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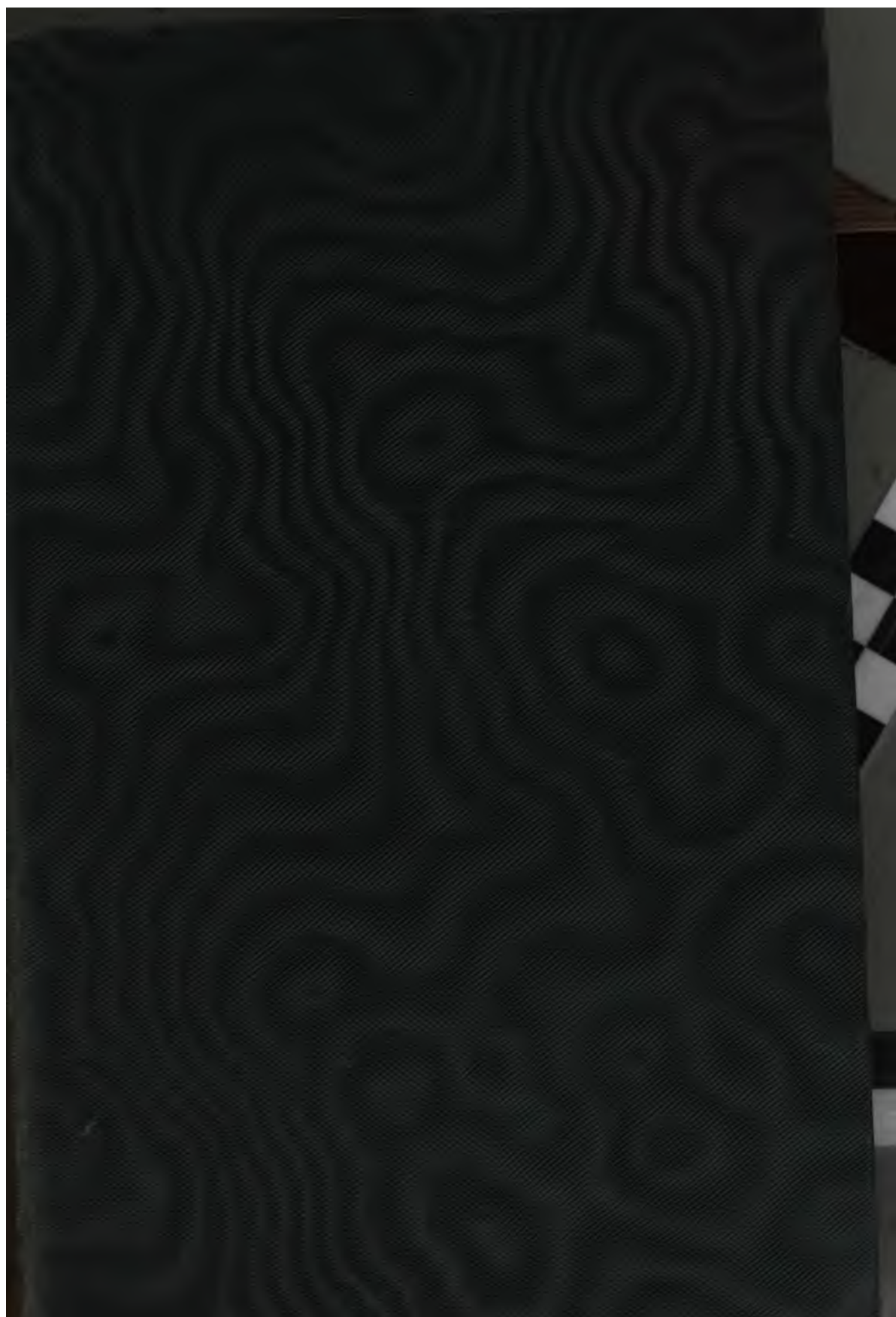
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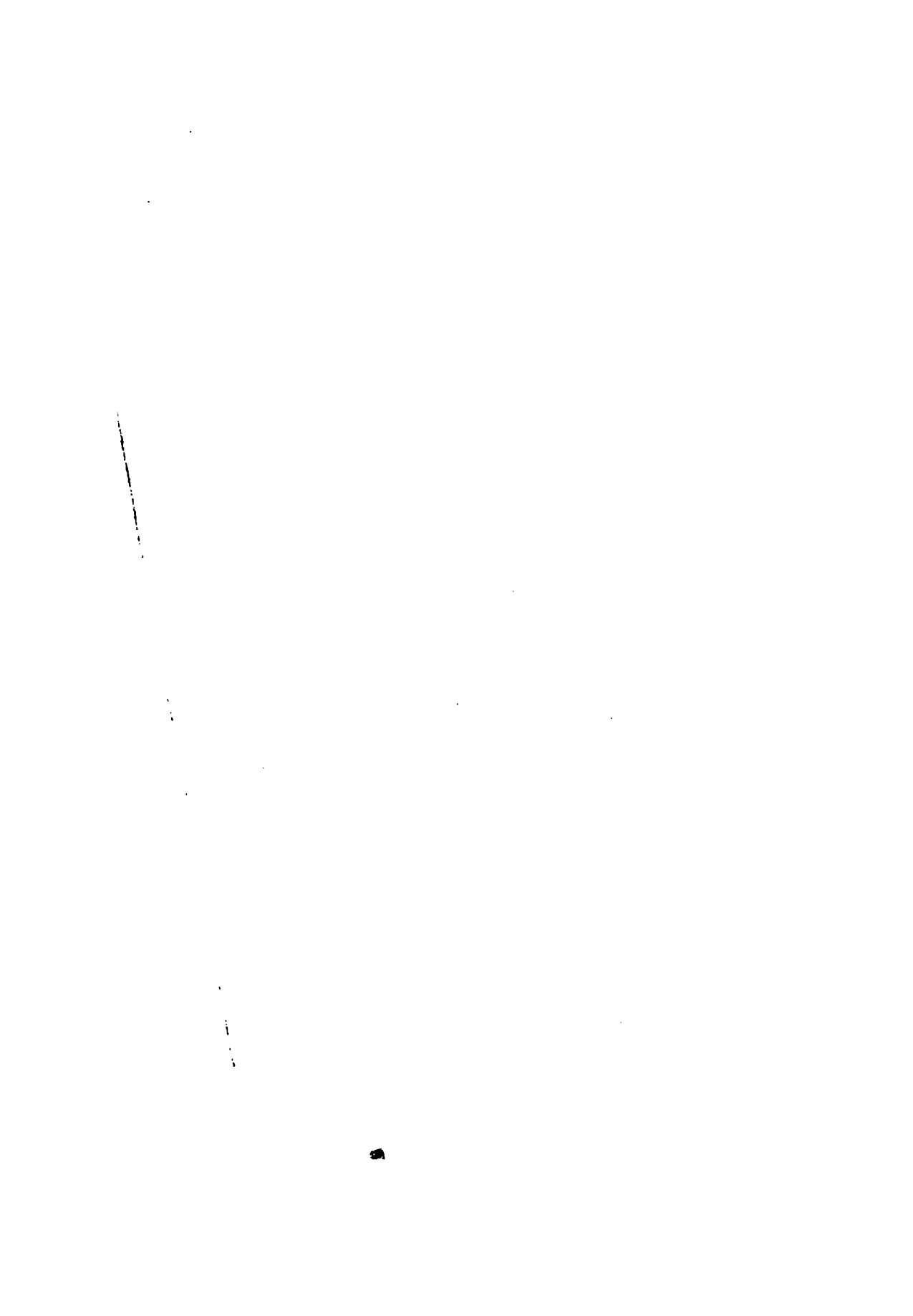
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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VOLUME XXI.
NEW SERIES.

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P R E F A C E.

WE are again called on by the recurring season to thank our readers for their continued support, and our contributors and correspondents for their valuable and obliging assistance. Since we last had occasion to address them, nothing of remarkable importance in literature claims a particular notice; but the current has still flowed onward in its useful though silent course; and though some of the deposits which it has left, separately considered, may be thought trifling, yet a wise man will think nothing a trifle which makes an addition to our previous stock of knowledge. The great pyramid itself was built of single and separate stones, laboriously collected, and accurately combined; and he who aspires to raise a work of literary renown, must be content to imitate the builder of antiquity. If the naturalist tells us that he can, from the smallest tooth or even nail of a fossil animal, tell you the order it belonged to, its size, nature, habits, and the period in which it lived, so that its entire form should present itself before the mental eye, so the antiquary can inform us, that the recovery of a single letter in an inscription will at once throw a clear effulgence on the whole; so little are we to judge of the value of things by their apparent worth as seen in a casual and superficial view! Doctor Johnson says it is the privilege of real greatness not to be afraid of diminution by stooping to the notice of little things, and he who is able to remove the smallest obstacle in the path of literature becomes its benefactor. We have now only to add that, in the spirit of these observations, it is our intention to give two more papers to the subject of *Shakespeare*, in which our attention will be chiefly employed in the consideration of particular passages in the text. It is in many cases a humble office, but one which men of the greatest talents have not been unwilling to undertake; we shall be satisfied if we can add any-

thing of ours to what has been already gathered in the collected field of labour, and more so if, enjoying the fruits of our honest industry, we shall not be accused of the wish to disparage the labours or detract from the reputation which others have acquired in the same pursuit.

S. URBAN.

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JANUARY, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. P. would be glad to be informed whether the original charter of William the Conqueror to the College of St. Martins-le-grand is extant, and where it is. If it is not known to be in existence, where is the most authentic transcript of it?

Mr. DANIEL HENRY HAIGH, of Leeds, who is preparing a work in illustration of Saxon coins, and has already made drawings of every other rare coin in the late Dean of St. Patrick's collection, is anxious to learn who is the present possessor of the two following:—1. Obv. SCIFETIMO, a sword; Rev. EBORACIO, a cross, with crescents and pellets in alternate angles. 2. Obv. a sword; Rev. a cross Calvary; each surrounded by a blundered legend. These are figured in Mr. Lindsay's work on the Anglo-Saxon coinage; but Mr. Haigh is, we presume, desirous to delineate them himself, for which purpose he begs to be favoured with impressions in sealing-wax.

J. P. would be obliged to A. J. K. to say upon what authority Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, asserts that "*the manor of Newenden by the name of Andred*" was given by Offa to the monks of Canterbury, and what that manor was called in Domesday. Harris says it was given to the *Archbishop*.

A CONSTANT READER, who has received much gratification from the perusal of a volume of "*Wills and Inventories illustrative of the History, Manners, Language, Statistics, &c. of the Northern Counties of England, from the Eleventh Century downward*," Part I. is informed that the second part of this work is intended to be published by the Surtees Society, and will shortly be proceeded with. In the mean time the Camden Society has undertaken the publication of the ancient wills which remain in the archiepiscopal registers at Lambeth, and which will doubtless be found full of general interest.

A Correspondent would be glad to be informed what means may most effectually be used to prevent the ravages of the insect commonly known as the book-worm; especially whether there is any chemical preparation that will destroy it where it cannot be detected in a book, but where there is yet every reason to suppose it to be.

MR. URBAN,—In the account which you have given in your December Number of the Queen's visit to Cambridge, there are one or two errors which should be cor-

rected. At p. 643 it was stated that the degree of D.D. was conferred on Dr. Oliphant, Regius Professor of Divinity, on occasion of the Queen's late visit to Cambridge. This is altogether a mistake, he having been D.D. before his appointment as professor. From the paragraph which follows, it would appear as if the performance of the Coronation Anthem, together with Roubiliac's statue of Sir Isaac Newton, were in the senate house. Both these statements in reality refer to the visit to Trinity Chapel on the evening of the 25th, when four noblemen Undergraduates (of whom Lord Gifford was *not* one) held torches and candlesticks, while the royal party examined the statue. The paragraph (nearly at the top of left-hand column, p. 643) beginning "*The royal party then visited Trinity College*," &c. should run thus: In the course of the evening the royal party visited the chapel of Trinity College. At p. 650 it is stated that Gen. Finch represented Cambridge until the general election in 1820. This was not so; he took the Chiltern Hundreds at the close of the year 1819, in Dec. of which year Lieut.-Col. F. W. (now Sir F. W.) Trench was elected in his stead. In p. 661 of the same number, it is mentioned that the Rev. Thomas Heberden was Senior Wrangler in 1775. Now Prof. Vince was first on the Mathematical Tripos in that year. Mr. Heberden was a Senior Optime.

D. E. D. remarks: "From Mr. WOODERSPOON'S list of churches in Suffolk, where the chancels are of the same altitude as the nave (see your last No. *Gent. Mag.* p. 573), the following must be deducted, there having been no chancels to those churches for very many years: Dallinghoo, Letheringham, Bawdsey, Orford, Kessingland, Kirkley. The following typographical errors should be corrected: *for* Little Wanham *read* Little Wenham; *for* Aldborough *read* Aldeburgh; *for* Little Glenham *read* Little Glemham; *for* Blickling Hundred *read* Blithing Hundred; *for* Sacstead *read* Saxstead; *for* Rishanger *read* Rishangles; *for* Peltaugh *read* Pettaugh.

Errata.—Dec. p. 585, in note, line 34, *for* Apperley *read* Apperley; p. 590, line 45 of the text, *for* oregina del mondo *read* regina del mondo; p. 592, in note, line 7, *for* Waring *read* Wadding; p. 594, line 21 of the text, *for* pillulent *read* pillotent; p. 595, line 52, *for* Majestad *read* Majestad (or Majestad); *ib.* line 6 from bottom, *for* Grignon *read* Grignan.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

1. *Life of Geoffrey Chaucer.* By Sir Harris Nicolas. Pickering.
2. *The Poetical Works of G. Chaucer.* By T. Tyrwhitt. Mozon.

WHOEVER wishes to see and appreciate the transcendent brightness of Chaucer's genius, should cast an eye on the darkness which surrounded him. With the single and solitary exception of Roger Bacon, Chaucer was the first Englishman whose writings have survived to perpetuate his own fame and to delight future ages, and, therefore, he is justly called "the father of the English poets."* When it is our purpose to estimate an author's works, we take them at their positive value, abstracted from all considerations of the times and circumstances in which he lived, and the degree of good or ill fortune which attended him; but, when we look to the genius or the acquirements of the writer himself, we must also take into account the comparative education of his contemporaries, the peculiar advantages, if any, which he possessed over them, or the impediments which the surrounding darkness presented to his progress and advancement. The author and his work are not to be confounded. He who was only a man of moderate stature in one age, might have started up a giant in the next. The illustrious person whose name we have already mentioned, the elder Bacon, was one whose mind possessed the highest constituents of genius. In a dark age, he anticipated some of the most brilliant discoveries of posterity, but he lived three centuries too soon for his own fame and for our advantage. As relates to Chaucer, the proper subject of our present research, whether as regards himself or his writings, we shall return to the inquiry with a confirmed feeling of his transcendent powers, and an assurance of his permanent reputation. Though written in an age comparatively dark, and though he had no model on which to form them, his poems are as yet unequalled in many qualities of the highest order, and his name is inferior only to the very greatest in the temple of Fame. If we look to the poet himself we shall be astonished when we see how immeasurably superior he was to every one of his own time, so as not only to excel them in the degree of his capacity, but to stand apart in its very quality and essence. We can see no one like him or approaching him at the longest interval; his was one of those creative minds that occasionally appear, as it were to remind us of the original fertility of nature. As a matter half of amusement, half of instruction, we took our copy of Leland† from the shelf to turn over the pages in which the poet and his contemporaries are mentioned, and we were not a little surprised both at the

* Johnson pronounces Chaucer "to be the first English *versifier* who wrote poetically," (v. Pref. Dict. p. 1); but, as Johnson has used the word *versifier* and not poet, we may suggest that there were some writers of early romances previous to his time who can claim the merit of versifying poetically; though, probably, this class of literature was not in Johnson's mind at the time, and, indeed, was not at that time much known or easily accessible. The Earl of Salisbury, who lived in Chaucer's time, and who was beheaded by Henry the Fourth, was a poet, and was a friend of the famous Christina of Pisa. The French and Italians had made at this time considerable proficiency and improvements in poetry.

† Leland *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, ed. A. Hall, 1709, 8vo.

copiousness of the list of authors and the multitude of the productions. The greater part of the writers of that age were Carmelite Friars, with names as long as the beards which touched their girdles. One illustrious man was called Nicolaus Longospathanus; he was a great writer on occult philosophy. Then there was a Dominus Roger Vento-fluctus, with his reverend companions friar Coccoporus and Walter Vinisalvo, and a William Sneathigamius, all of whom spent their lives in filling monastic libraries with their learned productions; though, from some inexplicable cause or other, their labours are known only to here and there a person in the present day, who is more than ordinarily studious of antiquity. We ourselves must own that our knowledge in this quarter is but superficial, and, with the exception of the following treatises, we are not aware of any that we can be said absolutely to have mastered—they are *De Rebus Creatis in Specie—de Utensilibus—de Septem Experimentis, necnon de non ducendâ Uxore*. This last is a capital discourse, and proceeds, we believe, from the learned pen of friar Hugo Lobbeshamus. Then there is a work but little known called *Capita Originalium*, another *De Proportionibus*, very interesting, and a *Ferculum Zizaniorum*, which, we believe, raised the author to high preferment in his abbey. Of such a nature were the productions of the numerous and celebrated authors who flourished in Chaucer's days: they were the fruit of much labour and learning, but they have all well nigh sunk and mouldered into the earth, while the native flowers of his genius are still blooming in immortal and increasing beauty, though now in an age most peevish and splenetic, and in a climate growing more and more ungenial to them.*

It is not true, as some assert, that Chaucer lived in an ignorant and dark age. It was the perversion of learning, and not the want of it, that was to be lamented; in the monastic cloisters, and in the refectories of the abbots, were churchmen who could read and interpret the Fathers of the Church, and disentangle the subtilties of the schoolmen. But, as their religion was corrupted by superstition, so their philosophy degenerated into sophistry.† Chaucer, it has been observed, has a double claim to rank as the *founder* of English poetry from having been the first to make

* To show the rise of our national poetry from its source in Saxon times, and how little of it, previous to Chaucer, deserved the name, we transcribe a short passage from the learned Introduction to *Havelok* (Rex. 6.) p. xlvi. by Sir F. Madden. The notices, as he observes, "are few and scanty," but we can scarcely hope to find any more.

1. Song of Canute, 1069.
2. Verses ascribed to St. Godric, died 1170.
3. Few lines preserved by Camden of the same period.
4. Prophecy set up in 1189.
5. For the same time, Henry II. the Metrical Comp. of Lagamon, 1196. Orm. Legends of St. Katherine, St. Margaret, St. Julien.
6. From this time to middle of next century, poems of John de Guldevorde, the Biblical History, Poet. Paraphrase of the Psalms (v. Warton) and the Moral Ode (v. Hicks).
7. Between 1244 and 1256, part of a Med. of Augustin versified, MS. Durham.
8. The earliest songs in Ritson and Percy, 1264.
9. Close of Henry III. Romances, Sir Tristram, K. Horn and K. Alisaunder. *Havelok*, 1270—1290.

This last date comes down to within 38 years of Chaucer's supposed birth.

Author of William and Werwolf, 1350.

According to Ellis's Hist. Sketch (Engl. Poets) there were four poets alive in Chaucer's days whose works are known to us, Gower, Barbour, And. of Wyntoun, and Lydgate.

† "If we look over the list of authors quoted by Chaucer and other writers of that period, we shall find it considerably numerous. The libraries of monasteries supplied

it the vehicle of spirited representations of life and native manners; and, secondly, from having been the first great architect of our versification, in giving our language the ten-syllable or heroic measure, which, though it may sometimes be found among the lines of more ancient versifiers, evidently comes in only by accident. Nor among the characteristics of his genius should the rich and quaint humour which is seen and enjoyed both in his description and sentiment, be overlooked, connecting itself, as it does, with the fact, that this satirical banter, drollery, and wit, is a characteristic feature in the literature of these early centuries, when learning and authorship were leaving the doors of the cloister, to mix in a more general commerce with mankind.* We doubt not but the contrasts afforded by society were striking and strong; the peculiarities of individuals prominent and remarkable; the long intervals of lassitude and leisure required excitement, and fitted the mind for it; and, above all, the danger of openly denouncing the vices or corruptions of the age, led to the safer way of turning indignation into ridicule, of making the moralist put on the cap of the jester, till at length the general mind was accustomed to these peculiar associations, which, however philosophically incorrect, yet, by delighting the fancy with their novel images and creations, became the useful and formidable ally of truth herself. In the grotesque characters, in the extravagant and burlesque buffoonery, in the broad, humorous, and ribald dialogue, and in the ludicrous images of the old drama, Chaucer had a prototype for his satirical and comical vein, as he had in the old romances for his Gothic pageantries and his pictures of love and chivalry.

The life of Chaucer has been often written, in various style and manner, according to the degree of taste or knowledge of the biographer. Perhaps the two most generally known are those composed on opposite principles by Godwin and Tyrwhitt; the former has swollen out like a gourd, and the latter is compressed into a nutshell: Godwin was a writer of abilities, and has given an amusing and, perhaps, instructive work, which he has been pleased to call a *Life of Chaucer*, but which might rather be named a dissertation on the times when Chaucer lived,† or a running commentary on English history. Tyrwhitt was a scholar of the first order, and had a truly critical mind, which fitted him for such investigations in the remote paths of a refined literature as he delighted in, beyond any one of his age; but, as he knew the love of truth to be the only sure foundation of critical investigation, he was slow to receive any theories or conjectural hypotheses or doubtful points into his biography; and, consequently, by admitting, with a minute and scrupulous exactness,

the disadvantage arising from the small collections of individuals. They were prevented from being so minute and accurate as scholars of our days frequently are, in quotation, but not from being *learned*." Godwin's *Life*, i. 22.

* See the religious controversies and works of the early Reformers, as well as the allegorical fables, both in prose and verse, so numerous in those days. See also Fitzstephen's account of the assemblies of the schools in London on public holidays, and of the revival of the ancient Pescennine liberty of sarcasm in the declamations. See Fitzstephen apud Leland *Itin.* vol. viii.

† Mr. Hallam allows "that another modern book may be named with *some commendation*, Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*." Vid. *Middle Ages*, iii. p. 81. It ought to have been called "A History of John of Gaunt and his Man Chaucer." In one place he supposes John of Gaunt addressing Chaucer in the following words: "Man is a complex being, and affected with mixed considerations," &c. vol. ii. p. 510. Much of the reading in Mr. Godwin's book is at *second hand*, and he had too great a desire to make it entertaining.

only the very few facts known, and rejecting the others, he reduced the account of his author to a very small compass. The present biographer comes under happier auspices to his task. He says,

"Although great trouble was taken to illustrate the life of Chaucer by his former biographers, the field of research was but imperfectly gleaned. Many material facts in his history have been very recently brought to light, and are now, for the first time, published; but it is not from these discoveries only that this account of the poet will derive its claim to attention.

An erroneous construction has been given to much of what was before known of him; and absurd inferences have, in some cases, been drawn from supposed allusions to himself in his writings. A life of the poet, founded on documentary evidence* instead of imagination, was much wanted; and this, it is hoped, the present memoir will supply."

We will now give a short abridgment of the poet's life from the narrative before us.

Chaucer's parentage is unknown, but probably his family was connected with the city of London. We trust that he was not the son of Elizabeth Chaucer, a nun of St. Helen's; but it is possible, as Speght suggests, that Richard Chaucer, vintner of London, might have been his father. If so, he had a brother also a citizen and vintner. The name of Chaucer existed in other counties; one was a burgess of Colchester, another, deputy to the king's butler at Southampton, and others are mentioned in contemporary records and charters whose names alone are known, but who seem to have filled a respectable station in society. "That he was of a gentleman's family," Sir Harris says, "can scarcely be doubted;" but if by "gentleman" he means a rank above that of merchant, or citizen, we see no reason to admit the assertion; apparently he was in such a rank of life as enabled him to have the advantages of an education which unfolded and improved his talents. The time of his birth seems to depend on the conjectures of his biographers, but has generally been assigned to the year 1328. When, however, he was examined at Westminster in 1386, he deposed that he was of the age of "forty and upwards, and had been armed twenty-seven years." This would materially alter the date, and he would have been born about 1345; but his biographer says that there are strong reasons, derived from many passages in his own works, and the writings of Gower and Occleve, for believing that he was born long before 1345. Some of Chaucer's biographers most confidently speak of his being educated at Oxford, others, not less confidently, at Cambridge, and some give him the benefit of both Universities. There is not the least proof that he was ever at either, yet his biographer says, "It is impossible to believe that he *quitted college* at the early period at which persons destined for a military life usually begin their career;"† presuming, and justly we think, though in the

* Mr. D'Israeli tells us that, "after Godwin had sent to press his biography of Chaucer, a deposition on the poet's age in the Heralds' College, detected the whole erroneous arrangement." Vid. *Amenities of Literature*, vol. i. p. 253. See also Hippeley's *Chapters on Early English Literature*, p. 85.

† The inference which the learned biographer draws from his early quitting college for a military life being incompatible with his acknowledged acquirements, scarcely appears to us sufficiently convincing; for at that period, and long after, colleges were schools, and not *post-schools* as they are now, and youths entered the universities at a very early age. Besides at college the student does not acquire proficiency in various branches of learning, but rather lays a foundation for future inquiries; his knowledge is gained afterwards by his independent exertions, and when the mind has attained an elevation, by which it is enabled to select the path that it can most successfully pursue. The custom of sending youths to college at an *early* age long subsisted. Lord Burghley was sent in his 15th year, Selden in his 14th year, Lord Clarendon also in his 14th, &c.; before that time much earlier still.

absence of proof, that his various attainments, his acquaintance with classics, with divinity, with astronomy, and other branches of scholastic learning, prove that he had received a superior education, and we may suppose that he was educated for a learned profession, as the Bar or the Church; if for the latter, it was for the church *militant*, as he showed his fondness for *polemical divinity* very early, and in a manner rather unusual, "for he was fined two shillings for beating a Franciscan friar in Fleet Street," and it is said by Speght that a record in the Temple proves the truth of the anecdote. Leland, however, inclines to the law, and says when in France "*collegia leguleiorum frequentavit*:" however, this is certain, that in 1359, when he was about 30 years old, he was in the army (certainly not as chaplain) with Edward III. in France, and that he was taken prisoner by the French in the expedition which terminated in the peace of Chartres in May 1360. After this, a blank of seven years occurs, in which nothing is known of him, and we think it not improbable that during this interval he was laying in that stock of knowledge which his writings show him to possess,* for his was now the very period of life when the mind is most ardent after knowledge, and most capable of exertion. Milton never studied so uninterruptedly and so intensely as during the six or seven years he resided under his father's roof in Hertfordshire, after he left the University; and such are what Bishop Hurd calls "the golden hours of study" in a scholar's life. If Chaucer during part of this interval were resident as we believe in France, we cannot but consider it to have been most advantageous to him, as affording the best opportunity of studying the very source of that fabulous and romantic history from which the subjects and decorations of his own poetry were subsequently drawn. Tyrwhitt says, "that we have not one English romance anterior to Chaucer which is not borrowed from a French one." The Norman muse was the preceptress of our own, and the

* Since writing the above we are pleased to see a confirmation of our conjecture in Leland.—"Constat utique illum circa postremos Ricardi 2^{di}, cui non incognitus erat annos in Gallia floruisse magnamque ex assidua in literis exercitatione gloriam sibi comparasse, tum præterea eadem operâ omnes veneres, lepores, delicias, sales, ac postumo gratias linguæ gallicæ tam alte combibisse, quam cinquam vix credibile. *Laus ista Gallofridum in Angliæ reversum sequebatur, tanquam comes ejus virtutis individua.*" V. Cap. D.V. de Gallofrido Chaucero. Leland mentions a friend of Chaucer's of the name of *Strode*, to whom he submitted his verses,—a trifling fact not mentioned by the present biographer. Winstanley says, "By his travels in France and Flanders he attained to great perfection in all kinds of learning. About the latter end of King Richard the Second's days, he flourished in France, and got himself in high esteem there by his diligent exercise in learning." Chaucer was always distinguished for his *superior learning*; let us give old Puttenham's account of him. "But of them all particularly this is mine opinion that *Chaucer*, with Gower, and Lydgate, and Harding, for their antiquitie ought to have the first place, and *Chaucer*, as the most renowned of them all, for the much learning appeareth to be in him above any of the rest. And though many of his bookes be but bare translations out of the Latin and French, yet are they well handled, as his bookes of *Troilus* and *Cressid*, and the *Romance of the Rose*, whereof he translated not one halfe; the device was John de Mehun's, a French poete. The '*Canterbury Tales*' were Chaucer's own invention, as I suppose, and where he showeth more the naturall of his pleasant wit then in any other of his workes; his similarities, comparisons, and all other descriptions, are such as cannot be amended. His meete heroicall of *Troilus* and *Cressid* is very grave and stately, keeping the staff of seven and the verse of ten; his other verses of the *Canterbury Tales* be but *riding rhyme*, nevertheless very well becoming the matter of that pleasant pilgrimage in which every man's part is played with much decency."—Of Poets and Poesie, p. 50. Winstanley says of him, "In passing his time in the University he became a witty logician, a sweet rhetorician, a grave philosopher, a holy divine and skilful mathematician, and a pleasant poet." Vide *Life in England's Worthies*. Warton says that "*Chaucer was an universal reader.*"

Armorican fables were transplanted to another climate as congenial to them as their own. Here then Chaucer had ample leisure to study the mythology and imbibe the spirit of the Norman minstrels, which he was to naturalise in his own language; to store his memory with the marvellous events and achievements of chivalrous life, with the fabulous legends of oriental enchantment, and the visionary and fantastic allegories of the Provençal bards; to study the manners and superstitions there recorded, to describe the public pageants and splendid festivities with accuracy of detail and correctness of costume; to rear his palaces and castles with all the barbaric splendour of the Byzantine architects, and to array his jousts and tournaments with the magnificent display, and according to the acknowledged laws and institutions of Western chivalry. In 1367 Chaucer was one of the valets of the king's chamber, "dilectus Valettus noster," and had an annual salary of twenty marks for life. This handsome annuity authorised him to solicit the hand of Philippa, eldest daughter of Sir Payne Roet,* and sister of Katherine Swynford, mistress of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. She was one of the ladies in attendance on the queen. Chaucer was abroad for a few months in the summer of 1370. In 1372 he was joined in a commission in a commercial treaty with the Genoese, and in December of that year an advance of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was made him for his expenses, and he left England soon after. All that is known of his mission is, that he went to Florence and to Genoa, that he had returned in Nov. 1373, and that he received a further sum from the king's exchequer for his expense in 1374.

Some of the biographers of Chaucer have surmised, and others of a bolder temperament have asserted, that, during his stay in Italy, Chaucer visited Petrarch at Padua, † and obtained from him the tale of Griselda, which the Clerk of Oxenford recites; but, in this case, as in others, "the wish" is alone the "father to the thought," for the only foundation for such an event is, that an imaginary character in the *Canterbury Tales* prefaces his story by saying that it was

"Lernd at Padoue of a worthy clerk,"

an introduction calculated very naturally to draw the attention of his auditors to the story by giving to it a kind of personal interest, but in no way identifying any part of the narrative with the poet himself, and, indeed, such strained and fanciful interpretations are to be carefully avoided, and no more to be admitted into biographical memoirs, than they would be allowed to mix with the authentic materials of history. A

* See an "Ode in pure Iambic feet" to my noble friend Sir T. H. (Hawkins), knight, on his translation [of Horace], by Hugh Holland.

"That Astrophell of arts the life
A knight was and a poet,
So was the man who took to wife
The daughter of La Roet," &c.

Yet Sir Harris says, "It has not been ascertained *positively* whom Chaucer married; the statement that his wife was Philippa, daughter of Sir P. Roet, scarcely admits a doubt." His wife's name, however, was not Philippa Roet, but *Picard*. See *Life*, p. 60 to 66, and *Godwin's Life*, II. 374. She probably died in 1387.

† Mr. Godwin, in one of his tales of fiction, or novels, called "The Life of Chaucer," has described Chaucer's motives for seeking an interview with Petrarch, the interview itself, the feelings of the two poets, and the very substance of their conversation. Vide *Life*, i. 463. To do this, he *falsifies* a letter of Petrarch (See Nicolas's *Life of Chaucer*, p. 20) both as to the date and substance of the letter, all being material points.

question, however, does arise deserving an answer, why Chaucer acknowledges his obligations to Petrarch for his tale of Griselda, and not to the original author, Boccaccio?

The reason, we confidently suggest, is to be found, first, in the fact that the name of Petrarch was far more illustrious and more widely known than that of Boccaccio.* We own that, when the name of Petrarch is mentioned in England, it connects itself in the minds of most men, and *all* women, with the lover of Laura, and the inditer of amorous sonnets; and we have seen the poet painted in a Venetian cloak, with a hat and feather, and Provençal roses in his shoes, lying by the fountain of Vaucluse, dreaming life away in the languor of romantic and visionary aspirations. This may do very well for "young ladies' seminaries at Hampstead or Hammersmith;" but Petrarch was not only a poet and a lover, but a man of great scholastic attainments; a man of laborious study, of practical knowledge, of varied acquaintance with the characters of men, and the social and political state of empires; he was the friend and counsellor of more than one of the Italian princes; he was in high honour in the Papal Court, ardently attached to the liberties and honour of his country,—in short, in activity, in acquirements, in conduct, in honourable estimation, he was among the first and foremost men of his age. As for self-indulgence, luxuriousness, or softness of life, he knew nothing about it: he lived on the coarsest and hardest fare, he ate the hard brown bread of the valley; he drank the pure and crystal waters of his fountain; and, instead of cloaks of Genoa velvet, he wore a kind of tanned jacket or pelisse of sheepskin, scribbled over with the scraps of verse and prose, which, for want of better materials at hand, he had written on it. Petrarch was *the* great man of his age; and that is the reason why Chaucer mentioned him; and secondly, it was more honourable, and more scholarlike, to quote from Latin than Italian. The vernacular languages were little esteemed; no one wrote in them who could write in the ancient, and Petrarch himself looked for the immortality to which he aspired, not to his canzone or his Italian sonnetti, but to his great epic poem, recording the events of Roman history, and written in that noble language which had been spoken by the sons and matrons of Rome. To rival Statius and to emulate Virgil in their own tongue, was the highest ambition of him who was the most illustrious poet of his age and country, and who even now yields to none in his delineation of the purest and most powerful passion that at once agitates, and entralls, yet refines and purifies the human heart. There is, besides, no ground for presuming that Chaucer

* The Knight's Tale is taken from Boccaccio; so is the Reve's Tale. January and May is a Lombard story. Nonne's Priest's Tale is an English fable. The Clerk of Oxenford's Tale from Boccaccio through Petrarch's version. Lydgate, in his Temple of Glas, seems to speak as if he had seen a completed copy of the *Squire's Tale*.

"And how her brother so often helpe was
In his mischefe, by the stede of bras."

That part of the story which is hinted at in these two lines is lost, which, however, might have been remaining in the time of Lydgate. See Warton on Spenser, i. p. 154. Philips says, the Squire's Tale is said to be complete in *Arundel House Library*; vid. *Theatr. Poet.* p. 6. An original ballad of Chaucer, which had escaped all the editors of his works, was printed in Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii. p. 11, for the first time from the Pepys Manuscripts. For some *late* illustrations of Chaucer, see Hippesley's *Chapters on Early English Literature*, 1837. Two tales, the Coke's Tale of Gamelyn and the Merchant's Second Tale, or the History of Beryn, were first printed in Urry's edition, 1721. They are singularly curious and valuable, but are not Chaucer's. See, on this subject, Ritson's *Bibliog. Poetica*, art. Chaucer.

was acquainted with the Italian language ; and it is not improbable that he may have picked up his Latin version of Boccaccio's story in Italy, and brought it with him to England, or, as Sir H. Nicolas observes, perhaps "both the clerk who relates the tale, and the immediate source of the tale, are alike fictitious." Chaucer's mission to Italy was the earliest evidence that his talents were appreciated by the Crown, for he soon received some substantial marks of royal favour. In April 1374 a pitcher of wine *daily* was granted him, to be received in the port of London from the hands of the king's butler. A pitcher of wine is very well at a poet's dinner every day, but it is a natural feeling not to like to be worse off than one's neighbour ; and John Gower had *two gallons* of wine for his share, which showed that poetry was rising in the market ; and besides, as this wine might be commuted for a money payment,* as was afterwards the case, the quantity allowed was not unimportant. In June of the same year, Chaucer was appointed comptroller of the customs of skins, tanned hides, &c. in the port of London. In the same month, the Duke of Lancaster granted him 10*l.* for life, which probably was worth 180*l.* of our present money, for some good service rendered to him. In 1375 he obtained a grant of the custody and lands and person of Edmund Staplegate, of Kent, a minor. This would probably have been a very lucrative grant, but his ward, luckily for himself and his estate, became of age within three years, and only suffered the loss of 104*l.* which he had to pay for his wardship and marriage. Towards the end of 1376, the king appointed Sir John Burley and G. Chaucer to perform some secret service, the nature of which has not been ascertained ; but Chaucer was paid 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his wages. In 1377 he was associated with Sir Thomas Percy, in a secret mission to Flanders, the object of which has not been discovered ; he received 10*l.* for his expenses. Not improbably it was some commercial negotiation. At the same period, Froissart says, he was joined with Sir Guichard d'Angle and Sir Richard Sturry, to negotiate a secret treaty for the marriage of Richard, Prince of Wales, with Mary daughter of the King of France. The envoys met at Montreuil-sur-Mer, but Sir H. Nicolas observes that Froissart has blended two negotiations. Edward the Third died in June in this year ; and it was in the following, after the accession of Richard the Second, that the negotiation for the marriage took place, to which mission Chaucer was certainly attached. In May 1378 he was sent, with Sir Edward Berkeley, to Lombardy, to treat with Bernardo Visconti, Lord of Milan, and the celebrated Sir John Hawkwood, "*pro certis negociis expeditionem guerræ Regis tangentibus.*" For his expenses he was paid about 56*l.*

* Of the precise object or result (says his biographer) of his mission to Lombardy, no particulars are known ; but a fact of much literary value is established by one of the documents connected with it, namely, that (as has hitherto been presumed only) *Chaucer was certainly the friend of Gower the Poet.* In case of

any legal proceedings being instituted during his absence, it was necessary that Chaucer should appoint two persons to appear for him in the courts ; and, supposing one of the individuals to have been selected merely because he was a lawyer, the other would probably have been an intimate friend, on whose ability,

* Mr. Ellis has calculated the value of Chaucer's grants in modern money. He estimates the "mark of silver" at 10*l.* of our present money, and Chaucer's original annuity at 200*l.* The grant of wine was of the same value, because it was exchanged for an annuity of 20 marks. Chaucer, according to his calculation, appears to have received during the last three years of Edw. III. the present value of 4,700*l.* without taking into account his receipts as Comptroller of the Customs. (Spec. vol. i. p. 204.)

zeal, and honour he could entirely rely. Chaucer named *John Gower* and Richard Forrester (of whom nothing more has been found) as his representatives; and the identity of the John Gower mentioned in

that document with the poet, is not only highly probable in itself, but is supported by the name being very uncommon at that period, and by both of them being connected with the county of Kent.*

Each poet has celebrated the other in his verses: Chaucer at the end of *Troilus and Cressida*, and Gower in the *Confessio Amantis*, in some lines that he puts into the mouth of Venus. As commentators, however, exist on suppositions, Tyrwhitt supposed that they subsequently quarrelled; and then, correcting himself, he supposed they did not; and Sir Harris observes, that, as their friendship lasted till within seven years of Chaucer's death, "it is probable that it was never dissolved." The fact is, there is not the slightest ground for any supposition of a quarrel, the whole web being woven by the critic from his own bowels, to catch the heedless flies—his readers. Chaucer returned to England before February 1379. In May 1382 he was appointed Comptroller of the Petty Customs in the Port of London during pleasure, still keeping his former place. In the February following, he was enabled to nominate a permanent deputy to his office; and he was released from the drudgery of dockets and cockets and consignments, to walk in the fields at Stratford-le-Bow, and think of Palemon and Arcite. The next notice of Chaucer is of importance; he was elected knight of the shire for Kent in the parliament of Oct. 1386. This fact tends to identify the poet with *Kent*, in which county it is probable he possessed some property. Chaucer was examined as witness at Westminster for Richard Lord Scrope, in defence of his right to the arms "Azure, a bend or," against the claim of Sir Robert Grosvenor; his deposition, as his biographer tells us, is material for the information it contains respecting himself, but we can perceive nothing in it connected with his personal history that we do not know, except that he once walked in Friday Street, and, as he was walking, saw a new sign hung out. Towards the end of 1386, he was superseded in both his offices, as Comptroller of Customs and Petty Customs in the Port of London. Why he was dismissed, no one can tell; nor have we anything to guide us on the subject; but the biographers fortunately are not so soon drawn from the game, and can give tongue on a false scent, as well as on a true one. This then is the goodly fabric they have raised, which Sir Harris tells us is nothing but a pure fiction.

* "His biographers attribute Chaucer's dismissal to his having taken an active part in the dispute between the Court and the Citizens of London respecting the election of John of Northampton to the Mayoralty in 1382; and they cite various passages in the 'Testament of Love,' which they suppose shew that, in February 1384, when Northampton was ordered to be arrested and sent to Corfe Castle, a process issued against the poet, who fled for safety to the island of Zealand; that he remained in exile for two years; that he met many of his confederates in Zealand, who had fled from the same cause,

to whom he acted with great liberality; that the persons who had the management of his affairs in England betrayed their trust; that he experienced much distress during his banishment; that he returned to England some time in 1386, and on his arrival was sent to the Tower; that he remained in custody for three years, and was released about May 1389, at the intercession of Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Richard the Second; and that it was one condition of his pardon that he should impeach his former associates, to which terms he ultimately yielded."

These circumstances have been taken out of an allegorical poem, the

* See Retrospective Review, New Series, vol. ii.

Testament of Love, and applied as verities to Chaucer's history, as Spenser's life might have been compiled from the *Fairy Queen*, or, in the absence of real information, Milton might have been presumed to have rescued a lady from the enchantments of Comus, or met his death like *Samson Agonistes*.

The fact is, Chaucer was in London from 1380 to May 1388, receiving regularly his pension at the Exchequer, probably walking in Friday Street as usual; and, at the very moment when he is sent by Mr. Godwin and others as prisoner to the Tower, he was sitting in Parliament as a knight of the shire for one of the largest counties in England. To account for Chaucer's dismissal from his employments in Dec. 1386, Sir Harris reasonably conjectures that he became obnoxious to Thomas Duke of Gloucester and the other ministers, *who had succeeded his patron the Duke of Lancaster*: and farther, as the board of customs seems in those days not to have been unlike what it has been lately discovered to be in ours, a commission was appointed to investigate the abuses; and we are sorry to have to transcribe the remaining words of the biographer on the subject. "As the commissioners began their duties by examining the accounts of the officers employed in the collection of the revenue, the removal of any of those persons, soon afterwards, may, with much probability, be attributed to that investigation." This is delicately and carefully expressed, but, if it means any thing to the purpose, it is, that when Chaucer was walking in Friday Street, looking at the signs, the money in his purse was not exactly what an honest man could call his own. In May 1388, the grants of his pensions of twenty marks each were cancelled, at his request, and assigned to John Scalby: it is probable that, being now distressed by the loss of his places, he sold his pensions to this person. In May 1389, the tide of fortune turned; the young King assumed the reins of government, and appointed new ministers, among whom Chaucer found new friends. He was appointed Clerk of the King's Works at all the royal palaces, castles, and lodges; he was, moreover, permitted to execute his office by deputy, for there were no Whittle Harveys nor Joseph Humes in the House in those days; and his salary was two shillings per diem, being equal in value to a *sinecure* place of 400 or 500 a year in the present day. After holding this situation two years only, he was superseded by a John Gedney, for what cause is not known, though many have been suggested; and his probable unfitness for his office the only one that has been overlooked. In Feb. 1394, he obtained a grant from the King of 20*l.* a year for his life, payable half-yearly, being 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* less than the pensions he surrendered in 1388. That he was now poor, may be inferred from several advances made to him at the Exchequer on account of his annuity, before the half-yearly payments became due. From the next record relating to the poet, inferences exactly opposite to each other have been drawn. On 4th May, 1398, letters of protection were issued to him, stating

"That whereas the King had appointed his beloved esquire Geoffrey Chaucer, to perform various arduous and urgent duties in divers parts of the realm of England, and the said Geoffrey, fearing that he might be impeded in the execution thereof by his enemies, by means of

various suits, had prayed the King to assist him therein; and that therefore the King took the said Geoffrey, his tenants and property, into his special protection, forbidding any one to sue or arrest him on any plea except it were connected with land, for the term of two years."

His biographer says, that, in judging of this document, though it must

be borne in mind that similar language was often employed in other records of that nature, in cases where the parties are *not* in pecuniary difficulties, yet the Records of the Exchequer for 1398 so strongly support the opinion that Chaucer was in distressed circumstances, as to leave little doubt of the fact. He obtained also loans of such very trifling sums from the Exchequer, in advance of his pension, as no one in tolerable circumstances could have submitted to request. But, to the honour of the country, the statesman and the poet was not then to sink into his grave, nor his sun to set in the cold and cloudy storms of poverty and sorrow. We are delighted to find that the old man's blood was again warmed by another grant of wine in the very month dedicated to Bacchus, in the genial October of 1398, not precisely as before, doled out in *pitchers*, but in the totality of an annual tun. Henry the Fourth ascended the throne; and, being connected with the House of Lancaster, the poet had claims on the sovereign which were not denied or forgotten. His pension was doubled in four days after this event, by a grant of forty marks yearly, in addition to the annuity of 20*l.* which King Richard had given him. We are now, however, about to take leave of all these changes of fortune—these elevations and depressions—this mixture of cloud and sunshine, which pass over the life of man, and to accompany the poet to the only place of rest allotted to the children of mortality.

"It would seem that Chaucer closed his days near Westminster Abbey, for on Christmas Eve 1399 he obtained a lease, dated at Westminster, by which Robert Hermodsworth, a monk and keeper of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary of Westminster, with the consent of the abbot and convent of that place, demised to him a tenement situated in the garden of the

said Chapel, for fifty-three years, at the annual rent of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* If any part of the rent was in arrear for the space of fifteen days, power was given to the lessor to distrain, and if Chaucer died within that term, the premises were to revert to the Custos of the said Chapel for the time being; so that in fact the poet had only a life-interest in it."*

In February 1400 Chaucer received his pension of 20*l.* and he was alive in June following, though probably not in good health, for his second pension was received for him by Henry Somere, who was clerk of the receipt of the Exchequer, and the same person to whom Occleve addressed two ballads. We shall now give the account of his death in the words of his accomplished and learned biographer.

"Chaucer is said to have died on the 25th of October 1400, at the age of seventy-two, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The precise date of his decease stands on no better authority than the inscription on the tomb erected near his grave, by Nicholas Brigham, a poet and man of literary attainments, in the year 1556, who, from veneration for Chaucer, caused his child Rachel to be buried near the spot in June 1557. It appears, that a tomb had been before placed over his re-

mains; and the above date of his decease may have been copied from it. There can, however, be little doubt of the correctness of the period assigned to Chaucer's decease; for, had he lived many weeks after the end of September 1400, the payment of his pensions would have appeared on the Issue Roll of the Exchequer commencing at Michaelmas in that year and ending at Easter 1401; or at all events on some subsequent Roll."

Such was the period of Chaucer's death, at the advanced age of seventy-two; yet it would appear that years had not dimmed the clearness of his intellect, nor quenched the poetic fire that had burnt so steadily during his life, and was yet to illuminate future ages. In Lydgate's *Life of the Virgin Mary*,

* See the lease as printed in Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, vol. iv. p. 365, from the original in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

there is a digression of five or six stanzas in praise of Chaucer; in which he feelingly laments the *recent death* "of his master Chaucer, poete of Britaine, who used to amende and correcte the wronge traces of my rude penne." Now Lydgate is supposed to have been born about 1375, and we may reasonably presume that he must have arrived at the age of more than twenty before he ventured to open his early effusions to the great master of song; if so, this period would be brought within two or three years of Chaucer's death, when his mind was still vigorous enough to correct, and healthy enough to enjoy, or rather when he was good-natured enough to bear, the compositions of the younger minstrel; and a pleasing picture may be formed by the eye of fancy, of the two poets engaged in the occupation of going over with critical exactness,—Bochas tragedies, or the Fall of Princes—and Chaucer, perhaps, occasionally pouring some life-blood of his own into the inanimate productions of the prosaic Monk of Bury. The grateful scholar lamented his *master's death* in the following elegant and affecting lines:

" My master Chaucer, with fresh comedies,
Is dead, alas! chief poet of Britaine!
That whilom made ful piteous tragedies."^{*}

Chaucer himself had submitted his poem of *Troilus and Cressida* to Gower's correction.

O moral Gower, this book I directe
To the, and the philosophical Stroode,
To vouchsafe when nede is to correcte
Of your benignetyes and seales good."

The tomb which Brigham erected to Chaucer still remains, and forms one of the most interesting objects in Poet's Corner. It is much to be lamented, that, of a small whole-length portrait of Chaucer, which was delineated *in plano* on the north side of the inscription, not a vestige is left. The inscription is as follows:—

" M. S.

Qui fuit Anglorum vates ter maximus olim,
GALFRIDUS CHAUCER, conditur hoc tumulo:
Annus si queras Domini, si tempora vitæ,
Ecce notæ subsunt; quæ tibi cuncta notant.
25 Octobris, 1400.

Ærumnarum requies mors.

N. Brigham hoc fecit Musarum nomine sumptus,
1556."[†]

On the ledge of the tomb the following verses were engraved:—

Si rogitas quis eram, forsan te fama docebit,
Quod si fama negat, mundi quia gloria transit,
Hæc monumenta lege.

Speght says that the following lines were to be seen on the original tomb:—

* V. Prol. Fall of Princes, v. 1.

† See Neale and Brayley's *History and Antiquities of Westminster*, ii. p. 265. See an engraving of the tomb in Urry's *Chaucer*, Todd's *Illustrations*, xxx. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. Brigham was a man of learning and a poet. See Wood's *Ath. Ox. and Lambeth MSS.* No. 1106.

Galfridus Chaucer vates, et fama poesis
Maternæ, hac sacra sum tumultus humo;

but they were part of an epitaph written by Stephanus Surigonus, a Poet Laureat of Milan, and which, according to Caxton,* "were wretton on a table hongyng on a pylere by his sepulture."

"Chaucer's works," says his biographer, "have been carefully perused, with the object of finding facts in them for this memoir: but, with the following few exceptions, little reliance can be placed upon any of his remarks. The 'Testament of Love' has been already alluded to; and there is not space in this memoir to comment on all the passages that seem to illustrate his feelings, opinions, character, and attainments. His writings must be closely studied to form a proper

estimate of the magnitude of his genius, the extent and variety of his information, his wonderful knowledge of human nature, the boldness with which he attacked clerical abuses (*oh! Sir Harris!*), and advocated the interests of honour and virtue, and, more than all, of that philosophical construction of mind, which rendered him superior to the prejudices of his time, and placed him far in advance of the wisest of his contemporaries."

It is said that there are many allusions in Chaucer's poems to himself and his habits of life. Some of these are given in the present biography; but the only one that has at all interested us is the following, in the House of Fame, where he certainly appears to describe the "studious custom of his life."

—————"no tidings
Of Loves folke, if they be glade,
Ne of nothing els that God made,
And not onely fro ferre countree
That no tidings comen to thee,
Not of thy very neighbours,
That dwellen almost at thy dores,
Thou hearest neither that ne this,
For whan thy labour all done is,
And hast made all thy reckonings,
In steade of rest and of new things
Thou goest home to thine house anone,
And al so dombe as a stone,
Thou sittest at another booke
Till fully dased is thy looke,
And livest thus as an hermite,
Although thine abstinence is lite."†

In some manuscripts of Chaucer's works, and in both the editions of Caxton, a very curious, or, as it is called, affecting paragraph occurs, in which, when the near approach of death had brought with it the solemn monitions of the grave, and the past transactions of life were recalled, and summoned before the tribunal of conscience, the poet prays forgiveness of God for his translations and editings of worldly vanities, while he gives thanks for the grace that enabled him to translate Boethius and other books of saintly legends. Tyrwhitt expresses his suspicion of the genuineness of the passage. Sir Harris, more judiciously, confines himself to the examination of one or two separate points, as the mention of the Boke of the Lion, and the objection taken by Tyrwhitt to the omission of any mention of the Romaunt of the Rose. We do not mean to express any opinion dogmatically or with undue assurance on this doubtful subject, but

* Caxton's Edition of Chaucer's Translation of Boethius de Cons. Philosophiæ, at the end of which is a copy of the said verses. They are reprinted both in Speght and Urry's edition of Chaucer's works.

† In the "Boke of the Duchesse" he is described as reading in bed. In the "Parliament of Berdes" he had been reading all day long till the light failed him.

we are inclined to side with Tyrwhitt in his doubts. There is something in the whole passage that looks askint and suspicious to our eyes, and, besides, we hardly regard it in the light which the present biographer does; for surely Chaucer never could have written this, when his faculties were vigorous and sound; but, if it were the production of a weak and shattered intellect, of an old man in wrinkled dotage, repeating what some monkish confessor had suggested, it is little worthy of our attention. We must also observe, that the present biographer has scarcely met the objection of Tyrwhitt, "that the Romaunt of the Rose is not among the regretted pieces," nor can we agree with him that it is of little force. If a *short* or trifling poem had been omitted, we might have passed it over as a matter of no consequence; but a production so comparatively important as "De arte Amandi, alias the Romaunt of the Rose," the most celebrated poem of the age, as well as the longest, could surely not have been overlooked, at least in fair argument we have no right to suppose so. . . . The facts of history too often seem to resemble the figures seen in dreams or disordered visions, which at first bear the likeness of reality and truth, but, as we approach them more closely, and gaze at them more steadfastly, grow fainter in colour, lose their substantial form and distinct outline, and at last melt away into thin air. . . . As an instance of this, in the history before us, almost all the older accounts of Chaucer describe him as living at Woodstock. Camden says, "Oppidum Woodstock, cum nihil habeat quod ostendet, Homerum nostrum Anglicorum G. Chaucerum alumnus suum fuisse gloriatur." Baker says, "Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the Homer of our nation, who found as sweet a muse in the groves of Woodstock as the ancients did upon the banks of Helicon." Pits says boldly that he was born there: "Apud Woodstock, non longe ab Oxouio in Anglia claris parentibus natus, patrem habuit equestris ordinis virum, et ipse tandem auratus factus est eques." Leland writes, "Ludovicum reliquit hæredem fortunarum suarum, quas utcumque *amplas* habuit, et *præcipue villa sua Vodestockæ reginæ admodum vicinæ*.* Now it appears on the authority of the present biography, that "whether Chaucer ever resided at Woodstock cannot be determined; but the fact is very unlikely, and the *only* notice of that place in his work, has no relation to any residence of his own being there. He says that the Parliament of Birds

" Shall be without nay
The morrow after Saint Valentines day,
Under a maple that is faire and grene,
Before the chamber window of the *Queene*,
At *Woodstocke* upon the greene lay."

It is also said by Godwin that the Duke of Lancaster presented him with Donington Castle, near Newbury in Berkshire, with the intention, "in the feudal sense, to ennoble him!"† Yet there are strong reasons for believing that neither Chaucer nor the Duke of Lancaster ever possessed Donington Castle; and now we have treated, though lightly, and chiefly following the track of the biographer, on all the authentic circumstances connected with the life of Chaucer. Perhaps further information may hereafter be discovered, for it is observed, "though all obvious, and indeed all probable, sources of information have been exhausted for this memoir, many facts may yet be discovered of him, when the arrangement

* See also Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, ii. 99 to 103; iv. 68, 169, 172.

† See Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, vol. iii. p. 93—106, 173.

of the Public Records, now in progress, shall be completed."* As far as our present information extends, the *Life* before us, both for fullness and accuracy, is much to be preferred to any other. It is written by a person accustomed to historical research, and consequently aware of the value of truth, of the respect due to his readers, and of the caution with which common traditions are to be received. We must make one further extract from it, in order that nothing of consequence relating to the subject may be omitted.

"Though known to posterity only as one of the greatest of our poets, whose productions, in variety, merit, and extent, would seem to afford sufficient occupation for the life of an ordinary man, Chaucer filled the various stations of a soldier, of valet and esquire of the King's household, of envoy on numerous foreign missions, of Comptroller of the Customs, of Clerk of the Works, and of Member of Parliament. Nor is it improbable that other duties were entrusted to him both by the King and by the Duke of Lancaster."

Now on this sentence we should make the observation, that there was nothing in our apprehension in any of the offices filled or duties performed by Chaucer, which would at all interfere with the time necessary for the composition of his immortal poems; and some would only afford him those intervals of leisure and recreation which are indispensable in that mental toil that poetry, such as his, demanded. He was a soldier only for a very short period; his embassies lasted for a few months each; how long he was a Member of Parliament, and how diligent in his office, we know not; but we know that he performed his duty as comptroller of the customs by deputy. Besides, his various occupations and calls into the world must have been to him the richest volume of information he could open, for he thus enlarged his views of society, and increased his knowledge of the characters of men. His different situations gave him an entrance into every grade and rank of society, from the noble to the burgher, the franklin and the mechanic. He thus gave life, animation, and truth, to the stock of knowledge which he had previously acquired from books. "Chaucer's vein of humour," says Sir Egerton Brydges, "although conspicuous in the *Canterbury Tales*, is chiefly displayed in the characters with which they are introduced. In these his knowledge of the world availed him in a peculiar degree, and enabled him to give such an accurate picture of ancient manners, as no contemporary nation has transmitted to posterity. It is here that we view the pursuits and employments, the customs and diversions of our ancestors copied from the life and represented with equal truth and spirit by a judge of mankind, whose penetration may well lead him to discern their foibles or discriminating particularities, and by an artist who understood that proper selection of circumstances and those predominant characteristics which form a finished portrait. We are surprised to find in so gross and ignorant an age such talents for satire and for observation on life," &c.† The scholar, who feeds on other men's thoughts, must live secluded in his study; but the poet, who creates his own, should be accustomed to walk amid the varied forms of nature,‡ should "frequent the assemblies of the people," and be con-

* See *Life*, p. 91.

† Vid. *Theatrum Poetarum*, ed. Brydges, p. 10.

‡ "The Roman de la Rose had many general beauties of the kind here spoken of, (viz. beauties of natural scenery). It is remarkable that these passages lose more than any others in passing through the hands of Chaucer," vid. *Essay on Landscape*. Anon. Pref. xvii. 12mo.—a curious fact, if true, and such as we should not expect.

versant with the actions and passions of mankind. Petrarch wrote as much, and finished his works as laboriously and minutely, as Chaucer did; but Petrarch was emphatically a man of the world, ever engaged in business and journeyings, and even in his solitude of Vaucluse living more amid the fields and the trees than in his room; in his later life, when his evening lamp was seen twinkling through the lattice of his chamber at Arqua, he might be seen, not threading the mazes of harmony in the composition of difficult canzoni, but maintaining a correspondence on high matters of state and church policy with the princes or prelates of Italy. Whether waiting in the ante-chamber of the monarch, or carousing in the porch of the hostelry, or joining in the different debates of the senate, Chaucer was also employed in studying that volume of boundless knowledge which society opened to him, filled with the deepest learning and rich with all the gathered stores of time. One gift, says Winstanley, he had above all other authors; and that is, by the excellence of his descriptions, to possess his readers with a *stronger imagination of seeing that done before their eyes* which they read, than any other that ever writ in any tongue. Again, Mr. Ascham putteth him nothing behind Thucydides or Homer for his lively description of site of places and nature of persons, both in outward shape of body and inward disposition of mind, &c. He had (says a late biographer) one excellency above all other poets, and wherein none since his time but the famous Shakspeare has come near him, viz. such a lively description of persons and things, that it seems to surpass imagination, and *you see everything before your eyes* which you only read. Warton speaks of Chaucer's warmth of description as a distinguishing feature of his poetry. And, in truth, every description by Chaucer has a fresh out-of-door open-air look with it; it has the light of the sky upon it: to him the market-place was a practical volume of moral philosophy; his embassy to Genoa and Florence, a rich and princely picture-book, filled with the costliest forms of nature and art; and his comptrollership of the customs, an excellent tome of never-ending casuistry. Our greatest writers in better days were all men of active lives; look at Bacon, Shakspeare, Raleigh, Selden. The poets Surrey and Sidney could unsheath the sword as well as hold the pen. Shakspeare read men's hearts, and Ben Jonson read books, and see the result of their different labours. The most *unpoetical* situation which Chaucer held was supposed to be that of the *Clerk of the Works*, but even that left him ample leisure for his gentler pursuits. When we look at the long array of volume after volume of Mr. Wordsworth's poetry, we see how little *he* has been embarrassed in his visitations of the muse, by having been half of his life "a distributor of stamps." The first feeling after reading the works of a poet, is the desire to see him; and this wish is not confined alone to the female heart. How delightful it is to gaze on the clustering locks flowing over the "mild temples" of Milton; or to look on the bright quick eye, the thin visage, and the thoughtful features of Pope; and, though we are denied that pleasure where most we should have desired it, in the instance of Shakspeare, yet, as regards the poet before us, the affection of Occleve has made Chaucer's person better known than that of any individual of his age. This is the portrait pre-

Godwin says, "It may be observed of Chaucer, throughout his writings, that description and imagery were not the element of his mind. In this respect he can by no means enter the list with Spenser." *Life*, i. 377.

fixed to this memoir. It was painted from memory after Chaucer's decease, and is apparently the only genuine one in existence; for that prefixed to Mr. Todd's Illustrations we take to be a rough sketch of the worthy archdeacon himself, engaged in his ecclesiastical visitation; and many of the other portraits mentioned by Sir Harris are of a late date, and either degenerate copies, or perhaps altogether fictitious. The present portrait gives a well-formed countenance,* and a quiet composure of feature, with a gentle thoughtfulness on the eye and brow, as if the poet was endeavouring to solve, what was an intricate problem in those days, whether the sun went round the earth, or the earth round the sun, or whether sometimes the one and sometimes the other.

"All the early portraits," says Sir Harris, "bear much resemblance to each other; and the probability of their being strong likenesses is increased by their agreeing with the description which Chaucer has given of himself in the Can-

terbury Tales before quoted, wherein he says he was a 'puppet,' 'small and fair of face,' and 'elvis,' that is, according to Tyrwhitt, shy and reserved; and that he was in the habit of looking steadfastly on the ground."

Although we do not enter here on the subject of Chaucer's poetry, on which a volume might be written, yet we may observe, that the fame which he obtained during his life not only maintained its rank, but increased in following generations. Numerous impressions of his works were taken, and we read that accomplished and elegant courtiers were perpetually quoting Chaucer; and Warton informs us, that there is a peculiar reason why Chaucer, exclusive of his real excellence, should have been the favourite of a Court (i. e. Edward the VIth's) which laid the foundation of the reformation of religion: it was that his poems abounded with satirical strokes against the corruptions of the church, and the dissolute manners of the monks; and undoubtedly Chaucer, being a lively and popular writer, greatly assisted the doctrines of his contemporary Wickliffe in opening the eyes of the people to the absurdities of popery, and exposing its impositions in a vein of humour and pleasantry. Fox, the martyrologist, perhaps goes too far in affirming that Chaucer has undeniably proved the Pope to be the Antichrist of the Apocalypse.

Certainly the manner in which Chaucer attacked "the careless fraternities of the Church," as they have been called, obtained for him the rank of a religious reformer, and enrolled him among our theological writers. He is thus described in a list of Oxford writers, printed in 1605; and in the sketch of Chaucer, left in manuscript by Henry Wharton, and preserved in the Lambeth Library, he is said to be, "In rebus Theologicis apprime versatus, de quibus acute atque eruditè sæpius disputat—in castioris autem Theologiæ studio, nullos fere non sui temporis Theologos ante celluit, Wickliffi dogmata ut plurimè secutus, et infucatam et genuinam pietatem secutus,"† &c.

* We beg to inform the ladies who honour our pages with their perusal, that Dr. Joseph Warton, in his Essay on Pope, says, that many of our English poets have been in their persons remarkably handsome. Such were Spenser, Milton, Cowley, Rowe, Addison, Congreve, Garth, Gray, &c. vol. II. p. 229. ; but in our copy of the work which was Horace Walpole's, he has written his dissent from Warton's assertion, in one or two instances. The portrait of Congreve, as seen in his picture in the Kit-Cat-Club, is eminently handsome and pleasing.

† See Todd's Sketches, p. xxxvii.

MR. URBAN, Cork, Dec. 18.

I OBSERVE in your Minor Correspondence an inquiry, from a "Subscriber for Twenty Years," relative to the arms and name of De Bernay. The arms are not described,* but the name, I may tell him, is historically known by a single bearer of it—Alexander de Bernay, born about the year 1150, in the town of Bernay in Normandy, now the "Département de l'Eure." He largely contributed to various poems, but particularly to the "Roman d'Alexandre,"—an imitation of Quintus Curtius—but understood to be a translation of an old Latin Romance. "Liber Alexandri Magni de Præliis." The poem of *Alexandre* had been previously commenced by an unknown writer, who first used, it would appear, the heroic verse, called Alexandrine, from the subject of the work. An abridgment was published in the sixteenth century, and appeared at Paris and Lyons under the title of "Histoire du tres noble et tres vaillant roy Alexandre le Grant, jadis roy et seigneur de tout le monde," &c. Or, as in another old edition, "Cy comence lhystoire du tres vaillant et noble preux et hardy roy Alexandre le grant." De Bernay (also called Alexandre de Paris) co-operated with an Englishman, Thomas de Kent, in another poem—"Li Roumans di Tote Chevalerie, ou la Geste d'Alexandre, par Thomas de Kent,"—of which mention will be found in the Duc de la Vallière's manuscripts in the Royal Library, No. 2,702. Its origin is thus expressed.

"D'un bon livre en latin fis cest translament,
Qui mun nom demande, Thomas ai nom de
Kent."

The language, says the late M. Roquesfort, is the Norman French, even then, though used in our courts of royalty and law, much corrupted.

* Our former correspondent furnished us with an impression of the arms on the book of prayers. As far as they can be ascertained, they are as follow: Quarterly of four: 1. three dogs courant, two and one; 2. a lion passant guardant crowned; 3. a lion rampant; 4. defaced. On an inescutcheon, three bars, apparently fretty. The shield surmounted by a helmet, affrontée, with open bars, as usual abroad, but here confined to the sovereign; without any crest.—EDIT.

At this moment the works of a modern poet, Camille Bernay, are passing through the Parisian press; but he is as yet little known.

The "Roman Catholic Book of Prayers," found by your correspondent, is doubtless one of the *Hors*, which, shortly after the invention of printing, replaced the previous manuscripts, and, like them, were generally on vellum, with various decorations—arabesques, &c. so attractively described in Dr. Dibdin's *Decameron*, (Second Day.) The chief printers were Simon Vostre, who began about the year 1486, Antoine Verard, Thielman, Kerver, Hardouin, Eustace, &c. in Paris; and a few proceeded from the provincial presses. Missals, Breviaries, *Præses Piæ*, with other devotional volumes, received similar embellishments; but no effort of the press has equalled some of the preceding elaborations of the pen and pencil, such as the celebrated Bedford Missal, which, a few years since, cost Sir John Tobin of Liverpool about 1,200*l.* (including charges) and others. Yet even that beautiful specimen of industry and art is, I think, surpassed by a magnificent Missal in the possession of my neighbour, Ed. Roche, esq. of Trabelgan, the father of our county representative, Ed. Burke Roche, esq. It was obtained at Florence, by the late Colonel Roche, from a convent, during the French invasion in 1796. I have never seen any thing more splendid of the kind, though I carefully inspected the Bedford article. But I particularly advert to the exquisite paintings that adorn the work, less numerous, indeed, because the volume is of slender dimensions, than those which enrich its celebrated compeer. It is a small and rather thin folio. Many years, however, have passed since my old friend, Colonel Roche, shewed it to me for examination. He was a gentleman of taste and fortune; while the inmates of, or rather refugees from, the Florentine Monastery, were fortunate in finding such a purchaser for their property, possessed and cherished for ages, in place of its forcible transference, with the numerous other spoils of conquest, to Paris, by Bonaparte, at that period.

Yours, &c. J. R.

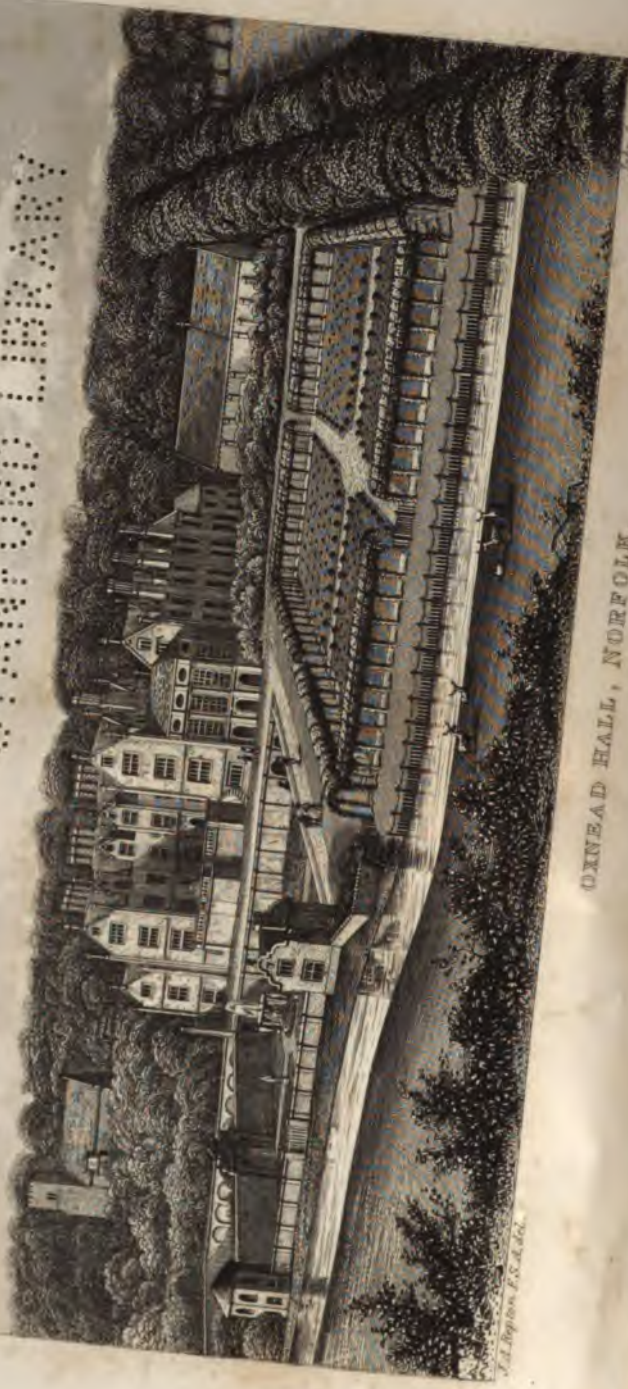
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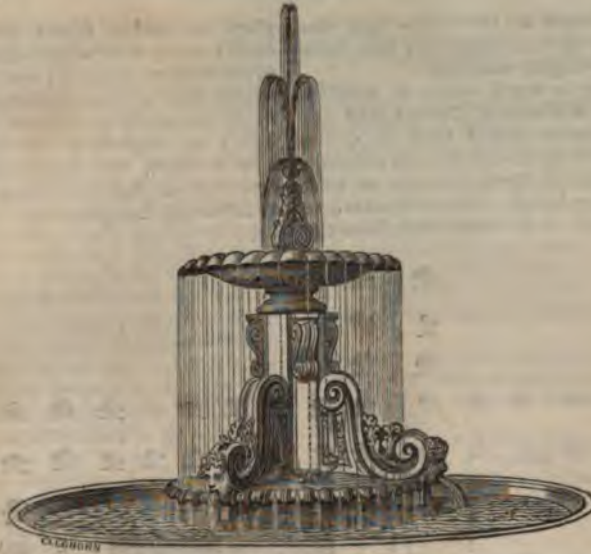
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OXNEAD HALL, NORFOLK.

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John Swaine sc.



OXNEAD HALL, NORFOLK.

MR. UREAN, *Springfield near
Chelmsford, Dec. 6.*

WILL you allow me to lay before your readers some particulars relating to Oxnead Hall in Norfolk, formerly the seat of the Pastons, Earls of Yarmouth.

It was in the year 1809 that I made a drawing of the Old Hall as it stood before it was taken down. This was published in Mr. Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*; but I have since discovered that, instead of one, the original roof had *two* stories of garrets, like those of Irmingland, Heydon, and Barningham Halls in Norfolk, and Wakehurst in Sussex.

I likewise inclose a sketch of the Fountain formerly at Oxnead, which had for more than half a century been half concealed among the rubbish in Blickling Park; it was lately restored, and placed in the flower-garden adjoining to Blickling Hall.

Oxnead Hall was built by Clement Paston, the fourth son of Sir William Paston, knight, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it continued the principal seat of that family, whose name has been rendered so celebrated by the *Correspondence of its early members*, edited by Sir John Fenn.

The original building is described in

the *Ground-plan*. The portion marked L was erected by the first Earl of Yarmouth to receive King Charles II. and his attendants, who visited Oxnead in 1676; it was a lofty building, with sash-windows, called the Banqueting-room. Underneath this was a vaulted apartment, which was called the *Fris-ketting room*, probably from the Italian "*frescati*," a cool grotto.

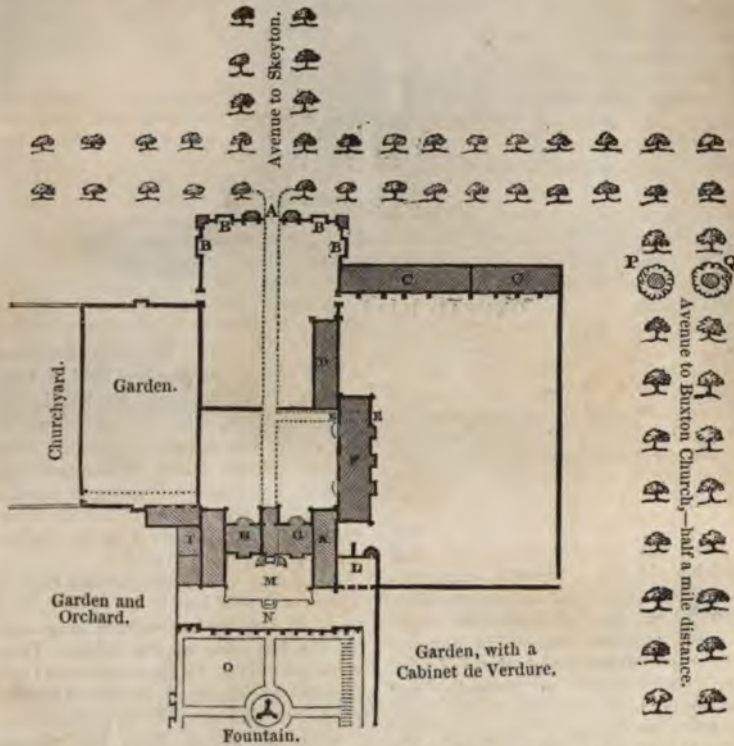
William Paston, the second Earl of Yarmouth, and last of his family, died in 1732, leaving his estates to be sold for the payment of his debts. They were purchased by the celebrated Lord Anson, (it is stated by Mr. Dawson Turner in his recent *History of Caister*,) "after his return from his voyage round the world." This was in 1744. The greater part of this magnificent mansion was shortly after taken down. Oxnead Hall is now in the possession of Sir Edward Hardinge Stracey, Bart. It was for many years occupied by my late uncle, John Repton, esq. who died in 1809.

The only remains of this formerly magnificent mansion are the offices at the east end, and the barn, with three noble stacks of chimnies; each stack contained four shafts, of which only the bases remain, but, from a single brick with a cross on the edge, which

I discovered a few years ago, the chimney shafts I imagine to have been formerly highly enriched.

It may be worth while to mention that the windows of Oxnead Hall are only thirteen inches wide (*i. e.* the glass between the munnions), although the munnions themselves are at least five inches broad. Other old mansions in Norfolk of the same date have the

glass casements fifteen or sixteen inches wide, and, when succeeded by panes of plate glass, are not disagreeable to their modern inhabitants. But in the mansions of the end of Elizabeth's or beginning of James the First's reign, the casements exceed seventeen or eighteen inches wide, as at Blickling, Longleat, &c.



References to the Plan.

A. The entrance through the stable-court with the porter's lodges, and four recesses for benches at B. B. B. B. for the poor. C. C. the barns.

D. The stables, with a horse-passage through the house, E. E.

F. Kitchen and offices, &c.

G. The great Hall, with a screen. (The remains of the screen are now in one of the stables.)

H. The Chapel. I. Apartments.

K. Dining-room, with a ball-room over.

L. The Banqueting-room, built to receive King Charles II.; with a screw staircase.

M. The upper terrace, with a statue of Cerberus, which was afterwards removed to Thorpe, near Norwich.

N. The lower terrace.

O. The parterre-garden, which was formerly ornamented with a fountain and several statues. (The fountain is now in the flower garden at Blickling, and the statues in the park.)

P. and Q. Two oaks, still remaining.

There were formerly three great avenues; the principal one extended from the centre of the hall northward towards Skepton, about half a mile in length. The second avenue began at the east end of the barns, and reached

Buxton church. The third ran behind the mansion from east to west. Only two of the old oaks (as noticed in the plan) still remain; each measures, at six feet from the ground, thirteen or fourteen feet in circumference. The leaves appear in a very healthy state; but the top of one tree is gone.

With these remarks I send a curious manuscript lately found among some old papers. It is a portion of an inventory, containing a catalogue of ornamental plate and other curiosities, and is supposed to have been written by one of the Pastons, before their elevation to the peerage, which was in 1673.

Among the articles in the catalogue is "A shell standing upon three dolphins;" most probably an object of great beauty and taste. The ornaments of dolphins which prevailed about the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. are often very graceful, and are frequently seen in arabesque work.

Yours, &c. JOHN ADRY REPTON.

*Inventory of Ornamental Plate, &c.
formerly at Ornead Hall.*

[Note.—The MS. extends from fols. 2 to 9; the rest is lost.]

One mother of pearly bottle, each side the fashion of a sw[an?] with a silver and gilt foot, and a silver and gilt statue upon the top.

One mother of pearly basin, with a silver gilt ledge on the, with a silver dish in it, with a foot gilt about the edge of the topp, engraven all over in the middle. A mother of pearly ure.

A mother of pearly dish, all set in scollops, with silver and gilt foot, a cristall ball standing upright in the middle, carved.

A little mother of pearly cup, with a silver and gilt ledge, top, and foot.

Six mother of pearly dishes, which some of the shells stand upon.

A paire of coaker-shell cups with covers, in the middle of the covers agate-stones sett in enamell, with a gold knob of the top.

A paire of shell cups with covers, ivory feet and ledges.

A shell cup, set in a frame, and handle and cover of silver and gold, the foot, frame, and cover being garnished with severall kinds of cutt stones.

A shell cup set in a carved and silver gilt frame and foot and cover, a peice of cristall in the middle of the cover, set with a silver and gilt knob in the middle.

A greene shell-kan, set in a silver and gilt frame, with a cover.

A litle shell cup with a silver and gilt frame.

2 shelles spoone-fashioned, with silver feet, and crinkle handles.

A blew jar with knobbs, silver and gilt top.

A cristall botle sett in silver and gilt.

A cristall kan, with an enameld foote, ledge, and handle.

A long cristall glasse, with a cover engraven, a silver and gilt ledge on the foot.

A cristall cup 6-square, set in a silver and gilt frame, and enameld knob on the top.

A silver and gilt carved cup, a cristall foot and bottome, garnished about the sides and cover with severall stones, with a statue upon it.

A cristall cup, with a silver and gilt foot and ledge, a cristall cover with a silver and gilt knob in the middle.

A cristall tankard, set in a carved and silver and gilt frame, with a cover and one handle.

A cristall tankard with a cristall cover, set in a silver and gilt frame with 2 handles, a flying horse on the top.

A paire of cristall candlesticks.

A great cristall ball set upon an ebony pedestall, with 8 litle cristall balls round about the edges.

An agate tanker set in a silver and gilt frame, with one handle, and cover.

Upon the creast over the doore, and so round.

A round cup of a darke colour set in silver and gilt.

A mother of pearly shell sett upon a figure, set in silver and gilt.

A red Indian cup blacke about y^e edge.

A mother of pearly flower-pott set in silver and gilt.

A red Indian cup blacke about y^e edge.

A shell upon a silver foott.

A speckle shell bottle sett in silver.

A black Indian bottle set in silver, with a chaine.

A rock, with branches of red corral upon it.

A speckle shell cupp.

A red Indian shell, silver and gilt about the edge.

A jessimy tankard set in silver.

A mother of pearly shell set in silver, with a figure upon it.

A greenish flower-pott set in silver and gilt.

A black shell cup with a silver edge.

A white shell in a silver frame, tanker fashion.

A litle cup standing in a litle silver baskett.

A browne bottle, set in a silver frame, with a blackmoore's head upon it.

A greene cup set in silver frame.

A mother of pearle ship shell engraven.

A browne cup set in silver and gilt.

A shell fashioned like a crane, silver and gilt.

A red Indian cup with a white rim, and cover upon it.

A knotted wood cup set in silver, with a cover upon it.

A black shell boule sett in silver.

A running horse, gilt.

A shell set upon a silver figure.

A shell cup with a silver frame.

A speckle shell cup in a silver and gilt frame, with 2 handles and cover.

A red Indian cup with a black rim.

A browne speckle cup, silver and gilt foot and rim.

A black cup with silver and gilt rim.

A greenish flower pott sett in silver and gilt.

A red Indian cup with a white rim, and cover upon it.

A stone pott, silver and gilt top and chaine.

A mother of pearle shell engraven, with a silver foot.

A speckle bottle with a silver and gilt top.

A white shell cup with 2 handles and cover.

A gilded horse.

A browne cup in a silver and gilt frame.

A red Indian bottle with an ivory foot and top.

In the corner.

A browne noddan cup, with a silver and gilt rime and foot.

On that side of the creast, right againe the windowes.

An horse in a feeding posture, gilded.

A red speckle shell standing upon a silver foot.

A litle Indian cup turned downe.

A white shell cup with 2 handles.

A litle Indian boxe.

A red speckled shell with a silver and gilt foot.

A brazen figure of our Lady with our Saviour, and John Baptist.

A browne cup with an ivory frame, and 2 cares.

A reddish shell cup with an high topp, in a silver and gilt frame.

A litle browne cup in a silver frame.

A gippan of Portingall earth.

A speck shell standing vpon a griffin.

A mother of pearle flower pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.

A boy gilded, with a socket for a candle in his hand.

A white egg pot, tanker fashion, in a silver and gilt frame.

A horse gilded, in a runing posture.

A mother of pearle bottle, set in silver and gilt.

A red Indian kan in a silver frame, handle and cover.

A great stone flower pott in silver and gilt frame, with 2 syrenes upon it.

A red Indian pott with a silver and gilt frame, cover and handle.

A mother of pearle bottle, set in silver and gilt.

A gilded horse in a feeding posture.

A white egg pott, tanker fashion, in a silver and gilt frame.

A boy gilded, with a socket for a candle in his hand.

A mother of pearle flower pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.

A shell standing on a dolphin, silver and gilt, with a silver and gilt figure upon the top.

A gourd bottle, engraven, with a silver and gilt top.

A red Indian pott in a silver frame, handle and cover.

A great browne cup in a silver and gilt frame, the handles y^e fashion of snakes.

A red Indian boxe.

A shell standing on a dolphin, silver and gilt, with a silver and gilt figure upon the top.

A red Indian bottle with a silver frame.

A litle browne bottle set in silver frame.

A browne tankard with an ivory handle.

A shell standing upon 3 dolphins.

A black cup with an ivory rim and foot.

A gourd bottle with a silver frame.

A red Indian kan with black edge about it.

A wooden cup with an ivory foot and top.

A browne shell, silver and gilt foot, in the fashion of a snake.

A shell, engraven with the story of Atalanta, standing upon an eagle's foot of silver.

In the corner. A gilded horse in a trotting posture.

On the left side of the chimney, on the creast.

A mother of pearle flower pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.

A shell cup, enameld.

A litle red gourd.

A shell fashioned like a crane, silver and gilt.

A shell cup, enameld

A litle red Indian cup.

A mother of pearle flower pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.

(To be continued.)

REPORT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN FRANCE, FOR THE RECOVERY OF A SHRINE
IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM A CHURCH.

[Extracted from the Bulletin Archéologique published by the Historical Committee of Arts and Monuments, 2nd vol. 6 No. pp. 428 to 433. 1843.]

THE Secretary announces that the affair relative to the shrine of La Guène (Corrèze) is terminated. In the month of November 1841 the parochial minister (*desservant*) and the mayor of La Guène clandestinely sold the shrine of St. Calminius, the patron saint of the parish, to a brazier of Limoges. This shrine is one of the most precious in this country, which now possesses only one other of such great value. Having been informed of this misdeed by M. Texier, the curé of Auriat (Creuse), who is engaged in making researches respecting the ancient Limousin enamels, M. Didron drew up a protest against this illegal sale. On the 15th of December 1841 he published the letter which he had written to M. Texier on the subject, and denounced before the Keeper of the Seals the conduct of the mayor and the parochial minister of La Guène. On the 17th of December the Minister of Public Worship made known that he had requested of his Grace the Bishop of Tulle to furnish him with the requisite proofs, in order to attach as much consequence to the affair as possible. The receipt of these documents confirmed the fact of the sale having been unlawful. Meanwhile M. Minier, the person who had clandestinely purchased the shrine, hastened with it to Paris, asking 3000 francs of the virtuosi for that which he had bought at the unconscionable price of 250 francs. He made a great stir about this shrine. He exposed it to public view in the Hall of Sale in the Rue des Jeûneurs; he made public his own shameful conduct; and, in fact, sold the shrine for 3000 francs to M. Joyan, a Parisian curiosity broker. Whilst this object was being thus openly exposed, not only to the veneration of the faithful as heretofore, but as well to the cupidity of the brokers, M. Didron went to see it, and drew up a description of it, which was published on the 15th of January, 1842. The government, who were watching the fate of the shrine in order to prevent

its being taken out of France, procured from the Council of Public Buildings, a "proces en revendication" to be brought against M. Minier. On this the Keeper of the Seals, in virtue of an "ordonnance de référé" given by the President of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, caused the shrine to be sequestered, and deposited in the Hall of the "Commissaires-priseurs."

The accusation by the Council of Public Buildings of M. Lassalvanie, the mayor of La Guène, M. Laygue, the minister of the parish, (the two vendors,) and of M. Minier, the brazier of Limoges, (the purchaser,) came before the Civil Tribunal of Tulle. The cause attracted a much more numerous auditory than is usually seen in this court, and in the month of June last, after pleadings which excited the most lively interest, the following judgment was given. M. Lanot, the Advocate of the Council of Public Edifices of La Guène, spoke as follows:

"Messieurs: The remonstrance of the Council of Public Buildings recommends itself to your attention by considerations of the highest importance. The lowly church of La Guène possessed a shrine which, according to tradition, contained the relics of St. Calminius. This monument drew the admiration of the artist on account of its figures in relief, the beauty and finish of its decorations, the richness of its jewels, and the beautiful concord of its parts, which appertain to the style of the Byzantine school.* But, for the inhabitants of this quiet region, there is no price which in their estimation would compensate them for this loved relic of antiquity, for it connects itself with their memories by the most endearing ties, which are transmitted from age to age with all their religious feelings.

"The Minister of the Commune, who, from the nature of his functions, is established as the chief and most vigilant guardian of all holy things, one day forgot

* M. Lanot is in error here; the shrine is Roman and Limousin, and by no means Byzantine.—Note of the Secretary of the Committee.

himself. He has parted with this monument of piety to a broker, who has resold it at an enormous profit to M. Joyan, a curiosity dealer at Paris. The holy edifice, stripped of its glory without her knowledge, and in spite of herself, invokes the law, who defends her property. She asks for the restoration of this precious relic, which to the feelings of all the country around was a source of consolation and of hope. This pious disposition is readily justified by the recollections which it awakens of this holy personage. The chronicles and legends which have circulated throughout the country represent him as a grand dignitary of the Roman empire under the reign of the Emperor Justinian, invested with the government of Aquitaine, and there planting and establishing the immortal code which has so long governed the world, and which still remains the written law of the universe. But what is still more worthy to be remarked, it is related of him that, seeing the wretchedness which afflicted the population which he governed, he shook off, as if by divine inspiration, the burthen of public affairs, and, accepting the holiest of all missions, he deprived himself of his immense wealth and emoluments, and thenceforth employed himself in relieving, comforting, and moralising a whole people, before plunged in the deepest barbarism. Should the chronicles be suspected of exaggeration on this subject, I can produce the most undeniable historical documents to attest their truth. Baluze, following Mabillon, tells us that St. Calminius flourished in the seventh century, and that he founded the monastery of Tulle. By establishing this monastery he laid the foundation of a town. The same author has preserved to us the records of a great number of endowments, of donations, and of vast benefits, of which, in the tenth century, La Guène was the object, and all in honour of St. Calminius. And one learns by historical data how considerable a person he was amongst the people of the period in which he flourished; and that his name should still continue to live in the memories of the inhabitants of La Guène, of which he was so great a benefactor."

After these general remarks, the learned advocate gave a rapid exposé of the circumstances connected with the carrying off the shrine. He thus continued:

"M. Minier is an ironmonger at Limoges; he traffics also in antiquities; he buys old candlesticks, cups, crucifixes, and generally all such articles as are used in our churches. For several years past he has travelled over the department in

every direction, and there is not a church, however hidden and retired, nor a village, however poor you could imagine it, which has remained up to this time unknown to him, and escaped his self-interested investigations.

"It is about three years ago that he made his first trip to La Guène. He put himself into communication with M. Laygue, who was then as now the minister of the commune. He saw the shrine of St. Calminius; but, as he offered only 100 francs for it, the curé refused to part with it. Some time afterwards he paid another visit to La Guène, always with the intention of obtaining the shrine; but he met with the same refusal. At last, on the 22nd of Oct. 1841, Minier made a third journey to La Guène; he went directly to M. Laygue, and again opened his negotiation for the purchase of the shrine.

"This time he advanced in his proposals by making an unconditional offer of 250 francs. The price was agreed upon, but the minister was in the first instance troubled with some scruples; he wished that the council of the commune might be consulted. They sought out the mayor, M. Lassalvanie, who hesitated also, and expressed a wish that the council might be informed of it, and that some deliberation might take place with them on the subject. But M. Minier was urgent; he said that the council had no right to look into this negotiation, that it rested solely with the curé, and moreover that he could not possibly stay, but must have the bargain concluded that day. Upon this, minister, mayor, and assistant, betook themselves to the church, where they displaced the shrine, and delivered it over to M. Minier, who immediately bore it away with him to Tulle, having paid the curé the stipulated price of 250 francs. In a few days afterwards, M. Minier took the shrine to Paris, and offered it first to M. Du Sommerand, (who is well known in the scientific world by his rich museum of antiquities,) and then to M. Joyan, a dealer in antiquities, who purchased it of him for 3000 francs. All these circumstances which have preceded or followed the disappearance of the shrine were published in the papers. The prefect being put into possession of the facts by the minister of public worship, immediately took the necessary steps to recover possession of this precious monument. The "Conseil de Préfecture," by a resolution of the 28th of January, authorized the council of public buildings to institute a suit against M. Minier, and M. Laygue the minister, and to pursue the recaption of the shrine in the hands of any third party wrongfully detaining

it. On the 21st of February, Messrs. Laygue and Minier were cited before the tribunal. The council of public buildings demanded of them the return of the shrine, or 10,000 francs, as damages of detention under sequestration.

"On the 6th of April, a recaption was made of the shrine in the hands of M. Joyan, the actual possessor, and, by a decree of the President of the Tribunal of the Seine, it has been sequestered and deposited in the hall of the "commissaires-priseurs." M. Joyan has been summoned before the tribunal to hear the court pronouncement on the validity of the recaption from him."

After having thus exposed the whole affair, the learned advocate sought to establish, 1st, that the recaption was valid; and therefore that M. Joyan should be adjudged to return the shrine to the council of public buildings. 2ndly, That, failing in the support of his first proposition, Messrs. Laygue and Minier ought to be adjudged to pay the council 10,000 francs for damages of the detention by sequestration. The tribunal of Tulle, after having heard four other counsel on the part of M. Laygue, M. Lassalvanie, M. Minier, and M. Joyan, and their personal explanations. On the summing up of the representative of "M. Le Procureur du Roi," the court gave judgment as follows:

"The court, taking into consideration the evidence adduced, by its unanimous judgment annuls the recaption made as against M. Joyan, and removes in his favour the sequestration upon the shrine of St. Calminius, which has caused this recaption; but the court does not see any grounds for awarding damages of detention to him on account of this sequestration. Adjudges the council to pay the costs of M. Joyan, fixed at the sum of 77 francs 10 cents.

"Without determining upon the point of non-receipt offered by Minier, the court declares the sale which was consented to by Laygue and Lassalvanie null and void, and consequently doth order that Minier shall restore, in the course of two months, the shrine of St. Calminius, which was the subject of the sale. That the council shall account to him for the necessary expenses which he shall have been put to in the preservation and restoration of the shrine, according to an account which he shall be obliged to furnish, and which the council shall be at liberty to question. And in default of his rendering such account, within the prescribed time, the

court doth now adjudge him, without further hearing, to pay the value, which the tribunal fixes at the sum of 2,955 francs, and adjudges him also to pay the costs of the council, ascertained at 183 francs 93 cents.

"Without determining upon the point of non-receipt raised by M. Bardoulat on behalf of Lassalvanie, the court doth declare Laygue and Lassalvanie liable to the Council of Public Buildings of La Guène for the performance of the judgments passed in favour of the Council against Minier, and doth consequently condemn them to the payment of the aforesaid sum of 2,955 francs, saving to them, nevertheless, their right of redress over as against Minier.

"Adjudges Laygue to reimburse Minier in the sum of 250 francs, by him paid at the time the shrine was handed over to him, and which was received by the said Laygue.

"Adjudges Laygue and Lassalvanie to pay the costs of Minier, ascertained at 97 fr. 58 cts.; and further adjudges them to indemnify him against the costs, for which he is directly liable towards the Council of Public Buildings of La Guène, and to pay him the sum of 100 francs, the whole of which being for damages of detention under sequestration."

At present nothing more can be done than to leave the matter to the natural course of events. M. Minier, without doubt, will appeal; he will be cast in his appeal as he has been on the first hearing, and the shrine will be restored to its home at La Guène, from whence it ought never again to be taken. This will serve as an example to mayors and ministers throughout all France, when they venture to sell such precious objects without authority, and dilapidate our religious treasures. It will also be a useful lesson to our braziers and curiosity dealers, who impoverish our churches and reap their harvest all over France amongst our most beautiful and most ancient works of art. The Committee congratulates itself on the result of these proceedings, and requests that the same may be published in the *Bulletin Archéologique*. In future, Councils of public buildings and ministers will think twice before they dispose of works of art or historical monuments.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 9.
YOUR ingenious correspondent E.
B. P. (whose careful details of Lon.

dimian antiquities, as they are from time to time brought to light, form a valuable source of record for future writers on the topography of the metropolis,) has fallen into an error when he says,* in confirmation of St. Paul's Cathedral having been used as a horse market, "that Shakspeare makes Falstaff triumphantly boast of having *bought his horse in Paul's.*"

Now the fact is altogether misrepresented in this reference. Falstaff inquires of his page, "Where's Bardolph?" The page rejoins, "He's gone into Smithfield to buy your worship a horse." Falstaff then says, "I bought him [*Bardolph*] in Paul's, and he'll buy me a horse in *Smithfield*; an I could get but a wife in the stews, I were manned, horsed, and wived." See Henry IV. part II. act I. sc. 2.

I do not know whether I have ever before requested your attention to the exact parallel of the above passage, which is to be found in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; if so, I will however venture to reproduce it on this occasion. "He that marries a wife out of a suspected inne or ale house, buyes a horse in Smithfield, and hires a servant in Paul's, as the diverbe is, shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man, and an arrant honest woman to his wife." Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, vol. II. p. 492, edit. 1813. By which collateral passages of these two eminent writers, who were both living in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, it would appear that hiring servants in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral, the promenade of all the loose characters of London at that time, and the purchase of a horse from among the unsound animals exposed for sale in Smithfield, had grown into a "diverbe" or proverbial warning; and this is a more likely conjecture than that either Shakspeare or Burton borrowed from each other.

I am certain that E. B. P. will pardon the correction of an error which might be multiplied by those who do not read Shakspeare for themselves.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

* Nov. p. 533. In our last number E. B. P. himself corrected his error; but we retain the present letter (which was

MR. URBAN, *Bishopton Lodge,*
Nov. 18th.

MY attention has been called to a notice in your Magazine for March 1842, page 122, requesting particulars respecting the ancient family of Barwick, or rather the father or ancestry of Sir Robert Barwick, knt. of Towlston Hall in the county of York, which I here give for the information of your correspondent, or any others connected with the family.

Sir Hugh de Barwick, knt. was Lord of the Manor of Tredelissham in Berkshire, and also held divers lands in the county of Oxford, and died 52 Hen. III. leaving by Isabel his wife two sons, Thomas and John, which John de Barwick had summons to Parliament among the justices and others of the King's council, 23, 27, 33, 34, and 35 of Edw. I. Again, the 1st of Edw. II. when the justices and King's council were intermixed with the earls and barons, but not summoned in *fide et homagio*. He was treasurer to Queen Alianor, wife of King Edward I. and attended at the coronation of King Edward II. was prebendary of Holme, and afterwards of Fenton, in the county of York. In the 2nd of Edward II. is the last time I find his name mentioned, which seems to intimate that he was shortly after dead. Of the elder son, Thomas de Barwick, we find him as master of the archers in the reign of Edward III. from whom descended John Barwick, D.D.* Dean of St. Paul's, London; Peter Barwick, M.D. Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II.; and Colonel Samuel Barwick, † Governor of Barbadoes in 1666, which Colonel Barwick died 3rd Jan. 1673, leaving an only son and heir, Samuel, who was President of the Councils and Governor of Barbadoes in 1731, and died Jan. 1, 1773, leaving a daughter and heiress Jane, who married 27 Aug. 1752, the Hon. T. Os-

omitted last month for want of space) on account of the remarkable parallel pointed out by A. J. K. in the passage of Burton.—*Edit.*

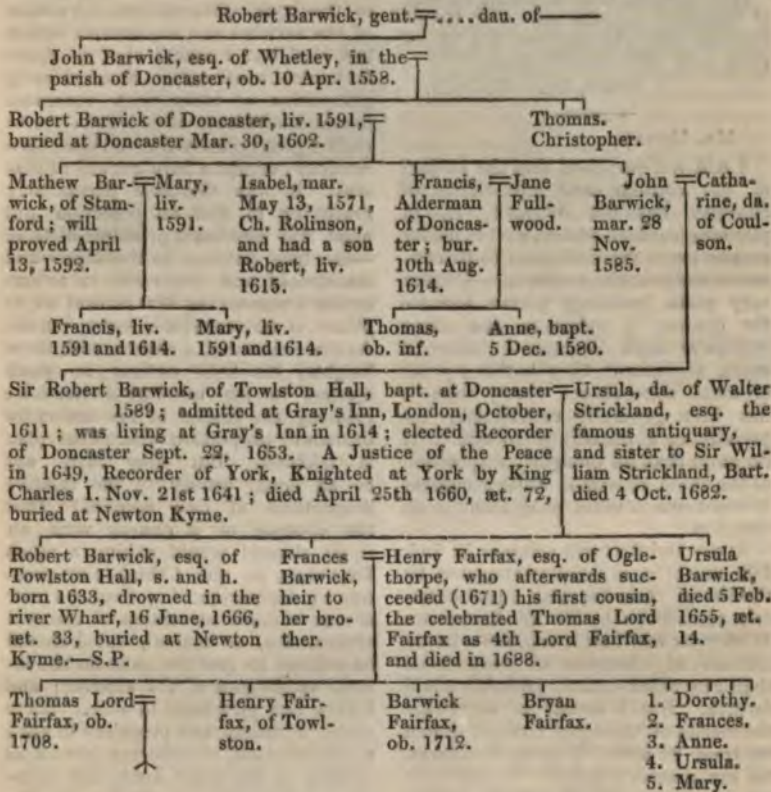
* Vide Life of Dr. John Barwick.

† See a curious paper printed (1841) at the private press of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. entitled "The Case of Colonel Samuel Barwick's Will and Codicill."

born Bruce,* and conveyed to him the estates and representation of the family.

From the said Sir Hugh de Barwick probably descended the family of Sir

Robert, of which the following pedigree, compiled from wills, parish registers, and a valuable MS. at Middle Hill, I beg to transmit to the reader:



The registers of Newton Kyme being imperfect from 1636 to 1682, the only entry I found was as follows:—"1682, October, Hursula, y^e relect lady of S^r Robert Barwick, was buried upon y^e 6th day." Nor was I more fortunate with the monumental inscriptions which I expected to find in the church; they had disappeared, and not a vestige remained of this family save the arms, impaling those of Strickland, carved in stone on the north side of

the chancel wall, within the altar rails. Shortly after my return from the village I visited York, and found deposited in the office of the Dean and Chapter the MS. collections of James Torr, the Yorkshire antiquary, who had carefully copied all the inscriptions, which I here give literatim.

Here lyeth interred the body of Ursula Barwick, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Barwick, knt. being the joy of both her parents, whose obedience cannot be paralleled, who died February 5th 1655, aged 14.

Here lyeth interred the body of Ursula Barwick, late of Towlston, Kt. (*sic in MS.*) who departed this life Oct. 4th, 1682, aged 81.

* Father of Barwick Bruce, esq. M.D. whose son, Samuel Barwick Bruce, esq. M.D. is the present representative of this branch of the family.

Here lyeth interred the body of Sr Robert Barwick, Kt. who for his abilities in his profession was chosen Recorder both of York and Doncaster, and soe dyed, having departed this life April 26th 1660, aged 72.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Barwick of Toulston, esq. the son of Sr Robert Barwick, Kt. who departed this life 16 June, A.D. 1666, aged 33 years.

Yours, &c. W. D. B.

MR. URBAN,

I AM not surprised that the subject of the contour and proportion of churches has not dropped. If, in planning such an edifice, next to utility proportion is the first point to be consulted and precedes ornament—if many very plain buildings please because the contour is judicious, and many expensive ones displease in spite of much adornment, then is this a point of more consequence surely than it has been generally considered; especially as a tasteful proportion costs no more than an unsightly disposition of the same materials, while ornament is expensive in exact proportion to its quantity.

Every architectural amateur in Suffolk must be especially interested by the list of churches with equal chancels, contributed by Mr. Wodderspoon. With your addition it exhibits a larger number of churches so constructed than any other county probably could furnish. But I should be sorry that the merits of the equal chancel should be tried by most of these structures, for the greater simplicity of that plan requires more attention to proportion than when the building is divided into a greater number of parts, and some of these churches, from a defect in this point in their construction, are greatly inferior in beauty to some churches of the same rank with low chancels; nay, a great height and heaviness of body, joined to a thin tower, is the most unsightly of all possible defects. I must instance the otherwise very beautiful church of Southwold, exceeded by few of the same class in the interior, and richly adorned throughout. If viewed laterally it appears to me one of the most displeasing in shape I have ever seen, a high-shouldered and clumsy mass; I would gladly add a low chancel to

give it lightness. But, Sir, the equal chancel should not be judged except by that principle from which its beauty is inseparable—a nice attention to proportion.

I did not anticipate any objection to the equal chancel from the nature of the services and solemnities within the roof, but I feared that reverence for ancient construction, and a pleasing association of ideas with venerated forms, would have been urged: for to such a plea no answer could have been returned, except a bare avowal of dissent. It was therefore particularly gratifying to find an objection put upon the legitimate principle of taste—the true criterion in this case—and maintained and illustrated in so scientific a manner by Mr. Barnes as to please, if not convince, every reader. As the contour of a church with three heights, his little outline in black appears to me absolute perfection; evincing the justice of his theory of harmonic proportion where that plan is adopted. But may there not be an equal beauty in the relative proportions of two heights? That the *interior* of a church with an equal chancel would exhibit a much finer view, no one, I think, can question; a depression of roof being a poor climax to noble succession of elevated arches, ribs, or beams; but I should be willing to rest the issue on the lateral appearance of the *exterior*; and I have one plea more to offer. There seems a fitness and propriety in such a construction of different grades of edifices of the same kind, that a general correspondence shall exist between them, that the difference be adjusted by some rule, and not by caprice or accident. Now if the equal chancel be adopted, there will exist such a correspondence between the three classes of churches, the cathedral, the parochial church, and the chapel; the two latter will be irregular segments of the former. Take away one side of a cathedral, and you have the form of the parochial church; take away the tower from the parochial church, and you have a chapel. But the low chancel entirely destroys this general affinity. I do not advance this as a strong plea; “*valeat quantum*,” &c. I am desirous of joining issue with your talented correspondent

on his own principle, and adopting his own elegantly shaped outline as the basis* of the more simple form; I fear not to place the equal chancel beside it.

Yours, &c.

G. C.



MR. URBAN,

THE public prints for September have quoted the language of the *Courrier Français* concerning the journey of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours into Brittany.

"The legitimists, and particularly the clergy of Brittany, which was the centre of the attempts made to restore the fallen dynasty in late years, came to meet the duke, and protest their devotion to the dynasty which the revolution of July has placed on the throne. M. le Comte de Cheffontaines and M. and Madame de Trevelec have loudly and freely sent their adhesion to the royal family. M. de Cheffontaines tells every one who wishes to hear his opinion, 'These princes of the family of Orleans are admirable: it is impossible not to love them when one knows them.'"

According to M. Miorcec de Kerdanet, the family of Cheffontaines were formerly called *Penfeunteniou*, which has the same meaning in Breton as their present name has in French. "La famille de *Cheffontaines* est une de celles qui francisèrent leur nom en 1491: elle s'appelait auparavant *Penfeunteniou*, dont *Cheffontaines*, ou *Caput fontium*, n'est que la traduction." (Hist. de la Langue des Gaulois, et par suite, de celle des Bretons, Rennes, 1821, p. 67.) The occasion of this transformation of names from Breton into French was probably the marriage of the heiress of Bretagne to Charles VIII. which took place in 1491, and virtually annexed that duchy to the French crown. M. Daru, the historian of Bretagne, traces a former inroad upon the vernacular language

* I have made the two churches precisely similar except in the point under consideration.

of that district to the influence of the Crusades, particularly the first, in which Alain Fergent, the reigning duke, was present, with several of the Breton noblesse.

"On remarque qu'ils rapportèrent . . . un langage qui finit par être celui de la cour de Bretagne. Tant de guerriers de diverses nations se trouvant réunis en Asie, avaient dû se faire un idiome commun; comme la langue franque est encore le moyen de communication entre les Européens qui fréquentent les Echelles du Levant. Ce fut à dater du retour d'Alain Fergent, que l'ancien idiome breton fit place, du moins pour l'usage de la cour, à un Français mêlé d'un grand nombre de mots étrangers." (Hist. de Bretagne, b. iii. vol. i. p. 313.)

M. Miorcec, who, as a native and a professed antiquary, is a still better authority, comes to the same conclusion.

"Mais dans quel tems le breton a-t-il cessé d'être le langage de la cour de nos souverains? On peut faire remonter l'époque de ce changement à la première croisade. Il s'opéra alors une grande révolution dans les mœurs et dans les langues. On commença à jargonner au vieux français, qui ne fut point étranger à la Bretagne." (p. 51, x^e siècle.)

On the last words he has a note.

"Comme le prouve la traduction des *Pierres précieuses* de Marbodus, évêque de Rennes; version qui fut faite en Bretagne, en 1123. C'est le plus ancien ouvrage en vers français que l'on connaisse." (Duclos.)

The name of De Cheffontaines (latinised by a *Capite Fontium*) is known in old French literature, through the controversial writings of Christophe de Cheffontaines, Archbishop of Cesarea *in partibus*, who died at Rome in 1595. It is to him that M. Miorcec alludes when, speaking of the writers of poetry in the Breton language, in the sixteenth century, he says,

"Le P. de Cheffontaines, général des Cordeliers, excellait aussi dans la poésie Bretonne. On lui doit les *Quatre fins de l'homme*, poème très-rare, imprimé au convent de Cuburien, près Morlaix, en 1570. Cheffontaines savait sept langues, l'Hébreu, le Grec, le Latin, l'Italien, l'Espagnol, le Français, et le Breton." (p. 67, xvi^e siècle.)

Exclusive of his controversial writ-

ings, the value of which is of course confined, he has a claim to be remembered as the author of "*Chrétiennse Confutation du Point-d'Honneur*," (Paris, 1568, 1571, and 1579, 8vo.,) a theological treatise against duelling. He is, however, unnoticed by Sabatier, (4th edit. 1779,) probably because most of his works were written in Latin.

2. In your Magazine for November, page 487, is a letter on the subject of the Pilgrim's Progress, and the sources from which it may have originated. There is a conjecture on this subject in the Life of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, which traces the literary genealogy back to Gawin Douglas, the celebrated Bishop of Dunkeld, after which it becomes less definite:—"A thought strikes me: John Bunyan seems to have borrowed his Pilgrim's Progress from Bernard's Isle of Man; Bernard his Isle of Man from Fletcher's Purple Island; Fletcher took his plan from Spenser's Faery Queen; Spenser his Faery Queen from Gawin Douglas's King Hart; and Douglas his plan from the old mysteries and moralities which prevailed in his time." (Life, vol. ii. p. 290.) The Voyage of the Wandering Knight (which was printed during the reign of Elizabeth), and which is noticed in an early volume of the Retrospective Review, should seemingly be reckoned in the Pilgrim's ancestry, for it has a strong family resemblance. Of *King Hart* there is a copious analysis in Dr. David Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets (vol. ii. p. 28—35, ed. 1804). He says, "Douglas's *King Hart*, an allegorical poem of a singular construction, exhibits a most ingenious adumbration of the progress of human life. The heart, being the fountain of vital motion, is personified as man himself, and conducted through a great variety of adventures" (p. 28). Perhaps the idea may be traced as high as the allegory of Cebes, entitled Πρωαξ, the Tablet or *Picture of Human Life*; and the Hercules (Περὶ τοῦ Ηρακλέους) of his contemporary Prodicus, which has given rise to so many compositions under the title of the Choice of Hercules, and among others that by Shenstone. "The Table of Cebes (observes Dr. Gillies), which has been transmitted to modern times, contains a

beautiful and affecting picture of human life, delineated with accuracy of judgment, and illuminated by splendour of sentiment." (Hist. of Greece, iii. 148.) The allegory may be briefly expressed in a few words from one of Johnson's notes, as quoted by the late editor, Simpson:—"Homo in vitam ingressurus haustum erroris et ignorantie ab impostura sumit, ingressum opinionum, cupiditatem, et voluptates excipiunt, aliam ferunt ad salutem, aliam ad interitum." Enfield has remarked, that "this piece . . . in its moral spirit and character is truly Socratic, but contains some sentiments which appear to have been borrowed from the Pythagorean school." (Hist. of Philosophy, i. 189.) Indeed, the idea of representing human life as a choice between diverging paths may be found in the famous aphorism of Pythagoras, "Remember that the paths of virtue and of vice resemble the letter Y." But the germ of the idea is older than the Samian philosopher, and may be traced even in the earliest Scriptures, in a variety of texts, which will readily recur to the reader's mind.

As some of your readers, Mr. Urban, may wish to have a sight of Bernard's allegory, which comes so near to Bunyan as a precursor, they will be glad to learn that their curiosity can easily be gratified, since the book has been reprinted by the Religious Tract Society, as "The Search for Sin, and its impartial trial in the Isle of Man; extracted from an old Author." It stands at No. 91 in the Society's list, and is sold for less than twopence, while the original, if a clean and perfect copy, would probably be charged in an intelligent bookseller's catalogue at several shillings. In its present form it is probably abridged.

Bunyan was so partial to this kind of writing, that he has described human life, or rather religion, under the similitude of a war as well as of a pilgrimage. His Holy War, however, though it contains some ingenious ideas, is inferior to the Pilgrim's Progress.

3. Some of your readers may now

* Epicteti Enchiridion, Cebetis Tabula, Prodicus Hercules, et Theophrasti Characteres Ethici, per Jos. Simpaon, A. M. E. Coll. Reg. Oxon. 1804. (note p, page 74.)

possibly learn for the first time that Spanish literature has had its imitator in Welsh. The Visions of Quevedo served as the model of a similar fiction, published about 1720, by Elis Wyn, (Ellis Wynne,) a clergyman who lived at Y Las Ynys, in Merionethshire. It is entitled *Bardd Cwsg*, (The Bard of Sleep,)* and being very popular in Wales has been several times reprinted. I am not aware whether there is any English translation, but a modern bard, the Rev. John Jones of Bala, (better known by the local appellation of *Iewan Tegid*,†) commenced one about twenty years ago, though I doubt his having completed it, as he has been since employed on a translation of Isaiah from the Hebrew. Quevedo, observes Sismondi, (Hist. of Literature, iv. 83.) has lavished his sarcasms on "lawyers, physicians, notaries, tradespeople, and, more particularly, tailors." Elis Wyn has made the Welsh attorneys the principal object of his satire; but it is said that he raised such a storm against himself, from the various classes whom he

attacked, as only to escape the consequences by insisting that his book was entirely *visionary*. In the same way has Virgil prudently made Anchises dismiss Æneas from Elysium through the dreamy gate of ivory. (portâque emittit eburnâ. vi. 899.)

4. This reference to Virgil suggests another concerning the speed with which the poet endows his heroine Camilla, (b. vii. 808-11.)

*Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu læssiasset aristas;
Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumentis
Ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret æquore plantas.*

Thus translated by Dryden, beginning at line 806 :

Mix'd with the first the fierce virago fought,
Sustain'd the toils of arms, the danger sought,
Outstripp'd the winds in speed along the plain,
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearded grain:
She swept the seas, and, as she skimmed along,
Her flying feet unbat'h'd on billows hung. †

The original of this description appears not so much in Homer, by whom such speed is applied to *horses*, as in Apollonius Rhodius, who applies it to Euphemus the Argonaut. (B. i. l. 182.)

*Κείνος ἀνὴρ καὶ ποντοῦ ἐπὶ γλαυκοῖο θεεσκεν
Οἰδματος, οὐδὲ θοοὺς βαπτε ποδας, ἀλλ' ὄσον ἀκροῖς
Ἴκνεσι τεγγομενος διερχὴ πεφορητο κελευθῶ.*

Whene'er he skim'd along the watery plain,
With feet unbat'h'd he swept the surging main,
Scarce brush'd the surface of the briny dew,
And light along the liquid level flew.

Fawks.

Some copies for Euphemus read Polyphemus, whom a note in Pope's *Odyssey* (ix. 569) actually confounds with the Cyclops, and gravely expresses surprise that he threw the mountain at Ulysses, instead of pur-

suing him on the waves! But, though Apollonius has improved upon the idea by applying it to a man, he is indebted for it to Homer, who uses it to describe the fleetness of the mares of Erichonius, the king of Troy.

Αἰ δ' ὅτε μὲν σκιρτῶεν, κ. τ. λ.

Il. Y. 226.

These lightly skimming, when they swept the plain,
Nor ply'd the grass nor bent the tender grain:
And, when along the level seas they flew,
Scarce on the surface curl'd the briny dew.

Pope.

The description of Camilla, which of all these has become the most pro-

verbial, being the one selected as an

* Mr. Owen, (i. e. Dr. Owen Pughe,) in his *Cambrian Biography*, (from which the above particulars are chiefly derived,) translated the title of the poem, "The Visions of the Sleeping Bard."

† John of the Tegid, a mountain in North Wales.

† See the lines in Pope's *Essay on Criticism* :

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,

The line too labours, and the words move slow:
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th'unbending corn, and skims along
the main.

instance by Pope, is not so hyperbolic as will generally be supposed. A real Camilla, both in her fleetness of step and in the circumstances of her life, is mentioned by Chaudon, in the Supplement to his Dictionnaire Historique, 1805, vol. 1.

"BLANC (N. le) fille sauvage, trouvée en mois de Septembre 1731, près du village de Soigny, à quatre lieues de Châlons, à l'âge d'environ dix ans. On a cru qu'elle avoit été abandonné à la suite d'un naufrage sur les côtes de France, et que de forêt en forêt elle étoit parvenue au lieu où on la trouva. Sa force, son agilité à la course étoient étonnantes. La manière, suivant Racine le fils, dont elle couroit après les lièvres, n'offroit presque point de mouvement dans ses pieds ni dans ses corps; c'étoit moins courir que glisser. Elle a passé la plus grande partie de sa vie dans un convent de Chaillot, où les bienfaits du duc d'Orléans avoient pourvu à sa pension et à son entretien. Elle est morte vers l'an 1760, après s'être con-

formée avec facilité aux usages de l'état social, et avoir adopté avec zèle les principes de la religion."

The early life of this young woman rather resembles the account of Camilla's childhood, whom her father Metabus

in dumis interque horrentia lustra . . . Nutribat. (*Æn.* xi. 570.)

while her residence in a convent partly reminds us of the words,

Solâ contenta Dianâ
Æternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
Intemerata colit (*l.* 582);

though perhaps in the case of the French foundling it was hardly an optional matter, as she was not likely to have proved attractive, or to have become very polished. However, in any case, that the wildness of her early life had neither stultified her mind or her soul, it is highly interesting to learn. Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

SOME PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attention which the exercise of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction has for many ages attracted, on account, not only of the direct and intimate connexion between its legal principles and the national religion, but also of the practical importance of the questions which are submitted to its decisions, the collective information to be found respecting its early or later history in this country, is of the most meagre and scanty description.

This neglect, therefore, of what appears to me an interesting subject has been the cause of my attempting the following general sketch of the rise and progress of the English Ecclesiastical Courts; confining myself, however, to the more striking and curious features exhibited by them, either in their origin or in their subsequent extension and development. The establishment of these courts in England was of considerably later date than in almost any other state of Europe. On the continent they had been in active operation ever since the reign of the Emperor Theodosius the Younger, to whom must be ascribed their first legalization. But even before that age the separation of the Christian body

from the nation at large, which still adhered to paganism on almost all material points, both in practice and opinion, had occasioned many peculiar questions, in which their faith might be in some degree implicated or compromised, to be treated upon and determined by their own assembly, under the supervision of the higher priesthood, and without the intervention of the ordinary civil tribunals of the state. This we have every reason to regard as the first germ of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, an authority, perhaps, co-existent with Christianity itself, and to which it is impossible to find an exemplar or analogy in any pagan state of antiquity.

Whilst in England, these courts, as we shall afterwards see, owe their ostensible birth to a sudden and fortuitous introduction of foreign usages and principles of law, on the continent they had been the spontaneous though gradual product of opinions deducible from and connected with the dogmas and traditional practices of the Christian religion itself. The mode of this development may be illustrated in few words. The Church militant, as governing power, possessed, simultaneously with the authority of inflicting

private penance for the more secret offences of a minor grade, a corresponding jurisdiction to impose a public admonition or censure on offenders of a glaring and scandalous character.* And to the exercise of the latter of these powers we are indebted for the criminal processes of the Church, *pro salute animæ*, or for the reformation of moral excesses. In the same manner, the circumstance of marriage being regarded in the light of a sacrament, or sacramental rite, necessarily and consistently placed it, together with all matters relating thereto, under the care and control of the Church.

This jurisdiction being, therefore, native and inherent in the Church, received at the hands of Theodosius no more than a general confirmation and support. But from the simple text of the *codex Theodosianus*, by which the bishops are pronounced to be the proper judges in all cases, "*quoties de religione agitur*,"† the ecclesiastical jurisdiction received a liberal amplification in succeeding ages, through the voluntary concessions of the secular government. For the Church subsequently acquired a complete power of adjudication, not only over the misconduct of clerks, or laics, and over its own revenues, and marriages; but also over the accessory questions of dower and alimony, the breach of faith in sworn compact or mere promises, the validity or invalidity of last wills, the enforcement of legacies, and the administration of a deceased person's property.

This was the condition of the continental Ecclesiastical Courts at the epoch of the accession of the Norman Conqueror to the throne of England, and they had already excited the jealousy and awakened the late repentance of the secular authorities, with whose jurisdiction they on many occasions clashed and even successfully competed. In the words of

a great French antiquary,‡ describing their state at this time, "*Curia Christianitatis amplissima fuit jurisdictione, cum questionum et causarum omnium quæ non modo res ecclesiæ, sed et sacramenta et quidquid ex eis dubietatis oriretur, spectant, cognitionem sibi arrogasset.*"

Nothing of this kind was to be seen in England at the time of the Norman Conquest. The Anglo-Saxon common law never recognised the principle of a separate civil or criminal jurisdiction exercised by the Church; though, either out of respect to the sacred character of its members, or from a sense of their superior learning and intelligence, it had certainly admitted the episcopal order to a participation in the municipal judicature of the country. Ever since the introduction of Christianity into England, the bishops had sat to hear causes in the county court, in conjunction with the ealdorman or his sheriff.

It will be a mistake, however, to suppose that the secular authorities even in those times interfered (at least legally) in the administration of justice by the bishops in matters which regarded the assignment of penance for a public immorality, or in the cognizance and punishment of the excesses of the clerks of his diocese. These questions, though discussed and tried in the presence of the hundred, were reserved for the judgment and decision of the bishop alone. But this hybrid union of courts, besides its great practical inconvenience, was for other reasons unlikely to find favour in the minds of the foreign churchmen, who had succeeded to the episcopal sees of England on the expulsion of the native prelates. The former had been educated under a totally different system. Many of them had previously acquired fame for their proficiency in the peculiar law of the Church, and during the old constitution of things in England there was little or no scope for a display of the powers and ambition of cultivated intellect and learning. The Saxon municipal courts, as it would appear, never possessed a bar of professional

* *Manifesta peccata non sunt occultâ correctione purganda.* (Decret. Greg. 9, lib. 5, tit. 38, cap. 1.) Offences of this kind, according to the canon law, cannot be absolved by a priest, but must be referred to the bishop of the diocese.

† *Cod. Theod. leg. 1, de reliq.* "*Quoties de religione agitur episcopus convenit judicare.*"

‡ *Ducange, sub voce Curia Christianitatis.*

advocates, and their Gothic manner of trial could not fail to wear a barbarous aspect to men whose minds were fraught with a prepossession in favour of the more refined jurisprudence of the code or the ecclesiastical canons. But a stronger and (at the same time) less worldly motive may have influenced the Norman Conqueror and his clergy in effecting the revolution to which I am now alluding. It is not improbable that religious scruples might have occasioned a reluctance on the part of the latter to countenance a scheme which continually exposed them to the risk of violating the canons, by personally interfering in secular causes, or which compelled them to endure the scandal of seeing matters of religious censure, if not directly submitted to the decision, yet, at least, occasionally subject to the interposition, of a lay judge. For, as the bishop and the ealdorman presided over an united court, the separation of causes would not constantly be so strict but that the one should at times intermeddle in the peculiar province of the other; and finally, there also existed another reason for this change. The scyrgemot, or county court, soon after the accession of William the First, was considerably abridged of its legitimate powers, and from its former high rank was converted into a merely secondary court of justice, by the institution of the Norman "aula regis," which, as a tribunal of the first instance, began to absorb the general legal business of the kingdom. And accordingly the attendance at the degraded county court, however it might have satisfied the unassuming temperament of the English bishops of that period, could scarcely square with the more elevated pretensions of the foreign intruders.*

The persuasions of the clergy therefore, backed probably by the authority of the Pope, may have been the inducing reason to William the First to separate the unnatural conjunction which had hitherto existed between

* The necessity for their attendance was not, however, formerly repealed until the statute of Marlborough, at the close of the reign of Henry III.

the municipal and ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and to ordain that, "for the future, no bishop or archdeacon should hold pleas founded on the canon laws (*de legibus episcopalibus*) in the hundred or county court, or lay before secular men any question which concerned the government or cure of souls. These enactments were contained in a statute of the Norman Parliament, (for such it is, though commonly styled a charter of that monarch), the date of which is not expressed, and cannot be now supplied from any extrinsic source.

This Act, though brief in its expressions, is pregnant with the clearest directions respecting the constitution and regimen of the new intended courts. It not only defines the nature of the suits to be tried there, at the same time providing a code of laws for the guidance of those whose province it should be to administer justice in relation thereto, but it also prescribes a fixed and settled locality for the courts; and finally—without derogating from the rights of regal prerogative by setting up an *imperium in imperio*, a consequence to be fairly apprehended in that era of clerical pretension, if this new creation had been endowed with the power of effectually enforcing its decrees by a direct course, through its own ministers and satellites—it subjects the infant jurisdiction by a consummate stroke of policy to a complete dependence on the municipal authority, by taking the immediate execution of all its sentences out of the hands of ecclesiastics, and referring it entirely to the secular arm of the justiciaries of the crown.

This is plainly shewn by examining the details of the instrument.† It com-

† Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, by Thorpe, 1840, p. 213. From a transcript in the *Liber pilosus* of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, and in the Register of Lincoln, Remig. fol. 9. Co. Instit. 4 par. cap. 53, fo. 260, Godolp. Rep. Can. cap. 10. Willielmus, gratia Dei rex Anglorum, comitibus, vicecomitibus, et omnibus francigenis, et quibus in episcopatu Remigii terras habentibus, Salutem. Sciatis vos omnes et ceteri mei fideles qui in Anglia manent quod episcopales leges quæ non bene nec secundum sanctarum causarum præcepta usque ad

mences by reciting that "until William's time the episcopal laws had not been well administered, or according to the precepts of the holy canons, and he therefore adjudged by the advice of the common council, and the council of his archbishops, bishops, and abbats, and all the chief men of the realm, that the same should be amended."

These terms unequivocally stamp the document with the impress of an Act of Parliament. They declare it to be an ordinance *communis concilii*, &c. i.e. of the National Assembly, such as the *Parlement* of Normandy or the *Witenagemot* of England. Those terms are totally inapplicable to a charter, which is a purely royal act.

Next follows the enactment.* "I therefore command, and by royal authority ordain, that no bishop or archdeacon shall hold pleas any more concerning the episcopal laws in the hundred, nor bring to the judgment of secular men a cause which appertains to the government of souls; but whosoever shall be impeached according to the episcopal laws, for any cause or fault, shall come to the place which the bishop shall have chosen and named for this purpose, and there answer respecting his cause, and do right to God and his bishop, not according to the hundred, but according to the canons and episcopal laws."

This portion of the act, as I remarked before, completely overturned the English common law previously existing on the subject. That law was now made to conform to the regulations of the rest of Europe.

This section also provided that the

mea tempora in regno Angliæ fuerunt, communi concilio et concilio archiepiscoporum meorum et cæterorum episcoporum et abbatum et omnium principum regni mei, emendandas judicavi.

* *Id.* Propterea mando et regia auctoritate præcipio ut nullus episcopus vel archidiaconus de legibus episcopalibus amplius in hundredo placita teneant, nec causam quæ ad regimen animarum pertinet ad iudicium secularium hominum adducant, sed quicumque secundum episcopales leges de quacunque causa vel culpa interpellatus fuerit, ad locum quem ad hoc episcopus elegerit et nominaverit, veniat, ibique de causa sua respondeat, et non secundum hundredum, sed secundum canones et episcopales leges rectum Deo et episcopo suo faciat.

Ecclesiastical Court or Consistory should have a fixed and permanent locality, viz. in the see of the bishop, or such other convenient place in his diocese as he should elect for the purpose. The sheriff's jura, or the hundred court, being perambulatory, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, such as it was in Saxon times, necessarily shared in the same unsettled condition, and yet, as the consistory was, agreeably to this enactment, a local court, it would be productive of the same or nearly equal beneficial effects in that respect; an advantage which was afterwards sensibly felt when the municipal courts became centralised at Westminster.

We accordingly find that, in obedience to the statute, each bishop established his tribunal in the cathedral church of his diocese. The Archbishop of Canterbury also selected for the exercise of his metropolitan and appellate powers the parish church of Saint Mary-le-Bow, or Sancta Maria de Arcubus in London, on account of its being situate within a peculiar and immediate jurisdiction belonging to his see within that city. But his court as ordinary of the diocese of Kent was held in the cathedral church of Canterbury. The former court, called *par excellence, curia Cantuariensis*, shortly afterwards received the additional name of the Arches Court of Canterbury, which it still retains as its sole judicial designation.

The final sentence of the Conqueror's ordinance, "*sed secundum canones et episcopales leges rectum Deo et episcopo suo faciat*," strictly enjoined the law of the courts to be that of the canons, without admixture of municipal principles or customs. Along with the law the English Ecclesiastical Courts adopted the practice of the Roman consistory, and to which they have closely adhered, up to the present time, the modern formulæ varying little, if at all, from its original standard. In causes of the first instance the citation, the libel, the *litis contestatio*, the answers, the compulsories, or *literæ compulsoriales*, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, were and still are identical in form with the instruments in use at Rome. There was also the same examination of witnesses in secret, and the consequent decree of publication passed by the

judge before their depositions could be unsealed and read. In appellate causes the same inhibition issued to the judge *a quo*, or inferior ordinary, and to the party respondent, enjoining them to forbear innovating or attempting anything to the prejudice of the appellant, and of his appeal, &c. In a word, the formal instruments and pleadings are still rendered in the terms prescribed by the ancient practice of the Courts of Rome.*

But a few remarks upon the general process and formulæ of the Ecclesiastical Courts may not be out of place here. The offender was summoned into judgment by letters of citation under the seal of the ordinary; and on his appearance the libel, or the articles containing the accusation, were brought in and proffered to him. If the latter were unexceptionable in point of law or relevancy, they were admitted to prove, and the judge then called upon the accused to give a general answer or issue, in the affirmative or negative, to the charge of the accuser. This was an imitation of the *litis contestatio* of the civil law, and was simply an averment in the negative or affirmative of the truth or falsehood of the charge. If a denial were given and the suit contested negatively, a sworn personal answer was then exacted from the defendant, though the plea might contain criminal imputations, and he should consequently, by a full and sincere response, if guilty, confirm the accusation of his enemy. If the negative issue were followed up by an unqualified and consistent denial in the personal answer of the defendant, or party cited (as he is termed in the technical language of the Ecclesiastical Courts), the plaintiff or promoter would then be obliged to produce witnesses in support of his case, who were accordingly sworn in open court, in the presence of the adverse party, the oath of testimony being administered to them by the judge.† The latter afterwards himself strictly examined the witnesses in a secret chamber, *foribus clausis*, assisted by his registrar or ac-

tuary, who faithfully recorded in writing their several depositions. The same process was adopted in regard to the sworn answers of the defendant.‡

The defendant of course had the liberty of counterpleading, and the same ground was then gone over by him. When each party considered his case to be sufficiently made out to enable him to bring it before the court, the original cause was concluded or wound up, and the judge decreed publication to pass on the *sayings* or depositions of the witnesses. Informations were next taken, i.e. the evidence was read and its credibility and sufficiency debated upon by the advocates of each party in open court, and the judge finally determined the question by a definitive sentence in writing, or by a verbal interlocutory decree.

This is but a slight sketch of the strictly ancient practice. But I have said enough to shew that the same plan is still pursued, except in a few instances, where the express provisions of the legislature have innovated on its principles, or an idea of convenience has effected some inconsiderable alteration.

The scheme of practice adopted by the Ecclesiastical Court consists of a series of interlocutory orders, technically called assignations, which are the gradual and progressive steps of the cause. These are the same in their character, and also bear the same appellations in the English courts, as they now do or formerly did at the Supreme Court of Rome.

The constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts was in all respects superior to that of the municipal tribunals. Deriving the forms of their judicial proceedings from the refined and ancient source I have before intimated, they at the same time adopted the custom of a regularly admitted and stationary bar of advocates; and, as a further assistance to the illiterate and inexperienced client, a certain number of authorised ministers of the court, denominated *procuratores* or proctors,

* Of this any person may easily convince himself, and for that purpose we refer him to the *Formularium Variarum Commissionum, Articulorum, Exceptionum, Interrogatoriorum, et Petitionum, Sententiarum et Appellationum, &c.* Romæ, 1602.

† This was prohibited by 13 Car. 2, c.

12, § 4. Our historians invariably call it the oath *ex officio*, as if the *juramentum calumnie* or *malitie*, the *juramentum suppletorium*, or any other oath known to the canon or civil law, were not equally an *ex officio* oath.

‡ Oughton, *Ordo Judicior. de causis*, tit. 4, s. 8, et in *Nota*.

were ordained, who might guide him through the difficulties and niceties of his suit, and legally represent him in the presence of the court.* The latter privilege was long unknown to the suitor at common law.

But there is little doubt that the establishment of the Ecclesiastical Courts gave a higher tone and character to the general judicature of the country. Their grave and erudite system of practice, and their precise and accurate method of taking evidence, formed a striking contrast to the rude and summary proceeding of a trial *per pais* at that period. The preponderance of relative merit must obviously have been in favour of the tribunals of the Church. The foreign jurists, who presided over the infant consistories, and their English successors, were all men of the highest learning in their department; and their efforts, of which one result was the Court of Chancery, produced in the sequel the most beneficial consequences for the English law and constitution, by imparting to the theory of both more refined and extended principles.

But the weak point of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction has always consisted in its inability to enforce its own decrees. This was originally owing to a reluctant delicacy of feeling on the part of the Church itself, but it has been maintained up to the present time by the unnecessary jealousy of the Legislature, and of the lay judges of the Crown. The concluding sections of the statute, which refer to this subject, are devoted to applying a remedy for the contumacy of offenders. They are as follows: † "If any person elated by pride will not come to the Bishop's justice, (ad justitiam episcopalem,) let him be called once, twice, and thrice, and if he will not then come to make

compensation (ad emendationem) let him be excommunicated. And, if need shall be, let the power and justice of the king or his sheriff be employed in vindicating this."

Excommunication was the only weapon which the Church possessed, and we may easily conceive that to a hardened offender it could have had few terrors, as the penal result lay in so remote a perspective. This species of spiritual outlawry had, consequently, been found to fail in its desired effect on many occasions when the pecuniary claims of the Church were to be enforced, or her correctional orders obeyed, and she had felt herself, though with aversion, compelled to resort to the fortifying arm of the secular law. This *invocatio brachii secularis*, as the canonists quaintly termed it, was the only resource that lay in her power; for the acceptance of an authority of equal strength and sternness with the ordinary secular jurisdiction, though it were the voluntary and unsolicited offer of the princes who were entitled to confer it, would in her apprehension have exposed her to the imputation of having abandoned the sacred precepts of her divine Founder, whose kingdom had been by him declared to be not of this world. This febleness of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was therefore originally of its own choosing.

The epoch of the first application of this nature is uncertain, but it was undoubtedly early, and the temporal power appears to have been in all ages subsequent to the establishment of Christianity attentive to the wants of the Church in this respect, and ready to afford aid of this limited kind on all occasions of her invocation.

But even when custom had familiarized it in the minds of men, and the highest authorities of the Church had sanctioned it by their express approval and practice, there were many ecclesiastics to whose rigid consciences this resort to the secular arm was a source of doubt and anxiety, as an inferential breach of the canon whenever blood followed its active and strenuous interference. We have an instance where a pope condescended to remove scruples of this kind which had arisen in the mind of a well-disposed but timid churchman. Clement III. in a decretal epistle addressed to a bishop

* The Constitutions of Othobon contain many curious regulations respecting the appointment of Proctors, tit. 23, de officio procuratorum. See also a Constitution of Peccham, in Lynd. lib. 1, tit. 18.

† Id. Si vero aliquis per superbiam elatus ad justitiam episcopalem venire non voluerit, vocetur semel et secundo et tertio; quod si nec sic ad emendationem venerit excommunicatur; et si opus fuerit ad hoc vindicandum, fortitudo et justitia rei vel vicecomitis adhibeatur.

(whose name and diocese are suppressed by the compiler,) in order to silence the doubts which the other appears to have entertained and expressed on the subject, urges that "if the king (to whom the sword of justice is committed to uphold the good as well as to punish the bad) has directed upon the rebels of ecclesiastic authority the power so entrusted to him, on the complaint of the Church, the consequences of such contumacy must alone be imputed to their stubbornness or guilt."^{*}

The Conqueror provided for the English Ecclesiastical Courts the same relief and support which were allowed to them on the continent.

The next section of the act contains a remarkable enactment, "He who, on being called, has refused to come to the justice of the bishop, (ad justiciam episcopi,) for each calling shall amend the episcopal law."[†] This alludes, without doubt, to the *wite* of the Anglo-Saxon æra, for *ofersewennisse*, which the defendant incurred by contumaciously absenting himself from the court of the judge by whose summons he was convened.‡ The next section is as follows: "This also I forbid, and by my authority prohibit, that any sheriff, bailiff, or minister of the king, nor any layman, intermeddle in the laws which belong to the bishop, nor any layman bring another man without justice to trial before the bishop."[§]

These enactments are only intended as a piece of advice to each court to mind its own jurisdiction, without

* Decret. Greg. 9. lib. 5, tit. 12, c. 21. "Si te hujusmodi querimoniam simpliciter deponente rex (cui ad bonorum laudem, vindictam vero malorum gladius est commissus,) in eosdem rebelles traditam sibi exercuerit potestatem, eorum erit duritiæ aut malitiæ imputandum."

† "Ille autem qui vocatus ad justitiam episcopi venire noluit, pro unaquaque vocatione legem episcopalem emendabit."

‡ Spelman's Codex, p. 349, Laus Hen. I. c. 24, 81.

§ Id. "Hoc etiam defendo et mea auctoritate interdicto ne ullus vicecomes aut prepositus aut minister regis, nec aliquis laicus homo, de legibus quæ ad episcopum pertinent, se intromittat, nec aliquis laicus homo alium hominem sine justitia episcopi ad judicium adducat."

encroaching on the province of the other, and from them was afterwards deduced the practice of prohibitions.

Another section concludes the ordinance, "Judgment shall be given (perhaps it should rather be rendered trial shall be held) in no place but the episcopal seat, or in that place which the bishop shall have appointed for the purpose."^{||} This last sentence is hardly more than a repetition of part of the foregoing provisions. Though this ordinance effected a considerable change in the legal constitution of the country, and deprived the municipal judicature of a portion of its seemingly former occupation and employment, yet it must have been in no degree a source of regret to the Norman lawyers who now presided over the English courts, as they could hardly feel any disinclination to relinquish the cognizance of matters with the study of which they were totally unfamiliar, as such subjects had formed no part of their previous legal discipline or training.

The same extent of jurisdiction which existed on the continent would appear to have been transplanted, without curtailment, into this country. Independently of the entire control over the peculiar affairs of the Church, and of all ecclesiastic structures, the ordinary was the judge who signified to the king's justices the fact of a marriage and the legitimacy of a birth. He pronounced a sentence of divorce between married parties, and determined the validity of a will or decreed payment of a legacy. These and other points occur in the early common-law records as admitted portions of the jurisdiction of the Church. In addition to this she afterwards acquired the undisputed management of tithe suits, and a complete power over the personal estates of all persons dying intestate.

Doctors' Commons. H. C. C.

(To be continued.)

|| Id. "Judicium vero in nullo loco portetur nisi in episcopali sede aut in illo loco quem ad hoc episcopus constituerit." The expression "portare judicium" occurs in Domesday, Lincoln. 336. "Sed his jurantibus contradicit Vluiet, et offert se portaturum judicium quod non ita est sicuti dicunt."

MR. URBAN, B—h—ll. Dec. 20.
I NOW send for insertion the chapter of Mrs. Lennox's Female Quixote, which, in a previous communication, (vol. XX. p. 132.) I informed you I had discovered to be the production of Dr. Johnson's pen. It is curious that it should have escaped the notice of his different critics and commentators; but the book in which it is found is now so little known, that probably very few of your readers have ever looked into it. The proof of the paper being the production of Johnson rests on its *internal* evidence; to which is to be added, that twice in the same book (the Female Quixote) Mrs. Lennox diverges from her subject to praise Dr. Johnson in the highest terms; that the heading of the Chapter is very significant of its not having been written by the author of the rest of the volume; that Dr. Johnson highly esteemed and praised the talents of Mrs. Lennox; and that this chapter is totally different both in style and subject from the rest of the work. I take some little credit to myself for this discovery of a production of Dr. Johnson's that has so long been concealed from the many critics and admirers of his works, who have all been laudably anxious to find and preserve the smallest fragment that dropped from him.

Yours, &c. J. M.

P.S. Johnson quotes the dedication to Mrs. Lennox's "Shakspeare Illustrated." Mr. Croker says, "Johnson was always extremely kind to her" (Mrs. Lennox); vid. Recoll. vol. i. p. 308. He wrote the Dedication to Mrs. Lennox's Female Quixote, Recoll. vol. ii. p. 134. In 1775 he wrote proposals for publishing the Works of Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, Recoll. vol. v. p. 222. Here Boswell says, "In his Diary, January 2, I find this entry, 'Wrote Charlotte's Proposals;' but, indeed, the *internal evidence would have been quite sufficient.*" When Goldsmith told Johnson that some one had advised him to go and hiss Mrs. Lennox's play, because she had attacked Shakspeare, Johnson said, "And did you not tell him that he was a rascal?" See vii. 358. "May 15, 1784. He told us he dined at Mr. Garrick's with Miss Carter, Mrs. H. More, and Fanny Burney. Three such women are not to be found; I know not where I could go for a fourth, except Mrs. Lennox, who is superior to them all." This *external* evidence shews what would be Johnson's disposition to assist Mrs. Lennox; the *internal* evidence of this chapter, that he *did*. Of course I consider that part of the sentence "to use the words of the greatest genius of the present age," to be the expression of Mrs. Lennox's gratitude for the assistance afforded her.

CHAP. XI.

BEING, IN THE AUTHOR'S OPINION, THE BEST CHAPTER IN THIS HISTORY.

THE good divine, who had the cure of Arabella's mind greatly at heart, no sooner perceived that the health of her body was almost restored, and that he might talk to her without the fear of any inconvenience, than he introduced the subject of her throwing herself into the river, which he had before lightly touched upon, and still declared himself dissatisfied with.

Arabella, now more disposed to defend this point than when languishing under the pressure of pain and dejection of mind, endeavoured, by arguments founded upon romantic heroism, to prove, that it was not only reasonable and just, but also great and glorious, and exactly conformable to the rules of heroic virtue.

The Doctor listened to her with a mixed emotion, between pity, reve-

rence, and amazement: and though in the performance of his office he had been accustomed to accommodate his notions to every understanding, and had therefore accumulated a great variety of topics and illustrations, yet he found himself now engaged in a controversy for which he was not so well prepared as he imagined, and was at a loss for some leading principle by which he might introduce his reasonings and begin his confutation.

Though he saw much to praise in her discourse, he was afraid of confirming her obstinacy by commendation; and, though he also found much to blame, he dreaded to give pain to a delicacy he revered.

Perceiving, however, that Arabella was silent, as if expecting his reply, he resolved not to bring upon himself

the guilt of abandoning her to her mistake, and the necessity of speaking forced him to find something to say.

"Though it is not easy, Madam," said he, "for any one that has the honour of conversing with your ladyship to preserve his attention free to any other idea than such as your discourse tends immediately to impress, yet I have not been able, while you was speaking, to refrain from some very mortifying reflections on the imperfection of all human happiness, and the uncertain consequences of all those advantages which we think ourselves not only at liberty to desire, but obliged to cultivate."

"Though I have known some dangers and distresses," replied Arabella gravely, "yet I did not imagine myself such a mirror of calamity as could not be seen without concern. If my life has not been eminently fortunate, it has yet escaped the great evils of persecution, captivity, shipwrecks, and dangers to which many ladies far more illustrious both by birth and merit than myself have been exposed. And indeed, though I have sometimes raised envy, or possibly incurred hatred, yet I have no reason to believe I was ever beheld with pity before."

The Doctor saw he had not introduced his discourse in the most acceptable manner; but it was too late to repent.

"Let me not, Madam," said he, "be censured before I have fully explained my sentiments. That you have been envied, I can readily believe: for who that gives way to natural passions has not reason to envy the Lady Arabella? But that you have been hated, I am indeed less willing to think, though I know how easily the greater part of mankind hate those by whom they are excelled."

"If the misery of my condition," replied Arabella, "has been able to excite that melancholy your first words seemed to imply, flattery will contribute very little towards the improvement of it. Nor do I expect from the severity of the sacerdotal character any of those praises which I hear perhaps with too much pleasure from the rest of the world. Having been so lately on the brink of that state, in which all distinctions but that of good-

ness are destroyed, I have not recovered so much levity but that I would yet rather hear instructions than compliments. If therefore you have observed in me any dangerous tenets, corrupt passions, or criminal desires, I conjure you discover me to myself. Let no false civility restrain your admonitions. Let me know this evil which can strike a good man with horror, and which I dread the more, as I do not feel it. I cannot suppose that a man of your order would be alarmed at any other misery than guilt: nor will I think so meanly of him whose direction I have intreated as to imagine he can think virtue unhappy, however overwhelmed by disasters or oppression. Keep me therefore no longer in suspense: I expect you will exert the authority of your function, and I promise you, on my part, sincerity and submission."

The good man was now completely embarrassed; he saw his meaning mistaken, but was afraid to explain it, lest he should seem to pay court by a cowardly retraction: he therefore paused a little, and Arabella supposed he was studying for such expressions as might convey censure without offence.

"Sir," said she, "if you are not yet satisfied of my willingness to hear your reproofs, let me evince my docility by intreating you to consider yourself as dispensed from all ceremony upon this occasion."

"Your imaginations, Madam," replied the Doctor, "are too quick for language; you conjecture too soon what you do not wait to hear, and reason upon suppositions which cannot be allowed you. When I mentioned my reflections upon human misery, I was far from concluding your ladyship miserable, compared with the rest of mankind; and, though contemplating the abstracted idea of possible felicity, I thought that even you might be produced as an instance that it is not attainable in this world. I did not impute the imperfection of your state to wickedness, but intended to observe, that, though even virtue be added to external advantages, there will yet be something wanting to happiness. Whoever sees you, Madam, will immediately say, that nothing can hinder you from being the happiest

of mortals but want of power to understand your own advantages. And whoever is admitted to your conversation will be convinced that you enjoy all that intellectual excellence can confer; yet I see you harassed with innumerable terrors and perplexities, which never disturb the peace of poverty or ignorance."

"I cannot discover," said Arabella, "how poverty or ignorance can be privileged from casualty or violence, from the ravisher, the robber, or the enemy. I should hope rather that, if wealth and knowledge can give nothing else, they at least confer judgment to foresee danger, and power to oppose it."

"They are not, indeed," returned the Doctor, "secured against real misfortunes, but they are happily defended from wild imaginations: they do not suspect what cannot happen, nor figure ravishers at a distance, and leap into rivers to escape them."

"Do you suppose, then," said Arabella, "that I was frightened without cause?"

"It is certain, Madam," replied he, "that no injury was intended you."

"Disingenuity, Sir," said Arabella, "does not become a clergyman—I think too well of your understanding to imagine your fallacy deceives yourself: why then should you hope that it will deceive me? The laws of conference require that the terms of the question and answer be the same. I ask if I had not cause to be frightened; why then am I answered that no injury was intended? Human beings cannot penetrate intentions, nor regulate their conduct but by exterior appearances. And surely there was sufficient appearance of intended injury, and that the greatest which my sex can suffer."

"Why, Madam," said the Doctor, "should you still persist in so wild an assertion?"

"A coarse epithet," said Arabella, "is no confutation. It rests upon you to shew that in giving way to my fears, even supposing them groundless, I departed from the character of a reasonable person."

"I am afraid," replied the Doctor, "of a dispute with your ladyship, not because I think myself in danger of defeat, but because, being accustomed

to speak to scholars with scholastic ruggedness, I may perhaps depart, in the heat of argument, from that respect to which you have so great a right, and give offence to a person I am really afraid to displease. But, if you will promise to excuse my ardour, I will endeavour to prove that you have been frightened without reason."

"I should be content," replied Arabella, "to obtain truth upon harder terms, and therefore intreat you to begin."

"The apprehension of any future evil, Madam," said the divine, "which is called terror when the danger is from natural causes, and suspicion when it proceeds from a moral agent, must always arise from comparison. We can judge of the future only by the past; and have therefore only reason to fear or suspect, when we see the same causes in motion which have formerly produced mischief, or the same measures taken as have before been preparatory to a crime. Thus, when the sailor in certain latitudes sees the clouds rise, experience bids him expect a storm. When any monarch levies armies, his neighbours prepare to repel an invasion. This power of prognostication may, by reading and conversation, be extended beyond our own knowledge: and the great use of books is, that of participating without labour or hazard the experience of others. But upon this principle how can you find any reason for your late fright? Has it ever been known that a lady of your rank was attacked with such intentions, in a place so public, without any preparations made by the violator for defence or escape? Can it be imagined that any man would so rashly expose himself to infamy by failure, and to the gibbet by success? Does there in the records of the world appear a single instance of such hopeless villany?"

"It is now time, Sir," said Arabella, "to answer your questions, before they are too many to be remembered. The dignity of my birth can very little defend me against an insult to which the heiresses of great and powerful empires, the daughters of valiant princes, and the wives of renowned monarchs, have been a thousand times exposed. The danger which you think so great would hardly repel a deter-

mined mind; for, in effect, who would have attempted my rescue, seeing that no knight or valiant cavalier was within view? What then should have hindered him from placing me in a chariot, driving it into the pathless desert, and immuring me in a castle, among woods and mountains? Or hiding me perhaps in the caverns of a rock, or confining me in some island of an immense lake?"

"From all this, Madam," interrupted the clergyman. "he is hindered by impossibility. He cannot carry you to any of these dreadful places, because there is no such castle, desert, cavern, or lake."

"You will pardon me, Sir," said Arabella, "if I recur to your own principles: you allow that experience may be gained by books, and certainly there is no part of knowledge in which we are obliged to trust them more than in descriptive geography. The most restless activity in the longest life can survey but a small part of the habitable globe: and the rest can only be known from the report of others. Universal negatives are seldom safe, and are least to be allowed when the disputes are about objects of sense, where one position cannot be inferred from another. That there is a castle, any man who has seen it may safely affirm. But you cannot with equal reason maintain that there is no castle, because you have not seen it. Why should I imagine that the face of the earth is altered since the time of those heroines who experienced so many changes of uncouth captivity? Castles, indeed, are the works of art, and are therefore subject to decay; but lakes, and caverns, and deserts, must always remain. And why, since you call for instances, should I not dread the misfortunes which happened to the divine Clelia, who was carried to one of the isles of the Thraymenian Lake? Or of those which befel the beautiful Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, whom the pirate Zenodorus wandered with on the seas? Or the accidents which embittered the life of the incomparable Cleopatra? Or the persecutions which made that of the fair Elisa miserable? Or, in fine, the various distresses of many other fair and virtuous princesses; such as those which happened to Olympia, Bella-

mira, Parisatis, Berenice, Amalagantha, Agione, Albyasinda, Placidia, Arsinoe, Deidamia, and a thousand others I could mention?"

"To the names of many of these illustrious sufferers I am an absolute stranger," replied the Doctor. "The rest I faintly remember some mention of in those contemptible volumes with which children are sometimes injudiciously suffered to amuse their imaginations; but which I little expected to hear quoted by your ladyship in a serious discourse. And, though I am very far from catching occasions of resentment, yet I think myself at liberty to observe, that, if I merited your censure for one indelicate epithet, we have engaged on very unequal terms if I may not likewise complain of such contemptuous ridicule as you are pleased to exercise upon my opinions by opposing them with the authority of scribblers, not only of fictions, but of senseless fictions; which at once vitiate the mind, and pervert the understanding; and which, if they are at any time read with safety, owe their innocence only to their absurdity."

"From these books, Sir," said Arabella, "which you condemn with so much ardour, though you acknowledge yourself little acquainted with them, I have learnt not to recede from the conditions I have granted, and shall not therefore censure the licence of your language, which glances from the books upon the readers. These books, Sir, thus corrupt, thus absurd, thus dangerous alike to the intellect and morals, I have read, and that I hope without injury to my judgment or my virtue."

The Doctor, whose vehemence had hindered him from discovering all the consequences of his position, now found himself entangled, and replied in a submissive tone,

"I confess, Madam, my words imply an accusation very remote from my intention. It has always been the rule of my life not to justify any words or actions because they are mine. I am ashamed of my negligence, I am sorry for my warmth, and intreat your ladyship to pardon a fault which I hope never to repeat."

"The reparation, Sir," said Arabella smiling, "overbalances the offence, and, by thus daring to own you have

been in the wrong, you have raised in me a much higher esteem for you. Yet I will not pardon you," added she, "without enjoining you a penance for the fault you own you have committed; and this penance shall be to prove, first, that these histories you condemn are fictions; next, that they are absurd; and lastly, that they are criminal."

The Doctor was pleased to find a reconciliation offered upon so very easy terms with a person whom he beheld at once with reverence and affection, and could not offend without extreme regret.

He therefore answered with a very cheerful composure: "To prove those narratives to be fictions, Madam, is only difficult because the position is almost too evident for proof. Your ladyship knows, I suppose, to what authors these writings are ascribed?"

"To the French wits of the last century," said Arabella.

"And at what distance, Madam, are the facts related in them from the age of the writer?"

"I was never exact in my computation," replied Arabella; "but I think most of the events happened about two thousand years ago."

"How then, Madam," resumed the Doctor, "could these events be so minutely known to writers so far remote from the time in which they happened?"

"By records, monuments, memoirs, and histories," answered the lady.

"But by what accident, then," said the Doctor, smiling, "did it happen these records and monuments were kept universally secret to mankind till the last century? What brought all the memoirs of the remotest nations and earliest ages only to France? Where were they hidden that none could consult them but a few obscure authors? And whither are they now vanished again that they can be found no more?"

Arabella, having sat silent a while, told him that she found his questions very difficult to be answered; and that, though perhaps the authors themselves could have told whence they borrowed their materials, she should not at present require any other evidence of the first assertion: but allowed him to suppose them fictions, and required now that he should shew them to be absurd.

"Your ladyship," returned he, "has, I find, too much understanding to struggle against demonstration, and too much veracity to deny your convictions; therefore some of the arguments by which I intended to shew the falsehood of these narratives may be now used to prove their absurdity. You grant them, Madam, to be fictions?"

"Sir," interrupted Arabella eagerly, "you are again infringing the laws of disputation. You are not to confound a supposition of which I allow you only the present use, with an unlimited and irrevocable concession. I am too well acquainted with my own weakness to conclude an opinion false merely because I find myself unable to defend it. But I am in haste to hear the proof of the other positions, not only because they may perhaps supply what is deficient in your evidence of the first, but because I think it of more importance to detect corruption than fiction. Though, indeed, falsehood is a species of corruption, and what falsehood is more hateful than the falsehood of history?"

"Since you have drawn me back, Madam, to the first question," returned the Doctor, "let me know what arguments your ladyship can produce for the veracity of these books. That there are many objections against it, you yourself have allowed, and the highest moral evidence of falsehood appears when there are many arguments against an assertion, and none for it."

"Sir," replied Arabella, "I shall never think that any narrative, which is not confuted by its own absurdity, is without one argument at least on its side; there is a love of truth in the human mind, if not naturally implanted, so easily obtained from reason and experience, that I should expect it universally to prevail where there is no strong temptation to deceit. We hate to be deceived, we therefore hate those that deceive us; we desire not to be hated, and therefore know that we are not to deceive. Shew me an equal motive to falsehood, or confess that every relation has some right to credit."

"This may be allowed, Madam," said the Doctor, "when we claim to be credited; but that seems not to be the hope or intention of these writers."

"Surely, Sir," replied Arabella,

“you must mistake their design; he that writes without intention to be credited, must write to little purpose; for what pleasure or advantage can arise from facts that never happened? What examples can be afforded by the patience of those who never suffered, or the chastity of those who were never solicited? The great end of history is to shew how much human nature can endure or perform. When we hear a story in common life that raises our wonder or compassion, the first confutation stills our emotions, and, however we were touched before, we then chase it from the memory with contempt as a trifle, or with indignation as an imposture. Prove, therefore, that the books which I have hitherto read as copies of life and models of conduct are empty fictions, and from this hour I deliver them to moths and mould; and from this time consider their authors as wretches who cheated me of those hours I ought to have dedicated to application and improvement, and betrayed me to a waste of those years in which I might have laid up knowledge for my future life.”

“Shakespeare,” said the Doctor, “calls just resentment the child of integrity, and therefore I do not wonder that what vehemence the gentleness of your ladyship’s temper allows, should be exerted upon this occasion. Yet, though I cannot forgive these authors for having destroyed so much valuable time, I cannot think them intentionally culpable, because I cannot believe they expected to be credited. Truth is not always injured by fiction. An admirable writer* of our own time has found the way to convey the most solid instructions, the noblest sentiments, and the most exalted piety, in the pleasing dress of a novel, † and, to use the words of the greatest genius ‡ in the present age, ‘has taught the passions to move at the command of virtue.’ The fables of Æsop, though never, I suppose, believed, yet have been long considered as lectures of moral and domestic wisdom, so well adapted to the faculties of man, that they have been received by all civilised nations; and the Arabs themselves have honoured his translator

with the appellation of *Lozman* the wise.”

“The fables of Æsop,” said Arabella, “are among those of which the absurdity discovers itself, and the truth is comprised in the application; but what can be said of those tales which are told with the solemn air of historical truth, and if false convey no instruction?”

“That they cannot be defended, Madam,” said the Doctor, “it is my purpose to prove; and if to evince their falsehood be sufficient to procure their banishment from your ladyship’s closet, their day of grace is near an end. How is any oral or written testimony confuted or confirmed?”

“By comparing it,” says the lady, “with the testimony of others, or with the natural effects and standing evidence of the facts related, and sometimes by comparing it with itself.”

“If then your ladyship will abide by this last,” returned he, “and compare these books with ancient histories, you will not only find innumerable names of which no mention was ever made before, but persons who lived in different ages engaged as the friends or rivals of each other. You will perceive that your authors have parcelled out the world at discretion, erected palaces, and established monarchies wherever the conveniency of their narrative required them, and set kings and queens over imaginary nations. Nor have they considered themselves as invested with less authority over the works of nature than the institutions of men; for they have distributed mountains and deserts, gulfs and rocks, wherever they wanted them; and, whenever the course of their story required an expedient, raised a gloomy forest, or overflowed the regions with a rapid stream.”

“I suppose,” said Arabella, “you have no intention to deceive me, and since, if what you have asserted be true, the cause is undefensible, I shall trouble you no longer to argue on this topic; but desire now to hear why, supposing them fictions, and intended to be received as fictions, you censure them as absurd?”

“The only excellence of falsehood,” answered he, “is its resemblance to truth. As, therefore, any narrative is more liable to be confuted by its inconsistency with known facts, it is at

* Richardson.

† *Clarissa*.

‡ The author of the *Rambler*.

a greater distance from the perfection of fiction; for there can be no difficulty in framing a tale if we are left at liberty to invert all history and nature for our own conveniency. When a crime is to be concealed, it is easy to cover it with an imaginary word. When Virtue is to be rewarded, a nation with a new name may, without any expense of invention, raise her to the throne. When Ariosto was told of the magnificence of his palaces, he answered that the cost of poetical architecture was very little; and still less is the cost of building without art than without materials. But their historical failures may be easily passed over, when we consider their physical or philosophical absurdities; to bring men together from different countries does not shock with every inherent or demonstrable absurdity, and therefore, when we read only for amusement, such improprieties may be borne: but who can forbear to throw away the story that gives to one man the strength of thousands, that puts life or death in a smile or a frown, that recounts labours and sufferings to which the powers of humanity are utterly unequal, that disfigures the whole appearance of the world, and represents every thing in a form different from that which experience has shewn? It is the fault of the best fictions that they teach young minds to expect strange adventures and sudden vicissitudes, and therefore encourage them often to trust to chance. A long life may be passed without a single occurrence that can cause much surprise, or produce any unexpected consequence of great importance; the order of the world is so established, that all human affairs proceed in a regular method, and very little opportunity is left for sallies or hazards, for assault or rescue; but the brave and the coward, the sprightly and the dull, suffer themselves to be carried alike down the stream of custom."

Arabella, who had for some time listened with a wish to interrupt him, now took advantage of a short pause. "I cannot imagine, Sir," said she, "that you intend to deceive me, and therefore I am inclined to believe that you are yourself mistaken, and that your application to learning has hindered you from that acquaintance with the world in which these authors ex-

celled. I have not long conversed in public, yet I have found that life is subject to many accidents. Do you count my late escape for nothing? Is it to be numbered among daily and cursory transactions that a woman flies from a ravisher into a rapid stream?"

"You must not, Madam," said the Doctor, "urge as an argument the fact which is at present the subject of dispute."

Arabella, blushing at the absurdity she had been guilty of, and not attempting any subterfuge or excuse, the Doctor found himself at liberty to proceed.

"You must not imagine, Madam," continued he, "that I intend to arrogate any superiority when I observe, that your ladyship must suffer me to decide, in some measure authoritatively, whether life is truly described in those books; the likeness of a picture can only be determined by a knowledge of the original. You have had little opportunity of knowing the ways of mankind, which cannot be learned but from experience, and of which the highest understanding and the lowest must enter the world in equal ignorance. I have lived long in a public character, and have thought it my duty to study those whom I have undertaken to admonish or instruct. I have never been so rich as to affright men into disguise and concealment, nor so poor as to be kept at a distance too great for accurate observation. I therefore presume to tell your ladyship, with great confidence, that your writers have instituted a world of their own, and that nothing is more different from a human being than heroes or heroines."

"I am afraid, Sir," said Arabella, "that the difference is not in favour of the present world."

"That, Madam," answered he, "your own penetration will enable you to judge when it shall have made you equally acquainted with both. I have no desire to determine a question, the solution of which will give so little pleasure to purity and benevolence."

"The silence of a man who loves to praise is a censure sufficiently severe," said the lady. "May it never happen that you should be unwilling to mention the name of Arabella. I hope, whatever corruption prevails in the world, to live in it with virtue, or,

if I find myself too much endangered, to retire from it with innocence. But if you can say so little in commendation of mankind, how will you prove these histories to be vicious, which, if they do not describe real life, give us an idea of a better race of beings than now inhabit the world?"

"It is of little importance, Madam," replied the Doctor, "to decide whether in the real or fictitious life most wickedness is to be found. Books ought to supply an antidote to example, and if we retire to a contemplation of crimes, and continue in our closets to inflame our passions, at what time must we rectify our words, or purify our hearts? The immediate tendency of these books, which your ladyship must allow me to mention with some severity, is to give new fire to the passions of revenge and love; two passions which, even without such powerful auxiliaries, it is one of the severest labours of reason and piety to suppress, and which yet must be suppressed if we hope to be approved in the sight of the only Being whose approbation can make us happy. I am afraid your ladyship will think me too serious."

"I have already learned too much from you," said Arabella, "to presume to instruct you; yet suffer me to caution you never to dishonour your sacred office by the lowliness of apologies."

"Then let me again observe," resumed he, "that these books soften the heart to love, and harden it to murder; that they teach women to exact vengeance, and men to execute it; teach women to expect not only worship, but the dreadful worship of human sacrifices. Every page of these volumes is filled with such extravagance of praise and expressions of obedience as one human being ought not to hear from another; or with accounts of battles, in which thousands are slaughtered for no other purpose than to gain a smile from the haughty beauty, who sits a calm spectatress of the ruin and desolation, bloodshed and misery, incited by herself. It is impossible to read these tales without lessening part of that humility, which, by preserving in us a sense of our alliance with all human nature, keeps us awake to tenderness and sympathy, or without impairing that compassion which is implanted in us as an incentive to kindness. If there be

any preserved by natural softness, or early education, from learning pride and cruelty, they are yet in danger of being betrayed to the vanity of beauty, and taught the arts of intrigue. Love, Madam, is, you know, the business, the sole business, of ladies in romances."

Arabella's blushes now hindered him from proceeding as he had intended. "I perceive," continued he, "that my arguments begin to be less agreeable to your ladyship's delicacy; I shall therefore insist no longer upon false tenderness of sentiment, but proceed to those outrages of the violent passions which, though not more dangerous, are more generally hateful."

"It is not necessary, Sir," interrupted Arabella, "that you strengthen by any new proof a position which when calmly considered cannot be denied; my heart yields to the force of truth, and I now wonder how the blaze of enthusiastic bravery could hinder me from remarking with abhorrence the crime of deliberate unnecessary bloodshed. I begin to perceive that I have hitherto at least trifled away my time, and fear that I have already made some approaches to the crime of encouraging violence and revenge."

"I hope, Madam," said the good man with horror in his looks, "that no life was ever lost by your incitement."

Arabella, seeing him thus moved, burst into tears, and could not immediately answer. "Is it possible," cried the Doctor, "that such gentleness and elegance should be stained with blood?"

"Be not too hasty in your censure," said Arabella, recovering herself, "I tremble indeed to think how nearly I have approached the brink of murder, when I thought myself only consulting my own glory; but, whatever I suffer, I will never more demand or instigate vengeance, nor consider my punctilios as important enough to be balanced against life."

The Doctor confirmed her in her new resolutions, and, thinking solitude was necessary to compose her spirits after the fatigue of so long a conversation, he retired to acquaint Mr. Glanville with his success, who in the transport of his joy was almost ready to throw himself at his feet, to thank him for the miracle, as he called it, that he had performed.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memorials of the great Civil War in England, from 1646 to 1652; edited from Original Letters in the Bodleian Library. By Henry Cary, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo.

THIS is one of the most important historical works published for some years past; important, not as presenting "new lights" calculated to amuse and mislead the general reader, but as adding to the materials for English history a collection of valuable papers relating to a period which is universally interesting. All our fashionable historical works sink into their natural insignificance, upon comparison with Mr. Cary's unpretending but really valuable volumes.

The letters here published are derived from originals in the collection of MSS, which formerly belonged to Bishop Tanner, and are now in the Bodleian. They are partly of historical and partly of biographical interest, the latter relating indirectly to public affairs, but principally to the life and fortunes of Archbishop Sancroft.

The period within which the letters range commenced with the King's leaving Oxford and putting himself into the power of the Scots at Newark, and closed with the confusion which terminated in the advance of Cromwell to the Protectorate. It embraced the great events of the surrender of Charles by the Scots, his unsuccessful attempts at an arrangement with the parliament, the interference of the army, the king's execution, the parliament's victories in Ireland and Scotland, and Charles II's escape from Worcester. All these events are more or less illustrated in the volumes before us, and some of them are substantiated and explained with a power and clearness which can only be found in the testimony of intelligent eye-witnesses.

The private papers—those, that is, which relate to Sancroft and his friends, possess considerable interest, and especially because they show the feelings and prejudices of a respectable cavalier family, and the way in which

its members were affected both in mind and estate by the public troubles. Some of them are of a pathetic turn, some mock-heroic, whilst others are satirical. When the Royalists failed against the parliament men in the field, Cromwell's nose became a grand point of attack, and one of Sancroft's correspondents is very humorous upon the subject.

"One, in discourse about the Lord's anointed, stuck not to say, 'he thought Cromwell the very same.' (This was in 1650.) 'And shall that oily nose at last go for the Lord's anointed? No, we have better terms to express so much desert by. It is the saints' *minimum quoddam naturale*; a Nol-with-the-whisp . . . the commonwealth's *noli me tangere*, . . . that which people rather gaze at than delight in, and wherewith they are mastered, like a company of jackdaws in the night at sight of a torch; were that quenched they would be at their nest again. It is Samson's foxes' firebrands, and all beaten together into an intolerable nose, . . . the devil's breeches turned wrong side upwards, and clapped by mischance to the general's face. But flies must not be too bold with the candle for scalding their wings: it is, God knows what; and, do what I can, I must leave it the same I found it." (II. 226.)

Sancroft pictures Cromwell's mind rather than his appearance, and truly, if the future Archbishop's character of the Protector was an accurate one, his copper-nose was not the worst thing about him.

"We know his method well enough; namely, by courteous overtures to cajole and charm all parties when he goes upon a doubtful service, and as soon as it is over to his mind to crush them. . . . I like him worse when he is stealing of hearts with Absalom, than when he is lopping off heads like John of Leyden; accounting the devil far more dangerous in the serpent than in the lion." (II. 25.)

These are the representations, probably the misrepresentations, of prejudiced adversaries; but listen to the man himself, and mark at once the superiority which his forcible lines seem to indicate, in spite of the colour

of his nose. After writing to the Speaker a detailed account of his successes in Ireland, he thus proceeds :

" Sir, what can be said of these things ? Is it an arm of flesh that doth these things ? Is it the wisdom and counsel or strength of men ? It is the Lord only. God will curse the man and his house that dares to think otherwise. Sir, you see the work is done by a divine leading : God gets into the hearts of men, and persuades them to come under you. I tell you, a considerable part of your army is fitter for an hospital than the field. If the enemy did not know it, I should have held it impolitic to have writ it. They know it, yet they know not what to do." (II. 202.)

Read also the manly lines with which he transmits to the Speaker a petition forwarded to himself, the contents of which related to " justice and faith-keeping," and the performance of an agreement to which " the word and faith of the army" were engaged.

" If he," says Cromwell, " desires that which is not just and honourable for you to grant, I shall willingly bear blame for this trouble, and be glad to be denied ; but if it be just and honourable, and tends to make good the faith of your servants, I take the boldness then to pray he may stand or fall according to that ; and this desire, I hope, is in faithfulness to you, and will be so judged."

In this straightforward style the Protector's despatches were generally penned, as the volumes before us amply prove, although his letters are neither the least known, nor the most numerous, nor the most valuable portion of their contents.

The advice given to Charles I. by the bishops, whom he consulted in reference to his conscientious scruples as to the overthrow of episcopacy, and the application of church lands to secular uses, is here shewn by a letter from Bishops Juxon and Duppa, dated Oct. 4, 1646, in which the king is clearly told, that, in their opinion, without breach of his coronation oath, or trespass in point of conscience, he might consent to a temporary " exercise of the Directory for worship and practice of discipline." In the following year, in consequence of a proposal made to the king for a general toleration in religious matters, the opinions of several of the bishops were taken upon the question, whether, upon a

necessity of state, a Christian prince might lawfully tolerate other religions, so as to bind himself not to punish any subject for the exercise of any of them. We have here the opinions of Bishop Skinner and Archbishop Usher in favour of such toleration, under the circumstances supposed. Bishop Warner, of Rochester, was also consulted, but his answer simply amounted to the intimation of his willingness to be of any opinion that might please the king (i. 346) ; and Bishop Morton, of Durham, sent an answer, the tenor of which does not appear.

But the most valuable opinion upon the questions of conscience upon ecclesiastical matters, with which Charles I. seems to have been troubled, is contained in a very long letter of Jeremy Taylor's, which, in spite of a great deal of sophistical pedantry, contains much practical wisdom. In some of his conclusions, respecting the alienation of church lands by the state, we could not concur ; but the following simple sentence contains a common-sense view of the obligation of the coronation oath which has been generally overlooked, even down to very recent times.

" The king's oath binds him to maintain the rights of the church as it ties him to defend the laws ; which he is to defend so long as they are in being, but not bound against all changes, popular petitions, necessities and emergencies, to preserve their being." (II. 99.)

The same great writer in this remarkable paper expresses also an opinion upon another important ecclesiastical subject, which is well worthy of being pondered.

" I consider that God is not always best served by the richest clergy ; that our blessed Lord commends poverty, and entailed it upon his church by his doctrine and example ; that he speaks so harshly of riches, that himself was once put to it to expound the meaning of his words ; and yet, after that, his Apostles, when they received the spirit of Christ, still prosecuted the words of Christ against riches. I add, that, although lands are not easy to be had, yet the Apostles parted with them, and put the sequel to God's providence." (II. 95.)

It is extraordinary, and presents a somewhat melancholy picture of the

character of Charles, to find that, although his conscience was so tender upon these questions of ecclesiastical government, he could yet quibble, and what in ordinary life would be termed shuffle, with the solemn obligation of his own given word. An instance of this occurred whilst he was at Carisbrooke, if the facts here stated are to be depended upon. Charles had passed his royal word that he would not go out of the Isle of Wight during a treaty with certain commissioners, nor for 28 days afterwards. It was, however, whispered to Hammond, the governor of Carisbrooke castle, that the placing guards round the king might be construed by him to make his engagement void. He accordingly, in the presence of the commissioners, "pressed the king * * to declare whether he made any such question; if so, that he would please to utter it." Now here was a plain question put to the king with a soldier-like frankness. A clear candid mind would have dictated an immediate and certain reply; a splitter of straws might indulge doubts, and endeavour to shield himself under ambiguities and refined distinctions. Hammond relates the conduct of the King thus :

"He seeming somewhat surprised, desired time to consider it, professing not to have thought on it before. But I, perceiving the danger of such a reserve, pressed with greater earnestness to a clear declaration of himself on the point, telling him that otherwise his parole signified nothing, and desired his positive answer as the case now stood with him. His majesty avoided it long. I then told him, if the centinels at his door (I having kept no other since the engagement of his word) were offensive to him, and would absolutely clear him in that question he seemed to make scruple, they should be taken off, (they being only set to keep off people from pressing into his lodgings,) and placed at a further distance with the guard which is kept to preserve his majesty's person from violence; assuring him I only depended upon his word, which the parliament had pleased to accept, for his not removing out of the island. He told me, it would be then more clear, and that four or five several times: at length, upon my importunity, not being to be satisfied with a doubtful answer, he concluded himself to be obliged by his parole, if the said centinels were taken away; which I then promised him should be

done before the commissioners, and accordingly it was immediately observed." (II. 55.)

It was almost immediately after this transaction that Cromwell declared of the King in the House of Commons, "that he was so great a dissembler, and so false a man, that he was not to be trusted."

In the brief notice of a work of this kind to which we are limited, by the small space we can devote to it, it is impossible to do more than to express a general opinion of its value, and give one or two examples of its contents. The passages we have already quoted are sufficient for this purpose, and are indeed fair specimens of the nature of the documents here printed, but we will give one more, relating to the heroic Earl of Derby, husband of the equally heroic Charlotte de la Tremouille, who was a granddaughter of the great Prince of Orange ("Father William," as he is still called in Holland), and through him connected with a race of heroes. When the Earl of Derby was captured after the battle of Worcester, the parliament did not forget the terms in which he had refused to deliver up the Isle of Man, and the noble loyalty to his sovereign which he had at all times evinced. "I scorn your proffer, I disdain your favour, I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering up this island to your advantage, that I shall keep it with the utmost of my power to your destruction." These were the terms of his scornful rejection of Ireton's summons to surrender his impregnable island, and his whole conduct during the war was in keeping with it. But times were now altered. Once in the power of the successful rebels he was tried by a court-martial, and received sentence to die at Bolton in Lancashire, a place where he was extremely unpopular, in consequence of being accused of having had a share in some barbarities acted there by the army of Prince Rupert. The unfortunate gentleman strove to propitiate the ruling powers, but the reading of his petition to the house was delayed, designedly as has been alleged, until the morning when he had been appointed to suffer, and his offered concessions were sneered at as mean-spirited and

discreditable. What they were has never been exactly known, but the following paper explains their nature satisfactorily.

The Earl of Derby to the Speaker,

"Sir,—Being now by the will of God, for aught I know, brought to the last minutes of my life, I once more most humbly pray the Parliament will be pleased to hear me before my death.

"I plead nothing in vindication of my offences, but humbly cast myself down at the Parliament's feet, begging their mercy. I have several times addressed my humble petitions for life, and now again crave leave to submit myself to their mercy, with assurances that the Isle of Man shall be given up to such hands as the Parliament entrust to receive it; with this further engagement (which I shall confirm by sureties), that I shall never act or endeavour any thing against the established power of this nation, but end my days in prison or banishment, as the House shall think fit.

"Sir, it is a greater affliction to me than death itself, that I am sentenced to die at Bolton; so that the nation will look upon me as a sacrifice for that blood which some have unjustly cast upon me, and from which I hope I am acquitted in your opinions, and the judgment of good men, having cleared myself by undeniable evidence.

"Indeed, at my trial it was never mentioned against me, and yet they adjudge me to suffer at Bolton, as if indeed I had been guilty. I beg a respite for my life upon that issue, that, if I do not acquit myself from that imputation, let me die without mercy.

"But, Sir, if the Parliament have not this mercy for me, I humbly pray the place appointed for my death may be altered; and that if the Parliament think it not fit to give me time to live, they will be pleased to give me time to die, in respiting my life for some time, whilst I may fit myself for death; since thus long I have been persuaded by Colonel Duckenfield, the Parliament would give me my life.

"Sir, I submit myself, my family, wife, and children to the mercy of Parliament; and shall live or die, Sir,

"Your contented and humble servant,

"Oct. 11, 1651.

DERBY."

"Sir, I humbly beg the favour that the petition of a dying man, here inclosed, may by your favour be read in the House."

The earl was executed at Bolton on the 15th October, 1651. Several narratives of his conduct at the place

of execution will be found in the *State Trials*, vol. V. p. 294.

The present work is dedicated to Lord John Russell, and has an introduction written rather too much with a view to his lordship's position and opinions. If, instead of the introduction, Mr. Cary had given a few more explanatory notes, his general readers would have been better satisfied, and his work would have been improved; but the valuable papers it contains entitle it to a place in every historical library, and give its editor a just claim to the thanks of every lover of truth.

Sermons by Archdeacon Manning,
M.A.

THESE discourses consist of very eloquent expositions of the divine law, and very earnest appeals to the conscience and feelings of Christians, in this their appointed life of trial. The main object—the engrossing theme—the absolute purpose of the whole body of doctrine contained in the separate discourses, is to represent what is truly a Christian life—a life of duty, of denial,—of duty ever wakeful, of denial never wearied—in contrast with the low standard by which the world and those who love the world are content to regulate their way of life. The preacher endeavours to remove all such false and fatal impressions; to waken men from the lethargy in which they have been lulled, and to point out to them, amid their imagined ease and security, what dangers are thickening around them. In fact, his object has been to bring Christians back to the truly Christian life and Christian spirit; not that which passes for such in worldly estimation, and which is compatible with the most unchristian estimation of things, and which seems only to denounce or abjure certain deviations from God's law, in order to have an undisturbed and tranquil possession of others; but the preacher endeavours to bring before his hearers the true archetype of the Christian man—the humble and contrite spirit—the self-denying will—the steadfast resolution—the pure and clean and chastened heart—the meditative mind—the faith that does not falter, and the strength that does not weary. To recall forgotten principles, to restore forsaken ordinances, to pour the life-

blood of scriptural truth into the languid and exhausted veins of a luxurious and indulgent society, to open the eyes of those who are immersed in the pleasures or entangled in the cares which the pursuit or possession of riches bring; such is the general object, we should say, and tenor of these excellent and animated discourses: which, delivered with that power which all acknowledge, and we ourselves have witnessed, the preacher to possess, must have produced no transitory effect on the minds of those who heard them, and now more widely diffused by the press, we believe will increase that high reputation which the author enjoys as a scholar and a divine, and will satisfy the labour bestowed on them, by the success they will receive. Yet, after all we have said, we cannot do justice to the Archdeacon's volume by any extracts we can make. How is a volume of thought and ability to be judged of by a few sentences, or small fragments taken from an entire and well conducted argument? No works of any class in literature are so little formed for extracts as sermons, unless, indeed, an ample space is at hand, and then little less than the abridgment of the whole discourse is required. The eloquence of the pulpit, generally speaking, is not distinguished by the brilliancy of its coruscation, or the flaming rapidity of its course; but rather by the pure luminous æther in which it is seen, tracking its serene and tranquil way. It can occasionally launch forth its thunders, but the "still small voice" is that by which it ordinarily speaks. One sentence could display the withering sarcasms of a Chatham, or the bold apostrophes of Erskine; but the masculine reasoning of Sherlock, or the eloquent exposition of Barrow, require a continued attention, and must be pursued through the entire discourse. All we can do at present is to extract a passage on the subject of *Self-denial* from the seventh discourse, as a specimen of the author's manner. It is taken from Sermon VII. entitled, "A severe life necessary for Christ's followers:"

"And if we cannot find anything in which we deny ourselves already, we must needs resolve on something in which we may deny ourselves henceforward. And, in resolving, we should remember that it

is a poor self-denial which foregoes only inexpedient or unnecessary things. These are not the subject matter of self-denial. It is in things *lawful* and *innocent*, and it may be gainful and honourable, and in keeping with our lot in life, and such things as the world, by its own measure, esteems to be necessary things, that we may really try ourselves; as, for instance, in living more simply than our station in life may prescribe, or our fortune require; in withdrawing from contests of precedence; in contenting ourselves with a lower place and a less portion than is our acknowledged due; in living toilsome lives of well-doing when we might do well and yet live without toiling:—in these, or in points of the like kind, we may find matter for self-denial, and that in many ways. A man may either deny himself greatly, and once, so that his whole after-life shall bear the marks of it; as in giving up some high and luring offer, and choosing a lowlier and simpler one; in foregoing some dearly-cherished purpose, that he may be more absolutely His; in crossing some deep yearning of the heart, that he may have more to lay out in His service;—or he may so order his self-denial as to make it a daily and continual sacrifice; he may so mete out his acts as to spread them over a wider surface, and along a more protracted time; which is, indeed, like retaining what we have, and administering it by a continual stewardship, compared with the selling at one cast all that we possess," &c.

Again, on the same subject in Sermon XII. p. 167.

"They that give up only what they care not to retain, make but poor oblations; rich and easy people seldom reach the point of real self-denial. It is in things lawful, and as the world deems necessary, but, in the severe judgment of a devoted mind, tending to relax the tone of our obedience, that we may prove the singleness of our purpose. For instance, in things harmless in themselves, but inexpedient for our own sake or for others; in narrowing the freedom we might ourselves enjoy, lest any other for whom Christ died should be misled by our example; in leaving unsaid and undone many things which may tend to irritate or questioning in uninstructed or prejudiced minds. Moreover, it is not only for the safety of others, but of ourselves, that we must needs limit our use even of lawful things. He is in great peril of judgment who never foregoes anything that he might lawfully enjoy. He that lives on a dubious boundary line, trusting his own steadfastness, is ever ready to slip over into a

transgression. More men perish by exceeding in the measure of lawful things than in deliberate commission of things forbidden; it is a perilous footing on the giddy edge of a precipice. Again, a man may deny himself in things held by the mind to be eligible and good, such as by custom are almost forced upon us, and in themselves are full of promise, and it may be of enjoyment, and yet are cumbersome, and hinder the devoting ourselves to Christ. There was nothing of evil in Martha's life; but Mary's was the higher and more hallowed. Martha was careful about many things; yet all these things were innocent: Mary about only one, and that alone was needful. There is nothing evil in the possession of lands and riches; yet they bring much toil of heart and overburdening of care. They defraud a man of much of himself, and make him pay tribute of more than half of all his hopes, and fears, and thoughts, and hours of day and night—half, that is, of his whole earthly being, and it may be poverty in the world to come, as the cost or tax at which he buys the trouble of being rich. The very thought of being contented at any point short of the utmost gain, is lost from among men. They have no horizon to their aims for this world, and therefore they have their reward. It is a poor, palpable, proximate reward here on earth. The aim of most men falls short and terminates in something on this side of the resurrection; some phantasy of earthly happiness. It may be then that each one of us may find something which he may forego for the sake of the world to come; some possession, or purpose of life, or wish of heart; some of the permitted self-indulgences common to his rank and fortune; and this foregone for the sake of living a life of larger charity, or of more abstracted devotion, that is, for the sake of making charity or devotion the great and governing aim of the whole life, and all other things as means and opportunities to it, shall not be forgotten where all self-denials are remembered; and so shall you have your lot with him who said, Behold! we have left all things, what shall we have therefore? Remember then, brethren, that in all these acts of self-restriction there must be the sincere intent to do it for Christ's sake; otherwise our acts are like inarticulate sounds, without emphasis or meaning. Many men seem to live a mortified life, and, as far as mere self-restraint, really do so, and yet not for Christ's sake, but for some earthly end. Doubtless the rich young man denied himself for his great possessions. None forsake and forfeit more than 'they that will be rich.' But

we know that the severest life, without a conscious choice, is less than the least acts of self-improvement, with a clear and single aim of foregoing something that we may find it in His kingdom. Peter's worldly all was a boat and a net; and the alabaster box of ointment had a great testimony of acceptance, because she had 'done what she could.' They are oftentimes the little ministries of love that shew most devotion, and most intimate resolution of heart. And remember also that, having chosen deliberately, a man must act boldly, not looking back. Half our difficulty in doing anything worthy of our high calling, is the shrinking anticipation of its possible after-consequences. But if Peter had tarried and cast up all that was to come, the poverty, and wandering, and solitude, and lonely old age, the outcast life, and chance of a fearful death, it may be he would have been neither an Apostle nor a Christian," &c.

He who reads these extracts will wish to read more, and few will open the volume who leave any part of it unread.

Selections from the Writings of the late Sydney Taylor, A.M.

JOHN SYDNEY TAYLOR was born in Dublin in 1795. He was well descended, and on his mother's side from the distinguished chief, General Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, the devoted adherent of James the Second. The surname of Taylor was assumed by his grandfather on succeeding to the property of a maternal grandfather, which was, however, by thoughtlessness and law combined, so utterly wasted, that he was forced to find subsistence in line engraving. Sydney Taylor was placed at school at Dublin with Mr. S. White, and in that school Thomas Moore and Sheridan also received their education. From this school he was removed to the university, the Rev. Dr. Hall being his tutor, and there he made much proficiency both in classical learning and mathematical studies. In the year of his examination for scholarship, the candidates were forty in number, the places twelve; yet he obtained the second place, and that too upon a *best mark* from all his examiners. About this time he formed an intimacy with the late Charles Wolfe, so well known by his "Ode on the burial of Sir John Moore," and an anecdote of the *readiness* of his own

poetical powers is here given, (which, his biographer says, may be called surprising). Some argument taking place relating to Southey's poetical powers, which Taylor at the time was willing to reduce below the proper level, his antagonist quoted a passage from *Thalaba*. "Call you that poetry?" said S. Taylor; "surely any one could write poetry like that." The challenge was accepted; Taylor took pen and paper, and, almost as fast as he could write, improvised the following description of a man left to perish in the wilderness. The verses were as follows:

"He looked upon the wilderness;
No light was in its gloom—
No earthly gleam was there,
No sparkling gem of night.
He listened to the winds;
They swept no grove of palm,
No wood of fluttering leaves.
They bore not on their blast
The torrent's rushing roar,
Whose sound, like heavenly music, might
awake [doomed
The quick rejoicing sense; no, he was
To hear that desert howl, commingling
harsh,
With burying drifts of sand,
Or linger on the pause,
Which utter silence gave.
That mere expression smote
The solitary man!"

S. Taylor's course of life was now destined to the bar, and to qualify himself for public speaking he became a member of the Historical Society, and soon obtained notice among that body; indeed, so much so, that he was solicited for the arduous duty of closing the session of 1813 with a speech, which was praised by Dr. Magee, honoured with the society's gold medal, and which was dedicated by permission to Lord Plunket. S. Taylor stood soon after this for the professorship of oratory, which had been generally filled by a senior fellow; but a candidate of the name of Crampton (now a judge) carried away the prize. In 1816 he visited London for the first time, for the purpose of serving his term in the Temple, with a view of being called to the Irish bar; but, after he had resided here some little while, he determined to remain in England, and, having obtained a letter of introduction from Lord Plunket to the Duke of Buckingham,

he determined to settle as a permanent resident in the capital. He then became connected with the public press, and contributed to the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*. In conjunction with Mr. C. Cooke, he commenced a weekly paper, called the *Talisman*; but he subsequently accepted a proposal made by the proprietors of the *Morning Herald* to assist in its management; his time being divided between his profession as a barrister and his labours as a public journalist. On account of the illness of the proprietor, he remained the editor for more than a year. In 1823 he joined Lord Brougham, Dr. Birkbeck, and others in the formation of the London Mechanics' Institute; and, in 1822 being called to the English bar, he joined the Norfolk Circuit in 1824, and became the professional adviser and friend of the Duke of Buckingham. In the course of his early professional career, the claim of Michael Jones Dobert Dillon to the earldom of Roscommon was placed in his hands, which was determined in favour of his client, and he himself was complimented by the Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, for his ability. A year previous to this, he married Miss Hall, niece of his friend Mr. James Perry, of the *Chronicle*, and enjoyed with her the most perfect domestic happiness. Mr. S. Taylor interested himself for the preservation of the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour's, Southwark; as also for that of the beautiful screen at York Minster. After the passing of the Reform Bill, he was invited to go into Parliament to represent one of the boroughs—but he felt that to do so would be to abandon his profession; and, as he did not possess in his own right the necessary property qualification, he considered that alone an insurmountable objection. His life, however, soon after this, was drawing to an early and untimely close. Though naturally of a sound constitution, he was unable from the pressure of business to take the needful exercise; and functional derangements arose, for which he provided no sufficient remedy. The last great case he was employed in, was that remarkable one of the youth (Oxford) who fired off two pistols at the Queen: His biographer tells us,

"Upon this he stood opposed to the whole strength of the Government bar, and managed the cause of his client with such consummate judgment, that the jury after a most patient investigation returned a verdict that amounted to an acquittal; because they added to their verdict of insanity, that there was no proof that the pistols were loaded. The prisoner would therefore have been forthwith discharged had not the jury been sent back by the judge to reconsider their verdict—when they found him simply of unsound mind, and then justified his detention in a place of confinement."

The last Norfolk Circuit he went was the spring one of 1841. He then defended an unhappy young woman, on the charge of infanticide. Returning from this Circuit in ill health, he soon after retired to his bed, and never permanently rallied. In his illness he was attended by his friends Dr. Arnott and Mr. W. Coulson.

"We cannot," says the writer of his life, "dwell upon his lingering disorder, nor the agony of doubts and fears which alternately during weeks and months agitated his sorrowing relations and friends. Suffice it to say, that, after suffering the most excruciating pains—which he endured with the fortitude and resignation that were worthy of his character, and of the faith he professed,—on the 10th December 1841 he breathed his last, his confidence being unshaken in that Saviour who had been his humble trust, and through whom alone he looked for life and immortality. He was only forty-five; 'but wisdom is the grey hair to men, and an unspotted hope is old age.'"

At a public meeting in Exeter Hall, convened by advertisement, and presided over by Sir John Chetwode, to consider the best tribute to his memory, a meed of praise was bestowed on him by eminent men of all parties. A subscription was entered into, with a view to the publication of a selection from his writings in a permanent form, and a committee, including the Duke of Buckingham, nominated to secure that object; and it is under the superintendence of this committee that the present volume has been compiled: at the same time, another subscription was opened for the purpose of raising a public monument to his name. This object has also been accomplished. The monument erected over his grave is in the cemetery of Kensall Green—

a pillar of polished granite, surmounted with an urn of the same material. The inscription is as follows:

"To John Sydney Taylor, A.M. Trin. Coll. Dublin, Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, who died Dec. 10, 1841, aged 45. This tomb was raised by the unanimous vote of a public meeting held in London, Feb. 19, 1842. To mark his maintenance of the principles of Constitutional Liberty, and Christian Morality; and his successful exertions in advocating the abolition of the Punishment of Death."

Such is a brief memoir of the life of a clever, industrious, and estimable person: the contents of the volume published are very various, consisting of the papers which he wrote on the topics that engaged the attention of the day, connected either with law or politics, or on other questions of importance that arose regarding the well-being and improvement of the social system of the country, as Parliamentary Reform, Evils of the Beer Act, of the Game Laws, on Capital Punishments, on Trades Combinations, on Trial by Jury, and other subjects of the same kind. Not less interesting are the characters of the statesmen which he has drawn, either from personal recollection or from general character; as Romilly, Sheridan, Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh; to which are added three speeches at public meetings. The whole volume is certainly creditable to him—both as to his talents and acquirements, and to the useful and honourable direction which he gave them.

The Last Days of Francis the First.
By J. Thomas Mott.

THE poems in this volume show the author to be a person of cultivated taste and poetical feeling, though of higher genius there are no strong impressions. We like best the last poem, called "Farewell, Campania!" of which we give a few stanzas as a specimen of the whole.

Oh! well may they whose lot has been
Ordained in colder climes to dwell,
Enjoyments find in this glad scene,
Where sunshine is perpetual;
Where nature lures us with a spell
So soft, so winning, that the mind,
Awhile released, can scarcely quell

A wish to spread its wings before the wind,
And range the world at will, unbiassed, un-
confined.

Come, stand with me upon the height
Of fair Airòla, thence to view
The glories of approaching night
Blending each tint of lighter hue
With distant Ocean's deeper blue,
While doubly heaves the wave below,
And Ischia's peaks are gleaming through
The far horizon, stretch'd in that bright glow
Which none but southern climes and south-
ern sunsets show.

Can skies, and seas, and shores combine
Through all the worlds that suns survey
To make a region more divine?
And shall not traveller love to stray
Where tenfold raptures still repay
His weary toils? When Nature's kiss
Of beauty dimples o'er the bay, [as this,
Which mirrors back such matchless forms
Thy lofty wave-encircled throne—Neapolis!

How brightly glow yon burnish'd skies,
As if ten thousand hosts of air
Blended their several sacrifice:
Slow sinks the orb in glory there,
Descending to his ocean-lair,
While his contracting circle throws
A farewell glance of gladness, ere
The waves divide and quench his burning
brow, [sunless now, &c.
The waters o'er him close—the heavens are

LINES FOR MUSIC.

How sweetly smiles the summer morn!
The breeze is light, the bark is sure;
And precious is the burden borne
Along the bonnie banks of Bure.

Let others bask in southern skies,
Or gaze upon the castled Rhine,
We ask not fairer, brighter eyes,
Than those that now around us shine.

May all that dwell on foreign shores
Be blest with hearts as mild and pure
As those fair friends whose bark is moored
Beside the bonnie banks of Bure.

A warmer welcome I would sing,
Had I that minstrel's magic power
Who loved in days gone by to bring
Soft music to his "Ladies bower."

Nor are your charms than hers less bright,
Less witching at the evening hour,
To him, your own devoted knight,
Now resting in his "Ladies bower."

Dear ladies! then our thanks we pay,
And drink a health to you and yours,
In memory of that pleasant day
We passed upon the banks of Bure.

In a little poem like this, the merit of which must consist rather in the propriety of the expression than in the novelty of the ideas, or the elegance of the illustrations, such imperfect rhymes as we have marked in italics

ought not to have been suffered to pass uncorrected.

St. Patrick's Purgatory; an Essay on the Legends of Purgatory, Hell, and Paradise, current during the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. &c. Post 8vo. pp. 192.

THIS is a small volume, but possessing the interest of works of larger bulk, whether regarded in connection with its relation to poetical literature, or its more important subjects of superstitious belief and corrupted religion. Among the many productions of its intelligent and very industrious author, it will not, we think, be the least popular nor the least contributive to his well-earned reputation, produced, as it mainly was, during the leisure and with the care of his earlier years, and now corrected under the advantage of his greater critical experience and acquaintance with ancient literature.

Though expressing a decided opinion upon the subject as respects religion, Mr. Wright treats it principally as a curious chapter in medieval literature. At the same time he remarks in his preface that there is a third point of view in which it may be turned to profit.

"Compared minutely with each other, and with the ancient penitentials, these legends would furnish most valuable materials for the statistical history of Crime. By the researches and observations I have made myself, I am satisfied that crime and vice were infinitely more prevalent and in their worst forms, during the ages of papal supremacy than during any other period of history, if we except, perhaps, the most degenerate period of the Roman Cæsars. I can add, both from my own observations, and from those of a friend who has passed much of his life in examining the judicial records of the English local courts, that the amount of crime diminished in our own country constantly from the Reformation to the end of the reign of Elizabeth; that it appears to have risen again very suddenly under James I. and Charles I.; that it began to diminish quickly again under the Commonwealth; and that, in spite of the immorality of the higher classes after the Restoration, the general morality of the people has been continually improving down to the present time."

In a religious point of view Mr. Wright's researches shew how the Christian faith was, during the Middle Age, gradually, and with *continual additions*, corrupted by adventitious legends and superstitions.

"Nothing was ever more true than the stigma of idolatry applied by the earlier Reformers to the religion of papal Rome. The Roman Catholic system was (and continues to be) a mixture of Christianity with Paganism, in which too generally the pure religion of the Gospel is stifled under the weighty superstructure. Superstitions, such as those described in the present Essay, were at first *tolerated* among a newly converted and ignorant people; but they were subsequently *approved* and *encouraged* by a political priesthood, as a powerful instrument of domination and oppression, till they were finally accepted as an integral part of the doctrines of the Church."

Mr. Wright's original intention was to treat the subject generally, and he has proceeded on that plan in his earlier chapters, which comprise a variety of Purgatory legends, Anglo-Saxon, Welsh, and Irish, and also continental. In his fifth chapter he proceeds to the examination of the many poetical works to which the subject gave birth, from the Pilgrimages of William de Deguilleville to the Divina Commedia of Dante, and the popular Pilgrimage of our own Bun-

yan, some of whose prototypes have been recently discussed by our correspondents. The sixth and seventh chapters are devoted to the Purgatory of St. Patrick, which has given name to the work, and which has obtained that prominence "because it is the most remarkable of all the Purgatory legends, and the only one which has remained in force to the present day." Lough Derg, or the Red Lake, is situated among the barren mountains of Donegal, not far from the county town, and contains the famous island which has for ages attracted its crowds of devotees. There still stand the chapels and toll-houses, and thither still repair the trains of pilgrims who would wash away at once, by a visit to those holy shores, the accumulated sins of their lives. Mr. Barrow has stated a revenue of 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year is derived by the land-proprietor from the traffic, and that sometimes 900 or 1000 pilgrims are in the island at once. The modern superstitious proceedings of the pilgrims have been well detailed by Carleton in his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry."

The eighth and last chapter, on the influence of these legends on the literature of the sixteenth century, is not the least valuable and interesting of the whole.

Legendary Rhymes. By Mary A. E. Charnock.—The writer of this volume, her husband informs us in his preface, is no more. The poems are not discreditable to her fame, and, had she lived to correct them, would have deserved a higher praise. We shall quote two of the sonnets.

TO THE WHARF.

Oh, moorland river! beautiful and wild,
I love to see thy light waves onward roll,
Impetuous and impatient of control
As some untamed and fearless mountain child.
Thou rushest swiftly past the haunts of men,
As uncongenial to thee; for thy choice
Is the lone meadow, or the rocky glen,
Or ancient wood, where ringdoves' plaintive
voice
Alone is heard; mirrored in thy clear flood
Are mould'ring towers, relics of those whose
name
And ruthless deeds, in characters of blood
Are written in the immortal page of Fame.
But they, with all their pride and power, are
gone, [on
Whilst thou, unchanged, still blithely boundest

TO THE CALDER.

Such wild romantic beauty is not thine,
Oh! gentle Calder, river of the dales;
Yet art thou lovely when thy waters shine
In the bright sunset; when the snowy sails
Of richly-freighted vessels, swanlike, glide
Down thy calm stream, to many a busy
scene
Of never-ceasing traffic; thy swift tide
Has long the source of wealth and plenty
been.
But, as the studies that enrich the mind
Leave on the brow of man their withering
trace,
So, to increase thy usefulness design'd,
Art has despoiled thee of thy native grace;—
Where thy free waves once flowed through
woodlands green,
The forge's glare, the factory's smoke are seen.

Tales of the Town. By Henry Walford Bellairs. *Henry Howard—Ambrose Elton.*—Of these tales, intended to correct the laxity of opinion so prevalent on religious institutions and faith, and to inculcate the doctrine, that to neglect or

laxity of religious principles may be traced the thoughtlessness and error of a worldly life, leading at once to the loss of private honour and of public character—of these tales we should say, that they are written in such a manner, that the very useful instruction they convey is rendered doubly interesting by the lively and dramatic form it assumes in the respective stories.

The Spiritual Creature, or Soul's New Birth. A Poem. By Mrs. M. Roberts. This poem is written in a truly philosophical spirit, and with much poetical feeling and power. "It is an attempt," as the author says, "to express spiritual ideas, as drawn forth from material existence." It is written with great correctness of language and versification, and subjects remote from ordinary inquiry and common sympathy are treated at once with clearness of reasoning, and elegance of illustration. The correspondence or relation between the spiritual and physical creation, between the objects of sense and the qualities of the mind, are prominently brought forward, and therefore a careful perusal of the author's preliminary observations, in which the principles and plan of the poem are unfolded, should on no account be omitted.

The Latin Governess, for Mothers and Governesses. By J. W. Freese, B.A.—Here young ladies may learn to conjugate "amo," and decline "fidelitas." Here they may get by heart the short and monitory lessons, "lupus vorat agnum," and "puella tenet poculum;" or they may know that in certain cases of delicacy and difficulty, "*Epistola ab ancilla dominæ datur;*" but, if they turn from the moral lesson to the grammatical construction, they will find this little manual to be very clearly and accurately drawn up, and such as will teach the elements of the language in the order and to the extent that is required.

The Churchman's Companion; a Help to Christian Knowledge.—A little work admirable in its purpose, and judicious in its execution. In it are some brief but pleasing sketches of females, eminent at once for their piety and talent, as Mrs. H. More, Mrs. Carter, &c.

A Metrical Version of the Book of Psalms. By Francis Skurray, B.D.—This volume is dedicated to Mr. Wordsworth, not only "as a master in the art of poetry, but because his muse has always been the handmaid of religion and virtue." It consists of a version of the Psalms,

followed by sacred miscellanies. We are only able to give a single specimen, Psalm cxxii. p. 253.

A SONG OF DEGREES OF DAVID.

The words were music to my heart,
When friends were heard to say,
Come let us instantly depart,
To hear, and sing, and pray.

Unto God's temple let us crowd,
With neighbours all around,
To hear men shout with voices loud,
And instruments resound.

Magnificence shall soon be spread
To our admiring eyes,
Then shall we pass the gates and tread
The city of the skies.

The tribes prolong their stay from home,
The while the feast shall last,
They pray for blessings yet to come,
Praise God for mercies past.

And now the palaces appear
Where Judah's kings abide;
And halls of justice too are near,
Where magistrates preside.

Let not thy prayer for Salem cease,
When joy to thee would spring,
Pray for the royal city's peace,
And honour for the King.

For friends who of my love partake,
I wish thee peace and food,
And I will, for thy temple's sake,
Still seek to do thee good.

Cant, a Satire.—A severe satire. The author intends it to be on the Clergy; for "Cant" means "Clerical Cant."

Cant in this age infects the very air,
Cant fills our morning and our evening prayer,
&c.

And, speaking of "Fancy," he says,
Nor would she fear of theme to be bereft,
Whilst Oxford, Cambridge, Exeter, is left;
Nay, were she silent, or made stricter search
For argument to prop a falling Church,
Rapacity of reverend parents born,
That child of ostentation and of scorn,
Revenge—the light of Persecution's brand,
These holy vultures shadowing the land
With meanness, whose lean figures all detest,
Have wrought men's hatred—Pusey does the
rest.

Exposition of the Church Catechism. By the Rev. Thomas Halton, A.M.—We have read this little work with much satisfaction, for the able manner in which it is executed: in a short compass it contains much correct information.

Female Writers, &c. M. A. Stodart.—We are informed in this work, (p. 11)

of a rather startling fact, "that there are at present more *women* than men devoted to literature in England;" and yet, notwithstanding the number, "that never was there greater scope for the literary talents of women than in England in the present day." Now considering that the "weaker vessel" is growing the stronger, and that Mr. Tennyson must, in his next edition, alter the expression in his verse, "Woman is the lesser man,"—seeing this forthcoming change, we think it advisable at least for our male readers to peruse this little work, in which one of the literary amazons of the age has given her "thoughts on the proper sphere of female writers, and on their power of usefulness." We think to chap. XI. in which the *social* disadvantages of literary women are pointed out, might be appended another containing the *private and domestic*; among which we beg to say, that we never yet saw a literary lady with clean fingers and nails, as if the very *body* of learning had turned to dust and ashes with them. The corulean colour of their stockings prevents any nice observation of similar defects in them. The author has a chapter on the literary women of ancient times, in which she has failed to notice that, in Greece, literature, and poetry, and the fine arts, and the cultivation of the mind, were exclusively the profession of ladies whose characters were rather *equivocal*, and who, having more time on their hands than fell to the lot of the matrons and mothers, became the companions of the poets and prime ministers of the age; while in our days, such is the change, we seldom hear that these ladies favour us with any of their productions; or, if they do, that they attract much attention beyond their own level. Sappho and Corinna are still read with delight; but what has become of the fame of the illustrious Mrs. Aphra Behn, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Bellamy, and a host of others, whose fairness and whose frailty are alike proverbial. But their works are *rotteness*, and have properly perished. A better generation has succeeded, and we gladly hail the names of Edgeworth, and Austin, and Joanna Baillie, and Miss Carter, as persons whose masculine undertakings ill assorted with their female attire. But we must add our great surprise, that the author has passed over in silence one name, not less worthy of praise and admiration than any mentioned—we mean that of Mrs. Barbauld, whose elegant and interesting works we confidently rank among the English classics.

Architectura Canonica; or, Canons of

Church Architecture.—A very useful and interesting little work, containing observations, and sketches, and illustrations of Church architecture, adapted to the rites of the English Church. So much has authority and the example of the ancient Church been lost sight of, that there is scarcely any innovation that may not now be ventured on; and, as a striking instance of this fact, it appears that the mother church of one of the largest parishes in London, viz. that of St. Mary-lebone, is built *north and south*; and, as a consequence of this irregularity, a difficulty arises as to how the dead are to be laid, or the grave-stones fixed, and it was only settled by the authority of the bishop, who directed that the interment and laying of the monumental slabs should take place *crosswise* to the church. As to heterodoxy in places of sepulture, the author refers to the interments in Kensall Green Cemetery *passim*. This little work may be referred to with great advantage, as an authority on the subject of church architecture and decoration.

Poems by Alexander J. B. Hope, M.P.
—Such lines as

"Augustus Caesar led the Italians to the fight—"
and,

"Shame, follows him an Egyptian wife"
won't do, nor will (p. 80)

"And he felt it, the Mede with flowing hair."
But there is better stuff in other parts; and we quote the verses to the Rev. C. Whytehead, with a copy of St. Augustine's Works.

Dear friend, who at stern duty's call, exile
To fame, preferredst well content to dwell
Where round old Vectis' rock-encircled isle,
With endless boom, tumultuous billows swell,
As once from out luxurious Italy
Augustine, at Ambrosius' call, did flee
To distant Hippo, there with watch and ward
Steadfastly God's beleaguered Church to guard.
Receive his writings, then, that worthy art
Of converse with an apostolic heart,
As through thy life to these cold times appears
The meek deep piety of bygone years,
And in thy youthful countenance we trace
Features all bright of an old saintly face.

Agnes de Tracy; a Tale of the Times of St. Thomas of Canterbury. By the Rev. J. M. Wale.—Why the author should have named his book from a person who is an inferior personage in his history we cannot say; but the work really is a clever and elegant history, formed in the framework of a tale of fiction, of the dispute of Becket with the Crown, and of his death.

Aunt Eleanor's Lectures on Architecture.—Few subjects have of late years been more improved in the mode in which they have been treated than that of architecture, especially that of our own country. This improvement we owe both to the existence of individuals and the formation of architectural societies, to which the revival of religious feeling, and a reverence for those who lived in older and better times than ours, has given a true direction. This enlarged and improved feeling and taste is practically developing itself, both in the erection of churches of a more orthodox construction, and in the improved decoration and arrangement of the old. This little book seems to us to be very correct, and will be useful to young readers, as an introduction to a fuller knowledge of that subject; and it will be particularly serviceable to those who live in Sussex, as it contains a very particular account of the architecture of the churches in that county. In her next edition, on the subject of altar-cloths, (p. 121), the author must not omit to mention the beautiful cloth worked by the lady of Young the poet, which now adorns the table, and the still handsomer hangings which on festivals are suspended round the commandments, in the church of Welwyn. The rarity of the gift, and the celebrity of the giver, alike demand a public and peculiar acknowledgment, in a work of this kind, when the instructor in art and our teacher in poetry is a female.

Episcopalia: or, Letters of Bishop Compton, with Memoir of the author. By S. N. Cornish.—Bishop Compton was a prelate of the Church, whose memory must always be held in honor, and his name mentioned with reverence. He was a learned and conscientious churchman, a man of enlightened mind, firm in his principles, and mild and conciliatory in the discharge of his sacred office. His attachment to the Protestant principles of the Church to which he belonged, was severely tried, and was always superior to the trial. When he was suspended from the spiritual functions of his bishopric, he retired to Fulham, and amused his leisure in the study of botany and horticulture, and was among the first persons in England who introduced exotic trees into this country, of which some fine specimens remain even now in the garden of the palace. The present little publication is very acceptable, and for which we thank the editor.

Select Tales from the German of De

La Motte Fouqué and others.—Some of these tales have not been translated before; others, like that of the "shadowless man," are more generally known. There are three by Tieck, one by Chamisso, and the remainder by Fouqué. They partake more or less of the fancy, wildness, and grotesque and strange imagery which distinguish the fiction of the German writers, mixed with those occasional touches of tender and natural simplicity, that find their way at once to the heart, often leaving the path they have trodden wet with tears.

The British Church, and other Poems. By the Rev. D. J. Waugh, A.B. 12mo. pp. x. 136.—The principal poem in this little volume, entitled "The British Church," takes a view of that subject from its origin to the present time, concluding with an acknowledgment of our missionary obligations to the heathen. The author appears fully sensible of the difficulties of didactic poetry; nor is it surprising that he should occasionally exemplify them, for, to say that he does not, would be greater praise than almost any one is entitled to who has encountered them. He has, nevertheless, many pleasing thoughts and lines; and some passages, particularly that at page 24, on the exaltation of England, as owing to religion, might fitly be chosen by teachers for their pupils to learn by heart. The rhythm might occasionally be revised with advantage, as, for instance, at page 90, in one of the smaller poems:

Does He in sacrifice so much rejoice,
As in the soul that hearkens to his voice?
Where the former line would read
better as

Does He so much in sacrifice rejoice?
unless our ear is unreasonably critical. The poem on the subject of "Bring back the days of youth," is one of the most pleasing. But we would hint, that, in the sixteenth stanza, *sin* and *remain* do not rhyme; and in the fourth line there is a redundant syllable, in the particle *to*, which the sense does not require, as it follows the conjunction *and*. Yet an author, we must say, in fairness, cannot be wanting in poetical mind, who has found materials for poetry in Lord Stafford; as at page 81, in the poem on Contentment:

And how too generous Wentworth bled,
To save his master's doomed head;
alluding to that nobleman's urging Charles to pass the bill of attainder against himself. We are not aware whether the author appears before us as

such for the first time, or not; but at all events, we may say, *Festina lente*, or, in plain English, *persevere and revise*.

The Statutes of the Fourth General Council of Lateran, recognised and established by subsequent Councils and Synods, down to the Council of Trent. By the Rev. J. Evans, M.A. 8vo. pp. vii. 90.—The third canon of this council has long been an object of controversy, though the battle has not been fought precisely upon that ground. By its decrees all persons convicted of heresy were to be delivered for capital punishment to the temporal rulers, whose backwardness in punishing them was to be chastised by the release of the vassals from homage and fealty, and by bestowing their possessions on others who would obey the injunction more readily. In order to evade the charge of persecution, drawn from this canon, it has been argued, that the acts of the council have not the character of decrees, but are merely constitutions of Pope Innocent III. and this representation has been too easily acquiesced in on the other side. Mr. Evans has therefore undertaken a new and important line of research, to show that their decretory character is recognised by a succession of Councils and Synods. The Council itself was held in 1215, and its acts are specifically referred to as "Statuta Concilii Lateranensis IV." by the Council of Arles in 1234, including the third or persecuting canon. They are quoted in even an earlier document, the constitutions of Richard Poore, bishop of Sarum, in 1223, as is evident from the phrase, in *Lateran, Concilio statutum est*. From that period to the Council of Trent there is a chain of similar authorities; and even if there were not, the language of that assembly would *thenceforth* substantiate them, "per Lateranense Concilium Ecclesia statuit." (Sessio xiv. cap. 5.) To this it may be added, that they are cited by the Synod of Lambeth, held in 1536, at which Cardinal Pole presided, as the preface distinctly maintains "the decrees of the General Council celebrated under Innocent III." It has been further argued, that the third canon is wanting in the Mazarine MS.; but the fact is, that the leaf which contained a portion of it is wanting, so that it is imperfect, the deficiency having been occasioned by mutilation. Some writers have regarded the canon as only directed against the Albigois; but, though that persecuted community may have been intended, the language is too general to be restricted to them: "Excommunicamus et anathematizamus omnem hæresim." The abstract

we have thus given will serve to convince our readers of the value of the book, as illustrating and confirming a most important point in ecclesiastical history.

A History of the Church, in five Books, from 322 to 427. By Theodoretus, Bishop of Cyrus. A new translation. 8vo. pp. xxiv. 360.—This volume belongs to the series of Greek Ecclesiastical historians of the first six centuries, which has been introduced to our readers in a notice of the History of Eusebius.* A Life of Theodoret is prefixed, with an account of his writings, including a critical notice of this very work, to which we refer our readers, for a view of the particular character of this history. It contains many important events omitted by other writers, and also several epistolary documents. The celebrated exclamation of the emperor Julian, "Galilean, thou hast conquered!" rests on the early authority of this history (b. iii. c. 26). Its chief defect is the want of chronology, and occasional oversights, which require attention on the part of the student, though they do not affect the value of the history as a whole. For an extensive notice of the life and writings of Theodoret, the reader may consult the Succession of Ecclesiastical Literature, by the late Dr. Adam Clarke, and his son the Rev. J. B. B. Clarke,† vol. ii. p. 154—185, where his history is praised as abounding in original documents.

The Grumbler, a novel. By Miss Ellen Pickering, author of "The Fright," "The Expectant," &c. 3 vols.—Whilst we are writing this notice, we perceive the decease of the talented authoress announced in the papers. The death of this lady will be felt as a loss by all lovers of works of fiction. Miss Pickering has for some years held a high place amongst writers in this class of literature. She was particularly successful in sustaining the interest of her various tales up to the very termination of the story, and also in her delineations of character, some of which are drawn with no slight degree of force and spirit, and are, moreover, in very good keeping. The present work is one of the best of her productions, and possesses both the characteristics to which we have alluded in a marked degree. The "Grumbler" is true to himself and his title throughout. Blanche St. Aubyn, the heroine, as a beautiful union of the playfulness of childhood and the strong sense

* Gent. Mag. February, 1843, p. 172.

† Now Incumbent of Bagborough, Somerset.

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Annuals.

Victoria Annual, 1844: 18 emblematical designs printed in colours and gold, drawn in the Missal style. Royal 4to. 2l. 2s.

The Prism of Imagination for 1844. By the BARONESS DE CALABRELLA. 8vo. 21s.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following subjects have been issued for the prizes of 1844:

1. Chancellor's gold medal, for English verse,—“The Tower of London.”

The Marquess Camden's gold medal, for Latin hexameter verse,—“Archimedes.”

The Members' prizes for Latin Prose Composition:

1. For the Bachelors,—“Quomodo in ædibus sacris ornamenta artesque ad architecturam pertinentes verè religioni prosunt.”

2. For the Undergraduates,—“Quanam beneficia a legibus præscriptis diligenter observatis Academiæ Alumni percipient.”

Sir William Browne's gold medals:

1. For the Greek Ode,—“Victoria Regina Academiæ suam Cantabrigiensem invisit.”

2. For the Latin Ode,—“Nelsoni Monumentum.”

3. For the Greek Epigram,—“Non fumum ex fulgore.”

4. For the Latin Epigram,—“Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.”

The Porson Prize, for translation into Greek verse, is Shakspeare, second part of Henry IV. Act IV. Scene 4, beginning “Thy wish was father,” and ending “unto the worms.”

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

The Regius Professor of Divinity has awarded his first premium to Ds. W. M'Call; second premium to Ds. H. Jellet.

Archbishop King's Divinity Lecturer has awarded his first premium to H. F. Hall; second premium to A. Hallowell.

The Elrington Theological Prize was obtained by Ds. H. Jellet.

The subject of the Elrington Theological prize for the next year (1844), is, “Whether any exercise of private judgment remain with the individual after he has determined the question—‘Which is the true Church?’”

The Irish Scholarships, founded in the University by the Governors of the College of St. Columbia, were obtained by T. W. Skelton and E. Maguire.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. At the Anniversary Meeting, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected the Council of the Society:—

PRESIDENT—The Marquis of Northampton. TREASURER—Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. M.A. SECRETARIES—P. M. Roget, M.D.; S. H. Christie, esq. M.A. FOREIGN SECRETARY—J. F. Daniell, esq. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL—M. Barry, M.D.; W. Bowman, esq.; Sir T. M. Brisbane, K.C.B.; H. J. Brooke, esq.; R. Brown, esq. D.C.L.; W. F. Chambers, M.D., K.C.H.; G. Dollond, esq.; T. Graham, esq. M.A.; J. T. Graves, esq. M.A.; R. Lee, M.D.; W. H. Miller, esq. M.A.; R. J. Murchison, esq.; R. Owen, esq.; J. Pereira, M.D.; Captain J. C. Ross, R.N.; J. Walker, esq. [The gentlemen whose names are printed in italics, were not Members of the last Council.]

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The Phormio of Terence was acted on the evenings of Thursday the 14th, Monday the 18th, and Thursday the 21st of December, by the Queen's scholars at Westminster. This play appears to be most frequently chosen by these youthful comedians on account of the comparative facility with which it is represented, and the variety of characters which almost equally share in the interest of the drama and the applause of the spectators. Its plot, however, does not possess the interest which is to be found in those of the Adelpi and Eunuchus. The characters were well sustained throughout; Messrs. Smyth and performed their parts like experienced actors. Phœdria and Phormio were perfectly natural; and the female characters happy and spirited. The prologue and epilogue, as the reader will probably decide for himself, are both excellent in their kind, and were delivered in a manner worthy of their classic taste and humour.

PROLOGUS IN PHORMIONEM, 1843.

Libertus Afer indigere pristini
Favoris ultro se fatetur; iudices
Sperat patronos scilicet lenissimos
Ut prius, adesse, nomine etsi iudices,
Libertus ille est, qui, jacente patriâ,
Ad studia norat applicare libera

Mentem, Menandri cultor, Afer fabulam
 Græcam Latius inducus sermonibus.
 Nullos triumphos voluit, et nullos velit
 Afris habere de subactis Anglia.
 Notescit Indis ultimisque Seribus,
 Quid arma possint nostra, quid justus dolor,
 Spretaque fidei merita possit ultio.
 Sufficit Asia victa; non Britannicis
 Vastatur armis Libya; non injurias
 Queruntur hostes barbari. Servilia
 Rumpunt Britanni vincia, vitamque excolit
 Afer per artes liberales. Fabulis
 Favistis usque nostris; nunc favebitis
 Appollodori fabule superstiti.
 Perfidia forsani, atque plusquam Punica
 Possit putari, iudices, Terentium
 Damnare, tenerumque histrionem explodere.

EPILOGUS IN PHORMIONEM. 1843.

GETA. DEMIPHO.

Enter Geta in his Greek dress,—

Quem video? ni fallor, herum: proh Jupiter!
 at quam
 Mutatus cultu! que nova vestis ea est?

Enter Demipho in court suit. Geta continues—

O here, quo tanto curau? Dem. Non est
 mihi tempus:

Præceptis aveo ponere signa novis,
 Qualla et Hippocratem vincant, et Jephson,
 et illum.

G. Nempe novam narras Medicam. Sed dic

mihi, queso,
 Quid te flet? D. Ero, mi Geta, *Homoc-*
pathus.

G. Quidnam illud monstri? D. A patiendo

dictus; et est, qui
 Effectus similes ipse dat et patitur.

G. Euge! At vixidum intelligo. Rem narra

mihi, anabo,
 Fusius. D. Id faciam: et, quo doceare
 magis,

Exemplis utar. Cedo, si jam occurreret æger,

Teque rogaret opem, quid faceres? G.
 Facerem?

Sorbenda est dosis atra: vomendum est;

vena secanda;
 Mox pillula; et certis potio temporibus.

D. Sic Asclepiades pueros medicabat Achivos;

Aut plebem ægrestem rustica curat anus.
 Non ita nos: deliti, ecce! novam nunc Hah-

neman artem,

Dux ille et princeps omnium Homoc-

opathum.

"Phillyrides Chiron Amathæoniusque Me-

lampus,"

Cedite nunc omnes. Ipse magister erit.

G. Verum age, si sit fas, indignum quamlibet,

artis
 Me quoque fac socium. D. Fiet, uti
 rogatas.

Accipe. Principio, simul uno in corpore

morbos
 Natura haud unquam sustinet esse duos.

"Curatur similis similis;" penitusque ne-

cesse est,
 Accedente novo, det prior iste locum.

Sic fit ut id, morbum quod in agro corpore

sanat,
 In sano contra gignat ei similem;

Atque omnis morbi medicina sit inde petenda,

Unde venit similis fons et origo mali.

G. Hoc teneo: populus nam, "fur furem capit,"

inquit:
 Morbus item a morbo captus, opinor, abit.

D. Tum nova tractandi ratio hæc. Non stran-

gulat atro
 Pulvere, nec potu macerat assiduo.

Non jam "quoque die sumendus ter quater

haustus:"
 Hæc ego vel "canibus projicienda" dabo.

"Quantula sunt hominum corporacula!"

Tantula sunt

Pharmaca. Sic nobis "Magnus Apollo"

canit.

Ah! miseris vix instillanda est unica gutta:

Seu sit grani millesima particula.

Quanto etenim minor est, tanto subtilior.

Addas

Pondera, mole ruit materia ipsa sua.

G. At si quo minor est, hoc fortior esse videtur,

(Aside)—

Id fortissimum erit denique, habere nihil.

(To Demipho)—

Verum alis alia arident. Est unus, ut aiunt,

Omnia qui paræ tantum ope sanat aque.

Hanc potant; hanc infundunt; hæc immer-

guntur,

Omnibus et semper frigida Lympha placet.

Jamque metu trepidi pisces sudare feruntur,

Ne siccata sibi flumina deficiant.

D. *Lymphate* hoc mentis signum: "et mani-

festa phrenesis."

Ah! "μυῶ μίθων μνήμονας ὑδρο-

παθεῖς."

Certa mea est medicina. G. O ars divina

salutis!

Quam cuperem morbi nunc genus omne

pati.

D. Quin animo jubeo esse bono? Namque

omnia que vis,
 Et possunt fieri, et, sis modo fortuna, erunt.

[Demipho takes from his pocket a case of

homœopathic medicines, and gives Geta an
 infinitesimal dose of each substance, as fol-

lows:—]

En tibi, dant phthisin *Acæ*, choleram *Acæ*,

"tardam *ills* podagram;"
 Arsenicum *Acæ*, si vis, *hæc* asconita habens;

"Suaves res" omnes, multum et, mihi crede

"salubres;"

Hæc fauces argent; dentibus *inde* dolor.

Hoc si quis degustet habebit frigora, febriam:

Sanat *id* insanos, et facit, *Helleborum*.

G. Desine in hoc, vir magne, precor, namque

hellebori, aiunt,
 "Danda est pars multo maxima" Homoc-

opathis.

D. Hæc sunt cuncta tibi comedenda, bibenda;

quod inde

Consequitur scribas ordine quidque suo:

Quo stomachus tumeat motu; quid viscera

tentet,

Quid latus, aut renes, cor, caput, aut oculos.

Nam quo te sanum crucient plus pharmaca

nostra,

Hoc plus inde ægri commoda percipient.

[Geta turns the medicines over in his hand,

in dismay.]

G. (Aside)—

Hei mihi! quid faciam? Nunc haud dubie

pereundum est,
 Ni mihi subveniat protinus ipsa Salus.

(To Demipho)—

At nosti quid agis? Nova dum præcepta

medendi

Pangis, ab antiqui et pergis abire via,

Prælia quanta moves! Celsus vetat, atque

Galenus:

Non sint Hippocrates; damnat Aristoteles.

In te consurgunt omnes, artemque manantur;

Chirurgi "arma movent;" cuncta Apotheca

fremit.

Ecce etiam Procerum magnus conventus ab

Aulâ

Intonat, atque Gradum denegat et Titulos.

Agrina conjurant Medicorum, ut bella ca-

pessant

Inque omnes ægros, atque in Homoc-

opathas.

D. Vah! nihil hæc terrent: etenim compressa

quiescent

Que narras "jactu pulveris exigui."
Invidia insequitur virtutem, ut semper, et
odit.

Quam te forti animo, mi Geta, ferre decet.
Sperne metum famæ: sola experientia mon-
strat

Artis quis verus, quis sit inanis honos.

(To the Audience)—

Scilicet hæc nobis ratio ac mens, *Querere*
verum.

Hæc doctrinâ alimur; crevimus his studiis:
Securi indocti quæ sit sententia vulgi,
Dum nostra hæc *Vobis* ludicra res placeat.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 23. A meeting was held at the residence of Dr. Hodgkin, in Brook-street, for the purpose of inaugurating an Ethnological Society. A paper, which displayed a vast deal of research, "On the progress and prospects of Ethnology," from the pen of Dr. Hodgkin, was read by Dr. King. The chair was taken by Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm; and, towards the close of the evening, by John George Shaw Lefevre, esq. The business of the evening then commenced, when the following elections were acceded to with the unanimous consent of the meeting:—Rear Adm. Sir Charles Malcolm, President; his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, George B. Greenough, esq., and James Cowles Prichard, M.D. Vice-Presidents; Richard King, M.D. Secretary; Samuel Duckworth, esq. Treasurer; Messrs. J. A. St. John, Joseph Legg Postlethwaite, William Aldam, M.P., William Elphinstone Malcolm, Thomas May, Walter K. Kelly, and Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Drs. Thomas Hodgkin, W. Holt Yates, and Andrew Smith, Members of the Council. In the room were present Sir James Clark, Dr. Hastings, Dr. Anthony Todd Thompson, Signori Mayer and Brandi, and the travellers who have lately returned from Abyssinia, Mr. Charles Johnston and Dr. Beke, with a native who has accompanied that gentleman during his travels. The table was covered with some remarkable drawings of natives, &c., and the splendid work recently published by Ackermann, on the Red Men of America, by Prince Maximilian of Wied; also an excellent model of a Malay, from the studio of Mr. Frederick Archer, the sculptor.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of this Institution have awarded the following Telford and Walker premiums:—A Telford medal in silver to F. W. Stams for his papers on the application of Horse-power to raising Water, &c. and on Brick-making. A Telford medal in silver to W. Pole, for his papers, on the friction of Steam Engines, &c. and, on the pressure and density of Steam. A Telford medal in silver to T. Oldham, for

his Description and drawings of the Automaton Balance, invented by Mr. Cotton, and used at the Bank of England for weighing sovereigns. A Telford premium of books to D. Mackain, for his paper, on the supply of Water to the City of Glasgow. A Telford premium of books to D. Bremmer, for his Description and drawings of the Victoria Bridge over the River Wear. A Telford premium of books to D. T. Hope, for his paper, on the relative merits of Granite and Wood Pavements and Macadamised Roads. A Walker premium of books to R. Mallet, for his paper, on the co-efficient of Labouring-force in Water Wheels, &c. A Walker premium of books to W. J. M. Rankine, for his papers and drawings, on laying down Railway-curves, on the Spring-contractor for Railway Carriages, and on the Causes of the Fracture of Railway Axles, &c. A Walker premium of books to Wm. Lewis Baker, for his Description and Drawings of the Water Pressure Engine, at the Alte Mürdrube Mine (Freyberg). A Walker premium of books to S. C. Homersham, for his paper and drawings, on the construction of Valves for Pumps, &c. A Walker premium of books to J. O. York, for his paper, on the comparative strength of Solid and Hollow Axles. A Walker premium of books to G. D. Bishopp, for his Description of the American Locomotive Engine "Philadelphia," used on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway. A Walker premium of books to G. B. W. Jackson, for the drawings illustrating the description of Machines for raising and lowering Miners, by John Taylor.

ROYAL INSTITUTION AT LIVERPOOL.

At the late annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Institution, Dr. Freckleman, the Chairman, read a letter, signed on behalf of several students at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, formerly pupils at the Institution, announcing that they had subscribed, among themselves, a sum of money, which they were ready to place at the disposal of the Committee, to aid them in founding an exhibition or scholarship for the boys of the school; and that this sum (which now amounted to 200*l.*) they hoped would serve as the nucleus of a larger sum, which the friends and patrons of the Institution would subscribe, to carry out the object proposed.

THE CHARTER HOUSE.

We are happy to find that the branch of this noble institution which provides for the residence and support of Poor Brethren, is now likely to be appropriated, under the highest auspices, principally to

the relief of indigent scholars. Already for some years, a better class of pensioners have been admitted than the superannuated domestic servants which formerly occupied its walls. Several decayed booksellers and others of similar walks in life have recently been chosen for this comfortable retreat.

Her Majesty, having two parchmenters lately at her disposal, desired M. ANSEL, Equerry to Prince Albert, to make inquiry of the Secretary of the Literary Fund Society for any persons, otherwise qualified to accept the literary voice exertions in the cause of literature might give them a chance to exert a valuable province. Mr. Bowen, the Secretary returned a list of sixteen, from whom were first selected Mr. William Jones, author of the History of the Hindoos and Albigenses, and many other works; and Mr. Moncrieff, the dramatic author. Mr. Jones having declined to accept this favour, in consequence of his scruples as a Dissenter, Mr. John Davis, author of The Post-Captain, and Travels in America in 1794-9, was appointed in his place; and Her Majesty has in some measure compensated Mr. Jones's extraordinary self-denial, by a grant of £5, from the Royal bounty, to be paid him in annual instalments of £1. His age is eighty-two.

RECENT WORKS.

M. Féris the well-known musical historian and critic has recently made some discoveries in the Royal Library at Brussels which seem to be of great value to the students of the history of music. Among the series of MSS. which is the property of the library a volume of masses and voices of celebrated composers was discovered at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The most important pieces of this volume are three masses each for three voices by Guillaume Dufay; two masses for five voices of the same composer; a mass for five voices of the same composer; a mass for three voices by Binchois; the mass "Gloriosus Pater" for three voices, by a composer named Jean Mouton; and the mass "Dona estabunt omnium," by an English composer named Richard Cox. All these masses were written during the interval between 1460 and 1480. These masses are followed by the motet "Orbis terrarum" for four voices, by Binchois; a "Magnificat" for three voices; the famous Christmas chant for four; another "Magnificat" for four; the motets "Ad ceterum omni providi" for three; "Animæ impetrata est" for three; "Victimæ paschali laudes," for four; "Regina cœli

laure," for four; another motet for four on the same text; a mass for three voices, "Sine nomine." All these compositions are by Binchois. The volume closes with a mass "Ave Regina" for three voices, by Le Roy commonly known by the name of Le Roy. By these compositions a manuscript which in the history of the musical art is filled up. In another volume, which has been mentioned by cutting out the initials and arabesques, M. Féris found the following compositions unfinished. 1. An admirable mass, by Jouquin de Pres, for six voices. "ad fugam in hierusalem super vocem missam." This composition differs from that published in the third part of the same author's masses, by Perrin de Fasmorroux. The whole mass forms a *troupe* which in church, each part for two voices. 2. The mass "De Assumptione beate Marie Virginis," for six voices, composed by Henry Isak, Chapel Master to the Emperor Maximilian I about the year 1450. Before the discovery made by M. Féris, this composition was known only by name. 3. The mass of "Sancta Cruce," for five voices, by Pierre de la Rue, Chapel Master at Antwerp, about the close of the fifteenth century. This last composition is also found in another manuscript in the Royal Library of Brussels. M. Féris has already secured the masses of Jouquin de Pres and Isak, and he is now engaged in securing the compositions contained in the other volume.—*Europe Quarterly Review*

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

The large work on the Etruscan Museum Gregoriana, published at the expense of the Pope, has at last appeared in two volumes folio, containing upwards of two hundred plates.

An interesting work has lately appeared from the pen of the Count de St. Priest, upon "Mexican and American Antiquities." It describes the wonderful monuments of architecture which nations, long since extinct, have left behind them in those regions—the remains of Nochiaco, Mitla, Palanca, &c. &c.; and is enriched with an abundance of large and beautifully coloured plates.

Father G. Morell has published an account of the library of the Convent of Einsiedlen, which was founded in the 16th century. It contains several thousand volumes, among which are 1,300 works printed between the years 1460 and 1500. It also possesses 4,000 Roman medals and 300 Greek, besides many modern ones. The archives of the Abbey are said to be in a good state of preservation, and present a favourable contrast to the general

state of the monastic establishments in Switzerland.

The Minister of Public Instruction has succeeded, after considerable opposition, on the ground of the expense, in obtaining from the Chamber of Deputies a vote for the removal of the *Bibliothèque de Sainte-Genève*, at Paris, from the fine, but ruinous, gallery which it occupied over the College Henri IV., to a new building to be erected for its reception. The sum demanded was 1,820,000 francs.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that M. Allier, professor of the university of that city, has just discovered in the imperial library 341 autograph letters of Henry IV. of France, hitherto unknown. He immediately imparted his discovery to a commission at Paris specially occupied in collecting the letters of that sovereign.

A letter from Rome states that a curious autograph of Napoleon was discovered a few days ago at Perugia. It is an order for the army and a bill of exchange for 2,000,000f., addressed to General Massena. This autograph was detected in a five-franc piece, which had been given in payment to an individual, who thinking it a counterfeit piece, had it broken.

M. Susan, of Deventer, has recently printed in Holland, what is a great novelty, an edition of Macbeth in English, with notes in Dutch, for the use of the students of Shakspeare. It is, we believe, the first time any play of Shakspeare has appeared in print from a Dutch press, whether in the language of that country or in his own.

A recent trial at Rome has convicted the Count Mariano Alberti of wholesale forgery of works which he had professed to discover and publish as Tasso's. Some small portion of these works, which is considered to be genuine, he had interlarded with the rest, to leaven the mass and give it the greater air of authenticity. In his lodgings were found an immense collection of writing-tools, inks of different kinds and tints, old copybooks, blank paper torn out of old books, and innumerable exercises in imitation of the hand-

writing of more than fifty eminent individuals of Tasso's time.

The results of the last journey made by the celebrated archæologist, Karl Ottfried Müller, are in the course of publication at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The first Part, which is already published, contains 'The Antiquarian Collections of Athens;' the second will comprise in it the architecture and sculpture of that city; and the third will contain an account of the author's travels in the Morea and Rumelia.

Moritz Retzsch has just issued another series of illustrations, having for their subject 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' They are, however, inferior to his former works. The Falstaff is a mistake from beginning to end, being rather the hopeless sot than the witty profligate. There are many graceful figures, especially in the scene with Herne the hunter, but we have seen them all before in Mr. Retzsch's previous Outlines.

A work is about to appear on the Egyptian Museum at Rome. The execution of the plates has been intrusted to the architectural engraver Troiani, to whom a sum of 8,000 scudi has been allowed for the purpose. The letter-press will be from the pen of the Barnabite, P. Ungarelli.

The Italian architect Canina has just published a work on the construction of the most ancient Christian churches, which is very highly spoken of. It contains 57 engravings on copper, and 147 folio pages of letter-press.

Dr. Schreiber, Professor at Freiburg, in the grand duchy of Baden, an antiquary of high repute in Germany, has published a pamphlet on the well-known Mosaic discovered at Pompeii, which has hitherto passed for one of Alexander's battles with Darius. The author of this little treatise, after detailing the events connected with the discovery, canvasses and rejects the opinion that it represents one of the battles of Alexander, and attempts to prove it to be a representation of a victory won by Marcellus, at Clastidium, over the Gauls.

FINE ARTS.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Although the School of Design has been in existence during the last six years, comparatively few persons are aware of the locale, the arrangements, and the advantages of that interesting national establishment.

The Schools of Design (for there are
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two distinct schools, one for males and the other for females,) occupy several of the rooms formerly allotted to the Royal Academy exhibitions in Somerset House. The old Council Room is formed into a museum; and among its objects of art are specimens of fresco painting, to which the attention of several of the students is now

being directed, and three exquisite pieces of encaustic work, brought by the director from Munich. Here also are copies of the fresco arabesques, from the Loggia di Raffaello, in the Vatican. They are executed in distemper on canvass screens, and, having each four sides, form an encasement to each of the eight pillars by which the roof of this room is supported. They are of the size of the celebrated originals, in excellent preservation, and are said to be the best, if not the only, copies extant. The sum of 510*l.* was paid for them at one of Mr. Christie's sales. This room is about to be enriched with numerous specimens of ornamental art from France and Germany, including the most beautiful examples that can be obtained of stained glass, carving, modelling, metal, silk, cotton, porcelain, and paper-hanging. The large room, a noble and spacious apartment, is appropriated to elementary drawing and modelling. The lower part is furnished with large tables and the various drawing and modelling apparatus of the students, while the walls are well covered with plaster casts from valuable originals of various ages. Here are some recently executed pieces of fresco, which, considering that they are not the work of professed artists, but of ornamentists, are highly creditable and promising. Surrounding this room is a gallery, the front of which is furnished with copies of the celebrated Scriptural subjects, known as Raffaele's Bible. The gallery itself is enriched with a valuable collection of casts, upwards of 200 in number, exhibiting in chronological order the various styles of ornament used in the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance ages of art. These valuable casts have been obtained chiefly from Paris. In this room is also a lending library of works on decorative art and its history, from which the students obtain books for a trifling sum.

The figure room is an apartment containing casts of Theseus, Ilyssus, a few of the Elgin marbles, the Apollo Belvidere, Venus of Milo, the Fighting Gladiator, Apollo of the Tribune, together with a fine collection of bas reliefs, of busts, hands, feet, &c. Two casts of knockers, lately brought from Venice, are exquisite, too beautiful, we fear, for imitation in a country where gentlemen do not think it beneath their dignity to wrench articles of that description from their neighbours' doors. Among the contents of this room are several very beautiful Gothic statues, and some particularly interesting specimens of Italian-Gothic from Venice, together with a number of architectural casts, in which figures are combined with ornaments of various periods. There are

also casts of some magnificent fragments, as capitals of the columns of the temple of Mars, Ultor, and the Pantheon. A skeleton and a valuable coloured anatomical figure are in this collection. The class for figures is superintended by J. Herbert, esq. A.R.A.

The school is readily accessible on the payment of very small fees for admission. It is open both morning and evening every day, except Saturday, Sunday, and certain intervals of vacation. The numbers at present enjoying the advantage of the school are about 200 in the male, and 40 in the female branch, which numbers have generally been in attendance since the school was opened. The male department is under the direction of C. H. Wilson, esq. A.R. S.A. who exercises a general superintendence and control in every matter relative to the duties of all who are engaged in giving instruction in the schools, and under whose able guidance the institution promises to secure all the ends for which it has been established. The female school is under the tuition of Mrs. M'lan, the progress of whose pupils is most satisfactory. A class for wood-engraving has been lately established under Miss Waterhouse.

A branch school of design has been opened in Spitalfields, for the advantage of the silk-weavers and carvers, who, as well as the weavers, are very numerous in that neighbourhood; more than 200 attend this school, to which they are admitted on the payment of 6*d.* a week, and respecting whom the most satisfactory progress is reported. Branch schools are extending gradually over the country, and are now formed at York, Nottingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham. In these towns the instructions are varied, so as to benefit the particular art for which the locality is distinguished.

INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.

A meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 3d of June, for the purpose of forming an association, calculated to facilitate a general intercourse of the professors and friends of art, in a house to be provided as soon as the funds will allow. It is intended "that the Institute shall be essentially an independent and deliberative body, and shall not originate or connect itself with any exhibition or school of instruction in art." The members are to pay an annual subscription of one guinea, the affairs to be directed by a committee of twelve, six general meetings to be held annually, and a journal of transactions published.

The Society may now be considered as established, and it already numbers be-

tween 200 and 300 members. The first meeting for the season was held on the 16th Dec. in the rooms of the Society of Arts. Letters were read from Lord Francis Egerton and Sir John C. Swinburne, Bart., accepting the invitation of the Council to become Vice-Presidents. A paper was read by Mr. Park, sculptor, on the propriety of petitioning the legislature to establish a "Hall of Sculpture," to contain "casts from all the great works of antiquity," to be open during the day to the public, in the evening to artists only, properly lighted for study.—Another paper, on the subject of frames for move-

able frescoes, was read by Mr. Buss, showing, by means of diagrams, how to provide against the chances of the intonaco cracking, or chipping off, which, he said, was to be feared from the size required by the Royal Commission in the next competition.—Resolutions were then passed, of thanks to the Royal Commission for its efforts to advance historic art, and expressive of the approbation of the meeting at the "appointment of two artists of distinguished professional rank, to the offices of Keeper of the National Gallery, and Conservator of the Pictures in the Royal Palaces."

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 4. W. Tite, esq. F.R.S. V.P.

The chairman opened the proceedings of the session by making some observations in explanation of what he had stated at the concluding meeting of the last session. He alluded to what he had said as to the effect of the growing tendency to introduce Gothic architecture. What he intended to affirm was, that it was not the duty of the architect to make a servile copy from the works of the ancients, but to avail himself of them only as exemplifications of the great principles which would require adaptation for modern edifices. In allusion to this subject he pointed out the advantage of studying the remains of the domestic architecture of the time of Edward III. as useful studies in the present day. So far from disapproving of the legitimate study of Gothic architecture, he congratulated the members on the numerous restorations of ancient monuments in that style which were daily assuming all their ancient beauty. All he had wished to do was to caution junior members against the exclusive study of that style, and the neglect of the classic monuments of Greece and Italy, which he considered to offer more suitable types for domestic edifices, and he reminded them of the excellent examples set them in this respect by Inigo Jones and Wren.

He then proceeded to give some account of his tour into Germany during the last summer, when he had an opportunity of viewing the Walhalla in Bavaria. He stated that the building was well studied, its situation admirable, and the blending of architecture, sculpture, and painting exquisite, while the colouring is not so elaborate or so glaring as to make the contrast too great. In passing through the town of Ulm in Wirtemberg he visited the cathedral, which he described as a very fine building, and well

deserving the inspection of architects who may be travelling in Germany. Although it is a Lutheran church, there are several objects well deserving of notice. It has four aisles, with arches supporting a clerestory. The wood carving in the choir is extremely good. There is also a fine specimen of architecture, the tabernacle for the host, which is on the north side of the choir. In the new public edifices of Munich he considered colouring was carried too far, the effect of colouring in external decoration not being good.

Professor Donaldson read a paper describing thirteen models of churches kept in Henry V.'s Chantry at Westminster Abbey. They were designs submitted to the Commissioners appointed in the reign of Queen Anne for the building of forty churches in the metropolis; but only three out of the thirteen models had been erected, viz. the New Church, Strand, Greenwich Church, and St. James's, Westminster; the others were designs of a high class, and he considered it a great loss to the architectural character of the metropolis that they were never carried into effect. The models are well executed and in good preservation, and it is to be regretted that they are not opened to public inspection.

Professor Donaldson also made some observations on the application of fresco by the old Italian masters to the exterior of buildings for decoration, and exhibited an original drawing by Polidori in illustration. He then read a letter from Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, giving some account of the frescoes which had fallen under his notice during a recent tour in Germany and the north of Italy. Mr. Crace observes, "that in Italy, Switzerland, and the south of Germany, the paintings in fresco are so general, that there is scarcely a town in which, both in the exterior and in the interior of the houses, some are not to be met with. In

Italy this kind of decoration is the most frequent; *there*, in many cases, the architectural effects seem to have been arranged with the view of being afterwards aided by painting; the enrichments of the mouldings and the ornaments being given in *chiaro oscuro*. In other cases, again, the whole surface of the wall is covered with historical or allegorical and ornamental painting. My principal object in travelling was, firstly, to learn the processes employed in fresco and encaustic painting; secondly, to form an opinion as to the effects produced; and thirdly, to judge how far those effects would surpass painting in oil in appearance and durability. For the two first reasons it was, therefore, the modern specimens of the art to which my attention was principally directed. At the Royal Palace at Venice I noticed decorations lately executed in fresco; but it was at Munich that I saw the art most extensively employed. In this city it is to be met with in every modern public building. In the church of St. Louis is the grand picture of the Last Judgment by Cornelius, and other frescoes of considerable merit by his pupils. In the All Saints' Chapel are some beautiful paintings by Hess and his pupils, on a gold ground. At the basilica of St. Bonifacius, so splendidly decorated, Hess and others are employed at this time on a series of grand paintings; at the Glyptothek are the frescoes of Cornelius; at the Pynacothek, those by Zimmerman and others; and at the two royal palaces, each room is adorned by some artist of excellence, either in fresco or encaustic. In addition to these interiors, there are examples of exterior decorations at the Hof Garden, the façade of the Post Office, and the Theatre. The effects produced surpass painting in oil in solidity and clearness; but, owing to the limitation of colours employed, there always appeared to me a certain yellow-brown dry effect, and a want of the richness of paintings in oil."

After the reading of Mr. Crace's paper some observations were made by the Vice-President and other members on the effect of fresco. An anecdote was related respecting Cornelius, that, when the King of Bavaria was viewing his famous fresco of the Last Judgment, he observed to Cornelius that it appeared as if it were three centuries old; Cornelius replied, "That is just what I wanted." It was also observed that it was surprising what a golden effect was produced by simple colours, although done in dry and unshining materials. In Munich the bricks are well burnt notwithstanding they are absorbent; the lime is very good, and a large quantity

of it is used in proportion to sand. The bricks are laid with open joints; the plastering is first laid on with a hand-float, afterwards the fine coat to take the fresco is laid on by the plasterer, who comes the first thing in the morning, and puts on just sufficient for the artist to work upon during the same day, and which this latter must finish before it is dry. The difficulty in England will be to get rid of the efflorescence of saltpetre, which can be removed by repeated washing. The frescoes by Aglio in Moorfields Chapel appear to have failed on this account.

Mr. Arthur Johnson was presented with a prize consisting of the first volume of the Transactions of the Institute for the best sketches sent in by the pupils during the last session.

Nov. 20. Mr. Tite in the Chair.

A highly interesting and practical paper on Timber and Deals by George Bailey, esq. Hon. Sec. was read, and has since been published at length in "The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal."

Dec. 4. Mr. Tite in the chair.

A paper was read "On the Foundations of the late Church of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange," by C. R. Cockerell, esq. showing the rude but efficient mode of construction adopted by our forefathers, and the masterly judgment and skill with which Sir C. Wren availed himself of the existing ancient foundations in his new structure after the fire. The piers in the east wall, as well as those under the pillars of the nave, were raised upon a mass of well made concrete, formed of chalk, broken tiles, and stone, pebbles, and lime, cast about a foot deep into the stratum of sound gravel. Where arches were required, as in the east and north wall, the natural soil was left undisturbed, and formed into a rude centering from pier to pier on which the voussoirs of the arches in chalk were at once placed. From the springing of the piers, the masonry was of a superior kind, the centre, however, being filled in with concrete—the side walls of the church were of a better masonry with upright faces. The tower was built of flint and chalk, with walls of the thickness necessary to resist the action of the bells.

Mr. T. W. Papworth exhibited a volume containing a collection of decorations for a chapel in the cathedral at Lisbon, made at Rome in 1755. It appears from these drawings that the architect sent his general designs to Rome, and that the details were there filled up by the most eminent decorative artists. The name of Pompeo Battoni, who was to supply some painting of the higher class, occurs among the number. There are designs for the

pavements, railings, hangings, and every description of decoration and furniture to make the work complete. The artistical knowledge displayed in these drawings throughout the variety of operations necessary to carry out a work of this kind, and the unity of purpose with which it is brought together and applied, is the principal deficiency in our modern system of architecture.

PRIVATE CHAPEL AT WINDSOR.

Dec. 19. The ceremony of consecrating the Queen's new Private Chapel, at Windsor Castle, was performed by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and many members of the royal household. The apartment which has been appropriated for the purpose adjoins St. George's Hall, and was used occasionally for a chapel in the reigns of George IV. and William IV. The ceiling, which is flat, is filled in with Gothic moulded ribs and points, and remains in the state in which it was left by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. The extent of the chapel is about 40 feet from north to south, and 30 feet from east to west. Her Majesty's closet is at the south-west angle, and opposite to the pulpit; it is approached from the corridor and private apartments through the vestibule at the top of the visitors' stair-case, and is placed at an elevation of ten feet from the floor. At the back of this apartment is a large stained-glass Gothic window, which receives light from an outer window, and has a pleasing and subdued effect. In the upper centre compartment are the red and white roses, with the shamrock and thistle. On either side are the arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The lower portion of the window is divided into eight compartments, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, in lozenge divisions of each, of orange and straw-coloured glass. On this window is also emblazoned the garter and the motto of the order. The roof is beautifully grained to correspond with the ceiling over the entrance to the chapel. The royal closet is about 18 feet long and 13 feet in width, is furnished with three elbow chairs, and six or eight smaller chairs. In the centre of the chapel, suspended from the ceiling, is a massive Gothic gilt chandelier for eight lights, of exquisite workmanship. The pulpit is of wainscot oak, richly carved in Gothic, with an octagonal base and top. The lower portion consists of flying buttresses and carved pinnacles; the upper part, springing from the pedestal, contains fan tracery, divided into eight equal compartments. At the base

and upper portion of the pulpit is a carved cornice, and at each angle of the lower cornice are figures of saints, &c. The reading-desk is of similar workmanship and design, and the communion-table is of carved wainscot. The windows at the back of the communion-table, and also on either side, are of stained glass of a dark orange colour. There are seven pews on the floor of the chapel, around the south, east, and west sides; three of which are for the members of the royal household, in attendance upon the Queen and Prince Albert, and the remaining four are for the royal domestics. These seven pews, the fronts of which are of Gothic carved wainscot, will afford sitting accommodation for between 50 and 60 persons. For the use of the domestics in livery, six wainscot seats are placed on the floor of the chapel, facing the communion-table, affording room for upwards of 40 of the servants. The chapel is warmed by means of hot air, conveyed from the basement of the castle. The organ, which has been erected in a recess behind the screen on the north side of the chapel, was the favourite instrument of his Majesty George III. and was formerly in the private chapel at Buckingham House. It was built by Samuel Green, the celebrated organ-builder, about 1770, when it consisted of one row of keys, and but six stops. It has recently undergone considerable alterations and repairs, and it now contains 10 stops.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

Dec. 5. At a very full meeting, at which the President was in the chair, after receiving the usual report of the Committee, some beautiful Church plate was exhibited, executed from the designs of W. Butterfield, esq. from ancient models. These specimens of the revival of ancient art were much admired.

The Rev. Professor Willis explained the use and construction of the Cymograph, designed by him for more accurately obtaining the contours of mouldings, and also his plan for taking the groining of vaults and drawing them on paper.

The Rev. T. Myers, of Trinity college, detailed the efforts of the Yorkshire Architectural Society, in the restoration of the ancient stained glass in the churches of York, particularly in that of All Saints, and stated the cases in which success had attended the exertions of the Society to restore a better taste in Church architecture in that city.

The Rev. H. Goodwin, M.A. Fellow of Caius college, then read a paper on the Orientation of Churches, and explained

the method he had adopted for marking the orientation accurately. He pointed out some remarkable instances in which the churches of Cambridge confirmed the suggestion thrown out by the Society, of the chancel of most churches pointing to that part of the east where the sun rises upon the day of the saint in whose honour the church is dedicated.

The Rev. P. Freeman, M.A. of St. Peter's college, read an account of the gradual progress of the restoration of the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Cambridge, from the time of its being first placed in the hands of the Society.

Adjourned to February 13.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 29. Dr. Richards, the rector of Exeter college, read a paper on the history and origin of rural deaneries in England, and on some of the duties of the office of rural dean, with especial reference to the deanery of Woodstock, of which an account is about to be published by the society in their "Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford." He shewed that the office of rural dean was in use in England in the eleventh century, and in the Christian Church as early as the sixth century; that the probable origin of the name was, that this officer originally presided over ten parishes, although in the subsequent increase of parishes, and the union of two or three deaneries into one, this origin has been almost forgotten. One great use of the office at the present day, is, to prevent further mischief being done to our churches; and, as no alteration can be made without the consent of the ordinary, the rural dean may, by an appeal to him, prevent the introduction of galleries, the conversion of open benches in close pews, the removal of screens, &c.; but that for the restoration of our churches to a decent state where the mischief has been already perpetrated, he must rely rather on persuasion, repeated admonitions, and appeals to the better feelings of the parties interested, than on the expensive processes of ecclesiastical law. In his own deanery, great credit is due to the incumbent and parishioners of Steeple Aston for the very beautiful restoration of their church; which he referred to also as a successful instance of the introduction of open benches throughout the church. The manner in which it has been effected was also very creditable to Mr. Plowman, the architect. Much credit is also due to the incumbent of Cassington, for his zealous efforts to effect the same object, though he had been but ill seconded in general by the

parishioners. The churches in this deanery are not generally what would be called fine churches, although perhaps Kidlington, Handborough, and Stanton Harcourt, might deserve that distinction; but almost all of them are ancient, and possess features of interest, and are worthy the attention of the architectural student.

The secretary then read a description of the supposed Anglo-Saxon church of Corhampton, Hants, communicated by the Rev. C. Walters, M.A.; and illustrated by plans, details, and elevations, drawn by Mr. Alfred Vaughan Walters; with an introductory essay on the supposed Saxon style, which he supported with the usual arguments and extracts from Bentham. Corhampton church is a very good specimen of this class of buildings, having the long-and-short work very clearly developed; the pilaster-strips of stone projecting from the surface, as if in imitation of timber-work; singular rude imposts; bases of universal form, unlike Norman; and a curious consecration cross, similar to that at Warnford, which appears there to have been preserved from the original church built by Wilfred.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, read some extracts from Godwin's Lives of the Bishops, mentioning churches in the Saxon times in such a manner as to shew they were of wood. He thought, however, that in Northamptonshire, from the abundance of stone, they used that material in preference, and inquired whether Brixworth was not acknowledged to be prior to the Conquest.

The principal of Brasenose observed, that the churches of Northamptonshire are not generally built of the stone of the country, but of stone brought from some distance, such as Ketton. He had been one of a party who had carefully examined Brixworth church, and, although they found some Roman materials, the church had evidently been reconstructed, and there did not appear any decided character in the building itself to shew that this reconstruction had been made prior to the Norman times; he did not give this as his own opinion so much as that of others, much better able to judge from their greater experience and opportunities of observation.

The secretary read some extracts, to shew that the Saxon buildings were of wood, even in cases where we should have naturally expected them to use stone, if any where; as at Shrewsbury, the church built by Seward, the cousin of Edward the Confessor, which is expressly mentioned by Orderic Vital, whose father commenced a stone church on the site in 1082. He

also mentioned instances to shew that nearly all the features usually said to be characteristic of the Saxon style, are to be found in Norman work, and often much later; long and short work is used in the jambs of windows, &c. occasionally at all periods, from Norman, as at Syston, Lincolnshire, to late Perpendicular, as at Copstock, Suffolk, and Eyzey, near Cricklade, Wilts; and even in modern buildings the same mode of construction is sometimes used. The triangular-headed openings are found in Norman work, at Norwich, Hadiscoe, Norfolk, and Herringfleet, Suffolk; in early English work, at Blackland, Wilts, and Hereford Cathedral; in Perpendicular work, at Goodnestone, near Wingham, Kent. The absence of buttresses is no peculiar feature; many churches of all the styles are with-

out buttresses. The peculiarity of the balustrade in windows is overturned by Tewkesbury and St. Alban's. Mr. Sydney Smirke, after a very careful examination of the masonry of Westminster Hall, the work of William Rufus, observes that, if we find masonry of so rude a character in the principal hall of the royal palace, we may safely assume that at this period good and experienced masons were wanting. He did not mean to assert that there are no Saxon remains, but that the features said to be characteristic of a Saxon style are not to be relied on.

Mr. James Park Harrison, of Christchurch, made some observations in support of the Saxon theory, and relied much on the construction, which in the best specimens of that style is rather that of carpenters than of masons.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 7. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. communicated an account of various relics discovered at Roundway Down, near Devizes, on the estates of E. F. Colston, esq. At the depth of seven feet a skeleton was found in the remains of a wooden cist, which had been bound with iron. Various curious articles of jewellery were disinterred.

Samuel Birch, esq. communicated some observations on an Etruscan vase in the British Museum, representing a myth of Hercules and Juno.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. read some instructions of the Privy Council, dated June 26, 1600, addressed to the Lord Treasurer and the Lord Admiral as Lieutenants of the county of Sussex, for the levy of fifty men for service in Ireland, of whom 12 were to be armed with pikes, 6 with bills, 6 with muskets, 6 with bastard muskets, and 20 with calivers, and all provided with swords and daggers. Earnest admonition was given both for the provision of better men and better arms and clothing than had been customary; and, because many men had been known previously to run away, or be exchanged, on the march, they were to be conducted by men charged by the county as far as Chester, where captains were appointed to receive them.

Dec. 14. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

William Dixon, esq. of Alnwick, Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Jabez Allies, esq. made a communication respecting various antiquities discovered in Worcestershire.

Philip Howard, esq. of Corby, communicated some account of the recent opening of the monuments of the Howards in the church of Framlingham, Suffolk: ascertaining that the bodies interred were removed, together with the tombs, from the priory of Thetford after the dissolution. The remains found are supposed to be those of the third Duke of Norfolk and his wife, of the poet Earl of Surrey, of his brother-in-law the Duke of Richmond (natural son of Henry VIII.) and his Countess, and some others.

Studley Martin, esq. communicated an account of the discovery of a sepulchral urn in Lancashire.

George Stevens, esq. presented a versified and alliterative translation of "The Phoenix, the king of birds," one of the Anglo-Saxon poems contained in the Exeter Book.

Dec. 21. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Mr. C. R. Smith communicated a notice of some Roman remains recently found near Boulogne, in a locality identified as the site of a cemetery appertaining to the ancient town Gessoriacum. Mr. Smith exhibited several urns, bracelets, fibulae, a glass vessel, lamps, and coins of Claudius, Vespasian, Gordian, Postumus, and Tetricus. On one of the small vases in red earth was scratched the word *CASTA*. It appears that this ancient burial place has furnished an immense quantity of antiquities, among which glass vases of a variety of elegant patterns hold a conspicuous place. There were also found some coffins in lead, examples of which, Mr. Smith stated, had also been found at

Coutances, and in London; that from the former place contained a glass bottle and a coin of Postumus.

A mazar-cap, engraved with various devices in outline, was exhibited, and accompanied by some illustrative remarks from Albert Way, esq. Director. This was the favourite kind of drinking-vessel with every class of society in ancient times; was usually made of maple, or other light wood, occasionally mounted by rings or bands of the precious metals, and called *murrus* in Latin from a supposed resemblance to the famed Myrrhene vases of antiquity.

THE CHINA WALL.

Father Hyacinth Butshurin, who was many years a member of the Russian establishment at Peking, has, in a late number of "The National Memoirs," produced much novel information on the subject of the construction of the celebrated "wall." He controverts the opinion, prevalent among Europeans, that this extensive work, which stretches from the Gulf of Corea westward to the fortress of Zyayui-quin, is wholly built of stone, and has existed, without any essential decay or injury, for thirty centuries; and he shows that there are no grounds whatever for the assertion. The design of protecting the frontiers of the empire with walls was conceived in the fourth century before the birth of Christ, at a time when the territory within the wall, or what now constitutes China Proper, was parcelled out into seven distinct sovereignties, many of their princes adopting the system of defending themselves against the inroads of their rivals by erecting walls along their frontiers. Father Hyacinth quotes many instances in point from the records of that age, and observes, that remains of these defences are still found in the interior of China. The system was afterwards adhered to and extended, but the material used was usually what the Chinese call "beaten earth," not stone. In the course of time, however, the walls so constructed have almost crumbled away; nor does it appear probable that war has had much to do with their decay; they seem to have been levelled, if not by the effects of rain and storms, by the appliance of the plough-share.

When the Mongolians of Tshachar and Odos infested the northern borders of China in the middle of the fifteenth century, the ruling powers set about the restoration of the wall in that direction, rebuilt that portion of it which extends from Da-tchan-sie westwards to Byan-

tsheu-guan, a distance of 606 li, (about 214 miles), and in the year 1546 renovated a further portion of 300 li, though in what precise quarter is not specified. In the following year the great wall in the province of Datchanfu was erected. Although Chinese history gives no information respecting the further extension of the wall to the Gulf of Corea, no doubt can exist that the great wall now existing between Shanchaiguau Shopchinfu in Tshi-li, which is faced with stone and bricks, was constructed anew under the Ming dynasty; for it is not possible that the barrier of earth thrown up in the sixth century should have remained entire until the fifteenth. The great wall stretching from Shopchinfu in a westerly direction, is 3950 li (1410 miles) in length, and was built in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Part of this chain, which extends from Shopchinfu southwards, and thence to the north-east, as far as Lake Chuamatshi, was constructed in the year 1472; but the majority of the military colonists, who are appointed to guard the Chinese border, having fixed upon the northern side of the wall for their agricultural settlements, the foundation of the existing wall was laid in 1504, and the earlier line of defence was thenceforth designated "the second wall;" similar duplications of walls are to be met with in other provinces, for instance, in Lyantshenfu. The facing of the ancient walls of earth with bricks and granite was begun in the fifteenth century; this, therefore, is the true date of all the lines so faced.

From the western borders of the province of Tshili the wall thence takes a westerly direction through the province of Sun-si, is built of beaten loam, without any facing, of inconsiderable width, and not more than five feet in height; further onwards, namely, from Sun-si to Shan-si, the Hoang-ho or Yellow River forms the frontier defence instead of the great wall, and is protected by isolated posts: beyond this, still in a westerly direction, the wall is low and narrow, buried in sand where sandy plains occur, and in other places completely levelled; the only exception being in Sutschen, near the fortress of Zyayui-quin, where it is in a good state of preservation. It may be remarked, that the walls of this fortress itself are not built even of bricks, but of compressed earth. Lower down towards the south, no defence fit to be termed a wall exists; the only approximation to it is a ditch, provided at certain points with a better kind of wall.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The affairs of Spain give great uneasiness to the French Government. M. Bresson, the new Ambassador, who had got as far as Bayonne on his way to Madrid, has been stopped, until more is known as to the turn affairs are likely to take. The increased zeal of the French Legitimists in London, in apparently recognizing the Duke of Bordeaux as King of France, has also created uneasiness. The application of the Duke d'Aumale for the hand of the Princess Marie Terese, sister of the King of the Two Sicilies, has been accepted. The French Mint has struck a very fine medal in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria to France. The foreign trade of France has diminished considerably. The subscriptions for the sufferers by the late earthquake at Guadaloupe amount to about 1,200,000*l.*

SPAIN.

Olozaga has been dismissed from the Premiership, which has been followed by the breaking up of the whole of the Cabinet. A very serious offence is alleged against the late Premier—no less than his having, on the 28th of November, rudely and forcibly compelled the young Queen to sign a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. Her Majesty's statement, delivered in the presence of the National Notary, was laid before the house on the 30th. Olozaga indignantly denies the truth of the allegation, and says that the story is trumped up by a cabal which existed in the palace, at the head of which are certain notables backed by General Narvaez, whose object, Olozaga says, is to render themselves masters of Spain, and to marry the Queen to the eldest son of Don Carlos. The conduct of the ex-Premier has the appearance of openness and candour, and his demand to be put upon his trial speaks much in his favour. Gonzales Bravo, who has been selected to form a Moderado ministry, has succeeded in his object. An affray has taken place in Madrid in consequence of some individuals shouting "Espantero for ever!" The troops were called out, and some few persons were killed and wounded before order was restored.

GREECE.

At Athens, a draft of the new constitution has been submitted to the King.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

There are to be two Chambers,—namely, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies; and the country is to be divided into ten provinces. The King is to choose the Senators from a triple-list of deputies. The King has opened the General Assembly, and enjoined on all parties mutual concessions in forming the definitive Constitution of the country.

SICILY.

An eruption of Mount Etna has lately taken place. The mountain had been for some days heavily capped with dense clouds; some rumblings were heard at times resembling distant thunder; and many persons, especially on the west side, near Bronte, imagined they felt at intervals slight shocks of earthquakes. About midnight, on Saturday the 19th Nov. several violent explosions were heard, and fire was soon seen to ascend from near the mouth of the old crater. The stream of lava gradually increased in extent, and took a course towards the town of Bronte; luckily a few hillocks to its left served to turn the direction, which then flowed on towards the post-road to Palermo, having attained the destructive breadth of upwards of two miles; the sight is awfully grand and beautiful, yet terrific beyond description. It bids fair to be the most magnificent eruption of the last century. As yet its damages have been confined to a few houses and vineyards, and a large paper manufactory.

INDIA.

The Punjaub remains in a state of anarchy. Dhuleep Singh, described as a son of one of Runjeet's wives, only seven years of age, is still the nominal Raja, and Heera Singh acts as Prime Minister; but the uncles of the latter are dissatisfied with the new arrangement, and Ghoola Singh, with an army of 25,000 men, was marching upon Lahore, where a serious contest was anticipated. Lord Ellenborough has ordered an army of 36,000 men to assemble on the Sikh frontier, to prevent any aggression on British territory, and to watch forthcoming events.

Dost Mahomed, though not very popular at Cabul, is making preparations, it is said, for a movement upon Peshawur; and, unless the English government interfere, would in a short time recover possession of that territory, which had been conquered by Runjeet Singh.

M

Dewan Sawun Mull, the chief of Moultan, was murdered about the time the horrible assassinations took place at Lahore.

The utmost tranquillity prevails in Sinde, a good proof that the people are content with the new government; Sir Charles Napier remaining at Kurrachee. The treasure taken at Hyderabad has been brought to Bombay; it amounts to about 700,000*l.*

CHINA.

The Chinese Government continue to respect the treaty, and affairs go on peaceably. The state of trade at Hong Kong does not appear to be satisfactory at present, and sickness still prevails there. The smuggling of opium still continues, though not sanctioned by the British. The Bogue forts are rebuilt in nearly the same state as before. The Chinese Government has claimed four millions of dollars from the Hong merchants as a contribution on account of the Canton ransom. The Emperor has issued several proclamations, exhibiting a wish to protect "the foreign barbarians," and to punish those who maltreated the sailors shipwrecked in the Nerbudda and Anne in the beginning of 1842.

CIRCASSIA.

A battle has been lately fought between the Russians and the Circassians. The latter, with about 1,200 men, attacked with great resolution two Russian battalions, when marching to relieve other troops. The Russians fought bravely, but were obliged to retire before the great numbers of the enemy. Six Russian officers were killed, and the loss on that side was in general great. A regiment of chasseurs came to the aid of the Russians, and forced the Circassians to give way.

ABYSSINIA.

Seven thousand Christian slaves have been liberated from galling bondage at

the intercession of Captain Harris, late Ambassador to Abyssinia, whilst hundreds of doomed Pagan prisoners, taken in the bloody forays witnessed by the British Embassy, were set at large through the same mediation. Several members of the Royal house of Show, and Princes of the blood, whom a barbarous policy has, since the days of Solomon, doomed to chains and a living grave, have been liberated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Anglo-Dutch farmers at Natal have submitted to the British Government. Major Smith has taken possession of Pietermauritzberg, and begun to erect a fortification there. Trade has been opened between Natal and the Cape Colony. The discretion and zeal of Commissioner Cloete, in bringing about this satisfactory conclusion of troublesome hostilities, are highly commended.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Admiral Thomas has formally restored to King Kamehamea III. the Sandwich Islands, with the sovereignty of them, which that Prince had given over to the Queen of England by the hands of Lord George Paulet.

ALGERIA.

General Tempoure attacked the camp of the Caliph Sidi Embarack-ben-Allah, on the 11th Nov. at Mallah, a place forty leagues to the west of Mascarah. This chief, who was on his way to join Abd-el-Kader, is described as only second to the latter in importance. His army, which consisted of several battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, was entirely destroyed. Sidi Embarack himself was killed, with 400 of his men; 300 prisoners, and three standards were taken. It is said that the pretext for invading Tunis and Morocco has at length been afforded in the shelter offered in those States to Abd-el-Kader and his followers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Nov. 23. The manor and township of *Aston Grange*, in the county of Chester, was this day sold by auction to Sir Arthur Aston, G. C. B. of Aston, late Ambassador to Spain, for 22,100*l.* independent of the timber. It was the property of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. and was sold by him in consequence of a recent purchase of the manor of Kekewich in the same county, for which he has given 35,000*l.*

Nov. 28. The Queen and Prince Al-

bert left Windsor Castle on a visit to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor. They joined the Birmingham Railway at the Watford station, and were received at the Tamworth station by Sir Robert Peel. Lady Peel received her Majesty at the entrance of Drayton Manor: where the dinner party consisted of twenty-one persons, including the Duke of Rutland, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Portman, &c. On the following day the Queen Dowager

joined the party. Prince Albert visited Birmingham. On Thursday Nov. 30, her Majesty, attended by Prince Albert and several of the most distinguished guests, visited Lichfield. On Friday Dec. 1, the Queen and Prince removed from Tamworth to *Chatsworth*, (still accompanied by the Dukes of Wellington and Buckingham,) and were received by the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish. On the west terrace her Majesty visited an oak tree planted by herself eleven years ago, and Prince Albert planted another by its side. A ball took place in the evening. The next day the grand conservatory was illuminated before dinner. On Sunday divine service was performed before the Queen in the private chapel, and her Majesty afterwards rode to the gardens, where Mr. Paxton, the gardener, presented her with his "Magazine of Botany," in 8 vols. A selection of sacred music was performed by the Duke's chamberband in the evening. On the morning of Monday, Dec. 3, her Majesty left *Chatsworth* for *Belvoir Castle*, attended by the Duke of Devonshire, as far as Derby, where he presented a county address as Lord Lieutenant, at the railroad station. At Nottingham several triumphal arches were erected, and other demonstrations of respect paid. The Duke of Rutland received her Majesty at *Belvoir Castle*, and the key of the Staunton tower was presented to her by the Rev. Dr. Staunton. The next morning there was a magnificent display of the Melton hounds, about 500 scarlet coats being in the field. The Duke of Wellington joined the sport. In the evening, before dinner, the Mayors of Grantham and Leicester presented addresses from the corporations of their towns. On Thursday the 6th her Majesty returned from *Belvoir Castle* to Windsor.

The Angell Estates.—The celebrated claim to these immense estates, which has occupied the attention of the legal profession and the public for many years past in various parts of the kingdom, was decided in an ejectment case before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a special jury, at Croydon assizes, on the 26th Oct. after a trial of two days' continuance, by a verdict for the plaintiff, William Angell; thus establishing the heirship and claim of this once poor man (late an agricultural labourer) to the property in Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, formerly of William Angell, the first purchaser of Crowhurst, in Surrey, of the value of upwards of a million of money. Some lighthouses, part of the property, were lately sold to the Trinity House for about 230,000*l.*—On the 2d of November, however, Mr. Thesiger ap-

plied in the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule *nisi* for a new trial, on various grounds; among others, on the ground that the parish registers produced in court to prove the descent of the plaintiff had evidently been tampered with, as was proved by comparing them with the transcripts in the Bishop's Court. Among other instances was a register said to contain an entry of the death of Marriott Angell in the year 1728, which name occurred in the will of the testator, in virtue of which this property is claimed. On comparing the register with the transcript, it appeared that the real name had been Margaret Ange, which had been altered in the register to Marriott Angell. The learned Counsel, however, completely exonerated the lessor of the plaintiff and his advisers from the charge of tampering with the registers, inasmuch as for the last thirty years the registers had been in the possession of the vicar of the parish. For many years before that period, however, different persons had been making claims to this property, and to some one of the former claimants these tamperings with the register were attributed. The Court granted a rule *nisi* on all the grounds.

Wreck of the Royal George.—The operations which have been for some years in progress for clearing away the wreck of the *Royal George* at Spithead are at length completed. When the *Royal George* went down, in 1782, there were 100 guns on board, viz. 28 iron 32-pounders, 16 iron 12-pounders, 28 brass 24-pounders, and 28 brass 12-pounders. Of these, six iron 12-pounders and nine brass 12-pounders were removed in the course of the same year by means of the diving-bell; after which nothing was done till the year 1834, when Mr. Charles Anthony Deane first brought his diving helmet and dress, which was a very old idea, suggested in various books for nearly three centuries back, to such a state of perfection as to render it available for practical purposes. In the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, Mr. Deane recovered seven iron 32-pounders, 18 brass 24-pounders, and three brass 12-pounders, 28 in all; for which he received salvage from the Board of Ordnance; after which the remaining guns being buried in mud, or under the timbers of the upper parts of the wreck, eluded his efforts, as nothing but gunpowder could render them accessible. In 1839, when Major-general Pasley, then Colonel of the Royal Engineers, commenced his operations, in which he has never spared that most essential article, without which nothing could have been done, he recovered 12 guns, 11 more

in 1840, and six in 1841; but in 1842 he only recovered one iron 12-pounder, because he then directed that the divers, who had got down to the floor-timbers and keel, should confine their efforts to the removal of the woodwork of the hull; and he pursued the same system in the summer of 1843, until the whole of the keel and bottom planking were got up, after which the half-anchor creeper drawn transversely, and a frigate's anchor longitudinally across the original position of the hull, proved that no more woodwork remained, when he directed that guns only should be sought for, in consequence of which no less than 13 have been recovered this season. Hence 42 guns in all have been recovered by the divers employed under Major-General Pasley, which, with 15 recovered in 1782, and 29 recovered by Mr. Deane, as before mentioned, amount to a total of 86, leaving 14 guns still at the bottom, of which number six are iron 12-pounders, one is a brass 24-pounder, and six are brass 12-pounders. The quantity of iron ballast in the hold of the Royal George when she sank was 126 tons 12 cwt., generally in pigs of seven to the ton, of which more than 119 tons have been sent up by the military divers and delivered into Portsmouth dockyard, so that the quantity now remaining at the bottom is less than seven tons, being only 47 pigs, which, having been scattered about by the constant creeping, and by the numerous explosions, cannot obstruct the anchorage. In respect to the 14 guns still remaining, all buried about four feet under the mud, and of which one only is a heavy gun, should a ship's anchor hereafter get hold of one of them, which is possible, though very unlikely, it will, on being weighed, raise the gun up to the surface of the mud, or a little above it, after which it will release it, and it may then be slung with ease. The quantity of gunpowder fired this season amounted to 19,193 lbs. that is, to nearly 214 barrels.

Mr. Purdo, the principal master-attendant of Portsmouth dockyard, having examined the spot, by dragging a frigate's anchor repeatedly over it, and meeting no obstruction, has reported to Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker, that the ground where the wreck of the Royal George formerly lay is now clear and quite as fit for the use of her Majesty's ships as any other part of the anchorage at Spithead; which report, in corroboration of General Pasley's opinion, having been communicated officially to the Admiralty, their lordships have ordered the wreck buoy to be removed from the spot, as

being no longer necessary. Formerly there were six or seven fathoms of water only over the wreck of the Royal George, the hull of which, then nearly perfect, stood 33 feet higher than the general level of the anchorage ground. At present, the ground where the wreck lay is on the same level nearly with the remainder of the anchorage.

Trophies from China.—A curious collection of guns and swords, captured during the late war in China, by Commander W. H. Hall, at that time Captain of the Nemesis iron steamer, and now the Commander of the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, has arrived at Windsor Castle, having been accepted by her Majesty, a portion of which may be thus briefly described:—

1. An immense brass gun, 12-pounder, upwards of eleven feet in length, and beautifully cast. This was captured from the war-junk of the Chinese Admiral, at the mouth of the Canton river, in 1841.
2. A brass four-pounder, nearly six feet in length, beautifully carved with dolphin's heads. This gun was taken from the junk of the Chinese Commodore, and presented to Commander Hall by the officers of the ship's company of the Nemesis.
3. A small brass *silk* gun, so denominated from its being elaborately bound round and ornamented with silk, over which, still further to preserve it, is also bound, with great taste, various folds of catgut. This gun, which was taken at Tzykee, in 1842, is about two feet in length, and will carry a ball of 3lb. This description is considered a great curiosity; only nine such guns were captured during the whole war. The piece is not mounted upon a carriage, but on either side are two handles, to be held by four men when it is discharged.
4. Two gingals, or long muskets, with sights, and of recent manufacture. These muskets, which are about eight feet in length, proved the most destructive weapons, and did the greatest execution during the war. When discharged they are loaded with at least three, and sometimes four and five, small bullets, which they will carry an immense distance. They were taken in the north of China in 1842.
5. Three Chinese matchlocks, or muskets, with inscriptions, in Chinese characters, on the locks. These were also captured in the north of China during the last year.
6. A curious matchlock, with a rest; the barrel bound round with rings, apparently to give it increased strength.
7. A double-handed sword, or, rather, pair of swords, fitted into one scabbard; the blades being about two feet six inches in length.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 25. Fife Militia, John Balfour, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 27. James Miller, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire or sheriffdom of Selkirk.

Nov. 28. Daniel Florence O'Leary, esq. (now Consul at Puerto Cabello), to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada.—Alexander Macbean, esq. to be Consul at Leghorn.

Dec. 4. Letters patent passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Rev. Edward Bishop of Salisbury to exercise all the functions and powers, as well with regard to the temporalities as the spiritualities, of the Right Rev. George Henry Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Dec. 5. Thomas Fred. Elliot, John George Shaw Lefevre, and Charles Alex. Wood, esqrs. to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British Colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither.—1st Foot, Major Charles Deane to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. B. Montgomery to be Major.

Dec. 8. John Blakiston, esq. late brevet Major and Captain h. p. 27th Foot, to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Dec. 11. Thomas Lax, of Mellifont Abbey, co. Somerset, Gent. and Emma-Phippen his wife, eldest dau. and coheir of Richard Gilling, late of Cheddar, esq. to take the name of Gilling only, and bear the arms.

Dec. 12. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.—James Hudson, esq. (now Sec. of Legation at Washington) to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague; John Kennedy, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Naples) to be Secretary of Legation at Washington; George John Robert Gordon, esq. (now First Attaché at Rio de Janeiro) to be Secretary of Legation at Stockholm; and Augustus Craven, esq. (now First Attaché at Brussels) to be Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart.—75th Foot, Major R. D. Hallifax to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. H. England to be Major.

Dec. 13. The Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council.—John Gregory, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Dec. 14. Lieut.-Col. James M'Laren, C.B. 16th Bengal N. Inf. to accept the Order of the Dooranée empire of the third class.

Dec. 15. Paul Ivy Sterling, esq. to be Attorney General for the island of Hong Kong.—13th Foot, brevet Col. Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., to be Colonel; Major H. N. Vigors to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. M. Meredith to be Major.—Brevet Col. P. Brown, on half-pay Unattached, to be Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

Dec. 22. Col. Edmund Morris, C.B., to be Civil Commissioner and Magistrate for the district of George, Cape of Good Hope.—7th Dragoon Guards, Major Robert Richardson to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Le Marchant to be Major.—44th Foot, Capt. A. H. Ferryman, to be Major.

Dec. 23. The Marquess of Granby to be a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Admiral Lord Colville an extra Lord of the Bedchamber, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Promotions.—Lieutenants, Sir W. Hoste, Bart. C. W. Mathison (Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir C. Rowley), and J. Moore (son of the late Sir Graham Moore), to the rank of Commander.

Appointments.—Commander R. B. H. Rowley, to the Satellite; Commander W. Chambers, to the Albion; Thomas Read, to the out-pension of Greenwich; T. H. Mason, and J. E. Bingham, to the Royal Naval College; J. Wolfe, to the Tartarus.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Kilkenny Co.—Pierce Somerset Butler, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. B. Knight, to be Dean of Llandaff.

Rev. W. M. Wade, to be Dean of Glasgow.

Rev. John Sinclair, M.A. to be Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Rev. W. Crawley, to the new Archdeaconry of Monmouth.

Rev. J. Garbett, to be Preb. of Chichester.

Rev. H. Woolcombe, to be Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. R. C. Clifton, to be Canon of Manchester.

Rev. E. Brown, to be a Minor Canon of Carlisle.

Rev. W. G. Allfree, Southease R. Sussex.

Rev. H. Ashington, Quarrington R. Linc.

Rev. T. Booth, Bedingham V. Norf.

Rev. W. J. Butler, Aston Tirrold R. Berks.

Rev. W. A. C. B. Cave, Stretton-en-le-Fields R. Derb.

Rev. W. K. Clay, Holy Trinity P. C. Ely.

Rev. R. Cowpland, Hints and Weford P. C. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. C. Crawley, St. John's R. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Day, St. Swithen's R. Norwich.

Rev. H. Elliott, Castle Sowerby V. Cumberl.

Rev. W. Grigson, Whinburgh and Westfield R. R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Guest, St. Katharine's P. C. Northampton.

Rev. L. Guthrie, Cranley R. Surrey.

Rev. J. Hutchinson, Blurton P. C. Staff.

Rev. C. H. Hutton, Tubney R. Berks.

Rev. H. B. Jones, St. Paul's, Werneth P. C. Cheshire.

Rev. R. H. King, Broomswell R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Knox, Runwell and Ramsden R. R. Grays, Essex.

Rev. R. Leigh, Halsall R. Lanc.

Rev. E. A. Litton, St. Thomas's, Stockton Heath P. C. Cheshire.

Rev. S. J. Lott, Bradninch P. C. Devon.

Rev. H. M. Marewell, Frampton V. Dorset.

Rev. J. Middleton, Brompton P. C. Yorksh.

Rev. C. R. Muston, St. John's P. C. Moulsham, Essex.

Rev. H. L. Oswell, Stouiton P. C. Wors.

Rev. W. Parkinson, Langenhoe R. Essex.

Rev. W. Parks, St. Barnabas Openshaw P. C. Manchester.

Rev. E. Pigot, Longridge P. C. Lanc.

Rev. E. Richardson, Trinity Church P. C. Louth, Linc.

Rev. W. Richardson, Stainforth P. C. Yorksh.

Rev. L. Sanders, Whimble R. Devon.

Rev. J. Shackley, Osbaldwick V. York.

Rev. J. P. Simpson, Crofton R. York.

Rev. G. W. Stratton, Ayleston R. Leic.

Rev. T. Trevanion, Whitty P. C. York.

Rev. F. E. Tuson, Minty V. Wilts.

Rev. J. White, Stalham V. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Williams, Upton P. C. Southam,
Warwickshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. Carus, to the Duke of Manchester.
Rev. F. J. H. Rankin, to Her Majesty's settle-
ments in the Gambia.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. William Thompson, to be Principal of St.
Edmund hall, Oxford.
Rev. Dr. Jelf, to be Principal of King's Col-
lege, London.
Rev. H. Melvill, to be Principal of the Hon.
East India Company's College at Hailey-
bury.
Rev. W. Singleton, M.A. to be Principal of
Kington College, Hull.
A. Easther, esq. B.A. to be Vice-principal of
the Collegiate School, Huddersfield, Yorksh.
John Robert Kenyon, esq. D.C.L., Fellow of
All Souls, to be Vinerian Professor of Com-
mon Law at Oxford.
Mr. George Weidemann, Fellow of Catharine
Hall, Camb. to be Professor of Bishop's Col-
lege, Calcutta.
Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson, M.A. to be Second
Master of the Grammar School, Bury St.
Edmund's.
Rev. A. Anderson, M.A. to be Master of the
Diocesan School at Newport.
The Rev. W. J. Kennedy, M.A. (Curate of
Kensington), to be Secretary of the National
Society.
Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A. to be Keeper of
Her Majesty's Pictures.
C. L. Eastlake, esq. R.A. to be Inspector of
the National Gallery.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 6. At Gibraltar, on board the Great
Liverpool, the wife of Major T. T. Pears. C. B.
a dau.—16. At Pearl-hill, near Southampton,
the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.—17. At Dur-
ham, Viscountess Chelsea, a dau.—20. At
Naples, the wife of Major Darby Griffith, dan.
of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, a dau.—21. At
Stafford-house, the Duchess of Sutherland, a
son.—At Cranhill-house, near Bath, the wife
of Simon Digby, esq. a dau.—22. In Dublin,
the wife of the Rev. Sidney Smith, D.D. a son.
—23. At Fernhill, Shropsh. the Hon. Mrs.
Lovett, a son.—At Warham Rectory, Nor-
folk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas
Keppel, a son.—In Portman-sq. the Hon.
Mrs. Adderley, a dau.—28. At St. Helen's,
Derby, the wife of Edward Strutt, esq. M.P. a
son.—At Cahir, Tipperary, the wife of Col.
Vandeleur, 10th Hussars, a son.—29. At Im-
berhorne, near Eastgrinstead, Sussex, the wife
of Frederick C. Worsley, esq. a dau.—At
Clifton, the wife of C. T. Alleyne, esq. a son.
—30. The wife of Robert Bristow, esq.
Broxmore-park, Wilts. a son and heir.
Lately. In Grenville-st. Brunswick-sq. the
wife of Harry Seife Seife, esq. Recorder of
Newbury, a son.—The wife of E. A. Holden,
esq. of Aston-hall, co. Derby, a son.—At
Bolton-le-Moors, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Malet,
a son.—At Seend, Wilts. the wife of Ludlow
Bruges, esq. late M.P. for Bath, a dau.
Dec. 1. At Longwood, Hants, the Countess
of Northesk, a son and heir.—2. At Broad-
lands, near Romsey, the Viscountess Jocelyn,
a dau.—At Formosa-cottage, Berks, the lady
of Sir George Young, Bart. a son.—5. At
Peamore, the wife of Samuel Trehawe Keke-
wich, esq. a dau.—At Farleigh-castle, Som-
erset, the wife of Henry Baskerville, esq. a

dau.—6. At Wokefield-park, Berks, the wife
of Robert Allfrey, esq. a son.—At East
Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Francis Ommanney,
esq. a dau.—At Holywell-house, Hants, the
wife of Thomas Bourke, esq. a son and heir.
—7. At Clarens on the Lake of Geneva, the
wife of the Hon. Fred. Pelham, Capt. R.N. a
son.—8. At Bearwood, Berks, the wife of
John Walter, jun. esq. a dau.—9. At Barking
vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Liddell, a son.
—The wife of W. H. Hull, esq. of Marpool-
house, near Exmouth, a son and heir.—
10. Mrs. William J. Thoms, of Marsham-st.
Westminster, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 30. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. Matthew
Ward, 4th Bengal Cav. (Lancers), third son of
William Ward, esq. of Connaught-ter. late
M.P. for the City of London, to Mary-Ann,
eldest dau. of Capt. S. Nash, of the same regt.
He died seven days after. See p. 110.

Oct. 10. At Kaloa, Guzerat, the Rev. Geo.
Luscombe Allen, to Sarah, third dau. of the
late Thomas Parkinson, esq. of Brook-st. and
Kensing, Kent.

30. At Calcutta, Francis Buller Templer,
esq. of her Majesty's regt. and only son of F. J.
Templer, esq. of Columbo, Ceylon, to Emma,
eldest dau. of Thomas E. M. Turton, esq. Re-
gistrar of the Supreme Court.

30. At Walmer, Simon Watson Taylor, esq.
of Edinburgh, to Lady Charlotte Hay, dau.
of the Marquess of Tweeddale.—At Bombay,
Capt. W. C. Barker, commanding the Hon.
Company's steamer Victoria, to Miss Strong,
niece of John Pinder, esq. of York-gate, Re-
gent's-park.

31. At Enfield, Middlesex, Edward Caic
Tyte, esq. of Harrow, eldest son of Capt.
Tyte, R.N. to Fanny, youngest dau. of William
Henry Holt, esq. of Enfield, M.D.—At Mil-
ton, Kent, William Lee, esq. Capt. R.M. to
Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt.
Mundell, 6th regt.—At Tor, the Rev. T.
Shelford, Rector of Lambourne, Essex, to
Eliza-Jane, dau. of the late Count de Vismes,
of Exmouth, and relict of J. Kane, esq. of
Withycombe, Devon.—At St. Gluvias, Jas.
Henderson, esq. Royal Dock-yard, Devonport,
to Margaret-Anne, dau. of William Kirkness,
esq. of Cernick, Cornwall.

Lately. At Florence, the Hon. H. Dudley
Ward to Eleanor-Louisa, dau. of T. Hawkes,
esq. M.P.—At Lewisham, Major A. B.
Stranham, R.M., to Eliza, dau. of H. Coombe,
esq.—At Portsmouth, Viscount Kenmore,
to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late James Wildey,
esq.—At Berne, Hugh Montgomery, esq. to
Maria, dau. of the Baron de Fellenberg.—
John Jocelyn Foulkes, esq. of Errivatt, co.
Denbigh, North Wales, to Beauchamp, eldest
dau. of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.
of Langley-park, Norfolk.—The Rev. Henry
Glynne, brother of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.
M.P. to the Hon. Miss Lavinia Lyttelton, dau.
of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and niece to
Earl Spencer.—At Brighton, Wm. Easter-
ton, esq. of Manor-house, Chelsea, to Anne,
relict of John Allen Cooper, esq. formerly of
Cumberwell-park, Wilts.

Nov. 1. At Finsbury Chapel, Charles C.
Hennell, esq. of Hackney, to Elizabeth-
Rebecca, dau. of R. H. Brabant, esq. M. D. of
Devizes.—At Dovercourt, Lieut. Thomas
Wood, R.N. to Susannah, only dau. of Lieut.
Stephens, R.N. of Dovercourt.—At Daw-
lish, the Rev. James Hoare Moor, M.A. of
Magdalen Coll. Oxf., to Emma-Jane, youngest
dau. of the late Capt. G. G. Maitland, Madras
European Regt.—At the British Embassy,
Vienna, the Earl of Shelburne, to the Hon.

Emily Ephinstone de Finhaut, eldest dau. of the Comte de Flahaut, French Ambassador at Vienna, and the Baroness Keith and Nairn. —At Albourne, the Rev. Augustus Packe, youngest son of the late C. J. Packe, esq. of Prestwold Hall, co. Leicester, to Frances-Henrietta, youngest dau. of W. I. Campion, esq. of Danny Park.

2. At Stepney, Mr. Wasey James Newman, of Amper's Wick, St. Osyth, Essex, fourth son of the late Rev. John Newman, M.A. Vicar of Witham and Childerditch, to Emma-Maria, only dau. of Mr. Robert Large, of Great Clacton. —At Ardoyne, the Rev. L. E. G. Clarke, Rector of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordsh. to Isabella-Horatia, third dau. of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. of Ballin Temple, co. Carlow. —At Hadlow, W. Martin, esq. of East Peckham, Kent, to Ann, second dau. of W. Simmons, esq. of Hadlow. —At Lewisham, Major Anthony B. Stransham, R.M. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Harvey Coombe, esq. —At St. Marylebone, Henry Myers, esq. of Milton-st. Dorset-sq. to Mary, dau. of the late William Whitehead, esq. —At Paddington, the Rev. Joseph Salt, Perpetual Curate of Peukridge, Staffordsh. fourth son of J. S. Salt, esq. of Russell-sq. to Fanny, second dau. of Henry Alexander, esq. of Clarendon-pl. Hyde Park. —At Fulham, the Rev. Henry Brown, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Curtain-road, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of London.

4. At Marlborough, Stephen Brown, esq. of Wye House, Marlborough, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Brown, esq. of Avebury, Wilts. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Bulkeley Tattersall, esq. of the Ceylon Rifle Regt. to Sybylla-Jane, dau. of the late Rev. John Baker, Vicar of Thorpe-Arch, Yorksh. and of Westbourne, Sussex. —At Plymouth, George L. Norcock, esq. Lieut. H.M.S. St. Vincent, Portsmouth, to Isabella-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Major Jenkins, 11th Hussars. —At Bermudas, the Hon. John Noble Harvey, Speaker of the House of Assembly, to Martha, relict of Lieut. C. Esten Hutchison, R.N. and youngest dau. of the late Samuel Brownlow, esq. of those Islands. —At Malta, Lieut. Lionel-Mead Place, esq. H.M.S. Queen, youngest son of the late Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhull, Dorset, to Annie, dau. of the late Samuel Woodhouse, esq. of Nuley-hall, Cheshire, and Brouth-house, near Liverpool.

6. At All Souls', Langham-pl. William Jas. Jameson Higgins, esq. of Fairfield, Hambleton, to Charlotte-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Whyte, R.N. of Yapton House, Sussex. —At Montreal, the Rev. Henry Hazard, Missionary, of Sherrington, to Priscilla, dau. of the late James Wilkinson, esq. of London.

7. At Baverstock, the Rev. Charles Raikes Davy, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William G. Davy, C.B. and K.C.H. of Tracey Park, Glouc. to Catherine-Augusta, youngest dau. of Alex. Powell, esq. of Hurdcott, Wilts. and grand-dau. of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. —At Aston, the Rev. M. Thomas, Vicar of Tuddensham, Suffolk, to Mary-Campbell, second dau. of Thomas Hinton Hasluck, esq. of Birmingham. —At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lieut. Hayes Marriott, Royal Mar., to Louisa, only dau. of the late Col. Hamilton, C.B. 30th Foot. —At Ribbesford, the Rev. John Ryle Wood, Domestic Chaplain to the Queen Dowager, and Canon of Worcester, to Marianne-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edw. W. Ingram, of Ribbesford, Worc. —At Horwood, the Rev. W. H. Carwithen, M.A. Rector

of Challacombe, to Louisa-Albertina, second dau. of the Rev. J. Dene, of Horwood House. —At Barnstaple, the Rev. Joshua Willoughby Bryan, Rector of Cliddesden, Hants, to Ellen-Susanna, dau. of the late Rev. Bouchier Marshall, Rector of Bow. —At Grimstone, Norfolk, the Rev. W. C. Fearon, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Cambride, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Forge, M.A., Rector of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire. —At Stepney, H. P. West, esq. to Sarah, dau. of Capt. Townsend, 60th Rifle Corps. —At Brighton, George M. Livesay, esq. to Henrietta-Phyllis; and at the same time J. R. Diamond, esq. youngest son of W. B. Diamond, esq. to Amelia, dau. of the late Horace Ellis, esq. of Horsham. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Hugh-Lennox, second son of H. H. Mortimer, esq. of Upper Tooting, to Eliza-Watson, second dau. of the late Charles Bartrum, esq. of Peckham.

8. At Buckland, Surrey, Rev. Henry Samuel Eyre, M.A. eldest son of Walpole Eyre, esq. of Bryanston-sq. to Maria-Charlotte, second dau. of the late John Carbone, esq. —At Camberwell, Joseph Tritton, esq. of Olney Lodge, Battersea, to Amelia, dau. of Joseph Hanson, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell. —At Madron, George Dennis John, esq. solicitor, of Penzance, to Wilmot-Anne, only dau. of the late George Hichens, esq. of Penzance. —At Quinton, Northamptonsh. the Rev. W. A. Frances, M.A. Curate of Paglesham, Essex, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. S. B. Ward, Rector of Quinton. —At Swanage, the Rev. T. Grey Clarke, to Matilda-Barbara, dau. of Mrs. Coventry, of the Grove, Swanage.

9. At Compton Valence, the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Whitechurch Canonorum, Dorset, to Anne-Louisa Ward, dau. of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man. —At Edinburgh, Jas. Matheson, esq. of Achany, M.P. for Ashburton, to Mary-Jane, fourth dau. of the late Michael Henry Perceval, esq. —At Tunbridge Wells, Capt. G. S. Reynolds, R.N. to Eliza-Susannah, second dau. of the late James Walker, esq. of Blackheath. —At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Edmund Ludlow, esq. of Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. to Mrs. Rooke, late of Bengoe, Herts. —At Amsterdam, and on the following day at the Hague, John-Leonard Woltenbeck, esq. to Elizabeth-Grant, youngest dau. of the late Francis Barrow, esq. of Rochester, Kent.

13. First according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and afterwards at Leamington, Baron Adolph Philipp Ernest de Weiler, First Lieut. of the 1st regt. of Dragoons, in the service of the Grand Duke of Baden, to Louisa, dau. of the late William Le Blanc, esq. of Pippingford-lodge, Sussex.

14. At Stonehouse, Lieut. Harry P. Veitch, of H.M.S. Excellent, to Georgiana-Omanney, youngest dau. of Capt. J. Lawrence, C.B. R.N. —At Saxmundham, Suffolk, Jane, fourth dau. of the late John Woods, esq. of Darsham Cottage, to Edward Lubbock, esq. M.D. of Norwich. —At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry Macgregor Clark, esq. to Anne, dau. of David Robertson, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster. —George, fourth son of William-Mitchell Innes, esq. of Parson's-green, near Edinburgh, to Mary-Lillias, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edwin Sandys Lumsdaine, of Lumsdaine, and rector of Upper Hardres, Kent. —At York, Thomas Garnett, esq. of Bingley, to Margaret, dau. of the Rev. John Ogle, M.A. rector of Hunsingore, and sister of the Rev. J. Ogle, M.A. rector of Boston.

15. At Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, John George Jarvis, Capt. 52d Light Inf. third son of Col. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, Lincolnsh. to Philadelphia, youngest dau. of the late

George H. Jenkin, esq. and niece of Major-Gen. Fergusson.—At Farnham, the Rev. John Maunoir Sumner, Rector of North Waltham, Hants, to Mary, second dau. of Col. Le Couteur, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, and Viscount of Jersey.—At Finchley, the Rev. B.O. Bendall, of King's-wood, Gloucestersh. to Emma, second dau. of T. C. Newman, esq. of Fallow-lodge, Finchley.

16. At Brighton, the Rev. F. M. Cunningham, second son of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, to Alice, eldest dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir Edward Poore, bart. of Cuffnals, Hants.—At St. Dunstan's, William Woodgate, esq. of Greenwich, to Mary, younger dau. of C. Haselar, esq. M.R.C.S. of Cranbrook.—At Stoke Damerel, Thomas Edward Gawes Moore, esq. Lieut. of H.M.S. Caledonia, to Emma-Jane, third dau. of the late Lieut. Taplen, R.N. of Plymouth.—At Cheltenham, Henry Adolphus Shuckburgh, esq. Capt. 40th Bengal Nat. Inf. youngest son of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart. (and brother of the present Sir Francis,) of Shuckburgh-park, Warwickshire, to Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Dwarria, esq. of Golden-grove, Jamaica.

18. At Banff, N.B. Peter Macarthur, esq. of Malda, Bengal, to Christina A. youngest dau. of Capt. Macgregor, Banff.

21. At Southmolton, the Rev. Charles Melniah, Rector of High Bray, to Eliza, dau. of the late A. Venn, esq. of Reading, and niece of Wm. Venn, esq. of Southmolton.—At Heavitree, S. Beville Shepherd, esq. of Exeter, to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Houlditch, of Woolcombe, near Wellington, Somerset.—At Bristol, Andrew Martin, esq. son of the late Rev. John Martin, D.D. of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, to Emma-Matilda, dau. of the late John Roberts, esq. of Bristol.—At Bedford, the Rev. James C. Mallalieu, Moravian minister, Pertenhall, to Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Ignatius Montgomery, niece of James Montgomery, esq. the poet, and sister of the Rev. James Montgomery, minister of the Moravian establishment, Bedford.—The Rev. John Alcherly Ashley, to Sarah-Theophila, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Jermyn, rector of Carlton Colville, Suffolk.

22. At Easebourn, Sussex, Henry E. Drayson, esq. second son of William Drayson, esq. of Brompton, near Chatham, late of Waltham Abbey, to Rosina-Jane, younger dau. of Thomas Hills, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Holder-hill, Sussex.—At Chisleton, John Sharp, esq. of Waltham St. Lawrence, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Brown, esq. of Caversham.—At West Ham, Essex, Charles Nash, esq. of the Grange, Hinxton, Cambridgesh. to Catherine, dau. of the late Robert Waylen, esq. of Devizes, Wilts.

23. At Croydon, John Price, esq. to Rebecca, only surviving dau. of the late William Winter, esq. of Croydon.—At Kennington, John Waller Hewett, esq. of Fareham, Hants, to Elizabeth-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Capt. George Couze, Royal Art.—At Mereworth, Kent, Blades Pallister, esq. of Gravesend, to Charlotte, 2d dau. of the late John Goodwill, esq. of Mereworth.—At St. Marylebone, George Nelson, esq. of Buckingham, to Georgiana-Susannah, dau. of Alfred Umney, esq. of Stone-cott-hill, Surrey.—At St. Marylebone, William Price, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, to Amelia-Hannah, dau. of the late John G. Ravenshaw, esq. of Harley-st.—At Watergrass-hill, Bertie Entwisle Jarvis, esq. Member of Council at Antigua, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Killen Brasier, esq. of Saffron-hill, co. Cork, and Rivers, co. Lime-rick.—At Richmond, Surrey, William

Wright, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Serv. to Sarah-Edmunda, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Bourdillon.—At Pommailly, in Glen Urquhart, the residence of Gen. Cameron, Capt. Brown, of the late 4th Ceylon regt. to Margaret, dau. of the late Alexander Manson, esq. of Tain.—At Billesley, the Rev. Francis George Jackson, only son of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H. to Maria-Margaretta, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. Fortescue Knottesford, of Alveston-manoor, and Rector of Billesley, Warwicksh.

25. At Upper Holloway, Richard Smales, esq. of the Terrace, Walworth, to Catherine-Elizabeth, only child of the late Rev. William Clayton, Principal of the Mill-hill Grammar School.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. William, eldest son of Fergus James Graham, esq. to Dorothea, only dau. of R. H. Holland, esq. of Holles-st. Cavendish-sq.

27. At Liverpool, Edgar Corrie, esq. jun. to Helen, second dau. of Joseph Pilkington Brandreth, esq. M.D.—At Leamington, the Rev. Frederick Courtenay Chalmers, late of the Madras Army, to Matilda-Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D. Incumbent of St. Mary's, Leamington.

28. The Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, to Frances-Harriet, eldest dau. of Algernon Greville, esq.—At Strat-ham, Daniel, eldest son of Thomas Langton, esq. West-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, to Emma, second dau. of James Wilson, esq. Balham-hill.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Kendal, esq. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Martin Hind, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert Jenner, esq. Lieut. R.N. third son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Selina-Helen, youngest dau. of the late James Jameson, esq. of Calcutta.—At St. Andrew's Under-shaft, London, John Hungerford Griffin, esq. Capt. Royal Art. to Ann-Augusta, eldest dau. of John Gunner, esq. of the Crescent, America-sq.—At Ansty, Henry William Adams, of Ansty Hall, Warwicksh. Companion of the Bath, Lieut.-Col. of the 18th Royal Irish, to Katherine, second dau. of the Rev. T. Coker Adams, Vicar of Ansty.—At Ripon, the Rev. John Wilbraham Hill, M.A. of Broughton, Flintsh. second son of John Hill, esq. of Standish Hall, Lancash. and Attorney-Gen. of the Chester Circuit, to Maria-Frances, only dau. of H. R. Wood, esq. of Hollin Hall, Yorksh.—At Prestbury, Cheshire, the Rev. William Hinson, Minister of Sutton Church, Macclesfield, to Margaret-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Philip Antrobus, esq. of Bollington, Cheshire.

29. At Cheltenham, J. N. Balme, esq. of Leeds, to Louisa, dau. of James Newman Tanner, esq. of Sherwell House, Plymouth.—At Woodborough, T. E. Simpkins, esq. of Abington, to Martha-Brown, eldest dau. of John Clift, esq.—At Cannington, Somerset, the Rev. Charles Deedes, Rector of West Camel, to Letitia-Anne, eldest dau. of the Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverle.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. David Wilson, esq. surgeon, of Eccleston-sq. to Sarah, dau. of the late Francis Ayerst, esq. of Brompton, Kent.—At Kint-bury, James Countts Crawford, esq. of Overton, Lanarkshire, only son of the late Capt. Crawford, R.N. to Sophia, youngest dau. of Admiral Dundas, C.B., M.P., and grand-dau. of the late Lord Amesbury.—At Chelsea, Capt. Thomas Coleman, R.N. to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Robert Bullock, esq. Commissary Gen. of Her Majesty's Forces.

30. At St. James's, Edward S. Donner, esq. of Scarbro', co. York, to Maria-Sophia, only dau. of the late Thomas Dove, esq. of Guildford, Surrey.—At All Souls', George Green,

esq. of Upper Harley-st. to Caroline, relict of W. Fowler Jones, esq. of Ashurst Park, Kent, and Cavendish-sq.—At Melbury Abbas, Dorset, Charles Knight, esq. of Coombe Priory, Wilts, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. John-Exley Adams, of Melbury Abbas.—At Luton, Beds, Gibbon N. Walker, esq. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of John Johnson, esq. of Luton.

lately. At Munich, in the Protestant German Church, and afterwards at the British Minister's, the Baron Otto Vogt de Hunaltstein, Stein Kallenfels, Aid-de-Camp to the King of Bavaria, to Agnes-Mary, dau. of William Filder, esq. Commissary-Gen. to her Majesty's Forces.—John, son of the late Rev. John Lawton, and nephew of C. B. Lawton, esq. of Lawton Hall, to Emily-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Legh, esq. of Addington-hall.—At the Cape of Good Hope, William-Yates Eldridge, esq. only son of the late Major Wm. Jolliffe Eldridge, H. E. I. C. S. to Johanna-Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of A. Chiappini, esq.—At St. Marylebone, R. H. Pratt, esq. to Frances-Maria-Anne, second dau. of John Carroll, esq. Barrister-at-Law.—At St. Mary-le-Bow, John Shirley Miles, esq. of Kensington, to Lydia Emma Meylun, of Bury St. Edmund's, dau. of the late Major Meylun, of Malta.—At Topcliffe, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, the Rev. Wm. Webb, M.A. Rector of Sunderland, to Mary, relict of the Rev. Robert Gray, M.A. late Rector of Sunderland, and eldest dau. of Rowland Webster, esq. of Bishop-Wearmouth.

2. At Hatfield, the Rev. John H. Broome, Curate of Bushey-heath, Herts, to Frances-Catherine, youngest dau. of John Farnther, esq. of Hatfield, late of Jamaica.

3. At Chelsea, John Stewart, esq. of Cadogan-pl. to Mary-Ann, widow of William Tyrrell, esq. of Abingdon.

4. At Countisbury, North Devon, W. R. Harvey, esq. R.N. coast guard, Eastferry, Cove of Cork, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Roe, Manor House, Lymington.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Macdonald Bouchier, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest son of Capt. Bouchier, R.N. to Mary-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Hancock, C.B.—At Giggswick, Yorkshire, the Rev. John Stansfeld, youngest son of Robert Stansfeld, esq. of Field House, near Halifax, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Birkbeck, esq. of Anley House, near Settle.—At Derby, the Ven. John Rushton, Archdeacon of Manchester, and Incumbent of Newchurch, in Pendle, Whalley, Lancashire, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of William Leaper Newton, esq. of Leylands, near Derby.—At Devizes, Henry, only son of H. Saunders, esq. banker, to Jane-Ann, only dau. of J. W. Wall, esq. solicitor.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. H. A. Hughes, A.M. of Claunborough, Devon, to Sarah, widow of Henry Quintyne Winwood, esq. of Henbury Hill, Gloucestersh.—At Matching, Hugh D. Raincock, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Elizabeth-Brain, only surviving dau. of the late B. B. Quare, esq. of Matching-green, Essex.—At Loose, William Moore, esq. third son of the Rev. George Moore, Prebendary of Canterbury, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Walter Jones, esq. of Balhamore, co. Leitrim, Ireland, and Hayles-pl. Kent.—At Hammersmith, Charles Cocks Eyre, esq. of Turnham Green, to Charlotte, relict of Lieut.-Col. Crookshank, K.H. of Bath, and dau. of the Rev. Charles Johnson, Rector of South Stoke, South Brent, &c. and Prebendary of Wells.—At Marylebone New Church, G. Crawford Harrison, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-sq. and of Stoke, Devon, to Jessie-Hay,

dau. of Thomas Cory Hawkes, esq. of Okehampton, Devon.

6. At Bath, Capt. Ormsby, Indian Navy, to Anne Jane, second dau. of Capt. Leigh Lye, of Bath.—At St. Pancras New Church, Baron Alfred de Zedwitz, of Dresden, to Miss Gould, of the Crescent, Southampton.—At Little Mundon, Henry-Edward, second son of Robert Surtees, esq. of Redworth House, co. Durham, late of the 10th Hussars, to Eliza-Snell, only dau. of Charles Chauncy, esq. of Dane End, Herts.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles, son of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne House, Kent, to Ellen-Pink, dau. of Major-Gen. Faunce, of Caledonia-pl. Clifton.

7. At Paddington, the Rev. Edward Lutwyche Davies, M.A. Incumbent of Kilpeck and Kenderchurch, Herefordsh. to Ann Hardwick, of Craven-hill, Hyde Park-gardens, and youngest dau. of the late William Hardwick, esq. of Llangarren, Herefordshire.—At St. John's, Oxford-sq. the Rev. J. George Venables, M.A. of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, to Caroline, widow of James H. Hosken, esq. of Ellenglade, Cornwall, and youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Sandys, of Lanarth House, same county.—At Clifton, the Rev. Charles Bowen, Lecturer of Armley-in-Leeds, and Chaplain to Lord Bateman, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Leigh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Beds.—At Lewisham, Frederick-Richard, eldest son of Richard Parsons, esq. of Wootton Bassett, Wilts. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Birchanall, esq. of Walworth.—At Fawley, Hants, Commander Graham-Eden William Hamond, R.N. youngest son of Vice-Adm. Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart. K.C.B. of Norton Lodge, Isle of Wight, to Lucia, only dau. of L. Dodds, esq. of Lythe House, Hants.—At Islington, William-Akid, second son of the late Rev. Alexander Rogers, Vicar of Rolvenden, Kent, to Matilda, dau. of the late Robert George, esq. of Rochester, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John-Goodrich Dick, esq. Commander R.N. eldest son of Rear-Adm. Dick, to Harriet, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Baker, rector of Tilmanstone, Kent.—At St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, John Walter F. White, esq. to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late George Moxon, esq. of Chatham dock-yard.—At Dublin, Frederick George Greene, esq. youngest son of the late James Greene, esq. M.D. of Drogheda, to Eliza, second dau. of the late George Ball, esq. of Ball's Grove, Drogheda.

9. At Westerham, John Howe, esq. of St. Dunstan's-hill, to Elizabeth, second dau. of R. Kidder, esq. of Westerham.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Barwick Hodge, esq. of Charles-st. St. James's-sq. to Penelope-Sarah, eldest dau. of Henry Porter Smith, esq. of the Crescent, New Bridge-street.

11. At Medbourne, Leicestersh. Henry, son of W. H. Neville, esq. of Esher, to Mary, only dau. of the late John Gilder, esq. of Bombay.—At Sidmouth, Mr. W. S. Hoyte, to Susanna-Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Atkinson, Rector of St. Edmund's, Exeter.

12. At Paddington, Frank Somerville Head, esq. eldest son of Sir Francis B. Head, Bart. to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Robert Garnett, esq. of Wyre-side, Lancash.—At Peckham, Charles-Pitt Bartley, esq. of Westbourne-terrace, to Martha-Drew, eldest dau. of Thomas Salmon, esq. formerly of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

13. At Cadbury, the Rev. John Rogers, of Penrose House, Cornwall, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, to Grace, eldest dau. of the late George Sydenham Fursdon, esq. of Fursdon House, Devon.

OBITUARY.

THE EX-KING OF HOLLAND.

Dec. 12. At Berlin, in his 72d year, his late Majesty William Frederick Count of Nassau, ex-King of the Netherlands, and K.G.

He was born August 24, 1772, the eldest son of William V. Prince of Orange and Nassau, and K.G. by the Princess Frederica-Sophia Wilhelmina of Prussia, daughter of King Frederick III.

At an early period of his life he ardently applied himself to the acquisition of knowledge, and spent some years, not only in foreign travel, but in serious study at the University of Leyden. In the month of June, 1790, he received the command of the garrison of Breda, and in the following year he was appointed a General of Infantry. On the 1st Oct. 1791, he married the Princess Frederica Wilhelmina Louisa of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William II. The eldest child by this marriage is the present King of Holland, who was born on the 6th Dec. 1792.

When the French republic in the year 1793 declared war against the Low Countries, the subject of this notice received the command of the army of Holland, and so much distinguished himself during the hostilities which ensued, as to attract in a remarkable degree the favour of the Emperor of Austria; but, as every one remembers, that severe struggle proved unsuccessful, and the partisans of the deceased King and his family were obliged to take refuge in England, while he himself remained in Prussia. From the time that the resistance to republican France proved unsuccessful until it was renewed against imperial France, there occurred scarcely an event in the life of the late King of Holland worth recording, if we except the fact that he commanded a division at the battle of Jena. He was also at the battle of Wagram, after which event he proceeded to Berlin, and finally visited this country, which he did not quit till the year 1813. He was proclaimed King of the Netherlands (his father being then dead) on the 16th of March, 1815, and as a Sovereign entered Brussels on the 5th of April following. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, foreseeing that his territories were likely to become the scene of great operations, he lost no time in labouring to put their military positions into the best state of defence that circumstances would permit, and to organize his troops with as much expedition as possible. The command of

these forces was confided to the present King of Holland (then Prince of Orange), who was wounded at their head in the battle of Waterloo.

The late King for many years of his life resided alternately at Brussels and the Hague. He is said to have been a person of great simplicity of life, very attentive to business, and of most economical habits.

The French Revolution of 1830 gave rise to another change, and the days of July were followed by the days of September. Belgium recovered her independence, and the alliance of France and England secured the durability of the new kingdom. At the same time the constancy and pertinacity worthy of his race with which William defended his cause are entitled to respect.

The popularity of the King of Holland suffered during the latter part of his reign, from his proposed marriage with the Countess d'Oultremont, she being a Belgian and a Roman Catholic; inasmuch that before forming this union he found it necessary to abdicate. This took place in 1840. From that period he lived principally at Berlin, occupying himself with the management of his immense private fortune.

According to information which seems deserving of credit, the late King has left 157,000,000 florins (13,000,000*l.* sterling), of which 153,000,000 of francs (about 6,000,000 pounds sterling) are bequeathed to the present King of Holland; 12,000,000 will come to the Countess of Oultremont. The remaining millions will be divided between his younger children, Prince Frederick, born Feb. 28, 1797, and the Princess Marianne, born May 19, 1809, married to Prince Albert of Prussia.

The Count of Nassau seemed to be in perfect health on the morning of his death. According to his custom, he was employed at an early hour in his cabinet. The Countess of Nassau was in the room with him, and had just left it for a moment, when his bell being rung violently his aide-de-camp hastened in and found the aged Sovereign struck with a sudden fit of apoplexy, sitting motionless in his arm chair, with a paper in his hand. Every effort was used to recal him to life, but in vain; death seemed to have been instantaneous. It is further stated that the body will be conveyed from Berlin to Hamburg, and there embarked for the Hague.

The following message from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to the Second Chamber of the States-General, announcing the decease of his illustrious father, was read to that assemblage on the 18th instant.

"Noble and Mighty Lords,—It is with profound affliction that I have to announce to your high mightinesses the melancholy death of my beloved and venerable father, King William Frederick Count of Nassau, who died at Berlin, on the 12th of this month, in an apoplectic fit.

"Thus has terminated a laborious life, often filled with cares and sorrows, but also abounding in glory—a life early devoted to the Netherlands, and of which 27 years were dedicated to the cares of government, and the last days of which were signalled by acts which prove his sincere affection to his dear native country.

"While submitting with humble resignation to the adorable decrees of Providence, I am nevertheless with my whole family deeply affected by this unexpected loss.

"Your high mightinesses, I am certain, will understand our well-founded grief, and you will participate in it in proportion to the attachment which the nation has for us, and which on occasions of events that afflict or rejoice our family inspires it with that sympathy the value of which we on our part greatly appreciate.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Hague, Dec. 15, 1843."

The present King of Holland was married on the 21st of February, 1816, to the Princess Anne Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia, by whom he has four children.

THE HON. E. E. VILLIERS.

Oct. 30. At Nice, aged 37, the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, Clerk of Clergy Returns in the Privy Council Office, and a Commissioner of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board; brother to the Earl of Clarendon.

He was born March 23, 1806, the fifth son of the Hon. George Villiers (third son of the first Earl of Clarendon) by the Hon. Theresa Parker, daughter of John first Lord Boringdon, and sister to the Earl of Morley.

"He was a man little known by the world in general—shy, reserved to strangers, and of a coldness approaching to austerity; but, whenever this external frost was thawed, there appeared a refinement of manner, an innate sympathy, and a delicacy of tact, which were irresistibly attractive and attaching. He was not fitted by nature to bustle into public no-

tice, and such ambition as he had was not of the noisy and ostentatious kind. The extreme refinement and even purity of his mind, which rendered him almost fastidiously sensitive, in a great measure disqualified him for the rough work and miry ways of a political career. Upon the demise of the late Lieutenant Drummond the Irish Under-Secretaryship was offered to Mr. Villiers, and his refusal of that office and preference of one much less conspicuous, but which he thought opened to him a wide field of practical usefulness, well exemplifies the bent of his disposition.

"No man was more beloved by his family and friends, and none could be more agreeable to any society where he was completely at his ease. In conversation he was animated, amusing, and profound; he had an exceedingly nice sense of the proprieties of language, and his own was, in the highest degree, pure and appropriate. His fluency and correctness of expression, united with an acute perception of the ridiculous, and ready sympathy with his listeners, rendered his colloquial excellence really remarkable. He was most warm-hearted and affectionate, sincere, obliging, disinterested, unselfish, and of scrupulous integrity, in the largest sense, which habitually refers to conscientious principles in every transaction of life. He viewed things with the eye of a philosopher, and aimed at establishing an exact correspondence between his theory and his practice; he had a remarkably acute and searching intellect, with habits of patient investigation, and mature deliberation. His soul was animated by ardent aspirations after the improvement and happiness of mankind, and he abhorred injustice and oppression, in all their shapes and disguises, with an honest intensity which produced something of a morbid sentiment in his mind, and occasionally betrayed him into some mistaken impressions.

"But, while he clung with inflexible constancy to his own opinions, no man was more tolerant of the opinions of others, and he brought tsincerity, single-mindedness, and knowledge to bear upon every discussion. His life, though uneventful and retired, was spent in the contemplation of subjects of the highest interest, and worthiest to occupy the thoughts of a wise and good man; and the rare intimacies he cultivated were with those congenial minds which were estimable for their moral excellence, or distinguished by their intellectual qualities and attainments. The world at large will never know what virtues and talents have

been prematurely snatched away from it, for those only who have seen Mr. Villiers in the unreserved intercourse of domestic familiarity can appreciate the charm of his disposition and the vigour of his understanding.

“He was in possession to the last of all his faculties, and was free from bodily pain. He died with the cheerfulness of a philosopher and the resignation of a Christian, happy, devout, and hopeful, joyfully contemplating death in the assured faith of a resurrection from the dead.”—(*Times*.)

Mr. Villiers married, Aug. 1, 1835, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Liddell, fifth daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and sister to the Marchioness of Normanby, the Countess of Hardwicke, Viscountess Barrington, &c. That lady survives him, without issue.

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRASER, G.C.H.

Nov. 14. At Campden-hill, Kensington, in his 84th year, General Sir John Fraser, G.C.H.

The deceased entered the army in 1778, and within a few months was called upon for active service. In Jan. 1780, he was with his regiment on board the *Defence*, under Sir George Rodney, in the general action of the 16th of that month, when that ship captured the Spanish admiral's flag-ship *Phoenix*, of superior force. During the siege of Gibraltar, in 1780, 81, and 82, he particularly distinguished himself by his gallantry, and was severely wounded on two occasions during the operations, first by a splinter, and subsequently by a cannon-shot, which carried off his right leg. In 1804, while in command as Colonel, on the African coast, he was attacked by a much superior body of the enemy, and eventually, after a sanguinary conflict, compelled to capitulate, the loss by the enemy exceeding the total number of the British force at the commencement of the action. In Sept. 1828, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chester Castle; and in 1832 nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. His commissions were dated as follows:—Lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1778; Captain, April 21, 1783; Major, March 1, 1784; Lieut.-Colonel, Aug. 28, 1794; Colonel, January 1, 1800; Major-General, April 25, 1806; Lieut.-General, June 4, 1813; and General, July 23, 1830.

Sir John Fraser was twice married; and he has left one surviving daughter, the wife of Capt. Colgrave, formerly Manby.

Sir John was married to the present

Lady Fraser, about three years ago. She was a Miss A'Court.

GENERAL W. BROOKE.

Sept. 9. At his residence, Alfred-street, Bath, aged 73, General William Brooke, late of the 5th dragoon guards.

This officer entered the army as Cornet in the 8th light dragoons in June 1793; received a Lieutenancy in the 83d foot in October, and an independent company in December of the same year. He was made Captain in the 96th foot the 25th March 1794, and in September of that year embarked for the West Indies. Whilst on his passage he became Major in his regiment; and arrived at St. Marc, in the island of St. Domingo, in March 1795. In June following he was appointed to the command of that garrison; and he continued in that situation until Aug. 1796, when he returned to England. The 95th regiment having been reduced in 1795, he continued unattached until 1798, and afterwards on half pay until Jan. 1805, when he obtained the Majority of the 56th foot, and in June following that of the 5th dragoon guards. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1800, and that of Colonel in 1810. In 1812 he was appointed on the staff in Spain and Portugal. He became a Major-General in 1813, Lieut.-General in 1825, and General in 1841. He retired from the 5th dragoon guards some years ago.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JOSEPH O'HALLORAN.

Nov. 3. At Connaught Square, Hyde Park, in his 80th year, Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, K.C.B. of the Bengal establishment, and M.R.I.A.

This officer, the youngest son of Sylvester O'Halloran, of Limerick, esq. by Mary Casey, was appointed a cadet in 1781, Ensign in 1782, Lieutenant 1785, and Captain 1796. From June in the last-named year to Oct. 1802 he served as Adjutant and Quartermaster to the station of Midnapore, during which period he constructed several public works. In the latter year the appointment was abolished, and he joined his regiment, the 18th Native Infantry. In Sept. 1803 he accompanied a detachment which crossed the Jumna for the conquest of Bundelcund, and defeated on the 12th Oct. the Newaub Shumshere Behauder, and 15,000 Mahrattas, at Ropsah.

In Jan. 1804 Capt. O'Halloran served at the sieges of Bursah and Jessarie; and was appointed to superintend the operation of Shaik Ralib Alee's irregular brigade. In April he served at the siege and capture of the fort of Sonpah; on the 15th

in the attack and severe defeat of the Rajah Ram, of 10,000 Boondeelabs, on the hills and rocks of Mahoba; and also in the subsequent pursuit and defeat of them on the 19th. On the 1st July in the same year he commanded the irregular brigades of the same native chief and of Mohammed Caun in a contest with Rajah Ram, and 16,000 Boondeelabs and Nagahs, on the fortified hills of Tannah. The enemy were defeated with great slaughter, and the loss of all their baggage. On the 28th July he was present at the assault of Jeypoor, and on the 28th Aug. at the siege and capitulation of the fortress. In December he served with irregular brigades in storming several fortified towns and forts; and in Feb. 1805 he was at the siege and capture of the forts of Niabgong and Dowrah, in Pinwarree.

On the 1st Nov. 1805 he was appointed by Lord Lake to be Commissary of Supplies. On the 25th April 1808 he attained the rank of Major.

On the 22d Jan. 1809 he commanded a column of attack at the assault of the fortified hill of Regoioly in Bundelcund, under Col. Martindell, to whom he was appointed Secretary the 26th of the same month. In Feb. and March following he was present at the siege of the fortress of Adjyghur in Bundelcund, which, after considerable loss to the assailants, was evacuated by the garrison.

On the 4th June 1814 he became a Lieut.-Colonel. In 1815, 16, and 17 he served in the Nepal war. In the first campaign he was employed with five companies at Janickpore, to watch the fort and pass of Seedley, and to cover Terhoot. In the second campaign he was with Col. Kelly's division at Hurreehurpoor, and received the thanks of the Colonel, and afterwards of the Governor, for his gallant conduct in the action of the 1st March. On the 20th May 1817 he served at the assault of Turloah, a stockaded pass leading into the district of Khoondah, in Cuttack.

In 1818 Lieut.-Col. O'Halloran was removed to the 1st battalion 20th Nat. Inf. and embarked in Sept. for Prince of Wales's Ireland: the battalion was relieved in May following, and returned to Barrackpore.

He was appointed a Companion of the Bath in Dec. 1816, received the honour of knighthood Feb. 18, 1835; and was advanced to the grade of K.C.B. in 1837. In the same year he attained the rank of Major-General. In 1838 the freedom of his native city, Limerick, was presented to him, as a tribute to his military character.

He married in 1790 the daughter of Colonel Nicholas Bayley, of the West Middlesex Militia.

LIEUT.-COL. W. INGLEBY.

Nov. 13. At Hammersmith, aged 60, Lieut.-Colonel William Ingleby, late of the 53rd Foot.

This officer purchased an Ensigncy, and joined the 58th Regt. towards the close of 1797, and in the ensuing year served at the reduction of Minorca. In 1799 he purchased his Lieutenancy in the same corps, and the following year accompanied the expedition to Egypt; was with the reserve under Sir John Moore, at the landing at Aboukir Bay, where he received a contusion in the arm; was engaged in the subsequent battles of the 13th and 21st March, and throughout that campaign. In the course of that year he purchased his company, and on the return of the 58th to England in 1802, was placed upon half-pay, with the other supernumerary captains. On the breaking out of the war in the following year, he was appointed to the 53rd regiment, which he shortly afterwards accompanied to India, where he continued to serve for many years. In 1809 he commanded a detachment of the 53rd at the reduction of the strong fortress of Ajighur in Bundelcund, and was with the army in the subsequent operations of that year. In 1811 he purchased his Majority in the 53rd; and, in 1814, was wounded while in command of the storming party, in the assault of Kaluga, on the 27th November. The 12th August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, LL.D.

Nov. ... In his 59th year, James Baldwin Brown, esq. LL.D. Barrister-at-Law.

He was called to that degree by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, 24 May, 1816, and practised on the Northern Circuit, and at the Lancashire Quarter Sessions, where he had a large circle of professional friends. He was appointed in 1840 to the Judgeship of the Oldham Court of Requests.

He was a man of considerable literary attainment, and was author of the following works, viz.

"Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of John Howard, the Philanthropist." 1 vol. quarto; dedicated to William Wilberforce, esq. M.P.

"An Historical Account of the Laws enacted against Roman Catholics, with a review of the Merits of the Catholic Question," as to which the Monthly Review of July 1813 speaks in the fol-

lowing terms: "Learning, judgment, temper, and industry equally unite in recommending this respectable volume."

"An Historical Inquiry into the Ancient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown."

Together with numerous poetical effusions, amongst them "The Battle of Albuera, a poem," which ran through several editions, and was considered to possess great merit.

Dr. Brown married a sister of the Rev. Thomas Raffles, LL.D. by whom he has left a family.

REV. JAMES FARQUHARSON,
LL.D., F.R.S.

Dec. 3. Aged 62, the Rev. James Farquharson, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. minister of Alford, co. Aberdeen.

He was born in the parish of Coull, in that county, in 1781. At the parochial school in his native parish he received the rudiments of education, and afterwards completed his studies at the University of King's College, where he took his degree of Master of Arts. During this early period of his life, he gave strong indication of those talents and tastes which distinguished his maturer years, and imbibed those warm feelings of grateful attachment to his Alma Mater, which prompted him at all times to take a lively and active interest in whatever concerned her welfare. In the year 1799, when he was yet but sixteen, Mr. Farquharson was appointed to the situation of parochial schoolmaster of Alford. He soon afterwards commenced his courses as a student of theology, and received licence as a preacher of the gospel. He continued to fill the office of schoolmaster of Alford for thirteen years; and, while he discharged the duties of that laborious situation with exemplary diligence and success, he devoted his leisure hours to the ardent pursuit of professional and general study. In 1812 he was appointed minister of Alford, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Birnie.

In 1831, Mr. Farquharson published a learned and ingenious essay "On the Form of the Ark of Noah." This was followed by an essay, in which he gave an account of the animals designated in the Scriptures by the names of Leviathan and Behemoth. In 1839 he published "A New Illustration of the Latter Part of Daniel's Last Vision and Prophecy," which has never attracted the attention it deserves.

Dr. Farquharson communicated several valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Of these some are on the

Aurora Borealis—the appearances of which he studied closely for a long period of years. In 1823 he published in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal a far more accurate description of that striking phenomenon than had previously appeared; and in the Philosophical Transactions for 1829 he confirmed his views by new observations—shewing that the arrangement and progress of its arches and streamers are exactly definite in relation to the lines of the earth's magnetism, and that there exist such close relations between the streamers and arches as to prove that they are in fact the same phenomenon. He also inferred, from his own observations, that the elevation of the Aurora is far less than had been generally supposed, being confined to altitudes not extending far beyond the region of the clouds; and in a paper in the Transactions for 1830, besides detailing new proofs of its intimate connection with the magnetic needle, he shewed that it was produced by the development of electricity by the condensation of watery vapour. In the volume for 1839, he gave a geometrical measurement of an Aurora (one of the first attempted), which made its height less than a mile, and shewed its dependency upon the altitude of the clouds. And, in the volume for 1842, he described an Aurora, which was situated between himself and lofty clouds of the kind denominated stratus or sheet-cloud.

Another subject which engaged his attention was the ice which is formed, under peculiar circumstances, at the bottom of running water, on which he gave an elaborate paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1836. Arago, and other philosophers, had attempted explanations of this curious phenomenon, which attracted attention, but were more ingenious than satisfactory. Dr. Farquharson gave a new one, founded on his own observations on the river Don, in which he explains it by the radiation of heat from the bottom of the stream cooling its bed more quickly than the water which is flowing over it, in circumstances when the sky is exceedingly clear, and the water of great transparency.

To the Royal Society Dr. F. also communicated the results of the registers of temperature, which he kept for many years. The extent of his observations on this useful subject led him to consider at length the origin and progress of currents of colder and warmer air moving over the face of a flat country surrounded by hills, at different seasons of the year, and their effects upon vegetation. One of his most curious and valuable papers on this head is that "On the Nature and Loca-

lities of Hoar Frost," which was published by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1840, where he traces successfully the descent of masses of cold air upon flat and hollow lands, and the injurious effects which they produce upon the crops of potatoes and grain.

These ingenious and able disquisitions recommended their author to the notice and friendship of many of the leading savans of the day, and procured for him some well-merited honours. In 1830 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1837 the University of King's College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1838 he was elected an honorary member of the *Société Française de Statistique Universelle*, an honour as unexpected as it was unsolicited, and which proved that the value of his scientific labours was appreciated in countries beyond his own. Among his correspondents were Mr. Davies Gilbert, P. R. S. Colonel Sabine, Sir William Hooker, Sir David Brewster, and various others of scientific distinction. Nor were the energies of his active and inquiring mind confined to the subjects above noted. His course of study embraced a wide range of science and literature. He was well skilled in botany, chemistry, zoology, and all kindred branches of knowledge, and was intimately acquainted with every department of history. Living in a rural parish, his attention was naturally directed to agriculture, and many an interesting essay on this subject proceeded from his pen; many of which appeared in the columns of the *Aberdeen Journal*.

In ecclesiastical affairs Dr. Farquharson was a consistent Moderate; in politics, a steady Conservative. In neither character, however, did he ever display a bigoted or narrow spirit. While he could firmly yet temperately maintain his own principles, he could freely accord credit for honourable purpose to those who conscientiously differed from him. In all the relations of private life his conduct was uniformly such as became a Christian pastor.

"Remote from towns he ran his goodly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change his place."

In the comparatively retired scene of his usefulness did he cherish the most ardent zeal for the welfare of all within the sphere of his influence, and was ever ready with his best aid in the cause of philanthropy. His principles of action were inspired from sources which forbade the intrusion of ostentatious intent or

sinister motive; he sought the testimony of an approving conscience, and was "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." He has left a widow and a numerous and fount family. (*Aberdeen Journal*.)

REV. JOHN FOSTER.

Oct. 15. At Stapleton, near Bristol, aged 73, the Rev. John Foster.

He was born in Yorkshire, where in early years he attracted the notice of the late Dr. Fawcett, Baptist Minister, of Hebden Bridge. Through his means he entered as a student at the Baptist college in Bristol, where he studied first under the care of Dr. Evans, and afterwards under that of the late Dr. Ryland. After leaving the college he was settled during a period of many years at several places, the last of which was Downend, near Bristol; but the character of his mind not adapting him for the regular exercise of the pastoral office, being such as fitted him rather to a life of meditation, he retired from public engagements, and spent the remainder of his time in literary pursuits in Stapleton, where he resided for the last eighteen or twenty years, only preaching occasionally.

"The well-known character of his various Essays, instinct as they are with an energy of feeling and surpassing vigour of conception, such as at once make the reader feel himself listening to a spirit of pre-eminent powers, makes it unnecessary for us to attempt any lengthened portraiture of his massive intellect. Few writers in the whole range of literature possess in an equal degree the power to touch and set in motion the springs of serious reflection. A closer inspection of his mind convinced those who were admitted to the rare privilege of personal intercourse with him, that those really masterly productions, though much elaborated, were not exhausting efforts, but rather natural specimens of the thoughts and sentiments which habitually dwelt within him. They testify that with a mind profoundly meditative, deeply imbued with 'the powers of the world to come,' and ardently, even to impatience, desirous of the advancement of mankind in freedom, truth, and piety, he united vast stores of knowledge on a great variety of subjects, and an exquisite perception and appreciation of whatever was sublime or beautiful, whether in thought, nature, or art. The same strong principle of benevolence which has tinctured his writings with so vehement a hatred of all that tends to make men vicious and miserable communicated to his conversation and demeanour a kindness, and even gentle-

ness, which could not fail to win for him the love as well as veneration of all who knew him. His piety towards God, and charity towards men, were as deep as they were unostentatious. He was an unaffectedly great and good man."—(*Bristol Mirror*.)

In 1805 he first published his "Essays, in a series of Letters to a Friend, on the following subjects: 1. On a man's writing memoirs of himself. 2. On decision of character. 3. On the application of the epithet Romantic. 4. On some of the causes by which Evangelical Religion has been rendered less acceptable to persons of cultivated taste." These Essays have passed through several editions.

His celebrated friend, the late Robert Hall, bestowed upon them the following just and beautiful eulogium:—"He paints metaphysics, and has the happy art of arraying what in other hands would appear cold and comfortless abstractions in the warmest colours of fancy. Without quitting his argument in pursuit of ornament or imagery, his imagination becomes the perfect handmaid of his reason, ready at every moment to spread her canvas, and present her pencil. But what affords us the deepest satisfaction is to find such talents enlisted on the side of true Christianity; nor can we forbear indulging a benevolent triumph on the accession to the cause of Evangelical piety of powers which its most distinguished opponents would be proud to possess."

W. S. ROSCOE, Esq.

Oct. 31. At Liverpool, aged 61, William Stanley Roscoe, esq. eldest son of the late William Roscoe, esq.

"To his father he in many points of his character bore a strong resemblance, and in none more than in his attachment to literary pursuits, which he displayed at a very early period of his life, and preserved to its close with undiminished ardour. He received the rudiments of his education under Dr. Shepherd, of Gateacre, and afterwards passed some time at the University of Cambridge, as a student of Peterhouse. At that period of his life he studied with great assiduity the classic writers of Greece and Rome, of which he continued the perusal till within a short time of his death. With several of the modern languages Mr. Roscoe was also familiarly conversant, but more particularly with the Italian. Of his poetical genius, which was developed in him at an almost precocious age, the fruits have appeared in a volume of miscellaneous Poems, published a few years since. In the cultivation of this talent he never ceased to find a favourite occupation for

his hours of leisure; and, amongst other less voluminous productions, he has left behind him a translation, in blank verse, of Klopstock's *Messiah*, and of the *Api* of Rucellai.

"Soon after leaving Cambridge, Mr. Roscoe, though his views were originally directed to the profession of the law, was admitted as a partner into his father's bank, and continued to be connected with that concern until its failure in 1816. This and similar disasters, if he was, unhappily, not qualified to avert, his conscious integrity, his placid temper, and well-regulated mind, enabled him to meet with dignity, and to support with fortitude. During the latter years of his life he held the office of Serjeant-at-mace to the Court of Passage at Liverpool. The health which he had uniformly enjoyed some months since began to give way. In July he was advised to try the effects of a change of air, and for this purpose he visited Germany, and thence extended his tour to Switzerland. The hopes which were reasonably entertained from this source, and from the anxious application of the most efficient medical treatment, were destined to be disappointed. On his return home he became gradually weaker, and, in perfect resignation to the will of his Creator, he sank without a struggle into the arms of death. Under an exterior somewhat reserved, and great sedateness of manners, his affections in every relation of life were warm and enduring, and by the friends who knew him intimately his memory will be long cherished, and his virtues best appreciated."—(*Athenæum*.)

C. G. HARLEY, Esq.

Nov. 30. At Great Yarmouth, in his 76th year, Cornelius Girling Harley, esq.

Mr. Harley, who was a native of Yarmouth, was from his birth afflicted with a defect in the organs of sight, an attempt to cure which in early life by an operation caused the entire loss of one eye, and was unproductive of benefit to the other. In addition to this misfortune, Mr. Harley's frame was of so weak a nature as to unfit him for any of the common employments of life; but he possessed a most active and inquiring mind, and applied himself vigorously to its cultivation. His sight enabling him to read but very little, knowledge was communicated principally through the medium of friends, and by their voices and his own retentive memory he accumulated a large store of scientific acquirement. Chemistry, geography, and history, were his favourite studies. In the first he kept singularly near to the latest knowledge which the rapid dis-

coveries of our times have produced, and, as President of the Yarmouth Mechanics' Institute, a favourite object of his zeal, he delivered many lectures upon history. But it was among his friends, and in the society of their children, that he most delighted to discourse upon the benefits of study, and the blessings of knowledge. His memory and the powers of his mind would then display themselves with singular freshness, and no opportunity was lost of enforcing the advantages of wisdom and virtue. His style of conversation was cheerful to an high degree, and admirably adapted to impress itself on the young. For more than forty years before his death, a constant succession of youthful friends were accustomed to read with him on subjects the best fitted to the improvement of their faculties. Among the earliest of these was the late Dr. Gooch, one of the brightest ornaments of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who always spoke of the advantages he derived from his intercourse with Mr. Harley with the warmest feelings of gratitude, and remembered him in his will with a handsome legacy.

With one exception, when the small independence he inherited from his parents was for a time shaken by an unsuccessful speculation, (but his friends speedily supplied the loss,) the whole of Mr. Harley's life was passed in easy comfort, and in the agreeable pleasures of literary society. The late Mr. William Taylor of Norwich, the author of "English Synonymes discriminated," &c. was one of his oldest and most valued friends. Mr. Harley has left a large mass of papers on history, (partly written as questions for his young acquaintances, and partly as records of his opinions,) and a weather-journal of his native town, which, having been commenced nearly half a century ago, and continued without a day's interruption to the present time, is of considerable value. Sufficient eyesight remained to enable him to read the indices of his gauges and instruments, and to write a large broad hand.

On the morning of the 30th he rose in his usual health, and ate a hearty breakfast. Shortly after he was heard to breathe heavily. Assistance was soon at hand, but in a few minutes he expired, without a struggle, and without suffering. On the previous day he had dictated a letter to a valued friend in America, almost the last sentence of which was an earnest expression of hope that his death might not be lingering, and might be free from pain. His hope was too soon fulfilled. He was buried in the family vault in St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth.

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By his will, after leaving 100*l.* to the Yarmouth Hospital, and making a provision for his faithful servant who had lived with him more than 50 years, he distributed the remainder of his property in legacies to the young friends he most loved, the children of those whose society and regard he most esteemed.

WILLIAM SEQUIER, ESQ.

Nov. 5. William Segquier esq.

Mr. Segquier was early initiated in the study of art, his father being an eminent dealer in articles of vertu. After his father's death he continued the business for many years, securing by his excellent taste and unimpeachable integrity the entire confidence of the principal collectors of the last 50 years. By his advice the beautiful collection of Mr. Watson Taylor was formed, which evinced, by the high prices the pictures produced when dispersed by auction, the accuracy of his judgment. George IV. when forming his splendid gallery of Dutch masters, placed much reliance on the taste of Mr. Segquier, and appointed him conservator of all the royal collections, a situation which he ably filled during the reigns of William IV. and her present Majesty, and to him the public are indebted for the admirable arrangement of the pictures at Hampton-Court Palace. By his advice the selection of pictures for the various palaces was made.

At the foundation of the "National Gallery" Mr. Segquier was appointed chief director, the trustees, in their purchases, relying greatly upon his experience and judgment.

Mr. Segquier also held the important situation of Keeper to the British Institution, which frequently afforded him the pleasing opportunity of befriending a deserving and gifted artist, and which he was ever anxious to avail himself of.

United with these public situations he was honoured with the confidence of the Duke of Wellington and the Marquess of Westminster, having under his attention and direction the preservation of their valuable works of art. His sound judgment and high character procured for him the intimate friendship of those far above him in rank and fortune, by whom he was ever esteemed a welcome guest. As an amateur of engravings, the etchings of the early Dutch masters were ever delightful to him; he formed a beautiful collection, particularly of the works of Rembrandt, in their finest state; his Ostade and Claude etchings are of the rarest order, as is his general collection of the works of the Dutch painters. It would be impossible to over-estimate his ability as a restorer

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of pictures; so judicious, so able in his method, no picture was ever lessened in value under his superintendence; where little was required little was done, but that little judiciously. In this branch of his business he was assisted by his brother, on whom the labour devolved, and to him, we doubt not, the confidence of his late brother's friends will be continued.

The *Atheneum* (Nov. 18,) gives the following moderated estimate of Mr. Segurier's professional qualifications:

"The late director's knowledge of art was chiefly, or altogether, anecdotal and traditional; he could cite a pleasant tale about Claude when a pastrycook, or tell what Cromwell said about his warts to the portraitist, or all the Emperor of Austria remarked about Sir Thomas's 'Pope Pius;' he could descant upon the grace of Raffaele, and the airs of Guido, &c. &c. but a deeper vein of criticism is, we trust, now in demand. The Catalogue he drew up for the National Gallery would vindicate more than we have said against his limited attainments; it swarmed at first with errors, and is still over-run with them. Of the Spanish school he knew as much as any cognoscente among us—quasi nothing; of the German little more; of the Italian far from enough; of the French perhaps a good deal (though his mistake between *Lancret* and *Watteau* renders us sceptical); but of the Dutch and Flemish schools we believe him to have been an excellent judge, and no ill one of the English. About sculpture we should guess he understood a *minimum*, about architecture nought whatever, about engraving much, especially of the particular schools. Upon the whole, as a connoisseur, if he was not in advance of his own era, he was fully abreast of it, and let this merit enjoy its due praise, when so many a presumptuous man lags behind the present age while he thinks to lead it."

Mr. Segurier was in his 72nd year, a period of life he appeared not to have attained, enjoying, till within the last few months, excellent health and spirits. He has left several daughters, but no son. Few persons were more highly esteemed for integrity and urbanity of manners, while his superior and accurate judgment rendered his opinions truly valuable to every connoisseur in art.

MR. WILLIAM SAVAGE.

July 25. At his residence, Dodington Grove, Kennington, in his 73rd year, Mr. William Savage, author of the "Dictionary of the Art of Printing."

Mr. Savage was a native of Howden, in the East Riding of the county of York, and was the younger son of Mr.

James Savage, of that place, an eminent clockmaker, who was well versed in the higher branches of the mathematics, and who had been for many years employed by the late celebrated Henry Hindley, of York, in the making of spring, or table clocks, for the nobility and principal gentry in the North of England. Mr. Savage was descended from a younger branch of the ancient and noble family of Savage, of Rock Savage, in the county of Chester. He received his education at the church school in Howden, and was well grounded in geometry and mechanics. In 1790 he commenced business as a printer and bookseller in his native town, in partnership with his elder brother, Mr. James Savage, now living in Somersetshire, the author of the *History of Taunton*, &c. In 1797 he removed to London, and about two years afterwards was appointed, under the express recommendation of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, and Count Rumford, Printer to the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, London, and was for ten years assistant secretary to the board of managers of that establishment, (the secretary being an honorary officer,) and also secretary to the patrons of the library, secretary to the committee of chemistry, and superintendent of their printing office.

About the year 1803, Mr. Savage commenced the printing business in London on his own account, but still retaining his official situations at the Royal Institution. Among other fine and splendid works entrusted to him to print, was "The British Gallery of Engravings, by the Rev. Edward Forster," and he was required to execute that work at least equal, but, if possible, superior to any work that had been produced in England. At that time (1807), no fine printing ink was to be purchased from the manufacturers, their best ink being comparatively of an inferior colour, and of a weak consistence. The finest printers in England had obtained their celebrity solely by the superior quality of their ink; for there were others who possessed as good practical knowledge of the art; but these fine printers as they were termed, for they were few in number who had obtained this distinguished appellation, were in the habit of themselves improving the ink of commerce, but the mode of effecting such improvement they kept a profound secret. In this state was the art of printing when Mr. Savage commenced his experiments for the improvement of this article, the results of which he afterwards detailed in his work on the "Preparation of Printing Ink," published

in 1832. He then found that it required a printer who knew, from practical experience, what properties were required in ink, to make a real improvement in this article of commerce, and, when he was engaged on his great work on "Decorative Printing," he was still further obliged to pursue his object by experiments with coloured inks, for there existed no precedents to guide him; and in the latter years of his life he felt a high gratification in perceiving the great improvement that had taken place in ornamental printing since the publication of that book. The information which he threw open to the public in his work on the "Preparation of Printing Ink," was the result of twenty-three years of application devoted to this peculiar subject. He pursued it with ardour, because he saw in it capabilities which he believed he saw alone. Wonderful and extensive as is the power of the printing press in diffusing knowledge over the globe, he saw and felt that it had yet a capability, untried and unacknowledged, of producing works that might deservedly raise its claims to rank among the fine arts; and he had the satisfaction of realizing his expectations. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts shewed their sense of his success in his mode of preparing printing ink, by awarding to him their large medal and a sum of money, for his imitation of drawings printed from engravings on wood with inks of his own preparing; and by an invitation to furnish them with a paper on the Preparation of Printing Ink. He has shewn, in his work on "Decorative Printing," how successfully drawings may be imitated by means of the common printing press, to the surprise of all who could estimate the difficulties attendant on such an undertaking, towards which no precedent information existed, and wherein every advance was to be made by experiment.

It has been already mentioned, that the letter-press of that splendid work, "The British Gallery of Engravings," was executed by Mr. Savage. It raised the productions of his press to at least a level with those of the best contemporary printers; and he had the gratification not only of witnessing his employers comparing his printing with that of those who had acquired the highest celebrity, but of their awarding to him the superiority. In one of the reviews of that elegant work on its publication, we find this eulogium: "The letter-press of this work is in the most superb style, and rivals the celebrated Horace by Didot. It is from the press of Mr. W. Savage, of Bedfordbury, and does him the highest

honour." He thus, by perseverance, completely succeeded, both as to ink and to workmanship, the latter of which was executed at a wooden one-pull press of the common construction. Mr. Savage at length accomplished the object he had in view of making printing ink of the most superior character, without any oil in its composition; thus getting clear of the imperfections of inferior or adulterated oil, and of the trouble and danger of boiling that article.

In 1822 he published by subscription his elegant work entitled "Hints on Decorative Printing," which opened an entirely new era in that art, and procured him the highest character for his ingenuity and knowledge of the business of a letter-press printer. During the succeeding ten years he was employed in arranging and digesting the immense mass of materials which he had been collecting for nearly the preceding forty years, for his "Dictionary of the Art of Printing," which was published in 1841, and which reflects the highest credit upon his character, not only as a printer, but also as a man of general and superior knowledge. This work contains such a mass of information upon every subject connected with the present improved practice in the best printing-houses in London, that we shall be excused for entering into a brief sketch of some of its more prominent articles. Amongst other things, it contains the alphabets of all the languages, the characters of which are cast in the British founderies; these are, the Arabic, Armenian, Bengalese, Black Letter, Coptic, Danish, Domesday, Ethiopic, Etruscan, German, Meso-Gothic, Greek, Hebrew, Irish, Malay, Persian, Polish, Runic, Russian, Samaritan, Sanskrit, Saxon, Syriac, Swedish, and Tamul. The article on the "Orthography of the Bible" is valuable and important, as giving the variations in orthography of the several editions of the Holy Scriptures as printed by the Queen's printers, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. "The late Mr. Thomas Bensley," says Mr. Savage, "who was printer to the University of Oxford, told me, about the year 1805, that they had a sealed copy of the Bible there as a standard to read from: if this be the case, it is difficult to account for their copies of late years having numerous variations from the earlier editions. I think it very desirable that there should be a standard edition that we could refer to as a pure text, and it would also be desirable to know on what authority these variations are made in the Holy Scriptures, for every word, every point, nay every

capital letter, I believe, was carefully considered before it was adopted in the first edition of the authorised version of 1611, and this too by a considerable number of the most learned men of the kingdom, who had the direction of the work." The list of abbreviations, botanical, legal, medical, and in records, will be found exceedingly useful; the articles on Galvanism, Fine Printing, and Machine Printing, are highly valuable. Indeed the work recommends itself to every person engaged in printing or literary pursuits, as an indispensable guide at every step.

In his younger days Mr. Savage was a good draughtsman; in Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, in that part relating to Yorkshire, are four prints engraved from drawings by him; 1. view of Howden; 2. view of the gorgeous architecture of the east window of Howden Church, now in ruins; 3. view of Wressle Castle, near Howden; 4. view of Hemingbrough Church, near Selby, celebrated for its well-proportioned and elegant spire. The writer of this is in possession of some drawings of his of the interior of the rich architecture of the octagonal chapter-house of Howden Church, built by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1400, now unhappily in ruins. Mr. Savage has left three daughters, one of whom is now, and has been for some years past, the highly respected housekeeper of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street.

S. E.

JOHN BUDDLE, Esq.

The following particulars are additional to those given in our last Magazine, p. 656.

Mr. Buddle's father was a person of talent far above the common order. He resided, in early life, at Chester-le-Street, (where he is said to have conducted a school,) and afterwards at Bushblades, near Tanfield. In 1758 he is mentioned in the Lady's Diary as of the former place, and in 1766 in the Gentleman's Diary as of the latter. Indeed, after he removed to Wallsend, to manage the famous colliery there for the late Mr. Russell, (the grandfather of the present possessor of Brancepeth Castle,) he still kept up his house at Bushblades. He seems to have written his name "Buddles," as that spelling is made use of in all the diaries in which he is mentioned. It is more than probable that the elder Mr. Buddle had acquired a practical knowledge of mining previous to his commencing as a teacher; indeed the very circumstance of his being selected for a very difficult duty by so excellent a discriminator of talent as the late Mr. Russell, is enough to establish the fact.

He was not only a great lover of books, but a great reader of them; and he used every pains to furnish his son with educational means of making his way in the world. He died many years ago. The son (who was born in 1774, near Pontop, in Northumberland) resided with his father at Wallsend.

Mr. Buddle (just deceased) became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle soon after its commencement in 1793, and was one of its firmest supporters; and he took an active part in the formation of the Natural History Society—an institution to which he was much attached, and to which he has been the most valuable contributor. Amongst the most important of his donations are a model of a coal-mine, and four large sections of the Newcastle coal-field, which are now in the Society's museum. The sections accompanied a paper entitled "A Synopsis of the Newcastle Coal Field," which was read at a meeting of the Society, held in December 1830, and is published (with reduced copies of the sections) in the Society's Transactions—in which several other important papers by Mr. Buddle are to be found.

At the meeting of the British Association in Newcastle, in 1838, Mr. Buddle also read an account of the Newcastle coal-field, accompanied by models and drawings, being an extension of the "Synopsis," and certainly the best account of the Newcastle (or perhaps any other) coal-field ever drawn up. This valuable paper has not yet been published, but we need hardly say that its publication would not only be an act of gratitude on the part of the Natural History Society, but would form one of the most fitting monuments to the memory of its author. Mr. Buddle filled the office of Vice-President of the Society, and also received a similar honour from the Newcastle Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

In 1813 Mr. Buddle addressed a letter to Sir R. Milbanke, on the imperfect system of ventilating collieries, a subject in which he interested himself deeply. He also materially assisted Sir Humphry Davy in those experiments which ended in the production of the "Davy lamp," the safety of the pitman being an object which he seems constantly to have had at heart.

Mr. Buddle was also a Commissioner of Dean Forest, an office of no easy kind, but in which he was eminently successful, in conjunction with his colleagues, Messrs. Sopwith and Probyn.

As the friend, as well as colliery-manager, of the Marquess of Londonderry,

Mr. Buddle was well known. In the formation and completion of Seaham harbour, his assistance was invaluable; and he was present, with his noble friend, to witness the success of their enterprise, in the opening of the harbour on the 25th of July, 1831, when he saw the first coals shipped from "Port Seaham" in a vessel of his own. On the Marquess obtaining the Lord-Lieutenancy of Durham, he placed Mr. Buddle in the Commission of the Peace, an evidence in itself, if any were wanting, of the estimation in which he was held. He qualified as a magistrate on the 17th of October, 1842.

JOSEPH HARDING, ESQ.

Dec. 19. At Finchley, in his 61st year, Joseph Harding, Esq. late of Pall Mall.

Mr. Harding was the youngest brother and assistant of Mr. John Harding, the agricultural bookseller of St. James's-street. He afterwards became a printer in St. John's-square, under the firm of Harding and Wright. He then joined the well-known bookselling firm of Lackington, Hughes, Mavor, and Co. in Finsbury-square; and on the retirement from business of Mr. George Lackington, became the head of that establishment, which he removed from Finsbury-square to Pall Mall East. This firm published many very extensive works, chiefly by subscription; among others, Mr. Ormerod's History of Cheshire; perhaps the most successful, and one of the ablest, of our modern County Histories; Dugdale's Monasticon, in eight volumes, an immense undertaking, under the editorship of Dr. Bandinel, Mr. Caley, and Sir Henry Ellis; but we believe almost the whole labour of this arduous task was sustained by the latter gentleman; and Dugdale's St. Paul's, edited by Sir Henry Ellis; Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, edited by Dr. Bliss; and Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Lives, by Edmund Lodge, Esq. This last work was a little mine of wealth to Mr. Harding. It was first published in folio with large plates, and was tolerably successful, having a very fair list of subscribers. But it occurred to Mr. Harding, that the work would be more profitable in a smaller size, and he re-engraved all the portraits in a large octavo form; when the work became exceedingly popular, and edition after edition was called for. Mr. Harding made a public exhibition of the original drawings, which we believe were afterwards sold by auction. He also sold the copyright and plates by auction to Mr. Smith of Fleet-street, for a great sum. Mr. Harding was a shrewd clever man of

business; from which he retired in 1836 with a very handsome fortune.

MR. THOMAS HOLLIS.

Oct. 14. In Apollo Buildings, Walworth, aged 25, Mr. Thomas Hollis, a rising artist prematurely cut off at his entry into a profession of which he gave early promise of his ability to prove himself a distinguished member.

He was the only son of Mr. George Hollis,* well known to our antiquarian friends as the joint-projector, with the subject of this memoir, of a series of engravings of Monumental Effigies on the plan of the late Charles Stothard, F.S.A. and grandson of John Buckler, esq. F.S.A.

From his earliest youth, Mr. T. Hollis evinced a great fondness for the arts, and when a schoolboy he employed his leisure hours in sketching from nature in the neighbourhood of Montmartre, where his father then resided. He may be considered as a self-taught artist; he commenced his studies in the gallery of the Louvre at the early age of fourteen, and made considerable progress in copying several of the paintings there until his return to England, when he resumed his favourite study at the British Museum and the National and Dulwich Galleries, constantly sketching from nature at the same time; and in April, 1836, was admitted to the Royal Academy as a student, pursuing the study of the figure to qualify himself as an historical painter. He afterwards became a pupil of Mr. Pickersgill the portrait painter.

In 1839, in conjunction with his father, he commenced the work on Sepulchral Effigies, the first part of which was published in 1840; for this work he made the drawings, and, on the death of his father in 1842, fearing the work might be stopped, he unhappily came to the resolution of carrying it on by his own exertions, etching the plates as well as preparing the drawings. His close application to this object, added to the labours of his profession, which he pursued unremittingly with the laudable hope of being able to add to the comforts of a widowed mother, was too great for his powers; his health sunk under his exertions, and made way for a rapid consumption, which ended fatally.

The study of costume he designed to have made subservient to his favourite pursuit of historical painting. We have seen two sketches of subjects derived from the early history of England and France, studies for larger pictures, which gave

* See a memoir of Mr. G. Hollis in vol. xvii. p. 333.

promise of his future talents, uniting accuracy of costume with the higher qualities of art. The early period of his illness was cheered with the hope, that he would be able to distinguish himself in the honourable competition which was opened to artists by the encouragement offered by Government in the projected enrichment of the palace of Westminster.

The few etchings which Mr. T. Hollis made for the work on Sepulchral Effigies, although his first efforts with the graver, display great spirit and truth; and the portraits painted by him are valued for their fidelity and the beauty of the drawing.

He went to the grave with the respect of all who knew him for his unassuming manners, and the persevering energy with which he followed his favourite and fascinating pursuit, and valued by his immediate friends for the unceasing exertions which in health he made to supply to his family, as far as his exertions could do so, the loss of his parent.

E. I. C.

M. CASIMIR DELAVIGNE.

Dec. 10. At Lyons, in his 50th year, M. Casimir Delavigne, one of the most eminent modern French dramatists, a member of the Académie Française, and librarian at the palace of Fontainebleau.

He was on the way to Montpellier, for the re-establishment of his health, travelling by short stages. The immediate cause of his being obliged to stop at Lyons on the 9th was a violent sore throat. He went to bed immediately on his arrival, and never rose from it more. His wife was reading to him Scott's *Guy Mannering* when he breathed his last, without pain, and in the full possession of his faculties. His son, a boy of ten years of age, was present.

For many years he had been in delicate health, and his manner of composing his works contributed to increase it. He composed his works in declaiming them, and he thus corrected them until he was satisfied with both the language and situation. He frequently left his room after such labours bathed in perspiration.

His mortal remains have been brought back to Paris, where his funeral took place at Notre-Dame-de-Bonne-Nouvelle, in presence of all the celebrated literary men of the day. The Théâtre Français was closed on the evening of the funeral; and his bust, executed in marble, is to be placed in the saloon of the theatre.

Delavigne was a native of Havre. The character given him by Jules Janin in the *Débats* will be read with interest:

"How shall we express our admiration of the calm, dignified, and honourable life of the great poet, whose loss France deplores this day, after having applauded him for twenty years? He is dead, the noblest and worthiest representative of the poets of former times in the best days of poetry. What life more abounding with the best works, and with the finest verses? What glory, and in this glory what modesty? What career better commenced, and continued more determinedly or honestly? He has been one of the first to trace the career of modern poetry! A child of the Restoration, he has mingled with popular feelings; he has always taken part with the right-judging. He was the first, with Lord Byron and Béranger, to comprehend that the Emperor, even living, had become a poetic being; the first to celebrate Greece captive and resuscitated; he has cast himself at the feet of Joan of Arc; he has wept with eloquent tears over the misfortunes of Waterloo.

"This fine and thoroughly French soul possessed the liveliest instincts on all relating to glory, pity, heroism. His first attempt, *"The Sicilian Vespers,"* raised great hopes in literary France; and France was not astonished to learn that this new comer was from the same province as Corneille. Recal to your minds, you who were then young, the intoxication you experienced from beautiful verse, and the choruses of *"The Paria,"* and the burst of laughter that were excited by the charming satire of *"The Comedians"* and *"The School for Old Men."* Talma still lived! Mademoiselle Mars had retained all the illusion and all the brilliancy of youth. Just Heavens! how old it makes us! I seem to be still at the first representation of *"King Louis XI."* when Monsieur Casimir Delavigne wished to show that he also knew rightly how to employ all the point and magnificence of the modern drama. Indefatigable genius — eloquent pleasantry — he was terrible, he was charming! He could play with the most dangerous heroes; witness Charles V. and Philip II., and that history of Don John of Austria, that Calderon or Lope de Vega would not have rejected. These were his palmy days—days of triumph and of battles gained. He abandoned himself willingly to the inspiration of the moment; he believed in chance, as do, in some degree, all men of genius. In the same manner that he found *"Don John of Austria"* in opening by chance the *"Biographie Universelle,"* he found *"Les Enfants d'Edouard"* in Shakspeare, and in the Bible *"Une Famille de Lu-*

ther," and in the "Cid" of Corneille that touching elegy of "La Fille du Cid."

"An able writer, still more a writer of good sense than a writer of genius, he gave up all to poetry except the laws of grammar; he was early nurtured with the strongest and most serious studies; meditative, diffident, loving retirement, happy in the charming solitude of his family! One dares not say how old he was when he died. One dares not calculate all the noble thoughts inclosed in that noble heart, all the beautiful verses contained in that head which its black locks still shaded. He lived without other renown than poetic renown, without other ambition than success derived from the theatre—he died in the midst of praise and universal lamentation. Weep for him, you who love fine verses, tender thoughts, wit without gall, grace without affectation; weep for him, you who love a laborious life, well-earned glory, domestic virtues, salutary examples, proud spirits, upright minds; simplicity with talent, the sweet and calm good humour which arises from a quiet conscience and from duties fulfilled. He dies still young; but his life has been a full one, but his name cannot die, but he leaves his masterpieces behind him, and even, for in this revolution of July all ought to be pacific, in the popular works of our poet we find the song of glory and of pardon for the revolution of July. Signal honour of a song of triumph under which the calmest and most loyal poet of France has found his repose. He is no more! Lyons, the hospitable city, has accompanied him to her gates, to which he was lost with regret. Paris, which has so loved him, expects him after to-morrow to bestow on him funeral rites worthy of our gratitude, our regret, our reverence."

J. F. KIND.

July .. At Dresden, in his 76th year, the once popular German novelist and dramatist, J. Friedrich Kind.

He was born at Leipzig, March 4, 1768. His productions are so exceedingly numerous, amounting altogether to some fourscore volumes, that nothing but a first-rate reputation could keep the mass of them from sinking into oblivion, especially as they are of a class whose readers require the stimulus of novelty. He was most of all successful in his tales and shorter narratives, which have the recommendation of being of unobjectionable moral tendency. Among his dramatic pieces, his "Van Dyk's Landleben" is the most esteemed, but "Der Frieschütz" the only one which produced a sensation in the theatrical world, by being "mar-

ried" to the music of Weber. He died on the night it was performed in the Royal Theatre at Dresden for the 186th time.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 25. At Streamville, Wexford, aged 44, the Rev. *Nicholas Cuthbert Fenwick*, Rector of Killinick.

Nov. 2. At a very advanced age, the Rev. *Humphrey Lloyd*, Vicar of Llanvawr, near Bala, Merionethshire, to which he was collated in 1819 by Dr. Luxmoore, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Cottesmore, co. Rutland, aged 70, the Rev. *Henry William Nevile*, Rector of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801; and was presented to his living in 1812 by Sir Gerard Noel, Bart. He was father of Henry Nevile, esq. of Walcot Park near Stamford, and father-in-law of Henry O'Brien, esq. of Tixover, and of the Hon. and Rev. J. Fortescue.

Nov. 6. In the Isle of Wight, aged 37, the Rev. *Thomas Picton Jenkins*, formerly Curate of Shalfleet, a nephew of Sir Thomas Picton.

At Winchester, from being thrown from his horse four days before, aged 24, the Rev. *John C. Littlehales*, S.C.L. Fellow of New college, Oxford, eldest son of Charles Littlehales, esq. of Winchester.

Nov. 7. Aged 49, the Rev. *James Purcell*, Vicar of Worminghall, Bucks, to which he was presented by Lord Clifden in 1837.

Nov. 8. At Leeds, Kent, aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Lomas*, for 45 years Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1786.

Nov. 10. At York, the Rev. *William Flower*, jun. M.A. Rector of South Hykeham, Lincolnshire, and Chaplain of York Castle. He was presented to South Hykeham in 1837 by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 14. At Tatenhill, Staffordshire, aged 56, the Rev. *J—M—Crockett*, Curate of that place. He was killed by falling into a well, after dark.

Nov. 19. At High Hoyland, near Wakefield, the Rev. *Samuel Fennell*, D.D. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, and some time Principal of the Proprietary School, Wakefield. Mr. Fennell was 11th Wrangler in 1821, and proceeded to his M.A. degree 1824, and D.D. 1839. During the time he was tutor, he very greatly distinguished himself by his talents and assiduity. As Principal of the Proprietary School, Wakefield, his conduct was universally approved.

Nov. 21. At Crofton, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Martin Joseph Naylor*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was a native of Batley Carr, near Dewsbury. In due time he proceeded to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was third Wrangler in 1787, and was bracketed indeed with the second; M.A. 1790, D.D. 1799; was Fellow of his college, and fulfilled the duties of Proctor at a time which called forth peculiar firmness of character in preserving the peace of the town. From college he went to Wakefield, being appointed afternoon lecturer at the parish church; was chosen head master of the Grammar School, and afterwards had the vicarage of Penistone. Both the latter preferments he resigned, after having resided at Wakefield and the vicinity for nearly half a century, on becoming the Rector of Crofton. He still continued Chaplain to the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, having only recently vacated that duty. In 1810 he published a volume of Discourses on the Evidences of Christianity, in which the argument is correctly, powerfully, and satisfactorily stated. Also several occasional sermons and addresses, chiefly on Masonic occasions, in his capacity of Provincial Grand Chaplain. For 30 years he was Editor of the Wakefield Journal, during the time it was published by the late Mr. Rowland Hurst and his family, in which he showed himself a consistent friend of Reform.

Nov. 22. At Brinkworth hall, near York, aged 80, the Rev. *John Gatliff*, Senior Canon of the Collegiate church, Manchester, and Rector of St. Mary's in that town. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1789. He was elected a Fellow of Manchester nearly 45 years ago, and had been Rector of St. Mary's for 39 years.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Moss*, Vicar of that place. He was son of the late Robert Moss, esq. of Sandhill, near Liverpool; was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1789; and was presented to his living by the Rev. Samuel Heathcote, then Rector, in 1816. He had been in the commission of the peace for Lancashire from 1812, and was the third in point of seniority among the magistrates of the county.

Nov. . . . At Osbaldwick, Yorkshire, aged 50, the Rev. *Charles Ingle*, Vicar of that parish, and of Haxby, Murton, and Strensall, all villages in the vicinity of York, and Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He had laboured for nine months under severe nervous depression, and shot himself through the heart during

the influence of "temporary derangement." He was presented in 1827 to all his churches, which are in the gift of prebendaries of York.

Nov. 24. At Withycombe, Somerset, the Rev. *Arthur Charles Vereist*, Vicar of that parish, formerly of Wadworth near Doncaster. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1806; and was presented to Withycombe in 1820.

Dec. 1. At Alcester, Warwickshire, the Rev. *Francis Palmer*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1807 by the Marquess of Hertford.

At St. John's, Cornwall, aged 68, the Rev. *William Row*, for thirty-five years Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1808 by R. P. Carew, esq.

Dec. 6. At Clophill, Bedfordshire, aged 88, the Rev. *William Pierce Nethersole*, LL.B. Rector of that place, and Vicar of Pulloxhill. He was presented to both churches in 1799 by Lady De Grey.

Dec. 8. At East Blatchington, aged 75, the Rev. *John Lewis*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1804 by John King, esq.

At Wortley, near Leeds, aged 54, the Rev. *George Richards*, for more than 30 years Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, to which he was presented, by trustees, in 1813.

Dec. 9. At Worthenbury, Flintshire, aged 38, the Rev. *Hugh Matthias*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1832 by Sir R. Puleston.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 4. At Stamford-hill, aged 66, Jane, relict of Joshua Hobson, esq.

Nov. 17. At his house, Clapham-rise, aged 83, Daniel Stewart, esq.

Nov. 20. At Tottenham, Miss Julia Parkin, youngest dau. of the late Anthony Parkin, esq. of the General Post Office.

At Clapham-common, Louisa-Janet, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Gibb, esq.

Nov. 22. Suddenly, at Osborne's hotel, of disease of the heart, aged 65, Richard H. Alexander, esq. surgeon, of Corsham, Wilts.

Aged 48, Ann, wife of George Banks, esq. of Bridge-st. Westminster, and Thames Ditton, Surrey.

In Bathurst-st. Hyde Park-gardens, Margaret, relict of W. F. Bridell, esq.

Nov. 23. Aged 88, William Greenwood, esq. of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

At Hammersmith, Mary-Bremner, wife of James A. Roy, esq. late Capt. 71st Highland Light Inf.

In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 38,

Alexander Grant, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Clapham, aged 82, Mrs. Susanna Orme.

Nov. 24. In John-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 80, Bernard Bayley, esq. Assistant Commissary Gen., and many years at the head of the Audit Office for West India Accounts.

Aged 57, Lydia, wife of John Doggett, esq. of Shoreditch.

Nov. 25. At Kennington, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of William Ringsted Barber, esq. of Westlingworth, near Pottou, Beds.

Aged 77, Mrs. Goulding, widow of George Goulding, esq. of Soho-sq.

In Regent-sq. aged 29, Arthur Woodhouse, esq.

At Herne-hill, aged 83, Miss Charlotte Jones.

Aged 61, George Cooper, esq. of Ely-pl.

In Chester-terr. Regent's Park, aged 83, Thomas Parke, esq.

Nov. 26. At Islington, aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Rawlins, aunt to the Rev. J. S. Sergrave, Rector of St. Mary Somerset.

At Blackheath, aged 91, William Brown- ing, esq.

In Berkeley-sq. John Hamilton Elring- ton, esq. late Lieut.-Col. Scots Fusilier Guards.

Nov. 27. In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 90, Lady Silvester, relict of Sir John Silvester, Bart. of Yardley House, Essex, and formerly Recorder of London. She was Harriot, dau. of the Rev. Owen Davies, of Southampton; was married first to the Rev. John Hughes Speed, of Eling, Hamp- shire; and secondly, in Dec. 1793, to Sir John Silvester, who died in 1822.

Aged 82, Thomas Dornford, esq. former- ly Member of the Court of Common Council for the City for 33 years.

In Dufours-pl. Golden-sq. aged 75, Mr. Joseph Toogood, for upwards of 20 years Surveyor of Pavements.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 79, James Brown, esq.

Aged 43, Edward George Howell Shep- herd, esq. eldest son of the late Edward Charles Howell Shepherd, esq. of Devon- shire-st. Portland-pl.

Aged 16, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John K. Gilliat, esq. of Clapham-common.

Nov. 28. In St. George's-pl. Hyde Park- corner, aged 83, Thomas Goding, esq. former- ly a celebrated brewer at Knights- bridge.

Aged 19, Frances-Georgiana, eldest dau. of Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice Chan- cellor of England.

Nov. 29. At his house in Bolton-st. Piccadilly, aged 47, Charles Brinsley Sheridan, esq. second son of the cele- brated Right Hon. Richard Brinsley She- GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

ridan, by his second wife, Miss Ogle, whose fortune he inherited; and uncle by half-blood to Lady Dufferin, Lady Sey- mour, and the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

At Harley House, Regent's Park, aged 63, Rebecca, widow of Charles Day, esq.

At Highgate, aged 56, William Yewens, esq. Conveyancer, of Pinners' Hall, Old Broad-st.

At Highgate, aged 76, Charles Griffith, esq. formerly of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

In Upper Phillimore-pl. Kensington, aged 53, Richard Sarel, esq.

Lately. At his residence, Greenwich Hospital, aged 62, Lieut. Edward de Montmorency, R.N. only surviving son of the Rev. Redmond Morres, of Mallow, co. Cork, and nephew of the late Lord Vis- count Frankfort de Montmorency.

At Lodge-road, Regent's-park, aged 70, Richard Chambers, esq. of Cradley- hall, Herefordshire, and late of Witburne- court, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the counties of Hereford and Worcester.

Henrietta, daughter of Sir M. H. Beach, Bart.

At Stamford Hill, aged 66, Jane, re- lict of Joshua Hobson, esq.

Dec. 1. In Pall Mall, aged 82, James- Henry Barnouin, esq. late of the Ordnance Department, Tower.

At Clapton, Mary-Jane, wife of John Loxley, esq. and eldest dau. of James Morley, esq. of Green-street House, East- ham.

In Brixton-pl. aged 32, Henry, third son of John Flower, esq.

At Walworth, aged 73, George Wil- liam Paddon, esq. formerly Major in 27th Regt.

Dec. 2. At Parson's-green, Mary-Anne, wife of James Layton, esq.

Aged 65, Ferdinando Jeyes, esq. of Chancery-lane.

Having that day completed his 18th year, Mr. Robert Combs, fifth son of Mr. Henry James Combs, of Lawrence Poun- tney Hill. His proficiency in the classics, and particularly in the Hebrew language, had gained for him considerable distinc- tion at Merchant-Tailors' School, which he entered in 1832. In the present year he won the Montefiore Medal as the best Hebrew scholar; but the incessant assiduity and zeal with which he pursued his favourite study, combined with physical disorganization, broke down his constitu- tion. To high mental abilities he united the most estimable and endearing qualities.

Dec. 3. Mr. George Douchez, surgeon, formerly of Gower-st. Bedford-sq.

Dec. 4. At Waiworth, aged 50, Ca- tharine, wife of George Kincaid, esq.

In York-pl. Mile-end-road, aged 76, George Morris, esq.

In St. John's Wood Road, aged 69, Catharine, widow of Joseph Skelton, esq.

Dec. 5. At Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, Mrs. Wise, relict of Matthew Wise, esq. of Leamington.

At Islington, aged 84, Mr. Edward Lovelock, of the Equitable Assurance Office.

Dec. 6. In Brunswick-sq. aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Hathorn.

In Clifton-pl. Wandsworth-road, aged 61, Timothy Holmes, esq. late of the Victualling Office, Somerset House, and of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

Dec. 7. Aged 32, Mr. Henry Owen Tabourdin, of the Tithe Commission Office.

Henry Coode, esq. of the Grove, Kentish Town, second son of Edward Coode, esq. of St. Anstell, Cornwall.

Dec. 8. Aged 79, Robert Langley Appleyard, esq. of Montague-st. and Lincoln's-inn.

Dec. 9. Mr. John Harcourt. He formerly resided in the parish of Bermondsey, and has, by his will, bequeathed to the churchwardens of that parish the sum of 1000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols for ever upon trust, to pay the interest (30*l.*) amongst 20 poor widows of the parish who have never received parochial relief, 12 of whom to be the relicts of tanners and leather-dressers; the distribution to be made yearly on the 21st December.

Dec. 10. Aged 65, Mr. John Hill, of Charing Cross and Spring Gardens.

Aged 63, Richard Beaver, esq. at Hampstead.

Dec. 12. Aged 79, Isaac Moore, esq. of Portman-pl. Maida-hill.

Lieut.-Col. John Montagu, late of the Coldstream Guards.

BEDS.—Nov. 16. At Bedford, aged 83, Sarah, widow of John Staines, esq.

BERKS.—Nov. 18. At Wantage, aged 68, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Viney Button.

Nov. 30. At Old Windsor, aged 41, John, son of Mr. Samuel Bagater of Old Windsor, and Paternoster-row, publisher.

Dec. 11. At Pangbourne Lodge, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Sir James Fellowes, late of Adbury House, Hants. She was the eldest daughter and coheirress of Joseph James, esq. of Adbury House, Hants, and was married in 1816.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Lately.* At Harston, aged 74, William Taylor, esq.

Dec. 5. Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nicholas Isaac Hill, Rector of Snailwell.

CUMBERLAND.—Nov. 17. Aged 68, John Barwils, esq. of Langrigg Hall.

DERBY.—Nov. 22. At Radborne, aged 23, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of E. S. Chandos Pole, esq.

Dec. 5. At Derby, aged 73, Richard Forester Forester, esq. M.D.

DEVON.—Nov. 15. At Devonport, aged 76, Mr. John Kent, known as the author of "The Original Gospel Hymns and Poems."

Nov. 26. At Plymouth, aged 60, Commander Hugh Donald Cameron Douglas, R.N. He accidentally fell over the Barbican Quay late at night, and was drowned. He was made Lieutenant at the San Domingo 74 on the North American station, Jan. 11, 1814; and advanced to the rank of Commander on the 28th of Aug. 1827; and had just paid off the Tweed, 20, from the North American and West Indian station.

Nov. 27. Jane, wife of Harry-Gobins Kersteman, esq. of Exeter.

Nov. 30. At Torquay, aged 79, Margaret, wife of Wm. Clark, esq.

Lately. At Teignmouth, Thos. Michell, esq. late of Croftwest, Cornwall, brother of the late Adm. Michell.

Dec. 2. At Mamhead, aged 79, Hugh Elliott, esq.

At Weston House, near Totness, aged 90, William Vassall, esq.

Dec. 8. Aged 61, Frances, dau. of the late John Williams, esq. of Exeter.

Dec. 10. At Topsham, near Exeter, aged 73, John Yeatherd, esq. late of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Dec. 12. At his seat, Sandford Orleigh, Newton, aged 60, George Templer, esq. formerly of Stover House, Chudleigh; a Magistrate of the county, and a gentleman of ancient family. In early life he was known as a keen sportsman. He was equalled by few for power and elegance of oratory, and possessed literary talents of no mean order.

Dec. 13. At Exmouth, John Houghton, esq.

DORSET.—Nov. 19. At Poole, Thomas Johnson Aitkin, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., and Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. For many years he was a distinguished teacher of Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica in Edinburgh, and in 1838 published a work on Physiology.

Dec. 2. At Piddletown, aged 50, Charles Burt, esq. Capt. Royal Engineers.

Dec. 9. At Rhode House, Lyme Regis, Mary-Julia, lady of Adm. the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., and sister of the Lord Arundell of Wardour. She was married in 1815, and has left two sons and five daughters.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* At Woodlands, near Darlington, aged 57, J. Wood, esq.

ESSEX.—Nov. 24. At Walthamstow, aged 71, Josiah Blindman, esq.

Nov. 30. At Barking, Alexander Glen-ny, esq.

At Grange, near Layton, aged 70, Mr. William Rhodes. In his business as a brickmaker he amassed immense wealth, and was the owner of considerable estates and extensive property in houses in different outlets of the metropolis, but particularly in the neighbourhood of Dalston and West Hackney. Within the last few years he made vast improvements in and about Dalston. He also made the Queen's-road, Richmond-road, and Grange-road, and built the numerous dwelling-houses on either side. Some time ago he was involved in a lawsuit with Mr. Benyon about his lease of the Beauvoir estate, Kingsland, which he lost, and which cost him from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* He was in the habit of paying to the persons in his employment from 1,300*l.* to 1,400*l.* weekly. Numerous offers were made to him to construct machinery for moulding bricks, which would considerably lessen the necessity for manual labour, but he invariably opposed the introduction of machinery for such purposes.

Lately. At Panfield rectory, aged 77, Mary-Tebeham, wife of the Rev. Robert Leman Page, Rector and patron of Panfield.

Dec. 3. Miss Margaret Spicer, late of Gore Cottage, Romford.

GLOUCESTER.—Nov. 11. At Clifton, Anna-Maria, relict of the Rev. Love Robertson, Vicar of Bridstow, Herefordshire.

Nov. 18. At Bristol, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Christian Godfried Clemens, many years of the Moravian church.

At Charlton King's, Commander John Bowen, R. N. (1835), formerly of Bristol.

At the Manor-house, Swindon, near Cheltenham, aged 59, Elizabeth, relict of John Hughes Goodlake, esq.

Lately. At Rose-hill, Cheltenham, T. Andrew, esq.

Miss Dimsdale, of Frenchay, near Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends. She bequeathed by will to eight charitable societies of that city 500*l.* each, to the Bible Society and Moravian Missionary Society 1,000*l.*, and to the parish of Mangotsfield 500*l.*; in all 6,500*l.* which are in course of payment by the executors. After the decease of certain annuitants, a dirther sum of about 20,000*l.* will be divisible among the same ten institutions.

At Coates, aged 19, James, eldest son of the Rev. Moss King, Rector of Critchel, near Blandford, Dorset.

At Cheltenham, aged 75, Maria, relict of the Rev. A. K. Sherson, of Fetcham, Surrey.

Dec. 3. Aged 47, George Webb Hall, esq. of Sneed Park: a zealous practical agriculturist and a very amiable man. He was the author of several communications to the British Association, and of others published in the Literary Gazette.

Dec. 6. At Cheltenham, aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of William Merry, esq.

HANTS.—Nov. 20. At Emsworth, aged 28, William Baynes, jun. esq. barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple.

Nov. 21. Maria Bligh, wife of J. W. Newton, esq. of Freemantle-lodge, Shirley, near Southampton.

Lately. At St. Helen's, near Ryde, aged 66, Mr. James Dawes, brother of the late Baroness Feuchères.

At Bitterne, near Southampton, aged 93, James Dott, esq.

At Carisbrooke Castle, aged 87, Mrs. Snudden.

At Southampton, Elizabeth, relict of John Jones, esq. formerly of Lymington.

Dec. 1. At Southampton, aged 57, Robert Walmisley, esq.

Dec. 9. At Newport, I. W. aged 79, Thomas Barrow, esq. late of the General Post Office.

At Winchester, aged 81, Miss Martha Hayter, in consequence of her dress catching fire the preceding evening.

HERTS.—Nov. 22. At Watford, aged 57, William Pratt, esq. late of Russell-sq. and formerly of America-square.

HUNTINGDON.—Nov. 25. At Hemingford Grey, aged 67, Thomas Margetts, esq.

KENT.—Aug. 16. At Tonbridge Wells, Major-Gen. Edward Hutchins Belasis, Bombay Engineers. He was the third son of Major-Gen. John Bellasis, of the Bombay Artillery, who died at Bombay in 1808, by Anne-Martha, daughter of the Rev. John Hutchins, Rector of Wareham, the historian of Dorsetshire.

Nov. 14. At Tonbridge, Geo. Lingard, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 20. At Tonbridge Wells, Jane-Mary, eldest dau. of the late James Morrisset, esq. of Brunswick-square.

Nov. 22. At Summer-hill, near Dartford, aged 72, John Russell, esq.

Nov. 23. At Ramsgate, aged 74, Osmond Saffery, esq.

At Eltham, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Wilgress, D.D.

Nov. 25. At Ramsgate, aged 63, Nathan Egerton Garrick, esq. of Albion-st. Hyde Park.

Dec. 5. At Chislehurst, aged 67, Euphemia, wife of Henry Baskcomb, esq.

Dec. 6. At Pembury, Lydia, relict of Thomas Dakins, esq. of Trinidad.

Dec. 7. At Tonbridge Wells, Martha, relict of Nicholas Graham, esq. of Lombard-street.

LANCASTER.—*Nov. 25.* At Liverpool, Major Holden Dunbabin, late of the East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

Lately. Aged 61, Mrs. Hopwood, wife of the Rev. J. Hopwood, incumbent of Accrington.

Dec. 3. Aged 21, Sarah, second dau. of T. R. Wilson France, esq. of Rawcliffe Hall.

Dec. 11. At Elm Farm, West Derby, near Liverpool, aged 71, Edward Wilson, esq. lately a Director of the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

LEICESTER.—*Dec. 13.* At Cliff House, aged 74, Dorothy, wife of Robert Faux, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Dec. 1.* At South Ferriby, aged 54, Christian, relict of John Nelthorpe, esq. and mother of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. of Scawby.

Dec. 10. At Louth, aged 25, Anne-Jenny, wife of C. C. J. Orme, esq.

Dec. 12. At the vicarage, Bonby, aged 46, Lillias, wife of the Rev. Weeber Walter, M.A.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 17.* At Hampton, aged three, Richard-Bright, third son of Sir William Follett, M.P. for Exeter.

Nov. 25. At Enfield, Edward Medgett, esq. late of the firm of I. B. Nevill & Co.

Nov. 26. Aged 82, William Cogger, esq. of Hayes.

Dec. 8. At the Butts, New Brentford, aged 80, Miss Catharine Hodgson, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Hodgson, esq. of Upnor Castle, Kent.

MONMOUTH.—*Nov. 21.* At the Castlehill, Monmouth, aged 46, Richard Amphlett, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest surviving son of the late Rev. I. Amphlett, D.D. vicar of Dodderhill, Worc.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 23.* At Walsoken House, aged 58, Thomas Broughton, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for Lincolnshire.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov. 7.* At Northampton, aged 43, Mr. Thomas Cheslyn, solicitor.

Nov. 15. Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Eaton Eland, esq. of Stanwick.

Nov. 20. At Peterborough, aged 82, George Parsons, esq.

Nov. 23. Ann, wife of the Rev. Henry Barry, Rector of Brockley.

OXFORD.—*Lately.* At Trinity college, Oxford, John Courtenay, esq. Commoner, second son of the late Geo. Courtenay, esq. formerly of Swerford Park.

RUTLAND.—*Dec. 5.* At Uppingham, Caroline-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Ralph Hotchkiss, esq.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Ludlow, aged 45, William Lloyd, esq. solicitor.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 15.* At Staplegrave,

near Taunton, aged 69, Charles Fowler, esq.

Nov. 16. At Bath, at an advanced age, the Countess Nugent, relict of the Count Felix Nugent, Knight of St. Louis.

Nov. 18. At West Coker House, aged 67, William Rodbard, esq.

At Bath, aged 82, Thomas Best, esq. of Haselbury Plunknett, near Crewkerne, brother of Lord Wynford.

Nov. 23. Ann, wife of the Rev. Henry Barry, Rector of Brockley.

Nov. 26. At Brialington, near Bristol, aged 67, Sarah, widow of Philip J. Worsley, esq.

Nov. 27. At Bath, Miss Mary Coult-hard.

Nov. 29. At Marston, the Right Hon. Isabella Countess of Cork and Orrery. She was the third dau. of the late William Poynts, esq. of Midgham House, Berks, and was married in Oct. 1795, to the Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom she had a numerous family, only three of which survive.

Lately. At Bath, aged 71, Mrs. Sloper, relict of Jas. Sloper, esq. She has bequeathed the following sums:— To the Bath United Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Poor of Market Lavington, Wilts (the birth-place of her late husband), 100*l.*; Poor of Beaumaris, Anglesey, 50*l.*; House of Protection, Walcot Parade, 25*l.*; Lying-in Charity, 25*l.*; Blue Coat School, 35*l.*; Monmouth-st. Charity, 25*l.*; Poor of St. James's parish, 25*l.*; Weymouth House National School, 10*l.*; Octagon Chapel School, 10*l.*; to Miss Elwin's Deaf and Dumb and Blind Schools, 20*l.*; total, 425*l.* In addition to the above, she has, by deed of gift, left to the Bath United Hospital an annual sum amounting to about 25*l.*

At Clevedon, near Bristol, aged 75, Elizabeth-Ann, widow of Capt. James Gilbert, Royal Art. and eldest dau. of Gen. Sir A. Farrington, Bart. of Blackheath, Kent.

Dec. 2. At Cannon's Grove, near Taunton, aged 46, Vincent Stuckey Reynolds, esq. a magistrate for the co. Somerset.

Dec. 4. At Bath, Clara-Amelia, only dau. of the late Major Harriott, of West Hall, Surrey, and wife of Robert Parry Nisbet, esq. of Southbroom House, Wilts.

STAFFORD.—*Nov. 27.* At Ox Hill, Handsworth, Sarah-Helen, youngest dau. of Walter Williams, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 21.* At Challesworth, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. J. Gee Smyth, many years Rector of that parish.

Nov. 27. At Shadowbush, Poslingford, aged 81, Col. Weston.

Dec. 12. At Beccles, aged 84, Mary, widow of the Rev. Hervey Taylor.

SURREY.—*Nov.* 29. At Postford-hill, near Guildford, Lucy, relict of James Magnay, esq.

At Richmond, Lady Charlotte Walpole, sister to the Earl of Orford.

Dec. 1. At Farnham, aged 61, John Liddbetter, esq.

Dec. 5. At Putney, aged 18, Carteret-Priault, eldest son of S. Dopree, esq.

Dec. 6. At Netley, Shere, aged 85, the Baroness de Roll.

Dec. 11. Aged 57, Rebecca-Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Prior, esq. of Mortlake.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 17. Aged 83, Anne, relict of Walter Elphick, esq. of Pevensey.

Nov. 16. Aged 58, Thomas Breton, esq. surgeon, of Bexhill.

Nov. 19. At Berstead Lodge, Bognor, the seat of her sister Mrs. Smith, aged 75, the Right Hon. Arabella-Mackworth, Countess of Mayo. She was the 4th dau. of the late Wm. Mackworth Praed, esq. of Bitton, and sister of the late Mr. Serjeant Praed, and of Admiral Praed, and was married in 1792. On the accession of the late King, she was appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide, and continued in attendance on the Queen Dowager during the earlier part of the present year. Her Ladyship had no issue.

Nov. 21. At Hastings, aged 64, Ann, second dau. of the late Drake Hollingbery, D.D. 50 years Rector of Icklesham and Winchelsea, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chancellor of Chichester.

Nov. 24. At Brighton, aged 42, George Smith, esq. formerly Receiver-Gen. in Jamaica.

Nov. 30. At Brighton, aged 80, Diana, relict of John Smith, esq. late of Broxbourn, Herts.

Lately. At Worthing, Anne, relict of John Kemp, esq. late of Branches-park, Cowlings, Suffolk, and of Edgeworth-pl. Horley, Sussex.

Dec. 9. At Hastings, aged 89, Mary, widow of the Rev. H. J. Close, M.A. Rector of Bentworth, Hants, mother of the Rev. Francis Close, Rector of Cheltenham.

At Brighton, aged 55, Daniel Stoddart, esq. of Charles-st. St. James's-sq.

Dec. 10. At Hastings, Thomas Eaton, esq. of the Middle Temple, of Chancery-lane, and Upton, Essex, Barrister-at-Law.

Dec. 12. At Brighton, aged 13, Horatia-Mary-Maynard, dau. of the Rev. Robert Walpole, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone.

WARWICK.—*Nov.* 27. At Warwick, aged 68, Mrs. Smyth, widow of John Bohun Smyth, esq.

Nov. 28. At Rugby, aged 14, Alexan-

der-Knox, youngest son of the late Joseph Henry Butterworth, esq. of Clapham-com.

Dec. 1. At Rugby, aged 53, Caroline, wife of W. Terry, esq. M.D. and dau. of the late Rev. H. Eyre, Rector of Landford, Wilts, and of Buckworth and Mordbourne, both in Huntingdonshire.

WILTS.—*Nov.* 25. At Wilsford, aged 83, Philip Pinckney, esq.

Nov. 30. At Donhead, Sarah, widow of William Burlton, esq. of Wykin Hall, Leicestersh. and sister of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Worcester, aged 64, the Rev. Edw. Lake, for 36 years a minister in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion.

At Worcester, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. R. Gilchrist, late of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Pershore, in her 105th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, better known as "Old Betty Richards." She was a native of Redmarley, Worcestersh. of which parish church her father was clerk upwards of threescore years. She has often been heard to say she could remember going into mourning for George the Second. "Old Betty" had been three times a widow, and buried her last husband about twelve years ago.

YORK.—*Nov.* 25. At Hessle, aged 67, Francis Hall, esq. one of the aldermen of the late corporation of Hull.

Nov. 27. At Loftus, near Guisborough, aged 65, the Hon. Frances-Laura, widow of Robert Chaloner, esq. formerly M.P. for York, and aunt to the Earl of Zetland. She was a daughter of Thomas first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, second dau. of William third Earl Fitzwilliam; and was married in 1805.

Lately. At Stones, in Sowerby, aged 87, Susy Haigh. She lived to see the fifth generation of her family, which numbered, exclusive of herself, 170; she had 9 children, 48 grandchildren, 111 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Dec. 11. At Beverley, aged 36, Mrs. Cattle, sister of John Scholefield, esq. Faxeet, near Howden.

WALES.—*Nov.* 17. At Swansea, Frances, wife of N. W. Simons, esq. of the Library, British Museum; dau. of the late Rev. John Collins, M.A. Rector of Oxwich, &c. Glamorgansh.; and sister to the late Mrs. Thomas Prichard, of Bristol.

Lately. At Tonna, near Neath, aged 75, Mrs. Price, widow of the Rev. Watkin Price, of Pontardawe.

Dec. 1. At Pwlyerochon, Denbighsh. the residence of her dau. Lady Erskine, aged 83, Mary, relict of the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Plasisa, Conway.

Dec. 11. At Carmarthen, aged 77, Miss Dorothy Inman.

SCOTLAND.—Nov. 24. At Edinburgh, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Loraine, eldest dau. of the late William Ker, esq. formerly of Broadmeadows, Berwickshire.

Nov. 25. At Glasgow, Isabella Mitchel Hay, wife of Charles Campbell, esq. manager, at Glasgow, for the Bank of Scotland.

Nov. 26. At Dingwall, Alexander Mackenzie, esq. of Scotsburn.

Latelý. At Edinburgh, Mary-Macgregor, widow of Capt. Alexander Wishart, of the 78th reg.

IRELAND.—Nov. 21. At Fitzwilliam Lodge, near Dublin, aged 37, the Right Hon. Charlotte Countess of Roscommon, sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury. She was the second dau. of the late John Talbot, esq. was married in 1830, and has left no issue.

Nov. 22. At Charleville, co. Wicklow, aged 56, the Rt. Hon. Frances Countess of Rathdowne. She was the fifth dau. of William Power first Earl of Clancarty; was married in 1806; and has left a very numerous family.

At Tyrella, aged 82, the Hon. Emilia Montgomery, relict of the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, and dau. of Viscount Bangor.

Dec. 3. At Address, co. Armagh, aged 74, George Ensor, esq.

At Somerville, New Ross, aged 78, John Keily, esq.

EAST INDIES.—Sept. 5. At Calcutta, George-Smith, second son of George Smith Weaver, esq. of Maidstone, formerly of H. M. Dockyard, Sheerness.

Sept. 20. At Barrackpore, Matilda, wife of Lieut. Augustus Turner, 1st Bengal Nat. Inf. and dau. of the Rev. Rich. Pain, of Apsley, Beds.

Sept. 23. At Madras, aged 21, Susanna-Maria, wife of Major T. B. Chalon, Judge Adv. Gen. of the Army, and dau. of J. T. E. Flint, esq. of Powick, Worc.

Sept. 24. On his passage from Madras to the Straits of Malacca, for the recovery of his health, Sir John David Norton, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Madras. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 20 May, 1813, and was formerly Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sept. 27. At Rajghur, near Nusseerabad, of spasmodic cholera, seven days after his marriage, aged 25, Lieut. Matth. Ward, 4th Bengal Cav. (Lancers), third son of William Ward, esq. of Connaught-terrace, late M. P. for the city of London.

Sept. 29. At Cawnpore, aged 22, Lieut. Richard Charles Hatch, fourth son of the

Rev. Thos. Hatch, Vicar of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Oct. 2. In Camp, at Baizwarrah, Capt. John Jones, 30th Madras Nat. Infantry, second son of the late Col. Jones, 71st Light Inf.

At Mhow, Mrs. Kate Hughes; and on Oct. 4, Assistant-Surgeon Arnold Hughes, her husband, of jungle fever.

Oct. 17. At Chettoor, aged 32, Capt. John Stedman Cotton, 7th Madras Light Cavalry.

Latelý. At the residence of her father, Sir Robert Sale, Kowssolee, Julia, wife of Lieut. James G. Holmes, 3d Nat. Cav.

WEST INDIES.—Oct. 9. At Jamaica, aged 54, George Cunningham, esq. proprietor of Maxfield and Greenside Estates.

Oct. 20. At St. Domingo, aged 24, Thomas-John, eldest son of Samuel S. Beare, esq. of Norwich.

Nov. 2. At Jamaica, on his return to England from New Granada, Julius Hen. Plock, esq. merchant, London.

ABROAD.—Aug. 1. At Hong Kong, John Slade, esq.

Aug. 8. At Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 24, Thomas, eldest son of W. Elworthy, esq. of Westford, near Wellington, Somerset; and on Aug. 10, at Macao, aged 27, Samuel, fourth son of the late Rev. John Dyer. They left England in March 1843, to establish a mercantile connection in China. In less than one month after landing they were both cut off by the malignant fever.

Aug. 22. At Sea, on board the East India ship Southampton, aged 2, Charlotte Henrietta; and on the morning following, aged 7, Frederick-Eyre, children of Capt. Bowen, H.C.S.

Aug. 23. At Hong Kong, aged 43, John A. Mercer, esq.

Aug. 26. On the homeward passage from Madras, on board the ship Anna Robertson, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. Henry Smith, of the Madras Army.

Sept. 7. At Delhi, aged 22, Lieut. Thomas Charles Phillpotts, Bengal Eng. second son of Lieut.-Col. Phillpotts, Royal Eng.

Sept. 11. On board H. M. S. Harlequin, George-Samuel, youngest son of Joseph Berens, esq. of Kevington, Kent.

Latelý. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Francis John Weldale Knollys, esq. Lieut. 33d Regt. only son of John Weldale Knollys, esq.

At St. Petersburg, Sophia, wife of Thomas Atkinson, esq.

Nov. 1. At Amherst, Nova Scotia, at the house of her son, the Rev. George Townshend, Flora, widow of the Hon. William Townshend, of Prince Edward's Island.

Nov. 2. At the Benedictine Convent, near Nuremberg, aged 101, Count Théophile Josef de la Feld. He was of English extraction, and a descendant of the Grand Marechal Count de la Feld, in the time of Leopold the First. He had served during the earlier part of his life in the Imperial armies, but had passed nearly the last 30 years in the above-named retirement.

Nov. 7. At Rome, Alicia, relict of the Rev. Wm. Ireland, M.A. Vicar of Frome Selwood and the Woodlands.

Nov. 11. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Francis Cynric Sheridan, esq. Treasurer of the island, third son of the late Thomas

Sheridan, esq. and grandson of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

Nov. 14. At Boulogne, Thomas Wallis, esq. Deputy-Lieut. for Gloucestersh. and formerly of Tibberton Court, Gloucestersh. and of Oakford House, Devon.

Nov. 19. At Ostend, the wife of Commander C. FitzGerald, R.N.

Nov. 20. At Brussels, Edmund Henry Plunkett, esq. late of 6th Regt.

Nov. 28. At Naples, Patricia, wife of John Alexander Hunter, esq. of Lancaster.

Nov. 30. At Munich, Harry Charles Blackader Filder, youngest son of William Filder, esq. Commissary-Gen. of Her Majesty's Forces.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from Nov. 25 to Dec. 16 (4 weeks.)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------------------|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| Males | 2200 | } 4229 | | Under 15..... | 2217 | } 4229 |
| Females | 2029 | | | 15 to 60..... | 1171 | |
| | | 60 and upwards | 832 | | | |
| | | Age not specified | 9 | | | |

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Dec. 22.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| 51 1 | 31 3 | 18 2 | 29 9 | 31 4 | 33 3 |

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 2*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 14*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Dec. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------------------------------------|------|--------|-----|
| Beef..... | 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> | Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 22. | | | |
| Mutton..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> | Beasts..... | 652 | Calves | 100 |
| Veal..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> | Sheep and Lambs | 2310 | Pigs | 350 |
| Pork..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | | | | |

COAL MARKET, Dec. 22.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 171.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 148.—Kennet and Avon, 9½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 675.—Regent's, 22.—Rochdale, 60.—London Dock Stock, 100½.—St. Katharine's, 105½.—East and West India, 130.—London and Birmingham Railway, 241.—Great Western, 95½.—London and Southwestern, 72½.—Grand Junction Water Works, 81.—West Middlesex, 117½.—Globe Insurance, 134.—Guardian, 45.—Hope, 7.—Chartered Gas, 65½.—Imperial Gas, 86.—Phœnix Gas, 35½.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 105.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Nov. 26 to Dec. 25, 1843, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | Barom. | Weather. | Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | in. pts. | | | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | in. pts. |
| Nov. 26 | 52 | 55 | 53 | 29, 72 | | 11 | 43 | 48 | 38 | , 47 | | fair, cloudy |
| 27 | 52 | 57 | 49 | , 70 | | 12 | 36 | 36 | 34 | , 52 | | foggy |
| 28 | 50 | 53 | 49 | 30, 16 | | 13 | 38 | 44 | 46 | , 47 | | do. |
| 29 | 49 | 50 | 42 | , 30 | | 14 | 44 | 49 | 46 | , 52 | | fair, cloudy |
| 30 | 40 | 47 | 50 | , 29 | | 15 | 49 | 54 | 49 | , 38 | | cloudy foggy |
| D.1 | 45 | 47 | 42 | , 06 | | 16 | 47 | 54 | 50 | , 39 | | do. fair, slt. rn. |
| 2 | 39 | 40 | 42 | , 21 | | 17 | 47 | 52 | 44 | , 46 | | do. do. |
| 3 | 45 | 50 | 47 | , 39 | | 18 | 44 | 48 | 47 | , 49 | | do. foggy |
| 4 | 49 | 50 | 49 | , 40 | | 19 | 46 | 49 | 47 | , 49 | | do. |
| 5 | 49 | 54 | 50 | , 16 | | 20 | 43 | 43 | 45 | , 43 | | do. |
| 6 | 44 | 50 | 42 | , 36 | | 21 | 46 | 50 | 48 | , 42 | | do. |
| 7 | 47 | 53 | 53 | , 17 | | 22 | 43 | 46 | 49 | , 42 | | do. |
| 8 | 52 | 55 | 46 | , 23 | | 23 | 50 | 56 | 52 | , 42 | | do. fair |
| 9 | 36 | 44 | 44 | , 33 | | 24 | 50 | 55 | 52 | , 49 | | do. do. |
| 10 | 45 | 45 | 45 | , 45 | | 25 | 52 | 55 | 46 | , 46 | | do. |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Nov. 27, to Dec. 28, 1843, 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 | 181 | 95 | 96½ | | 102½ | 103 | | | | 271½ | | 55 51 pm. |
| 28 | 182 | 95 | 96 | | 102 | 103 | | | | 272 | 6971 pm. | 53 51 pm. |
| 29 | 181 | 95 | 96 | | 102½ | 103½ | | | | 272 | 70 72 pm. | 54 52 pm. |
| 30 | 181½ | 95 | 96 | | 102½ | 103 | | 93½ | | | 72 70 pm. | 54 52 pm. |
| 1 | 181 | 95½ | 96 | 102½ | 102½ | 103½ | | | 108½ | | 70 pm. | 52 55 pm. |
| 2 | | 95 | | | 102½ | | | | | | 74 pm. | 56 57 pm. |
| 4 | | 96 | | 102½ | | | | | 108½ | 271½ | 72 75 pm. | 58 56 pm. |
| 5 | 181 | 96 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | 272½ | 73 75 pm. | 56 59 pm. |
| 6 | 181 | 96 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | 73 pm. | 57 59 pm. |
| 7 | 182 | 95 | | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 57 59 pm. |
| 8 | 182 | 95 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | 75 pm. | 60 58 pm. |
| 9 | 182 | 96 | | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 57 59 pm. |
| 11 | 182½ | 96 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | | 59 pm. |
| 12 | 181½ | 95 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | | 57 59 pm. |
| 13 | 182 | 95 | | 102 | 102 | | | | | | | 57 59 pm. |
| 14 | 183 | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | 75 73 pm. | | 59 pm. |
| 15 | 183 | 96½ | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | 74 75 pm. | | 57 59 pm. |
| 16 | | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | 75 73 pm. | | 57 59 pm. |
| 18 | 183 | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | | 94½ | | | | 57 59 pm. |
| 19 | 183 | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | | 74 pm. | 57 59 pm. |
| 20 | 183 | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | | | 58 60 pm. |
| 21 | 183 | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | 75 pm. | | 58 60 pm. |
| 22 | | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | 95½ | | | | 58 60 pm. |
| 23 | 183½ | 96½ | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | 76 76 pm. | | 60 58 pm. |
| 26 | 183 | 96 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | 76 78 pm. | | 58 61 pm. |
| 27 | 183½ | 97 | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | | | 78 77 pm. | | 59 61 pm. |
| 28 | 184 | 97½ | | 102 | 102 | | 12½ | 95½ | | | | 60 62 pm. |

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CYDWELL says, As the origin of the Pilgrim's Progress is now under discussion, Dr. Johnson's opinion, in Boswell's Life, is entitled to be mentioned. "His (Bunyan's) Pilgrim's Progress has great merit both for invention, imagination, and the conduct of the story, and it has had the best evidence of its merit, the general and continued approbation of mankind; few books, I believe, have had a more extensive sale. It is remarkable that it begins very much like the poem of Dante, yet there was no translation of Dante when Bunyan wrote. There is reason to think that he had read Spenser." Bunyan's own autobiographical sketch, "Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners," throws no light on the subject; but it may be assumed that the works which he was most likely to have read were homely ones, though they might themselves have been founded on allegories of a higher style.

Can any of the readers of the Gent. Mag. inform F. G. if an impression of the Episcopal Seal of Bishop Ridley, either as Bishop of Rochester or London, is known to be in a perfect state, or if a fac-simile of the same has ever been engraved. Bishop Bilson's, a very curious one, he recollects seeing in the Gent. Mag. for 1797.

E. I. C. remarks, "In Mr. Wright's collection of letters lately published by the Camden Society, p. 48, is a letter from Bedyll to Cromwell, containing the following passage, 'We think it best that the place wher thes freres have been wont to here outward confession of al commers at certen tymes of the yere be walled up, and that use to be fordoen for ever.' Can any of your correspondents inform me what is meant by outward confession? I am also desirous of learning from any one conversant with monastic stuctures, either here or abroad, where the places in which such confession were heard, and which Bedyll by virtue of his visitatorial office directed to be walled up, were situated.

W. D. B. wishes to correct a typographical error or two which appeared in his account of the Barwick family in the last number of this Magazine, viz. for "the Hon. T. O. Bruce," read "the Hon. J. O. Bruce;" for 1773 read 1733. A short account of the late Barwick Bruce, M.D. of Barbadoes, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1842, p. 331.

MR. URBAN,—Considerable variety of opinion having been expressed about the derivation of Meols or Meals (a name which occurs in the coast line of both the east and west of England,) I beg to hand you some of them, and, with great deference, another which has occurred to myself lately. Mr. Baines, in his History of Lancashire, parish of North Meols, traces the etymology of the word to the Saxon dialect of the Teutonic *meola*, a grain of any kind, *qu.* "sand," in allusion to the numerous sand-dunes, which have accumulated hereabouts and, form the sea-barrier to this part of the county. Another etymology of "meals" is from the *marum* or *marram*, the sand-reed or star which grows upon the hills, and serves to bind them together. I once heard of a Greek derivation being attempted to be placed upon this word, and the attempt was certainly an ingenious one, however improbable. Thus meals from *μη νον*, and *αλς νον*, "no longer sea," because tradition asserts that the country was formerly inundated by the tides where the feeble break-water of sands now exists. Different from all these may I venture to offer another derivation which I do not remember ever to have seen. Instead of a Saxon might the term *meol* have a Celtic origin, and be a mere permutation of *moel*, a word still used in Welsh to express mountain or hill? I shall only observe further that in ancient MSS. the word is spelled *meales*, *moles*, and *moels* indifferently. Yours, &c. AN INHABITANT OF NORTH MEOLS, LANCAHIRE.

E. M. states that our correspondent who is troubled with bookworms will be able to destroy them if he shut his book up in a box along with some camphor or hartshorn. The leaves should be spread, to allow the vapour to penetrate; two or three hours would probably be long enough, but it would be well to try on a book known to contain them. Neither the camphor nor the hartshorn will injure the work in the least.

ERRATA.—December, p. 583, col. 1, note, *before omni insert ab.* Ibid. col. 1, l. 40, *before geris insert bellum.* Ibid. col. 2, l. 50, for *Labbe* read *Labbe*. P. 584, col. 2, l. 48, for *εξουθενω* read *εξουθενω*.

January, p. 2, l. 2, for *Olipphant* read *Olivant*; l. 36, Mr. Heberden was not a Senior Optime, but 9th Wrangler in 1775. P. 62, col. 1, l. 45, for *Lateruense* read *Lateranense*. Ibid. l. ult. for *heresim* read *heresim*. P. 78, col. 1, l. 44, for *in read into.* Col. 2, line 24, for *universal* read *unusual*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Ceylon and its Capabilities, &c. By J. W. Bennett, Esq. F.L.S. 4to.

OUR attention has been drawn to this work, not only from the great importance of the subject, but for the very complete and masterly manner in which it is treated. There does not exist a colony of greater importance to the mother country than the one described in this book. It is pre-eminent in its natural resources, whether we consider the fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, the great extent of its uncultivated lands, the character and number of its inhabitants, or the increasing richness of its exports. It is for the purpose of directing the attention of Government to a possession at once so valuable and so neglected, that Mr. Bennett has collected all the information that a long residence in the island, and an intimate acquaintance with it, has given him; and has at once shown what the capabilities of the country are, and what are the proper means of their further development. The work is dedicated to the Earl of Ripon, under whose administration it appears that the colony has received the greatest benefits, by the abolition of monopolies, relief from feudal service, reductions in the expenditure,* introduction of the trial by jury, extension of agriculture, and protection of commerce. The plan of the work is extensive, yet every part of its outline is filled with the requisite information, and he who is yet undecided as to what distant part of the globe he may waft himself and his household gods, who is uncertain in what direction his fortune is most likely to fill his favoured sails, and where he may risk his little fortune with best hopes of remuneration, certainly in this volume will find every source of necessary information open to him respecting what the author calls "the most important and valuable of all the insular possessions of the imperial crown." A long residence in the island, in an official capacity, and a naturally active and inquiring mind, enabled the author to collect more information on the subject than any person had previously acquired; he associated with all classes, and obtained his knowledge at the fountain-head; the priest and the chief, the merchant and the agriculturist, the astrologer and the culler of simples, the native doctor, the mechanic, the husbandman, the sea fisherman and the humbler angler for the finny tribes of the fresh-water streams, all opened to him their various cabinets of knowledge; to which he added whatever could be derived from works subsequently published, or from oral communication.

His description extends through the five provinces into which the island is divided, and includes everything worthy of notice either as regards the civil and social state of the settlements, or the geography and natural history of the country. But the leading object of Mr. Bennett's work is to show the necessity of great and immediate improvement in the management of this colony, and a much wider development of its almost inex-

* The salary of the chief judge in Ceylon is now only 2,500*l.* a-year, and of the puisne judge 1,500*l.*; instead of 7,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* enjoyed by their predecessors.

haustible resources. From this island alone we might procure all our teak timber for the navy; in this island we might grow sugar, tea, and spices of every description; we might to any extent cultivate cotton and indigo, silk, and coffee, and tobacco, and yet so little has the attention of Government or its functionaries been drawn to the subject of the resources of the island, that, though there is every reason to believe that *coal* has been discovered, the inquiry has never been prosecuted; and, as Mr. Bennett justly says, "that mineral is now become an object of such great and general importance as to be worthy of the most particular research, for the purpose of supplying fuel to steam-vessels touching at Ceylon, on their voyage to and from Madras, Bengal, and the Red Sea, and would be one of the greatest acquisitions to the colony that discovery has ever produced."*—We shall now give a few specimens of the acquaintance of the author with his subject, though we are obliged somewhat to abridge and thereby disfigure them; and our best wish for him, as well as for the public interest, is, that those in whose gift the appointments of the colony rest, may avail themselves of Mr. Bennett's experience and activity, and place him in such a situation as may enable him at once to secure his own independence, and to promote the welfare and increase the resources of the country committed to his charge.

Ceylon presents a variety of climate, which may be classed as hot, intermediate, and temperate; the first, that of the maritime provinces; the second, that of the country lying between them and the mountainous region; and the third, adjoining the highest land, which is 8280 feet above the level of the sea, and 800 feet higher than *Adam's Peak*, which is generally considered to be the highest land. Here the annual range of the thermometer is from 36° to 81°, an approach to an European climate, while the mean annual temperature of the *coast* is between 79° and 81°, the extreme range of the thermometer between 68° and 90°, and the medium range between 75° and 86°. The appearance of the island on the first approach of the voyager is delightful; it presents a line of verdure, the northern coast being belted with intermingled palmyra and coco-palm, and its southern shores covered with myriads of the latter to the very verge of the sea.† The island generally is visited with continual sea-

* Mr. Bennett justly hopes that mineralogists may be inclined to turn their attention to the geology of this magnificent country; for there can be but little doubt that it will increase the present number of its known mineral productions, *if it do not include both gold and silver.*

† The coco-palm delights in proximity to the sea; its shells, in numbers like little vegetable fleets, may be seen performing their voyage in the tropic seas, as the current of the ocean may drift them, perhaps to shade and fertilize some distant shores. Mr. Bennett says he never saw, in any country, the coco-palm attain the height it does in Ceylon; he also mentions that he never heard of but one fatal accident from the falling of a coco-nut from the tree. Has Mr. Bennett ever made note of the *comparative* rate at which the different *species* of palms grow? for he observes generally, that they are *all* of rapid growth, (p. 95.) Now, in Italy, the reason why the date-palm (*dactylifera*) is not more grown, though so much admired, is from the *extreme slowness of its growth.* This we were informed by gardeners at Naples and Rome. As regards the number of species of palms, botanists seem to us to differ very widely. If, as is conjectured, they approach to somewhere about 200, it is a noble achievement surely in those distinguished gardeners, Messrs. Loddiges of Hackney, to have brought together above *half* of that number, where, in our northern climate, they may be seen towering in their natural size and beauty. It is our opinion that the wax-palm of South America would grow in the warmer parts of our island; but what was our surprise in seeing a specimen of the *chamerope humilis* in the plantations of Kensington gardens last summer!!

breezes, which render its hottest parts much more temperate than the climate of Hindostan. The seasons accompany the monsoons, and the climate is found to improve as agriculture increases, and the almost impervious forests—the nurse of disease in its worst form—yield to cultivation.

We shall now mention a few of the vegetable productions of the island; and the first place is assuredly due to the palms. Of this noble tree there are several species, and five varieties of the coco-palm. This tree blossoms in about six or seven years, and from that time to sixty continues to produce its fruit in abundance. The fruit is gathered four or five times a-year, but there is scarcely any part of this valuable tree that is not turned to some important use. The areka palm is next in value. It much resembles the cabbage palm of the West Indies; the nut forms the principal ingredient in the *betel* masticatory; its properties as a dye are well known in Scotland. The third palm in value is the palmyra or fan palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*). Its leaves, cut in strips, are used for native books and letters; they are written on with an iron style, and lamp-black is then rubbed over them. Palm oil is made of the pulp; the spring-leaf is an excellent vegetable, and palmyra flour has been so esteemed as to be exported to the Cape. The next in point of utility is the *Caryota urens*, or sugar palm. The toddy drawn from it is so luscious that it is only used when that of the coco palm cannot be procured.

Then follows the talipat, or umbrella-bearing palm; the leaf of this tree is the largest known in the world. Its circumference is from thirty to forty feet,* and it is so thoroughly impervious to the sun and impenetrable by the heaviest rains, that its value to the native traveller might be easily imagined. Tents of all kinds are made of it. The Buddhist priests had the same privilege as royalty as to the talipat fan being borne over them with the broad end foremost. Be the quantity of rain what it may, not a particle of moisture is imbibed by this leaf. Ceylon does not produce the date-palm, though two wild varieties of it are found there. Mr. Bennett, whose activity and vigilance seem never suspended, brought a specimen of the *cycas circinalis* from the mountains, which he planted in Ceylon, and when he left the island he says it was a very fine tree, and flourished as well as in its native soil. There is, besides the above, a specimen of dwarf palm, or palmetto, of the leaf of which small baskets are made. The next plant of importance is the cinnamon. This plant first attracted the attention of the Portuguese discoverer of the island in 1506, and he commenced a treaty with the rajah of Ceylon for 2,500 quintals of it. It was then only known in its wild state, and was never cultivated till about 1770, when the Dutch governor, J. W. Falck, determined to try the effect of culture upon it.

“ We readily accuse (says the author) staples of colonial commerce, and we call the Dutch of monopolising the principal that policy illiberal which restricted the

* A specimen of one of its leaves, thirty-six feet in circumference, may be seen in King's College. It belonged to Mr. Bennett.

† Mr. Bennett says, in 1822 and 1825 he sent several *talipat* trees to the late Earl of Tankerville, Lord Bagot, and the Hort. Society from Ceylon; and, in 1839, he presented the only perfect talipat seed that he had left to Mr. Carter, the seedsman of Holborn. It is curious that the Venetian traveller, Nicolo di Conti, in the fifteenth century, after noticing the cinnamon of Ceylon, should describe the durian (*Drurio zibethinus*) as an indigenous fruit, but which is not known at this day in Ceylon. See p. 11.

culture of cinnamon to Ceylon, of the clove to the Moluccas, and of the nutmeg to the Banda islands; but what did not the British Government in Ceylon monopolize, over which it had power? and even during the continuance of its own monopolies of cinnamon and salt, *cum multis aliis*, which had obtained from the cession of the island by the Dutch in 1796, the Kandyan kingdom had been scarcely

eighteen months in our possession, when the Government declared the late king of Kandy's 'monopoly in areka nuts, cardamoms, bees' wax, coffee, and pepper, to be highly prejudicial to the growth of those valuable articles of inland produce, and injurious to the commercial interests of the colony,' and it was thereupon abandoned by proclamation in the Kandyan territories."

For nearly three centuries before Lord Goderich's fiat went forth, every regulation of the Portuguese, Dutch, and British Governments in regard to cinnamon teemed with tyranny and oppression. "The proprietor of the soil, whether European or native, did not dare to destroy a plant, which a passing jackdaw or pompadour pigeon, by dropping its ordure, containing the indigested seed, might have been the vehicle of generating in his grounds; and a penalty was attached to the party omitting to report to the superintendent of cinnamon plantations the presence of such an unwelcome intruder on his property. But this was not all. The proprietor dared neither to cut a stick of cinnamon for his own use, nor a particle of the bark for his domestic purposes, nor to distil camphor from its roots, or clove oil from its foliage; because *all cinnamon plants and bushes were public property*; and, whenever the superintendent chose, he sent persons to decorticate the trees and carry the bark to the Government stores, without the slightest remuneration to the landlord."

The best cinnamon is obtained from the shoots which spring almost perpendicularly from the roots after the tree has been cut down. The two regular seasons for *barking* are from April to August, and from November to January. The Government tasters have so delicate a sense that they can distinguish either of the four best sorts of cinnamon in the dark.

The Ceylon Government derives an average revenue of 120,000*l.* a-year from cinnamon, cinnamon oil, and clove oil. The genuine cinnamon is not thicker than stout writing paper, of a light yellowish red, and of a sweetly fragrant taste. Many impositions are practised in this country by selling the bark as genuine cinnamon after its essential oil has been distilled from it. When cinnamon is shipped for England, black pepper is used to fill the interstices between the bales, for without this the cinnamon would lose half its value; but, by being stowed together, each spice is preserved in the utmost perfection during the homeward voyage. It was the late Mr. Vanderstraaten who obtained a grant from the Government, and formed gardens of the pepper vine, in the hope of rendering the island independent of the Malabar coast for that important spice, without which the cinnamon would lose its aromatic properties, and consequently its value during its homeward voyage.*

* Mr. Bennett says, that the "cinnamon breezes wafted from Ceylon" to the senses of voyagers is all a delusion. If any fragrance accompanies them it must be from the orange and lime and jasmine blossoms, or from the *Pandanus odoratissimus*. "If proof (he says) were wanting of the effect of imagination in regard to cinnamon breezes, I might quote an incident which occurred on board an East India-man while standing along the island, but not in sight of it, with the *wind dead on the land*. The surgeon having rubbed a little *oil of cinnamon* on the weather hammock nettings, the passengers who assembled on the poop just before dinner were so completely convinced of the reality of the cinnamon breezes, that one of them actually published an account of it, *from his own experience of its fragrance many leagues at sea*."

The local agriculture of Ceylon does not yet include that of indigo, which is still imported from the Indian continent, and yet the climate offers none of those injurious vicissitudes which in the course of a night have devastated the extensive plantations in Bengal, that in the preceding day had appeared in all their luxuriance of approaching maturity. It is certainly a most singular fact, that, though both the varieties, *sativa* and *agresis*, grow in prolific abundance, the last export of that dye took place under the Dutch government of the island in 1794, and some experiments subsequently to raise it have failed, from the absence or death of the projectors; and Mr. Bennett considers that the culture of this valuable plant must not be left to the private energy of individuals, but must be taken up by the Government; as the cultivation of *coffee*, and perhaps *sugar*, will absorb all the capital which the European colonists can command.* Opinion was at one time pretty general that *sugar* could not be grown in the island, so as to ensure a sufficient return for the capital laid out. This is believed to have originated in the failure of experiments at Kaltura upon the estates of Messrs. Layard and Moognart, who were alike indefatigable in every undertaking of public or private utility. These gentlemen introduced the culture of the sugar cane, but upon too extensive a scale for a first experiment, and, owing to the quantity of iron with which the soil there is almost everywhere impregnated, were unsuccessful. That sugar is now grown, equal to any produced in Siam or China, recent extensive experiments at Koondelasè in the central province, have fully established. In a few years the island will become independent of other countries for this article of domestic consumption, whilst its greater cheapness, by rendering it accessible to the lower classes, will increase the demand for it, to an extent that must ensure its general cultivation wherever the soil may be found adapted to it; and it is therefore to be anticipated, that, long before the island produces a surplus for exportation, the import duties upon East and West India sugars will have been equalised in the home-tariff. From samples brought to this country by individuals, the quality of the Kandyan sugar is not surpassed by that of the Mauritius or Bengal, either in the quality of its saccharine matter or in crystallisation. *Coffee* was first introduced into Ceylon from Java, where it was originally planted by the governor of Batavia, who procured the seeds from Mocha in 1723. He also sent some plants to Amsterdam; one of these plants the French consul obtained for Louis XIV. This plant, placed in a hot-house, thrived admirably, and the French Government sent its produce to the island of Martinique. Only one plant however survived the voyage; and *this one plant* (for the history is curious) was the original parent of all the present coffee plantations in the British, French, and Spanish West Indies. In 1841, the value of coffee exported from Colombo to Great Britain amounted to 197,387*l.* but at the same time not a single bale of cotton, or silk, or a pound of cocoa, indigo, gum, opium, or cochineal, the *native* produce of the island, was exported; and not even pepper enough of Ceylon growth to pack the cinnamon. Till the cinnamon grower is placed on a more equal footing with the cultivator of coffee, the cultivation of the latter plant will continue to increase at the expense of the former.†

* See Mr. Bennett's account of particulars, p. 75—77.

† It appears that much injury to the cinnamon grower at Ceylon is produced

Mr. Bennett introduced in 1821 that valuable plant the cassada or manioc from the Mauritius. Little attention, however, he says, has been paid to its culture, though there is no root which is so well adapted from its nature to become a substitute for rice, and one or two failures in the rice crop would evince its value. Being safe from the vicissitudes of weather, it is rendered a certain succedaneum for rice. It is easily propagated, grows rapidly, and ensures a regular succession of crops, week after week, and month after month, throughout the year. It will grow any where in a tropical climate, and thrives in a sandy soil: indeed the author thinks so highly of it, as to say that, *next to vaccination*, it would be one of the chief blessings ever conferred on the colony by the hand of man. It was in 1826 that the Assistant-Staff-Surgeon Crawford sent to Mr. Bennett, among other plants, a fine specimen of what he considered the real *tea*, in flower. It fully answered the generic description in Linnæus, and Mr. Bennett has given a coloured sketch of it, (p. 277,) which certainly appears to accord with the character of the real plant. He adds that Mr. Crawford did not assume any merit to himself for the discovery, *it being clear that the Dutch were well aware of the tea plant being indigenous* in the eastern province; but it is somewhat surprising that the attention of Government has never been directed to the subject, for, if it is worth while to cultivate *tea* in the distant province of Assam with all its inconveniences and dangers, it would be a much more lucrative speculation nearer home. But Mr. Bennett observes, "This, like the *bread-fruit tree*, is another *chance* discovery; and a better acquaintance with Ceylon in 1787—1789, would have rendered the two expensive trips to Otaheite, for supplying the West Indies with bread-fruit plants, inexpedient; for they could have been obtained in any quantity from this island, and have obviated all the disastrous consequences of the mutiny on board his Majesty's ship *Bounty*."† Captain Percival in his account of Ceylon, in 1805, informs us that "the *tea* plant has been discovered native in the forests of the island; it grows spontaneously in the neighbourhood of Trincomalé, and other northern parts of Ceylon. An officer of the 80th regiment informed the author of this work that he had found the real plant in the woods of Ceylon, of a *quality equal to any that ever grew in China*, and that it was in his power to point out to Government the means of cultivating it in a proper manner." Mr. Bennett's attention, which seemed always awake, was directed to the culture of the mulberry plant as an indispensable preliminary to his projected introduction of the several varieties of the *silkworm*, from Malta, Bengal, China, St. Helena, and the south of France. Had this plan been carried into effect, it would soon have determined which species of silkworm would best agree with the humid atmosphere of Ceylon; and, as both species of the mulberry tree succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes, the speculation might have been proceeded with, safely and successfully, and silk have become long ere this one of the most valuable exports of the island. The growth of the

by the importation of the same spice, the produce of Java, under the name of "*Cassia lignea*," or base cinnamon, probably the produce of Malabar or China. The external appearance of these *two* varieties of the aromatic laurel, (*Laurus Cinnamomum* and *Laurus Cassia*.) cannot be distinguished when growing, except by the leaf, and that only by those accustomed to both the trees.

* It is also to be observed that this expedition was as useless as unfortunate, for the bread-fruit has never been cultivated, while the plaintain, and yam, and cassava, are the staple food of the negroes.

mulberry is so extremely rapid that in six months the plantations would be in full bearing. The following is a very curious account of the Chinese cultivation of this insect, and its tree.

“The Chinese, who are the greatest silk growers in the world, consider the mulberry tree that bears the least fruit, the best; and adopt a curious method to increase the quantity of foliage, and decrease that of the fruit; namely, by feeding hens upon the ripe fruit of the mulberry tree, after it had been partly dried in the sun; the ordure of the fowls is subsequently collected and steeped in water, and the undigested seeds, having been again soaked in water, are sown, and produce trees of the desired preponderance of foliage. These ingenious people select rising grounds, near rivulets, for the habitations of their silk worms; for the eggs require frequent washings, and the purest running water is considered the best. The place must be kept free from fetid or bad smells, and noise; for, when the silkworms are fully hatched, even the barking of a dog, or the crowing of a cock, throws them into confusion.”

As regards the fruits of Ceylon, every thing has been left to nature, except where Europeans have introduced the arts of horticulture. The best edible fruits are from naturalised exotics, originally introduced by the Dutch, from Guiana, Java, and Amboyna. They have the mangosteen (*Garcinia Mangostana*,) which is considered the *ne plus ultra* of tropical fruits; the rose apple (*Eugenia fragrans*;) the sour sop (*Annona muricata*,) but this is scarce; the grape, introduced from Goa; the lo-quat (*Eriobotrya Japonica*;) the lemon, the fig, the pine-apple, introduced by Mr. Bennett from the Mauritius in 1821; the Mandarin orange, the pomegranate, the orange, shaddock, guava, papaw, the mango, the best Persian melons, the strawberry, the plantain and banana, cachew apple, and others which we have not room to mention. Of *European* fruits, grapes and strawberries thrive best; and vegetables, including the potato, onion, cabbage, cauliflower, turuip, carrot, pulse, asparagus, radish, celery, endive, cucumber, and indeed every species cultivated at home, rapidly attain perfection, when compared with their growth in this country. There can be little doubt but the Portuguese hop would thrive in Ceylon, if the British species should not. Persons who have resided in Portugal may recollect the great horror with which the *hop-bine* is regarded and spoken of by the Portuguese, (who consider it a deadly poison,) notwithstanding their partiality for British malt liquors. Where *wheat* will attain the perfection it does, in the interior of Ceylon, there can be no doubt that barley and oats could be easily naturalised. The northern part of the province of Ouva, Mr. Bennet says, presents such a diversity of hill and dale, forest and plain, and consequently of climate, which in the upper parts may be styled temperate, the thermometer in the morning being as low as fifty degrees, that it is more surprising than otherwise that the tide of immigration of moderate capitalists has not yet set towards Ouva. The *potato* flourishes there in its utmost perfection and abundance, and is now largely cultivated by the natives, and the gentle acclivities of the country are favourable to the growth of the vine. The first attempt to grow wheat in Kandy was in 1815, and, though it completely succeeded, yet, owing to the partiality of the natives for rice, it will scarcely be an object of *extensive* cultivation, until a more general influx of European settlers might make it otherwise. To a naval power like England, all that is connected with the supply of her shipping must be considered as of the first consequence; accordingly Mr. Bennett draws the attention of her Majesty's Government to the culture of the indige-

nous hemp, and the formation of *teak* woods upon the crown lands of the maritime provinces. That the Ceylon teak is not inferior to any that India produces is undeniable; and, though the present supply of that valuable timber (the oak of the East) from the Malabar and Burmese coasts* is abundant, yet a time may come when Great Britain may have to depend on its own resources for ship-building materials. The teak-tree flourishes best upon the sea coast, and the neighbourhood of Galle, Colombo, Negembo, and Trincomalé, offer every facility for planting this valuable tree. Besides teak, the woods of Ceylon abound with satin-wood, ebony, red-wood, and innumerable other trees for which there are none but native names.† There is abundance of zebra-wood, though neither rose-wood or mahogany; but some specimens of jack and bread-fruit-tree wood, when old, equal the finest mahogany. The silk-cotton tree, (*Bombyx pentrandum*) is very common, and of large size. The cachew is valuable for its gum and its bark which equals that of oak. Indeed such is the variety of the vegetable produce of this island, that, as a native botanist told Mr. Bennett, "If a botanist were to devote a long life to their investigation, he would leave an ample field to his successors;" not only are there abundance of trees that produce medicinal, elastic, and other gums, which might have been made for the last forty-six years available to British commerce, but that many a valuable production by which the trade of the country may hereafter be extended, and the revenue increased, now lies hidden in the heart of the jungle, for want of energetic examination and developement. It cannot be denied, however discreditable it be to the nation, that hitherto "most of our varieties have been found out by casual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy."‡

Of the wild animals native to the island the elephant is the first in rank, and, perhaps, also the most numerous. That most ferocious of quadrupeds, the tiger of Hindoostan, is unknown; but the chetah, or hunting leopard, is common, as well as the bear, to which may be added the baboon and sloth. In the woods are also to be found the deer, buffalo, wild hog, jackall, monkey, and smaller animals. In its wild state the elephant is a very vicious and dangerous animal. It is by no means an uncommon thing for herds of them to enter villages at night, remove the thatch from the houses, and walk off leisurely at daybreak. Its apparently unwieldy bulk is no impediment to its activity, for its common walk will keep a man upon the run, and when put to its mettle few horses will beat it in swiftness. In 1826 several native labourers were killed by elephants whilst harmlessly going to their daily work. This generally happened on suddenly turning the corner of a jungle; and two Singhalese were killed the same morning just after having left their cottages. Gangs of elephant catchers from Bengal, under the command of a captain of the army, are occasionally employed to procure elephants for the East India Company's service. The Ceylon "elephant establishment" is attached to the civil engineer and surveyor general's department. This island has always been famous for its elephants. Pliny says that they are superior to those of India. "*Multo majores erant quam quos fert India;*" and Cuvier has shewn such a

* Dr. Wallich, in a letter to a friend of ours, says that in the Burmese forests he saw the oak and teak-tree shake hands.

† Mr. Bennett has given a list of no less than ninety forest trees with native names, (v. p. 122-3,) and he says, scarcely one of these has ever been seen in the London market.

‡ Glanville.

difference existing between the elephant of India and Africa, as to establish the fact of a different species; yet, powerful in every way from its individual strength and size, and from its collective numbers assembled in large herds, as this animal is, it falls an easy prey to the most inartificial methods of destroying it. The late William Gisborne, Esq. of the civil service, would approach an elephant to leeward so close as to touch it, he would then clap his hands and shout, and upon the animal looking round plant a two-ounce ball in the centre of the *os frontis*, where the bone plates are exceedingly thin, or immediately behind the ear, when, in the twinkling of an eye, the stately animal would lick the dust. It is surprising, when the great risk is considered, and the quantum of nerve required to face an elephant within a few yards, that so few accidents occur to English sportsmen. Major Haddock, of the 97th regiment, was the only one killed during Mr. Bennett's residence in the island, but several others had narrow escapes. Yet the inhabitants of the Veddah country use a still ruder and more extraordinary method of destruction, and which is entirely new to us. They lie on their backs, holding their bow between their toes, (which they use with the same facility as we do our fingers,) and drawing the arrow to the head, with all the force of both hands, let fly; and so near do they contrive to place themselves to the elephant * *unseen*, that they seldom fail to hit the animal in its most vulnerable part, behind the ear. They wing these fatal arrows with the deep red feathers of the peacock.*

The ornithology of this island is very rich, and Mr. Bennett has given a list of the indigenous birds (p. 262), with the native names; but he says that the jungles contain many a novel and undescribed species, a small proportion of which only is known to Europeans. The snipe is found among them, and he had heard of the woodcock having been killed in the interior, but he never met with it. The migratory birds also that periodically visit the island are very numerous. Of the fish of the adjoining coasts and seas in another publication he has given a description, accompanied with plates as beautiful as they appear to be correct. Of snakes there are no less than thirty different species in the island, of which half at least appear to be venomous. In purchasing cobras di capello from the itinerant snake charmers, Mr. Bennett says Europeans cannot be too cautious, and nothing but the fullest proof upon inspection ought to satisfy them that the *poisonous fangs* have been extracted. He himself bought one under that conviction, and consequently permitted it all the familiarity which supposed freedom from danger authorised, when some months after "he discovered to his horror the *fangs perfect*, and the animal in full possession of its deadly power." Eau de luce has been so successfully employed in the cure of the bite as to place its efficacy beyond all doubt. The ichneumon or mongoose, is the deadly foe of all the venomous snakes. Mr. Bennett was witness to an exhibition where the two animals were opposed to each other, and it is curious that, though the mongoose killed its enemy, it would not enter the field of combat till it had gone to a *hedge covered with wild plants*, and after the battle it again repaired to the hedge, whither it was followed; but the parties who followed it found it difficult to name or distinguish the plant that it resorted to.

* Mr. Bennett proposes to introduce the camel of Arabia into the island for the use of the Government, so as to leave the draught bullock to be employed for agricultural purposes.

We now pass on to the important subject of the pearl fishery, the banks on which the oyster is found, lying, as may be seen in the map, off the northern province of the island.

The author remarks, speaking of the pearl fishery, that since the time of the elder Pliny there has not appeared a work professing to treat of Ceylon in which the pearl fishery has not been noticed, and yet, as connected with the capabilities of the island, no novel method has been suggested for increasing the revenue derived from this source. The present system is as follows:—In the November preceding, the Government institutes an official inspection of the pearl banks, and on its report the banks selected for the purpose, which will depend on the maturity of the oysters, and the value of the pearls obtained from the samples, are advertised to be fished. The Government seldom fishes on its own account, if an average price be obtained by individual speculators, who can give the requisite security, or make an adequate deposit. In 1814 the boats employed in the Aumanie fishery, (after the rented fishery had ceased) landed 76,000,000 of oysters during the first twenty days' fishing. About the middle of January the boats begin to assemble, between which period and the commencement the adventurers construct their various dwellings with areka or bamboo poles, and the fronds of the talipat, palmyra, and coco-nut palms, paddee straw, and coloured cotton cloths in endless variety, upon the arid sands of Arippe. All persons frequenting the fishery are privileged from arrest upon any *civil* process; but the power of the supreme court in criminal matters is not affected, and justice is summarily administered in disputes connected with the fishery. Arippe is situate at the mouth of the Aweria-Aar, which takes its rise beyond the ancient capital of Anarajahpoora, in the central province, and about two leagues off the land a rocky bank or reef lies to the west and south-west. The island of Cardiva, which is very low, narrow, and crooked, covered with patches of sand or jungle, affords ample protection to the pearl banks from any injurious effects of the south-west monsoon, and they are protected from the north-east by the main land of Ceylon. Prior to commencing operations the shark-charmers or *kadel-kutties* are in requisition to give confidence to the divers, who, on the assurance "that the mouths of the sharks have been closed at their command," divest themselves of all fear. The shark-charming trade is very lucrative, because, besides the Government stipend, they insist on the additional *daily* tithe of a dozen oysters from each boat. The Roman Catholic priests bestow a similar charm on the divers of their faith. The boats are of the old Portuguese make, from twelve to fifteen tons burthen, and carry a crew of twelve or fourteen hands, and from eight to ten divers. A stone of about forty or fifty pounds is slung to a double rope, which is passed over a boom projecting from the boat's side. The *charmed* diver then places the great toe of his right foot into the space between the double rope, and with his left he keeps a net capable of holding some dozen of oysters, close to the stone. The rope having been adjusted for lowering, the diver, pressing his nostrils with his left hand, and holding on by his right, descends as rapidly as the weight will allow of. On reaching the bottom he suddenly jerks the rope, on which the stone is hauled up, and on a similar signal he intimates that he has filled the net, (which may occupy a *minute* or a minute and a half,) and then holding on by the net or rope, he is drawn up within a fathom of the surface, when he relinquishes his hold, and, having reached the boat and taken breath, he is soon ready to descend again. Such is the process of diving on the *old* system. The

diving-bell was introduced for use by Sir Edward Barnes; but it has been objected to, that, though it may answer well at first, it will ultimately be the means of destroying the oysters, for it must *crush a great many*, which will putrify, and so extremely delicate is the nature of the oyster that it will spread like a plague, gradually extend its vortex, and destroy all within it. The oysters lie in layers from four to five feet deep, and when about five or six years old they disengage themselves from the madreporæ to which they had attached themselves, and ramble about the sandy bottom. Each diver sends up about 3,000 oysters daily, and 25,000 have been taken by one boat in a single day. In 1836 the revenue derived was 25,816*l.* from the pearl fishery. It is not uncommon for fifty, or sixty, or even eighty pearls to be found in one oyster. The natives consider it a disease, or the effects of disease, to which the animal is liable. If a pearl be cut transversely it will be found to consist of minute layers, resembling rings which denote the age of trees when similarly cut. The largest pearls are found in the thickest part of the flesh, but it does not follow that the largest oysters produce the finest pearls. No means of successfully transferring the pearl oyster for the purpose of increasing its *habitat* has yet been discovered. The common method of clearing the pearls from the flesh is by their putrefaction. The pearl oyster's spawn may be seen floating in coagulated masses on the western coast of Ceylon during the north-east monsoon; for the first year the oyster seldom exceeds a shilling in size, and is not at maturity for seven years. When it is half grown seed-pearls only are found in the flesh, but after that period they increase in size till the maturity of the oyster, when *the disease* which produces them destroys its victim. The pearl is not valued at Ceylon for its silvery whiteness, but for its golden hue.

Having devoted more space than we could conveniently spare to the consideration of the natural productions of the island, but which attracted our attention by their variety as well as value, we must now briefly turn to those other subjects of interest of a different kind which we find mentioned in the volume; and first, we may lay before the reader the judicious advice which Mr. Bennett gives to those who may be drawn by his descriptions of the fruit and plants of the soil, and the kindness of the climate, to think of settling there.

"Land is not in the same insecure and unsettled state in Ceylon that it is in India, notwithstanding the proximity of the two countries; and, moreover, Ceylon offers that which India does not, a fair field for the adventure of capital accompanied by permanent settlement, and particularly in the interior, without risking any disastrous effects of climate upon European constitutions. If Ceylon were better or sufficiently known to the generality of persons intent upon emigration to new and almost unknown lands, for its great and indigenous resources, to be fully and fairly appreciated, speculation would not long remain idle; but the encouragement of hope, or of even the slightest prospect of success, to any other than *possessors of moderate capital*, would be both criminal and delusive. To officers disposed to become settlers the Government has a variety of means at its com-

mand to augment the advantages held out by the colonial minister's memorandum of Aug. 15, 1834, and now extended to Ceylon; amongst the rest, by advances of money out of the annual excess of the local revenue over the expenditure, upon the security of the produce, to enable them to form plantations of the valuable productions mentioned above. If her Majesty's Secretary of State would follow the example set by the East India Company in 1799, or adopt the plans now acted upon for the promotion of the culture of cotton in India by the same honourable body, many enterprising and intelligent officers and private individuals would eagerly grasp at the opportunity of further developing the resources of Ceylon, and of increasing its revenue, and, at the same time, their own means of providing for their families and dependants. But without *moderate capital* it would mislead an

officer to recommend him to avail himself of what are termed the advantages of emigrating to Ceylon, upon the same terms provided for settling in the Australian colonies, South Australia excepted. It is evident from the perusal of those documents to which I have given a place in the appendix for general information, that the Government has allowed one grand point to escape its observation. An officer accustomed to society and the comforts and, I may add, the elegancies of life, resigns them the moment he becomes a settler in a country like Australia. There all settlers are bent on the same objects, a location, fencing, planting, &c. and,

however happy they may be to greet each other over the *same prog*, they have no one better off than themselves that may place them in invidious comparison in the same neighbourhood or country. But it is different, widely different, in Ceylon, and wretched will be the settler who may have inconsiderately proceeded to that island upon any such most discouraging terms. The best inducement to officers to become settlers in Ceylon would be to grant them as much land, at a nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn, as they may undertake to bring into cultivation, and advance them money upon the terms I have already suggested."

We wish our author had been more circumstantial in his account of the tenets as well as customs of what he calls the Devil-Worshippers, in order that it might be seen whether any analogy could be traced between their rites and those of some of the eastern tribes bordering on the Persian frontier, who profess the same accursed idolatry. He says (p. 61)—

"It is a subject of general regret to the missions, that, although in the immediate neighbourhood of a nominally Christian population, scarcely one native family out of a hundred, unless immediately connected with them, abstains on religious principles from the ceremonies and practice of *Devil-Worship*. When their wizards, astrologers, and conjurors are converted, they will quit the devil practices by which the native minds are so extraordinarily worked upon as to render them pliant and subservient victims to the grossest impositions that ever fettered the spirit of man. This may be calculated on as a certain effect of the light of Christianity upon the minds of the *soi-disant* magi, who now hold bodies and souls in perpetual thralldom. But until this grand evil be removed, and by the assistance of the magistracy, wherever it may be needful, in severely punishing all such impostors, the fears of the ignorant natives will not be overcome by merely professing themselves converts to Christianity. The conversion of one greatly-dreaded astrologer and devil worshipper will do much to reconcile the natives to the power of

Christianity over the wiles of the evil one, and tend to reduce their fears of the *maha yaka*, or great demon, more than can be hoped for by other means. The caste of Seppidiwigie Karayo or sorcerers is one of the greatest stumbling-blocks to Christianity that now presents itself, and on its gradual conversion very much depends; for the superstitious natives will never altogether abandon devil worship so long as its priests have such power over their minds as to inspire these deluded creatures with the dreadful conviction that both their own bodies and the lives of their cattle are at their (the sorcerers') command.* . . . Our missionaries," our author adds, "may make proselytes of Singhalese and Malabars, but they appear to have little or no chance with any of the many thousands of the followers of Ali and Mahomet, of whom I have not yet heard that they have converted even a solitary individual; but Ceylon has witnessed the conversion of an *apostate Englishman to Mohammedanism*. The first and most ready Singhalese converts have been those who anticipated employment in the missionary establishments."

But

"One of the most unlooked-for and extraordinary instances of conversion to Christianity was that of a Maha Nayaka Oonansé, or High Priest of Buddha, the peculiar circumstances of which have established claims to attention as matter of history, and will be considered interest-

ing by all who have sincerely at heart the propagation of the gospel of Christ. In the year 1808 Nadoris de Zilva, the head priest of a temple in this district, left Ceylon with eighteen pupils under his charge, to perfect himself in the mysteries of his religion at the grand depôt of pagan

* See some ceremonies used by those tribes who are devil worshippers at harvest, and their offerings, at p. 267.

superstition and error, Amerapoor, or the Eternal City, the capital of the Burmese empire. Going by way of Madras, he resided there several months, and devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit language; from thence he proceeded to the capital of Ava, where he perfected himself in all the dogmas of Buddhism, and at length, among other marks of royal favour, his 'Golden-footed Majesty' conferred on him the high-priestly title of 'Maha Nayaka Oonansé.' Having returned to Ceylon, this highly dignified priest resided some time at his former temple in this district, occasionally visiting other Viharés and Bana Maduwas, or places for reading the history of Buddha's incarnations. His fame for morality and profound knowledge of the Buddhist mysteries and mythology made the 'Maha Nayaka Oonansé' the more conspicuous, when, about the time of the first translated portion of the New Testament into the Singhalese language being circulated, he displayed a most anxious and restless curiosity to become acquainted with the religious tenets of the European Christians as contradistinguished from the Portuguese Christians of Goã, upon the coast of Malabar, or, in other words, of the Roman Catholic mission of the Oratorio of San Felipe de Neri. Having succeeded in attaining his first object, namely, a Singhalese copy of the New Testament, he devoted himself carefully and exclusively to its study. The vast difference between the plain and simple doctrines of Christianity and the confounding medley of the mythology of Buddha, became so apparent, that his desire was augmented in proportion as conviction arose; and he has repeatedly assured me, that he thought 'every hour a day' after he had determined to seek additional information, before he accomplished his wishes by an interview with the Wesleyan Missionaries, from whom, as well as from the late Archdeacon, the Honourable and Venerable Dr. Twisleton,

who was their zealous supporter and firm friend, the anxious candidate for conversion received the most cordial assistance, and every requisite information in regard to the essentials of Divine revelation. The result, which, upon becoming public, spread like wildfire from temple to temple and from hut to hut, was that the Maha Nayaka Oonansé, with one of his pupils, after a long and deliberate comparison of the Christian with the Buddhist doctrine, abandoned at once their saffron-coloured robes of priesthood and the delusive dogmas of paganism, and ardently embraced Christianity. This high convert was received into our Church by the baptismal ceremony and named George, after his godfather the Rev. George Bissett, the Governor's brother-in-law and private secretary. The other godfather was the Rev. William Harvard, Wesleyan Missionary. In this case it was no ignorant man of humble degree who had been inveigled into apostacy from the faith of his fathers; no boy who had been entrapped into Christian baptism before his reasoning faculties had attained their meridian; no poor native who had nominally become a Christian for the sake of a situation in a missionary establishment; but a high priest of Buddha, upon whom the cheering ray of Almighty favour had so pre-eminently displayed itself; a man of science and education, an adept in all the dogmas of the Buddhist mythology, and revered almost to adoration by his brethren; with whom, notwithstanding his conversion, their former high priest's reputation lost nothing in point of respect, and other converts amongst the priesthood soon followed the example of the Maha Nayaka Oonansé. The then Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg conferred the title and sword of a Moodliar upon the eminent convert, who subsequently perfected himself in English, and showed himself indefatigable in assisting to translate the Old Testament into Singhalese."

The ecclesiastical establishment at Ceylon includes the clergy of the Established Church and the consistory of the Reformed Church of Holland. This last consists of four elders and six deacons. Of the Christian missions, that of the Roman Catholic mission of the Oratorio of San Felipe de Neri of Goã is the most ancient. The Portuguese take credit for being the first to introduce Christianity into Ceylon; but Mr. Bennett says that they were preceded by the Russian Missionaries of the Nestorian Churches, and that the functions of religion were performed by priests ordained by the Archbishop of Silencia; but of such churches no record is now extant in the island. The chief residence of this mission is at Santa Lucia near Colombo; but the immense tract of country from Targalle to Bathioloa, where devil worship reigns paramount, is destitute of the means of acquiring the gospel. The mission estimates its converts at 150,000,

for which number there are only seventeen missionaries. But the Roman Catholic churches in Ceylon are very poor and mean compared to the splendid cathedrals in other countries dedicated to the same worship. The reverend fathers of this mission are subjects of the Queen; they superintend 118 schools, and are humane, pious, charitable to the poor, and hospitable to the stranger. The first British mission was that of the Baptists in 1812. There are but two missionaries, with five native teachers. The Wesleyan mission was established in 1814. These missionaries minister in the Hindoo, Portuguese, Singhalese, and English languages. This is limited to eight missionaries, and fourteen assistants, who have the management of the education of nearly six thousand scholars. Mr. Bennett says, "Never did the ministers of the Established Church do themselves greater honour than by the manner in which they collectively and individually extended the right hand of Christian fellowship to the Wesleyan missionaries on the first establishment of their mission in 1815. This laid the foundation of that long-continued and existing cordiality, which the Government appeared desirous of encouraging; for, when the Wesleyan chapel was first opened at Colombo, the Governor Sir R. Brownrigg with his family, the clergy of the Established Church, and the majority of the civil and military officers, were present." The American mission was first established in 1816 in the northern parts of the island, and Mr. Bennett speaks highly of it. This mission occupies seven stations in the northern province, to which its attention was exclusively directed. Although last in the field, the Church Mission was established in 1818, and has distinguished itself for its zeal in promoting native education. Occupying four stations, and having but nine missionaries in holy orders, they are assisted by about a hundred native teachers. In their schools are about 2000 boys and 400 girls; the tracts they have distributed amount to 420,000. The whole of the Scriptures and the Common Prayer-book have been translated into Singhalese, besides religious tracts and elementary school-books.

That Asiatic slavery should still exist at Ceylon, while the African negro is altogether free to work or to be idle, as may suit his inclination, certainly appears a very anomalous kind of legislation, and hardly consistent with one sound and substantial principle of humanity. But certainly it appears that in the census of the population of the island, taken in 1835, the number of slaves was 27,397, including 14,108 males and 13,289 females. To the eternal honour of the humane *Dutch and native* proprietors in the Singhalese districts, Ceylon was the first and only colony under the British flag to make a *voluntary* concession of prospective slave-property to the principle upon which the imperial legislature *subsequently* acted. The Chief Justice (Sir Alexander Johnston) had only to suggest a plan to the slave-proprietors to have it adopted. The course which this benevolent and enlightened person espoused found a strenuous supporter in General Sir Robert Brownrigg, and the principal proprietors of domestic slaves among the Dutch inhabitants and native castes of Colombo addressed a petition to the Prince Regent declaratory of their determination to emancipate all children born of their slaves on or after his Royal Highness's birth-day, the 12th August, 1806. The author observes that the reception of this petition was as gracious as the most sanguine philanthropist could have anticipated, and, its provisions having been confirmed by his Royal Highness, took effect agreeably to the intentions of the petitioners. At that period the domestic slaves were generally much happier

than the hired servants or free labourers, whose daily wages never exceeded sixpence for twelve hours' labour; but upon what moral principle the claims of the African slaves should have been considered so very paramount to those of the owners of Malabar slaves in Ceylon that not one shilling of the 20,000,000*l.* could find its way nearer to that island than the Mauritius, no one has hitherto attempted to explain. Humanity will admit, that if the example set by the proprietors of domestic slaves in Ceylon did not give them a priority of claim in point of justice over those of the African slaves, their voluntary relinquishment of the rights of ownership over the issue of their slaves, from the 12th of August 1816, had at least entitled them to an equitable compensation out of the twenty millions of the public money voted by Parliament for the enfranchisement of the colonial slaves:—but these philanthropic individuals, instead of sharing in the public grant, are now doubly burdened through their own humanity; for, by slavery continuing until death shall have carried off the present number of domestic slaves, they are bound to support the old and feeble, and consequently useless individuals, without receiving any allowance whatever for their maintenance; little chance of obtaining relief by selling their rights as owners, because few will purchase under these circumstances; and no succession of service to anticipate from the offspring of the slaves whom they are bound to maintain.

“Ceylon,” the author justly observes, “had no agent in Parliament to advocate either the claims of its slave-proprietors or of the slaves themselves, or surely the noble conduct of the Dutch inhabitants, burghers, and native castes of Ceylon, who had set such an example of humanity, and indeed of deference to the call of the nation, would not only *not* have been overlooked, but have been

deemed entitled to a fair and adequate compensation, and the Asiatic slaves of Ceylon to an equal right of emancipation with their African contemporaries of the West Indies and Mauritius. For the sake of justice to the one, and of humanity to the other, I hope it is not even yet too late for their relative claims to be considered and admitted by the British Legislature.”*

It was in 1814 that the great central province of Kandy, the residence of the native kings, was annexed to the British territories. General Brownrigg was then governor of the island, and commander-in-chief of the British settlements. The origin of the war was owing to the molestation of the Singhalese, who had entered the Kandyan provinces for the purposes of trade. The Kandyan despot (Sree Wickremé Rajah Singha) refused all satisfaction or explanation, and war was therefore determined on; and the defection of the First Adikar gave impulse to the rebellion, and ensured the assistance of the disaffected, in supplying the British army during their march upon the capital. This Rajah seems to have been a monster of cruelty. He sentenced the Adikar's wife, and children, and brother, and his family, to the most ignominious deaths. The children were ordered to be beheaded before their mother's face, and *their heads to be pounded in a rice-mortar by her hands!* which, to save herself from the *most diabolical* torture and ignominious exposure, she submitted to attempt. The last of

* It appears that the Government has enfranchised about 3500 *female children* of slaves during the last twenty-one years, and the number of adult slaves who have purchased their own manumission may be numbered at a thousand. A very strict registration of slaves is now kept, and extended throughout the island, of which the regulations may be seen in Mr. Bennett's volume, p. 22—24.

the children was an infant at the breast, from which it was brutally torn away, the mother's milk flowing from its mouth, to be sacrificed to the tyrant's rage. The Adikar's brother was also beheaded, and the sisters-in-law bound together and thrown into a tank.—All Kandy, except near the palace, was for many days a scene of mourning and fasting; but the people were ripe for revolt, which on the appearance of our army effectually broke out. The brave and veteran governor, instead of delegating his military command, took the field, determined to share every privation and danger, and to seek "the tiger in his lair." The whole march was a bloodless one. The city of Kandy was taken possession of in Feb. 1815. In about four days after, the King was captured by a party of his own subjects, but, Mr. Bennett says, "instead of being hanged on the nearest tree, this monster of depravity was treated as a sovereign prince, and with his numerous wives, conducted to Colombo, (his dagger still incrustured with the blood of one wife whom he had murdered!) and, having there received every attention, he was conveyed aboard the Cornwallis to Vellore, where he subsequently died." Mr. Bennett adds, "that nothing great, except in point of neglect, had been done for Ceylon by the home authorities from the time of this conquest of Kandy in 1815, to the Right Honourable Sir George Murray's accession to the Colonial Seals in 1828; from which period whatever good has since been extended to Ceylon, whether in respect of local improvements, increase of revenue, or rise in the estimation of the mercantile world, may justly be said to date. To these national benefits Sir J. Murray's successor, Lord Goderich, added other public advantages and improvements, which have rendered the island of Ceylon the choicest colonial jewel in the imperial diadem." But as people who have with difficulty obtained jewels, should have discretion enough to preserve them, the advice of the author should not be thrown away, when he remarks, "that on the supposition of the possibility of an enemy having a temporary command of the Indian seas, on a sudden breaking out of a war, he might land, and with a very inconsiderable force he might march to Colombo, taking even Point de Gallè, before a redoubt of any consequence could be erected at the latter place. There would be no dependence on the Singhalese in the event of an attack by an European power, for they are an effeminate and cowardly race; but the Kandyans, Mr. Bennett well describes, are a distinct species of the genus *Felis*; over whom prudence and past experience suggest, that a wary eye should be kept. "Wealthy and public-spirited individuals," he says, "who would spare neither personal exertions nor private expense, are the persons most wanted in this island; and, if the capabilities of Ceylon were fully developed, there would not be a square mile of land throughout the island, except the portion of its surface devoted to purposes of grazing, that might not teem with produce in the course of the next ten years; for the most valuable intertropical productions of one kind or other will grow everywhere throughout the maritime provinces, and wheat and other European productions in the central provinces, so that from east to west and from north to south, if mere justice be done to the colony by giving proper encouragement to agriculture, the greatest abundance would be the certain result of the outlay of capital." With fair encouragement to native agriculture, and proper management of the native resources of Ceylon, the island might be made to yield an incalculable excess of colonial produce over its consumption, and consequently of revenue over

its expenditure; but the value of this splendid colony will scarcely ever be fully known, if the time for appreciating it by experiments be further indefinitely deferred, as it has been with but limited exceptions on the part of individuals of small and inadequate capital, for the last forty-six years. Although the trade of Ceylon has quadrupled since the amalgamation of the Kandyan kingdom with our former dominions, it may with propriety be said to be only now in its infancy; and therefore improved measures are indispensable to insure relief to the native agriculturists, and stimulate them to abandon their present habits of indolence, by a more certain prospect of remunerating prices for the produce. The Singhalese are partial to the manufactures of Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield, except certain agricultural implements which they consider inferior to those of Holland. The higher ranks indulge in the best wines, particularly Madeira and Champagne, and no people set a higher value on British medicines, stationery, and perfumery, or relish with a keener zest English hams, cheeses, porter, ale, &c. all which they prefer to similar imports from France and America. But, to bring these articles into more general demand, the Singhalese must first be taught to appreciate the value of industry, which can only result from British example. This, and a considerable reduction in the taxes and the customs duties, will conjointly operate to increase the demand for British productions, and consequently add to the revenue of the Crown.

As a specimen of what was effected by the author during the time he had the charge of the district of Mahagammé, and of his services thereby to the interest of the entire island and of the colonial Government, the following notices may be sufficient. He abolished the power of flogging convicts. He made tanks for the supply of water; and a beautiful road from the cutchery to the town, planted with rows of the *Ficus Bengalis* and *Hibiscus populneus*. He ascertained that the opium-poppy would attain the greatest perfection in Ceylon, and distributed seeds from Malwah to different stations best adapted to its culture. He endeavoured, by rewards and by his own example, to induce the inhabitants to habits of industry and cultivation. He planted the first coffee-garden ever known in the Mahagampattoo. He introduced the Manioc or Cassada root—a certain supply of a wholesome food among the natives, who previously had died in numbers from starvation. He introduced the Guinea-grass from Galle, vines from Teneriffe—also the Teneriffe mulberry, preparatory to the introduction of the silk-worm; the Portugal fig and Bengal nutmeg, and almost every sort of vegetable for the table; and all this in the neglected and half-depopulated district of Mahagampattoo; and lastly, as this district, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate, had been neglected alike by the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, and as it was altogether destitute of a single place of Christian worship, and contiguous to the very meridian of paganism, the author offered his house in the most healthy part of the district for a missionary residence, and proposed also to build a temporary chapel *free of expense* to the mission.*

* Of the *Wesleyan* missionaries in Ceylon, the author thus justly and honourably speaks. "Since the first establishment of the *Wesleyan* missions in Ceylon, is there an individual, however bigoted he may be to any particular sect or creed, who can point out one exceptionable character that has belonged to it, whether as a Christian

This was in the year 1826 ; but, singular to relate, the district of Mahagam-pattoo is at this day as destitute as ever ; and all this was done by one not living at his ease in a beautiful and luxurious retirement and a delightful country ; but in a district described by one of the highest functionaries in the civil service as a horrid unhealthy place, the air that you breathe being impregnated with the pestilence that is destroying all around you, and where there was scarcely a house without some of its inmates either dead or dying.

In all opinion apprehension it would be supposed that services so eminent and useful, yet so unobtruding, would have been well known and duly estimated at the seat of power, and the sacrifices which were made, and the duties fulfilled, would have been rewarded by some marks of favour and promotion. We are deeply sorry to have to present the very reverse of this picture. Twice was Mr. Bennett attacked with the jungle fever while in the arduous performance of his duty under the burning sun (the rabid dog-star) of the tropics, and a few days after the second attack, viz. on the 1st of January, 1827, he received a communication from Government, which he shall relate in his own words.

.....

"A second attack of fever was the almost immediate consequence of my exposing myself in selecting and measuring the proper timber on the beach for the erection of the lighthouse ; and a few days after, I received an order to return to England, and the very inadequate allowance of 256*l.* for the passage—an unwelcome New Year's gift from the colonial department for my long services, and unaccompanied by any proviso as to a homeward-bound ship, or no ship being in port at the time. It so happened that no European civilian would volunteer for the station, and the Government could not consistently order one to relieve me of my official duties, after its declaration of the 26th of October, in regard to an European commandant. I therefore retained office for two months after that order had reached me, but there was not a ship by which I could obtain a passage

until the 26th of the following June, for which I paid 300*l.* and I had neither salary nor allowances during the intermediate period. Upon this order, it does not become me to offer a single comment in these pages. There is only ONE from whom the future is not obscured, and justice may still lie in prospective. It is satisfactory to know that, as time does not run against the Crown, its equity towards the injured knows no prescription.—But at the moment that I received the order, and when the fever was at its height, and the result uncertain, my position, (*parvum componere magno*) recalled to mind the memorable last words of 'a faithful servant of his Sovereign,' with all their applicableness, solemnity, and truth ; for I too felt conscious, that I had not served my God as faithfully as I had served my king and country."^{*}

and a loyal and devoted subject, or as a husband, father, brother, or friend?—I might long pause for a reply."

* The author mentions in another place, (p. 303,) on the same subject, "Under all the circumstances, and after so much affliction, I might perhaps have been justified in leaving the district, upon receiving the official order to return to England ; but I contented myself with making a respectful appeal to the proper authorities, and continued at my post till the collector of the province had made the best temporary arrangements he could for the safety of the public stores and treasure under my official charge ; because, where *example was every thing*, it would not have been acting the part of an Englishman, for the only one in the district to have quitted it at the moment when his presence was most necessary to the interests of the public service."

SECRET



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LICH-GATE AT BRAY, BERKESHIRE.

Engraved by J. Parsons del.

Mr. URBAN,

July.

I HEREWITH send you a view, painted on the spot in 1835, of one of a class of buildings now becoming rare, viz. the Church-House at Bray, in Berkshire, which, although it has recently lost much of its antique appearance, is still interesting on account of its picturesque projecting gable, and the Lich-gate under it.

Church-houses, standing, as this does, within churchyards, if originally built for the residence of chantry priests, or of the parochial clergy, were, no doubt, consecrated "ad opus ecclesie," and repaired by the lords of manors, or the churchwardens, as parsonages still are, or ought to be. A few, however, were originally used as manor-court houses, or as our modern vestry-rooms, or as bede-houses, or hospitals for persons who performed their religious services in some particular chantry; but most of them have, since the Reformation, been appropriated to parochial poor, generally.

Lich-gates are so denominated from the Anglo-Saxon word *Lic*—dead body, because "through them," says Todd, "the dead are carried to the grave." Those in towns are often substantial arches of masonry, as was that recently pulled down at Great Marlow, and the beautifully-sculptured entrance to St. Giles's churchyard, Westminster, if indeed, so modern an edifice may be deemed a lich-gate. In villages, however, they are commonly mere wooden porches, open at their sides, with thatched or tiled roofs, covering a gate which almost invariably turns upon a central pivot. Hone, in his *Table Book*, considers them merely "as resting places for funerals, and for the shelter of the corpse until the minister arrives to commence the service for the dead;" but since they are usually too small for such purposes, I am inclined to consider a lich-gate rather in the nature of the ancient ante-porticus to the atria or courts of ancient basilical churches, and, symbolically, perhaps as "An arch of triumph for Death's victories."

Bray Church-house, I am credibly informed, was erected for the abode of the chaplain of St. Mary's chantry, which John Norrys, esq. added to the east end of the north aisle of Bray church, A.D. 1446. But all traces of the altar and its appurtenances in this

chantry, or of any screens that may have formerly separated it from the parochial chancel or the north aisle, and its painted glass, have disappeared, and the only remaining designations of its origin (although nearly effaced by whitewash) are certain scutiferous angels carved in relief, some with the ancient bearings of Norrys of Ocholt—a chevron inter three raven's heads erased—and others with this same coat impaling a bearing like, probably, an otter, otters having been subsequently granted by Edward IV. as supporters to the Norris family, one of those few families privileged, though not ennobled, to have supporters, and of which honour two boldly sculptured and interesting specimens (the otters supporting the shield by holding its base in their mouths) still exist within shallow niches high up in the east wall, but also bedaubed with whitewash, so that they have become almost unintelligible.

Previously, however, to the "beautification" which Bray Church suffered about three years ago, there was likewise against the east wall of this chantry a tablet of grey shelly marble, on which, flatly raised above its surface, are two figures kneeling at a fold-stool—one, a man in armour, invested with a mantle having on the left shoulder the cross encircled with the mottoed garter of the order of St. George of England—the other, his wife, in a full-sleeved gown and ruff; behind the man six boys, and behind the woman six girls, all in attitude of prayer. At the upper part of this tablet are engraved on scrolls these sentences; viz.

"Vivit post funera Virtus."

"Penitendum est, nam moriendum est."

At the dexter upper corner, on a shield, (No 1.) surrounded by a wreath of bay, is this coat of arms, viz.—a bend engrailed, cotised (for Fortescue); quartering Fretty, in chief three roses; a crescent for difference.

At the sinister upper corner, on a shield (No. 2.) is a coat of eight quarterings, viz.: 1st and 8th, a plain field, quartering a fret, over all a fesse charged with a crescent for difference; Norreys of Lancashire.

2nd. A raven rising.

3rd. A cross moline.

4th. A fret.

5th. A cross botonée.

6th. A lion double-queued rampant.

7th. Three bars.

On the fold-stool is the coat, No. 2, impaling coat No. 1. Between the figures of the man and woman is the Norris motto, " Faithfully sarve ;" and under them, cut in small capitals, this inscription :

" WILLIAM NORREYS, of Fifield in Bray, Esq. who was Vaher of the P'liament House of the Noble Order of the Garter, a Gätlemā Pencioner, Comptroler of the works of Windesor Castle and Parks ther, & Keeper of Follijhon Parke, w^{ch} offices he had by y^e gifte of Qween Marie, enjoyed theime duringe lfe, most faithfully servinge his noble Sovereine Qweene Elizabeth, a Justice of peace of Barkshere, euer of honest behavior and good reputation : favoring the vertvvs, plesuringe mannie, hurtinge none, died at his howse of Fifild, 16 Aprilis, 1591, at the Aage of 68 years, after he had bē married 43 years, & had issue 6 sons & 6 daughters, & is interred by his Awncestors, under the stone graven wth his armes hearbefore liinge.

Innocuus vixi, si me post funera lēdas,
Cœlesti Domino, facta (sceleste) lues.

María ex Fortescuorū familia adhuc superstes vidua relicta supradicti Willielmi Norreys, hoc monumentum suis expensis optimo suo marito defuncto curavit fieri 9 Augusti 1592."

But, with the usual ignorance of churchwardens, though not without a very respectful private remonstrance from my pen to the Vicar, during the progress of this beautification, on the impropriety of displacing any memorials of the dead (and especially of the relatives of the pious founder of this chantry), from their pristine situation, the aforesaid tablet has been removed to a pier of the south aisle, and the "stone graven" alluded to in the above inscription, and others that covered the remains of the "awncestors" of the Norrys family, have been placed in an opposite corner, under the theatrical inclined-plane pewing with which the parishioners of Bray are now accommodated. And, not to notice sundry other desecrations, the figured tiles formerly about the altar have been variously dispersed, and supplanted by a wooden block pavement; and the brass of Justiciary LAKEN, of 1475, removed from the east end of the south aisle the chantry which was, proba-

bly, of his wife Syferwast's family, has been so placed under the pulpit (with his head dishonourably northward) that the tips of his shoes are the only parts now visible. Future antiquaries must therefore contemplate the official costume displayed by this interesting brass, either in Gough's great work on Sepulchral Monuments, or among the accurate representations of brasses now in course of publication by the Messrs. Waller, to whom, some time since, I presented a rubbing from it. Fortunately, however, the plain brass labels, with the following memorials of the first chantry priest, and of a contemporary vicar, yet remain, although their portraitures have long ago disappeared.

Hic jacet Magist' Will'm's Dyer, vicari' eccl'ie de Bray, qui obiit ult' die Januar' A^o Dⁿⁱ m^o cccc' x^o cui' a' l' s' p' p' r' t' r' brus.

Orate p' a' l' a' Dⁿⁱ Thome Acteube Capellani, cui' a' l' s' p' p' c' i' e' r' D' s' Amen.

St. Mary's chantry is mentioned in the will of its founder, and was chiefly maintained by certain lands attached to Fyfield House estate, enumerated in an Extent of the Royal Manor of Braye now in my possession, taken in the third year of Elizabeth's reign, at which time a John Norris, successor to an Edward Norris, held that mansion.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN,

MY friend PLANTAGENET having intimated to me his intention of transmitting to you a view of the old building at the south-east entrance of Bray church-yard, I beg to accompany his communication with a copy from the Tower Rolls of the Foundation Charter of St. Mary's chantry in Bray church; from which, and from the figures 1448 cut into an oak beam on the west side of the porch constituting the lower portion of this building, I conclude that it was erected by John Norrys, esq. as a residence for the chaplain of the aforesaid chantry, founded by him A.D. 1446.

This edifice was repaired, but with considerable modification, four or five years ago, by the present incumbent of Bray; and PLANTAGENET's representation is the more valuable as accurately shewing its original form.

Yours, &c. G. C. G.

FOUNDATION CHARTER OF THE NORRIS
CHantry, IN THE PARISH CHURCH
OF BRAY, BERKSHIRE.

[*Pat. 25 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 26.*]

De Cantaria fundanda.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod de gratia nostra speciali, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, WILLIELMO episcopo SARUM, JOHANNI NORYS armigero, et THOMÆ LUDE vicario parochialis ecclesiæ de Bray, quod ipsi, aut duo seu unus eorum diutius supervivens, ad laudem et gloriam Dei, quamdam Cantariam perpetuam in honore beatissimæ et gloriosissimæ ac intemeratæ Virginis Mariæ infra dictam ecclesiam de Bray, Sarum diocesi, pro bono statu nostro dum vixerimus et ipsorum Episcopi Johannis et Thomæ ac omnium aliorum qui terras et tenementa seu possessiones aliqua ad sustentationem Cantariæ seu Capellani ejusdem dederint seu contulerint, vel alias ad sustentationem Cantariæ et Capellani hujusmodi manus porrexerint adjutrices, et pro anima et animabus suis postquam ab hac luce migraverimus et migraverint, animabusque omnium fidelium, singulis diebus, nisi rationabilis excusationis causa interveniat, celebraturo, aliaque pietatis et caritatis opera juxta ordinationem ipsorum episcopi Johannis et Thomæ aut duorum seu unius eorum diutius viventis in hac parte faciendam imperpetuum impleturo, facere, fundare, et stabilire possint et possit; et quod Cantaria illa cum sic facta fundata et stabilita fuerit Cantaria beatæ Mariæ de Bray, ac quilibet Capellanus Cantariæ illius pro tempore existens capellanus perpetuus ejusdem Cantariæ imperpetuum nuncupentur. Et quod Capellanus Cantariæ illius cum Cantaria illa sic facta fundata et stabilita fuerit, et quilibet successor suus Capellanus Cantariæ illius per nomen Capellani Cantariæ Beatæ Mariæ de Bray sit persona abilis [*sic*] in lege ad prosequendum et defendendum omnimodas actiones reales personales et mixtas sectas querelas et demandas in quibuscumque curiis, et coram quibuscumque justitiariis et iudicibus spiritualibus et temporalibus, et quod possit in eisdem respondere et responderi, et sit similiter persona abilis [*sic*] in lege ad perquirendum terras tenementa redditus et servitia, et alias possessiones quæcumque. Concessimus etiam quod Cantaria illa, cum sic facta fundata et stabilita fuerit, Capellanus Cantariæ illius pro tempore existens terras tenementa et redditus ad

valorem decem librarum per annum, quæ de nobis immediate teneantur in capite, seu alias per servitium militare de quacumque persona, seu quibuscumque personis, ea ei dare concedere sive assignare volentibus, se volentibus perquirere possit habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis Capellanis Cantariæ prædictæ in suam sustentationem et supportationem eorum eidem Cantariæ necessarie incumbentium juxta ordinationem in hac parte ut præmittitur faciendam imperpetuum. Statuto de terris, &c. &c. &c.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium ix die Septembris.

MR. URBAN,

WITH regard to the picturesque form for building Gothic churches lately discussed in your pages, I have long thought that by placing their towers or belfries at or near the centre instead of the west end, we should then have more graceful edifices than we commonly now meet with. But since the *propriety* of such situation for towers as well as of your correspondent G. C.'s equalization of the height of naves and chancels is a grave question, requiring more ecclesiological lore than I deem it prudent to hold myself, individually, responsible for—it must be referred to the judgment of the architectural societies of Oxford and Cambridge, or to that of an Association recently established in London, which, endeavouring to preserve with our other ancient National monuments those of a sacred character, proposes to offer suggestions to any persons interested either in the erection, restoration, or repair of churches as to the proper mode in which it should be effected.

And here I must say a few words, by-the-bye, on aisles; which, although they may improve the picturesque appearance of a church, and, when considered either economically, or architecturally as a kind of flying buttresses, may possibly be useful—surely, Sir, we Protestants should look with some suspicion at their employment in English churches, if they be chiefly intended (as Mr. Pugin implies) for those pompous Roman Catholic processions in which the consecrated wafer is carried about lifted up to be worshipped; unless, indeed, we would be aiding him in

building churches for the use of a future Roman Catholic population.

I was much interested by the idea of your correspondent Mr. Barnes, in your last December Magazine, for erecting churches, the quantity of whose several parts shall be in musical harmonic proportion to each other. But, although I cannot imagine that this is the true key to the harmonious form of such few ancient ecclesiastical structures as have descended to us in an unmutated state, I am strongly of opinion, with Mr. Billings (who I hope will favour us with fuller views on this subject than he yet has done), that there does certainly exist some arithmetical or geometrical module that may eventually unloose the hidden chords of architectural harmony.

In the dilemma, therefore, in which we now are placed between the Cambridge Camdenians and Church-building committees, I beg respectfully to submit that a general council of our Bishops, duly gathered together, should ordain what parts of ancient Roman Catholic churches must not be copied, and what parts may—strengthening their mandate by *documentary* evidence, (if to be found,) as to the utility and origin of such parts and portions, whether relating to construction, furniture, or ornament; and distinguishing those parts ordered authoritatively to be destroyed (except by Puritans) from those that, not having been included in such order, I humbly conceive should still be retained and honoured without subjecting us to be scoffed at as Puseyites by ignorant people, who never read the thirty-nine articles, nor know the tenets of a true Church-of-England man.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Jan.*

THERE is now, I think, no longer anything which your correspondent G. C. and myself can dispute. I readily allow that while there must be three terms in a harmonic proportion, and that the height of a low chancel may be one of them, yet that those three terms may be found in a church with an equal chancel, the first

of them being the whole height of the tower, the second the height of the tower above the nave, and the third that of the nave itself, as is the case with my outline; and I am *very* glad, for the sake of architecture more than my own, that the doctrine of harmonic proportion has made a favourable impression on at least one well instructed mind. I strongly believe that, whether it was held in Greece exclusively by those who were initiated in the mysteries of numbers learnt in Egypt by Pythagoras and others, or by the Grecian cultivators of the liberal arts in common, and whether it was kept in the best ages of Christian architecture by all master masons or only by the freemasons, it is one of the keys to beauty in form which we have yet to recover; and I think that the chief dimensions of all churches of *confessedly* beautiful outline, would corroborate my opinion by still answering quite or nearly the conditions of harmonic proportion. As this matter cannot be unworthy of investigation I should be most happy to try any dimensions that may fall into my own hands; though, with a very little attention to harmonic proportion, as given in almost any mathematical work, any of your readers may test the dimensions of a church himself. One of the most simple modes of doing so is, as I said in my former letter, to take the greatest and least of three unequal heights or breadths, and multiply them together for a *product*, to add them together for a *sum*, and then divide *twice* the *product* by their *sum*, and if the quotient should be equal to the middle one of the three heights or breadths they are in harmonic proportion. For example, if the whole tower were 60 feet high, the nave 20 feet high, and the part of the tower above the nave were consequently 30 feet, then the greatest and least of the dimensions would be 60 and 20, which, being multiplied together, would produce 1200. Then, taking twice that product, 2400, and dividing it by the sum of the 60 and 20, which would be 80, we should have 30, the middle term.

W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN, *Wirksworth, Dec. 22.*

FROM the great additional interest that is given to papers of periodical criticism when the names of the writers are known, it has often occurred to me that a communication pointing out the authors of some of the best essays in the Quarterly Review might not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers. I have been also led to this conclusion, from the avidity with which one always reads in the amusing and interesting Diary of the late Mr. Green, and in other parts of your Magazine, the names of the writers of striking articles in the Quarterly Review mentioned. The popularity, too, of such works as Southey's *Essays* from the Quarterly, and the recent publication of Smith's, Macaulay's, and Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, show that the value of these essays is not lost by time.

The list of contributors I send is derived from sources accessible to all, and is probably familiar to most of your readers. There may be some, however, whose means of literary information are, like mine, but limited, and who may be gratified to know the names of such writers of articles in the Quarterly as may have formerly delighted and instructed them.

The Quarterly Review is a storehouse of some of the finest writing and the best criticism in the English language; and it may lead to a re-perusal of some of its admirable essays when it is known by whom they were contributed.

An ulterior object therefore in communicating this imperfect catalogue of authors, is to induce some of your numerous correspondents to render it more complete. It can be no violation of the secrets of literary criticism to publish the names of such writers as have acknowledged the authorship themselves, or of such as have transpired through the usual channels of information. Indeed the distinction of having contributed to the Quarterly Review is an honour which few would wish to conceal, and it is desirable that the public should know to whom they are indebted for so much instruction and amusement.

In the following list I have mentioned my authority where it was ac-

cessible: some names, however, I have derived from report, and for others, the reference to the authority was forgotten, or not at hand.

But I believe all may be depended on, except one or two to which a note of interrogation is added, and about which I had some doubt.

The present communication extends over the early series of the Review, up to the first Index; and, if you consider it worthy of publication in your excellent Magazine, I shall have great pleasure in continuing it in one or two other numbers up to the present time.

Yours, &c. T. P.

VOL. I.

Art. 2, p. 19. *Reliques of Burns*.—Sir Walter Scott.

Art. 13, p. 134. *Chronicle of the Cid*.—Sir Walter Scott.

Art. 16, p. 178. *Carr's Caledonian Sketches*.—Sir Walter Scott and Sir C. E. Grey.

Art. 1, p. 241. *Gertrude of Wyoming*.—Sir Walter Scott.

Art. 7, p. 337. *John de Lancaster*.—Sir Walter Scott.

(Vide Scott's *Miscellaneous Works*, and *Life by Lockhart*, *passim*.)

Art. 10, p. 107. *La Place*.—Dr. Thos. Young.

(Vide "A Catalogue of the Works and Essays of the late Dr. Young, found in his own Handwriting, to 1827," in Brande's *Quarterly Journal of Science*, vol. 28, p. 154.)

Art. 17, p. 193. *Baptist Missions*.—Mr. Southey.

(Vide *Correspondence of Wilberforce*, vol. 2, p. 264.)

Art. 7, p. 78. *Sir Philip Sidney*.—Mr. D'Israeli.

Art. 12, p. 387. *Sydney Smith's Sermons*.—J. W. Croker.

(Vide *S. Smith's Works*, *passim*.)

Art. 17, p. 437. *Austrian State Papers*.—Mr. Canning.

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Art. 2, p. 24. *Transactions of the Missionary Society*.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 8, p. 155. *Insanity*.—Dr. Young.

Art. 10, p. 337. *La Place*.—Dr. Young.

(Vide *loc. cit.*)

Art. 7, p. 146. *Miss Edgeworth's Tales*.—Mr. Gifford the Editor.

Art. 17, p. 426. *Battle of Talavera*.—Sir Walter Scott.

Art. 5, p. 288. *Kerr Porter's Travels*.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide his Life by his Widow, vol. 1, p. 362.)

Art. 14, p. 375. Characters of Fox.—J. H. Frere.

(Vide Quar. Rev. vol. 4, p. 207, and Heber's Life, vol. 1, p. 363.)

Art. 15, p. 401. Warburton's Letters.—Dr. T. D. Whitaker.

(Vide Gent's. Mag.)

VOL. III.

Art. 1, p. 1. Herculaniensis.—Dr. Young.

Art. 5, p. 368. Eau Medicinale.—Dr. Young.

Art. 15, p. 462. Mémoires d'Arceuil.—Dr. Young.

(Vid. loc. cit.)

Art. 3, p. 339. Fatal Revenge.—Sir Walter Scott.

Art. 16, p. 481. Aikin on Song Writing.—Sir Walter Scott.

(Vide Misc. Prose Works, &c.)

Art. 15, p. 185. Sydney Smith's Sermons.—Mr. Croker.

(Vide S. Smith's Works.)

Art. 18, p. 218. Lives of Nelson.—Mr. Southey.

(Vide his Life of Nelson, passim.)

Art. 17, p. 492. Lady of the Lake.*—Mr. Geo. Ellis.

VOL. IV.

Art. 1, p. 281. Crabbe's Borough.—Mr. Gifford.

(Vide Crabbe's Life by his Son, passim.)

Art. 8, p. 111. Clarke's Travels.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 13, p. 480. Evangelical Sects.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 12, p. 177. Replies to Calumnies against Oxford.—Rev. J. Davison, late Fellow of Oriel.

(Vide his Works, p. 349.)

Art. 13, p. 207. Life of Pitt.—J. H. Frere.

(This beautiful article is ascribed by Lord Brougham to Mr. Frere, and is generally supposed to be written by him. It was kept a great secret at the time. Vide Ed. Review, vol. 68, p. 227, and Heber's Life, vol. 1, p. 363.)

Art. 9, p. 403. Sadleir's State Papers.—Edm. Lodge.

(Vide Gent's. Mag. April, 1839.)

* "I have always considered this article as the best specimen of contemporary criticism on Scott's poetry." Lockhart's Life of Scott, vol. ii. p. 296.

Art. 14, p. 514. Miss Mitford's Poems. Rev. John Mitford.†

(Vide Quart. Rev. vol. 57, p. 323.)

Art. 15, p. 518. Bullion Committee.—Geo. Ellis and Mr. Canning.

(Vide Scott's Life, 2d edit. vol. 3, p. 366.)

VOL. V.

Art. 2, p. 40. Southey's Curse of Kehama.—Sir W. Scott.

(Vide Scott's Misc. Prose Works, vol. 17, p. 301.)

Art. 9, p. 437. Pindar.—Bishop Heber.

(Vide Heber's Life, vol. 1, p. 369.)

Art. 7, p. 120. Sinclair's Remarks, &c.—Mr. Geo. Ellis and Mr. Canning.

(Vide Scott's Life, vol. 2, p. 379.)

Art. 13, p. 498. Letters of Mad. du Deffand.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 1, p. 273. Strabo.—Rev. Thos. Falkener, M.D.

(Vide Memoir of Dr. Falkener, Gent's. Magazine.)

VOL. VI.

Art. 1, p. 1. Dugald Stewart.—Mr. Bowdler?

(Vid. Life of Wilberforce, vol. 4, p. 73.)

Art. 4, p. 74. Cuthbert on Tides.—Dr. Young.

(Vid. loc. cit.)

Art. 8, p. 124. Hardy's Life of Ld. Charlemont.—Earl of Dudley.

(Vide Letters to Bp. of Llandaff, and Quart. Rev. No. 114, p. 323.)

Art. 4, p. 405. Montgomery's Poems.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 9, p. 462. Ford's Dramatic Works.—Mr. Gifford.

(The paragraph page 485, beginning "We would be well content to rest here," relates to Charles Lamb.)

Art. 10, p. 166. Edgeworth's Essays.—Rev. J. Davison. Admirable article.

(Vide his Works, page 409.)

Art. 5, p. 419. National Education.—Mr. Canning?

(Vide Life of Canning in Fisher's Gallery of Portraits.)

Art. 11, p. 518. C. J. Fox.—J. H. Frere.

VOL. VII.

Art. 9, p. 159. Criminal Law.—Rev. J. Davison. Works, p. 459.

Art. 10, p. 180. Childe Harold.—Mr. Geo. Ellis.

† Erroneously ascribed to Sir W. Scott in Lockhart's Life of Sir W.

Art. 12, p. 382. Warburton.—Dr. T. D. Whitaker.

(Vide *Gent. Magazine*.)

Art. 2, p. 265. Roscoe on Reform.—Earl of Dudley.

Art. 7, p. 313. Horne Tooke.—Earl of Dudley.

(Vide *Lord Dudley's Letters and Quar. Rev. No. 133, p. 97, &c.*)

Art. 8, p. 329. Tales of Fashionable Life.—Mr. Gifford.

(Vide *Crabbe's Works, vol. iv. p. 79.*)

Art. 16, p. 441. Markland's Euripides.—Peter Elmsley.

(Vide *Penny Cyclop. vol. ix. p. 368.*)

Art. 11, p. 200. Lay Baptism.

(This article is supposed to be written by Bp. Heber, as he wrote and, I believe, published a defence of it.)

VOL. VIII.

Art. 1, p. 1. National Education.—Mr. Canning.

(Vide *Life of Canning in Fisher's Gallery of Portraits.*)

Art. 4, p. 65. Davy's Chemical Philosophy.—Dr. T. Young.

(Vide *loc. cit.*)

Art. 3, p. 302. Gustavus IV.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide *his Life, vol. i. p. 339.*)

Art. 4, p. 319. Poor Laws.—Mr. Southey.

(Republished in his *Essays.*)

Art. 6, p. 374. Lichtenstein's Travels.—Sir John Barrow.

(Vide *his art. "Africa," Encyclopaedia Britan. 7th edit.*)

VOL. IX.

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Art. 3, p. 313. Wakefield and Fox.—Earl of Dudley.

(Vide *his Letters and Quart. Review, No. 133, p. 96.*)

Art. 6, p. 89. Baron de Grimm.—Mr. Merivale.

(Vide *Moore's Byron, vol. iii. p. 9.*)

Art. 8, p. 125. Artificial Memory.—R. J. Wilmot, esq.

(Vide *his Life, vol. i. p. 391.*)

Art. 10, p. 162. Clarke's Travels.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide *Byron's Works, vol. xvi. p. 48.*)

Art. 1, p. 265. British Fisheries.—Sir John Barrow.

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ix. p.

Art. 13, p. 466. Blackall on Dropsies.—Dr. T. Young.

(Vide *loc. cit.*)

Art. 15, p. 480. Bridal of Triermain.—Mr. G. Ellis.

(Vide *Lockhart's Life of Scott, 2d edit., vol. iv. p. 60.*)

VOL. X.

Art. 4, p. 57. Grimm's Correspondence.—Mr. Merivale.

(Vide *Byron's Works, loc. cit.*)

Art. 5, p. 90. History of Dissenters.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 5, p. 409. Lives of Bossuet and Fenelon.—Mr. Southey.

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(Vide *Byron's Works, vol. ix. p. 158.*)

Art. 10, p. 353. De l'Allemagne.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide *Life, vol. i. p. 482.*)

Art. 12, p. 250. Adelung's History of Languages.—Dr. Young.

Art. 6, p. 427. Goethe on Colours.—Dr. Young.

(Vide *Brande's Jour. loc. cit.*)

Art. 1, p. 301. Patronage.—Earl of Dudley.

(Vide *Q. R. No. 133, p. 90.*)

VOL. XI.

Art. 3, p. 42. On Light.—Dr. Young.

Art. 14, p. 203. Bancroft on Colours.—Dr. Young.

Art. 4, p. 313. Davy's Agricultural Chemistry.—Dr. Young.

Art. 16, p. 347. Adams on the Eye.—Dr. Young.

(Vide *Brande's Journal, loc. cit.*)

Art. 6, p. 78. Montgomery's Poems.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 11, p. 428. The Corsair, &c.—Mr. Geo. Ellis.

(Vide *Byron's Works, vol. ix. p. 311, and vol. x. p. 45.*)

Art. 7, p. 354. Waverley.—Mr. Gifford.

(Vide *Scott's Life, vol. v. p. 150.*)

Art. 9, p. 399. Grimm's Correspondence.—Mr. Merivale.

VOL. XII.

Art. 1, p. 1. Flinders's Voyage.—Sir John Barrow.

Art. 4, p. 90. Wells on Dew.—Dr. Young.

Art. 7, p. 146. The Poor.—Mr.

Art. 10, p. 509. Roberts's Letters.—Mr. Southey.

(Vide Crabbe's Works, vol. v. p. 39.)

Art. 5, p. 109. Wordsworth's Excursion.—Charles Lamb.

("But so mercilessly mangled by Mr. Gifford, the editor, that I entreated Wordsworth not to read it." Vide Letters of C. Lamb, p. 323.)

Art. 11, p. 239. Buonaparte.—J. W. Croker?

Art. 3, p. 369. Gibbon.—Dr. Whitaker.

(Vide Life of Gibbon, by Milman. Introduction, page 5.)

Art. 9, p. 501. Guy Mannering.—Mr. Gifford.

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Art. 9, p. 448. Life of Wellington.—Mr. Southey.

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Art. 9, p. 168. Emma.—Sir W. Scott.

(Vide Life of Scott, vol. 7, p. 4, and Misc. Prose Works, vol. 20, p. 1.)

Art. 6, p. 120. Mendicity.—Mr. Southey.

(Republished.)

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Art. 10, p. 513. The Elgin Marbles.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 3, p. 368.—De Humboldt's Travels.—Sir J. Barrow.

(Vide Byron's Works, vol. 16, p. 53.)

Art. 10, p. 201. Wordsworth's White Doe.—Mr. Gifford.

VOL. XV.

Art. 8, p. 187. The Poor.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 12, p. 537. Works on England.—Mr. Southey.

(Both these essays were re-published by Mr. Southey.)

Art. 9, p. 236. Malcolm's Persia.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide his Life by Mrs. H.)

Art. 5, p. 307. Immunity and Madhouses.—Dr. Uwins.

(Vide Memoir of Dr. Uwins in Gent. Magazine.)

Art. 10, p. 476. Baptismal Regeneration.—Rev. John Davison.

(Vide Works, p. 337.)

Art. 5, p. 125. The Antiquary.—Mr. Gifford.

VOL. XVI.

Art. 8, p. 129. North West Passage.—Sir John Barrow.

(Vide his "Polar Regions," *passim*.)

Art. 9, p. 172. Child Harold.—Sir Walter Scott.

Art. 8, p. 430. Tales of my Landlord.—Sir Walter Scott.

(Vide his Life, and Miscellaneous Prose Works, vol. 19, p. 1; where Sir Walter explains the reason why he reviewed his own work.)

Art. 11, p. 225. Parliamentary Reform.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 10, p. 511. Popular Disaffection.—Mr. Southey.

(Both these essays were republished by Mr. Southey.)

Art. 10, p. 208. Buonaparte.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 9, p. 480. Buonaparte.—J. W. Croker.

(From Report.)

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Art. 7, p. 160. Clarke's Travels.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 11, p. 260. France, by Lady Morgan.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 9, p. 506. Answer to Mr. Warden.—J. W. Croker.

(Report.)

Art. 9, p. 229. Peron. Voyag. de Découvertes.—Sir J. Barrow.

VOL. XVIII.

Art. 1, p. 1. Lope de Vega.—Mr. Southey.

(Vide Crabbe's Works, vol. 2, p. 5.)

Art. 1, p. 261. Poor Laws.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 4, p. 99. History of Brazil.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide his Life, vol. 1, p. 482.)

Art. 7, p. 423. Military Bridges.—Sir W. Scott.

(Vide Scott's Life, vol. 4, p. 121.)

Art. 13, p. 502. Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott.

(Vide Misc. Prose Works, vol. 19, p. 213.)

Art. 6, p. 135. De Humboldt's Travels.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 11, p. 199. Northern Passage.—Sir J. Barrow.

(Vide Blackwood's Mag. vol. 5, p. 152.)

Art. 8, p. 431. Burney: Behring's Strait.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 4, p. 335. The Congo Expedition.

(This article was compiled from documents sent over by Mr. Salt. Vide Life of Mr. Salt, vol. 1, p. 492.)

Art. 12, p. 223. Panorama d'Angleterre.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 13, p. 229. Life of Watson, Bp. of Llandaff.—Dr. T. D. Whitaker. (Vide Tate's Mag. No. 10, p. 688.)

VOL. XIX.

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(Vide Hone's Lives of Eminent Christians.)

Art. 3, p. 79. Means of improving the People.—Mr. Southey.

(Republished.)

Art. 5, p. 131. Russia.—Bp. Heber. (Vide Life, vol. 1, p. 486.)

Art. 9, p. 215. Childe Harold.—Sir W. Scott.

(Vide Prose Works, vol. 17, p. 337.)

Art. 14, p. 492. Education Committee.—Dr. Monk, Bp. of Gloucester.

Art. 4, p. 188. Horace Walpole.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 5, p. 357. Small Pox and Vaccination.—Dr. Uwins.

(Vide Memoir in Gent. Mag.)

Art. 6, p. 178. Light's Travels in Egypt; and

Art. 8, p. 391. Antiquities of Egypt. (These two articles were compiled from documents sent over by Mr. Salt. Vide Life of Salt, vol. 1, p. 492.)

Art. 12, p. 250. Bellamy's Translation of the Bible; and

Art. 11, p. 446. Bellamy's Reply.—Mr. Goodhugh, author of Motives to the study of Biblical Literature.

(Vide Gent. Magazine.)

(To be continued.)

SOME PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

(Continued from p. 40.)

BUT a clearer view may be obtained by examining this jurisdiction more in detail.

Its two grand departments, comprising various sub-divisions, were and are causes of office (or correction) and of instance, the former being necessarily in the criminal, and the latter in the civil form. Besides these, however, there were also certain other causes which partook of the character of both, or, in the language of ecclesiastical law, were *causæ criminales civiliter intentatae*.

I will begin with the criminal jurisdiction, to which both clerks and laics were equally subject. These causes were instituted in three modes, viz. by inquisition, accusation, or denunciation. The first is a proceeding *ex mero officio*, where the bishop or ordinary, having discovered a flagrant offender within his diocese, of his own mere motion cites him into his court to answer for the crime. The second is the every-day process of modern times, the voluntary promotion of the *dece's* office by any individual residing

within the diocese, and answers to the indictment at common law. The last is the presentment of an offender at the ecclesiastical visitation, which, though repealed by a late statute in the case of a clergyman, is still in some degree in use in regard to the laity.* The subject matter of the criminal jurisdiction is comprised in any sin or offence against the general morality and public decency of the nation, but which is not at the same time of so heinous a character as to entirely un hinge the foundations of human society, like murder, theft, or homicide, &c.† In laics the Church took cognisance of and punished incontinence, adultery, perjury, defamation, usury, violent laying of hands on clerks, brawling in a church or churchyard, drunkenness, blasphemy, absence from church on Sundays or holidays, heresy, &c.‡ In clerks a similar juris-

* 3 and 4 Vict. c. 86.

† Lynd. Note at the words *mortalipeccato* in the *circumspecte agatis*, lib. 2, tit. 2.

‡ Oughton, Ord. Judicior. de causis, tit.

diction obtained with more competent powers of punishment, for the ordinary could admonish, suspend, depose, or deprive, as the offence might deserve in his opinion, and according to his interpretation of the law. The censures to which laymen were subject were, with the solitary exception of heresy, admonition or corporal penance only. By the strict canon laws the judge was forbidden to impose a pecuniary fine for a spiritual offence, or commute a sin for the payment of a sum of money. Something of this kind would appear to have been done in Saxon times,* and the custom certainly prevailed in this country for a long period after the establishment of the ecclesiastical courts, and the permanent introduction of the laws of Rome. The Church, however, at all times properly and consistently disapproved of the practice, though recognized and declared legal by the common law under certain regulations.

Pope Alexander III. prohibited such a practice in a rescript to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the latter having informed him that the archdeacons of the diocese of Coventry within his province were accustomed to exact "*penam pecuniariam*" from clerks and laymen for their crimes and excesses, and he directs him to compel the observance of his injunction by the censures of the Church.†

The *circumspecte agatis* of Edward I. approves of this custom of inflicting a pecuniary punishment, but makes this distinction, that a plea of the nature before referred to shall be allowed in the court Christian only, "*dummodo ad correctionem peccati agatur, et non petatur pecunia.*" The meaning of this is that the action shall be instituted against the offender for penance on the suggestion of an alleged breach of good morals, and not for the recovery of damages for a loss sustained owing to the conduct of the defendant as in the case of defamation.

This famous statute, with a sense of even-handed justice which would

find warm admirers in a slave state of modern times, recommends that penance shall be commuted in all cases, "*si convictus fuerit hujusmodi liber homo.*" The remarks of the learned commentator Lyndwoode evince a rational disgust at the subject of his gloss. Commutation of penance was also approved of by the *Articuli Cleri*. 9 Edw. II. c. 4.

There were, moreover, causes of office instituted against the parishioners or churchwardens of a parish, for neglecting to repair a church, and supply it with the requisites for divine service, or for not walling or fencing in the churchyard, &c.‡

Suits for heresy, or rather, as they were always termed, for heretical depravity, (*causæ hereticæ pravitatis*), were never instituted in the Court of Bishop before 2 Hen. IV. c. 15. Before that statute was passed it was required that the convention should take place at a general convocation of the whole province.§ In regard to this proceeding a common error prevails that the mere expression of an heretical or schismatical opinion, or the performance of any act bearing that necessary construction, made the offender liable to the extreme censure of the law. But this was not the case, for if the party confessed the crime objected to him, and signed and read his recantation, he was dismissed, after admonition, *ex debito justitiæ*. It was only in the case of the firm or obstinate heretic who *contumaciously* adhered to his erroneous sentiments, and consequently refused to recant, that the ecclesiastical judge was compelled to certify that circumstance to the sheriff in whose hands the execution of the law remained. The sentence of the court merely found him guilty of the crime, and delivered him over to the secular arm. It prescribed no form or modification of punishment, and the guilt or responsibility would rest with the lay officers of the crown, who, however, only obeyed the directions of the *common law*, in burning the convicted person.||

4. Ayliffe's Parergon, Lond. 1734, p. 238.

* I allude to the *lecherwite* or *legergeld*. Gen. Introduction to Domesday, pp. 154, 158. Godolf. c. 34, § 11.

† Decret. Greg. 9, lib. 5, tit. 37, c. 2.

‡ Ayliffe's Parergon, p. 238.

§ Bracton de Corona, lib. 3, c. 9, fo. 124. Edit. Tottell, 1569.

|| A deacon was convicted of apostacy, "*pro uadam Judæ,*" at the council

The next and most important department consists of civil causes. And these may be classed as pecuniary, matrimonial, and testamentary. The first subdivision comprises suits for church rate, tithes, and for the subtraction of any fee or property belonging to the Church, for which no action would lie at common law.* The matrimonial suits are subdivided in the following manner, according to the difference of the remedy sought by the applicant: divorce or separation, a mensa et toro, on the ground of cruelty or adultery on the part either of the husband or the wife; the restitution of conjugal rights where the one of them has causelessly abandoned the other; and, lastly, questions regarding the nullity of the contract, by reason of an impeditive physical or civil cause.

The testamentary jurisdiction of the Church may be classed under two heads, viz. the entertainment of suits in respect of last wills, which is technically denominated the "*probatio solemnis per testes*," and for the recovery of legacies of personal estate; and secondly, the power of granting probate of a will in common form to an executor, and letters of administration of the goods of an intestate to the next of kin.

With regard to the first-mentioned division of the testamentary jurisdiction, there is no doubt but it was introduced with the other departments of the ecclesiastical law at the epoch of the Conqueror's statute, and was not assumed by the English Church at a subsequent period, as the other division certainly was.† But for a further illustration of this subject I beg to refer the indulgent reader to some articles inserted a few years back in this Magazine, in which I gave an analysis of the particular circumstances, accompanying the rise and

celebrated by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, after having been degraded by his own bishop, "*statim fuit igni traditus per manum laicalem*."

* Godolph. edit. 1678, London, c. 40, p. 562.

† Glanville, Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus regni Angliæ, edit. 1604, lib. 7. c. 8. Bracton, lib. 2, c. 26. Edit. Tottell, 1569. Fleta, lib. 2, c. 57.

development of the Testamentary Jurisdiction.‡

There is, however, a branch of practice connected with the testamentary jurisdiction not mentioned in those articles, and the existence of which can be clearly demonstrated, but would scarcely be suspected by the modern reader. It is the recovery of debts on certain occasions. For a long period actions of this nature were instituted *solely* in the Ecclesiastical Courts whenever the debt in question formed part of the estate of a deceased person, or when, on the contrary, it constituted a charge upon it, being in the one case at the suit of the executor or administrator, and in the other of a creditor of the deceased. It was compulsory on the former to commence proceedings for this purpose in the spiritual courts, as it was at the same time equally incumbent upon him to submit to them if brought against himself by a creditor, without either party being permitted to invoke the aid or interference of the secular courts in the shape of a prohibition.

It will lessen our surprise that the Church should have once asserted the cognizance of debts, if we consider the fact that, in the early age of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, unless the executor had recourse to the Court Christian he would have no means whatever of recovering any debt due to his testator. For the common law at first gave to him, *quæ* executor, no remedy at all. The character of executor, either testamentary or dative, was unknown to our municipal law, and he could therefore have no *persona standi* in its courts. One was the creation, as the other was the *élève* and foster child, of the canon law.

Before the jurisdiction was narrowed by the encroachments of the common law, the ecclesiastical tribunals, as having the entire and unlimited administration of a deceased's personal estate, necessarily, and without infringement on the rights of the latter, embraced certain questions of debt; for without them they could scarcely be said to afford to suitors that effective

‡ See the numbers for April and May 1839, and December 1839, on the Testamentary Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Archbishop's Prerogative,

relief which had been contemplated by the legislature, when it assigned the testamentary jurisdiction into the hands of the Church. This power belonged to the Ecclesiastical Courts by a fair construction of the original provisions of Magna Charta.

But the institution of an action of this nature, generally and irrespectively of the administration of a deceased's estate, was invariably and upon all occasions discountenanced by the common-law judges, as trenching too largely on their exclusive province, without, as they might consider, a sufficient shew of reason or practical utility for the attempted usurpation. The damages, which the jealousy of those courts in a case of this kind constantly awarded to the individual who from being the defendant in the preceding action had now changed sides and become himself the plaintiff by obtaining the writ of prohibition, furnished a discomfited litigant with such ample means of retaliating upon his hitherto victorious adversary, that we can hardly wonder at the frequency of the applications, sometimes just, and more often the reverse, which appear in the common-law records of the times.

In these cases the prohibition was granted on the suggestion that the suit entertained in the Ecclesiastical Court was concerning chattels which do not relate to a will or marriage.*

A distinction was subsequently introduced which allowed a debtor to sue *in foro ecclesiastico* under certain circumstances only, notwithstanding his debt might rank under the general definition before given.

The earliest author in whose pages we find an enumeration of these restricted cases is Fleta. He says, "A testator cannot by his will dispose of his actions for debt upon which he had not obtained judgment in his lifetime. If, however, he had so obtained judgment on them, they are to be considered *in bonis testatoris*, and belong to the executors *in foro ecclesiastico*. The mere right of action he has no power to dispose of, and it consequently accrues to the next of kin, to whom it

is competent to institute the necessary proceedings *in foro seculari*."†

This refinement appears to have been the prelude to the decline and extinction of this portion of the jurisdiction of the Church.

The following are a few instances shewing the exercise of this jurisdiction at an early period. In 28 Hen. III. the official of Exeter cited the abbot of Forde as the executor of Robert de Courtenay, *auctoritate ordinaria*, into his court to answer to certain creditors of that deceased. The King thereupon prohibited the official from compelling the abbot "ad reddendum aliis creditoribus debita quæ debuit," until he should have made payment of a debt which the deceased owed to the king himself. The writ adds, "nisi constiterit quod catalla prædicti Roberti, quæ sunt prædicto abbati, satisfaciunt ad solutionem aliorum et nostrorum."‡

In 42 Hen. III. a like prohibition issued against the archdeacon and official of York, "ne fratrem Gilbertum de Leyseton monachum et alios executores testamenti Walteri de Leyseton quondam vicecomitis Lincolnie, vexent occasione bonorum dicti Willielmi, neque de eisdem bonis placitum in curia Christianitatis teneant quousque per ipsos executores regi fuerit satisfactum de debitis quæ regi debuit."§

This jurisdiction endured for some time; for we find in 1319, in the articles of agreement between the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Lincoln, that it still existed as an essential and ordinary incident

† Fleta, lit. 2, c. 57, p. 126, edit. 1685. Testator autem actiones suas legare non potest, eo quod actiones debitorum non fuerint cognite neque convictæ in vita testatoris, sed hujusmodi actiones competunt hæredibus. Cum autem convictæ fuerint, vel recognite, tunc sunt quasi in bonis testatoris, et competunt executoribus in foro ecclesiastico. Si autem competant hæredibus, ut prædictum est, in foro seculari debent terminari, quia antequam convincantur et in foro debito, non pertinet ad executores, ut in foro ecclesiastico convincantur.

‡ Madox's History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England, edit. 1711, p. 663. (Ex memor. 28 Hen. III. Rot. 4 b. chap. 23.)

§ Ib. Ex memor. 42 Hen. III. Rot. 14 a.

* Abbreviatio Placitorum, vol. V. p. 107. 25 Hen. III. and *passim*. "Catalla quæ non sunt de testamento vel matrimonio."

of the general ecclesiastical judicature. The bishop of Lincoln asserted a claim for "cognitiones causarum quæ per creditores vel legatarios, vel quoscunque alios querelantes contra executores testamentorum hujusmodi pro bonis præcipue hujusmodi decedentium in sua civitate vel diocesi existentibus."*

But the exclusion of the testamentary executor from the common-law courts began at length to be gradually relaxed. In Fleta's time, (viz. probably about the beginning of the reign of Edw. III.) his representative character had already been recognized there in some instances. He says, "Permissum est tamen quod executores agant ad solutionem in foro seculari aliquando."

But even when the immediate executor was placed on the same footing that he stands on at the present time, the executor of an executor was not permitted to sue or be sued in the King's court, until 1352. (25 Edw. III.) The latter was then put in a similar position in regard to all questions concerning the estate of the remote testator. And in 1357, (31 Edw. III.) the administrator or executor dative had the same advantages and responsibilities "*en la Court le Roi*" extended to him also.

After these enactments, it appears to have become a rule of law that the Ecclesiastical Court should not try a debt of any nature, and that, as the subject could obtain his remedy at common law, he had therefore no right to proceed for relief in the ecclesiastical forum; and, accordingly, prohibitions were awarded on that suggestion alone without any further question or demur.

But even so late as the reign of Henry V. we find by a complaint of the Commons, that the Ecclesiastical Court still endeavoured as of old to exercise this partial sort of jurisdiction over matters of debt, though scarcely with the good will or for the benefit of the nation, if we may give full credence to the querulous statements of its representatives in parliament.

The consistent and persevering practice, however, which this petition shews, may lead one to suppose that the Ecclesiastical Courts were not at all willing to relinquish this branch of

their ancient judicature, nor, as long as resistance could avail, to succumb to the attacks of their common-law rivals on a point of authority, which they had in former ages possessed in perfect and unmolested tranquillity, as an undoubted incident of their administrative power; and which, though gradually overruled by their opponents, had never been expressly repealed by an act of the legislature.

The petition or bill to which I allude was presented by the Commons in the second year of the reign of Henry the Vth. (1414,) and sets forth, that "diverse liege subjects of the king are from day to day cited into the Courts Christian, to answer to divers persons as well of things touching frank tenement, debt, trespass, covenant, and others of which the co-nusance belongs to the courts of the King, as of matrimony and testament," &c.†

This jurisdiction appears to have soon after died a natural death, for in 1443, (viz. the date of the commission of Alexander Prowett,) we find no reference whatever made to it.‡

On the Continent, the authority of the Ecclesiastical Court was made ancillary to the recovery of an ordinary debt, in a manner which does not appear at any time to have been ventured upon in this country. On the neglect or refusal of the debtor to satisfy the demand of his creditor, the latter applied to the court of the bishop of the diocese, who forthwith entertained the suit on a new and entirely different principle, viz. by viewing the nonpayment of the debt in the light of a constructive breach of conscience or morality. The court accordingly, considering its jurisdiction well founded on this latter ground,

† Rotuli Parliament. vol. IV. p. 18, No. 5. "Item priort les communes q' come diverses lieges n're S'r le Roi sont citees de jour en autre d'apparoir en Court Christianne devaunt juges espi-ritueux, ay respondre as diverses personnes si bien des choses q' touchant franc tenement, dette, trespasses, covenants et autres des que me la co-nusance app'tient al court n're S'r le Roi, come de mat-rimonie et testament et quand tieux personnes issint citees appiergent et de-mandent un libel de eco que laer est surmys," &c. &c.

‡ See No. for December 1839.

* See No. for December 1839.
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first monished the debtor to comply with the demand in question, if justice required it, and on his contumaciously persisting in his former refusal, proceeded to fulminate its spiritual terrors in the usual manner upon the recusant, who would without further question, after the lapse of forty days from the sentence of excommunication, be attacked by the powers of the secular arm, and detained in confinement until his contempt were fully absolved, which could only be accomplished by means of the due discharge of the principal claim and all its consequential expenses.*

We have no evidence to shew that this side way of prosecuting an individual in the Ecclesiastical Court, for a debt of a purely secular nature, ever prevailed, or was even attempted in this country.

Yet a nearly analogous process was certainly established here, by which the performance of a sworn contract or any engagement that one of the parties had omitted to fulfil was compelled under the form of a suit for perjury or *lesio fidei*, ostensibly instituted for the moral punishment only of the offender.

Much of the equity of the modern Court of Chancery was at first administered by the ecclesiastical consistories, and in many cases it should seem to have been not merely the result of a concurrency of jurisdiction, but to have been the subject matter of the ecclesiastical tribunal alone, the equity of which was then of a wider range, and of more extended powers, than it has now long since possessed or asserted.

In the infancy of the Court of Chancery, a complete equitable jurisdiction upon a variety of matters was, for want of an opposing claimant, vested in the Ecclesiastical Courts, from which, on the rise of the former into more general power and utility, it was at length transferred, until in modern times but scanty traces of it are found to exist.

* Ducange, sub voce Excommun. &c. Decret. Greg. 9, lib. 9, tit. 3, c. 24. Ad aures nostras pervenisse noveris quod cum C. de Senevilla propter pecuniam quam debebat vinculo fuisset excommunicationis adstrictus, creditoribus satisfecerit," &c. &c.

The term *lesio fidei*, the foundation upon which this ample jurisdiction reposed, was sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all breaches of conscience, which, accordingly, of whatever quality or degree they might be, were combated or relieved by the equity of the Courts Christian.

The necessity for the existence of such a tribunal will require no apology in these days, when it is so well known that the common law, from its more confined and literal character, has neither the power nor the inclination in many cases to afford to the suitor a due remedy for his grievance.

The ecclesiastical judge, therefore, claimed a jurisdiction in all cases of oath and solemn promise, or what in common equity assimilates thereto, viz. a promise or agreement of any nature obtained without fraud or force, and resting on mutually fair and just considerations.

Lyndewode gives us a lucid statement of the mode of proceeding in this cause of *lesio fidei*, in order to avoid the obstacle of prohibitions which in his time had begun to assail it.

A. libels against B. that the latter by interposition of his faith, or by his oath in some other manner, promised and bound himself to A., that on such a day he would pay, &c.; but afterwards, *minus canonice*, refused to fulfil his promise, in violation of his oath, which, by the divine and canon laws he is bound to perform, under pain of mortal sin; wherefore the complainant prays that, on proof of the fact, the judge will decree and compel the defendant to observe his promise and engagement, by means of canonical censures.†

By this method of proceeding, the complainant not only procured the infliction of a suitable penance upon his opponent for the sin which he had committed, but also obtained a civil remedy of a more gratifying kind, in the

† Lindwood, lib. 5, tit. 15, De poenis. It was sometimes called *fidei transgressio* (id.) and also *interpositio fidei*. Ducange, sub voce "Curia Christianitatis." Where an oath had been taken by the defendant, the cause was more properly styled one of perjury, but the terms were frequently, if not generally, confounded.

compulsory fulfilment of his promise or obligation, satisfaction of the wrong being, according to the canons, a necessary and essential accompaniment of penance. On this broad suggestion of breach of faith, the ecclesiastical judge also exercised the power of revising all unconscionable contracts and transactions, although otherwise in no way connected with the jurisdiction of the Church.*

We have a record of a suit of this kind which occurred in the second year of the reign of King John. The circumstances which attended it were as follows:—Eborard of Binetrie having made an extortionate bargain, or rather an unfair exchange of an estate with his brother Herbert, the latter, on discovering the cheat, forthwith instituted a suit *pro lesione fidei* in the Court Christian, to compel a restoration of the land in question, or at least to recover a fair and equitable compensation for it. Though the other party obtained a prohibition on the usual suggestion that the Ecclesiastical Court had to his prejudice entertained a suit "*de laico feodo suo*," the courts of common law refused to interfere, and the suit in the Ecclesiastical Court was allowed to proceed without further interruption or cessation.†

In the same manner in the 25th year of the reign of Henry the Third, Adam of Kaukeberg impleaded in the Court Christian William the chaplain of Newton, on the ground of his having violated a certain composition or agreement formerly made between

them, by which he, the plaintiff, was damaged to the extent of twenty marks. This suit, the precise nature of which does not appear beyond the circumstance of its being with a view of obtaining a compensation for damages, was afterwards prohibited on some special grounds, and an action was then brought by the chaplain for the same purpose at common law.‡

This leads us to the subject of a peculiarity in the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which deserves a few observations; viz. their liability to be corrected by prohibitions from the Court of Queen's Bench, on occasion of their overstepping the limits of the jurisdiction assigned to them by law. This power was expressly reserved to the Crown by the ordinance of William I.§

At the present time the ecclesiastical and secular jurisdictions so well understand the extent of their respective provinces, that an interference of the latter with the former is of extremely rare occurrence. But, during the early period, the case was widely different. The royal prohibition was then a necessary and wholesome remedy against the dangerous caprices often exhibited by the Courts Christian in refining on the broad and general principles of the law which they inculcated.

As a proof that almost any action may be construed into a breach of the morality of which these courts have ever been the authorized guardians and vindicators, the following fact is in point:—In 7 Edward I. Robert Picheford, who had previously failed in an action of common law, was prompted by the chagrin and dissatisfaction which he naturally felt from his defeat, to adopt the ingenious proceeding of a writ for defamation in the Ecclesiastical Court against the majority (*plurimi*) of the jurors who had returned the verdict which, in his opinion, had cast a slur and reproach upon his character.||

* This suit to obtain a debt was afterwards totally prohibited. See Year-book 22 Edw. IV. 206, *Wright v. Wright* (Gwillim on Tithes, p. 169): "If I owe one 10*l.* and swear to pay him by a certain day, and upon that he sues me in the spiritual court *pro lesione fidei*, a prohibition lies, for he may have an action of debt against me for this at common law."

† Placit. Abbrev. Rot. 21, 2 Johan. "Eborardus de Binetrie queritur quod Herebertus frater ejus traxit eum in placitum in curia Xianitatis de laico feodo suo contra prohibitionem justic', &c. Herebertus dicit quod implacitavit eum super lesionem fidei sue de quodam exchange terræ quam Eborardus ei abstulit. Dies datus, et interim remaneat placitum in curia Christianitatis."

‡ Placit. Abbrev. Rot. 14, p. 108, 25 Hen. III.

§ In the words "Nec laicus homo alium hominem sine justitia episcopi ad judicium adducat."

|| Abbrev. Placit. Rot. 8, p. 270. "Eos

We have no means of knowing whether the ecclesiastical judge would have taken the same view, and promulgated a sentence in his favour, for all further proceedings were stopped at an early stage of the suit by a prohibition, and an action at common law was then commenced in turn by the jurymen, who recovered damages against their former opponent.*

But the facility of obtaining prohibitions soon became the source of as great evils as that provision of law was itself intended to prevent, exposing the church and her ministers to many inconveniences, and the suitors to much injury. This was the result of the misrepresentation or falsehood of the suggestions by which the prohibitions were obtained. When Humphrey the Archdeacon of Dorset (in 25 Hen. III.), cited William of Erleville into his consistory to answer a charge of adulterous conversation, the latter contumaciously absented himself, for which the ordinary at first suspended him *ab ingressu ecclesie*, and finally pronounced a sentence of excommunication against him. But the delinquent was able for a time to elude the reach of justice, by procuring the Archdeacon to be prohibited from proceeding further in the suit, on the pretext that he was holding a plea "*de rapto et de pace domini regis fracta*."†

Another usual pretence on the part of the recusant, when a suit for tithes had been instituted in the Bishop Court by the impoverished incumbent, was the suggestion that the ecclesiastical ordinary proceeded "*de laico feodo*," or in the matter of a lay fief.

In the reign of Henry III. the prohibitions obtained in this manner, from their number and frequency, trenching on the autonomy and the general spiritual jurisdiction of the Church so materially and extensively, as both to alarm the fears and excite the indignation of the heads of the English Church. In reality, the abuse had increased to so high a degree that even the establishments of the

consistories, though supported on the basis of the Conqueror's ordinance, were shaken to their foundations, and their very existence endangered.

But, fortunately for the Church, the primacy of Canterbury was then wielded by a prelate of stubborn and uncompromising principles. Boniface, the archbishop, was, from temper and constitution, pre-eminently adapted to meet the turbulent spirit of the time, as one who was neither disinclined nor afraid to counteract an evil by the application of a remedy equally severe. In 1260 he convened a provincial synod, at which the general grievances of the Church were fully discussed. The assembled clergy, urged by the example of their resolute metropolitan, determined on a penal enactment, which, to modern notions, can hardly appear in any other light than that of extreme temerity or arrogance:‡ but, if we regard the fallen and desperate state of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it was, in all probability, the safest and most prudent course of policy which it was then in their power to adopt. The various causes in which prohibitions were obtained on fictitious representations and suggestions are thus enumerated in the constitution passed at this council; viz. the admission of clergymen to vacant churches or chapels; the institution of rectors; the excommunication or interdiction of the clergy by their prelates; the dedication of churches; the celebration of orders; questions respecting tithes, oblations, or the boundaries of a parish; perjury, transgression of faith, sacrilege, the violation or perturbation of the liberties of the Church, especially of those which were guaranteed by the royal charters; personal suits or actions of any nature between clerks and laymen. The fines and distresses levied upon the bishops, in the event of any contumacy or default of their inferior clergy, for whom the law considered them responsible, wound up this series of complaints.

The antidote to all these evils, proposed by the metropolitan and his suffragans, and confirmed by the representative body of the provincial clergy, was as harsh as the necessities of the case seemed to demand. The decrees

implicavit pro eo quod ipsum diffamaverunt."

* Abbrev. Placit. Rot. 13 in dorso, 25 Hen. III.

† Abbrev. Placit. Rot. 5, p. 106, *et passim*, for similar instances.

‡ Landwoode, lib. 5, c. 15. De Pœnis.

of the council commenced by providing that thenceforth no archbishop, bishop, or other prelate, when summoned on merely spiritual matters, should attend or obey the mandate of a secular judge, to whom no authority was given to adjudicate over the Lord's anointed. But, to save the king's honour, it was unanimously agreed that, whenever this occurred, the prelate who was most intimately concerned in the transaction should respectfully inform the King in writing that he could not consistently, or without danger to his order, obey the mandate which had issued in the royal name.

The council then proceeded to make a sharp provision against another evil of a glaring and oppressive character, viz. the practice of giving a fictitious description of the merits of a question in order to obtain a prohibition. "If perchance the King in his attachments, prohibitions, or writs of summons, shall have made mention, not of tithes, right of patronage, belied faith or perjury, but of chattels; not of sacrilege, or disturbance of the liberties of the Church, but of trespasses of her dependants and bailiffs (whose correction he asserts to appertain to himself), then in such cases the aforesaid prelates shall intimate to him that the suits, which they are taking cognizance of, are not of patronage, chattels, or matters appertaining to his forum, but of tithes, sin, and other matters merely spiritual, and appertaining to their office and jurisdiction, and to the health of souls, and shall admonish and entreat him to desist from obstructing them in the premises."

The bishop whose authority had been infringed was required by the council to address in person a further admonition to the monarch, and, if this failed of its proposed effect, the archbishop of the province, on receiving the information from his suffragan, with the assistance of two or more other bishops, or the Bishop of London, with a like number of his brethren, should visit the King for the purpose of giving a further and peremptory monition. And if the latter, in spite of these remonstrances, still persisted in refusing to interfere or discharge the attachments and process com-

plained of, a decree of excommunication and suspension should be issued by all the diocesans in whose jurisdiction the sheriffs, by whom the obnoxious law was enforced, should reside or hold property. If the sheriffs persevered in their course, their residences and estates were to be subjected to a strict and effective interdict.

Even here ecclesiastical boldness did not stop. In conclusion, the council made a further provision in case the King should not command the obnoxious process to be stayed. The bishops and clergy at large were directed to lay even the boroughs and demesnes of majesty itself under the same extensive sentence; and, if this penultimate proceeding was of no avail, all the dioceses of the province of Canterbury were to be involved in one general doom of excommunication.

The extraordinary audacity of this synod was well calculated to strike terror and dismay into the heart of a very large portion of the nation, who saw, in a suppression of the rites of religion, the hopes of Heaven, held out to them by spiritual aid, entirely annihilated for an indefinite period of time through the captious quarrels of the lay tribunals.

Whatever effect the decrees of this council may have had in softening or allaying the evil complained of, it is, nevertheless, undoubtedly true that the contest for jurisdiction continued throughout the reigns of every succeeding monarch until the time of Charles I. though never to the extent to which it appears to have been carried during the period I have before described. For the disturbed state of the kingdom in the reign of Henry III. combined with his own imbecility and want of energy, had produced so many abuses in the general practice and administration of the law, that the easy and groundless procurement of prohibitions formed but an item in a long list, although its effect upon the Church, in enabling her enemies to evade her censures or openly assault her judicial constitution with perfect and unlimited impunity, was in the highest degree destructive to her legitimate interest and powers.

Doctors' Commons. H. C. C.

(*To be continued.*)

ORNAMENTAL PLATE, &c. AT OXNEAD HALL.

(Continued from p. 24.)

A browne cupp with a cover and a silver frame.

On that of the creast, the right side of the chimney.

A gilded head upon a pedestal.

A figure enameld, upon a pedestal.

A red Indian cup with a cover and black rim.

A mother of pearle shell in a silver and gilt frame, upon a figure.

A gilded horse in a pacing posture.

A blew flower pott in a silver and gilt frame.

A gilded horse in a galloping posture.

A mother of pearle shell in a silver and gilt frame, upon a figure.

A red Indian cup with a cover and black rim.

A figure enameld upon a pedestal.

A gilded head upon a pedestal.

On that side right against the chimney.

Hanging 5 shelve in scarlett ribbin, and trimd with scarlett ribbin. On the i shelve a paire of cristall balls, standing upon silver feet, trimd with scarlet ribbin. A round boxe gilt with a nagget* in y^e midle of y^e cover. A litle shell boxe for amber, set and enameld. A Cheiny pott, 2 shells of each side, under the shelve an engraven shell of mother of pearle, with scarlett ribbin.

On the 2d shelve.

A shell cup engraven, set in a silver and gilt frame, in y^e midle of y^e cover a green stone.

A paire of cristall bottles.

An amber cupp. A christall ball.

Two gilt boxes with agat covers.

Under the 2d shelve a mother of pearle shell engraven, with scarlett ribbin.

On the 3d shelve.

A christall cup engraven, set in a silver and gilt frame.

A paire of cristall bottles with silver and gilt heads.

An agat cup with a silver and gilt frame.

A shell boxe with a gilt cover.

An agat boxe with a cover.

Under the shelve a mother of pearle shell engraven with 2 mermaids, with scarlett ribbin.

On the 4th shelve.

A shell cup engraven, with ivory handles, with a tortois-shell foot and cover. An agat dish. A chymicall ball of glasse. A silver boxe, enameld, for perfume. A

bottle for perfume with 8 joints. A stone dish with an handle. A gilt boxe with an agat cover.

Under this shelve a mother of pearle shell, engraven, with scarlett ribbin.

On the 5th shelve.

A cristall ball upon a silver foot, tied with scarlett ribbin.

A mother of pearle boxe, engraven, set in a silver frame.

A ball of glasse of severall colours.

A Cheiny pott with a cover.

2 cristall ovals.

Under this shelve a mother of pearle shell with scarlett ribbin.

On that side over against the windowes hanging 7 shelve in scarlett ribbin, and trimmd with scarlett ribbin.

On the 1st shelve.

A shell cup, silver and gilt frame, foot and cover, an agat on y^e cover.

A christall ball lying on scarlett ribbin.

An oval christall ball lying on scarlett ribbin.

A shell-spoone, silver and gilt frame, foot and handle.

2 agat balls.

On the 2d shelve.

A mother of pearle cup, silver and gilt frame.

2 cristall balls carved upon agat pedestalls.

A white agat dish in fashion of a heart with a white rock in it.

An amber head upon an ebone pedestall.

An amber ball and pedestall.

On the 3d shelve.

A shell cup engraven, set in a silver and gilt frame, a peice of cristall vpon y^e cover.

A paire of cristall bottles.

An ivory baskett with a branch of flowers in the midst of it.

An amber sand boxe, and an amber standish.

One litle carved stone.

Under this shelve a mother of pearle shell engraven, trimmd with scarlett ribbin.

On the 4th shelve.

A shell cup with a silver and gilt feet and top, a red stone in the top.

A paire of christall bottles, an ivory baskett with a branch of flowers upon it.

A Portingall ring, a topas. One litle carved stone.

Under this shelve a mother of pearle engraven, trimmd with scarlett ribbin.

* An agate.

On the 5th shelve.

A shell standing upon a silver and gilt foote, y^e fashion of a snake.

An agat cup with a litle cristall ball in it.

An agat botle for perfumes, set in silver, with a litle silver chaine.

The modell of y^e Duke of Florence diamond, lying upon agat pedestall.

A christall ball lying upon an agat pedestall.

A boxe engraven with the armes of the family upon the cover, a cristall ovall lying upon it.

On the 6th shelve.

An ivory wheele standing in a porch with 4 pillars.

An agat botle for perfume, y^e stople hanging in a chaine.

A silver botle for perfume, with 6 joints.

An agate cup. A gilded boxe with a cristall cover engraven.

A gilded boxe with an agate cover.

On the 7th shelve.

An ivory cup curiously carved and turned, with an high cover.

A mother of pearle spoone with silver and gilt handle.

A christall ball cut, lying upon scarlett ribbin.

A christall boxe with 3 stones in it.

A musk dish with a litle ivory stagg's head in it.

A christall box set in silver and gilt.

A litle christall ball.

2 shelves on the lefte side of the chimney, hanging, and trimmed with scarlett ribbin.

On the 1st shelve.

A mother of pearle shell, y^e fashion of a boat, standing upon a silver and gilt foote, upheld with 2 anchors, a peice of rocke in it.

An agate cabinett in a silver and gilt frame.

Under this shelve a mother of pearle shell engraven, trimed with scarlet ribbin.

On the 2d shelve.

A mother of pearle shell, y^e fashion of a boat, standing upon a silver and gilt foote upheld with 2 anchors, with 2 spoones in it, one christall and one amber.

An amber cabinett.

Under this shelve, a mother of pearle shell, hanging with scarlett ribbin.

On the right side of the chimney, 2 shelves, hanging and trimd with scarlet ribbin.

On the 1st shelve.

An agat cup on a silver and gilt foot, carved and enameld.

An agat botle 6-square for perfume, set in an enameld frame.

An agat botle for perfume 3-square engraven, in an enameld frame.

A christall boxe engraven, 8-square, set in silver and gilt, in it 5 stones.

A litle cup, enameld. A blew stone boxe, cutt, in silver and gilt frame.

On the 2d shelve.

A gilt cup with a cristall pillar, a cristall knob on the cover, with 3 christall balls in it.

A cornelian botle for perfume.

An enameld botle for perfume.

A garnet cup, gilt with gold.

A christall flower-pot, enameld, and garnished with gold.

A christall boxe.

A peticular of the Pictures over against the doore.

A great picture of Magdalen, in a great carved frame.

3 litle pictures of each side, 6 in all.

Underneath a lim-picture with 2 ladies; of one side a litle ovall picture with birds, on the other side an ovall picture flowered with roses.

The next row is a fine limd picture with 4 figures, of each side that 2 limd pictures of 2 old men.

A christall looking glass set in silver and gilt, enameld, and wrought flowers.

2 agates-heads finely carved, with 16 cornelian heads round about them.

A fine limd picture of Andromeda chained to a rock. Of each side of it the pictures of Sir Robert Paston's* and his ladies in limd, with gold cases.

A fine agat with 2 blackmoores heads cutt, with white turbetts, † set very finely in gold, enameld.

The King of France's picture in gold and enameld.

Under Andromeda my ladies Paston eldest brother picture in liming, ‡ done by Mr. Cooper.

* Sir Robert Paston here mentioned is apparently the same who was created Viscount Yarmouth in 1673, and Earl of Yarmouth in 1679, and died in 1682. The Inventory was, therefore, probably made before the first date. His wife was Rebecca, second daughter of Sir Jasper Clayton, Knt. of London.

† Turbans.

‡ *i. e.* my Lady Paston's eldest brother, a Clayton. The same painting is afterwards referred to as "my Brother's picture;" so the Inventory seems to have

Of each side of him 2 old men in liming, one of them in a gold case, the other in ebony.

Next 2 boxes of mother of pearle set in silver and gold, with chaines, and upon the lids of them the armes of the family.

2 limd heads of each side of the boxes.

Underneath my Brother's picture, a purple stone of Sir Fran. Bacon making set in silver and gilt; under it an ovall picture in water colours.

A white agat head set in enameld, with a litle pearle at the end of it.

Under one shelve.

Sir Robert Paston's picture in waxe worke.

Underneath it, an enameld case with a white crosse.

On one side, an enameld picture with flowers in an ebony frame.

A christall picture on the other side, with flowers on one side, and a head on the other.

Under that a long chaine curiously linked.

Under the other shelve.

A limd picture of an old man in an ebony frame.

On one side, a gold case enameld with flowers.

Under it, a gold case, heart fashion, enameld.

On the other side, a christall case with flowers in it.

Under that, a string with 50 amber beads on it.

Against the end of the chimney.

One stone picture a' top, 4 small pictures below, and one mother of pearle engraven.

The other end of the chimney.

Three litle pictures, one stone picture, one Indian steele looking glasse.

On the side of the chimney, St. Paul's picture in a great frame.

3 litle pictures on each side of St. Paul.

Under it a stone picture with the armes of the family.

On that side of the closset over against the chimney.

The ladies Paston picture in an ovall frame in oyle colour, done by Mr. Lillie.*

Under that Mr. Paston's † picture done in krions.

Under that a picture of flowers in water colours.

A picture done upon beuer of Lott and his 2 daughters.

My L^d Townsend's ‡ picture, done by Mr. Burrell.

At each corner 2 of the evangelists. Under them 2 litle pictures in water colours.

Under my L^d Townsend, 17 great agats, 8 litle agats, and 8 blood stones, set upon silver and gilt plate, with a carved frame of silver and gilt, set round with stones, a piece of pearle at the bottome, and 5 agats on the top.

On each side on y^e top of this, 2 lim pictures in ebony frames.

Under one of y^e pictures, a cristall case with flowers, under that an ivory head carved; under the other lim picture, a gold case enameld, under that, a christall in the fashion of a heart, with 2 pictures in it.

S^r John Clayton's picture in an ovall frame, done by Wright.

P.S. I forgot to state that the view of Oxnead Hall represents the original river before the navigation was made (about the year 1772-5). The Lady Paston used to enjoy herself in a boat down the river; a mile from the old Hall there is a favourite spot by the side of the stream, which is still called the Lady's Bower.

The two oaks, shown in the Plan, are about 11 or 12 yards apart.

The Banqueting-Room was one of the first buildings erected with Sash-windows. About the same time sashes were placed in the windows of the Banqueting-house of Whitehall, at Westminster, instead of the munnions, (which were probably also of wood,) in the form of a plain cross, which existed at the time of the decapitation of Charles the First, and appear in some of the earliest views. These sashes remained at Whitehall until the repairs which took place a few years ago. They were made of squared pieces of oak, some inches wide, with beading fixed on.

The screen of the old Hall at Oxnead, (now in the stables,) consisted of

been taken by Sir Robert Paston himself. The artist was, no doubt, Samuel Cooper, the celebrated miniature painter.

* No doubt Sir Peter Lely.

† "Mr. Paston," probably William the son and heir of Sir Robert, and afterwards the second Earl of Yarmouth. He mar-

ried the Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, one of the natural daughters of King Charles the Second; but, having no issue, was the last of his ancient race.

‡ Horatio, first Lord Townshend, created a Baron in 1661, and a Viscount in 1682.

five segmental arches supported by octagon columns of oak, with Ionic capitals, and carvings of horse's and bull's heads on the spandrels of the arches, with the arms of the Pastons, &c. &c. J. A. R.

MR. URBAN,

I LATELY visited the church of West Harling, in the county of Norfolk. It has been very judiciously altered and repaired under the direction, and, I believe, at the sole cost, of the Rector, the Rev. C. J. Ridley. Amongst other improvements he has opened the east window of the chancel, and converted the vault of the Croftes family, in which the bodies were most improperly placed on the ground, flush with the flooring of the chancel, into a vestry, the coffins being, with all decent care, put below the pavement, and the coffin-plates, which had become loosened, being affixed to the wall, immediately over the respective graves. The church, with its ivied tower and surrounding trees, is a picturesque object. The following additions to Blomfield may be worthy of record. He notices much stained glass, but of this scarcely a vestige exists. The font, which seems to have escaped his observation, is octagonal, having its panels ornamented with alternate shields and roses. Below is a range of small corbel heads, and the shaft is octagonal, with trefoil-headed panelling.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a mural monument of white marble, surmounted by a bust of the deceased. The arms—a fess between 6 estoiles. The inscription

Ricardo Gipps
Avunculo suo
Gulielmus Croftes
hoc marmor
in grati animi testimonium
poni voluit.
Posuit Ricardus Gulielmi filius.

The inscriptions on the coffin-plates now in the vestry are as follow :

- I. Mary Croftes
relict of
William Croftes, Esq.
Died Nov. 27, 1772,
Aged 57 years.

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2. Richard Croftes,
Esq.
Died July 4,
1783,
Aged 43 years.
3. William Croftes,
Esq.
Died 14 Novemb.
1770,
In the 60th year
of his age.

There are three achievements, now removed into the vestry.

- I. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three bull's heads coupé sable. *Croftes*.
2. Or, a lion rampant sable. *Poley*.
3. Azure, a fess between six estoiles or. *Gipps*.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, a demi-buck, holding an arrow gules. *Decker*.

The achievement of Mary, the wife of William Croftes, who died in 1772, and daughter of Sir Mathew Decker, Bart.

II. The same quarterly coats, with the escutcheon of pretence, and the crest of Croftes, being the achievement of William Croftes.

III. The same quarterly coats with the crest, and an escutcheon of pretence bearing Azure, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or. *Darrell*.

The achievement of Richard Croftes, who died in 1783.

The pedigree of Croftes in Gage's History of the Hundred of Thingoe, p. 134, has two slight errors connected with the above members of the family. Mr. Gage gives the date of the death of Richard Croftes *August* instead of *July*, and he states that William Croftes was *buried at Little Saxham*, Nov. 26. The West Harling Register gives the date of his burial Nov. 23, 1770. One is diffident in presuming to correct any inaccuracies in the works of the able, estimable, and lamented author to whom I have referred, and at first I conceived that the body might have been removed. The Harling Register is, however, decisive on this point. There are some shields of arms in stained glass, now placed by Lord Colborne, who many years since became the purchaser of the property, in the portico of West Harling Hall. They came, in all probability, from Bardwell, near Ickworth, where the junior branch of the Croftes family, to which they

undoubtedly refer, resided. William Croftes of Little Saxham, the grandfather of Lady Sebright, may have placed them in the house on succeeding to his uncle's (Mr. Gipps) estate at West Harling. The decorations of the saloon were evidently done by him, his arms,—viz. Quarterly, 1st and 4th. *Croftes*; 2. *Poley*; 3. *Gipps*, impaling *Decker*,—being in plaster over the door. The following are the coats of arms in glass.

I. A largesield, "Croftes and Poley," date "1620."

Crests—1. A bull's head sable. *Croftes*.

2. A lion rampant sable, collared and chained or. *Poley*.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Croftes*. 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a cross flory gules between 4 escallops sable. *Sampson*.

2nd and 3rd. Sable, a chevron ermine between 3 griffin's heads erased argent. *Pearce* of Northwold.

Impaling—

1. Or, a lion rampant sable. *Poley*.

2. Azure, a fess or between 3 geese argent, beaked and legged gules. *Gislingham*.

3. Argent, a chevron engrailed sable between 3 cocks. *Alcock*.

4. Argent, a chevron sable between 3 mullets azure pierced of the field.

5. Argent, a cross sable.

6. Gules, a chevron between 3 eagle's heads erased or. *Gedding*.

7. Azure, 3 chevronels or. *Aspale*.

8. Argent, a fess between 2 chevrons gules. *Pechy*.

9. Quarterly gules and vair, a bend argent.

10. Argent, 3 chevronels gules, a mullet for difference.

The coat of Charles Croftes of Bardwell, who married Cicely, daughter of Richard Poley of Badley, co. Suffolk.

II. Argent, on a chief azure two mullets or, pierced gules, a label of 3 points gules. *Drury*—impaling *Croftes*.

This is the shield of Elizabeth, sister of the above Charles Croftes, and wife of Robert Drury of Roughton.

III. *Croftes* impaling, Azure, on a cross or a mullet gules. *Shelton*.

The coat of Charles Croftes of Bardwell, father of the above-mentioned Charles, and of his second wife Thomasine, daughter of Ralph Shelton.

IV. *Croftes*, charged with a crescent for difference, impaling, Sable, a chevron

ermine between 3 griffin's heads erased argent. *Pearce* of Northwold.

The coat of the same Charles Croftes and of his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Pearce of Northwold.

V. *Croftes*, charged with a crescent for difference, impaling, Argent, 3 cross crosslets gules. *Copledike*.

The coat of Thomas Croftes of Bardwell (who died in 1595) and of his wife Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Copledike. He was younger son of Sir John Croftes of Saxham, and father of Charles Croftes before-mentioned.

I insert the coat of Copledike as existing; but, since I first made a note of it, a few years ago, it has been broken, and its place filled by the glazier with some fancy remnants of other glass.

The connection between the families of Croftes and Gipps is shown in Gage's Hundred of Thingoe. See Pedigree of Gipps of Horningsherth, page 522.

On the subject of church repairs and restorations, I beg to draw your attention to the following facts.

I am informed, on authority which I cannot question, that the church of Alderton or Aldrington, in Wiltshire, is being diligently pulled to pieces, and that the monuments, many of the family of Gore long resident in that parish, have been cast down and mutilated in a most disgraceful manner, and this almost under the eye, and close to the subject of the first Topographical Essay, of a Wiltshire Society, whose members claim to be the votaries of John Aubrey.

On the other hand, in the county of Surrey, the church of Compton near Guildford, which is well known as presenting such interesting remains of Norman architecture, has been judiciously and carefully repaired, and, what is too often so grievously forgotten, preserved. With the solitary exception of the breaking and throwing away of an inscribed slab which covered the remains of a Mr. Williams, who died in 1775, and whose mural monument is in the north aisle, I can make no great complaint. As a question of taste, the whitewashing

of the range of small oaken columns and arches in front of the very remarkable chapel or roodloft within the chancel (now used as the pew of the Molyneux family), is certainly open to much censure; and, while under restoration, it was a decided oversight not to have reopened the lower portions of the two windows at the western end of the south aisle.

The destruction of the church at Merrow in the same county was noticed in your Magazine some months ago. It is now re-opened for divine service, and no fault can be found with its arrangements, viewing it in the light of one of the new churches. But to attempt to point out any traces of the ancient building is like exhibiting a stocking in which the darning has superseded the original article. The columns of the south aisle and a few inches of zig-zag moulding at the north door are the *rari nantes* of this restoration. I shall here beg to draw your attention to the unpardonable manner in which the gravestones in the chancel, one of the Rev. Edward Vernon, who died in 1721, another of his wife, who died in 1724 (and which may be read in Manning and Bray), have been cast out, and replaced by unlettered slabs. One should have thought that rectors and vicars and those in authority would, *at the least*, have had respect, the one to their own cloth, the other to the spiritual pastor of their predecessors in the parish. These proceedings are discreditable, and, what is more, *illegal*.

I was not long since in the church at Leighton Buzzard in Bedfordshire. It is under repairs, and not altogether injudicious repairs. But I must take leave to question the propriety of ejecting an old carved pulpit, of the date 1638, and very good for its time, to give place to some feeble, though possibly more uniform, work of yesterday. This old pulpit is now lying in the south chapel amidst a heap of paraphernalia that have been put aside,—tables of benefactions, torn achievements, and such like. The north chapel has been refloored, and two stone coffins, discovered during the operation, have been unceremoniously turned out of the church altogether. The font in this church is well known to the antiquary. The authorities should

make some sacrifice to clean and preserve it, and, although I am the veriest antipodist of the Cambridge Camdenites, though I will not spell pews *pues!* and forswear the filling of every old font with a couple of buckets of water in order that, "if required, the child may be immersed!!" I do beseech the rector or vicar, as the case may be, to replace his *very* small blue-and-white cottage slop basin with one of Messrs. Mortlock's baptismal fonts.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN, Cork.

TRUSTING to your wonted indulgence, I beg to submit to your readers a few facts and observations of literary or historical import, the fortuitous gleanings of an occasional unappropriated hour. In imitation of your correspondent CYDWELL, as they present no necessary or reciprocal connection, I will range them under distinct heads, and in successive enumeration, extending possibly to about five.

(No. I.) MR. D'ISRAELI'S CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE, &c.

Mr. D'Israeli, in his article on "Poetical Imitations," (*Curiosities of Literature*, page 205, ed. 1841.) is, as usual, entertaining and instructive. The value of the work is abundantly attested by its multiplied editions; but, indeed, too many of the anecdotes are accepted without critical discrimination, on very slender authority. Of course, in so varied and extensive an assemblage of assumed facts, some historical errors would not be of difficult detection; but one has rather surprised me. At page 173, "on the Death of Charles IX." whose reign stands prominent in the records of crime, as stained with the massacre of 1572, he quotes the Chronicler Cayet's report of the King's last moments, when "the Queen-mother sent for the Duke of Alençon, &c." This Duke, Mr. D'Israeli says, "was afterwards Henry III." whereas, in fact, Henry III. was then King of and resident in Poland, which he promptly abandoned on information of his brother's decease, and succeeded by seniority of birth to the French throne. Alençon (François de Valois,) was

one of our Elizabeth's numerous wooers, though twenty years her junior; but he never wore the crown, having pre-deceased Henry, who was succeeded, on the extinction of the Valois dynasty, by Henry IV. the patriarch of the Bourbons, both of the elder and junior branches.

At page 354, Mr. D'Israeli disclaims for Hudibras "a single passage of indecent ribaldry," while, in truth, there are numbers which no one durst read in female society. The venerable author's view must have been somewhat dimmed, his judgment warped, or his charity of construction misapplied, when he could thus pronounce free from impeachment and innocent of all offence to delicate ears a volume teeming with proofs that negative the bold assertion. He must have overlooked the verses 282, 456, and 832 of the first canto; 34 and 234 of the second; 815, 826, and 828 of the third; 347, 410, 716, and 883 of the fourth; and 216—773 of the sixth canto, without proceeding further in the unseemly enumeration.

Several other inadvertencies attracted my notice in this curious repository of anecdotes; but I certainly did not expect from the author's classical pen such grammatical faults as at page 425, (second column,) where we have "The Huguenots . . . declaring . . . that they were only fighting to release the King, whom they asserted was a prisoner of the Guises;" and at page 483, (second column,) "The real editor, *who* we must presume to be the poet," &c. Here, it is obvious that, in the first paragraph, we should read *who*, and in the second *whom*. Albertus Magnus, I may add, never wrote a line of the work imputed to him in page 480, "De Secretis Mulierum:" while the imposition stated to have been attempted on the bibliographer Debure, at page 485, has, it seems, been more successful on Mr. D'Israeli himself, betrayed, as he has suffered himself to be, into the belief of its truth. And I must observe that, in the article at page 500, on "Elective Monarchies," where so signal a part is assigned to the French Envoy, Montluc, our author does not appear aware of this personage's most singular adventures. They are incidentally alluded to in this

Magazine for August 1837, page 149; and, as a remarkable member, no edifying one indeed, of the Dominican Order, he may be aggregated to those mentioned in this Journal for December last, page 592, associated, as a redeeming name, with the admirable Las Casas.

These various remarks are the result of a very cursory insight of Mr. D'Israeli's work, which, by a regretted mischance, had never, until lately, fallen into my hands. What, however, I would most reprove is the respected writer's implicit confidence in unpublished documents, which, surely, are much less to be relied on, unless withheld for special reasons, as doubtless often occurs, than those at once deemed worthy of impression. Other explorers in these fields of research, both here and on the Continent, are open more or less to the same charge—"Omne ignotum pro magnifico est," as Tacitus (Agricola, xxx.) makes Galgacus say; and productions, long concealed or unknown, are indiscriminately invoked as unerring vouchers of facts. Valuing these discoveries, according to the maxim of political economists, by the attendant cost of time and labour, compilers too frequently overrate their merit.

The constantly occurring instances, which I have felt bound to notice, of negligent composition or editorial carelessness, are not, the reader may be assured, the fruit of studied inquiry, or pointed search. On the contrary, they are, I can truly aver, painful to my view, while forced on my observation, and of unavoidable collision with my memory. But, how pass uncorrected the assertion of Lord Stanhope, in the report of his intercourse with the notorious Fouché, adopted by Lord Brougham, in the third and recently published volume of the latter nobleman's "*Statesmen*," page 125, that Fouché had never been at Nantes, whereas he was born in that city (the 29th May, 1763), partly educated there, and during the early period of his public career uniformly distinguished as *Fouché de Nantes*? Lord Brougham, in that volume, appears to recant the too favourable representation of the terrific "*Comité de Salut Public*," conveyed in his previous apology for Carnot, a

member of that sanguinary embodiment of the reign of terror. His Lordship is right in retracting, though not avowedly, the error; but, altogether, I hesitate not to say, that the French articles of his publication display no deep knowledge of their subjects or of the nation. A passing glance has offered other mistakes to my observation, such as at page 30 the name of Lasoura for Lasource, one of the Protestant ministers of the Convention. And at page 123 Lord Stanhope says, "that the memoirs published under Fouché's name do not appear to be authentic." This is an expression of doubt, when he must have known, had he (as he was bound while writing on the subject) inquired, that not only was the authenticity disclaimed by Fouché's representatives, but that the printer was fined at the family's suit for the fabrication, and that the printer again brought an action against M. Beauchamp, the author, for the imposition (see *Gent. Mag.* for March 1838, p. 260, and for November 1842, p. 449). Fouché represented in the Convention his native department, La Loire Inférieure, of which the city of Nantes is the capital. Again, at page 144 of his Lordship's volume, in denial of the insult asserted by Junius to have been offered to the King, it is added,— "This was in 1769, when George III. had nearly attained his thirtieth year;" but, born in 1738, the 4th of June, that sovereign had certainly passed his thirtieth year, and, in fact, at the date of Junius's letter, was within a few days (30th May to 4th June) of entering his thirty-second year. Professor Smith's "Lectures on the French Revolution" seem to me rather liable to the same observation, though pregnant with sound doctrine and excellent reflections; but no writer of any personal experience of the country could prefix the particle *de*, the cherished type and distinctive symbol of noble birth, to the plebeian, however otherwise eminent, names of Guizot, of Thiers, or of Baileul, &c. It is just as, in their imperfect acquaintance with our national habits or designations, the French say Sir Peel, Sir Russell (Lord John), with other misconceptions. I can scarcely read a book in either language, which,

in reference from one to the other, does not present similar aberrations. This moment, a mere accident pointed my eye to a French account of the late Mr. Mathias, whose well known work, "The Pursuits of Literature," I find translated "*Les Hostilités Littéraires*," no doubt assuming the word *pursuit* in its litigious interpretation. And again, in the version of Victor Hugo's Excursion on the Rhine, by a *professor of the French tongue*, the celebrated poet is represented as stating that, before there was a theatre at Paris, one existed at Meaux, "where *pieces of a mysterious nature* were exhibited." Here the old mysteries, or subjects from the bible, &c. which preceded the regular drama, are rendered "pieces of a mysterious nature!" But these examples of misapprehension would be interminable were I to pursue the topic. One instance, however, or rather two, of misstatement, which have similarly fallen under my immediate view, I cannot pass over, because they occur in an author of deserved celebrity. Mr. Preston, in his History of the Conquest of Mexico, which has just reached our city library, (vol. i. page 192,) writes, "With all his faults, Ximenes was a Spaniard, and the object he had at heart was the good of his country. . . . It was otherwise on the arrival of Charles V. . . . His manners, sympathies, and even his language, were foreign, for he spoke the Castilian with difficulty. He knew little of his native country, of the character of the people, or their institutions," &c. But Charles, as must be known to every tyro in reading, was a native of Ghent, in Flanders, not of Spain, to which he was allied only by his maternal descent. And subsequently, at page 208, after fixing the birth of his hero, Cortes, in 1485, he subjoins in a note, "I find no more precise notice of the date, except, indeed, by Pizarro y Orellano, who tells us that Cortes came into the world the same day that the infernal beast, the false heretic Luther, went out of it." The mistake here, in some way or other, is most glaring; for Luther went out of the world in 1546, more than sixty years after the great conqueror came into it. Their births, indeed, were more coincident (1485—

1483) and probably that, though by no means exact, was the Spanish writer's intention to express. Thus, the error may be in the translation—in itself, at all events, it is flagrant; and, that it should have escaped the literary friend who, in consequence of Mr. Preston's defective vision, revised the work, is extraordinary. In the Quarterly Review, No. 145, these anachronisms are unadverted to in an article on the work. In that periodical a classical inadvertence should not have passed uncorrected (Article on Voyages to the North Pole). The well-known line of Lucan, descriptive of Cæsar's activity, "Nil actum credens dum quid superesset agendum" (Pharsalia, lib. ii, 657), is attributed to Juvenal, and *credens* transformed to *repulans*. Grotius has remarked that the Emperor Justinian had adopted the words of Lucan in the Pandects, lib. xi.—"De his quibus ut indignis," &c. where we read, "Nihil enim credimus actum, dum aliquid addendum superest" (see the Florentine edition Digestorum seu Pandectarum, 1553, tome I., and Gibbon, chap. 45).

2.—GIBBON'S PERSONAL DEFECTS, &c.

This magazine has more than once adverted to the niggard, or stepmother's, dispensation of nature's physical gifts to Gibbon. (See page 475 for November 1839, and for December 1843, page 587, &c.) But a singular and striking demonstration of the fact, though generally notorious, is not, I believe, alluded to in these columns. The anecdote (resting, it appears, on authoritative assertion) states, that Madame du Deffant, whose loss of sight, in quickening the sense, made the perception of touch her guide in physiognomy or discrimination of character, when passing her hand over our intellectually endowed historian's face, as was her custom on the introduction of a new visitor, was betrayed into a misapprehension, more ludicrous in occurrence than delicate in recital, but which she resented as an offensive advantage taken of her misfortune.

Madame du Deffant, the reader needs hardly be told, was one of the Parisian celebrities during the last century, but more particularly known

to us as the correspondent of Horace Walpole. (See *Gent. Mag.* for March 1843, p. 254.) Nor is this intercourse less her title of literary fame in France, as their interchange of views on society, or criticisms of authors, however severe, are of deep observation and striking expression. A circumstance related in Grimm's Correspondence, (tome x. p. 272,) is vividly descriptive of her cold selfish character, exemplified alike in her connections of love and of friendship, both more numerous than justified by moral rule, or dictated by genuine feeling. The Præsident Hénault and Pont de Veyle, equally eminent in rank and letters at that period, were the dupes of her simulated passion; but Rousseau recoiled in horror from her proffered friendship. "J'aime mieux m'exposer au fléau de sa haine que de son amitié," (Confessions, liv. xi.) are the philosopher's poignant terms, not wholly inapplicable, I have heard, to the political career of a learned peer, quite as much distinguished for his unsteadiness as for his capacity, and, as Sir Ralph, afterwards Lord Abercromby, observed of certain British troops during the unhappy state of Ireland in 1798, more formidable to his friends than to his enemies. But, with respect to the lady, Walpole himself depicts her in equally unamiable colours at page 309 of their Correspondence, (edit. 1811, 8vo.) although in his Letters to Sir Horace Mann he uniformly mentions her with affection as "his dear old blind woman." (See Letters of 18th June 1771, and of 3rd August 1775).

In the above-quoted number of this Magazine, for December last, Gibbon's amorous address to Lady Elizabeth Foster, the future Duchess of Devonshire, is related, with the self-delusion that blinded him to the excess of his personal defects. His historical compeer, David Hume, though less grotesque, was far from attractive in female appreciation, but still by no means destitute of pretensions, and not always, we are even assured, unsuccessfully urged. Yet it is much more certain that at Turin and Paris he fell more than once into the snare laid for him by some sportive beauty, or became the victim of his own vanity

in the construction of an incidental tribute paid to his mental superiority, as I have often heard from those of his associates whose recollection carried them so far back. Marmontel, in one of his tales, represents a *philosophe* of his day as similarly betrayed by his self-conceit, like Molière's Tartuffe (Acte iv. sc. 7); for there was quite as large an infusion of hypocrisy in these infidels' affectation of virtue, as in the type presented to us on the stage of outraged religion.* "You make

* Europe has adopted this name as the symbol or impersonation of hypocrisy. In the play itself, Molière converts it into a verb, (as we have lately done that of the miscreant Burke,) when he makes Marianne's *suivante*, Dorine, exclaim to her young mistress, (Acte ii. sc. 3.)

"Vous serez, ma foi, *tartuffiée*."

Shakspeare, in like manner, creates a new word, where Bianca says of her sister Katharine, that,

"Being mad herself, she's madly mated;" to which Gremio replies,

"I warrant him, Petruchio is *Kated*."

(Taming of the Shrew, Act iii. sc. 2.)

We thus, too, find Made. de Sévigné, in her letter, dated the 29th August, 1679, to Bussi-Rabutin, coining a novel expression—*Rabutinade*, to signify the family-readiness of wit.

Of Molière's celebrated composition, Napoleon's judgment has been cursorily referred to in the *Gent. Mag.* for March 1841, page 250; but it is entitled to a fuller exposition of his opinion. "Certainement l'ensemble du Tartuffe est de main de maître. Toutefois cette pièce porte un tel caractère, que si j'ai le droit de m'étonner de quelque chose, c'est qu'on l'ait laissé jouer: elle présente, à mon avis, la dévotion sous des couleurs si odieuses, que si la pièce eût été faite de mon temps, je n'en aurais pas permis la représentation." (Las Cases, 19th August, 1816). The admirable Bourdeloue, in obvious reference to this production, also says, "Les esprits profanes. . . exposent sur le théâtre, et à la risée publique, un hypocrite imaginaire, le représentant consciencieux jusqu'à la délicatesse et au scrupule sur des points moins importants, pendant qu'il se portait d'ailleurs aux crimes les plus atroces." (Sermon du septième Dimanche après Pâques.) An Italian moralist is not less forcible in his reprobation. "Il satireggiare sù l'imper-

trade your religion," coarsely observed, we are told, Dr. Warburton to Dean Tucker, a copious writer on politico-commercial interests: "And you," retorted the Bristol dignitary to the prelate, "make religion your trade." (See *Parriana*, vol. ii. p. 232.) *Paliset*, in his drama, "*Les Philosophes*," published and exhibited in 1760, amongst other notorious objects of his satire, assigns a prominence of ridicule to J. J. Rousseau, who, indeed, avows the humiliating repulses which he had encountered in his impassioned advances, although, as he describes himself, "bien pris dans sa petite personne," and by no means, like Gibbon or Hume, of ludicrous figure or uncouth frame. But grace and manner he wanted—"Et la grâce plus belle encore que la beauté," as La Fontaine tastefully asserts in his *Psyché*. Awkward and timid, he failed in that spirit of address and easy confidence which distinguish the man of the

fettioni de' religiosi, pecca in moralità, e scandalizza i huomini pii." Yet Voltaire succeeded in wresting the approbation of his Mahomet from the Holy See, (*Gent. Mag.* for March, 1840, p. 255,) and Beaumarchais's importunity forced from Louis XVI. the permissive representation of *Figaro*. Ridicule, it is asserted, is no argument—certainly not; but it is much more impressive, if not on our reason, assuredly on our feelings, as a blunder provokes it more than a crime, and thence often becomes more fatal, as Fouché or Talleyrand said, in politics. Never did the order of St. Ignatius recover a wound of its infliction from the pen of Pascal. A sneer, observes Dr. Channing, (*Second Discourse on War*), is more formidable than a bullet; for it impels the faint-hearted to face death in war or duel, rather than encounter its keen edge. Yet many an arising excrescence of evil has, on the other hand, sunk under its blighting influence, such as the Theophilanthropists, the St. Simonians, &c. Would that it had always been so beneficially exercised, and had equally extinguished so many other outpourings, religious, political, or social, of man's extravagance or knavery!

. "Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat
res."

(*Hor. Sat.* lib. i. x.)

world or of fashion, and which, in Wilkes or Mirabeau, so rapidly obliterated—the former in half an hour, as he boasted, and the latter probably in less—the first impression of their deterring features.

In what estimation these philosophers, and more especially their coryphæi, Voltaire and Rousseau, were held by Napoleon, these pages have borne frequent testimony (see *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1843); but to his judgments of the former I may add the following. My venerated friend, the Marquess de Fontanes, who pronounced the splendid funeral eulogy on Washington, by appointment of Bonaparte, the 18th of February, 1800, and was subsequently placed at the head of the University, that great moral lever of imperial rule, which made education its tributary, and bent the young mind of France in idolatrous submission to her mighty chief, was favoured it is known with frequent confidential interviews at the Tuilleries. On one occasion, the Emperor thus addressed him, "Vous aimez Voltaire; vous avez tort; c'est un brouillon, un boutefeu, un esprit moqueur et faux . . . il a sapé par le ridicule les fondemens de toute autorité divine et humaine: il a perverti son siècle; et, sur vingt de mes jeunes officiers, il y en a dix-neuf qui ont un volume de ce démon dans leur porte-manteau." (*Life* by Roger.) The admiration of Fontanes for Voltaire, it is right to observe, by no means embraced the poet's philosophy, or antichristian sentiments, to which he always professed a conscientious opposition, both in his individual and official character. Napoleon's conviction of the dangerous influence of Rousseau was not less energetically felt or expressed. (See *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1843, p. 140.) The imperial delineation of Voltaire, recalls that by Byron of him and Gibbon:

"Lausanne and Ferney! ye have been the abodes [name;

Of names which unto you bequeath'd a Mortals, who sought and found by dangerous roads

A path to perpetuity of fame."

Childe Harold, iii. 106.

Of Voltaire he adds, that his talents

"breathed most in ridicule;" and Gibbon he describes as

"Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer."

Horace Walpole writes to his correspondent Mann, the 9th of September, 1773, after relating the death of the poet, his old companion, Gray: "He (Gray) could not hear Voltaire's name with patience, though nobody admired his genius more; but he thought him so vile," &c.

Yours, &c. J. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Jan. 14.

THE learned writer of the article on the life of Chaucer in the last number of the Gentleman's Magazine has made a mistake which it is material to correct, because it relates to an interesting fact.

In the text of p. 8 he says, Chaucer's "handsome annuity authorised him to solicit the hand of Philippa, eldest daughter of Sir Payne Roet;" but he gives in a note some lines from an ode by Hugh Holland, and remarks, "Yet Sir Harris says, 'It has not been ascertained positively whom Chaucer married; the statement that his wife was Philippa, daughter of Sir P. Roet, scarcely admits a doubt.' His wife's name, however, was not Philippa Roet, but Picard. See *Life*, p. 60 to 66, and *Godwin's Life*, II. 374. She probably died in 1387."

I am thus represented as contradicting in p. 60 to 66 the opinion which I had immediately before so strongly expressed that the Poet married Philippa Roet.

I fear, however, that the erudite writer of the article in question could not have read what I have actually written on this subject, because the pages to which he refers contain evidence that Philippa Pycard and Chaucer's wife were, beyond all doubt, distinct persons; and I have expressly said, in p. 62, "the Poet must, therefore, have married before September 1366, and his wife could not possibly have been the Philippa Pycard to whom the annuity of 5*l.* was given in January 1370."

Yours, &c. N. HARRIS NICOLAS.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hackney, Middlesex. By W. Robinson, LL.D. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE basis of a general history of the metropolitan county has been laid by the Rev. Daniel Lysons in his *Environs of London*, and his supplementary account of those Parishes in Middlesex not included in the *Environs*. Nor can we, probably, from the arduous nature of the work, expect any fuller history of the whole county. It is therefore extremely desirable to have distinct histories of the more extensive parishes.

We have at present Histories of Stoke Newington by James Brown; of Twickenham, by E. Ironside; of Shore-ditch, by Sir H. Ellis; of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington, by Thomas Faulkner; of Hampstead, by T. Park; of Uxbridge, by Geo. Redford and Tho. Harry Riches; of St. Giles's in the Fields, by J. Parton; of Clerkenwell, by the Rev. T. Cromwell, with prints by Messrs. Storer; of Islington, by J. Nelson; Account of A. Pugin's Views at Islington, by E. W. Brayley; and since, another History of Islington, by S. Lewis, jun.; of Isleworth, part of Brentford, and Hounslow, by G. J. Aungier; and of Tottenham, Edmon-ton, Enfield, and Stoke Newington, by Dr. W. Robinson.

By the above list it will be seen how important a portion of the eastern part of the county had been before described by Dr. Robinson, to which he has now added the respectable parish of Hackney.

Dr. Robinson has collected a large body of valuable materials and official documents relative to the district he has undertaken to describe, with which he has liberally supplied the public in the volumes before us. We hope he will not consider us ungrateful if we express our opinion that the work would have been improved by a considerable condensation, for sometimes we have discovered passages from various sources not a little contradictory to

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each other, without the value of each having been sufficiently considered. We think, too, that much of the first volume might have been omitted, particularly in the description of the old houses, where the author has been led away by his subject into much general history, equally applicable to any other place as Hackney; for instance, under the description of an old house (p. 77) called "The Templars' House" (built, probably, in the fifteenth century, and we do not see how it can be connected with the Knights Templars,) Dr. Robinson has entered very fully into the history of that military order. The same observation is applicable to the account of their rivals and successors, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, (p. 83.) In the case of "The Black and White House," (p. 95,) built by a city merchant about 1578, there surely is no proof that it was the residence of royalty in its having had the royal arms in the windows,—but merely a token of the loyalty of its owners. The reputation of its having been the residence of the King of Bohemia introduces an account of his unfortunate alliance with his queen, Elizabeth. The tradition of Lord Vaux having had a house at Hackney (the exact spot not ascertained) gives rise to a very long history of the Gunpowder Plot. The account of the old mansion of Baumes, the residence of Sir G. Whitmore, is much confused and contradictory; but we want time and space to set it to rights. See pp. 154 and 158, &c.

The accounts of the ancient gardens at Hackney, though not new, are amusing. What we now call *plants* were, a century and a half ago, generally termed *greens*. We think Dr. Lindley would consider "a warren of two acres, very full of coney," no valuable addition to the Horticultural Gardens.

The very popular measure of the Victoria Park, in the eastern suburbs of London, is properly noticed with deserved commendation.

The manufactories at Hackney are little known to the inhabitants of the



EFFIGY OF LADY LATIMER.

metropolis generally. Mr. Rivieres's manufactory for perforating metallic plates is well worthy of a visit. The silk mills, which employed between 600 and 700 persons, have been discontinued.

The accounts of extraordinary persons are spread out to too much length, particularly as one of these remarkables is the too-celebrated Turpin.

Among the eminent persons, Milton the poet had little connexion with the place, having merely married, to his 2nd wife, the daughter of Capt. Woodcock, of Hackney. Katharine Philips was only at school there, as was also Augustus Henry Fitzroy (afterwards third Duke of Grafton, though Dr. Robinson does not give his title.) He was born in 1735,—not 1785, as printed in p. 281. The year of his death, 1811, is also omitted. Sir T. Heathcote only married a young lady from Hackney. The omission of these biographical notices might have been desirable, as out of place in a history of Hackney.

The second volume commences with the account of the old Church of St. Augustine, since called St. John, erroneously, as Newcourt, in his *Repertorium*, observes. The body of this church was destroyed when the new church was erected in 1797. Dr. Robinson says (p. 6,) it was founded by *John Heron, esq.*; but it appears in p. 8, "one Heron was only a great benefactor when the church was repaired." In p. 9 Sir *Thomas Heron*, master of the Jewel Office to Henry VIII. is spoken of as a great benefactor. The church was clearly founded long before the time of Henry VIII. The Rowe chapel was not taken down, but the fine old monuments have fallen to decay. Representations of them, engraved nearly 100 years, at the expense of E. Rowe Mores, are preserved in Dr. Robinson's book.

The will of Sir T. Rowe, lord mayor in 1568, is very curious; he invites the lord mayor, aldermen, and company of Merchant Taylors to attend his funeral, at eight in the morning, and his body to be buried before eleven; that there be a communion; and afterwards a dinner at his house at Shackwell, for the lord mayor, aldermen, company, friends, mourners, priests, ministers, clerks, poor men, and parishioners, bequeathing 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for that purpose, and 10*l.* for spiced bread to be given to the company, poor as well as rich.

The fine old church ought not to have been taken down, nor would it probably at the present time, a better feeling having now happily arisen. Dr. Robinson properly observes,

"This church, before its demolition, was extremely rich in monuments, some [few] of which, being considered worth preserving, were taken down and put up in the porches or vestibules of the new church. In most Christian countries the inscriptions or epitaphs on the monuments erected to perpetuate the memory of the dead are carefully preserved and registered in the church books; but in England they are (to the shame of our time be it said) *broken down* and almost utterly *destroyed*, and their *brass inscriptions* erased, torn away, and pilfered; by which the memory of many virtuous and noble persons deceased is extinguished, and the true understanding of families is darkened, as the course of their inheritance is thereby in a great measure interrupted. The ancient monuments, brasses, and inscriptions, which were formerly the pride and ornament of the old church, have suffered by the taste for modern improvements; and most of them are scattered abroad, and not to be found but in the private collections of individuals, and placed against the walls of passages leading to conservatories and other places of recreation and amusement." p. 18.

Among other monuments destroyed was a fine one to Lady Latimer, with an effigy, exquisitely sculptured in stone, which is still concealed beneath dirt and rubbish, under the old tower. It would be highly creditable to the present rector and churchwardens to cause it to be cleaned and preserved in the new church, as it is evidently a portraiture of a noble lady, the daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester, and wife of John Neville, Lord Latimer. She died 1582. It is, besides,

worthy preservation on its own account, as being an interesting and fine specimen of English sculpture. By the kind permission of Dr. Robinson we are enabled to lay his representation of this statue before our readers.

Dr. Robinson has printed all the existing epitaphs in the mother church, as also all he could collect from Weever and other sources.

The chapters of the work describing the new churches of West Hackney, the district chapel at Upper Clapton, St. Philip's Church at Dalston, St. Peter's Church at De Beauvoir Town, and St. James's Church at Clapton, are very satisfactory. The site and glebe of West Hackney were the gift of the late W. G. Daniel Tysen, esq.; that at Dalston, of Mr. W. Rhodes; that at De Beauvoir Town, of R. Benyon de Beauvoir, esq.; and that at Clapton, of the Rev. T. B. Powell. This noble conduct of the wealthy proprietors is as it should be, and is highly commendable. Copies of the original grants and conveyances are preserved in Dr. Robinson's work. Accounts of the public schools, charities, &c. are also given at a very ample length; in short, nothing seems omitted that could in any way, however remote, be brought to bear in illustration of the history of Hackney.

After noticing the little attention paid (we suppose by the printer) to the names of authors referred to, such as Lyson for Lysons, Pepy for Pepys, Grainger for Granger, &c. &c. we take our leave, lamenting the want of lucid arrangement sometimes manifest in the work, but grateful for the materials amassed by Dr. Robinson's persevering research.

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Architectural Illustrations of Durham Cathedral. By Robert William Billings. 4*to.*

IN this volume will be found the most extensive series of architectural illustrations of any English cathedral which have as yet been produced. As the preface informs us,

"It was commenced with the intention of making the architectural illustrations to one scale. This intention has been carried out, and the work as now completed forms, with a similar work^h author upon the cathedral Carlisle, the first series of

presentations of two English cathedrals ever given to the public."

The plan is an excellent one, and the execution of it must necessarily involve great labour and expence. We trust the author will receive sufficient encouragement to enable him not alone to illustrate the cathedrals left undone by Mr. Britton, but also to illustrate every cathedral in England upon the same ample and scientific scale.

Durham Cathedral, the most magnificent Norman structure in England, affords a fine scope for architectural illustrations; all its works, whether of the original design or subsequent additions, are among the best examples of their kind; every thing in it that is ancient is upon a scale of grandeur and magnificence not surpassed, even if they are equalled by any other structure. The church of a palatine bishop, who ranked with the princes of the land, who raised his armies and dispensed justice in his own courts, would be expected to exhibit in its architecture a degree of splendour commensurate with the rank of the prelate who had his seat within the walls; we see such a structure in the cathedral of Durham, injured as it has been by Puritanic violence, and defaced by the modern additions of a conceited architect, who indulged in the vain hope that he could improve the design. This church, belonging to a see until the recent changes the richest perhaps in Europe, has in modern times received but little attention; vain and trumpery additions have been tacked upon the old design, and the ancient detail destroyed to make room for them. The Chapter House has been sacrificed to make a parlour; and the Galilee, the resting place of saints, threatened with destruction, to afford room for a carriage road to the residences of modern prebendaries.

Scarcely will it be credited in these days, when preservation of the ancient features of our churches are so much insisted upon, that at the last extensive repair the cathedral received (between the years 1775 and 1791,) four inches of masonry were chiseled from the whole surface of the north side and east end of the church. This laborious process was exceedingly expensive, amounting to nearly 30,000*l.* and it was conducted by the never-to-be-forgotten Wyatt. Let us hope that it will

be a beacon to warn future deans and chapters to save their cathedrals from the mercenary hands of professional jobbers. It is painful to read the enumeration of the alterations and wanton destruction effected through the vanity and ignorance of this man, which is given at pp. 13 and 14 of Mr. Billings's descriptive account.

In still later years, the repairs have been done in Roman cement; and it will scarce be credited, that it was contemplated to plaster the entire tower with this rubbish, and that the design was abandoned only because it was cheaper to chisel the surface. At this repair thirty-two statues were removed from their niches, and only one or two replaced by modern ones "done in cement." These wretched alterations, the author tells us, were effected by the architect of Abbotsford: what else could be expected from the designer of a mere toy? It is satisfactory to add, that, within the last few years, some judicious restorations have taken place under the direction of Ignatius Bonomi, architect, which appear to be still going on.

We are sorry to see the author apply the injurious epithet of "furious clamour" to the opposition, which John Carter raised to Wyatt's destructive propensities, when he designed to modernize the interior. Mr. Billings, we are sure, means not to censure the antiquary's exertions; but he might have clothed his ideas in better language; for, when it is heard that Wyatt intended to destroy the matchless bishop's throne, and the resplendent altar-screen, we cannot see the propriety of the language which styles the enthusiastic opposition of Carter and his friends, a "furious clamour."

From the descriptive account, we make a few extracts of some of the peculiarities of the cathedral.

The buildings are very regular.

"There is not the slightest variation in the lines of the nave and choir, as is the case with many other large churches; the latter part being sometimes inclined more to the eastward than the nave, and said by the symbolists to be typical of our Saviour leaning his head on the cross. This regularity, for the different parts are all parallel or at right angles, extends even to the conventual buildings, which are all exactly at the same angles as the cathedral." P. 9.

Evidence of the continuation of the original architecture in after times—

“ One of the most remarkable features in the cathedral, and perfectly unique in the history of ancient architecture, was the construction of the vaulting of the nave and south transept by Prior Thomas Melsonby in the Norman style, between 1233 and 1244, at a period when that known as Early-English had completely superseded it.” P. 16.

The extraordinary exclusion of females from the church is remarkable. In the nave

“ Is a cross of blue marble, placed as a boundary for females, for, until the Reformation, none were allowed to pass it eastward.”

This is attributed to the extraordinary sanctity of the body of St. Cuthbert, which was enshrined behind the altar.

The Chapter-house was not destroyed by Wyatt, but a minor barbarian, one Morpeth, effected the work; the mode of his doing it is remarkable, and shews how perfectly judicious was the choice of the agent to carry out the destructive propensities of the Chapter.

“ A man was suspended by tackle above the groining, and knocked out the keystones, when the whole fell, and crushed the paved floor, rich with gravestones and brasses of the bishops and priors.” P. 48.

We have only space to notice briefly the seventy-five engravings which illustrate the work. Of these the greater number consist of plans, elevations, and measured sections exhibiting the entire building and its parts at large; a few perspective views are necessarily introduced, but the value of the work lies in the scientific subjects. The plates are executed in a clear and bold style of etching, and the detail is effectively shewn, even in the views.

The engravings of the altar-screen are exceedingly valuable, as well as of several beautiful Early-English capitals. The effect of the altar-screen is finely shewn in a perspective view of the choir, and, when seen in connection with the massive architecture of the columns, the lighter architecture of the screen has a striking effect, the massiveness of the one acting as a set-off to the fairy lightness of the other. The present altar is very plain; on the table, in addition to the two lights prescribed

by the Rubric, stand one large and two smaller tankards.

Mr. Billings is deserving of great credit for the persevering industry with which he has completed his work, as the list of plates shews that not only has he made the drawings for the work, but has executed several of the engravings with his own hands.

We hope to see him shortly commence the remaining cathedrals which he has promised to illustrate, and we wish him success and patronage in his other undertakings, and that he will reap honour and profit from his newly announced works, *The Architectural Illustrations of KETTERING CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, and Illustrations of the Architectural Antiquities of the COUNTY OF DURHAM.*

Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. J. Garbett.

THESE sermons approach as nearly as any we have lately met with to the true standard of what may be called parochial discourses, enforcing the great and leading doctrines of the Christian religion with earnestness, truth, and eloquence. The most serious cannot read them without improvement, and even the careless could not listen to them without attention; the doctrines of scripture are applied directly to the conscience; and the results of disobedience are painted in colours at once strong and true. We have often lamented that so much good sense, so much correct reasoning, so much religious feeling, such a warm desire for the moral improvement of mankind, as is seen in very many of the productions of our present divines and preachers, was not warmed and animated by a bolder and more energetic pronouncement of the message of the Gospel. Bossuet and Bourdaloue, the twin pillars of the Gallic church, are unrivalled in the simple grandeur of their noble orations; we have nothing in our language to compare with them; nothing so apostolic in character, so nearly approaching the very spirit of the scriptures themselves; nothing so resembling those words of power which the messengers of God are privileged to deliver to the children of men. Now we think that these discourses partake as much of

this character as any we could point out, either from our former divines or present; and, if assisted by an eloquent delivery, we are sure that no congregation could listen to them without improvement.

The author in his preface, after an allusion to the propagation of certain doctrines which he considers contrary to the principles of the Reformation, says,

"We must not surrender important truths from the fear of misrepresentation, and the possibility of misconstruction. Justification, through faith only, by the merits of the adorable Saviour; holiness as the necessary fruit and only evidence; the image of our Lord transfused, according to our measure, into the souls of those who are virtually united to him; the sole authority of Scripture as the rule of faith, and the pious ministry of the Church as instruments, divinely ordered indeed for the promotion of the inward transformation of the soul, but valuable in no other sense. These are the principles which are designed to *underlie* the following discourses, and by which alone they are to be measured."

We really have no selection of sermons to make, or any particular ones to recommend; but the reader may, if he please, turn to the 13th, "Banishment from God's Presence," as exemplifying the qualities which we have said are to be found in the whole volume.

We have scarcely room to make one quotation, though short, which we take from the sermon "The Responsibilities of a Christian Nation."

"Dear is the price, and inappreciable by human heart, the length, depth, and breadth, and height of that love which has purchased salvation for us. The very angels would fain penetrate into that mystery of grace by which the chains of the powers of darkness are undone from our limbs, and the love of them from our souls, and by which the inheritance of saints redeemed, and seraphs who have never fallen, have been opened to those who are by nature only the children of wrath, and made of sinful dust and ashes. Then think for an instant of that machinery which has been set in motion for that purpose! No simple act of power—no creative fiat,—'Let there be light and there was light,'—but wheels within wheels—intricacies not to be unravelled but only by Infinite Wisdom, and contrivances impossible but for Omnipotence. What stir in heaven and

earth to establish this kingdom! What commotion throughout the universe and all its intelligences! Think of the determinate will and foreknowledge of God—the decrees fixed for eternity, and the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world; and the commands issued forth to the hierarchies of heaven, and the principedoms, dominations, and powers, made to minister unto us who are the heirs of salvation; and the lips of prophets touched with coals of fire from off the altar, and the calling of saints, and the warnings of inspired teachers, and the rod of visitation upon the people, the pestilence, and the fire, and the sword; and reluctant nations made the instruments of Providence, and the chosen of the seed of Abraham, and the descended Godhead, and the despised and rejected of men, and the bloody sweat of Gethsemane, and the unutterable anguish of Calvary, and the triumpher over the pangs of the grave, and captivity led captive by the ascending Conqueror, and the cloven tongues of fire, and the blood of martyrs crying like Abel's from the ground, and the Church militant and the Church triumphant, and nations tried in the furnace of God's judgments, till the earth smokes to heaven with it, yet still blaspheming, and God's preachers warning the last times to repentance, and the consummation of all things at hand, and the reign of the scorner and the infidel, and the terrible wrath to come," &c. p. 148.

King Henry the Second. An Historical Drama.

THIS is one of those productions in which the author seems superior to his work; but, as the work is the author's, and as every author is supposed to do his best, what do we mean? why, that from something interfering with the full flow of his genius, as, for instance, a defective subject, or from some other cause, its force and capability are not fully developed. In the present drama we feel a want of interest in the progress of the action, and in the development of the characters. The most prominent and leading person, Becket, whom we expected to be the mainspring of all the dramatic movements, disappears in the 3rd Act; and the remainder of the play is composed of King Henry's adventures in France, and, at the termination, of his enmity with Prince John his son. If, however, an *historical* drama may be considered different in structure from others, partaking less of a dramatic cast,

and being rather a succession of events; in that case we should feel a want of sufficiently stirring and interesting scenes and adventures. Henry himself is no very heroic character, and the others are too faintly and indistinctly marked, much to engage our sympathies or awaken our curiosity; but, in saying this of the plan of the story, we are quite willing to do justice to the author's poetical powers, and to express the pleasure we have received from many detached passages and scenes. The general language, the turn of versification, the poetical expressions, are cast in a sound dramatic mould; while the reasoning, the sentiments, and the imagery are such as to please and exercise the mind; but they cannot compensate for the want of variety and movement in the conduct and framework of the story. We give one specimen of the author's style. Henry is speaking of his son Henry, who was crowned in his father's lifetime.

"Thou need'st not, I know it all;
At least, I am not now in heart to hear it;
And at whose prompting comes this evil mind
In the demented boy?—at hers, I say,
Who last of all should hound my sons upon me;
If not for love of me, at least for love
Of them—but all my life has calumny
Been busy with my name—those scribbling
monks, [colours
They have me down, I doubt not, in such
As they daub the enemy of all mankind
Upon the margin of their choicest missals.
I would, indeed, I were a monk myself,
Just pacing up and down one little line
Of thought and action, narrow as the cloisters
That then would echo to my listless steps.
Nay, I would almost wish that I were one
Of those same simpletons who bear the cross
To other lands, and leave their enemies
To reap the goodly harvests from their own;
Not that they need be very provident,
For few of them return. Alas! I would
That I were anything but this.—At Gloucester,
When a boy, I wandered on the Severn's
banks;
The Indian deeds of that unbounded man,
The Macedonian monarch, seemed to me
Not exploits to be copied, but out-done.
Indeed, what youth would be content to take
The fortune of the greatest that have gone
Before him? but our life and hopes converge.
Methinks, my well-loved friend, that toil like
mine
Might have sufficed to rise, and, what is more,
To govern kingdoms; yet my sovereignty
Seems day by day to grow less firm; why, fools
Have rul'd vast empires, seemingly with ease.
Whate'er I purpose, tho' with deepest care

Designed, an odious progeny of dangers
Grow round it continually to gnaw its life out,
Such monsters as encircled that poor maid
Whom Glacius lov'd and Circe chang'd so
fully;

These were her offspring too.—Well, Arundel,
Now say what is it that you bear for England;
But first bring Essex to the Council Chamber;
What may concern the public weal read there,
What else thou hast, to-morrow at this time
And place we'll hear."

Poems by C. R. Kennedy, Esq.

A VOLUME of pleasing, correct, and elegant composition, partly original and partly translated. We shall give a specimen of both; for the former,

THOUGHT AND DEED.

Full many a light thought man may cherish,
Full many an idle deed may do;
Yet not a deed nor thought shall perish,
Not one but he shall bless or rue.

When by the wind the tree is shaken,
There is not a bough or leaf can fall,
But of its falling heed is taken
By One that sees and governs all.

The tree may fall and be forgotten,
And buried in the earth remain;
Yet from its juices rank and rotten
Springs vegetating life again.

The world is with creation teeming,
And nothing ever wholly dies,
And things that are destroyed in seeming
In other shapes and forms arise.

And nature still unfolds the tissue
Of unseen works by spirits wrought,
And not a work but hath its issue
With blessing or with evil fraught.

And thou may'st seem to leave behind thee
All memory of the sinful past;
Yet oh! be sure thy sin shall find thee,
And thou shalt know its fruits at last!

From the translations we select the
Ode to Napoleon, by Manzoni.

He was: and as all motionless,
After the mortal sigh,
The carcase lay inanimate
Of the great Spirit reft,
So struck in mute astonishment
Earth at the message stands.

Yea, mute, and thinking of the last
Hour of the fatal man;
Nor knoweth she, when any like
Stamp of a mortal guest,
Her bloody stained dust will see
Imprint itself again.

Their high king on his throne my muse
Beheld, and silent was;

While he, in quick vicissitude,
Fell, rose, and prostrate lay;
Amid a thousand voices round
She mingled not her own.

From servile flattery virgin-pure,
And outrage cowardly,
She rose, by sudden vanishing
Moved of so bright a ray,
And pours around his urn a song
That haply will not die.

From Alp-rock to the Pyramid,
From Mansanar to the Rhine,
His thunderbolt its course secure
Behind the lightning kept,
From Scylla flew to Tanais
From one to th'other sea.

True glory was it? The unborn
Alone can then decide.

Let us to the Almighty bow—
To God, who chose in him
Of the creative power divine
A trace more vast to leave.

The stormful and the trembling joy
Of mighty enterprise;
The anxious heart intameable,
That burned to gain a throne,
And gained it, won a prize that erst
Madness it were to hope.

All that he proved;—the glory by
The danger more enhanced,
Flight, victory; the palace now,
And now the exile's pang:
Twice in the dust laid low, and twice
Upon the altar raised.

He named himself; two ages, one
Against the other armed,
To him submissive turn themselves,
As waiting Fate's decree:
He ordered silence, and between,
Their arbiter, he sate.

He vanished;—his inactive days
Closed in a narrow space;
Of boundless envy still the mark,
And of compassion deep,
Of inextinguishable hate,
And of unconquered love.

As o'er a shipwrecked mariner
The wave sore pressing rolls,
The wave on which the unhappy one
Sate tossing, stretch his eyes
Around far glancing to discern
Some distant shore in vain:
So when this man's soul the sweep
Of memories rolling came,
How often to posterity
His life tale he began
To tell; but on th' eternal page
His hand fell weary down.

How many times upon the calm
Close of an idle day,

The length'ning rays declined, his arms
Folded upon his breast,
He stood; and of the days that were,
Remembrance o'er him rushed.

He thought upon the moving tents,
The stricken rampart walls,
The glittering of the maniples,
The waves of cavalry,
The fierce impetuous command,
And swift obedience.

Ah! at the torturing thought, perhaps,
His spirit breathless sank,
And he despaired; but then there came
A powerful hand from Heaven,
And to a purer atmosphere,
Him mercifully bore;

And by her flowery paths of hope
To the eternal fields
Conducted him, to a land
Surpassing his desires,
Where all the glories of the past
As night and silence were,

Beauties, immortal, bountiful,
Faith ever triumphing,
Be written also this: rejoice
That a more haughty pride
To the disgrace of Golgotha
Did never bend before.

Then from his weary ashes keep
All bitter words away:
He who strikes down and raises up,
Afflicteth and consoles,
The Lord, upon his couch forlorn
Close at his side reposed.

The translation of Semele, from Schiller, is well executed; and, indeed, the whole volume bears testimony to the talents and elegant acquirements of the author.

The Rector in search of a Curate.

THE author of this work, whoever he is, is well-acquainted with his subject. The points of opinion which appear most prominently are his eulogy of Romaine, Scott, Venn, Cecil, Simeon, and others, whom he calls "the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof," and the strong language he uses whenever he mentions the Oxford divines. Such language as the following is painful to find amid the better feeling that surrounds it: "'Mary, my dear, you are my librarian, put up these two books; you know their places, I believe.' 'On the *heretic's* shelf, papa?' 'Yes; next to the Oxford tracts.'" The language used also in conjunction with the name of Mr. Froude we should much wish had been omitted,

for we do not think it of the tone or spirit which churchmen should use towards their brethren. "Hold fast the faith," says a witty divine, "but don't keep rapping your neighbour's knuckles all the while." The whole chapter of the Anglo-Catholic is not written according to our feeling of good taste, resting too much on the extravagances of some few over-zealous and ascetic persons, whose actions are really of no consequence in the main argument connected with the opinions and principles of the leading writers and members of that party. As regards the subject of recreation and amusement, the author sides with the more *serious* view of the question, and adduces the instance of dances and cards. As we neither dance, nor play, nor shoot, nor hunt, we have no bias on this disputed subject, but we know excellent parish priests who do; and we think that no advantage will be gained by treating the subject in the contracted view in which it is looked at here and elsewhere, or making it the watchword of a party; and, besides, there never will be unanimity in the opinions or practice of the clergy on such points as these, where no *immorality* is presumed, and the practice, for sufficient reasons, must be left to each individual's feelings of propriety and right; and we must observe that a relinquishment of these amusements must arise from a desire to fall in with the feelings of certain classes of society in the present day, and not from a conviction of their inherent sinfulness; for, if sinful now and in the present day, they must have been equally so in the past; and then what venerable names would have instantly a cloud drawn over their former brightness! Only a very few years have passed since we have seen two bishops (one now alive) playing fraternally the rubber of whist, and two more learned, pious, diligent, and even illustrious men did not adorn the bench. Why do we mention this? because we do not join in any feeling of disapprobation or censure, nor do we think it often of any use to draw prohibitory lines in such matters. Chap. 7, "The Unfortunate Man," is very amusing and well-drawn, and has somewhat of novelty about it. We also recommend the ninth chapter, called the *Mil-*

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lenarian, which we are inclined to rank with the best and most important in the volume.

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The Order of Daily Service, &c. with Plain Tune, &c.

THIS manual of Plain-chant for the use of choirs is very elegantly got up, and forms a most interesting volume. The editor says that it was originally intended to "define the intentions of the Church of England with respect to the use of music in divine service;" but the materials accumulated so rapidly, as to render it more suitable to reserve the subject for future consideration. The editor also observes "that the whole history of English church music, from the beginning of the 16th century downwards, must, in fact, have been re-written." Neither Burney nor Hawkins enquired into the subject *ecclesiastically*; and Hawkins often betrays ignorance so gross as to show that for this part of his subject he was utterly unfit. "What can we think, for example, of his ascribing the compositions of four or five of the *Gregorian* tones for the Psalms to an organist of Windsor in the reign of Edward the Sixth?" In his very useful preface the editor informs us,

"That in the 16th century the term *plain tune* was sometimes used to express any kind of *unisonous singing*. Thus in the Confession of the Puritans, 1571, (Neale, p. 480,) they say, 'concerning the singing of Psalms we allow of the people's joining with *one voice in a plain tune*, but not of tossing the Psalms from one side to the other;' that is, they called the use of metrical Psalm tunes in unison. At first, however, the greater part of the Psalm tunes (that even the Puritans used) were adaptations of the old melodies of the Hymns in the Breviary to modern versification. Afterwards, when the Psalm tunes used to have any relation to Gregorian music, the melodies continued to be termed the plain tune, as distinguished from the harmonies that were set to them."

Of the present compilation the author thus speaks:

"That something of the kind was wanted is admitted by Dr. Burney: and when it is considered that above a century and a half has elapsed since the publication of the most recent work professing to be a directory for the plain song of cathedral service, and owing to the extreme rarity both of that and the other formularies

already noticed, that the practice of choirs has for a long period rested solely on *tradition*, it is hoped no apology will be required for the present undertaking, even though the editor is unable to boast of the qualifications which Dr. Burney seemed to reckon indispensable to the labour.* If the book has no other merit it has at least that of completeness, so far as the order of daily service and the office of the Holy Communion are concerned. The publication of *Merbeck* wanted the Litany, that of *Lowe* nearly all the plain song given in *Merbeck's* work, except the intonations of the versicles and suffrages, which are inaccurately printed. There was not, therefore, in existence any publication in which the scattered fragments of plain song were brought together. Besides, the first Prayer book of Edward VI. to which *Merbeck* adapted plain song, differs from that now in use, both at the commencement of the Morning and Evening Prayer, and in the office of the Communion. The music accordingly required to be re-adapted to suit the changes made at the revision of 1662, and though *Lowe* professed to do this in the preface to his work, it is quite certain that he made no attempt of the kind. Whether the attempt has succeeded in the present work must be left to the judgment of the learned and musical reader," &c.

A Christmas Carol. By Charles Dickens.

IT is impossible to read Mr. Dickens's works without being convinced that he is a man possessed of very kindly feelings. He has shewn this in his delineation of the character of the amiable Pickwick, in our favourite Smike, and the little milliner, and, indeed, throughout his various entertaining volumes. His powers of observation, also, must be very great, as we constantly meet with little graphic touches equally affecting and true to nature. He is, indeed, a sort of Teniers or Wilkie, and, like them, portrays scenes in humble life with a force and accuracy which exonerate him from the charge of either exaggeration or flights of fancy. This undoubtedly constitutes one of the great charms of his writings. These observations will apply peculiarly to Mr. Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, written evidently

with the intention of opening the hearts of the rich towards the poor at the season of turkeys and mince pies, roast beef and plum-puddings. Nor have his benevolent intentions been unavailing, as we have reason to believe that more extensive kindness has been dispensed to those who are in want at the present season than at any preceding one.

In the "*Christmas Carol*" a rich old miser of the name of Scrooge has long shut his heart against the distresses of his fellow creatures, but is at length visited by some compunctions of conscience in consequence of fearful dreams, or rather of visits from three spirits in the shape of Father Christmas, past, present, and to come. Like Don Cleophas, in the *Devil on Two Sticks*, he is made to accompany these spirits in succession, and to witness scenes while he remains invisible, which convince him at length of the wickedness of his own conduct, and induce him in the end to make all the restitution in his power. He has a worthy but half-starved clerk of the name of Cratchit, on whom he bestows a salary of fifteen shillings a week, out of which he has to maintain a wife and some five or six children. It is to the Christmas feast of this humble family to which we would particularly refer, not only because we think Mr. Dickens shines most in his relations of the "simple annals of the poor," but because we find something irresistibly beautiful and affecting in the whole description. Tiny Tim is quite perfection, and will serve as an illustration of the great affection shewn by the poorer classes to a diseased or deformed child. Indeed it is impossible to visit the gardens of Hampton Court on a Monday in the summer without seeing numerous proofs of this. Often have we watched a mechanic carrying in his arms a little cripple, eying it with affection, and occasionally pointing out some object of interest to it. Sometimes he will gently seat it on the grass, watching it while it plucks a daisy, or crawls over the verdant turf. Nor is this to be wondered at. The children of the poor are partakers with their parents of the same dish, the same room, and frequently of the same bed. They are the sharers of their poverty as well as of their more smiling hours,

* *Merbeck's* work was printed in 1550. *Edward Lowe's* little work in 1661, and in 1664.

and are their constant companions, the objects of their love, whether in weal or woe; and to the credit of the poor it may be added, that when sickness and old age arrive, the tie of affection is still unbroken, and they continue to share in the hard earnings of their offspring.

In the development of Mr. Dickens's tale kindness to the poor is admirably

inculcated, and it is altogether well calculated to cement the tie between the rich and those who have to struggle with poverty and misfortune. The means of promoting the happiness of others has been liberally dispensed to many, and well is it for them if they use these means "in providing for the sick and needy," and thus "laying up for themselves treasure in heaven."

Thoughts and Reflections on Sickness and Affliction. By A. R. Sanderson, M.D.—This book is above any praise by us; and criticism must find subjects more appropriate for it. Here the Physician of the soul is united to him who cures the diseases of the body, and his voice, perhaps, will be heard by ears that are deaf to other teachers. The work is the production of a mind filled with the deepest sentiments of religion, and expressing itself on the most awful and important subjects connected with the trial and destiny of man. We read it, not to remark any faults in the composition, but to profit by the riches of its instruction.

Remarks on the Book of Psalms, as prophetic of the Messiah.—This work is dedicated to the venerable Martin Routh, President of Magdalen College, in a dutiful and affectionate spirit, and it will be read with advantage and instruction; at least we can say that we have profited by the knowledge of the author.

Hints toward the Formation of Character. By a Plain-spoken Englishwoman.—This little volume is to be recommended for the sound religious principles on which it is written, and for the moral instruction it conveys. It contains much practical wisdom for the conduct of social and domestic life; it examines the cause and result of the prevailing vices and follies; it offers advice to those undertaking the more important and essential duties; it discloses the probable causes of failure and disappointments in the various undertakings of life; in short, it is a good hand-book of sound knowledge and information, and might be equally useful whether placed in the work-bag of the spinster, or under the marriage-pillow of the bride.

Manual of Devotion. By an Octogenarian. *Devotions for the Sick Room.*—In the first of these works the hymns are well chosen; but the prayers are not, in the selection of the authors, altogether such as we should have pointed out; the

names of most of them being absolutely unknown to all, except a particular circle of readers; nor is there scarcely one taken from the great divines of our Church. Andrewes, Sanderson, Taylor, Barrow, Hooker, Pearson, are all passed by for Miss Kennedy and Mrs. Thompson, and Dr. Greville, and Belfrage, and Jinks. The devotions of the second work are compiled from the ancient liturgies and books of devotion, and most of them will recommend themselves to the reader by their inherent excellence.

The Pageant, a Tale. By F. Paget, M.A.—This little work is of a different character from its predecessors by the same pen, but nevertheless we like it very much. It contains a pleasing and interesting tale, inculcating a great moral lesson—that, namely, of humanity to our fellow-creatures. The chief object which the author has in view is to expose the hardships and sufferings of a large and helpless class of the community, the young persons who are employed in the metropolis in making up female apparel. Our readers may not be aware, perhaps, that a society has been formed for the express purpose of alleviating the sufferings endured in silence and patience by this class. Little are the wearers of many a beautiful and costly dress conscious how small a portion of the large sums which they are compelled to pay for these articles of apparel falls to the share of the overtaxed, ill-fed, and ill-used young persons who work at them during half, and sometimes the whole night, with scarcely any rest, and, what is still more sad, frequently during the Sunday as well. The volume abounds in startling facts, and contains some very wholesome lessons, and is equally creditable to the understanding and heart of its author.

The Georgicks of Virgil. By Rev. J. M. King, A.M.—When Mr. King, in his preface, observed that the Georgicks "was the most perfect composition in the world, and the most inadequately translated," had he not read, or had he overlooked,

Mr. Sotheby's beautiful version, that seems to render another superfluous? Mr. King's own translation is very creditable to him, and is often superior to Warton's. We give a specimen from the 4th book. (p. 190.)

All dangers past, the re-united pair
Retrace their steps, and seek the upper air.
To Orpheus' steps Eurydice's succeed,
For such the order Proserpine decreed,
When lo! his haste unable to restrain,
Anxious one answering look of love to gain,
He turned;—could pity move a Stygian breast,
Sure then Hell's spirits had its power confest!
Close on earth's confines, when one moment
more

Should to his arms Eurydice restore,
His own Eurydice; yet thought forsook
The eager lover, and he stopped to look.
Now useless all the skill and care employ'd,
The ruthless King declares the league de-
stroy'd.

Then a deep groan the lake's dull silence broke,
As wild with love and anguish thus he spoke:
"Oh! who, and what great madness could com-
bine

Lover and mistress in one fate to join?
Fast on my swimming eyelids shadows fall,
Again the adverse gods my soul recall.
Farewell! one long farewell! thick darkness lies
My form around! no more my hand shall rise,
No longer thine, in supplicating guise."
She spoke, and vanished from his wond'ring
eyes,

As when thin smoke dissolves into the skies.
She saw him not with frantic gestures stretch
His arms her shade impalpable to catch,
She heard him not, though much she wished to
hear,

And much he wished to pour into her ear.
In vain he strove to reach the infernal shore,
The surly ferryman refused his oar;
Twice from his arms the Fates his mistress
bear;

What could he do? or how that loss repair?
Will Pluto listen when his cry he hears?
Or Hell's stern deities regard his tears?
To the dark shores he sees the pinnace turn,
Where her pale shadow shivers in the stern.
For seven long months, so chronicles relate,
By Styx's lonely wave he wept his fate, &c.

We fear that there are few laurels to gather from any new translation of Virgil; but Claudian is a beautiful poet, and opens a new field to any one who possesses poetical talent, command of language, and musical versification.

The Baths of Germany, &c. By Edwin Lee. 2nd edit.—A very useful and interesting guide to the medicinal baths of Germany: a country peculiarly favoured by Providence with waters of salubrity, fountains of health and rejuvenescence. The author also mentions the French and Swiss baths; and gives us his opinion also

on the cold-water-cure. The greatest improvement to a new edition of this volume would be, we are sure, a small convenient map of those parts of Germany where the baths are situated, which are not very distinctly known to foreigners, and especially to the English. With this map as a guide, a pleasant summer tour might be made, journeying from one to another, and "sipping the dews" from all. As the country in which they are situated is in general beautiful, and as the articles of life are cheap, we scarcely know a more rational method of passing two or three of the summer months, imbibing, at the same time, health, instruction, and amusement.

Isabelle, a Tale of Spain, and other Poems.—

RECOLLECTIONS.

There is a feeling, calm and holy,
That o'er the veriest senses steals,
It breathes a tone of melancholy,
And yet a silent joy reveals.
It is, when Memory loves to dwell
On the bright visions of the past,
Times that our fancy loved so well,
Too bright, too beautiful to last.

We love to muse on childhood's hour,
When all that met our gaze was bright,
To feel again that thrilling power,
That waked our infantine delight.
And how each fair, each winning scene,
That charm'd us with its sunny smile,
Vanish'd as though it ne'er had been,
Or lingered only for the while.

And though long years have thinn'd our
brow,
And quench'd the vigour of the frame,
Each happy scene is treasured now,
In all its loveliness the same.
O yes! 'tis sweet indeed to dwell
On the bright visions of the past,
Scenes that our fancy lov'd too well,
Too bright, too beautiful to last.

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desires, perhaps their knowledge, is often bounded by their own sea-girt islet; The feelings thus confined appear to play stronger for it; like the vibrations of a watch, that become quicker as you contract their range. The man who finds out, in his total devotion to himself, something to compensate for dignity of mien and elegance in acquirements, does not deserve half the love with which an island maiden's fine 'Ionic eyes' would be lighted for him. Then they are the best nurses any where:—but I cannot add, apparently at least, the quietest mistresses. Dear, sweet girls, I pray acquire a tone of less imperiousness to your domestics," &c. We must give, as a great curiosity, a genuine and original love letter from a *sable* swain to his *sable* sweetheart; a faithless housemaid stole it while its owner was asleep, and carried it to her master, who printed it, and here it is:

"Dear Catryn,

"Dare much fine house, and bera much ship here; bera much fine gal too; but me lob Catryn all time. Buddy Smit say dat nigger Jock com see you. *Me too pale wid lub, [this is a fine stroke,] hope*

you heart like mine. You bery dear to George. Me work for one dollar by day here. Buddy Smith bring you dis: he say me lub you too much, Catryn."

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Preparing for Publication.

Mr. JOHN MAJOR is preparing a fourth edition of his celebrated "Walton's Angler," with great improvements, as suggested by himself and his friends, after 21 years from the first appearance of the work.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem, for the present year, is "*Esther*."

Jan. 6. The Hulsean Prize for 1843, subject "*The obligation of the Sabbath, with a history of the institution and its influence from the earliest times to the present day*," was adjudged to Charles John Ellicott, B.A. (1841), of St. John's College. The Trustees of the Hulsean Prize have given notice that the premium will this year be given for the best dissertation on the following subject: "*The lawfulness and obligation of Oaths in a Christian community, and the influence which they have had upon society at different periods*."

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Society awarded its gold medals for 1843 to Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

for his Researches on the Law of Extinction of the Solar Rays; to Prof. Wheatstone, for his Account of several new instruments and processes for determining the Constants of a Voltaic Circuit; and the Copley medal to M. Jean B. Dumas, for his Researches in Organic Chemistry. These were presented at the anniversary meeting on the 30th Nov. by the President.

George Dollond, esq. F.R.S. has presented a bust of his grandfather, John Dollond; and Mr. Watt a bust, by Chantrey, of his illustrious father, James Watt, to the Society. Mr. Watt has also presented a bust of his father to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

The Earl of Aberdeen has communicated to the President of the Royal Society, an announcement received from the Austrian Minister concerning a Scientific Meeting at Milan, which is appointed to be held next autumn. The sum of 10,000 livres will be devoted to experiments, on that occasion, in physical science.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 20. Prof. H. H. Wilson in the chair.

The proceedings of the day were declared special, for the purpose of making provision for the more ready admission into the Society of gentlemen visiting England on temporary leave of absence from their services in India. The result of the discussion was, that the existing regulations were declared to provide sufficiently for the object in view, as it would be competent, under a liberal interpretation of Art. XLIX. for any members of the services of the Crown or the East India Company, whose usual abode would be in the Presidencies and settlements to which they are permanently attached, to become non-resident Members, for which privilege the annual payment would be two guineas. A general hope was expressed that this resolution would become extensively known, and that it would lead many persons to avail themselves of the benefits which it holds out. It was further resolved, that, in modification of Art. XXII. of the Regulations, all candidates for admission into the Society, proposed at one meeting, should, in future, be balloted for at the following meeting.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has published the annual announcement of prizes offered for 1844, when the annual exhibitions will be held at Southampton (principal day July 25). A sum not exceeding 300*l.* is set apart for agricultural implements. Prizes are offered

for essays and reports on various subjects, viz., Water meadows and upland pastures, 20 sovs.; Influence of climate, 20 sovs.; Indications of fertility and barrenness, 50 sovs.; Agriculture in Norfolk, Cheshire, and Wiltshire, each 50 sovs.; Improvements by warping, 20 sovs.; Keeping farm horses, 20 sovs.; besides 20 sovs. for the best essay on any agricultural subject; all essays to be sent to the Secretary by the 1st of March.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 16. At the Anniversary Meeting, Mr. Walker the President was in the chair. A report of council was read, and memoirs of Professor Wallace of Edinburgh, Mr. Buddle of Newcastle, and several other deceased members. Telford medals were presented to Messrs. F. W. Simms, W. Pole, and T. Oldham, for communications presented by them to the Institution (as already recorded in p. 71). Telford and Walker premiums of books were also presented to Messrs. D. Mackain, D. Bremner, D. T. Hope, R. Mallet, W. J. M. Rankine, W. L. Baker, S. C. Homersham, J. O. York, G. D. Bishopp, and G. B. W. Jackson, for their papers and drawings, which had been read and exhibited during the past session. The President addressed the meeting upon the internal management of the society, the election of his Royal Highness Prince Albert as an honorary member, the valuable addition to the library presented by the Duke of Buccleuch, the course of study and practice most beneficial for young engineers, and the opportunity afforded by the institution for coming advantageously before the world. He then, among other novel subjects connected with engineering, spoke of having lately visited the atmospheric railway near Dublin; and said, that without prognosticating as to the future, the experiments he witnessed appeared more promising than those with locomotive engines at a corresponding early period of their introduction upon railways. He also gave a short notice of the connexion of Colonel Stoddart with the institution, as its Honorary Secretary, in the years 1834-5; alluding to the exertions now making for ascertaining the fate, and if possible obtaining the release, of both Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, who, there was every reason to believe, were really still alive, although detained in a sort of captivity.

The ballot for the Council took place, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. J. Walker, President; W. Cubitt, B. Donkin, J. Field, and H. R. Palmer, Vice-Presidents; W. T. C'ark, F. Giles, G. Lowe, J. Miller, W. C.

Mylne, J. M. Rendel, G. Rennie, R. Sibley, J. Simpson, J. Taylor, F. Braithwaite, and W. Cubitt, other members and associates of Council.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

An interesting collection of letters and autographs of eminent characters, both living and dead, has been sold by Mr. Fletcher in Piccadilly. It was stated in the catalogue to belong to a "lady of title, an eminent authoress," and it was understood that the lady was Lady Harriet D'Orsay. The following were some of the most important articles:—A letter from his late Majesty George IV. to Mrs. Robinson, sold for 24s. A letter from Mrs. Jordan, dated Bushey-park, 1798, 30s. Another letter from the same lady, 42s. Letters from G. Colman the elder, to Macklin, Fawcett and Bannister, on the farce of the *Review* and the song of "The Ghost," in Bannister's *Budget*, realized sums of 10s. 15s. and 20s. each. A letter from Garrick to Newcombe, 22s. A letter of the late Edmund Kean, sold for 31s. The numbers on the catalogue from No. 65 to 108 consisted of letters from Munden, Young, Quick, C. Matthews, Liston, J. Kemble, Terry, Tate, Wilkinson, Madame Vestris, Bunn, Power, Sheridan Knowles, &c., and realized sums from 5s. to 10s. The signature of Sir Isaac Newton to a receipt, 20s. A receipt of Sir Christopher Wren, written on the day he died, and dated 1718, 10s. From No. 118 to 150, the collection consisted of letters from eminent painters, comprising the names of Lawrence, Beechy, Copley, Shee, Constable, Hayter, Stanfield, &c., and realized sums averaging from 25s. to 5s. A letter of Lord Edward Herbert, bearing date 1645, 25s. A letter from Matthew Prior to Braithwaite, 25s. A letter from the poet Shenstone to the Honourable Mr. Knight, relative to his poems, sold for 34s. Letter from Bloomfield respecting his poem of the "Farmer's Boy," 20s. A letter from Southey, the late poet laureate, to Sir Walter Scott, 12s. Letter from Chevalier Ramsey to the Pretender, 13s. Letter from G. Scott to the Earl of Buchan, 23s. A letter from the Duke of Wellington to Madame St. Etienne, 16s. The other lots consisted of letters from Moore, Canning, Byron, &c. and brought small sums.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

M. Minoi de Minas has returned from a scientific mission in Greece, Thessaly, and Constantinople, which lasted three years, and was undertaken at the desire of the Minister of Public Instruction.

Amongst the valuable manuscripts discovered and brought to France by M. Minas may be noticed, Fables by Babryas, a fragment of the 20th book of Polybius, several extracts from Dexippus and Eusebius, two historians but little known to us, a fragment of the historian Pryseas, a treaty of the celebrated Gallien which

was deficient in his collection, a new edition of Æsop's Fables, with a life of the fabulist, a Treatise on Greek Syntax by Gregory of Corinth, an unpublished grammar of Theodosius of Alexandria, a history of the conquest of China by the Tartars, and various other works, which have safely arrived at Paris.

FINE ARTS.

STATUES FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

The bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, to be placed opposite the entrance to the New Royal Exchange, is proceeding rapidly towards completion, under the direction of Mr. Weeks (the successor of the late Sir F. Chantrey), to whom it is entrusted. The statue of William IV., from the design of S. Nixon, to be placed at the junction of Gracechurch-street and King William-street, will be shortly raised upon its pedestal. The figure is colossal, being upwards of 14 feet in height. It is executed in Devonshire granite, and will cost when completed 2200*l.*, which sum was voted by the corporation of the City of London for that purpose. His Majesty is represented in the costume of a High Admiral. Upon the pedestal (a round one) is sculptured a wreath of laurel, in the centre of which an appropriate description will be engraved. The spot upon which this statue will be erected is the exact site of the famous Boar's Head of Eastcheap. A statue by Nixon is likewise in a forward state, of John Carpenter, town-clerk in the reign of Henry VI., founder of the City of London Schools, and executor to the celebrated Richard Whittington. This statue is six feet high, and will be executed in Roche Abbey stone, similar to that used by Baily, Rossi, Westmacott, and others, for the friezes and pediments in front of Buckingham Palace. It is to be placed upon the first landing of the staircase of the City of London Schools, and exactly opposite the principal entrance. There is further, in the same *atelier*, in active preparation, a statue of Sir John Crosby, to be placed in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The model exhibits the knight in the "winged" armour of the period, examples of which may be met with in the Tower, &c., and of this particular suit at the tomb of the knight himself, in the church of St. Helen's, close by the hall of which he was the possessor. It is remarkable that the two latter men—Sir John Crosby and John Carpen-

ter—both neighbours, and the latter living in Cornhill, should both now, and this after the expiration of upwards of 400 years, have statues erected to their memory by the same sculptor, but by order of two distinct institutions.

EARL OF LEICESTER'S MONUMENT.

On the 4th Jan. the Committee appointed by the subscribers to decide upon the adoption of a design for the Memorial to Lord Leicester met for that object. There were 76 plans and models exhibited. One, No. 40, was chosen, subject to certain arrangements with the architect, Mr. Donthorne, of Hanover-street, London. We subjoin a description of the design:—

No. 40.—"To him whose pride it was to render the Farmer independent."

This design is composed of a pedestal, on which is erected a fluted column, surmounted by a wheat-sheaf. Three sides of the pedestal are bas-reliefs: one representing the late Earl granting a lease to a tenant; the second representing the Holkham sheep-shearing, through which the great stimulus was first given to agriculture; the third to indicate irrigation. The fourth side of the pedestal is left for the inscription. The four corners of the pedestal show the means by which cultivation and production were improved and increased by the late Earl. At the first corner, an ox, with the inscription under it, "Breeding in all its branches." At the second corner, Southdown sheep, with the inscription under them, "Small in size, but great in value." The third corner, the plough, with the inscription, "Live and let live." The fourth corner, the drill, with the inscription, "The improvement of agriculture."

TITIAN'S VENUS.

A letter from Dresden says:—The recent discovery of the Venus by Titian, now excellently restored, excites considerable interest. The picture is an object of the greatest admiration with all amateurs. This magnificent work has been more

than one hundred years concealed under a mass of unimportant paintings, and different kinds of rubbish. For the discovery of this treasure we have to thank the Director Mathai and the Academy Council. It is the most perfect picture that can be looked upon. Exquisite as are some of the paintings of Venus we already possess, they are all far behind this master-piece, particularly in the handling of the flesh and the background.

PANORAMA OF TREPURT.

Mr. Burford has opened in Leicester Square, a panoramic view of the French harbour of Treport, as it appeared at the time of the Queen of England's visit to Louis Philippe, in 1843. Treport is but

a small village, or at most a little fishing-town, but it stands boldly on the entrance of a bay or inlet of the sea. The road from it to Eu is steep, and that town, with its noble church, gives a fine effect to the background of the present picture. The whole scene is beautifully as well as faithfully depicted by the artist, who had the advantage of being present at the time of the memorable event it represents. The principal group of figures is the royal party, who have just landed from the *Reine Amelie yacht*, and are moving towards the pavilion. It is, on the whole, one of the most lively and animated scenes ever depicted, very carefully and admirably executed, and equally picturesque in its conception and arrangement.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 24. T. L. Donaldson, V.P. in the chair.

A communication was read from William Bromet, M.D. F.S.A. relative to the new bridge lately erected over the River Moine, at Clisson, near Nantes, in Brittany. The river runs in a deep ravine, is at all times shallow, and consequently unnavigable, and is seldom frozen. In the design of the structure, it was necessary for the architect to consider it less as a bridge than as a viaduct for the more easy passage of the ravine. The length of the bridge between the abutments is about 350 English feet, the width of the carriage-road and two footways together 27 feet, making the entire width, including the thickness of the parapet walls, 30 feet. The arches are fifteen in number, of 19 feet 4 inches in span, and of a semicircular form (eight being land arches), the whole supported by fourteen lofty piers, and a long abutment at either end, following the slope of the banks or sides of the ravine; the springing line of the arches is about 33 feet 3 inches above the bed of the river. The total height from the bed of the river to the top of the parapets, is about 54 feet 3 inches. The foundations of the piers of the seven principal arches are carried about 6 feet 9 inches below the bed. The piers and abutments are founded on the dark-coloured granitic rock, of which the banks are composed, which being too coarse for architectural purposes, the superstructure has been built of a white granite, found in the vicinity. The stones are all of a large size, well squared and dressed, and closely jointed with fine white mortar. The

piers, at their lower extremities, present faces of 5 feet, with returns or sides of 30 feet in extent. The chief peculiarity of the construction consists in each of these piers, at the height of about 13 feet from the bed of the river, being pierced with an arched aperture, of a pointed form, 14 feet in width; these arches having the same springing line as the semicircular arches, and intersecting the cylindrical intradoses of the semicircular arches, and thereby forming a series of groined vaultings, which, when viewed longitudinally from under either of the abutment arches, produces an effect somewhat similar to that of the nave of a Gothic church.

Mr. R. W. Billings read a paper, descriptive of some peculiarities in the arrangement of the plan and in the construction of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, and exhibited numerous diagrams in illustration thereof, and of the forms of the doors and windows, and the principles on which the tracery and ornaments had been designed. He likewise noticed the unusual height of the spire as compared with the body of the church, by which the importance of the latter (really of large dimensions) is much diminished; a circumstance not uncommon in the churches of this district.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The New Roman Catholic church at Lambeth (situated in the Westminster-road, opposite the Blind Asylum and Bethlehem Hospital,) is rapidly approaching completion. The foundation-stone was laid in April, 1840, on which occasion the edifice was dedicated to St. George, the

tutelar saint of England. It is the largest ecclesiastical edifice devoted to the Roman Catholic worship that has been constructed since the Reformation. Its external dimensions are 250 feet long by 84 feet broad. The height of the tower at the west end at present is 60 feet, but when completed its extreme elevation will be 330 feet above the ground level. The style of architecture, preserved throughout the building, is the florid Gothic. The tower is most substantially built of Caen stone, its walls averaging nine feet in thickness. It contains a belfry, with room for a peal of eight bells. On each side of the tower are belfry windows, decorated with mitres, parapets, pinnacles, &c.; and when the funds shall admit, it is intended to ornament the walls with 100 statues of saints and martyrs. The tower will be surmounted by a steeple, built after the pattern of the magnificent spire of Salisbury Cathedral, and will be terminated by a large cross. The interior height of the church, from floor to ceiling, is 57 feet. The length of the nave in the clear is 160 feet, by 72 feet broad; the chancel is 40 feet long by 26 feet broad. Over the entrance to the chancel is a richly-carved oak screen, and a rood-loft, supporting a cross, on each side of which will be placed statues of St. John and St. Anne. From either side of the rood-loft ascends a spiral staircase, terminating externally in two turrets decorated with crockets, figures, and other ornamental work. Each turret is elevated 40 feet above the ceiling. A carved stone pulpit will be placed at a short distance from the chancel screen. Adjoining the chancel, on each side, are two small chapels for altars, over which are to be placed stained glass windows. The chancel-window is very large, measuring 30 feet by 18 feet; the mullions are of oak, with rich foliage; the interstices will be filled with stained glass of various colours, containing the history and passion of our Lord. It is the gift of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and will cost 500*l*. Underneath will be placed the principal altar, which will be decorated with statues of saints and bishops. Another large window is placed in the tower opposite the chancel-window, and is considered a fine specimen of the florid style of architecture. The church contains twenty-eight windows. The roof is constructed of carved stained timber, which will be stencilled in various colours and devices. The mode in which the roof has been built is a modification of the manner anciently observed in the building of large edifices. Instead of covering the rafters of the ceiling with lath and plaster, to form a basis on which to construct the decorative

work, as is usually done in modern buildings, the rafters themselves subserve ornamental purposes, by which means considerable expense is avoided, and beauty is combined with utility. The roof is supported by two rows of fluted stone pillars, consisting of eight in each row. The pillars are 18 feet in height, and will be finished by capitals elaborately wrought in fine stone, carved in rich foliage, and connected one with another by small intercolumniations, in the form of arches, rising from the capitals to the rafters. The floor of the nave and aisles will be covered with red and blue Staffordshire tiles, each tile measuring six inches in the square. The chancel and side chapels are to be paved with encaustic tiles cast in different shapes, and of various colours. At the south-west corner of the south aisle will be placed the large and richly-ornamented baptismal font carved in Caen stone. The interior of the church is not obstructed by galleries; the only projections are the organ-loft and two small galleries for the choir over the two side doorways at the east end. No pews or closed seats will be allowed; but open benches will be placed down the aisles, constructed with low backs, so as to afford an unobstructed view of the interior. The seats will yield ample accommodation for 5,000 persons. The bare cost of erecting the church will be 40,000*l*.; but it is expected that a sum of 100,000*l*. will be necessary to complete all the contemplated embellishments and improvements. At the east end of the church is a large sacristy, and adjoining the north-east corner are cloisters, which connect the edifice with a presbytery, containing a spacious dining-room, and affording accommodation for several priests. Abutting on this is a convent for the Sisters of Mercy, and a school for 300 children. The convent is fitted up with kitchens, refectory, dormitories, a small chapel with a belfry, and will furnish an abode for thirteen Sisters of Mercy, whose charity and kind offices will be distributed among the members of all religious denominations who may need assistance. The convent, with its accompanying buildings, will cost 7,000*l*. The architecture displayed in its construction is of a similar style to that used in the building of the church, only more subdued, and of a less expensive description. Several little turrets and spires are erected in various parts, which give it a very pleasing effect. The church and nunnery together stand upon an area of ground measuring forty-two thousand square feet. The entire edifice is built from the design of Mr. Pugin, who, during the last ten years, has been engaged in the construction of thirty-seven

churches. It will be consecrated and opened for public worship in the autumn of the present year; but a considerable time must necessarily elapse before the great tower and spire shall be completed. The subscriptions towards this gigantic undertaking have, for the most part, been raised in the provinces through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Doyle, who is the principal officiating priest. The Earl of Shrewsbury and the late Mr. Benjamin George Hodges have been the principal contributors. A considerable sum has also been subscribed by the poorer classes inhabiting the parish of St. George. The names of the King of Sardinia, the King of Bohemia, and other foreign potentates, also appear in the list of contributors. The Roman Catholic chapel in the London-road, as soon as the new church is finished, will be converted into an hospital for the cure of cancer.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.

A meeting of the subscribers of 10*l.* and upwards towards the fund for the restoration and repair of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, was held on the 25th Jan. the Mayor, William Lewton Clarke, esq. in the chair, when the committee submitted a report of their proceedings since Jan. 1843. The result of their endeavours has been the receipt of names of subscribers to the amount of 4,708*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* including the vote of vestry of 2,000*l.* Expenses have been incurred amounting to about 490*l.* The committee observed, that the very limited number of subscriptions at present announced, must, in a great degree, be attributed to their own reluctance to urge more strongly their claims under the unparalleled depression in the commercial world during the past year, which they felt must prevent many in their great mercantile city, and elsewhere, from rendering their assistance. They cannot believe that their fellow-citizens are careless or indifferent towards the preservation of the noble fabric, so deservedly the pride of their city, or unmindful of the great and advantageous effect on the public feeling which would be produced by a general and liberal subscription in Bristol, and, as the committee trust that brighter prospects are opening upon us, they recommended the meeting to consider the propriety of extending, for a period not exceeding twelve months, the time for procuring subscriptions under the provision of the 5th resolution. Resolutions in accordance with this report were carried unanimously.

STAINED GLASS AT LITTLEBOROUGH, CO. LANCASTER.

The church of this picturesque village has just been embellished by the erection of a magnificent east window of painted glass. The window is an indifferent specimen of the perpendicular style of architecture, and consists of five compartments, with a middle transom, and some head tracery in the turnings of the arches. The glass of the upper compartments is brilliantly rich, and consists of an exuberance of geometrical design and decoration. In the centre division is a large full-length figure of the Apostle St. Peter, crowned with an open screen of richly-tabernacled niches. The drapery is singularly beautiful, and the character of the whole figure dignified and expressive. The sacred monogram IHS is appropriately placed above this painting. These, with some other pieces, are the gift of the ladies in the neighbourhood. Below the transom, in the five lights, are various intersecting lines of great beauty and ingenuity of design, consisting principally of glass of a ruby and green hue, tastefully relieved by the insertion of seventeen shields, bearing the heraldic arms of some of the most ancient and opulent families of the parish, many of which, however, are now extinct in the male line. The middle division contains the arms of the Bishop of the diocese, the Vicar of Rochdale (who is the patron of the living), and those of the Incumbent. The simplicity of the design in this compartment, strikingly contrasts with the rich, varied, and elaborate workmanship above it, whilst the intersecting circles, lozenges, and other sacred emblems in the lateral windows of the church have produced a soft and subdued light, as well as having greatly improved the appearance of the interior. It is gratifying to state, that this good work was designed, undertaken, and completed by Mrs. Robert Newall, a lady residing in the village of Littleborough, near Rochdale, who has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Christopher Barker, an ingenious and talented young artist in Rochdale.

RIPON CATHEDRAL.

The venerable cathedral of Ripon has, during the last two years, undergone several repairs. The south-west tower has had its bands, mouldings, window-heads, and pilasters restored, and the walls tied together with large iron bars, thus rendering it more fit to sustain the peal of bells which hang therein. The apex of the middle compartment of the west front down to the string course under the top

lights has also been thoroughly restored, and an early-English cross, in good taste, fixed on the point. Groined ceilings, in the Norman style, have been added to the transepts' roofs.

NEW COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

The new gaol for the county of Berks, at Reading, which is now in the course of erection at an expense of very nearly 33,000*l.* is fast approaching towards completion. The east wing is finished, including the kitchens and all the necessary offices, and contains between 70 and 80 cells. The whole cost of the erection will be as follows:—The building, 28,226*l.*; the internal fittings, 3,273*l.*; and the fees to the architect, and the salary to the clerk of the works, 1,460*l.* Total, 32,959*l.*

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, NEWCASTLE.

Another obituary window of stained glass has been added to this beautiful chapel. It is in memory of the late Miss Gothard, of St. Andrew's parish, and has been presented by Sanderson Ilderton, esq. and his wife and family. Mr. Wailes of Newcastle is the artist. Being commemorative of a departed female, the three lights of the window are, with great propriety, filled with three female saints. The Blessed Virgin occupies the centre, with the Holy Child in her arms; and on her right is St. Anne, her mother, and on her left St. Elizabeth, her cousin. The artist has admirably succeeded in giving a subdued and mellow tone to the composition; and the window, both in design and execution, is a great ornament to the chapel.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 11. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited a rubbing from a very fine foreign sepulchral brass, now in the hands of Mr. Pratt of Bond-street. It came from a family chapel in Germany or Flanders, and represents Ludovic Corteville and his lady.

Mr. Doubleday, of the British Museum, exhibited a small oval seal (in sulphur) inscribed *S. MAG'RI SIMONIS LANGETON*, and bearing a finely-executed head, which may be supposed to be the portrait of its owner, Simon Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and brother to the Archbishop, Stephen Langton. He founded a hospital for poor priests at Canterbury circ. 1243.

Mr. Doubleday also exhibited plaster casts of the seal of King Charles the Second for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke. The obverse has the King's effigy on horseback, and the legend *CAROLUS II DEI GRACIA MAG. BRITANNIÆ FRANCIE ET HIBERNIÆ REX FIDEI DEFENSOR*. The obverse has the arms of France and England quarterly, quartering Scotland and Ireland; supporters, the dragon and the spotted panther. Above the shield a crown, and below a plume of three ostrich feathers, and the motto *ICH DIEN*. Legend, *SIG. PRO CANCELLARIA PRO COMITATIBUS CARMARTHEN CARDIGAN ET PENEROCK*.

Two coloured drawings were exhibited by Mr. W. Beak, of Roman tessellated pavements, the one preserved in the park of Earl Bathurst, the other in the garden of Mr. Brewin of Cirencester.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. communicated a note in illustration of a representation of the head of St. John the Baptist on a leaden ounce or ornament found at Abbeville; he noticed the analogy between the figure of the head and that on the coins of King John, and gave instances of the veneration in which the head of the saint was held in the middle ages.

Sir Henry Ellis read a very interesting report of the seizure and examination of a Jesuit under the disguise of a Puritan in the reign of Elizabeth, singularly illustrative of the Machiavellic doctrines and practices of that order, and the activity of the Jesuit missionaries in England at that time.

He then concluded the reading of the translation, by George Stephens, esq. (author of the Translation of Frithiof's Saga from the Swedish,) of "The King of Birds, or the Lay of the Phœnix; an Anglo-Saxon song of the Tenth or Eleventh century, translated into the metre and alliteration of the original;" followed by a description, by the same gentleman, of an English medical manuscript, apparently of the end of the fourteenth century, preserved at Stockholm.

Jan. 18. Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P.

John Brodrick Bergne, esq. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited a combination of several prints from Mr. J. G. Nichols's "Specimens of Encaustic Tiles," showing the effect of the wall-tiles with which the church of Great Malvern was formerly ornamented, in the manner of wainscoting, and many of which still

remain in the pavement. They are regarded more interesting by bearing a date. the *Acta* Henry VI.

W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. made a communication relative to various ancient weapons, found in the bed of the Thames, immediately above Kingston, seven feet below a bed of gravel. They were chiefly of brass metal and cast, and therefore supposed to be Roman.

Mr. Way contributed some further observations on the leaden ornament bearing the head of John the Baptist, exhibited at the previous meeting of the society. It appears that the head of John the Baptist was preserved among the relics at Amiens, and that it was a favourite object of pilgrimage; and Mr. Way gave strong reasons for believing that these leaden touches, which rudely represent the secretary, or keeper of the shrine, exhibiting the head, attended by his two disciples, were given to pilgrims, who carried them about their persons as amulets to preserve them from the disease of epilepsy, or the falling evil (*le mal de Saint Jean, or morbus Sancti Johannis*), which that saint was believed to have the power of curing.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. communicated a mediæval list of engraved gems, with descriptions of the magical virtues they were believed to possess; and an introductory essay on the excavations and researches for antiquities by the monks in the middle ages. The Anglo-Saxons appear to have been assiduous in opening ancient tombs, and digging among ruins, and in this manner they collected together great numbers of Roman articles. The ancient Christian rituals contain forms for blessing vases and other vessels dug up from the earth, in order to render them fit for Christian use. A curious account is given in the early lives of the abbots of St. Alban's of the extensive excavations made by two abbots in the tenth century among the ruins of Verulamium, and of the numerous curiosities they found. Among these curiosities there were many engraved stones. There were numerous collections of engraved gems in the middle ages, and many instances were cited. The virtues attributed to these articles are strange enough. One is stated to have the quality of rendering the bearer liable to be frequently invited out to dinner, and to be much feasted; another to make the bearer invisible; and so on with the rest.

Jan. 25. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Mons. Edouard Frere, of Rouen, and Mons. Léchaudé d'Anisy, of Caen (the associate of the late Marquis de Ste. Marie in "*Recherches sur le Domesday d'Angle-*

terre.") were elected Foreign Members of the Society.

The Director exhibited a large plate, printed in chromo-lithography for Mons. Dusommerard's *Histoire des Arts du Moyen Age*, of the enamelled tablet of Geoffrey le Bel (Plantagenet), at Mans (which was engraved in a smaller scale by the late C. A. Stothard.)

Mr. Rogers exhibited an Etruscan instrument of bronze in the form of a small pair of fire-tongs, fitted with two little wheels.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited a deed now in the possession of Richard Almack, esq. of Long Melford, being a lease of the Earl of Bedford in the year 1570 to Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, of a pasture at the east end of Covent Garden, on the site of which Lord Burghley afterwards erected his town mansion. Mr. Way made some remarks upon the description of the boundaries of the land, in which mud walls and "stulps, or rails," are mentioned.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated three historical documents: 1. A note of the good uses to which the Companies of London applied their grants of Chantry Lands, which it appears they purchased of the Crown to the extent of 18,714*l.* 2. A letter written in 1588 by William Benett, priest, to the Earl of Arundel, begging his forgiveness for the "false charge" against the Earl which had been extorted from him, to the effect that the Earl had ordered a mass of the Holy Ghost for the good success of the Spanish fleet, and offering to deny the same at all hazards. 3. A statement of Affairs Ecclesiastical in Guernsey and Jersey in the time of James the First, describing the innovation of the Book of Common Prayer which had taken place upon the influx of French Protestants who came to the channel islands after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and substituted a Book of Discipline of their own. The memoir proceeded to recommend a restoration of the liturgy, and the appointment of a Dean of Jersey, both which prayers were shortly after granted.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 28. Professor Wilson, V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Rhodes exhibited a steel die for the reverse of the shilling of James I., found a few years since in London Wall, near Finsbury Circus.

The Rev. E. Gibbs Walford exhibited some Roman coins recently found at the Black Grounds, Chippen Warden.

The Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Master of the Mint, presented to the So-

ciety a complete set of proof specimens of the coins of her present Majesty, including the five-sovereign piece.

Mr. Birch exhibited a Chinese medal of merit, being a specimen of those bestowed by the Emperor upon every soldier who could prove that he had killed a barbarian during the late war. It appears to have been struck by wooden blocks, and more resembles a badge than a medal.

Read, a paper by the Rev. E. G. Walford on a coin of Juba the Second, some time since brought before the notice of the Society by Mr. Birch. The chief interest excited by the coin arises from an inscription in Phœnician characters on the reverse, beneath the figure of a horse, unbridled, and running at full speed, and which had drawn the attention of the late learned Professor Gesenius. By the aid of Hebrew, which he quotes St. Augustine and other writers to show came from the same source as the Phœnician language, Mr. Walford explains the inscription to read "By the decree of King Juba." The reading of the paper excited an interesting conversation between Mr. Birch, Professor Wilson, and Mr. Akerman, on the Phœnician inscriptions on coins, and on the bilingual ones of the Bactrian series.

Jan. 26. Professor Wilson in the chair.

Mr. Joseph Clark, of Saffron Walden, reported a discovery of an urn filled with small brass Roman coins at Wootton, near Northampton. There were, it is supposed, nearly a thousand in the urn, but the number was reduced to 615 before Mr. Clark could secure them for examination. They are of Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus, Tetricus, Marius, Quintillus, Probus, Claudius II. and Numerianus.

Mr. Smith gave the result of an examination of some Anglo-Saxon coins found by Mr. Charles Ade at Alfriston, in Sussex. They are of Canute, Harold, Harthacnut, and Edward the Confessor, and present the names of new places of mintage, new moneys' names, and new readings of the names of some towns.

Mr. Fitch forwarded for exhibition an aureus of Vespasian, rev. the Emperor crowned by Victory, found recently at Helmingham, co. Suffolk.

Mr. Smith exhibited a cast from a gold coin of Libius Severus, lately found near Carisbrooke, and forwarded by Mr. John Barton. Mr. Smith remarked that the Isle of Wight had hitherto been singularly barren of Roman antiquities. The present coin, another in gold of Valentinian, lately found at Brixton, and at Cliff an urn filled with the small brass coins of Theodoricus, Arcadius, and Honorius, being, he believed, almost all the discovery of which in the island could be authenticated.

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Mr. Smith also made some remarks on a rare coin of Nerva, in second brass, found at Colchester, and sent by Mr. Wire of that town. It reads ΝΕΡΤΥΝΟ- CIRCENS' CONSTITVT'—*Neptuno Circensium Constitutori*, and is evidently similar to that found at Colchester, and published by Ashby in vol. vi. *Archæologia*.

The Rev. H. Christmas made some remarks on the Burmese coins exhibited at the last meeting, and showed in illustration an illuminated Siamese MS. Mr. Dickinson concluded that the stag-like animals on the coins, with branching horns, were probably intended to represent the sol. lunar character of Mahadeva. Mr. Birch thought that the parts where these coins were current were too far from any part where Brahminism was prevalent to expect the coins should bear allusion to Brahminical legends. In the illuminated parts of the MS. (from the collection of the Rev. Bathurst Deane) the history of Gaudma is depicted, and that deity is always accompanied by the sacred hind, an animal which makes a considerable figure in Burmese tradition.

Read, a paper by John Field, esq. on the ancient dies, or coining irons, for the hammered money, as used in England from the earliest period, accompanied by coins struck from dies of Edward the Third, still preserved, sketches of the dies, &c.

ROMAN REMAINS AT PRESTON, NEAR WEYMOUTH.

The dry summer of 1842 having shown in the then growing crops of corn in a field at Preston indications of extensive buildings, excavations were in the spring of the past year made, which soon brought to view the foundations of a massive wall 5 feet in thickness, and forming a square of about 280 feet; within this quadrangle was the foundation of another building 35 feet square: the soil within this inner building was removed; and the few coins and fragments of pottery which were turned up clearly proved it to be of Roman origin. But the most singular discovery made was that of a shaft sunk in the south-east corner, which was about 4 feet by 2½ feet in diameter, and nearly 15 feet deep. The contents of this pit were of a very peculiar character; the sides had thin flat stones placed round, which, from holes in many of them, appeared to have been previously-used for the covering (as at the present day) of a roof. On penetrating into the shaft a layer of charcoal and ashes was met with; then a double layer of the same description of flat stones covered the whole area of the shaft; between these stones was deposited a

quantity of small (chiefly birds)* bones, and third-brass coins of apparently the lower empire, but their condition was such that (with the exception of one of Theodosius) they could not be appropriated. Six or seven of these layers of charcoal and flat stones with bones and coins were continued in succession, when a straight sword about 22 inches in length and much corroded was found. Under this were seven more continuous layers as before, which brought us to the bottom of the pit; here was a larger sword, (36 inc. long,) and straight as the other, with numerous fragments of iron, viz. spear heads, rings, crooks, part of the handle of a bucket,† of similar shape with that in use at the present time, and various other articles, all which appeared to have undergone the action of fire. With these were also fragments of coarse pottery, and two vessels of the same description of ware, which were entire, and whose shape

indicated their adaptation to domestic uses.

The shaft was probed to its bottom; but, as the land was about to be sown with corn, it was necessary that the excavations should here be discontinued; a circumstance to be regretted, as but a small portion of the ground in the space between the outer and inner walls was moved. The only interesting objects here discovered were the bases of two pillars of apparently the Doric order, both of which must have been displaced from their original position.

The numerous fragments of Roman pottery strewn over the adjoining soil, as well as the circumstance of the finding in the same field in 1812 an urn filled with Roman coins, chiefly of the tyrants from Gordian to Posthumus, (many of which in the finest condition I have in my collection,) establish the fact of extensive Roman occupation. I feel a diffidence in hazarding a conjecture on these singular discoveries, particularly as regards the shaft, further than that I think it is quite evident that its contents must have formed a series of sacrificial deposits. With reference to the building itself, I would merely suggest the probability, of the interior portion having been used by the Romans as a pharos,‡ of which the outward wall was used as a protection. The structure occupied a site most advantageously placed for such an object; being situated about a quarter of a mile from the shore, on an eminence commanding the whole of the beautiful bay of Weymouth, in addition to an extensive view of the Channel. An ancient *via*, which led from hence to the landing place on the shore, is still easily traced.

On returning from the scene of our operations to the village of Preston, in crossing a pasture field some slight indications offered themselves, which impressed us with all but a conviction that we were treading on the ruins of by-gone ages. The temptation was great; the impulse of the moment allayed all scruples; and a few minutes sufficed to remove the surface of the soil, to the extent of about a yard square, when we at once found ourselves on Roman remains, turning up, with building stones, fragments of the

* Some years since, "in digging within the ruins of the Priory at Christ Church, Hants, a cavity was found, about 2 feet square, which contained about half a bushel of birds' bones, such as herons, bitterns, and domestic fowls, mostly well preserved. Extraordinary as this phenomenon may seem," observes Warner, "there is no difficulty in accounting for it, if we advert to the superstition of the ancient Romans, and to the practices of the early Christians. Among the former, many species of birds were held in high veneration, and carefully preserved for the purpose of sacrificial and augural divination."

† Singular as the finding of the handle of a bucket, of a shape in use at the present time, may appear, yet it is not without precedent, as I find in the 27th vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 148, a Report by that indefatigable antiquary, Charles Roach Smith, Esq. of discoveries in London, and of the exhumation of a quantity of earthen vases, in a kind of WELL, planked round with large boards, on the site of the present Moorgate Street, with the contents of the well. The writer enumerates a small Samian patera, with the ivy-leaf border, and a few figured pieces of the same, as found at the bottom of the well; also a small brass coin of Allectus with the reverse of the galley, "Virtus Aug." and moreover two iron implements, resembling a boat-hook and a bucket handle. "The latter of these carries such a homely and modern look," observes Mr. Smith, "that, had I no further evidence of its history than the mere assurance of the excavators, I should instantly have rejected it."

‡ Fosbroke's *Ency. Antiq.* article Lighthouses, says, "they were round towers, of three or four stories, each smaller than the other; some were "square," others "octagonal," &c. and quotes from Pennant's "History of Whiteford and Holywell," fol. 112, the description of one then (1794) remaining in the former parish.

well known tile, pottery, and one or two tesserae, with a coin of the Lupercalian series in good condition. Unwilling to trespass, or prosecute our new discovery without permission, we reluctantly replaced the green sward, with the hope of being allowed, at some future day, to resume our researches.

Milbourne St. Andrew's. C. WARNE.

FUNERAL RELICS.

In preparing a vault in the chancel of the chapel at Loversall, near Doncaster, in December last, the sexton came to a full-length skeleton, lying about three feet below the surface of the floor, just above each shoulder of which was placed a small pewter chalice, with stand and cover. They measured about four inches in height, three in circumference, and one and a quarter in depth. The lids were about four inches in circumference, and were loose when discovered. Near to these chalices was a quantity of human hair, of an auburn colour, which, when first seen, was very bright, but soon changed to a duller hue when exposed to the air and light. One of the chalices was accidentally destroyed, but the other, though somewhat damaged, was preserved, and is in the possession of Charles Jackson, esq. of Doncaster. They were probably the sacramental vessels used by the priest whose remains have now been disturbed.

SEPULCHRAL STONES FOUND AT HARTLEPOOL.

We have been favoured by Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, with tracings of the two last stones discovered at Hartlepool, and mentioned in our December number as having been brought before the notice of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

In all, six of these stones have been discovered at the same spot. The first three were exhumed 6 July, 1833; and are engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVI. pl. lii. Their inscriptions are as follow:

1. Hildigyth (in Runes.)
2. Hildithryth (in Runes), with the letters A. Ω.
3. ORA PRO VERTORHT

With these were some other pieces, apparently fragments of one stone, executed in a different style, and inscribed [N]E-
QVIESCAT [IN PA]CE.

Next there was one found in Oct. 1838, of which an engraving may be seen in our vol. X. p. 536. It is inscribed:

A. Ω.
GERCHT syc.

The fifth and sixth have been disinterred during the last autumn.

In Sept. 1843, as some men were cutting a drain near the South Terrace, they came upon two graves about four feet below the surface. Close to the edge of the cliff they disinterred several bones, and at the spot where they supposed the head had rested, they found the stone here represented.



At the same time they turned up several small pieces of coloured glass, part of a bone knitting-needle, and a defaced copper coin, probably of no great antiquity.

In Oct. 1843, as a man was excavating a drain not far from the last, he found a stone with a Saxon inscription, and a cross, here represented.



There is a general resemblance between this ornamental cross and the bronze coating of a shield engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXIII. pl. xiii. and Skelton's *Illustrations of the Armoury at Goodrich Court*, vol. I. pl. xlvii.

Underneath this stone was a skeleton, with the head resting on a small square stone; and shortly after, another skeleton was taken up very perfect. It was lying

with the head towards the west, and it appeared to be that of a female. Underneath the head was another small stone, measuring 5½ inches square; but neither of these pillow-stones had any inscription. Shortly after two more skeletons were taken up. They must have belonged to very tall men, as the thigh bones of both of them measured 21½ inches. They were lying one over the other.

Two of the three inscribed stones last found, have been deposited in the college at Durham. One of the latter stones is in the possession of the clergyman's son.

OPENING OF TUMULI IN CLEVELAND.

In November last a number of gentlemen met on one of the Cleveland hills called "East Nab," (which commands a beautiful view of the river Tees and the surrounding country for many miles,) in consequence of permission being obtained of the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Martin Stapylton, to excavate two tumuli, situated on the ridge of the mountain. They proceeded to investigate the western mound, which they found to be composed of small stones, slightly intermixed with earth, and having with much labour dug to the depth of about a yard and a half, they struck upon an immense stone, measuring upwards of seven feet long by four feet wide, and from ten to twelve inches in thickness, weighing about a ton, shapeless and unhewn. This, by the aid of handspikes (obtained from a neighbouring quarry), was placed on one edge, when a hollow presented itself, of a grave-like appearance; but it contained neither skeleton, urn, coin, weapon, nor any other relic of antiquity. After clearing away the loose stones by which the slab was supported, the workmen struck upon another flat stone of immense size, but from the dangerous position in which they were placed it was deemed unsafe to proceed any further. They next directed their attention to the eastern tumulus, distant about forty yards; proceeding in the manner before described, by digging in depth about a yard and a half towards the centre. It was found to differ widely from the former one in the materials of which it was composed, consisting chiefly of white loamy soil. After three hours' labour they approached its centre, and on removing a flat stone found an urn, containing a great quantity of human bones and teeth, the latter in excellent preservation. It was in height about 16 inches by 12 inches in diameter, composed of burnt clay, upwards of half an inch in thickness, and in colour resembling a common tile; it had a broad rim round

the top, and its sides are marked in a curious manner by the point of some sharp instrument. In turning over the mound innumerable small heaps of burnt wood, or charcoal, were thrown up. Some fifty yards due north of the tumuli ¹ an encampment, of a semicircular form, and of considerable extent.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

At the first meeting for the present year of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 6th of Jan. among several valuable donations was the first volume of a very erudite German dictionary on Indian Antiquities, which the director observed was worthy of publication and extensive circulation in this country.

A paper was read by Mr. Jas. Ferguson, on the decayed temples or caves used as places of worship by the Buddhists during the whole era of the prevalence of their superstition, in the west of India particularly. These embrace a very long period of time, extending through a series of from 1000 to 1200 years, the time of the existence of this delusion in India. The most celebrated of these are the Ajunda caves, which are described as singular specimens of early Indian architecture. They are all decorated in the interior with sculpture and paintings, and some of them have additional cells fitted up as if they belonged to monasteries. One of these may suffice as an instance of the whole—the Zodiac cave, which was constructed about two centuries before the Christian era. It is 64 feet in length by 63 in breadth, and is supported by 20 pillars, being fitted up with series of benches. At the entrance is the picture of a procession, at the head of which are represented three elephants, showing that at that early period these animals were held in as much respect as they are now by the Siamese and Burmese. Here, as in other temples, many of the portraits are of the Chinese character, which has led to the belief that they were delineated by Chinese artists who visited this country at a very early period. Amongst other peculiarities in these drawings was the representation of African negroes, who were very black, and had curled hair. Although there were some paintings of animals in the Zodiac cave, it had no other resemblance to the Zodiacal temples of the Egyptians. Professor Wilson, the director, suggested the desirableness of memorialising the East India Company to obtain drawings and delineations of these caves and their interiors. The majority of them, having been filled with mud, require to be excavated.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Government of Louis Philippe has commenced measures against those Frenchmen who recently flocked to England to pay their homage to the Duke of Bordeaux. The Messenger announces officially, that, on the report of the Minister of the Interior, eight country Mayors, who lately visited the Duke of Bordeaux in London, have been dismissed. His Majesty cannot stop short with these minor offenders, but must visit with marks of his displeasure the principal leaders, who in their addresses to the young Duke have, in their folly, all but recognized him as their King. When the Duke had repaired to Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, where France had Ambassadors, remonstrances had been made against his presence there, which were attended to by the respective governments. The Queen of England has also refused to receive the Duke.

SPAIN.

The new ministry of M. Gonzales Bravo it is presumed will not long exist. Mr. H. L. Bulwer, the Envoy Extraordinary of the British Court to Spain, was presented to the Queen on the 4th Jan. and delivered a congratulatory address, to which Her Majesty delivered a suitable reply. A royal decree has been published, restoring to the ex-Regent, Maria-Christina, the pension of 3,000,000 reals assigned to her by the Cortes in 1841. It is expected that she will immediately leave France for Spain. The late Spanish Minister Olozaga has sought refuge in Portugal.

CHINA.

In the supplementary treaty between the Chinese and the British, there is one clause to guarantee to all foreign nations the same privileges of trade as to the British. This will render unnecessary all negotiations between the Chinese Emperor and the other Powers. The Chinese Government is said to be sincere in its determination to abide by the treaty, which is looked upon in the East as the most signal triumph of the British plenipotentiary; for it renders nugatory all the attempts of the French and American diplomatic missions lately sent with much pomp to the Chinese coast.

NEW ZEALAND.

A woeful tragedy has been performed in New Zealand. The district of Wairau is on the river of that name, near Cloudy Bay, about seventy miles from the Nelson settlement. It is comprised in the lands granted by Government to the New Zealand Company; and on the 25th April, Messrs. Cotterell, Parkinson, and Barnicoat, surveyors, landed with forty men, to make a survey of the district for the Company. In the mean time, Rauparaha and Rangiaia, two of the most powerful chiefs of the Middle Island, were at Porirua, on the other side of Cook's Strait; where Mr. Spain, the Government Land-claims Commissioner, then held his court. They urged him to hasten to Wairau, and made known their determination to prevent the survey from proceeding. Mr. Spain undertook to meet them there as soon as possible after the adjournment of his court on the 19th June. The two chiefs arrived in Cloudy Bay on the 1st June; visited some Englishmen, who had been settled in the bay for years, and declared their determination to burn down the surveyors' houses, and drive them off the land. They did burn Mr. Cotterell's hut, having first removed all the property in it, to prevent needless destruction; and, collecting the survey-party together, forced them by menaces to remove to the mouth of the river. Mr. Tuckett, the chief surveyor, who had now arrived, sent Mr. Cotterell to Nelson for assistance. He got there on the 12th June, and laid an information before Mr. Thompson, the police magistrate, who issued a warrant against Rauparaha and Rangiaia for burning the hut, and determined to attend the execution himself, accompanied by an armed force; expressing his opinion that such a demonstration would prevent bloodshed, and impress the natives with the authority of the law. He was accompanied by Captain Wakefield, R.N., the Company's agent at Nelson; Captain England, late of the Twelfth Regiment of Foot; Mr. Howard, the Company's storekeeper; Mr. Richardson, the Crown prosecutor; some other gentlemen; John Brooke, an interpreter; four constables, and twelve men. They sailed in the Government brig Victoria. On their way, they took up Mr. Tuckett

and some ten men, who were returning in a large boat to Nelson. They landed on the 16th June, and went up the river. On the 17th they found the natives or Maories posted on its left bank, eighty or ninety in number, forty of whom were armed with muskets, besides women and children. They occupied about a quarter of an acre of cleared ground, with a dense thicket behind them. After some parley, Mr. Thompson attempted to execute the warrant on Rauparaha. It was presented to the chiefs two or three times; and on each occasion about sixteen natives, who had been sitting, sprung upon their feet, and levelled their muskets at the Europeans. Mr. Thompson it appears became exasperated, and the discussion violent. He called to the armed party to fix bayonets and advance; Captain Wakefield, placing the canoe across the stream for a bridge, gave the word, "Englishmen, forward." A few of them had entered the canoe, when a shot was fired, it is not certain on which side, there is reason to think on the side of the Europeans. Upon this the firing immediately became general on both sides, and several fell. Captain Wakefield now ordered the British to retreat up the hill, and form on the brow. The greater number, however, did not halt at all, but fled round the hill, attempting to escape. Captain Wakefield, after several vain attempts to rally the men, ordered those who remained to lay down their arms and surrender. One or two Maories then also threw down their arms, and advanced with their arms stretched out in token of reconciliation; but Rangiaia, who had just discovered that his wife had been shot by a chance ball, came up, crying, "Rauparaha, remember your daughter." Rauparaha sat down, and Rangiaia, with his own hand, put to death the whole of the prisoners. Nineteen persons were killed on the British side. Of the natives, four were killed, and five wounded. They afterwards permitted Mr. Ironside, the Wesleyan Missionary, to inter the bodies on the ground where they fell.

INDIA.

Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabool by order of the Prince of Believers, the Khan of Bokhara. It is stated that the Khan sent several papers with his own seal to Cabool, stating that whoever should kill the Dost would go to heaven. This event will probably lead to a suspension of any effort on the part of the Affghans to occupy Peshawur; but the event will probably be, that Cabool itself will fall a prey to Bokhara.

The whole Lushkur, since the 26th,

has been in a state of riot, the Maharaja having again revolted, and the troops of the Grand Jinsee having joined.

The Marwar succession has been settled in favour of Ahmednuggur. Tukhl Singh has been unanimously elected King of Marwar, and his son accompanies him as Prince Royal.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna is re-elected President for a term of five years. Advances have been made by the Mexican Government to the British Minister at Mexico, for the purpose of settling the differences with England. The British Minister, however, declined to enter into any correspondence or treaty whatever with the Mexican Government until he had received instructions from home. The Mexicans have been engaged for some time in putting all their fortifications into a state of repair, in the expectation that the British Admiral, Sir Charles Adam, would arrive and attack them.

UNITED STATES.

From President Tyler's Message to Congress, it appears that negotiations have been going on in London for the settlement of the Oregon question, but hitherto without effect. The President recommends Congress to establish military posts on the line traversed by emigrants (now moving in that direction in considerable numbers), to extend the United States' laws over them, and to urge the claim of the Republic to the whole country on the Pacific, and to the 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude. The disputed cases of detention of American vessels by British cruisers are said to be in a fair way of adjustment. With all the other European States the relations of the Republic are unchanged. A commercial treaty with the German Union, consisting of twenty-two millions of people, is stated to be in progress. It appears that Mexico threatens war if Congress attempt to annex Texas to the Union. The President counsels Congress not to be terrified by the threat. Having sketched the eight years' unsuccessful war waged by Mexico against the Texans, he arrives at the conclusion that it is the duty as well as interest of the United States to put an end to the useless struggle. The financial condition of the Union is stated to be materially improved. The President regards the public lands as the basis of public credit. The surest mode of supporting the honour of the Union, he observes, is to preserve the credit of the general Government untarnished—an intelligible hint to the repudiating states.

THE XANTHIAN EXPEDITION.

Accounts have arrived from the valley of the Xanthus. The excavators commenced operations about the 9th November, and their first efforts were crowned with success, inasmuch as they found the trunk and other remains of the fine female statue, the head and legs of which are already deposited in the British Museum. On the 10th an entire magnificent marble lion was brought to light, wanting only the lower jaw; a mortar, and a set of scales. Messrs. Hawkins and Scharf have occupied all their time in sketching. The subsequent operations have been confined to the discovery of mere broken fragments, if we except the Chimæra tomb, which weighs no less than 12 tons, and can only be removed by being sawn into four pieces, an operation for which a month will scarcely suffice. The sculptured parts represent a man driving a horse chariot, and in the centre is the fabulous monster of Lycia, with three heads—that of a lion at one end, of a dragon at the other, and of a goat growing out of the back—the very

monster said to have been destroyed by Bellerophon, the son of the King of Ephyra; a discovery worth, in the opinion of Mr. Fellows, the whole of the cost of the expedition, setting, as it does for ever, at rest a question mooted very many centuries ago, and confirming the correctness of Homer. On the top there are four square niches, within which there no doubt stood, in former times, as many statues, which may yet be brought to light. Seven cases of the best of the fragments discovered have been already removed to the lower station, to be ready for shipment against the time the Medea appears at the mouth of the Xanthus for that purpose, which she would do immediately after Christmas; from thence she will return to Macri, to meet the Bouverie (hired transport) from Malta, and perhaps not weigh anchor again before the end of March, when she will once more proceed to the Xanthus, receive on board the expedition, with the rest of the marbles, and convey the whole to Malta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Revenue.—In the returns for the Quarter ending Jan. 5, 1844, there is an increase in the Customs of 552,879*l.*, Excise, 8763*l.*, Property-Tax, 197,203*l.*, and Post-office, 2000*l.*, and a decrease in the Stamps, of 38,101*l.*, Taxes, 17,306*l.*, Crown Lands, 10,000*l.*, and Miscellaneous, 9620*l.*—the result being an increase on the revenue of the quarter of 725,670*l.*—the respective aggregate amounts being in Jan. 1843, 11,486,107*l.*, while in Jan. 1844, it is 12,211,777*l.*—The increase on the year is 5,742,078*l.*—the total amount of the yearly revenue, in Jan. 1843, having been 44,329,865*l.*, while in Jan. 1844, it is 50,071,943*l.* This great increase has been occasioned by the Income-tax assessments.

Jan. 6. The purchase of Hawstead Lodge, near Bury St. Edmund's, was completed by Sir Thomas Cullum, of Hardwick House, Bart. it being just a century that very day since the estate passed out of the hands of Sir Thomas's ancestors. It would be curious to compare the price at which it was sold in 1744 with that for which it was purchased in 1844, namely, 10,650*l.*

The vast farm (about 2,700 acres) at Withcall, near Louth, for many years in the occupation of the "Dawson" family, and the property of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, has been sold to Mr. Tomline for 65,000*l.*

The Island of Lewis.—Mr. James Matheson, M.P. has purchased from the family of Seaforth the princely property of the Lewis, one of the largest islands in the Hebrides, with a population of about 15,000, and included in the county of Ross. The purchase money was 190,000*l.* Mr. Matheson intends, it is understood, to devote a further sum of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* towards the establishing a regular steam communication with the island, forming roads, and otherwise improving his extensive territory.

Scotch Settlers in England, and English in Scotland.—The English residing in Scotland are in more striking quantity, in proportion to the Scottish population, than are the Scotch residing in England. For our small population of 2,620,184, to contain 37,796 persons of English birth, is very remarkable. It could not have been believed upon any but statistical evidence, that fifteen per thousand of the inhabitants of Scotland are English; while only six per thousand of the population of England are from Scotland—a difference as five is to two. There is actually a sixteenth of the whole population of Scotland of English or Irish birth. This shews that Scotland, while sending off adventurers to every other part of the world, receives also a number of adventurers from the two other kingdoms. Of the English in Scotland, nearly one-fourth

are in Edinburghshire; and somewhat less than another fourth are in Lanarkshire. We trust that none of these results can be the subject of invidious or jealous feeling in any quarter. The Irish are acknowledged to be a useful, though occasionally unruly, set of people amongst us. The Scotch in England are, we believe, generally appreciated for their steady conduct in affairs which require thought and powers of management. We only speak a general sentiment when we remark, that the English settlers in our northern region are generally held in esteem. They are, for the most part, tradesmen engaged in lines of business hitherto little known in Scotland; a considerable class are teachers; there is also a large number of working men of superior skill. Any one who casts his eye along one of the principal streets of the New Town of Edinburgh, will remark the surprising number of shops occupied by persons with English names. As far as we are aware, these intrusions amongst us are regarded with anything but a hostile feeling.—*Chambers' Journal*.

King William's College, Isle of Man, was wholly destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 14. The fire broke out in the western wing, either in the class-rooms of the English department, or in the boys' dining-room immediately below. Shortly after two o'clock the first alarm was given; but for many hours after this there was no fire-engine, ladder, or supply of water that could be used with any effect; and the flames, having thus unchecked progress, rapidly spread through the corridors and the entire of the vast building, including the class-rooms, the dwelling-house of the Rev. R. Dixon, the Principal, the beautiful chapel, and the great tower, which, with the exception of the apartments of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the Vice-Principal, situated in the eastern wing, were totally destroyed. The first alarm was given by two boys who were sick of the measles, separated from the other boys, and sleeping immediately over the English class-rooms. They, having experienced a strong smell of fire, gave the alarm to the Principal and Vice-Principal, who, with their families, servants, and about 60 boys boarding at the College, were aroused from their slumbers, and escaped with some difficulty. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Castletown and the neighbourhood, were shortly on the spot; with a company of the 6th Foot, stationed at Castletown. But no engines were at hand; and, in addition, a want of ladders, whereby

an entrance might have been effected into the upper stories, without traversing the corridors of the building, was severely felt, and much valuable property was consequently lost, that otherwise might have been saved. The greater part of the private library of the Principal, a portion of the wines, and some articles of furniture in the front rooms, were saved by great exertions; but the very valuable library of the college, including a collection of Bibles, from the time of Coverdale, in upwards of 50 different languages, many unique MSS. relating to Manx ecclesiastical affairs, and the military models and plans, maps, and instruments, belonging to Mr. Browne, the Professor of English and Modern Literature, were completely destroyed. The building was insured in the Sun-office for 2000*l.* and Mr. Dixon's property for 2000*l.*; but the loss to the building alone cannot be under 4000*l.* Mr. Cumming, it appears, was uninsured. King William's College was a modern erection. The first stone was laid by the late Lieutenant-Governor Smelt, on the 23d of April, 1830, and it was opened in the summer of 1838. The building was partly in the early-English and partly in the Elizabethan style, forming a spacious and cruciform structure, 210 feet in length from east to west, and 135 feet from north to south; from the intersection rises the embattled tower, 115 feet high, strengthened with buttresses, and surmounted by an octagonal turret, intended for an observatory, having in each of its sides a lofty window, and crowned with a parapet. The edifice cost about 6000*l.* of which 2000*l.* was from the accumulated fund from property granted by Bishop Barrow, in 1668, for the education of young men for the ministry in the Manx Church. From subscriptions raised chiefly in the island, 2000*l.* was obtained, and the remaining 2000*l.* was supplied by mortgaging the funds. The original draught of the design was furnished by Messrs. Hanson and Welsh, architects; but the execution of the works, including alterations and additions, and the design for the great tower, were under the direction of Mr. Welsh. The contractor was the late Mr. Fitzsimmons, who, it is said, lost 1500*l.* by the contract. The property is vested in the hands of trustees, who are the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Archdeacon, Deemster Christian, the Vicar General, and the Attorney General. The present number of boarders was, with the Principal 37, with the Vice Principal 11, and the entire number attending the seminary, besides day pupils, 110.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 29. 1st Foot, Major G. Bell, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—10th Foot, Capt. T. H. Franks, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army: Capt. T. Aubin, of the 1st Foot; Capt. R. Williams, of the 22d Foot.—Cecil Chandless, of Trin. coll. Camb. eldest son of Thomas Chandless, esq. barrister, by Caroline his late wife, youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Long, of Kempston Bury, co. Bedf. Knt. deceased, to take the name of Long only, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather.

Dec. 30. Charles Edward Murray, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Jan. 1. Thomas Leaman Hunt, a minor of the age of twenty years, second son of Richard Hunt, of Paignton, co. Devon, esq. by Mary-Ann, sister and coheir of Thomas Leaman, of Tiverton, esq. to take the name of Leaman after Hunt.

Jan. 5. 1st Foot, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B. from 42d Foot, to be Colonel.

Jan. 8. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart. G.C.B. Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Fleet.—William Fishbourne, esq. to be Magistrate for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

Jan. 19. 1st Dragoon Guards, Lt.-Col. H. A. Hankey, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—7th Foot, brevet Major Richard Wilbraham to be Major.—42d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—67th Foot, Lt.-Gen. John Clitherow to be Colonel.—80th Foot, Lt.-Gen. Sir Maurice C. O'Connell to be Colonel.—81st Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Geo. H. F. Berkeley to be Colonel.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. John George Bonner, E. I. Co.'s service, to be Colonel in the army in the East Indies.

Jan. 20. Robert Montgomery Martin, esq. to be Treasurer of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Jan. 24. Robert Murray Rumsey, esq. to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar for St. Christopher's.

Jan. 26. 50th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—61st Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B. to be Colonel Ceylon Rifles.—Ceylon Rifles, Major Saml. Braybrooke to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. A. Tranchell to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Thos. Hamilton, 63d Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. John Peter Ripley, 1st European Regt. of Bengal Light Infantry, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Drury, Rev. W. E. Evans, Rev. W. J. Thornton, Rev. J. Venn, and Rev. J. B. Webb, to be Hon. Prebendaries in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. J. W. Barnes, Kendal V. Westmorland. Rev. Lord John de la Poer Beresford, Union of Baronstown, co. Carlow.

Rev. W. M. A. Borton, Thornton-Je-Moors R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. S. Bryan, Cheldon R. Devon.

Rev. T. T. Carter, Clewer R. Berks.

Rev. W. L. Coghlan, St. Mary de Lode V. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Daniel, East Ardsley P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. D. Davies, Llanarmon R. Denbigh.

Rev. W. B. Drynham, St. Swithin R. Winchester.

Rev. C. English, Sydenham P.C. Kent.

Rev. T. Evans, Sandhurst V. Glouc.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

Rev. C. H. Fooker, Theydon Garnon R. Essex.

Rev. S. W. Gardener, Trostre P.C. Monm.

Rev. W. Gillbee, Gwennap V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Hannay, Ashley R. Hants.

Rev. E. Harries, Egremont P.C. Carmarthen.

Rev. M. Hill, Lye P.C. Worc.

Rev. R. W. Hippisley, Stow-on-the-Wold R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Hodgkinson, Strensall with Haxby V. York.

Rev. J. James, Pinhoe V. Devon.

Rev. G. Knight, jun. Hungerton and Twyford V. Leic.

Rev. E. Lane, St. Mary's R. Manchester.

Rev. G. May, Liddington R. Wilts.

Rev. H. Mackenzie, St. Nicholas P.C. Great Yarmouth.

Rev. G. F. Master, Stratton R. Glouc.

Rev. T. W. Meller, Woodbridge P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Mendham, Clopton R. Beds.

Rev. G. W. Menteach, Ranceby V. Linc.

Rev. W. Mulleneux, St. Luke's P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. C. W. Page, Christchurch P.C. Broadway, Westminster.

Rev. B. Perring, Fersfield R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Reed, West Allen P.C. Northumb.

Rev. T. Rowlandson, Whittle-le-woods P.C. Lanc.

Rev. T. Sandon, Barlings P.C. Linc.

Rev. E. L. Sayer, Pulloxhill V. Beds.

Rev. J. B. Shipper, Royston V. Herts.

Rev. J. A. Smith, Shotley R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Spurrell, West Beckham P.C. Norf.

Rev. J. G. Vance, St. Michael's P.C. Manchester.

Rev. O. E. Vidal, Arlington P.C. Sussex.

Rev. G. D. Wheeler, Great Wolford V. Warw.

Rev. J. Williams, St. Donat's V. Glam.

Rev. A. Wodehouse, Carleton-Forchoe R. Norf.

Rev. J. C. Young, Southwick R. Sussex.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. S. Anderson, to be Preacher at Lincoln's-inn.

Rev. J. Griffiths, to the Bombay Presidency.

Rev. E. B. Hawkshaw, to the Earl of Erne.

Rev. H. Humble, to Lord Forbes.

Rev. C. Laing, M.A. at Hyderabad, Bombay.

Rev. R. B. Maltby, at Sukkur, Bengal.

Rev. R. Panting, at Panang, Bengal.

Rev. G. Stokes, M.A. to the British residents at Roneu.

Rev. M. N. Stone, to the Madras Presidency.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Barber, M.A. to be Head Master of the Collegiate School, Lambeth.

W. H. Butt, esq. to be Rector of the University of Malta.

J. Chambers, esq. B.A. to be Second Master of the Abingdon School.

Rev. C. M. Collins, M.A. to be Master of Chudleigh Grammar School, Devon.

Rev. T. Dry, M.A. to be Head Master of North Walsham Free School, Norfolk.

Rev. S. Kingsford, B.A. to be Head Master of Sevenoaks School.

Rev. G. Lancaster, to be Head Master of Slaidburn Free School, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Mould, M.A. to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Walsall.

Major James Oliphant elected a Director of the East India Company.

W. Poulton, esq. to be Third Master in Yarmouth Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 25. At Corfu, the wife of Capt. Fitz-Herbert, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

Dec. 2. The wife of Dempster Heming, esq. Caldecote-hall, Warwicksh. a son.—8. At Weedon, the wife of Westcott Lyttleton, esq. 64th reg. a son.—13. At Bradpole, near Bridport, the wife of E. B. Bishop, esq. a son and heir.—At Walmer, Kent, Lady Rosa Greenville, twin sons, one of whom was still-born.—16. In the Close, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Chancellor Martin, a son.—17. At Eglintoun Castle, the Countess of Eglintoun, a dau.—21. At Frampton-house, Lancashire the wife of the Rev. John Tunnard, a son and heir.—22. At Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of W. H. Swinton, esq. a son.—At Fallapit, the wife of W. B. Fortescue, esq. a dau.—23. At Walton rectory, Glastonbury, Lady John Thynne, a son.—28. At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. R. B. Burnaby, a dau.—29. At Sholden-lodge, near Deal, the wife of Edward Banks, esq. a son.—30. At Merton-grove, the wife of Alex. Atherton Park, esq. a son.

Letely. At Horsington, the wife of John Bailward, esq. a son and heir.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. J. W. Reynolds, 11th Hussars, a dau.—At Anckerwycke-house, Lady Charles Beauclerk, a son and heir.—In Portman-sq. the wife of Sir Alan E. Bellingham, Bart. a dau.—At Hampstead, the wife of Capt. Sir W. E. Parry, R.N. of twin-daughters.—At St. George's-terr. Hyde Park, Mrs. George Arbutnot, a son.—The wife of Henry White, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Woodlawn, Lady Ashtown, a son.—At Beldorney Castle, Highlands of Aberdeenshire, the wife of Charles Wedderburne Sutton, esq. a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife of D. Graham Johnstone, esq. a dau.—In Harlington-st. Lady Mary Stephenson, a son.—In Bolton-st. Piccadilly, Lady Sussex Lennox, a dau.—In Ireland, Viscountess Guillamore, a dau.—At Earl's Croome Court, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.—At Belling-hall, Yorksh. the wife of Thomas Paley, esq. a son.—The wife of Wm. Hodges, esq. barrister, of the Western Circuit, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Wm. Surtess Raine, esq. a son.—In Harley-st. the wife of Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart. a son.—At Spike Island, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burton, R.M. a dau.—The wife of Major-Gen. Battine, C. B. a son.—At Twynning-park, the wife of George Browne, esq. a dau.—At Bournemouth, the wife of Capt. Popham, R.N. a son.—At Buriton-hall, Salop, the wife of Rob. Chambre Vaughan, esq. a son.

Jan. 1. At Leasbam-house, Rye, the wife of Major Curteis, a dau.—8. At Ravendale, Lincolnsh. the wife of the Rev. J. P. Parkinson, M.A. of Oxford, a son and heir.—15. In Devonshire-ter. Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.—At Stockland, Bristol, the wife of Charles Greville Prideaux, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, a dau.—20. At Newport, near Barnstaple, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, a son.—24. At Deene Park, Lady Augusta Baring, a son.—25. At Sandring Park, the wife of Wm. Deedes, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. At Calcutta, Francis Edward Reade, esq. C.S. eldest son of the late John Reade, esq. of Holbrooke-house, Suffolk, to Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of W. H. Bell, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 10. At Willesboro, Kent, C. Warton, esq. of Yarmouth, to Lucy, second dau. of the late Wm. Perkins, Commander R.N.

12. At Leeds, George-Henry, second son of Joseph Brook, esq. of Greenhead, Hudders-

field, to Ann, only dau. of the late J. P. Smith, esq. of Hendingley, near Leeds.—At Gurussey, at the Catholic Chapel, and after at St. Peter's in-the-Wood, Darius Cofield, esq. son of the late Capt. Cofield, R.N. of Blackheath, Kent, to Cecilia-Jane, only dau. of the late David Poole, esq. of Bootham, York, and grand-dau. of the late David Poole, premier serjeant-at-law, formerly of Bath, and Yongbury, Herefordsh.

14. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, James Williams, esq. of Dalston, grandson of Sir James Williams, to Margaret-Emily, dau. of the late John Weston, esq. and niece of J. T. Church, esq. of Bedford-row.

24. At Haroldston, St. Issel's, Pembroke-shire, William Frue Jordan, esq. of Lower Belgrave-st. Eaton-sq. to Amelia-Georganna, dau. of the late Alexander Douglas M'Kenzie, esq. of Cadogan-pl. and Bursledon, Hamts.

Nov. 1. At Leominster, Thos. Colerick Bird, esq. of Myrtle-hall, Shirehampton, son of Thos. Bird, esq. of Savanna-la-mar, Jamaica, to Ann, second dau. of J. P. Bradford, esq. of High-st. Leominster.

4. At Cawnpore, James Sibley, esq. 54th Regt. Nat. Inf. third son of Robert Sibley, esq. of Great Ormond-st. to Margaret, eldest dau. of Gen. Boyd, Bengal Army.

Dec. 9. At Clifton, David Ross, esq. of Biddensburgh, to the Hon. Harriet-Margaret-Skeffington, dau. of the late Lord Ferrard, and niece of the Dowager Lady Dufferin.

13. James Peebles, esq. LL.D. Barrister-at-Law, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late J. Dodson, esq. of Lancaster.—At Taxal, John Upton Gaskell, esq. of Ingersley Hall, Cheshire, to Margaret-Elizabeth, only dau. of Samuel Grimshawe, esq. of Errwood, same co.—At Lydiard Tregos, the Rev. Henry Drury, M.A. Rector of Alderly, Gloucestershire, to Amelia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Giles Danbury, Rector of Lydiard Tregos, Wilts.

14. At St. John's, Paddington, Edward Serie Thorold, esq. son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, to Amelia-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Hinde, of Ludlow.—At Ovingham, Northumberland, the Rev. John Frederic Bigge, Vicar of Ovingham, fifth son of Charles William Bigge, esq. of Linden, Northumberland, to Caroline-Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Ellison, esq. Commissioner of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of Upper Bedford-pl.—At Hawkhurst, the Rev. Richard Cresswell, of Salcombe Regis, Devon, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Robert Creighton, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv.—At Leckhampton, G. J. Philip Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth Curtis-Hayward, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Adey Curtis, Vicar of Bitton, Gloucester.—At Weymouth, the Rev. Francis Daubeny, of Mespil, near Chatteris, to Sophia, fourth dau. of the late W. Jones, esq. of Woodhall, Norfolk.—At Wesenham, the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, jun. of Parkhurst, I. W. youngest son of the late Robert Gilpin, esq. of Jamaica, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Jas. Kendle, esq.—At Southampton, William, second son of William Betts, esq. of Southfield House, Leicester, to Delicia, eldest dau. of George Laishley, esq. of Shirley.—At Laverstock, Wilts, the Rev. John Williams, M.A. of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge, to Mary-Cove, youngest dau. of the late William Herbert Maund, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's Park.

18. At Lamerton, near Tavistock, the Rev. George Martin, M.A. Rector of St. Pancras, and Principal of the Diocesan Training School for Masters, Exeter, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Cowlard, B.A. of Camphay, Tavistock.—At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Vernon-Montague, youngest son of Vernon

Abbott, esq. of Gower-st., Bedford-square, to Louisa-Maria, widow of L. G. Waldon, esq. of the Middle Temple, and of Great Torrington, North Devon.

19. At Reynolstone Gower, Edward Wood, esq. of Cwm, near Carmarthen, to Mary-Catherine, eldest dau. of John Nicholas Lucas, of Stouthall, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Mrs. Vaughan, of Belle Hatch House, Oxfordshire.—At Liverpool, the Rev. G. F. Thomas, M.A., of Worcester Coll. Oxford, to Lydia, dau. of the late Rev. R. Loxham, Rector of Halshall, Lancashire.—At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. George Livingstone Fenton, Vicar of Lilleshall, Salop, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late David Lloyd, esq. of Homerton, Middx.—At Warden, Northumberland, Capt. Gustavus Hamilton Coulson, R.N. second son of John Blenkinsopp Coulson esq. of Blenkinsopp, to Anne-Lindsay, only child of the Rev. Henry Wastle, of Newbrough, same county.—At Stowmarket, Edmund Margetts, esq. of Holme, Hunts, second son of the late George Margetts, esq. of Hilton, to Sarah-ElLEN, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. H. Maberly, Vicar of Great Finborough, Suffolk.

20. At Ealing, Joseph Emerson Dowson, esq. of St. John's Wood, and Welbeck-st., to Elizabeth, seventh dau. of Thomas Burn Hopgood, esq. of Gumley House, Little Ealing.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richard, second son of Richard Marsh, esq. of Farthinghoe, near Dover, to Mary Matilda Smith, ward of the late Rev. James Thelwall Salusbury, of Ramsgate.

21. At Maidstone, John Adams, jun. esq. Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Adams, to Emily, third dau. of the late Sir John Buchanan Riddell, Bart. of Riddell.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Frith, esq. of Osnaburgh-st. Regent's-park, and of the Inner Temple, to Fanny, only dau. of the late Capt. G. H. Phillips, 13th Light Drag.—At St. Marylebone, James Grierson, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Harriett, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. James Alexander, Bengal Army.—At York, John Seymour, esq. to Jane, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Irvin, Incumbent of Hackness, near Scarborough.—At Milton Abbas, the Rev. F. W. H. Jerrard, Fellow of Caius Coll. Camb. and Rector of Stratton St. Mary, Norf., son of Col. Jerrard, of Rhode-Sarah, sixth dau. of S. B. Jerrard, esq. of Milton Abbas, Dorset.—At Pendock, Worcestershire, the Rev. Edward Free Champneys, to Mary-Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. F. Davies, D.D. Rector of Pendock.—At Tonbridge Wells, the Rev. F. C. Alfree, M.A. to Helen, only dau. of T. R. Alfree, esq.—At Rickmansworth, Herts, Neale Horne, esq. of Camberwell, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late William Flower, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.—At Brixton, Peter Stanton, son of Peter Mitchell, esq. of North-terr. Camberwell, to Ellen, dau. of Stephen N. Barber, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.—At Paddington, Charles John Mare, esq. of Hatherton, Cheshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of Peter Holt, esq. of Hyde Park-gardens.

22. At Liandrynag, Denbighshire, James Beech, esq. of Brandon Lodge, Warwickshire, and Shawe House, Staffordshire, to Emily-Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late John Madocks, esq. of Glanywern, Denbighsh.—At Longton, Staffordsh. Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Trinity Coll. Dublin, and one of the Masters of the City of London School, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Vale, Rector of Longton.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Tatchell Tatchell, esq. of Stoke-sub-Hamden, Somerset, to Anne, relict of Capt. John Forster, R.N. of Alwicks, Northumberland.

24. At Woolwich, Alexander Gillespie, esq. eldest son of the late George Gillespie, esq. of Biggar Park, Lanarksh. to Marion-Holmes, second dau. of Col. Paterson, Royal Art.

25. At Canterbury, Thomas Baker, esq.-surgeon, of Steeple Langford, Wiltshire, to Sophia-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Southey, R.N., and niece to the late Poet Laureate, Dr. Southey.—At Southampton, Charles Francis Trower, esq. of the Inner Temple, and Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxford, youngest son of John Trower, esq. of Westongrove, Hants, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Bradley, R.N.—At Cheltenham, Capt. Samuel Martin Colquitt, R.N. to Frances-Rachel, dau. of the late Rev. James Wigggett, Rector of Crudwell, Wilts.—At Catton, Rutland, the Rev. Edmund Bellman, curate of Kirstead, to Isabella-Dendy, fourth dau. of E. S. Long, esq. of Catton.

26. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. Charles Robinson, to Anne-Jessy, eldest dau. of Henry P. Bruyeres, esq.—At Chipstade, Somerset, the Rev. Edward Betenson Edgell, of Bromham, Wilts, eldest son of the Rev. Edw. Edgell, of East Hill, near Frome, to Hester, second dau. of the late John Capel, esq. of Stroud.—At St. Pancras, Edwin Fennell, esq. of Wimbledon, Surrey, to Sophia-Jane, dau. of the late T. B. Williams, esq. of Gower-st. and Orange-grove, Jamaica.—At Axminster, the Rev. William Bruce, Rector of St. Nicholas, co. Glamorgan, third son of John Bruce Pryce, esq. of Duffryn, same co., to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, Vicar of Axminster.

27. At Longhope, Wm. Cameron Irving, esq. of Christ Hospital, to Maria-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Gwynne, Rector of Denton and St. Michael's, Sussex.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. John Wilson, late of the 93d Highlanders, to Mary-Jane, widow of Nicholas Rice Callender, esq.—At Castlepark, Robert King Piers, esq. only son of Edward Piers, esq. of Gloucester-street, Dublin, and nephew of the late Sir Robert King, of Charlestown, co. Roscommon, Bart. to Henrietta-Caroline, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Baron Richards.—At Ryton, the Rev. William Darnell, Incumbent of Barnburgh, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Ven. Charles Thorp, Archdeacon of Durham and Rector of Ryton.—At Birmingham, the Rev. Chas. F. B. Wood, M.A. Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, and Vicar of Barnwood, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Page, esq. and niece of the late Mrs. Campbell, of the Spa, near Gloucester.—At St. John's, Newfoundland, the Rev. Johnstone Vicars, Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, second son of the Rev. M. Vicars, Rector of Godmanstone, Dorset, to Emma-Maria, eldest dau. of B. G. Garret, esq. High Sheriff of the Island of St. John's.—At Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, Fermo Bonnycastle Gritton, esq. Royal Marines, grandson of the celebrated Professor Bonnycastle, to Caroline-Anne, dau. of Capt. H. H. Budd, R.N. of Winterbourne.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harborough, to Miss Temple, dau. of Edw. Dalby Temple, esq.

28. At St. Mark's, Myddleton-sq. Adam-Adrian, youngest son of the late W. O. Adrian, esq. of the Treasury, to Sarah-Dudley, eldest dau. of W. Huskisson, esq. of St. Pancras.—At Bowness, Windermere, the Rev. James Burrow, nephew to the Rev. Sir Richard Fleming, Bart. Rector of Windermere, to Maria, second dau. of Capt. D. Jones Skelton, of Rigg Hall, late Royal Art.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Ferdinand Emil W. Dresden, to Lydia, only dau. of shall Freare Smith, esq. of Calc.

2. At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas-Lavigne-Wilmore, eldest son of Sir Thomas W. Beaumont, Bart., of Grosvenor-Lane, third son of Lord Gen. Sir Peregrine Mordaunt.—At South-Weston, Thomas Westcove Geym, esq. of Wiltshire, Essex, in Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Archer, esq.—At Newington-green, the Rev. J. R. W. Kee, of Tavistock, in Louisa-Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. John Jeffery, of Millinghurst, Sussex.—At Camberden, the Rev. Samuel Nicholson Kinship, B.D. Fellow of Sidney Sussex coll. eldest son of the Rev. Y. H. Kinship, M.A. Rector of Pymouth, Devon, in Ellen-Anne, dau. of Major-Gen. Johnstone Kayser, Madras army.—At South Place, the Rev. Henry Dase, M.A. Deputy of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, and Principal of Bishop's Coll. Gloucestersh. in Fanny-Isabel, third dau. of the late Wm. Davies, esq. of Peasey Farm, Gloucestersh.

3. At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. J. E. Crawford, M.A. Head Master of the Western Grammar School, Weymouth, and eldest son of the late John Crawford, esq. Capt. Indian Army, in Harriet-Warford, youngest dau. of the late Robert Hobden, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon.—At Faversham, Berks, the Rev. John Foster, B.A. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in Elizabeth, dau. of the late Henry Green, esq. of Triley, Herefordsh.

4. At Chesham, John Mithleton, esq. late of Hants, to Mary, dau. of Henry Wright, esq. of Chesham.—At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-st. Gavia Milne, M.D. of Faversham, to Sophia, only child of W. F. Chapman, esq. late of Reading.—At Chesham St. Peter's, John Gaxford, esq. to Anna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. Gaxford, esq. of Gerrard's Cross.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Frederick-William, second son of R. C. Kirby, esq. of Bunsford-st. to Julia-Maryon, dau. of Sir David Curyngham, Bart. of Milnecray.—At St. Pancras, Robert Rogers, esq. of Glasgow, to Sophia, eldest dau. of John Pickering, esq. of Tavistock-st.

5. At Fulham, Augustus Walker, esq. M.D. of Kensington, to Matilda-Margaret, only dau. of John Walla, esq. of Bromsberry-st. and North-end, Fulham.

7. At St. John's, Hackney, the Rev. George Christopher Hodgkinson, M.A. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, to Isabella-Lydia, eldest dau. of the late William Spence, esq. of Upper Gloucester-pl. Dorset-st.

8. At Christ Church, the Rev. William George Nott, eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B. &c. to Aelia-Elizabeth-Helena, only dau. of Major-Gen. Farrer.—At Kennington, J. Ball Campbell, esq. to Maria, dau. of Capt. Pettingal, British Vice-Consul at Dunkirk.

9. At Guernsey, Thomas Nurse, esq. M.D. to Margaret, third dau. of Joseph Coatings, esq. of the Grange.—At Bayswater, Thomas James Maude, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster, to Louisa-Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hamer, Vicar of Bangor.—At Upton Pyne, Samuel Steerle Perkins, esq. of Exeter, to Emma, second dau. of the late Edmund Roberts, esq. of Instlake House.—At St. Marylebone, Mr. William Palmer, of Gray's-inn, to Mary-Anne, widow of Francois Monson, esq. of Thayer-st. Manchester-sq.—At All Souls', Mr. Edward Churton, of Hollen-st. Cavendish-sq. to Emily-Walton, only child of John Cochran, esq. of Harleyford-place, Kennington.—At Northampton, Charles Gwilym Young, esq. of Nore, Surrey, to Sophy, second dau. of the late Joseph Collingwood, esq. of Corby, Lincolnshire.

10. At Bath, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, son

of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, of St. Luke's, Chelsea, in Frances-Elin, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Goodell, esq.—At Acton, I. W. Allyn, esq. eldest son of Thomas Ford, esq. of Bucklands, I. W. in Henrietta, second dau. of S. Sanders, esq. of Ferrisill, I. W.—At Brunswick, Montgomery-sh. Edward Deere Gorman, esq. of Queen's Coll. Camp, and Head Master of Langport Grammar School, Somerset, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Humphreys, esq. of Bercey Rectory.

11. At Plymouth, the Rev. Thomas Hennessey, Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, in Kate-Wilson, third dau. of the late J. D. Prudden, esq. of Plymouth.—At St. Marylebone, George Stone Barrington Godbold, esq. late of the 57th Foot, and eldest son of the late Rev. G. Berry Godbold, Rector of Gresham, Hampsh. to Mary-Isabella, only dau. of Thomas Jackson, esq. of Baker-st. Piccadilly.—At Putney, Thomas Wilburt, esq. of Upper East-st. Grosvenor-pl. second son of the late John Wilburt, esq. of Lewisham, in Sarah, younger dau. of William Webb Chapman, esq. of the former place.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Francis, third son of John Barrow, esq. of Abington, Colchester, to Elizabeth, sixth dau. of the Rev. John Watson, D.D. Vice of Dunsford-cum-Kingshead, in Dorsetshire, Northamptonsh., and of Lewsey-pl. Kent.

12. At Chesham, William Guise, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Mitchell, esq. of Barnstable.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, David-Lloyd, youngest son of the late Rev. John Lloyd Jones, of Pile-Madoc, Denbighsh. to Catherine-Jane, third dau. of the late Philip Francis, esq. of Putnam, and St. James's-sq.—At St. John's, Hampstead, James Cosmo, second son of James Cosmo Meville, esq. secretary to the Hon. East India Comp. to Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Alfred Harcourt, esq. of Hantsdon House, Surrey.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Richard, eldest son of Richard Jennings, esq. of Portland-pl. and Ridge, Herts, to Agnes-Catherine-Anabella, only dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart. K.C.B. of Cumberland-terr. and Trevelinham, Brecknocksh.

13. At Chelsea, Staffordsh. George Mather, esq. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, to Caroline-Penelope, youngest dau. of Capt. Sneyd, R.N. of Hunsley Hall, near Cheddle.—At North Mims, Herts, the Earl of Emswiler, to Jane, eldest dau. of James A. Cassinijor, esq.—At Exeter, Francis Ridout Ward, esq. second son of Richard Brickdale Ward, esq. of Bristol, to Eliza-Were-Clarke, eldest dau. of Wm. Adam Welsford, esq. of the former place.—At Halifax, Joseph Priestley, youngest son of Henry Lees Edwards, esq. of Fye Nest, Yorksh. to Margaret-Jane, second dau. of the late James E. Norris, esq. of Savill Hall.—At Ancroft Church, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Henry Gregson, esq. of Louthyer, Durham, to Eliza, eldest dau. of John S. Donaldson Selby, esq. of Cheswick.

17. At Missenden Church, the Rev. Bryant Burgess, B.A., only son of the Rev. Bryant Burgess, Rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch, to Elizabeth-Sophia, second dau. of Capt. W. F. Arnold (late 19th Lancers), of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks.—At Inkpen, Berks, John Stuart, esq. of the Madras Army, to Anne, third dau. of John Butler, esq. of Kiby House.

22. At the parish church of Tavistock, Adeline, fifth dau. of Alfred J. Kempe, esq. B.A., to John Benson, esq. of the Rectory, Tavistock.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF CORK AND ORRERY.

Isabella Countess of Cork and Orrery, whose death is noticed in our last Number, p. 108, was the third daughter of William Poyntz, of Midgham House, Berks, esquire, by Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress of Kelland Courtenay, esq. formerly M.P. for Honiton. The Countess of Cork, while Miss Isabella Poyntz, was Maid of Honour to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and married in 1795 to her first cousin Viscount Dungarvan, the present Earl of Cork. Her only brother William S. Poyntz, esq. late M.P. for Midhurst, died in 1840, and his death is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for June in that year, p. 653, where some notices are made of that ancient family.

The late deceased Countess was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom only three sons survive; the Hon. John Boyle, formerly M.P. for Cork county; Hon. Robert Boyle, Capt. Grenadier Guards; and Hon. and Rev. Richard Townshend Boyle, Rector of Marston, Somerset; who attended the remains of their affectionate mother to the family vault in the parish church at Frome, Somersetshire, amidst the lamentations of many recipients of her unobtrusive bounty.

GENERAL LORD LYNEDOCH.

Dec. 18. At his town residence, Stratton-street, aged 94, the Right Hon. Thomas Graham, Baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan, co. Perth, a General in the army, Colonel of the 1st Foot, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.T.S. and K.St.F.

Lord Lynedoch was the only surviving child of Thomas Graham, esq. of Balgowan, by Lady Christian Hope, sixth daughter of Charles first Earl of Hope-toun. Until the mature age of forty-two he had remained a private country gentleman, cultivating the estate of his ancestors, and indulging himself in classical studies and the enjoyments of an accomplished leisure.

His father had died in 1774; and on the 26th Dec. in the same year he married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, second daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart. Her sister Jane was married to John fourth Duke of Devonshire. In 1792 he was de-
 o whom he

was most tenderly attached. Their union had not been blessed by any children, but their mutual affection appeared to be too strong to need that additional bond. The effect of this melancholy event proved sufficient almost to unsettle the mind of Mr. Graham, and his case adds one to the instances that might be adduced, in which domestic calamities have procured for the state services of the highest order in the field and the cabinet. It may be said that this change in his condition and prospects imparted almost a romantic character to the tenor of his life. His grief was so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the one and restoring the other by change of scene and variety of objects. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and there he first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms.

Lord Hood was then about to sail for the South of France, and Mr. Graham had recently been a traveller in that country. He therefore gladly acceded to his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in 1793, landing with the British troops at Toulon, and serving as extra aide-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave (father to the present Marquess of Normanby), the general commanding in chief, and who marked by his particular thanks the gallant and able services of the elderly gentleman who had thus volunteered to be his aide-de-camp. The events of that period gave Mr. Graham ample means of indulging the passion which impelled him to a military life. Nor did he neglect any opportunity which circumstances presented. He was always foremost in the attack, and on one occasion, at the head of a column, when a private soldier fell, Mr. Graham took up his musket and supplied his place in the front rank.

On returning to this country he raised the first battalion of the 90th Regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel Commandant on the 10th Feb. 1794. Shortly after he was elected the representative in Parliament of the county of Perth, which honourable post he retained until 1807. His regiment formed part of the army under the command of Lord Moira (afterwards Marquess of Hastings). It passed the summer of 1795 at Isle Dieu,

whence it proceeded to Gibraltar. On the 22d of July, 1795, the rank of Colonel in the army was conferred upon Mr. Graham. At Gibraltar he endured for a short time the idleness inseparable from garrison duty in so strong a place; but a continuance of such a life proved intolerable to such a mind as his, and he, therefore, obtained permission to join the Austrian army. His connection with that service continued during the summer of 1796, taking the opportunities which his position presented him of sending to the British government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the Continent. It is well known that his dispatches at this period evinced, in a remarkable degree, the great talents and characteristic energy of the writer. During the investment of Mantua he was shut up there for some time with General Wurmser; but, incapable of continuing unemployed, he made his escape under cover of night, but not without encountering great difficulties and imminent hazard. Early in 1797 he returned to England; but in the following autumn joined his regiment at Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to the attack of Minorca with Sir C. Stuart, who bestowed the warmest eulogiums on the skill and valour displayed by Colonel Graham.

Not long after this the Colonel, with the local rank of Brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. Brigadier-General Graham, aware of the prodigious strength of the place, resorted to a blockade, and the French held out till September, 1800, when, after a resistance of two years' duration, the place surrendered.

On the completion of this service, General Graham came home for a few months, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to Egypt, but before his arrival that country had been completely conquered. He returned through Turkey, making some stay at Constantinople, and during the peace of Amiens resided for a short time at Paris. His active and enterprising spirit had now to endure a period of repose. In 1808, however, he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, where he availed himself of that opportunity to traverse the country in all directions. Shortly afterwards Sir John Moore was ordered to Spain, and General Graham served there during the whole campaign of 1808. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, July 25, 1810, and appointed to command a di-

vision in the expedition to Malta, but, having been attacked with fever, he was obliged to come home. In Feb. 1811, General Graham took the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was then blockading Cadiz, an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa. The thanks of Parliament were voted to Lieutenant-General Graham and the brave force under his command, and never were thanks more nobly earned or bestowed in a manner more honourable to those who offered and those who received them. He was at that time a member of the House of Commons, and in his place in Parliament he received that mark of a nation's gratitude. Barossa was to Lord Lynedoch what Almaraz was to Lord Hill, and Albuera to Lord Beresford. Eclipsed and out-numbered as these victories have been by those which the great Duke achieved, they still were to the commanders who led our forces on those memorable occasions the greatest events of their lives, and the sources of their most signal triumphs.

After this series of events, General Graham joined the army under the Duke of Wellington; but from ill-health was obliged to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsula, and commanded the left wing of the British army at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria. Mr. Abbot, then Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Colchester, in alluding to General Graham's distinguished career at this period, stated that his was "a name never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expression of respect and admiration," and Mr. Sheridan, speaking of the various excellences, personal and professional, which adorned his character, said,—“I have known him in private life; and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart.” Alluding to his services in the retreat of the British army to Corunna—in which Sir John Moore, the General in command, was killed—he continued, “In the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation.”

Sir Thomas Graham commanded the army employed in the memorable siege of the town and citadel of St. Sebastian. He commanded also the left wing of the British army at the passage of the Bidasoa; but soon after, in consequence of ill-health, he was obliged to resign his command to Sir John Hope. In 1814 he was appointed to a command in Holland, and on the 3d of May in the same year

he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage, with a pension of 2000*l.* having previously been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was likewise a Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Portugal. In 1821 he received the rank of General. In 1826 he was appointed to the Colonely of the 14th Foot; and in 1831 was removed to the Colonely of the royals; in 1829 he was made Governor of Dumbarton Castle—a post rather honorary than lucrative, its salary being only 170*l.* per annum.

As years advanced, and the infirmities of age began to accumulate, Lord Lynedoch found the climate of Italy better calculated to sustain his declining energies than the atmosphere and temperature of his own country; he therefore spent much time on the Continent; but, on a recent occasion, so anxious was he to manifest his sense of loyalty and his personal attachment to the Queen, that, when her Majesty visited Scotland, he came home from Switzerland for the express purpose of paying his duty to her Majesty in the metropolis of his native land.

In politics Lord Lynedoch was a Whig. After representing the county of Perth from 1794 to 1807, he was defeated in two contested elections, in 1811, and 1812, by James Drummond, esq.

Although his extreme age and enfeebled health had long unfitted him for taking an active part in the turmoil of politics, he was by no means an unconcerned spectator of the conflict of principles which has been going on during the last years of his unusually protracted life; and his vote—personal or by proxy

—has been often found recorded in favour of what are called “liberal” measures. Her Majesty’s visit to Scotland, and especially to the neighbourhood of his seat, afforded the venerable peer much delight; it seemed to rekindle the animation of youth, and call up the fast-decaying energies of the old man’s powers. His tomb will be hallowed by the reverential homage from his countrymen which his integrity of principle, fidelity of lengthened service, and pure, unaffected worth, combine to claim.

The titles of this great man are extinct. His estates are inherited by a nephew. The family from which he is descended is a branch of that from which the Dukes of Montrose trace their origin.

Lord Lynedoch’s portrait was painted by Hoppner and by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Of the former there is a folio engraving by Reynolds; and a small one in our Magazine for Jan. 1819. Of the latter there are several small engravings, including one by Meyer in Fisher’s National Portrait Gallery. There is a picture of him (three-quarters) in Clothworkers’ Hall,* London.

SIR GEORGE CREWE, BART.

Jan. 1. At Calke Abbey, co. Derby, aged 49, Sir George Harpur Crewe, the eighth Baronet of that place, late M.P. for the Southern Division of the county.

Sir George Crewe was born Feb. 1, 1795, the eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Harpur, seventh Baronet (who took the name and arms of Crewe by royal sign manual in 1808), and whom he succeeded Feb. 7, 1818.

Sir George Crewe was educated at Rugby School, where he attained nearly

* Painted by order of the Court of Assistants, 7th Sept. 1814. Sir Thomas Graham was presented with the freedom of the Clothworkers’ Company in the year 1813, upon which occasion the following answer (hitherto unpublished) was received from him, addressed to Samuel Favell, esq. the then Master.

Rhindert, 3rd Jan. 1814.

“Sir—I have just had the honour of receiving your letter of the 27th ult. communicating to me that I have been elected a freeman of the worshipful Company of Clothworkers, by an unanimous vote of the Court of Assistants. I request, Sir, that you will assure the worshipful Company, through the Court of Assistants, that I feel proud of having been thought worthy of their notice.

“A soldier can never receive any such gratifying reward as the approbation of his countrymen. I am, therefore, deeply impressed with the value of the distinction conferred upon me by the Court of Assistants of the worshipful Company of Clothworkers, by being elected a member of their fellowship.

“Permit me, Sir, to return you my best thanks for the handsome terms in which you have expressed yourself concerning me, in transmitting the vote of the Court, and to assure you,

“Sir, that I remain with sincere regard,

“Your most obedient and most humble servant,

“THOMAS GRAHAM.”

the highest rank, and was distinguished for his classical attainments. At the early age of twenty-four he succeeded at the demise of his father, the late Sir Henry Crewe, Bart. to the large and ancient possessions of the Harper family, in the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Leicesters, embracing a rent-roll only equalled in the county of Derby by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Surrounded at this early and inexperienced age by the snares and temptations of his high and perilous station, Sir George set a noble example to young men of rank and fortune, and proved the strength and influence of those Christian principles in which he had been trained by a pious mother and grandmother.* Soon after the worthy Baronet's succession to his paternal estates, he was called upon to fill the important office of High Sheriff for the county, and his first public act was one which showed the leading principles of his character, which shone so brightly throughout his life. It had been the custom from time immemorial to hold an assize hall on the evening of the judges' entrance into the town. Sir George, on his appointment to the office of High Sheriff, determined to make a stand against this (in his opinion, cruel and unchristian custom. For this purpose he published a letter in the county newspapers to the nobility and gentry of the county calling upon them to concur with him in doing away with the assize hall, showing how cruel and heartless it appeared that any person should be found engaged in worldly mirth and amusement on so solemn an occasion, when so many poor creatures were trembling on the eve of their trial, perhaps for their lives. This appeal to the good sense and good feeling of his neighbours had the desired effect; the assize hall was relinquished, and has never been heard of since. From this time Sir George retired from public life, and lived chiefly known in the domestic relations of private life, and occupied with the improvement of his estates, and the religious and moral welfare of his numerous dependants, until the general election of 1835, when, by the unanimous voice of all classes, he was most reluctantly called forth from retirement to go through the ordeal of a contested election, one of the most severe on record in the county, and at a time when party politics raged furiously throughout the kingdom. In the county of Derby the Conservative

interest was apparently lost without hope of recovery; all eyes were turned toward Sir George Crewe, and, although at that time in a very weak state of health, he consented to come forward for his country's good. No sooner was his name announced as a candidate than the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Men of all shades of religion and political party came forward to offer their vote and interest, partially or wholly. So high did the worthy Baronet stand in the estimation of all ranks for his Christian virtues and unimpeachable moral character, that the very name of Sir George Crewe was like oil upon the troubled waters of party strife, so much so that on the day of nomination at the county hall, when there was assembled a most ferocious mob yet under the influence of the Reform mania, when Sir George came forward there was a hush of the storm, and the worst speech that was addressed to him was when one of the mob called out good-humouredly, "Come, Sir George, give us a sermon."

Sir George continued in Parliament until the last Dissolution, though oppressed by increasing bodily infirmities, and during his Parliamentary career he conscientiously recorded his votes unbiassed by party; so that it was rather sneeringly remarked, that Sir George was too conscientious for a member of Parliament. On his relinquishing the arduous duties of a British senator, he retired into the bosom of his family, and spent the remainder of his valuable life in doing good to all around him. He lived to see his extensive estates in Staffordshire raised from a most uncultivated and degraded state to one of comparative civilization and enlightenment. This part of the family property is situated in the high and bleak moorlands of Staffordshire, where a few years since there was scarcely a passable road. Now there are excellent roads, good farm-houses, charity schools, and chapels. During the last summer, Sir George had the pleasure of seeing the last of his many little chapels and schools opened in a wild moor, and crowded with grateful worshippers, who were loud in their thanks to God, and their kind landlord and benefactor.

The health of the worthy Baronet had been long declining, but he had been rather better than usual, when he took cold by attending and assisting at his usual Christmas dinner to his labourers and their families; and an attack of acute bronchitis proved fatal. The week before his death, he had printed and published a very beautiful and interesting "Address on the Lord's Supper" in use of his family; thus the last

* The late much respected Christian lady, the Lady Frances Harper, second daughter of Francis first Earl of Warwick and Brooke.

his valuable life were in accordance with the sacred season—"Glory to God in the highest, and good will towards men." On sending a copy of this work to one of his tradesmen, he added, "I see an advertisement in the paper on behalf of a poor family; pray place to my account five pounds for them." It would be endless to enumerate, were it possible, all his acts of public and private beneficence. Indeed, such was his Christian character, united with loyalty and liberality, that his loss to his family, friends, and the public at large, can scarcely be duly appreciated. Sir George married in 1819 the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitaker, M.A. Vicar of Mendham, Norfolk, and sister to the Rev. G. A. Whitaker, the present Vicar of that parish; whom he has left a widow with six children. His eldest son Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bt. now in his 20th year, succeeds to the title and estates.

The funeral of Sir George Crewe took place at Calke on Tuesday, January 9. A considerable number of personal friends attended, to pay the last mournful tribute, in conjunction with the members of his family and relatives, while a large body of individuals, many of them tenantry, amounting to at least 1000, resident at Calke, Tickenhall, Melbourne, and the immediate vicinity, assembled to witness the funeral procession, which left the Abbey in the following order, the coffin being borne by sixteen labourers of the deceased:—

The Rev. James Dean (officiating), Rev. H. Buckley, Rev. R. Cox, Rev. F. Spilsbury, Rev. F. Merewether, Rev. M. Vavasour, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. Joseph Deans, Rev. J. M. Webb, J. Child, esq. — Tasker, esq. Dr. Bent, B. Frear, esq.

The Corpse: Pall bearers, Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon, Sir O. Mosley, Bart. J. B. Crompton, esq. F. Hurt, esq. Wm. Mundy, esq. E. A. Holden, esq. E. S. C. Pole, esq. John Balguy, esq.

Mourners: Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., Evelyn H. Crewe, esq. Rev. H. R. Crewe, Edw. Lewis Crewe, esq. C. H. Crewe, esq., Cockshutt Heathcote, esq. Wm. Jenney, esq. Rev. T. W. Whitaker, Rev. G. A. Whitaker, Mr. Justice Patteson.

Trustees: Evelyn John Shirley, esq. M.P., William Evans, esq. M.P., J. B. Simpson, esq.

Private friends: E. M. Mundy, esq. M.P. John Harrison, esq. Col. Clowes, Saml. Evans, esq. W. I. Newton, esq. Rev. W. Dewar

Sir Henry S. Wilmot, Bart. one of the executors and guardians, was reluctantly absent, not feeling equal to attend upon the melancholy occasion.

GENERAL MORRISON.

Dec. 3. In Devonshire-place, in his 84th year, General Edward Morrison, Colonel of the 13th Light Infantry, and Governor of Chester.

In Jan. 1777 this officer was appointed Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and shortly after was employed as Assistant-Quartermaster-General. In Sept. 1780 he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain, and from Nov. 1781 to June 1783 he served as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies. He was promoted to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in Jan. 1790, and in 1798 was appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General, but obtained permission to join the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Regiment in Flanders in 1794. He received the brevet of Colonel 26 Feb. 1795; was appointed Colonel of the Leicester Fencibles in Nov. 1800, and in Jan. 1805 of a battalion in the 60th. He became a Major-General Jan. 1, 1798; in April following was appointed to the staff in Ireland, where he commanded the Limerick district during the rebellion. He was appointed to the staff in England in July 1803, became a Lieut.-General June 1, 1805, Lieut.-Governor and Commander of the Forces at Jamaica 8th May, 1809, and General 4th June, 1814. General Morrison was Colonel of the 13th Foot, which becomes vacant by his demise, and to which he was appointed 15th Feb. 1813. He was also Governor of Chester.

He married, April 25th, 1800, Lady Caroline King, second daughter of Robert second Earl of Kingston, and sister of the Dowager Countess of Mountcashel.

CAPT. ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N.

June 17. In New Zealand, in his 44th year, Arthur Wakefield, esq. Commander R.N.

He was the third son of Edward Wakefield, esq. of Burnham, Essex, the author of a well-known statistical and political account of Ireland.

Captain Wakefield entered the Navy at 10 years of age, and first sailed in the *Nisus* frigate, with Captain Philip Beaver, whose expedition to Bulama, and other services, are matters of history. He was subsequently present at the taking of Batavia and the Isle of France, and in engagements of Bladensburgh, where he served as aide-de-camp to Sir George Cock-

May, 1826, and was allowed to quarter the arms of Turnor in the second quarter.

Mr. Barnwell contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine, among other articles, the following:—

Account of the Sepulchral Brass of Sir Roger Drury, at Rougham, Suffolk, with a plate, July 1813.

Account of Wordwell Church, Suffolk, with a view, April 1824.

Account of Brightwell Church, Suffolk, with a view, Sept. 1829.

He was at the expense of engraving several plates, of which we can enumerate—

Portraits of his father and mother, each accompanied by a Latin character.

Portrait of Miss Juliana Homfray, who died Feb. 24, 1832, painted by Sam. Lane, engraved by Sam. Cousins, 1832.

Two views of Fornham Ste. Genevieve, then the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, near Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Barnwell was partial to the composition of characters in Latin, and several from his pen have been placed as epitaphs in the churches in the neighbourhood of Bury.

Mr. Barnwell lived in apartments at Bury, in a style not adequate, perhaps, to his ample fortune, but surrounded with objects congenial to his taste in antiquities, heraldry, and the arts; and his liberality and kindness of disposition highly endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.

He was much attached to the late and to the present Sir Thomas Cullum, Barons, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the literary treasures contained in their libraries. On one occasion he thus expressed himself:—"In having been enabled to give this and former accounts, I cannot but express my obligations to Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. a gentleman whose name is mentioned on this occasion with the greatest deference and respect, and with gratitude on my part not to be exceeded, for that, among numberless kindnesses shown to me during many years past, I have been honoured by his communications, and have been allowed access to his valuable library and MSS."

There is a portrait of Mr. Barnwell himself, engraved in mezzotinto by James Harvey, from a painting by Samuel Lane, 1829.

Mr. Barnwell has bequeathed to the following institutions the sum of 1000*l.* each:—The Suffolk Clerical Charity, the Norfolk Clerical Charity, the Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, the Norwich Blind Institution School, the Rupture and Truss Society, and the Christian Knowledge Society.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Esq.

Sept. 14. At Invercauld, (suddenly, whilst shooting on the moors,) aged 33, George Houston, esq. younger, of Johnstone Castle, late M.P. for Renfrewshire.

He was the son and heir apparent of Ludovic Houston, esq. by Anne, eldest daughter of John Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie.

He first came forward on the Conservative interest for the county of Renfrew in 1835; but the former Whig member, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., stood his ground, polling 528 votes. Mr. Houston had 460, and Mr. William Dixon, a Radical, 230. On the death of Sir Michael Stewart, in Jan. 1837, Mr. Houston was returned, polling 809 votes, whilst his Whig competitor, Sir J. Maxwell, had only 636. At the general election in the same year Mr. Houston had 821 votes to Capt. Stewart's 704; but in 1841 he declined the contest.

VALENTINE MAHER, Esq. M.P.

Dec. 25. At his residence, Tortolla, near Thurles, Valentine Maher, esq. M.P. for the county of Tipperary.

In 1841 Mr. Sheil, who had for many years represented Tipperary, made choice of Dungarvan, the representation of which had been vacated by the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, son of Viscount Lismore; and the liberal electors of that county, who formed the majority of its constituency, immediately set themselves to make choice of a successor. Their attention was at once directed to Mr. V. Maher, as a gentleman who, from property, and the principles to which he had invariably adhered, was unexceptionable in every point of view. The principal difficulty presented itself in the known and cherished pursuits of this gentleman, which rendered him entirely averse to the habits which public life enjoin. His great delight was to enjoy the sports afforded by the life of a country gentleman; but, when his countrymen made a demand upon his time, he at once gave up his own enjoyment at the call of duty, and was triumphantly returned to Parliament.

Mr. Maher always kept up a large hunting establishment at Melton Mowbray, where he spent each hunting season. His large estates in Tipperary were well managed by his relative, Nicholas Maher, esq. and his tenantry were always contented and peaceable. He was unmarried, and his immense fortune will, it is believed, descend to his brother, John Maher, esq. of Tullamaine Castle, near Cashel.

Mr. Maher appeared in good health on

Saturday Dec. 23, but about the close of the day, while riding at some distance from his house, he was attacked with illness—paralysis it is said—and soon after became quite insensible. Medical aid was immediately procured from the neighbouring town of Thurles, but the hon. gentleman continued to sink in strength, and expired on the morning of Christmas day at five o'clock. Mr. Maher had the reputation of being an excellent landlord, and from his inoffensive manner as a politician was much respected by the gentry of all parties.

GEORGE WM. WOOD, ESQ. M.P.

Oct. 3. Suddenly, at Manchester, in his 63rd year, George Wm. Wood, esq. M.P. for Kendal, F.L.S. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

He was born at Leeds 26th July, 1781, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Wood, F.L.S. minister of Mill Hill Chapel in that town, by Louisa Anne, daughter of George Oates, esq. of Newton Hall, co. York. He entered into business in Manchester at an early age, and continued steadily to rise until he became one of the leading merchants of that great commercial town, and was partner with its present representative, Mark Philips, esq. At the first election for the southern division of Lancashire after the passing of the Reform Bill he was one of the candidates for the representation of that division, and was returned at the head of the poll, which was as follows :

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| G. W. Wood, esq. | 5694 |
| Lord Molyneux | 5575 |
| Sir T. Hesketh, Bart. | 3082 |

But at the next election in 1835 the tide of political favour had completely turned, and his name appeared at the bottom of the poll, the numbers being,

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Lord Francis Egerton | 5620 |
| Hon. R. B. Wilbraham | 4729 |
| Lord Molyneux | 4629 |
| G. W. Wood, esq. | 4394 |

In 1847 Mr. Wood was invited to stand for the borough of Kendal, to which he consented, and was then elected without opposition, as also he was on the succeeding election in 1841. He professed himself "a Whig of the school of Charles James Fox," and consequently a friend of "civil and religious liberty," which was his family motto.

Mr. Wood died suddenly in the rooms at Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which he was a Vice-presiding one of their

He married, 22 Nov. 1810, Sarah, the eldest daughter of Joseph Oates, esq. of Weetwood-hall, near Leeds, whom he has left his widow with one son, Wm. Rayner Wood, born 26th Aug. 1811. This gentleman is, we believe, married, and has issue. He succeeds his father at his seat, Singleton Lodge, in the north of Lancashire.

MRS. BULWER LYTTON.

Dec. 19. At her house in Upper Seymour-street, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth-Barbara-Bulwer Lytton.

Mrs. Bulwer Lytton was the only daughter of Richard Warburton, esq. who assumed the name of Lytton, of Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Paul Jodrell, esq. of Lewknor in Oxfordshire. Mr. Warburton was the son of William Warburton, esq. of Yarrow, in the Queen's County, by Barbara, youngest daughter of William Robinson, esq. who also assumed the name of Lytton. And Mr. Robinson was the cousin (through his aunt Dame Margaret Strode) of Lytton Strode Lytton, esq. who also assumed the name of Lytton, being the son of Sir George Strode, of the Inner Temple, Knt. son of Sir Nicholas Strode, Knt. by Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton, and sister to Sir William Lytton, Knt. who died in 1704-5, and who was the last male of that ancient family, which had been settled at Knebworth from the reign of Henry the Seventh. (See Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. ii. p. 376.)

Miss Lytton was married in 1798, to William Earle Bulwer, esq. of Heydon Hall, in Norfolk, who died a General in the army, July 7, 1807. On the death of her father, Dec. 29, 1810, she succeeded to the estate of Knebworth; and on the 14th of May, 1811, she took the name of Lytton in addition to that of Bulwer, by royal sign manual;—that being, as already stated, the fourth time that the attempt was made to revive the ancient surname.

Mrs. Lytton Bulwer had three sons, William Earle Lytton Bulwer, esq. of Heydon Hall, Norfolk; William Henry Lytton Bulwer, esq. recently appointed Minister to the Court of Madrid; and Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart. the distinguished novelist, who succeeds to Knebworth.

The ancient mansion of Knebworth, which is described in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1790, was partly pulled down by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, in 1811, and a new mansion was erected in the Gothic style, and finished in 1816.

The mistress of Knebworth (says a

contemporary) has left a name there more distinguished than ancestry could render it—one that is adorned by numberless deeds of private benevolence, and by the practice of every virtue. Her charities were unostentatious and extensive. A donation of a thousand guineas in aid of the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" is among the recent proofs of her munificence; and an almshouse for the widows of the poor she just lived to complete and endow. Not her just and charitable spirit only, but her literary accomplishments, have been, in some passages of his writings, alluded to by her son Sir Edward, as influencing his early character and directing his taste and studies. In the dedication of his Works to his mother, he says—"From your graceful and accomplished taste I early learned that affection for literature which has exercised so large an influence over the pursuits of my life; and you who were my first guide were my earliest critic." Alluding to her own gentle and polished verses, he says—"It was those easy lessons, far more than the harsher rudiments learned subsequently in schools, that taught me to admire and to imitate." And he adds to this a reverential acknowledgment of the qualities, compared with which all literary accomplishments are poor. "Happy, while I borrowed from your taste, could I have found it not more difficult to imitate your virtues—your spirit of active and extended benevolence, your cheerful piety, your considerate justice, your kindly charity—and all the qualities that brighten a nature more free from the thought of self than any it has been my lot to meet with."

Mrs. Bulwer Lytton's father was a great scholar, and one of the most erudite Hebraists of his day. He wrote dramas in Hebrew, and consigned his estate to stewards and decay. The energy of his daughter employed itself in the restoration of Knebworth. This old manorial seat (says Sir Edward Bulwer, in a beautiful paper descriptive of the scenes of his youth) was formerly of vast extent, "built round a quadrangle at different periods, from the date of the second crusade to that of the reign of Elizabeth. It was in so ruinous a condition when she came to its possession, that three sides of it were obliged to be pulled down; the fourth, yet remaining, is in itself a house larger than most in the county, and still contains the old oak hall, with its lofty ceiling and raised music-gallery. The park has something of the character of Penshurst; and its venerable avenues, which slope from the house down the gradual declivity, giving wide views of the

opposite hills, crowned with cottages and spires, impart to the scene that peculiarly English, half-stately and wholly-cultivated character, upon which the poets of Elizabeth's day so much loved to linger."

JOHN LOWE, Esq.

Nov. 12. At his residence, Glazebrook House, South Brent, Devon, in his 68th year, John Lowe, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and formerly a Captain in the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

He was a native of Lancashire, and was the second but eldest surviving son of Thomas Lowe, esq. a merchant at Manchester, by Ellen his wife, daughter of Mr. John Heginbotham, also a merchant in that town; and grandson of the Rev. John Lowe, M.A. of Winwick, co. Lancaster, by Betty his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Stanley, LL.D. Rector of Winwick, second son of Thomas Stanley, (a descendant of the Derby family,) High Sheriff of that county 5th George I. He was one of the very few surviving officers who formed the original corps of the 3rd Lancashire Militia, when embodied in 1797.

Mr. Lowe married several years ago a daughter of Peter Tonkin, esq. of Plymouth, by whom he has left issue an only son, Stanley Lowe, esq. who is also married, and has a numerous family. The deceased gentleman had been a resident in Devonshire about thirty years, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

It is with pleasure we quote the following brief but expressive tribute to his memory, which appeared recently in a Plymouth paper. "Few men ever fulfilled the duties of a husband, father, friend or neighbour, better than Mr. Lowe, whose accessible, gentlemanlike, and frank manner everywhere gained friends, and rendered it difficult for him to make an enemy."

DANIEL VAWDREY, Esq.

Jan. 17. At his seat, Plas-gwynant, co. Carnarvon, after only a few days' illness, in his 73rd year, Daniel Vawdrey, esq. of Moresbanon and Tuskingham Halls, Cheshire, and of Plas-gwynant above named; a Magistrate for the counties of Chester, Salop, and Carnarvon.

He was the only surviving child of Daniel Vawdrey, esq. of Middlewich, Cheshire, by his* first wife, Mary, only

* Mr. Vawdrey married secondly, a cousin of his first wife, Mary, second

daughter of William Seaman, esq. of that place, through whom he inherited a considerable property from the Yates of Middlewich, the collateral descendants of Dr. Thomas Yate, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford. He was born 5th Oct. 1771, and, being destined for the bar, was articled in the office of Messrs. Fox, Sharp, and Eccles, Solicitors, in Manchester, with whom he remained the accustomed period of probation, five years. Succeeding, however, to a handsome patrimony, he exchanged the active duties of that profession for the social retirement of a country gentleman. He married, 7th Feb. 1804, Anne, daughter of Benjamin Wyatt, esq. of Lime Grove, co. Carnarvon, (niece of the late James Wyatt, esq. Surveyor-General to the Board of Works and Ordnance, and cousin to Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, Knt.) by whom he has left surviving issue three sons. 1. Daniel, born in 1807, in Holy Orders, M.A. and late Fellow of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, (3rd classman in lit. hum. in 1829, now Rector of Stepney, Middlesex, who married, in 1842, Christian Anne, widow of — Orford, esq. and daughter of W. Hadfield, esq. of Northwich, Cheshire. 2. William Seaman, in holy orders, M.A. of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, who stood seventh in the list of sen. opt. (47 in number) on the mathematical tripos in 1833; and 3. Benjamin Llewelyn, a solicitor at Middlewich, who married, in 1842, Theodosia, daughter of — Brookes, esq. of Whitchurch, Salop. The late Mr. Vawdrey served the office of High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1829. Although arrived at advanced years, he had enjoyed remarkably good health and spirits until the 13th instant, when he was seized with an illness which terminated fatally in less than four days. His remains have been interred in the family vault at Middlewich.

J. C. LOUDON, Esq.

Dec. 14. At his house at Bayswater, John Claudius Loudon, esq. who, for nearly half a century, has been before the public as a writer of numerous useful and popular works on gardening, agriculture, and architecture.

“ Mr. Loudon's father was a farmer, residing in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where he was very highly respected; but

dau. of Peter Seaman, esq. of Warrington, by whom he had issue four children, of whom the only survivors now are the Rev. Gilbert Vawdrey, M.A. Incumbent of Wrenbury, and the Rev. William Vawdrey, Rector of Harthill, Cheshire.

Mr. Loudon was born on April 8th, 1783, at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, where his mother's only sister resided, herself the mother of the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, afterwards celebrated for his philanthropic labours in India. Dr. Buchanan was several years older than Mr. Loudon, but there was a singular coincidence in many points of their history. The two sisters were, in both cases, left widows at an early age, with large families, which were brought up by the exertions of the eldest sons; and both mothers had the happiness of seeing their eldest sons become celebrated. Mr. Loudon was brought up as a landscape-gardener, and began to practise in 1803, when he came to England with numerous letters of introduction to some of the first landed proprietors in the kingdom. He afterwards took a large farm in Oxfordshire, where he resided in 1806.* In the years 1813, 14, 15 he made the tour of northern Europe, traversing Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Austria; in 1819 he travelled through Italy; and in 1826 through France and Germany.

“ Mr. Loudon's career as an author began in 1803, when he was only twenty years old, and it continued with very little interruption during the space of forty years, being only concluded by his death. The first works he published were the following:—Observations on laying out Public Squares, in 1803, and on Plantations in 1804; a Treatise on Hothouses, in 1805, and on Country Residences, in 1806, both 4to; Hints on the Formation of Gardens, in 1812; and three works on Hothouses, in 1817 and 1818. In 1822 appeared the first edition of the *Encyclopædia of Gardening*, a work remarkable for the immense mass of useful matter which it contained, and for the then unusual circumstance of a great quantity of woodcuts being mingled with the text; this book obtained an extraordinary sale, and fully established his fame as an author. Soon after was published an anonymous work, written either partly or entirely by Mr. Loudon, called the *Greenhouse Companion*, and shortly afterwards *Observations on laying out Farms*, in folio, with his name. In 1824, a second edition

* Whilst at Tew Mr. Loudon printed anonymously one of his earliest works, “ A Treatise on the culture of Wheat, recommending a system of management founded upon the successful experience of the Author. By a Practical Farmer.” 1812, 8vo. It was dedicated to his landlord George Frederick Stratton, esq. of Great Tew Park.

of the Encyclopædia of Gardening was published, with very great alterations and improvements; and the following year appeared the first edition of the Encyclopædia of Agriculture. In 1826, the *Gardener's Magazine* was commenced, being the first periodical ever devoted exclusively to horticultural subjects. The *Magazine of Natural History*, also the first of its kind, was begun in 1828. Mr. Loudon was now occupied in the preparation of the Encyclopædia of Plants, which was published early in 1829, and was speedily followed by the *Hortus Britannicus*. In 1830 a second and nearly re-written edition of the Encyclopædia of Agriculture was published, and this was followed by an entirely re-written edition of the Encyclopædia of Gardening, in 1831; and the Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture, the first he published on his own account, in 1832. This last work was one of the most successful, because it was one of the most useful, he ever wrote, and it is likely long to continue a standard book on the subjects of which it treats. Mr. Loudon now began to prepare his great and ruinous work, the *Arboretum Britannicum*, the anxieties attendant on which were, undoubtedly, the primary cause of that decay of constitution which terminated in his death. This work was not, however, completed till 1838, and in the meantime he began the *Architectural Magazine*, the first periodical devoted exclusively to architecture. The labour he underwent at this time was almost incredible. He had four periodicals, viz. the *Gardener's*, *Natural History*, and *Architectural Magazines*, and the *Arboretum Britannicum*, which was published in monthly numbers, going on at the same time; and, to produce these at the proper times, he literally worked night and day. Immediately on the conclusion of the *Arboretum Britannicum*, he began the *Suburban Gardener*, which was also published in 1838, as was the *Hortus Lignosus Londinensis*; and in 1839 appeared his edition of *Repton's Landscape-Gardening*. In 1840 he accepted the editorship of the *Gardener's Gazette*, which he retained till November 1841; and in 1842 he published his *Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs*. In the same year he completed his *Suburban Horticulturalist*; and finally, in 1843, he published his work on *Cemeteries*, the last separate work he ever wrote. In this list, many minor productions of Mr. Loudon's pen have necessarily been omitted; but it may be mentioned, that he contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Brand's Dietiana*, and that he publish

supplements from time to time, to his various works.

"No man, perhaps, has ever written so much, under such adverse circumstances, as Mr. Loudon. Many years ago, when he came first to England (in 1803), he had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which disabled him for two years, and ended in an anchylosed knee and a contracted left arm. In the year 1820, whilst compiling the *Encyclopædia of Gardening*, he had another severe attack of rheumatism; and the following year, being recommended to go to Brighton to get shampooed in Mahommed's Baths, his right arm was there broken near the shoulder, and it never properly united. Notwithstanding this, he continued to write with his right hand till 1825, when the arm was broken a second time, and he was then obliged to have it amputated; but not before a general breaking-up of the frame had commenced, and the thumb and two fingers of the left hand had been rendered useless. He afterwards suffered frequently from ill health, till his constitution was finally undermined by the anxiety attending on that most costly and laborious of all his works, the *Arboretum Britannicum*, which has unfortunately not yet paid itself. He died at last of disease of the lungs, after suffering severely about three months; and he retained all the clearness and energy of his mind to the last.

"His labours as a landscape-gardener are too numerous to be detailed here, but that which he always considered as the most important, was the laying out of the *Arboretum* so nobly presented by Joseph Strutt, esq. to the town of Derby.

"Never, perhaps, did any man possess more energy and determination than Mr. Loudon; whatever he began he pursued with enthusiasm, and carried out, notwithstanding obstacles that would have discouraged any ordinary person. He was a warm friend, and most kind and affectionate in all his relations of son, husband, father, and brother, and he never hesitated to sacrifice pecuniary considerations to what he considered his duty. That he was always most anxious to promote the welfare of gardeners, the volumes of the *Gardener's Magazine* bear ample witness; and he laboured not only to improve their professional knowledge and to increase their temporal comforts, but to raise their moral and intellectual character." (*Gardener's Magazine*.)

Among the friends of the writer whose
ed in its present melancholy
one to whom he was

more attached than to Mr. Loudon, and perhaps none the loss of whose society will be more deeply felt by him. A congeniality of pursuits first led to their acquaintance, which gradually ripened into a more familiar intercourse, and for several past years, when he made his summer visits to the metropolis, one of the greatest gratifications he looked to, was the kind hospitality of Mr. Loudon's house, and a renewal of those pleasant excursions to various parts of the country which offered most attraction to the botanist, the gardener, and the lover of rural scenery. At that time he often fancied he heard the voice of his friend, calling on him in the poet's words,

Τί οὖν ἐποίησι, φησὶ, τῷ θέρει τούτῳ.

It was at this genial season of the year, that he used in company with Mr. Loudon to visit those places which were distinguished, either for their rich assemblage of rare and splendid plants, the production of kinder climates, though not unsuccessfully transplanted in ours; or those to which an additional charm was lent, from the happy disposition of the grounds, and the beauty of the surrounding landscape. Many a day—for it is now a melancholy pleasure to recall the time—was thus delightfully passed in examining the gardens at Dropmore, and its matchless collection of coniferae,—that collection which Lord Grenville made with enthusiastic diligence in his earlier days, and to which in his last illness, and when no longer able to walk, he used to be wheeled in his garden chair, that he might see and enjoy their progress. Sometimes they gained access to the noble groups of foreign trees at Syon House, which crown the silver Thames with a beauty and verdure not its own; sometimes the cedar-groves of Chiswick opened their hospitable gates; or they visited the royal gardens at Windsor and Kew, and other places more remote from the metropolis. They often spent their mornings in the examination of the collections of the more celebrated nurseries, as those of Messrs. Loddiges, Knight, or Henderson. In the course of the summer before the last, they made an excursion to see what remained of the celebrated Lord Chatham's taste and genius in landscape gardening, in which he so much delighted, as shown in a small secluded spot in Enfield Forest, and where they found little but the Palladian bridge remaining: another leisure day led them into Kent, to enjoy the fine woodland walks and river scenery of Lord Eardley's seat at Belvidere, and the gardens of Mr. Angerstein and Lady Buckinghamshire

contiguous to it; and the writer does not forget that at the former place Mr. Loudon pointed out to his attention, that the oaken woods in which they were walking at the time, were all of the sessile-flowered species; a tree so comparatively rare, as to be found with difficulty in the collection of the nurserymen. They twice visited Lord Farnborough's villa at Bromley Hill, celebrated not only for its natural beauties, but for the correct taste with which those beauties were heightened and improved by its late owner; and it was on this occasion that, on his return, the writer mentioned how much he had been struck with Mr. Loudon's quickness of observation and decision of judgment. Nothing seemed to escape the first rapid glance of his eye, from the general disposition and picturesque arrangements of the scenery, to the form of the smallest shrub, or the harmonious arrangement of colours in the flowers. Nor were Mr. Loudon's inquiries and knowledge confined to botany or horticulture; he possessed also a correct and elegant taste in architecture, and a professional acquaintance with its details; and he well knew how to adjust the style of buildings to the local character of the grounds, and the general features of the place. The present writer has visited many of the most celebrated parks and pleasure grounds that have been laid out or improved by the landscape gardeners of the present day; but he can say, with no unbecoming partiality or prejudice, that he considers Mr. Loudon's taste and knowledge in this line of his profession (a very favourite one with him) not to have been surpassed by any one. Whenever an inquiry was made into his reasons for projected alterations, or as to the future effects he contemplated, his answer conveyed precise, and generally satisfactory, information. His botanical knowledge was of great advantage to him in this branch of his profession, and in this he excelled all his contemporaries, who, for the most part, were imperfectly informed on the subject. But Mr. Loudon's studies and general curiosity were not confined to subjects connected with his professional pursuits. He was alive to everything of importance that claimed the public attention, and particularly to that which was connected with the improvement of the social state of the country, the condition of the lower orders, and the comfort and independence of all classes. But, while he advocated strenuously and justly the necessity of an improvement in the situation of the people, he did not propose that it should be effected by any encroachment of the rights, or spoliation of the property of the

wealthy, but through their spontaneous assistance and instrumentality; and by reminding them that in this case, if in any, their duty and their interest went hand in hand. Though supporting himself and family by arduous and indefatigable application, it was to something far beyond a mercenary motive that he looked for the just and honourable reward of his labours: the acquirement of money he seemed to consider only valuable as a necessary means of support; and, had he been placed in happier and more affluent circumstances, he would have been equally ardent in his pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. Those who knew Mr. Loudon best, will bear witness to those qualities which endeared him to his friends; to his warmth of heart, his sensibility and liveliness of feeling, the simplicity of his manners and habits, the liberality of his judgment, and his independent character. To his contemporaries he was always just; and he never spoke of Sir W. Hooker or Dr. Lindley without a willing acknowledgment of their high attainments, and their great contributions to the science which they cultivated. Other names only inferior to the above might in a similar manner be mentioned by us;* but it is only necessary to add that he considered those who were engaged in studies congenial to his own, not in the light of rivals contending for the public favour against himself, but rather as fellow-labourers in the great and general field of science, which equally required and rewarded the exertions of all.

And now, without withdrawing too widely the reserve that ought to shade the privacies of domestic life, it may be permitted to us to say, that Mr. Loudon possessed in his own home all the comfort and happiness that can be rationally expected and enjoyed. His great infirmities, which precluded much personal exertion except that of walking, were vigilantly attended to, and affectionately assisted. The pursuits of his family were congenial to his own; he possessed a well-instructed and intelligent society around him; whatever were subjects of interest to him, were also felt and

partaken by all; and whoever was a guest at his table, was sure to be gratified by the company of persons of superior intelligence and information; of naturalists, travellers, men conversant with literature, or art, or science, of various characters and pursuits, but almost all of attainments that inspired respect, and conversation that was listened to with enjoyment. After what has been said, it seems superfluous to add, how deeply the writer of this memoir must feel the loss of such a friend—almost the last of many whom he once loved—and whom one by one he has seen dropping into an untimely grave. Mr. Loudon's remains were deposited in the cemetery of Kensall Green; and the last walk but one in which the writer enjoyed his society, was taken to this very spot, for the purpose of examining the arrangements of the institution, and the disposition of the ground. To all appearance, or at least to common observation, Mr. Loudon was then in his usual health and spirits; the walk was not a short one, yet there appeared no diminution of his activity and strength: he supported it without languor or weariness,—and this was in the commencement of the month of July. Little did the writer contemplate the probability of such an event as took place only a few months afterwards, and which consigned the remains of his friend to this very place, while the print of his footsteps was yet recent on the turf, and the echoes of his living voice seemed hardly to have died away. It is some consolation to him, however slight, to have had the opportunity granted of publicly expressing this opinion of Mr. Loudon's character, and of evincing his gratitude for having been permitted for many years the enjoyment of his friendship and society. And if this very imperfect testimony to his merits should meet the eyes of one whose bereavement is as great as her affection and duty was sincere, and who fulfilled all the claims of her station with attention and delight; perhaps she will not refuse sometimes to remember her husband's friend; and allow him still to continue in the enjoyment of her society, though he, through whom he was indebted for the privilege, is now no more.

B—h—H.

J. M.

WILLIAM ALLEN, F.R.S.

Dec. 30. At Lindfield, Sussex, in the 74th year of his age, William Allen, F.R.S. a member of the Society of Friends.

The deceased was long distinguished by his great chemical attainments, having been an intimate friend of the late Sir H.

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* The writer hopes that he may be permitted without impropriety to mention the names of the following persons as distinguished by Mr. Loudon's just praise for their botanical knowledge. The Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert,—Mr. Don of Kensington,—Mr. M'Nab of Edinburgh,—Mr. Paxton of Chatsworth,—and Mr. Beaton of Shrubland.

that were considered in danger from the same illness.

THOMAS WALLER, Esq.

Nov. 29. At Finoe House, near Borrisokane, co. Tipperary, Thomas Waller, esq.

This gentleman lost his life in consequence of a most violent outrage, of which the details are as follow. As he was seated at dinner on the 16th Nov. eight men entered the house by a back door, and, leaving sentinels below, three of them entered the dining room, when they immediately ordered the gentlemen present to kneel down. Mr. Braddell, a visitor, seizing a chair, rushed on the ruffians, and, striking a pistol levelled by one of them at Mr. Waller, displaced the flint, and thus rendered the weapon comparatively harmless. Another of the gang was armed with a blunderbuss, which missed fire. There then ensued one of the most sharp and savage mêlées, while it lasted, that ever occurred even in that portion of Tipperary. Mr. Waller received eleven wounds in the head, and his left arm was broken. Miss Vereker had a cut from ear to ear at the back of the head, and one extending upwards from that to the top of her head. Mrs. Waller had several cuts, but was the least injured. Mr. Braddell had three cuts on the head, and other injuries, from his having struggled manfully with two of the ruffians. The instruments with which the wounds were inflicted were pistols, and a tool like a small billhook for rooting up thistles, which, being near Mr. Waller, he had taken up for his defence. An aged butler fought nobly for his master, and had his arm nearly broken, and was cut about the head. His mistress struck one of the scoundrels with a poker, which was taken from her, and used upon the old man. The alarm bell was ultimately rung by the servants below, and assistance came from the clergyman (Mr. Goold) near at hand, when Mr. Waller was found bathed in his blood, Mrs. Waller insensible in the passage, Mr. Braddell in the hall. Miss Vereker, who had endeavoured to get up stairs, had fallen head downward, and lay feet upwards on the stairs quite insensible. The ruffians had closed their work, supposing Mr. Waller dead under the table, by breaking all the glasses, &c. and then departed. They had taken off their shoes to come up quietly from below; they tore away Mr. and Mrs. Waller's watches, which were found with the guard-

they acted as they did. A child of four yearsold was in the room, which they did not hurt: he got under the table, and up stairs, and hid himself. Mr. Braddell had pistols up stairs, and, when he knocked down his first assailant with a chair, he rushed to the parlour door to go up for them, and was met by a second ruffian and grappled with—two of his nails on one hand were torn off by the struggles he made. The hall was the scene of this conflict. The three ruffians each received blows on the head, and left marks of their blood on the outside of the house on retiring.

Finoe, and a place in the same direction called Curraghmore, have been in bad repute for many years. No motives have been assigned for the attack, save that Mr. Waller made a park where there were some wretched hovels on the land he had purchased and improved. He employed numbers of workmen whom he paid weekly. Many outrages have been from time to time committed on his land; a barn was burned, sheep killed, bacon drying at tenants' houses destroyed, &c. but no outrage offered to his person. Mr. Braddell is agent to an estate in the neighbourhood, and which has already lost its two former agents by murder. He was at Mr. Waller's by chance.

At three o'clock on Tuesday morning the 21st Nov. Miss Vereker departed this life. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was—"Died in consequence of wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown." Mr. Waller continued for some days in a very precarious state, when his friends and family confidently looked forward to his ultimate recovery, the dangerous symptoms having completely abated; but a very sudden change for the worse took place on Wednesday the 29th Nov. and before the close of evening he breathed his last. The ill-fated gentleman has left a widow, (now recovered,) two sons, both barristers, and one daughter, Mrs. Stoney. His second son, Mr. John Francis Waller, acted as assessor at the memorable election for the city of Dublin in 1841.

SIMON STEPHENSON, Esq.

Jan. 15. Of apoplexy, aged 80, Simon Stephenson, esq. for fifty years the respected vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. His death was awfully sudden. At eleven o'clock a vestry was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Mr. Pepper in the chair. Mr. Stephenson recorded the names of the gentlemen present, and read the minutes of the last vestry in an audible and clear voice, and was in the act of

taking the book for the signature of the chairman, when he fell senseless, and in a few moments expired without a groan. Dr. Todd, Mr. Kell, and several other medical gentlemen, were on the spot within five minutes, but their exertions were of no avail. The very superior way in which Mr. Stephenson had for half a century discharged the arduous duties of his office had secured him the general esteem not only of the select vestry of St. Margaret's, but the parishioners at large; and the absence of parochial squabbles in the parish and its vestry, to which almost all the neighbouring parishes in Westminster have been of late years subject, is mainly to be attributed to the tact and good feeling of their respected vestry clerk.

The manner in which Mr. Stephenson had conducted the numerous charities which the bounty of a more liberal age has bequeathed to the parish of St. Margaret's, was highly commendable.

He had dined at a select Social Club on the previous Saturday, and observed that, although he had arrived at 80 years of age, he never felt in better health, with the exception of being rather deaf.

Mr. Stephenson has left one son, Edward Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen Street, and one daughter, married to Mr. Bowles, formerly of Abingdon.

His death, though in a ripe old age, will be generally lamented by his family and numerous friends.

HENRY PERRONET BRIGGS, Esq. R.A.

Jan. 18. In Bruton-street, aged 51, Henry Perronet Briggs, esq. R.A.

Mr. Briggs became in 1814, in his one-and-twentieth year, an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, sending a male and a female portrait—we have never heard of what promise; but, from the circumstance that he was not, in the succeeding year, an exhibitor, it is evident that he was not over-troubled with commissions of any kind. He soon after turned his attention to history-painting, exhibiting in 1818 a picture of Lord Wake of Cottingham setting fire to his castle, to prevent a visit from King Henry VIII. who was enamoured of his wife. This was followed, in 1819, by a subject from Boccaccio:—"Calandrino, a Florentine painter, thinking he had found the Elixir (a black stone), and thereby become invisible, is pelted home by his companions, Bruno and Buffalmano." As his skill increased, he sought in Shakspeare for fresh inspiration for his pencil; endeavouring, in 1820, to embody a scene from Henry IV. with Falstaff, and a scene from Twelfth Night, with Sir Toby Belch, Sir Andrew Ague-

cheek, and Clown. As if not confident in his own power of conception, he made Maddocks, the actor, the original of his Falstaff, a practice then too common even with well-established painters.

From 1816 to 1843, he never neglected sending something to the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy. Scenes from Shakspeare and Ariosto were mixed with subjects from Robertson's America, the History of the Gunpowder Plot, and Smollett's "Ferdinand Count Fatbom." One of the most successful of his Shakspeare pictures is that favourite subject with our painters—Othello relating his adventures to the all-attentive Desdemona. Mr. Briggs has not done full justice to his subject, but still it is a good picture. In 1826 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, acquiring that honour before both Eastlake and Landseer, who, though they started with him, and were outstripped for a time, soon overtook him in gaining the still higher honour of becoming an R.A. elect. To confirm the justice of the Academy in his election, he exhibited, in 1826, a large picture of the First Interview between the Spaniards and the Peruvians, a clever well-composed picture, but too dark, and too much in the manner of his then favourite Opie: it has been engraved. In 1831 he exhibited a large picture, painted for the Mechanics' Institute at Hull, in which he endeavoured to embody the Progress of Civilization by representing the Ancient Britons instructed by the Romans in the Mechanical Arts. This stamped him as an historical painter of high promise; and, in 1832, he was elected into the Academy, on the death of Northcote.

Unwilling to risk his newly-acquired reputation, and feeling, perhaps, his powers insufficient to make good the high expectations that were raised about him, or, more likely still, from a wish to make money, he now devoted his whole time to portraiture, swelled out the catalogues of the Royal Academy, and filled his rooms with kit-kats and three-quarters of squire and noble, clerk and layman, heads of colleges and chairmen of quarter-sessions. Lawrence was in the grave, and he had to run a race with Shee, Pickersgill, and Phillips. He began the race well, and has left us some very fine portraits. There are few English painted heads better than his three-quarter portrait of Chancellor Eldon, taken the year before his Lordship died.

One of his last great flights was a picture representing the creation of the present Earl of Eldon to the degree of D.C.L. at the time of the Duke of Wellington's installation at Oxford in 1804,

in the presence of his aged grandfather the late Earl of Eldon.

We subjoin a list of a few of Mr. Briggs's portraits:—1. The first Lord Teignmouth; 2. Sir Samuel Meyrick; 3. Baron Alderson; 4. T. Fowell Buxton; 5. Mrs. Opie; 6. Mrs. Siddons and Miss Kemble; 7. Rev. Sydney Smith; 8. Rev. H. H. Milman; 9. Lord Wharnccliffe; 10. Mr. Planché; 11. Mr. Jameson; 12. Charles Kemble; 13. Lord Stanley; 14. Duke of Wellington; 15. Mr. Walker, the engineer.—*Athe-neum*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 4. The Rev. *William Henry Roberts*, Rector of Clewer, Berks. He was formerly a Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822; and was presented to Clewer by Eton college in 1827.

Oct. 18. At Chunar, in India, the Rev. *William Bowley*, who, for nearly 30 years, was one of the most active and able of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. The translation of the Bible into Hindee was entirely his work, and most of the tracts which have been circulated in that language came also from his pen, or were revised and improved by him. He was a native of India, and was first brought forward by the late Bishop Corrie; from that time he ever maintained the highest character, in public and in private.

Nov. 22. At Bath, in his mother's house, aged 47, the Rev. *Robert A. Nash*, Rector of Hamerton, Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented in 1822.

Nov. 23. Aged 85, the Rev. *Richard Twopeny*, M.A. upwards of 50 years Rector of Casterton Parva, Rutland, formerly Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1780. He was eminent for literary attainments, and evinced a critical knowledge of the Hebrew language, by a valuable publication some twenty years since. Mr. *Twopeny*, corruptly so called, was a native of Rochester, having been son of a deceased Chapter-clerk of its cathedral; descended from a Flemish family, of which the Count *Tupigny* is celebrated in the annals of his country. In early life, apprised of his father's intention to purchase the next presentation to a benefice, Mr. T. with exemplary self-denial, replied, "It is useless, for now that you have told me of it, I dare not take it." He was presented to Casterton in 1783 by the Earl of Pomfret. He married a niece of the Very Rev. Dr. Nowell, author of "An Answer to Pietas Oxoniensis."

Nov. 27. At Crackenthorpe House, Lincolnshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Rowe Bowstead*, Vicar of Ulceby, and for nearly forty years Head Master of the Grammar School, Caistor. He was presented to Ulceby in 1818 by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 27. The Rev. *Frederick Tomkins*, D.D. Vicar of Harmondsworth with Drayton, Middlesex. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1790, B. and D.D. 1810; and was presented to Harmondsworth in 1810 by H. De Burgh, esq.

Dec. 4. The Rev. *Horatio Townsend Newman*, Curate of Kilsbannick, in the diocese of Cloyne.

Dec. 13. The Rev. *Thomas Dawson Lumb*, Curate of Methley, Yorkshire. His body was found drowned in the old river near Swellington bridge, a week after he was first missed. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

Aged 52, the Rev. *Thomas Richards*, Rector of Icklesham, Sussex. He died suddenly whilst walking in George-street, Hastings. His sister-in-law, Miss Hollingbery, also recently died very suddenly in that town. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813; and was collated to Icklesham in 1817 by Dr. Buckner, then Bishop of Chichester.

Dec. 16. The Rev. *J. St. Vincent Bowen*, youngest son of the late Admiral James Bowen, of Ilfracombe. He was ordained in 1823.

At Puckington, near Taunton, aged 70, the Rev. *George Pyke Dowling*. He was son of the late John Dowling, esq. of Chew Magna, Somerset.

At Hayes, Middlesex, in his 80th year, the Rev. *John Neville Freeman*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1792.

Dec. 18. At Brecon house, Dowlais, aged 36, the Rev. *Daniel Davies*.

Dec. 20. At Eythorne, Kent, aged 75, the Rev. *James Minet Sayer*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, as eighth Wrangler, M.A. 1793.

Dec. 21. Aged 73, the Rev. *John Stephens*, M.A. of Pullan cottage, Montgomery, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

Dec. 23. At Doonas glebe, co. Clare, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Westropp*, M.A. for twenty-one years Rector of the united parishes of Kiltanlea and Killokennedy, in the diocese of Killaloe. He had just been collated to the living of Doonas, but was carried off suddenly before he had received induction.

Dec. 24. Aged 67, the Rev. *William Dixon*, incumbent of East Ardsley, near

Wakefield, to which he was presented in 1808 by the Earl of Cardigan.

Dec. 25. At Bath, in his 82d year, the Rev. *Richard Pollard*, 53 years Perpetual Curate of Parson Drove. His predecessors were the Rev. Henry Pujalos, who died in 1750, aged 90, after being minister 60 years. Next followed the Rev. John Dickenson: he officiated 40 years, and died in 1790. He was succeeded by Mr. Pollard. It is rather a singular circumstance that one church should be holden 153 years by three successive clergymen. Mr. Pollard was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1785, M. A. 1788.

Dec. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 71, the Rev. *Edmund Bellman*, Rector of Helmingham and Pettaugh, Suffolk. Mr. Bellman was formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, B. A. 1795, M. A. 1798. He was presented to the rectory of Pettaugh in the year 1801, by his early patron the late Wilbraham Earl of Dysart, and to the rectory of Helmingham, which he obtained through the same influence, in the year 1812.

Aged 53, the Rev. *John Robinson Winstanley*, D. D. Vicar of the third portion of Bampton, Oxfordshire. He was half-brother to the late Rev. Wm. Bankes Winstanley, Master of the grammar-school at Bampton, whose death is recorded in our Dec. number, p. 660. The gentleman now deceased was presented to the third portion of Bampton in 1828.

Dec. 28. The Rev. *R. G. Bedford*, M. A. for nineteen years Vicar of St. George's church, Brandon Hill, Bristol; to which he was presented in 1824, but afterwards resigned, and was succeeded by the late Rev. Mr. Emra.

Dec. 29. At the rectory, Templemore, the Rev. *W. A. Holmes*, D. D. Chancellor of Cashel.

Lately. Aged 62, the Rev. *James Andrew*, for nine years Curate and twenty-five Incumbent of Whitby, Yorkshire. The living is in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

At Trefriw, near Aberystwith, the Rev. *Morgan Davies*, Rector of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, Denbighshire, in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Howgill, near Sadbergh, Yorkshire, aged 48, the Rev. *Roger Clifton Hadwin*. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1819, M. A. 1822.

Rev. *J. E. Hughes*, Perpetual Curate of Llangwstenin, Carnarvonshire. On his return homeward from Llanberris, he had a fall from his horse within two miles of Conway, by which his skull was so dreadfully fractured as to cause immediate death. He was collated to his church by the Bishop of St. Asaph in 1831.

At Northwood, Isle of Wight, aged 87, the Rev. *John Pattinson*, many years Curate of that place. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A. 1782.

The Rev. *Thomas Upjohn*, Rector of Highbray, Devonshire. He was presented to the rectory of Honeychurch in that county in 1832, and to Highbray, we believe, in 1836.

In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park (the residence of his son), aged 87, the Rev. *William Joseph Wilton*, M. A.

Jan. 1. At High Harrington, near Whitehaven, aged 40, the Rev. *Amos Hill*, for the last thirteen years Curate of St. John's chapel, Hensingham. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B. A. 1828, M. A. 183-.

Jan. 2. Aged 48, the Rev. *Henry Freeland*, Rector of Hasketon, near Woodbridge. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B. A. 1817; and was instituted to Hasketon, which was in his own patronage, in 1819. He has left a widow, and ten children under fourteen years of age.

Jan. 6. At Ningwood House, in the Isle of Wight, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Bowreman*, for thirty-five years Rector of Brooke in that island, which church was in his own patronage.

At York, aged 78, the Rev. *John Graham*, for nearly fifty years Rector of St. Saviour's and St. Mary Bishophill Senior, and Chaplain of the York County Asylum. He was presented to the churches above mentioned by the Lord Chancellor in 1796.

Jan. 7. At Whixall, Salop, the Rev. *John Murray*, Incumbent of that chapelry, and one of the acting magistrates for the county.

Jan. 8. At Woodbridge, the Rev. *Thomas Shenton Bomford*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was presented by M. C. J. Betham, esq. in Nov. 1841.

At Swansea, aged 77, the Rev. *George Martin Maber*, for nearly fifty years Rector of Merthyr Tidvil, co. Glamorgan. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1788, M. A. 1791; and was presented to Merthyr Tidvil in 1793, by the Marquess of Bute.

Aged 80, the Rev. *William Powell*, Rector of Shelley, near Hadley, Suffolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1788, M. A. 1794, and was presented to his living in 1813 by Sir W. B. Rush.

Jan. 10. The Rev. *T. Leyson S. Penoyre*, of the Moor, Herefordshire, Rector of Llanvigan with Glynn, co. Brecon, to which he was presented in 1821 by C. K. K. Tyn-

Jan. 13.

David

Peter Davies, Master of the Grammar School, Carmarthen. He was author of a "Descriptive and Historical View of Derbyshire, 1811," 8vo. at the period of the publication of which he was resident at Makeny in that county.

Jan. 14. The Rev. *Bulkeley Williams*, Perpetual Curate of Pentraeth, Anglesea. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B. A. 1823.

Jan. 17. In his 70th year, the Rev. *Henry Charles Hobart*, Master of Ledbury Hospital, a Canon Residentiary of Hereford, and Rector of Beer Ferrers, co. Devon. He was the only son of the late Hon. Henry Hobart, M. P. for Norwich, by Anne-Margaret, dau. of John Bristow, esq. He was a nobleman of Christ's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1798, was presented to the rectory of Beer Ferrers the same year by Viscount Valletort; was collated to the Bishop's prebend at Hereford in 1819; presented to the vicarage of Kempley, co. Glouc. in 1824, by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and resigned it in 1839. He married in 1800 Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Beauchamp-Proctor, Bart. and had issue two sons, George, who died on the 9th May last, a Major Scots Greys; and Charles Hobart, esq. born in 1808.

At Hyde-park place West, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Henry Smith*, the senior Prebendary of Southwell. He was the second son of the late Rev. Samuel Smith, D. C. L. Prebendary of Westminster. He was formerly a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and took the degree of M. A. in 1798. He was installed in the prebend of North Leverton, at Southwell, in 1807.

Jan. 18. At St. Cleer, Cornwall, aged 92, the Rev. *John Jope*, for sixty-seven years Vicar of that place, and Rector of St. Ives. This venerable gentleman was the oldest incumbent in the diocese of Exeter. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1785. He was presented to St. Cleer in 1776 by the Lord Chancellor, and to St. Ives in 1806 by the King.

Jan. 21. At Croydon, aged 70, the Rev. *George Kingston*, Rector of Sydersterne and Barningham Norwood, Norfolk. He was presented to the latter church in 1800 by Admiral Wyndham, and to the former recently by Samuel Hoare, esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 12. At Stoke Newington, Harriet, wife of Mr. William Smith, Publisher, of Fleet-street.

Dec. 13. Aged 17, *Mary-Hannah*, eldest dau. of Richard Lambert, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.

Dec. 14. At Fairfield, Bow-road, aged 55, Robert R. Brown, esq.

In Connaught-sq. Major John William Pew, late of the Madras Army.

In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 80, John Henderson, esq.

In Montagu-st. the widow of Charles-Raymond Barker, esq.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 68, Elizabeth. Susanna, relict of Lannoy Richard Cousmaker, esq. of Westwood, near Guildford-

At Clapham, Jane, wife of Peter Blackburn, esq.

Dec. 15. Aged 50, William Evered, esq. late of the firm of Broughton and Evered, of Oxford-st.

In Charlotte-st. Bloomsbury, aged 55, Mr. Michael Jones, of her Majesty's Office of Woods, Forests, &c.

Dec. 16. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 68, Commander Edward Williams (1805). He obtained his first commission 1796, served as Lieutenant on board Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar; and was consequently made Commander Dec. 24, 1805; and appointed Commander of Greenwich Hospital 27 Aug. 1840.

Dec. 17. Three days after the delivery of a still-born son, aged 41, Sarah, wife of Joseph Anderson, esq. of the Holme, Regent's-park.

Dec. 18. In Bryanston-sq. Mary, relict of Thomas Cotton, esq.

Dec. 19. Aged 67, George Mansfield, esq. of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

Dec. 20. Aged 70, Rachel, relict of Hananel Mendes Da Costa, of Bury-st. St. Mary-Axe.

Mary-Eliza, wife of John-Thomas Edmonds, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Dec. 21. At Ashburnham House, Grove, Blackheath, aged 80, Mrs. Richardson.

In Kennington-lane, Vauxhall, aged 78, William Drew, esq.

Dec. 23. Aged 88, Robert Horn, esq. of Harleyford-pl. Kennington-common, many years of the Navy Office.

In Southwick-st. Oxford-sq. aged 22, William-Lewis, only son of William Nicholl, esq. M. D. of Ryde, I. W. and of Penline, Glamorganshire.

Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Mure, esq. of Warriston, N. B.

Dec. 24. In Elm-tree-road, Regent's-park, aged 65, John Goodchild, esq.

Aged 42, Samuel Parkman, eldest son of the late Abraham Mann, esq. of Clapham.

Dec. 25. In Queen-st. Mayfair, aged 81, James Paterson, M. D.

At the residence of her relative, William Whittem, esq. in Little Queen-st. Lin-

coln's Inn-fields, Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Draper, surgeon, of Kenilworth, and dau. of the late Thomas Webb, esq. of Tiddington.

In Moorgate-st. Lieut. Benjamin William Vaughan, 32nd Madras Nat. Inf. third son of Archdeacon Vaughan, of Madras, and Woolston House, Devon.

At Oak-cottage, Old Brompton, the wife of T. H. H. Cauty, esq. H. P. Bourbon Rifle Reg.

Dec. 26. At Brompton, Mary, relict of William Neale, esq. of Bury-st. St. James's.

Aged 55, Diana, wife of Mark Williams, esq. surgeon, of Soley-terr. Myddelton-sq. Her death was accelerated by the death of her only son, Frederick-Mark Williams, Assistant Surgeon R. N., who was lost on board Her Majesty's sloop Victor, when that vessel was wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, 6th Sept. 1842, and all hands perished.

Dec. 27. Aged 63, Charles Frederick Spratlin, esq. of the Examiners' Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.

Dec. 28. In Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 74, Sarah, widow of William Lumley, esq. of Sidmouth-pl.

In the Tower, aged 57, William Spinks, esq. of the Ordnance Department.

Aged 82, Zachary Langton, Esq. of Bedford-row.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 68, Edward Eyton, esq.

Lately. In London, Lydia, dau. of the late John Curre, esq. of Ilton-court, Monmouthsh. and sister of Mrs Deere, Montague-house, Bath.

At Kensington-terr. aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Fellowes, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 1. Alice-Mary: and on Jan. 5, Julia, the only children of George Woodley, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

Jan. 2. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 76, Charles Stewart, esq. of Ardsheal, Argyllshire, N. B. male representative of the Stewarts of Lorn, Appin, and Ardsheal.

Aged 61, Richard Burman, esq. of Whitehead's-grove, Chelsea, and of the Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn.

In York-pl. Chelsea, Elizabeth-Maria, relict of A. H. Haworth, esq. F.L.S.

Jan. 3. In Sloane-st. Chelsea, aged 21, James-Parsons, youngest son of George Henning, M. D. of Poole.

At Islington, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Higham, a native of Bramfield, Suffolk, whose talents and application had raised him to considerable distinction as an architectural engraver. He was one of the artists employed in the great national plate, representing the Coronation of her present Majesty, in Westminster Abbey.

Jan. 4. Aged 63, John Robinson Harrison, esq. of Highbury-vale.

In Acton-pl. Kingsland-road, aged 77, Joseph Bullen, esq. 43 years in the service of the Bank of England.

In Grove-terr. St. John's Wood, Mrs. Lucy Ann Sinclair Sutherland.

Jan. 5. Aged 42, Anne, wife of John Nokes, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq.

In Golden-sq. Rebecca-Hannah, eldest dau. of the late William Clarke, esq. of Parmoor-house, Hambledon, Bucks.

Jan. 6. Aged 76, Mary, relict of Sir George Harnage, Bart. She was his cousin, the eldest surviving dau. of Lt.-Col. Henry Harnage, of Belliswardine, co. Salop.; was married in 1791 to George Blackman, esq. who assumed the name of Harnage, and was created a Baronet in 1821: and was left his widow in 1836, having had issue the present Sir George Harnage, Capt. R.N. and three other sons.

Jan. 7. In Weymouth-st. aged 86, Mary, third dau. of the late Peregrine Bertie, esq. and widow of Samuel Lechigaray, esq.

In Dalston-terr. aged 70, J. A. A. Barnes, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

Aged 91, John Jones, esq. of Upper Norton-st.

Aged 41, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Gideon Acland, esq. of Camberwell.

In Gower-st. aged 49, Capt. William Compton.

Jan. 8. In Chester-pl. Kennington, aged 77, William Fowler, esq. late of the Customs.

In Ebury-st. aged 42, Maria, wife of Henry Eaton, esq. solicitor.

At Islington, aged 68, Sarah, relict of Robert Blasson, esq.

In Upper Montague-st. Ann-Martha, only dau. of the late David Glover, esq.

In Upper Seymour-st. aged 49, Charles John Middleton, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Jan. 9. At Peckham, aged 82, Jane, relict of William Boyd, esq. late of Plaistow, Bromley, Kent.

In Millbank-st. Westminster, aged 54, David Shuter, esq. scrivener.

Jan. 11. In Eaton-pl. aged 60, Capt. John Bernhard Smith, R.N. He served as midshipman of the *Hercule* 74, being the flag of Rear Adm. J. R. Dacres, on the Jamaica station, was made Lieut. 1806, and Commander 1812.

At Lambeth, Edward Beck, esq. late of the Royal Art.

Jan. 12. Robert Sparling, esq. of Eccleston-st. Pimlico.

At Kensington, aged 71, John Bayford, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Jan. 13. At Deptford, aged 83, Richard Hughes.

In Belgrave-sq. the Right Hon. Anne, Countess dowager of Clare. She was the second daughter of Richard Chapel Whaley, esq. was married in 1786 to the Rt. Hon. John Fitz-Gibbon, afterwards first Earl of Clare, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and was left a widow in 1802. Her ladyship leaves issue the present Earl, Colonel the Hon. R. H. Fitz-Gibbon, Lord Lieutenant of co. Limerick, and one surviving daughter, unmarried.

Jan. 14. At Kingsland, aged 72, retired Commander Charles Champion, R.N. (1830.)

Elizabeth, wife of George Wigg, esq. of Mecklenburgh-esq.

Jan. 15. Aged 49, in Westbourne-pl. Elizabeth, wife of William Sedgwick, Esq. At his residence, Judd-place East, New-road, aged 76, William Dodd, esq.

Stephen Vertue, esq. of Queen's-sq. Westminster. Alfred, his second son, died on the 15th Dec.

BEDS.—Dec. 14. At Upper Dean, aged 87, Elias Boswell Collett, esq. His remains were interred by the side of his ancestors in Dean Church.

Dec. 29. At Bedford, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Isham Eppes, esq.

BERKS.—Jan. 14. At Wargrave-hill, Lieut.-Col. Raymond White, late of the Enniskillen Dragoons. He was appointed Cornet 1824, Lieut. 1825, Captain 1828, and Major 1838.

Jan. 8. At Windsor Castle, aged 67, Capt. Thomas Fernyhough of the 40th regt. of Foot, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor. [He died very suddenly from disease of the heart.] He was well known at the British Museum as a genealogist, and was much employed by William Salt, esq. F.S.A. in forming his Staffordshire collections. His body was deposited in the new catacombs at St. George's Chapel with full military honours.

Jan. 16. At Bear Wood, aged 24, Catharine Mary, eldest dau. of John Walter, esq.

BUCKS.—Dec. 24. At Amersham, aged 85, John Weller, esq.

Dec. 29. At Berton, aged 19, Susanna-Mary, youngest child of the late Rev. John Stevens, Vicar of Swalcliffe, Oxon.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dec. 16. At Cambridge, aged 70, J. Simpson Howlett, esq.

Dec. 22. At Cambridge, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George Paddon, M.A. Vicar of Pakefield.

Jan. 1. At the rectory, Westley Waterless, Emily, wife of the Rev. Thomas Halsted, and youngest dau. of the late Frederic C. Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge.

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CHESHIRE.—Jan. 4. At Dunham Massey, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, in her 43rd year, the Lady Grey of Groby. She was Lady Katharine Charteris, fourth dau. of the present Earl of Wemyss and March; was married in 1824, to the late Lord Grey of Groby, and left his widow in 1835, having had issue a daughter, born in 1825, and George Harry, now Lord Grey of Groby, born in 1827.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 15. At Falmouth, aged 17, John, youngest son of Edward Clifton Carne, esq. and grandson of the late William Innes Pocock, esq. of St. Michael's hill, Bristol.

Lately. At Helston, John Rogers, esq. Author of "Anti-Popery."

At Trebarrow, Maria, wife of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote.

Jan. 4. Aged 23, Wilmot-Anne, wife of George Dennis John, esq. of Penzance, to whom she was married only two months ago.

DERBY.—Dec. 25. At Chesterfield, aged 61, Frederic Lely, esq. late of Grantham.

Dec. 30. Aged 4, Clement M. Kingston, only son of Clement U. Kingston, Esq. B.A., Grammar School, Ashborne.

Jan. 4. At the house of her late brother, Dr. Forrester, Derby, Elizabeth, widow of Mundy French, esq.

Jan. 13. Aged 79, Joseph Strutt, Esq. of Derby.

DEVON.—Dec. 11. At the rectory, Kentisbeare, aged 76, Anne, widow of the Rev. Wm. Roberts, Vice-Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Worplesdon.

Dec. 16. At Narramore, in the parish of Lustleigh, the residence of his sister Mrs. Amery, aged 72, Peter Fabian Sparke, esq. of Ashburton.

Dec. 18. At Stonehouse, aged 48, Joseph Taylor, Esq. R.N., eldest son of the late Col. Taylor, of Holt House, Norf.

Dec. 23. At Plymouth, aged 27, Frances Darracott, second dau. of Lieut. Thomas Burdwood, R.N., and niece of James Pinhorn, esq. Secretary to Rear-Adm. Thomas.

Dec. 21. At Heavitree, Harriet, fifth dau. of the late John Davie, esq. of Orleigh Court, and sister of Joseph Davie Bassett, esq. of Watermouth.

At Heavitree, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Kingdom, late of the 94th.

Dec. 22. At St. Thomas, Exeter, aged 60, Grace, wife of Lieut. Hewitt, R.V.

At the rectory, Dunterton, aged 84, Mary Royse, relict of the Rev. W. Royse.

Dec. 26. At Seaton, near Axminster, aged 70, the Rev. Jonas Jagger, of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. It was his

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custom, for the last 20 years, to assemble on his birthday 12 old men, to whom he always gave a substantial Christmas dinner. On the above day, as usual, the anniversary of his birth and day of death, 10 old men assembled, whose ages averaged 79 years.

Lately. At Torquay, aged 34, John Warren Howell, esq. surgeon of Bath, late Honorary Secretary of the Bath Royal Literary Philosophical Institution, and Corresponding Member of the London Botanical and other learned Societies.

Jan. 1. At Barnstaple, aged 18, Mary-Ann, wife of Capt. Douglas Curry, R.N., and only child of the late Charles J. H. Rowe, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Jan. 3. At Barnstaple, in the house of her son-in-law, Thomas Hutton, esq. Mrs. Robertson, relict of William Robertson, esq. E.I.C.S.

Jan. 4. At Tavistock, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. — Maunder, many years since Rector of Stowford.

Jan. 5. At Torquay, aged 76, William Clark, esq.

Jan. 9. At Exeter, aged 83, Robert Cornish, esq.

Jan. 11. At Alphington, aged 26, the Lady Catharine Caroline Parker, wife of John Parker, esq. Capt. 66th Foot. She was the fourth and youngest daughter of Henrietta-Anne Countess of Rothes, and aunt of the present Earl. She was married to Capt. Parker in 1841.

Jan. 13. Mrs. Dalton, dau. of the late Rev. Peter Beavis, of Werkleigh.

Jan. 14. George Thomas Ley, esq. a clerk in the Public Business office of the House of Commons, third son of John Henry Ley, esq. Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, and Lady Frances Ley, of Trehill.

Jan. 16. At Heavitree, aged 77, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Tothill, Rector of Hittisleigh.

DORSET.—*Dec. 8.* At Weymouth, aged 3 years and a half, Clarendon, and on the 13th, aged 5 years and 3 months, Joseph Derwent, sons of Dr. Allanby, M.D.

Dec. 23. At Weymouth, aged 61, William Heath, esq. He was the last Mayor under the old Corporation, and has ever since acted as a borough magistrate.

Dec. 26. At Child Okesford, Louisa, relict of the Rev. John Davis, Vicar of Cerne Abbas, and sister of the late H. Ker Seymour, esq. of Hanford House.

Lately. At Poole, aged 105, Mrs. Alexander.

Jan. 3. At Weymouth, aged 74, Mrs. Ann Harbin.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 23.* At Great Ilford, aged 41, Sarah, wife of William Haslehurst, esq.

Jan. 1. At the rectory, Stock, Marianna, eldest dau. of the late John Edison, esq. of Kensington-sq.

Jan. 2. Aged 47, Anne-Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Bygrave, esq. of Danbury.

Jan. 3. At Walthamstow, aged 86, Richenda, relict of Thomas How Masterman, esq. of Keston, Kent.

At West Thurrock, Louisa, second dau. of A. W. Skinner, esq.

Jan. 9. Anne, eldest dau. of James Windus, esq. of Epping.

Jan. 13. Aged 51, Sarah, wife of the Rev. S. F. Rippingall, of Langham.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec. 8.* At the house of her dau. at Downend, near Bristol, in her 96th year, Anne, widow of the Rev. Christopher Haynes, Rector of Siston.

Elizabeth, wife of John James, esq. of Highfield House, near Lydney.

Dec. 13. At Thornbury, aged 66, Mrs. Macdonell, relict of Major James Macdonell, and dau. of the late S. Woodfield, esq.

Dec. 19. At her grandfather's, S. P. Peach, esq. Tockington, aged 12, Emma-Athol, only dau. of John Murray Aynsley, esq.

At Redland, aged 16, John, second son of Philip Vaughan, esq.

Dec. 22. At Cheltenham, aged 35, Arthur Frankland, esq.

At Bristol, aged 43, Mr. William Prichard, Secretary to the Bristol Union Fire-office. He had for some time past laboured under great mental depression, and destroyed himself by taking a quantity of hydrocyanic acid. He has left a widow and six children. Verdict, "Insanity."

Dec. 31. At Cheltenham, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. Cyprian Bridge, on the retired full-pay of the Royal Artillery.

Lately. At Clifton, Caroline, widow of J. A'hmuty, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Bristol, Mrs. Foy, mother of Mr. Foy, the Comedian, and of Mrs. Warren, Pianist and Vocalist, of Portsea.

Jan. 1. At Cheltenham, Susanna, wife of T. King Stephens, esq. of Greenfields, near Presteign, and dau. of the late William Davies, esq. of Little Strawberry-hill, Middlesex.

Jan. 7. At Cheltenham, Julia Wilkinson, wife of Thomas Allport, esq.

Jan. 13. At Cheltenham, aged 54, Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Aubrey.

HANTS.—*Dec. 14.* At Winchester, aged 15, Henry-Pears Trotman, second son of the Rev. Fiennes Trotman, of Dallington.

At Winchester, Robert-Lewis, youngest son of the late James Inglis, esq. of Nor-

wood, Surrey, and grandson of the late William Mason, esq. of Colchester.

Dec. 15. At Lymington, aged 18, Henrietta, wife of George F. St. Barbe, esq. and dau. of Col. Cleaveland, R.A. of Woolwich.

Dec. 20. In Cold Harbour, Gosport, aged 46, Walter Toby, esq. Commander R.N. (1840.)

Dec. 27. At Sydney Lodge, near Southampton, in her 77th year, the Most Hon. Urania-Anne dowager Marchioness of Clanricarde, only sister of the late Marquess of Winchester. She was the daughter of George twelfth Marquess of Winchester, by Martha, daughter of Thomas Ingoldsby, esq.; was married first in 1785 to Henry twelfth Earl and first Marquess of Clanricarde, who died without issue in 1797; secondly, in 1799, to Colonel Peter Kington, who was killed at Buenos Ayres in 1807; and thirdly, in 1813, to Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B. father (by a former marriage) of the present Earl of Hardwicke. Sir Joseph was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Southampton water, on the 5th May, 1831.

Lately. At Christchurch, George-Martin Kemp, only son of George Kemp Welsh, esq.

At Anglesea Villa, aged 86, Grace, relict of Adm. Lobb.

At Southampton, aged 68, Sarah, widow of H. Best, esq. of Botleigh-grange.

Jan. 4. At Bevis Hill, Southampton, aged 66, Mrs. Hack, well known as the writer of books for young people.

Jan. 2. At Lymington, aged 18, Henry-Worsley, eldest son of Major-Gen. H. T. Roberts, C.B., of Milford Lodge, near Lymington.

Jan. 13. At Lake, in the Isle of Wight, aged 47, Lieut. J. H. Peel, R.N.

Jan. 15. At Merston Cottage, I. W. W. J. Beckingsale, esq. aged 67, for many years a respectable inhabitant of Salisbury.

HERTS.—*Dec. 16.* At St. Alban's, aged 84, Margaret, relict of W. Wade, B.D. Rector of Lilly, Herts, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Walter Serocold, of Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire.

Dec. 20. At Twyford House, aged 85, Mrs. Sophia Williams, late of Islington.

Jan. 3. At Abbot's Langley, Edmund, only surviving son of the Rev. W. Lewis.

Jan. 5. At Leavesden, aged 83, Samuel Ward, esq.

Jan. 16. At Bohun Lodge, East Barnet, aged 47, George Knott, esq. of the firm of Booth, Ingledew, and Knott, of Upper Thames-street.

HEREFORD.—At Leominster, aged 79, Philip Derry, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*Dec. 23.* Aged 48, Charles, youngest son of the late Charles Bloodworth, esq. of Kimbolton.

Dec. 24. Aged 19, Owaley Bickerton Rowley, second son of George William Rowley, esq. of the Priory, St. Neot's.

KENT.—*Dec. 15.* At Maidstone, aged 53, Charles William Parrell, esq.

Dec. 17. Henry, youngest son of Fulke Greville, esq. of Walmer.

Dec. 19. At Lewisham-hill, aged 9, Mary, dau. of William Mortimer, esq.

Dec. 22. Aged 28, Augustus Frederick Bromley, of Meopham, youngest son of the late Samuel Bromley, esq. surgeon R.N.

Jan. 5. Aged 46, Rebecca, wife of Mr. George Walker, surgeon, of Sheerness, and dau. of the late John Swift, esq. of Borstal Hall.

At Tunbridge Wells, Sibella, relict of William Wilkinson, esq. late of Well House, Streatham.

Jan. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 56, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Harrison Burder, esq. M.D.

LANCASTER.—*Dec. 14.* Aged 60, Bulkely Price, esq. of Withington, near Manchester.

Dec. 22. At Golden-hill, Chorley, John Silvester, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Silvester, of Chorley.

Jan. 3. At Liverpool, William Cator, esq.

Jan. 6. At Beech-hill, near Manchester, aged 53, John Edward Taylor, esq. Proprietor of the "Manchester Guardian."

LEICESTER.—*Dec. 16.* At Ashby de la Zouch, aged 81, Catharine, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Tillard, M.A. Vicar of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, and relict of the Rev. Joshua Smith, B.D. late Rector of Holt, Norfolk.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 17.* Aged 84, John Foster, esq. of Enfield.

Dec. 20. At Chalk-hill House, Kingsbury, aged 53, Augustus, eldest son of Augustus Manning, esq.

Jan. 12. At Great Ealing, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Meyrick Feild, esq. of Evesham.

MONMOUTH.—*Dec. 26.* At Pontnewydd, near Newport, Jane, dau. of the late George Conway, esq. Pontnewydd Tin works,

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 10.* At Lynn Regis, Rosa, fourth dau. of the late Rev. R. Bathurst, and grand-dau. of the late Bishop of Norwich.

Jan. 3. At New Catton, aged 36, John, eldest son of J. B. Nettleship, esq. of Hingham.

NORTHAMPTON.—Nov. 8. At the vicarage, Welford, aged 69, Jonathan Wilkes, esq. late of St. Ann's, Burley, near Leeds.

Dec. 17. At Northampton, aged 83, Mrs. Peach, relict of Samuel Peach, esq.

NOTTS.—Dec. 25. At Newark, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Pennell, niece of the late Rev. Davies Pennell, formerly Vicar and Master of the Free Grammar School of that town.

OXFORD.—Dec. 9. Aged 66, Mary, relict of the Rev. William Woolstone, at Adderbury.

SALOP.—Dec. 15. At Onslow Hall, aged 14, John, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Wingfield, Vicar of Llanllwchaearn, Montgomeryshire, and nephew to Col. Wingfield, of the former place.

Dec. 26. At Whitechurch, aged 99, Hannah, relict of William Hunt, esq. of the Brades, Staffordshire.

Dec. 30. At the Isle House, near Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. Humphrey Sandford, and the only child of the late Rev. George Holland.

SOMERSET.—Dec. 10. At Bath, Robert Brooke, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 14. At Weston-super-Mare, Hannah, eldest dau. of the late John Protheroe, esq. of Clifton.

Dec. 16. At Bath, aged 80, the widow of Christopher William Irvine, esq. of the Island of Tobago, and Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

At Bath, Charles Henry Hardy, M.D. formerly of Brasenose College, Oxford, M.A. 1813, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and for many years Physician to the Bath United Hospital.

Dec. 17. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 47, Harriet-Poole, wife of John Howell Cook, esq. and youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wollen, Vicar of Bridgwater.

Dec. 21. At Haselbury, near Crewkerne, aged 4, James-Bethune, son of the Rev. Frederic Dussautoy.

Dec. 22. At Bath, aged 77, Mary-Antonia, relict of Samuel Palmer, esq. formerly of Colyton, Devon, and youngest dau. of the late Matthew Spencer, esq. of Horsington, in this county.

Dec. 23. At Widcombe, Bath, John Mowatt Woodward, esq. eldest son of the late Christopher Richard Woodward, esq. of Kingsdown, Bristol.

Dec. 28. At Bath, the widow of Col. Davison.

Dec. 31. At Minehead, aged 43, Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. H. R. Campbell, Curate of Langford Budville.

Jan. 3. At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, aged 81, Ellen, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Evarard.

STAFFORD.—Dec. 13. At Sedgley, aged 22, Charles Chew Smith, organist, son of Samuel Smith, and nephew of the late Rev. Charles Chew, Vicar of Lockington and Kegworth, Leicestershire.

Dec. 23. At Longden Green, near Lichfield, aged 83, Thos. Webb, esq. eminent as a medal engraver.

Jan. 1. At Wolverhampton, Mary Anne, wife of William Barnfather, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Saunders, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Jan. 5. At Bramshall rectory, aged 76, Sarah Young, relict of the Rev. John Seagrave, late Rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

SUFFOLK.—Dec. 31. At Framlingham, in her 22d year, Ellen-Josephine, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Hammond, esq. of Pettistree.

SURREY.—Dec. 22. At Sutton, aged 37, Capt. W. F. Du Pasquier, of the Madras Army.

Dec. 24. At Streatham, aged 86, William Land, esq. formerly of Greenwich, Kent.

Dec. 26. At Rye, aged 81, Anne, relict of Rev. Wm. Jackson.

Dec. 27. In Barnes terrace, Jane, wife of Edward William Cooke, and dau. of George Loddiges, esq. of Hackney.

Jan. 3. Aged 64, Edward Colvill Edlin, esq. of Stanley-grove, Mortlake.

Jan. 12. At Grove House, Ham, aged 67, William Beebe, esq.

Jan. 15. At Richmond, aged 76, retired Commander John Guyon, R.N. (1829.)

Jan. 16. At Thorncroft, near Letherhead, aged 71, Col. Drinkwater Bethune.

At Croxdon, at the residence of Mr. Geo. Penfold, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. James Wykes, Rector of Haselbeech, Northampton.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 12. At Brighton, aged 62, Usher Gianville Doyle, esq.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, aged 25, Edward-Knatchbull, youngest son of John Bruchley, esq. of Wanlass How, Westmorland.

Dec. 18. At the residence of his son, in Lewes, aged 97, John Langford, esq. late of Eastbourne.

Dec. 24. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 21, Emma, eldest dau. of George Barttelot, esq. of Stopham House.

Jan. 8. At Brighton, Mrs. Catharine Vane, eldest dau. of the late Sir Lionel Wright Fletcher Vane, Bart. of Hutton-hall, Cumberland.

Jan. 12. At Malling Deanery, Lewes, aged 65, Lucy, dau. of the late Timothy Raikes, esq. of St. Petersburg.

Jan. 13. At Brighton, Mary, wife of the late Stephen James Smith, esq.

At Northiam, aged 75, Mr. George Bishopp. This much respected gentleman and his ancestors have inherited, and constantly resided upon, an estate at Northiam during the last three centuries.

Aged 71, William Scrivens, esq. banker, Hastings.

WARWICK.—Dec. 21. At Leamington, Bolton Peel, esq. of Dosthill Lodge, near Tamworth.

At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. S. Crowther, Knowle, aged 81, Hester, relict of the Rev. R. W. Yates, of the Elms, Solihull, and only child of the late Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Dec. 24. At Leamington, aged 26, Edward, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Crookenden, esq. of Rushford-lodge, Suffolk, formerly of Trinity-coll. Camb.

Dec. 25. At Birmingham, Thomas A. S. Stocker, esq. M.D. late of Ludlow.

Jan. 10. At Leamington, Mrs. Sympton, wife of Robert Sympton, esq.

WESTMORLAND.—Dec. 23. At Ingmire Hall, Kendal, Thomas Upton, esq. nephew and heir-at-law of Sir John Smyth, Bart. of Ashton.

WILTS.—Dec. 15.—In his 88th year, John Neate, esq. for nearly 30 years deputy high steward of the borough of Malmesbury.

Dec. 27. At Salisbury, aged 82, James Sutton, esq. a magistrate, senior alderman of the late Corporation, and a member of the present Town Council.

WORCESTER.—Dec. 19. Aged 52, Anne, wife of John Goldingham, esq. of Worcester.

Lately. At Malvern Wells, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Berrington, esq. of Winsley, Herefordshire.

At Worcester, Susanna, wife of the late Stephen Godson, esq. and youngest dau. of the late R. Coker, esq. of Map-powder, Dorset.

Jan. 7. At Worcester, Robert Haliburton, esq. only surviving son of the late Gen. Haliburton, of the Madras establishment.

Jan. 9. At Hartlebury, aged 52, Geo. Lewis, esq.

YORK.—Dec. 13. At Doncaster, Frances-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Ramsden, Vicar of Arksey, who died in 1807, and sister to Sir Wm. B. Cooke, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir George Cooke, Bart. of Wheatley, by Frances, dau. of Sir John Lambert Middleton, Bart.

Dec. 15. At the vicarage, Ormesby, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Irvin, aged 69, Phebe Hayes, wife of Capt. George Hayes, R.N.

Dec. 26. At Bishophill, York, aged 73, Stephen Beckwith, esq. M.D. He graduated in 1798. Dr. Beckwith has bequeathed above 40,000*l.* to the charitable institutions of York.

Lately. At Sheffield, aged 109, Mrs. Gray, of Bell's-gardens.

WALES.—Dec. 10. Morris Jones, esq. of the Gunrog, near Welshpool, Mayor of that borough.

Dec. 17. Aged 42, Mary-Frances-Ford, wife of the Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar of Northop, Flintshire.

Dec. 18. At St. Asaph, aged 63, Richard Robert Jones, better known in the Principality as Dick of Aberdaron, the celebrated Welsh linguist. He was well known to the generality of the public from the peculiarities of his personal appearance, but more favourably to the literary portion of England in general, by the extent of his acquirements in the ancient and modern languages. He was fortunate in having for the chronicler of a certain portion of his life, of his attainments, and his peculiarities, the author of the life of Lorenzo de Medicis, whose biographical sketch of him will now be referred to with much interest.

Dec. 26. At Park-hill, near Beaumaris, Isle of Anglesea, Elizabeth-Susanna, third dau. of the late Rev. Robert Williams, Rector of Beaumaris and Llandegfan.

Lately. At Swansea, Thomas Thomas, esq. solicitor, aged 53, Recorder and Town-clerk for the borough of Swansea, and coroner for the county of Glamorgan.

At Brecon, aged 79, Hester, relict of Rev. Wm. Williams, Rector of Llyswen, Brecknockshire.

SCOTLAND.—Nov. 29. At the Guynd, near Arbroath, aged 70, John Ouchterlony, esq. of the Guynd and Tulloes.

Dec. 13. At Inverness, Major John Barclay, of the Hon. East India Company's 4th Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Haughend, near Dunkeld, Mungo Murray, esq.

In Coates'-crescent, Edinburgh, aged 71, John William Norrie, esq. Author of "A Complete Epitome of Practical Navigation," &c.

Jan. 3. At Bath House, Ardrossan, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Fisher, dau. of the late Alexander Fisher, esq. and relict of Charles Macintosh, esq. of Campsie and Dunchattan, F.R.S. London.

Jan. 9. In Howe-st. Edinburgh, aged 72, Robert Freebairn, esq.

IRELAND.—Dec. 20. At Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Munro, Royal Art.

Dec. 31. At Clonagath, Kildare, Anna Beaumont, wife of Weldon Deverell, esq. and dau. of Wolfenden Kenny, esq.

At Tarbert (Lower Shannon), on board the Fox frigate, to which he was attached as midshipman, Mr. Bulteel, son of John C. Bulteel, esq. grandson of Earl Grey, Fleet House, Devon.

Lately. In Dublin, Arthur Hume, esq. late Teller of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

Jan. 10. At Dunany House, aged 81, Frances Lady Bellingham.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. 26.* At Singapore, aged 24, Capt. William Man.

Oct. 14. At Umballah, on his march from Benares to Scinde, aged 16, J. Gideon Jenkins, Ensign in the 55th Reg. of Native Inf. eldest son of J. G. Jenkins, esq. of Radway, Sidmouth.

Oct. 17. At Dacca, Bengal, Robert Barclay Duncan, esq. surgeon, 49th Native Inf.

Oct. 30. At Calcutta, aged 25, W. A. Tongue, esq. of 10th foot, eldest son of William Tongue, esq. of Combesford Hall, Staffordshire.

Nov. 1. At Calcutta, aged 21, Lieut. Samuel Edward Sneyd, of the Bengal Eng. fourth son of the late Major Ralph Henry Sneyd, of the Bengal Cavalry.

Nov. 5. At Sukkur, in Scinde, aged 26, William Ellice Pollard, esq. of the Bengal Medical Service, son of the Rev. J. Pollard, Rector of Bennington, Herts.

Nov. 12. At the Nilgherries, Samuel Stokes, esq. surgeon Madras European Regiment.

At Hyderabad, aged 39, H. T. Chatterton, esq. Assistant Surgeon of the 3d reg. of Light Cavalry, Hon. East India Company's Service, and second son of the late Mr. Richard Chatterton, of Bath.

Nov. 14. At Kurnool, Eliza Scarlett, wife of William C. Rich, esq. 46th Regt. of Madras Nat. Inf. and dau. of John Robert Henry Jackson, esq. of Swallowfield-pl. near Wellington, Somersetshire.

Nov. 17. At Bellary, aged 26, Thomas Alexander Turquand, Lieut. Quartermaster and Interpreter of the 3d Regt. of Madras Light Inf. He was the only son of the late Commissary-General.

Nov. 18. At Agra, aged 37, Ellen, wife of Capt. Philip Harris, of the 70th Regt. Bengal Nat. Inf. eldest dau. of the late Thomas Blair, esq. of Lucan, Dublin.

WEST INDIES.—*Nov. 26.* At Falmouth, Jamaica, Mr. William Dyer, for many years editor of the Jamaica Cornwall Courier, and son of the late Robert Dyer, esq. merchant, Bristol.

ABROAD.—*July . . .* At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 45, Charles Frederick Burton, solicitor, son of the Rev. Charles Burton, Rector of Blatherwycke, Northamptonsh. and Vicar of Lavendon, Bucks.

July 19. At Wellington, New Zealand, George Hunter, esq. Major of that settlement, late merchant of London.

Aug. 24. At Bagdad, on board the Hon. East India Company's steam vessel the Nitocris, aged 32, George Augustus Frederick Danvers, esq. late first Lieut. of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.

Sept. 2. At Hong Kong, Francis R. Foote, Esq. Deputy Commissary Gen., only son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edward J. Foote, K.C.B.

Sept. 14. On board the ship Beulah, which passing from Hong Kong to Calcutta, Robert Highat, esq. of Liverpool, and formerly of Paisley.

Oct. 13. At the Island of St. Helena, having nearly completed his 90th year, Sir William Webber Doveton, Knt. an old and faithful civil servant of the East India Company for nearly half a century. He was knighted Feb. 3, 1819, being then one of the Council at St. Helena, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteers there.

Nov. . . On his passage from Bombay to England, aged 29, Capt. Rattray, 26th Reg. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Rattray, of the 63d.

Nov. 17. At Genoa, aged 74, John Watts, esq. late of Cheltenham.

Nov. 22. At Washington, United States, Pettus, eldest son of T. R. Harman, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

Nov. 28. At Sierra Leone, Capt. William Rhodes, 2d son of the late Godfrey Rhodes, of Stepney.

Dec. 9. At Rome, aged 28, Mr. Samuel Redford, of Hampton Court, artist.

Dec. 10. At St. Petersburg, aged 77, Charles Baird, esq. of that city. Mr. Baird was a man whose enterprise and talents, exercised successfully, during a long life, in the introduction into Russia, and prosecution there, of the various great improvements of engineering science, will cause him to be long remembered in that country.

At Rome, aged 52, George Charles Harvey, esq.

Dec. 11. At Zante, Sarabella-Maria, eldest dau. of Pryse L. Gordon, esq. and wife of F. L. Chiaranda, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. to the Forces, and late Collector of the Customs at that island.

At Brussels, aged 68, Col. William Mayne.

Dec. 18. At Baden-Baden, Sarah Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Junor, esq. of Edinburgh, and youngest niece of the late Col. Patrick Bruce, E. I. C. S.

Dec. 25. At Brussels, Capt. Mayne, eldest son of the late Col. Mayne, who survived his father only 14 days.

Dec. 26. At his chateau in Franche Comte, General Comte d'Orsay, one of the most distinguished officers in Napoleon's army, and on the restoration employed by Louis XVIII., as Governor of Vittoria, where he so conciliated the affection and esteem of the inhabitants that on his departure they presented him with a costly sword, inscribed "Au General Comte d'Orsay, Vittoria reconnoissant." He is succeeded by his son Comte Alfred, who has resided so long in this country.

Dec. 31. Aged 70, Gustave Maximilien Juste, Prince de Croy, Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen.

Dec. 29. At New York, aged 33, Wil-

Ham, son of Thomas Vyse, esq. of Hernehill Abbey, Surrey.

Dec. 30. At Nice, in his 4th year, Henry, eldest son of William Fitzherbert, esq.

At Florence, aged 32, William Wansley, jun. esq. late of Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill, eldest son of William Wansley, esq. F.S.A. of London.

Jan. 6. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 18, Georgiana-Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir J. William Hort, Bart.

Jan. 7. At Lisbon, Francis, eldest son of the late Francis Patten, esq. of Rochester, Kent.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DEC. 23, 1843, TO JAN. 20, 1844, (5 weeks.)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------------------|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| Males | 2483 | } 4877 | | Under 15..... | 2313 | } 4877 |
| Females | 2394 | | | 15 to 60..... | 1523 | |
| | | 60 and upwards | 994 | | | |
| | | Age not specified | 47 | | | |

* * The district of Wandsworth and Clapham (which up to the present year had not been included in the Metropolitan Return) is now added, which will account for the apparent increase in the number of deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Jan. 20.

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 51 8 | 33 7 | 18 7 | 31 2 | 30 2 | 31 1 |

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 29.

Sussex Pockets, 6l. 2s. to 6l. 10s.—Kent Pockets, 6l. 4s. to 10l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Jan. 27.

Hay, 2l. 12s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 12s.—Clover, 3l. 5s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Beef..... | 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d. | Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 26. | |
| Mutton..... | 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. | Beasts..... | 561 Calves 190 |
| Veal..... | 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. | Sheep and Lambs | 2130 Pigs 340 |
| Pork..... | 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d. | | |

COAL MARKET, Jan. 26.

Walls Ends, from 16s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 14s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 43s. 0d.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 17l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 64.—Grand Junction, 150.—Kennet and Avon, 84.—Leeds and Liverpool, 670.—Regent's, 234.—Rochdale, 60.—London Dock Stock, 105.—St. Katharine's, 100.—East and West India, 136.—London and Birmingham Railway, 244.—Great Western, 111.—London and Southwestern, 77.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 824.—West Middlesex, 115.—Globe Insurance, 134.—Guardian, 464.—Hope, 74.—Chartered Gas, 644.—Imperial Gas, 86.—Phoenix Gas, 36.—London and Westminster Bank, 24.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Dec. 26, 1843, to Jan. 25, 1844, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | Weather. | Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | Weather. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | |
| Dec. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | | | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | |
| 26 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 30, 38 | slight rain | 11 | 42 | 46 | 43 | , 37 | cloudy |
| 27 | 44 | 47 | 45 | , 44 | cloudy | 12 | 43 | 45 | 42 | , 17 | do. heavy rain |
| 28 | 45 | 50 | 47 | , 52 | do. | 13 | 41 | 44 | 39 | , 04 | rain, cly, fair |
| 29 | 46 | 46 | 43 | , 48 | do. | 14 | 38 | 40 | 35 | , 18 | do. do. |
| 30 | 42 | 44 | 41 | , 26 | do. slt. rn. slt. | 15 | 32 | 40 | 30 | , 32 | do. |
| 31 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 29, 92 | do. fr. do. do. | 16 | 30 | 35 | 37 | , 27 | do. |
| Jan. 1. | 34 | 38 | 33 | , 58 | rain, snow | 17 | 40 | 45 | 43 | , 24 | do. |
| 2 | 32 | 36 | 26 | , 66 | snow, fr. cly. | 18 | 41 | 45 | 43 | , 24 | do. |
| 3 | 32 | 38 | 41 | , 89 | cloudy | 19 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 29, 99 | do. |
| 4 | 42 | 52 | 48 | , 57 | do. foggy | 20 | 39 | 42 | 40 | 30, 04 | do. |
| 5 | 42 | 52 | 52 | , 53 | do. hvy. rain | 21 | 45 | 47 | 47 | 29, 94 | do. fair |
| 6 | 46 | 52 | 44 | , 26 | do. fair sm. do. | 22 | 41 | 47 | 37 | , 95 | do. |
| 7 | 43 | 46 | 37 | , 57 | do. cloudy | 23 | 40 | 43 | 39 | 30, 07 | do. |
| 8 | 47 | 43 | 38 | , 83 | do. do. | 24 | 37 | 42 | 37 | , 24 | foggy, fair |
| 9 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 30, 34 | cldy, sm. slt. | 25 | 39 | 43 | 43 | , 28 | cloudy do. |
| 10 | 43 | 45 | 44 | , 24 | rn. cly. fr. cly. | | | | | | |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

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|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 29 | 181 | 97½ | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | 7779 pm. | 60 6½ pm. |
| 30 | 185 | 97½ | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | 79 pm. | 62 64 pm. |
| 1 | 185½ | 97½ | | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 78 80 pm. | 64 66 pm. |
| 2 | 185½ | 98 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | | 64 69 pm. |
| 3 | 186 | 98 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | 78 pm. | 67 70 pm. |
| 4 | 186 | 97½ | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | 78 80 pm. | 69 67 pm. |
| 5 | 186½ | 98 | | 102½ | 102½ | | 12½ | | | | 79 81 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 6 | 187 | 97½ | 97½ | 102½ | 101½ | 101½ | | | | 273 | 79 81 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 8 | | 98 | 97½ | 102½ | 101½ | 101½ | 12½ | 96½ | | 272 | 81 80 pm. | 70 68 pm. |
| 9 | 187½ | 98 | 97½ | 102½ | 101½ | 101½ | 12½ | | | 272 | 82 80 pm. | 69 67 pm. |
| 10 | 187 | 97½ | 97 | 102½ | 101½ | 101½ | 12½ | | | 272 | 80 pm. | 66 68 pm. |
| 11 | 186½ | 97 | 97 | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | | | 66 68 pm. |
| 12 | 186 | 97½ | 96½ | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 272½ | | 65 67 pm. |
| 13 | 187 | 97½ | 96½ | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | | | 67 65 pm. |
| 15 | 187½ | 97½ | 97 | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 273 | 81 79 pm. | 67 65 pm. |
| 16 | 188 | 97½ | 97 | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 273½ | 78 80 pm. | 65 67 pm. |
| 17 | 189 | 97½ | 97½ | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 273½ | 80 pm. | 65 68 pm. |
| 18 | 189½ | 97½ | 97 | 102½ | 103 | 102 | 12½ | | | 276½ | 79 81 pm. | 68 66 pm. |
| 19 | 191 | 97½ | 97 | 102½ | 103 | 102 | 12½ | | | 275 | 79 pm. | 67 65 pm. |
| 20 | 191 | 97½ | 97 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | | | 67 65 pm. |
| 22 | 193 | 97½ | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 276 | 82 80 pm. | 65 67 pm. |
| 23 | 194 | 98 | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 277 | 82 80 pm. | 65 68 pm. |
| 24 | 194 | 98 | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 277½ | 80 pm. | 66 68 pm. |
| 25 | 193½ | 98 | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 102 | 12½ | | | 276½ | 80 82 pm. | 66 68 pm. |
| 26 | 193½ | 98½ | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 102 | 12½ | 110 | 276 | | 82 81 pm. | 68 66 pm. |
| 27 | 195 | 98 | 97½ | 103 | 101½ | 101½ | 12½ | | | | 81 83 pm. | 67 69 pm. |

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. JAMES THOMSON begs leave to correct the statement of our correspondent in February p. 156 where he asserts that in the repairs of Ardara church in the county of Wick the monuments of an ancient family "have been cast down and mutilated in a most disgraceful manner." The facts Mr. Thomson states "are directly the reverse of all this, and may be summed up in a few words. The parish church of Ardara having been for many years in a grievous state of dilapidation, the gentleman in whose estate it is situate, Joseph Keel, Esq. M.P. for Chappanham, resolved, at his own entire cost, to restore and rebuild it in a substantial manner, and that due regard should be paid both to its more ancient features and to the monuments contained in it. Previously therefore to the removal of a single stone, an *aligned* shed was formed in a corner of the church-yard, and in my presence, all the monumental tablets, including those of the *Cove* family, were carefully taken down and deposited in it, which, as architect to the building, I felt it a professional duty to superintend while the more valuable part, as brasses and marbles, were placed under the charge of the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Austin, and the whole remained so protected until the new building was ready for their reception. They have now been replaced as near to the former positions as could be conveniently done, and with no other damages than those which lapse of time and weather had caused previous to their removal."

S. T. requests information respecting the family of Barrett, of Craftfield and Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in the middle of the 15th century.

A. P. remarks: "To the plates enumerated in p. 203, as engraved at the expense of the late Rev. F. H. T. Barnwell, the following may be added—

"A view of Hardwick House, the seat of the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Callum, Bart.

"View of the round Norman Tower of Little Saxham Church, drawn by W. Twopeny, esq. and engraved by W. S. Wilkinson, and inserted in Mr. Gage Rokewood's History of Suffolk, Thingoe Hundred.

"A portrait of Miss Janet Humfray, engraved in mezzotinto by James Harvey, from a painting by Samuel Lane.

"Mr. Barnwell's father was Rector of Brockley, not Brackley."

"A Correspondent" would be glad if any person can furnish from papers of the day, or by other means, the names of the Bishops who assisted the Archbishop

of York in consecrating Wm. Preston to the see of Kilman and Arbury on the 11th Nov. 784, and when, where, and by what presbytery, Euseby Cleaver afterwards Archbishop of Dublin was consecrated in the see of Cork and Ross at the beginning of the year 1750.

A Constant Reader is informed that the Protestant Tokens in circulation some 30 years ago are of little value beyond their weight as old copper, with the exception of some rare varieties, the scarcity of which renders them objects of concern with collectors. The best authority on the subject is Mr. Thomas Sharp's Catalogue of Sir George Cheswyn's Collection, printed in 1781.

As Our Correspondent, who purchased at the sale of Mr. Chalmers's Library a quantity of Miss Catherine Fanshawe's Etchings, would be thankful to any one who would give him information respecting that lady, or could refer him to where it could be found, or could tell him how many plates she etched. The number Mr. Chalmers had was fourteen.

CITWELL says, in the reprint of Flavel's *Fortrain of Life*, by the Religious Tract Society, (Sermon 36, p. 346) occurs this sentence:—"As a moth fruts and consumes the most strong and well-wrought garment, and makes it rusty and rotten without any noise, so afflictions waste and wear out the strongest bodies." Is not this a misprint for *rusty*, taken adjectively, which is given in Johnson as a substantive, "used in some places for barren land, which has a poor or thin coat of grass upon it." The application to moth-eaten cloth is obviously appropriate.

A reply to the following question will much oblige A CONSTANT READER.

"The genuine ancient analogy of our language," as Dr. Hallis observes, "is, when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant, so pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind," &c. (Walker's Dictionary, p. 301). With reference to the Latin language, is this rule to be followed without exception, in such words as *ego, rego, lego, &c.*?

J. E. communicates another emendation to his conjectural correction in p. 2, —that the late Rev. Thomas Hoberden was neither Senior Wrangler nor Senior Optime, but 9th Wrangler. In the same communication the name of the Regius Professor of Divinity should be Ollivant, not Oliphant.

ERRATA, in p. 185, last line but 3, for Theodoricus, read Theodosius. In p. 229 of our present number, col. 2, line 18, read the "domestic" in historical painting.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Statesmen of the Time of George the Third. By Henry, Lord Brougham. 3rd Series.

THE plan of this work is as follows : a short précis or abridged history is given of the French revolution from its origin to the termination of the dreadful reign of terror.* This is followed by biographical sketches of many of the characters that appeared most prominently in the course of this eventful period, as those of Robespierre, Danton, St. Just, Siéyes, and Fouché, the last of which contains many anecdotes of interest, and to us, we confess, of novelty.† This portion is followed by notices more or less extended of some of the distinguished men of the last century whose names had not appeared in Lord Brougham's former volumes ; Wilkes, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Jefferson, and the Marquess Wellesley, being the most conspicuous. The appendix is entirely occupied with discussions on the character and acts of Sir Robert Walpole, and of his great rival and enemy Lord Bolingbroke. We think we see in the account of Junius (p. 148) a little personal soreness on the subject of anonymous attacks sharpening the writer's pen ; but the reflections on Wilkes's conduct and character (p. 183) are constitutionally sound, and the observations on Lord Sydenham's papers which are to be found in the chapter on American democracy (p. 249) are both acute and just. Throughout the work the writer takes a secure ground for the explanation of his principles ; politics are not separated from morals, nor what is permanently good and right permitted to be sacrificed to views of immediate advantage. It appears to be Lord Brougham's object in this and his preceding volumes to give such personal recollections of the eminent men with whom he has been more or less intimately connected as may, in the absence of a fuller history, afford, at least, no incorrect outline of their characters. His biography is more or less expanded according to his knowledge and experience of the person ; sometimes appearing only as a light etching or sketch, at others taking the form and finish of a more elaborate engraving. We think that he has come to his voluntary task with feelings becoming to him both as a statesman and writer ; his object is to do honour to those he mentions, either by rescuing their memory from unmerited obloquy, or by bringing forward additional instances of their ability and virtue. " *Illos nobilitans quos esset dignatus posteris tradere.*" We do not say that the work might not have been more carefully composed, that mistakes may not have occurred in fact, and errors in reasoning ; that some circumstances of past times are revived and dwelt upon, chiefly because they admitted application to the present ; that in some instances the work seems to drop the grave and guarded tone of history and assume too much the form of a party

* In more than one place allusions are made, and applications of past events, to present times, which seem chiefly to be directed against the Irish agitators, as in pp. 24, 71, and 129 ; but the reasoning is cogent and right.—F

† For the most curious part of this memoir of Fox see the Earl of Stanhope. See p. 117 to p. 128.

pamphlet; sometimes the author seems writing before a mirror, in which he sees his own form and figure alone reflected, and sometimes we think the eulogies of his friends bear more marks of the warmth of a generous heart, than the discrimination of a careful and critical understanding. But, disliking as we do that petty criticism whose countenance is always on the ground, grovelling and prying after trivial errors, we should least of all think of employing it in a work like this, dictated by the generous feeling of recording those virtues and talents which might otherwise have been buried in obscurity and forgetfulness. Time soon sweeps away the remembrance of all that is not preserved with care, and with that the very wish and desire to recover it. We do not know what others feel, but grateful beyond measure should we be to those, if any such now exist, who would give us a few glimpses of the private life and social hours, a few touches of the familiar conversation of those whose names and memory have shed a lustre on the age that has just passed away, and which has carried with it such treasures as are perhaps never to return. What would we not now give for a few mornings at Holwood when Mr. Pitt was strolling through his beechen woods, with his pruning-hook in his hand;* an after-breakfast conversation with Mr. Fox on the garden bench that overlooked the enchanting prospect from St. Anne's Hill; a walk with Grattan under his favourite limes;† or a day or two spent with Windham in his philosophic retreat of Felbrigg. Such familiar intercourse with these illustrious persons would not only increase our admiration of their private virtues, but lend a double interest to the contemplation of their public characters. Perhaps not all of our readers are aware how eminently accomplished, as private men, are those whom they alone know in their political character, and, only that we are refrained from touching on living persons, we should have plentiful examples before us to produce. Such is the purpose which we presume Lord Brougham has now attempted to execute; for what he has done we are thankful. It is true he may not be above error, but he would never have attempted to write such memoirs and histories as he has if he had not means of writing them faithfully. He may be accused of exaggeration or partiality, but the very subject of his work is such as admits different views, in as much as the moral character of actions depends on motives, which cannot be discerned with certainty, nor described with exactness. To investigate human actions too closely is often invidious, and to compare historical deductions is more often difficult. Some judge by political principles, some by personal sympathy or antipathy. Some motives are artfully conceived and complicated, some are openly apparent, and some purely accidental. He who writes the lives of party and political men must consider the disadvantage of his subject, and expect a diversity of judgment. Lord Brougham is well able, both from his talent and character,

* In one of his works on landscape gardening, Mr. Repton has printed a letter to him from Mr. Pitt, relating to the relative *transparency* of the leaves of forest trees, &c. showing much curious observation on the subject.—REV.

† A walk in spring, *Grattan*, like those with thee,
By the heath side, (who had not envied me?)
When the sweet limes, so full of bees in June,
Led us to meet beneath their boughs at noon;
And thou didst say which of the great and wise
Could they but hear, and at thy bidding rise,
Thou would'st call up and question, &c.

Vide Rogers's *Human Life*.—REV.

to bear the weight of his argument, and he well knows that history does not seem always to be sufficient to the right understanding of itself, and that its laws, which as it seems ought to be established from its facts, appear, even with a full knowledge of the facts before us, to be yet infinitely disputable.*

We now, as we turn over the pages of the volume, pause when we find anything that particularly arrests our attention, either from the interest derived from the character of the person described, or from the observations of the writer. The only subject of dissatisfaction to us while perusing the work has been from our inability to distinguish between what Lord Brougham relates from personal acquaintance, and what he has derived from others; and this we say because some of the anecdotes and sayings have that fainter colouring and less decided outline which does not bespeak a communication at *first hand*.

The account of John fourth Duke of Bedford is written with the honourable motive of rescuing his character from the calumnies of Junius, and removing the dark cloud which the bold accusations of that anonymous libeller had drawn over it. Lord Brougham indeed says "that it is discreditable to the people of this country that they should be led astray by such a guide;" but we ask what right had they to discredit what they had no means of denying? The pages of Junius, like the plays of Shakspeare, are to some persons almost documents of history; no counter statement, as far as we know, appeared, and history did not stoop to notice or refute the accusations advanced against the actions of private life. It would be discreditable to the public to believe *after* Lord Brougham's vindication has been published; but, perhaps, after all, the people only believed, as they would the assertion of the satirist and the party writer. He would err widely from the truth who took the character of Shaftesbury from Dryden's verses, or believed that Lord Hervey was the degraded character which Pope has drawn. While clearing the Duke of Bedford from these injurious slanders, Lord Brougham mentions another one not less curious or less incorrect. In 1769 the Livery of London presented an address to the sovereign in which they closed a long list of grievances with the statement "that instead of punishment honours had been bestowed on a paymaster, *the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.*" The elevation of Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland, to the peerage, who was the late paymaster of the forces, was here signified. This weighty charge, coming from such a body, and boldly addressed to the throne, became a proverb, a bye-word, a predicate, indisputably attached to his name. We remember hearing it in the early days of our life, and that the name of this nobleman was never mentioned without the epithet that branded him. Now what appears to be the truth? for falsehood, as Dr. Whately observes, generally rests either on a partial or a perverted truth. The money which had passed through his hands as paymaster was unaccounted for in one sense, because the accounts of his office had not been wound up; but they *had been delivered in and were under the examination of the auditors*; they were declared *nine* years after they had closed; but Mr. Winnington's were not declared till *fourteen years* after, and Lord Chatham's, which closed in 1755, were not declared in 1769. Lord Holland also had paid over in eight years balances to the amount of above 900,000*l.* arising from savings which he had made in the sums voted for different services. "It would," says Lord Brougham, "certainly not be easy to furnish a more complete censure than the calumnious

* See Arnold's Lecture

assertion of the Livery thus received. But it is also certain that the calumny long survived its triumphant refutation. Even in the later periods of party warfare it was revived against the illustrious son of its object. Men of our day can well remember Mr. Fox having it often flung in his teeth, that he was sprung from the defaulter of unaccounted millions." It appears to us that of late years there has been a considerable revival of curiosity on the subject of these celebrated letters of Junius, and the result has been that his moral character and reputation has sunk as low as that of the most contemptible and scurrilous composer of lampoons and libels could do, while his fame as a writer of talent, as a keen and skilful satirist, as a gladiator of first rate power and energy, as a master of the sharpest weapons of attack and defence, has in the same proportion increased. More than seventy years, we believe, have passed since Dr. Johnson drew his powerful portrait of him, one of the most brilliant and successful efforts of his pen, and still there is the same unaccountable mystery concealing all knowledge of the writer, and, apparently, defying all attempts to penetrate it. Every writer of talent at that day has been summoned to the bar of criticism, and examined with an anxiety to estimate his pretensions, and a sagacity to detect his resemblance to the original, that is without a parallel in the history of our literature. This has naturally led to much over-refinement and alenderness of proof on the one hand, and to many most improbable surmises on the other; yet criticism, though failing in the total success of her inquiries, has made some advances in her work. If Junius was the author of the letter to the Brigadier-General, which was lately published, and which we reviewed when it appeared, then both Sir Philip Francis and Lord George Sackville are at once excluded from the competition. The name of Dunning (Lord Ashburton) and that of every other member of the legal profession must be also removed, because the mistakes made in the use of legal terms in these letters, prove that they could not have been written by a lawyer. We also have long been of opinion that the base, malignant, and assassin-like attacks which Junius could so wantonly and to all appearance so willingly, make,—singling out the noblest victims for his knife—the men of highest rank and reputation, both in the Senate and the Bar, accompanied, as were these attacks on public character, with the most unwarrantable inroads into the privacies of domestic life,—we say, that the style, language, and feeling of these letters, preclude the possibility of their being written by any man of high rank or exalted situation; Lord Chatham's name must therefore be taken out of the list, so must Horace Walpole's, and that of Burke, and Gibbon, and Gerard Hamilton, and others which we do not at present recollect. In this way the field of inquiry might be narrowed and more easily traversed. Then the inquiry might commence in the path which we think is likely to prove most successful, as to the person connected with the *Grevilles* who was capable of such a performance. There is much, too, that clings to the name of Sir Philip Francis which ought either to be removed, or more closely investigated, because on several accounts his name stands full in the road where the inquiry is to be made, having equally powerful supporters, and others of equal reputation, who deny his claim; for on the opposite side of the pedestal on which he is viewed, a different inscription seems to meet the eye.* The testimony of hand-writing

* Lord Brougham says, "It is not even true that the family of Lord Holland were always treated with respect, although from the certain fact of the *Francises*, whom

is allowed to be strong; if so, his claim is far in advance of all others; or rather, on this one branch of the argument, he stands alone. We have lately heard that Sir Harris Nicolas has directed his inquiries to this question, and from his natural acuteness, his legal knowledge, his literary information, and his experience in the investigation of truth, we may confidently look, if not to complete success, at least to a closer approximation to it than we yet have obtained.

From Lord Brougham's intimate and familiar acquaintance with Lord Wellesley during the late years of that great statesman's life, we certainly expected a portrait more full and rich in the colouring, and which would have admitted us a little more into his domestic habits and manners. For some of the last years of his existence, Lord Wellesley lived in the retirement of Kingston House, seen by few but his personal friends; yet we know that, notwithstanding some weakness and infirmity of body, his mind was ever awake to all that was passing in the political world, to the conduct of statesmen, and to the measures of government; and, above all, that he never lost sight of the interests of that great empire whose destinies he once ruled with a success that proved the wisdom and foresight with which they were directed. His lighter hours of leisure too were passed in the exercise of those learned accomplishments for which he was so celebrated in early life: like all Etonians, he was much attached to the spot where he had received his education, and where he had formed his early friendships with those who were to be the companions of his advanced life, and the future supporters of his counsels, or rivals of his power. At school he had distinguished himself by the classical elegance of his compositions in Latin verse; and to the very latest period of his life, to within a month or two of his decease, he found amusement in exercising his talents in the same way on any casual topic that occurred. Lord Brougham says—

"When Dr. Goodall, his contemporary and afterwards Head Master, was examined in 1818, before the Education Committee of the House of Commons respecting the alleged passing over of Porson* in giving promotion to King's College, he at once declared that the

celebrated Grecian was not by any means at the head of the Etonians of his day, and on being asked by me (as chairman) to name his superior, he at once said Lord Wellesley. Some of his verses in the 'Musæ Etonenses'† have great merit, both as examples of pure Latinity and

that family patronised, being at least connected with Junius, if not the real authors of the letters, it could hardly be supposed that it would ever be the object of his assiduous abuse. . . . The only public man of any mark whom he spares, appears to be Mr. George Grenville; but Mr. Grenville died in Nov. 1770, before more than half the career of Junius had been accomplished."

* We have heard also from other authorities that Mr. Porson's abilities were not conspicuously displayed at Eton. His compositions in after-life were rather correct and elegant than copious and flowing: he seemed to prefer an epigrammatic neatness and finish in his verse; and his Latin prose was adapted to the critical subjects he had to discuss. We remember a learned Pole, who conversed in Greek and Latin with fluency, telling us that he had met with several scholars who were much more ready than Prof. Porson in maintaining a conversation with him in these languages; but, as a finished scholar, it is perhaps not too much to say, that he possessed so many of the highest qualities that he has never been excelled.—REV.

† See the second series of the "Musæ Etonenses," in two volumes, published by the Hon. Mr. Herbert, in 1795. In these we find the names of Fox, Canning, Frere, Wellesley. In the former series, those of Bryant, Barnard, and Gray. The late Lord Sidmouth also amused himself in his latter years with the composition of Latin verses, not a little emulous, we have heard, of Lord Wellesley's fame; but we think the few Latin compositions in verse of the late Lord Tenterden, equal if not superior, to any from their hands.—REV.

poetical talent. The lines on Bedlam, especially, are of distinguished excellence. At Christ Church, whither he went from Eton, and where he studied under Dr. W. Jackson (afterwards Bishop of Oxford), he continued successfully engaged in classical studies, and his poem on the death of Captain Cook showed how entirely he had kept up his school reputation. It justly gained the University prize. In his riper years he retained the same classical taste which had been created at school and nurtured at college. At no time of his life does it appear that he abandoned these literary pursuits, so well fitted to be the recreation of a mind like his. On the eve of his departure for the East he wrote, at Mr. Pitt's desire, those beautiful verses on French conquest, which were first published in the 'Anti-Jacobin,' and of which the present Lord Carlisle, a most finished scholar and a man of true poetical

genius, gave a translation of peculiar felicity.* Nor did the same taste and the same power of happy and easy verification quit him in his old age. As late as a few weeks before his death he amused himself with Latin verses, was constant in reading the Greek orators and poets, and corresponded with the Bishop of Durham upon a favourite project which he had formed of learning Hebrew, that he might be able to relish the beauties of the sacred writings, particularly the Psalmody, an object of much admiration with him. His exquisite lines on the 'Babylonian Willow, transplanted from the Euphrates a hundred years ago,' were suggested by the delight he took in the 137th Psalm, the most affecting and beautiful of the inspired King's whole poetry.† This fine piece was the production of his eightieth year."

We now pass on to the sister art of oratory, in which Lord Wellesley, when he chose, though too rarely, to call forth his powers, gave fine examples of a finished and highly wrought eloquence. If that speech of his, relating we think to our policy in regard to France, which is prefixed to his Spanish Despatches, was really delivered by him, it would at once, and by itself, place him in the foremost rank of the orators of his age. But we must not neglect to gather the few notices which Lord Brougham has furnished:—

"In the Lords' House of the Irish Parliament, Lord Wellesley (then Lord Mornington) first showed those great powers, which a more assiduous devotion to the rhetorical art would certainly have ripened into an oratory of the highest order. For he was thoroughly imbued with the eloquence of ancient Greece and Rome, his pure taste greatly preferring, of course, the former. The object of his study, however, had been principally the four great orations (on the Crown and the Embassy); and I wondered to find him in his latter years so completely the master of all the passages in these perfect models, and this before the year 1839, when he began again to read over more than once the Homeric poems and the orations of Demosthenes. I spent much time with him in examining and comparing the various parts of those divine works, in estimating their relative excellence, and in discussing the connexion of the great passages and of the argument with the plan of each oration. But I recollect also

being surprised to find that he had so much neglected the lesser orations; and that, dazzled as it were with the work, which is no doubt incomparably superior to all others as a whole, he not only for some time would not allow his full share of praise to *Æschines*, whose oration against *Ctesiphon* is truly magnificent, all but the end of the peroration, and whose oration on the Embassy excels that of his illustrious rival—but that he really had never opened his eyes to the extraordinary beauties of the *Philippicæ*, without fully studying which I conceive no one can have an adequate idea of the perfection of Demosthenean eloquence, there being some passages of fierce and indignant invective more terrible in those speeches than any that are to be found in the *Ctesiphon* itself. Of this opinion was Lord Wellesley himself ultimately; and I believe he derived fully more pleasure of late years than he had ever done before from his readings of those grand productions."

Yet Lord Wellesley's style, neither epistolary nor controversial, was formed on the Demosthenean model; it had more of the flowing Ionian

* See poetry of the "Anti-Jacobin," p. 23, for both the English and Latin verses.

† Does Lord Brougham mean to convey his belief that all the Psalms were written by King David?—REV.

robe, than that severe logician, whose words seemed stamped in moulds, and who was educated under the eye of Athens, would have admitted. We may admire, and indeed prefer, certain models of composition, and consider them superior to all others, and yet feel that the bent of our own genius leads us in another path: the tender, the plaintive, the pathetic Euripides was the favourite poet of Milton; though he himself delighted in soaring to a bolder flight than 'sad Electra's poet ever reached,' &c. Lord Wellesley, though he studied the Athenian orator in his own style, approached more closely to the ornamental diction and the rich exuberance of the great leader of the Roman bar. On this subject we must again go to his friendly biographer.

"The excellence of Lord Wellesley's speeches has been mentioned. The taste which he had formed from study of the great Greek exemplars kept him above all tinsel and vulgar ornaments, and made him jealously hold fast by the purity of our language; but it had not taught him the virtue of conciseness; and he who knew the *περι στεφανου* by heart, and always admitted its unmeasurable superiority to the second Philippic and the *Pro Milone*, yet formed his own style altogether upon the Roman model. That style, indeed, was considerably diffuse; and the same want of compression, the same redundancy of words, accompanied, however, by substantial though not always needful sense, was observable, though much less observable, in his poetical pieces, which generally possessed very high excellence. It is singular to mark

the extraordinary contrast which his thoughts and his expressions presented in this respect. There was nothing superfluous or roundabout in his reasoning—nothing dilatory or feeble in the conceptions which produced his plans. He saw his object at once, and with intuitive sagacity; he saw it in its true colours and real dimensions; he at one glance espied the path, and the shortest path that led to it; he in an instant took that path, and reached his end. The only prolixity that he ever fell into was in explaining or defending the proceedings thus concisely and rapidly taken. To this some addition was not unnaturally made by the dignity which the habits of vice-regal state made natural to him, and the complimentary style which, if a very little tinged with oriental taste, was very much more the result of a kindly and generous nature."

It would be wrong, we think, if 'discoursing, as we have done, on the talents of this illustrious person as an orator, a scholar, and a poet, to leave his still higher reputation as a statesman totally unmentioned; and we must therefore touch on one subject, though a single and insulated one, both to do justice to his memory, and as by itself attended with circumstances not a little remarkable. It was said that Lord Wellesley had never given the Catholics fair play, and that his successor for the first time administered the government fairly and favourably to them. Now, Lord Brougham quotes a letter from Lord Wellesley to the Cabinet, written in Sept. 1834, from which he gives an extract, urging strenuously the most liberal concessions to the Catholics, and showing the expedience of admitting them to the Bench, to the highest courts of the law, and to the Privy Council, from which, though entitled by law to admission, they have

* This praise must be applied to Lord Wellesley's earlier poems rather than his later. Very few persons when in advanced life compose with the same facility in a dead language as they did in their youthful days. The Latin poems of Milton, Addison, and Gray, (and theirs are the best we have,) were all composed by them when young. It is curious that the foreign scholars did not value nor praise Milton's Latin poetry, but rather disparaged it. Probably it was partly owing to his politics, which they hated, and partly it was of a higher mood than they could reach. The best volume which they have given us is that which contains the *Poemata* of Grotius; some of great excellence and worthy of his reputation. The most classical production of a Frenchman, we think, are the poems by Huet, the learned Bishop of Avranches. Par. 1709.—REV.

been practically excluded. This remarkable document Lord Brougham has for the first time made public; and he says that, though he held the great seal at the time the correspondence passed, he was not made acquainted with any part of it till the present time (1843); he then adds, that Lord Melbourne's administration, in 1835, was supported by the tradescans of Lord Wellesley, on the ground of their being just to the Catholics, whom he never thought of relieving; he adds—

"I have expressed my astonishment, that any class of men could submit to receive support upon such grounds, without at once declaring that the blame and the praise were alike falsely bestowed; but I was not on these occasions aware of the extreme to which this falsehood was carried, as regarded Lord Wellesley's administration: and I was not till now informed of the extraordinary self-command which my illustrious friend had observed, in suffering all such imputations, without any attempt to protect himself from their force. * * * * * All the while that the disseminators of slander were proclaiming him as abandoning the Catholics—him who had been the first to move and within a hair's breadth to obtain their emancipation in the Lords, the strong-hold of their enemies, all the while that they were exalting his successors at his expense, by daily repeating the false assertion, that they for the first time conceived the just and politic plan of removing every obstruction arising from religion to a full enjoyment of the public patronage, all the while that they were placing the Melbourne Ministry upon a pinnacle, as having first adopted this

liberal system of government,—that lay in the Government repositories the original (in Lord Wellesley's the copy) of a dispatch, explaining, recommending, enforcing the necessity of that course, and stating his desire to carry the plan into immediate execution, when the return of the king's messenger should bring the permission which he solicited so earnestly of his official superiors. If that permission was delayed for three months, until the Ministry was changed, and Lord Wellesley followed them into retirement, he at least was not to be blamed for the mischance. Yet for eight years did he remain silent under those charges,—for eight years did the Ministry maintain the same silence under the support which those charges brought them—nay, with the parliamentary majorities which those charges daily afforded them; and now for the first time that document sees the light in which was recorded an irrefragable proof that the charges were not merely false, but the very reverse of the truth, that the support thus given rested upon a foundation positively opposite to the fact."

We now pass to another person of eminence in his day, both legal and political, whose talents during his life were always looked on with respect, and whose personal habits and peculiarities formed a source of public amusement *

The account of the late Lord Ellenborough appears to us to be fairly and accurately designed, notwithstanding that his more vigorously drawn figure throws an unpleasing shadow over his successor Lord Teunterden. Lord Brougham has described his admirable defence of Hastings, and has gratified us by some unpublished specimens of his eloquence; but we must content ourselves in this case with a single brick as a specimen of the house, and merely quote a few specimens of him in his lighter mood.

"His vigorous understanding, holding no fellowship with anything that was petty or paltry, naturally saw the contemptible or inconsistent, and therefore in this wise ludicrous, aspect of things; nor did he apply any restraint on this property of his nature when he came into

stations where it could less freely be indulged. His interrogative exclamation in Lord Melville's case, when the party's ignorance of having taken accommodation out of the public fund was alleged—indeed, was proved—may be remembered as very picturesque, though perhaps more

* See the Twopenny Postbag, among others,—a clever and amusing satire.—*Edv.*

pungent than dignified. 'Not know money? Did he see it when it glittered? Did he hear it when it chinked?' On the bench he had the very well known, but not very eloquent, Henry Hunt before him, who, in mitigation of an expected sentence, spoke of some who 'complained of his dangerous eloquence.'—'They do you great injustice, sir,' said the considerate and merciful Chief-Justice, kindly wanting to relieve him from all anxiety on this charge. After he had been listening to two conveyancers for a whole day of a long and most technical argument, in silence, and with a wholesome fear of lengthening it by any interruption whatever, one of them in reply to a remark from another judge said, 'If it is the pleasure of your lordship that I should go into that matter'—'We, sir,' said the Chief-Justice, 'have no pleasure in it any way.' When a favourite special pleader was making an excursion, somewhat unexpected by his hearers, as unwonted in him, into a pathetic topic—'A'n't we, sir, rather getting now into the high sentimental latitudes?' It was observed with some justice, that his periods occasionally, with his manner, reminded men of Johnson. When meeting the defence of an advocate for a libel on the Prince Regent, that it had been provoked by the gross, and fulsome, and silly flattery of some corrupt panegyrist—

But let us turn from the Chief-Justice of the English courts to him who held a similar situation with such singular honour to himself and satisfaction to others in the sister country. We must confine ourselves, however, to the subject of his oratory.

"It is fit that we should turn to the merits of Chief Justice Bushe while in the earlier period of his life he filled a high station at the bar. His education had been classical, and he studied and practised the rhetorical art with great success in the Historical Society of Dublin University, an institution famous for having trained about the same time Lord Plunket to that almost unrivalled excellence which he early attained, and for

'What,' said he, 'an offence against the law of the land provoked by an offence against the laws of taste! How frail is the tenure by which men hold their reputation, if it may be worn down and compromised away between the mischievous flattery of fulsome praise, and the open enmity of malignant abuse!' But it was observed with much less correctness that his sarcasms derived adventitious force from his Cumberland dialect. From his manner and voice, both powerful, both eminently characteristic, they assuredly did derive a considerable and a legitimate accession of effect. But his dialect was of little or no avail; indeed, except in the pronouncing of a few words, his solecisms were not perceivable. It was a great mistake to suppose that such pronunciations as *Marchant*, *Hartford*, were provincial;* they are old English, and came from a time when the spelling was as we have now written the words. He was of those, too, who said 'Lunnun' and 'Brummagem;' but this, too, is the good old English dialect, and was always used by Mr. Perceval, who never crossed the Trent except twice a-year going the Midland Circuit. Mr. Fox, a lover of the Saxon dialect, in like manner, always so spoke; and preferred *Cales*, and *Sheer*, and *Groyne*, to *Cadiz*, *Shire*, and *Corrunna*."†

having at a former period fostered and exercised the genius of Grattan, and Flood, and all the eminent Irish orators. The proficiency of Bushe may be estimated from the impression which Mr. Grattan confessed that the young man had made upon him. Having been present at one of the debates in the scene of his former studies, and heard Bushe speak, his remark was, 'that he spoke with the lips of an angel.'‡ Accordingly, upon being

* The late Lord Redesdale and his brother the Historian of Greece always pronounced this word "*Marchant*," and so it used to be spelt, as may be seen in our older authors, as it comes from the French *Marchand*, and not the Latin *Mercator*.—REV.

† Mr. Fox always pronounced *Bordeaux* as if written *Bordux*, giving the *x* the full sound as in English; and in some letters of his which we possess, in writing about his garden at St. Ann's Hill, he mentions his *laylocks* as in blossom.—REV.

‡ When Mr. Grattan himself first spoke in the English Parliament, great expectation was raised from his fame, and every eye was on him. Mr. Grattan had a peculiar habit when he spoke of bowing his head and body forcibly towards the ground, and at first there was a smile upon Mr. Pitt's lips, and on others; but in ten minutes the orator riveted their attention, and his success was complete.—REV.

called to the bar in 1790, he soon rose to extensive practice, and this he owed as much to his nice discretion, to the tact and the quickness which forms a *Nisi Prius* advocate's most important qualification, as to his powers of speaking. Of law he had a sufficient provision without any remarkable store of learning; nor did he ever either at the bar or on the bench excel in the black-letter of the profession. But his merit as a speaker was of the highest description. His power of narration has not, perhaps, been equalled. If any one would see this in its greatest perfection, he has only to read the inimitable speech on the Trimleston cause; the narrative of Livy himself does not surpass that great effort. Perfect simplicity, but united with elegance; a lucid arrangement and unbroken connexion of all the facts; the constant introduction of the most picturesque expressions, but never as ornaments; these, the great qualities of narration, accomplish its great end and purpose; they place the story and the scene before the hearer, or the reader, as if he witnessed the reality. It is unnecessary to add, that the temperate,

and chaste, and even subdued tone of the whole is unvaried and unbroken; but such praise belongs to every part of this great speaker's oratory. Whether he decides or argues, moves the feelings or resorts to ridicule and sarcasm, deals in persuasion or invective, he never is, for an instant, extravagant. We have not the condensed and vigorous demonstration of Plunket; we have not those marvellous figures, sparingly introduced, but, whenever used, of an application to the argument absolutely magical;* but we have an equal display of chastened abstinence, of absolute freedom from all the vices of the Irish school, with, perhaps, a more winning grace of diction; and all who have witnessed it agree in ascribing the greatest power to a manner that none could resist. The utmost that partial criticism could do to find a fault was to praise the suavity of the orator at the expense of his force. John Kemble described him as 'the greatest actor off the stage;' but he forgot that so great an actor must also have stood highest among his Thespian brethren had the scene been shifted."

For his recollections of the late Lord Holland, though we could have wished them to have been more particular, for at what point can our curiosity relating to such men be satisfied, we are grateful to the biographer. When he was a boy at Eton he was attacked by a very severe illness, and an anecdote is connected with it that is new to us. His uncle, Mr. Fox, was then in the north of Italy, and the messenger from Devonshire House, commissioned to summon him home on account of the King's illness, met him at Boulogne. Mr. Fox had previously received intelligence of Lord Holland's dangerous illness, and the alarm occasioned by the appearance of the courier was speedily changed into despair by a few words which he dropped, intimating "that he must be dead by this time." Great was Mr. Fox's relief and joy, probably in more ways than one, upon finding that the King was the person alluded to.

"Many years after this period," says Lord Brougham, "I saw his banker at Vicenza, who was acquainted with the circumstance of Mr. Fox's alarm; and I was much

* "Let no one hastily suppose that this is an exaggerated description of Lord Plunket's extraordinary eloquence. Where shall be found such figures as those which follow—each raising a living image before the mind, yet each embodying not merely a principle, but the very argument in hand—each leaving that very argument literally translated into figure? The first relates to the statutes of limitation or to prescriptive title. 'If time destroys the evidence of title, the laws have wisely and humanely made length of possession a substitute for that which has been destroyed. He comes with his scythe in one hand to mow down the monuments of our rights; but in the other the law-giver has placed an hour-glass, by which he metes out incessantly those portions of duration which render needless the evidence that he has swept away.' Explaining why he had now become a Reformer, when he had before opposed the question, 'Circumstances,' said he, 'are wholly changed; formerly Reform came to our door like a felon, a robber to be resisted. He now approaches like a creditor; you admit the justice of his demand, and only dispute the time and the instalments by which he shall be paid.'"

struck with the familiar notion of this great man's celebrity, which seemed to have reached that remote quarter at a time when political intelligence was so much less diffused than it has been since the French Revolution; the banker mentioned having given professionally a very practical proof of his respect for the name; he had cashed a bill for the expense of his (Mr. Fox's) journey home, though there was no letter of introduction

presented; 'but I knew him,' said the Cambist, 'by the prints.' The rapid journey home to join the fray then raging in the House of Commons laid the foundation of the liver complaint, which eighteen years later ended in dropsy, and terminated his life; but he was relieved on his arrival from all anxiety upon account of his nephew, whom he found perfectly restored to health."

We must pass over the account of Lord Holland's political life, in order to make room for an extract on his powers as a debater, which, to our more confined experience, seems not remote from the truth.

"Lord Holland's powers as a speaker were of a very high order. He was full of argument, which he could pursue with great vigour and perfect closeness; copious in illustration; with a chaste and pure diction, shunning, like his uncle, everything extravagant in figure and unusual in phrase; often, like him, led away by an ingenuity, and like him not unfrequently led to take a trivial view of his subject, and to dwell upon some small matter which did not much help on the business in hand, but always keeping that in view, and making no sacrifices to mere effect. Declamation—solemn, sustained declamation—was the forte of neither, although occasionally the uncle would show that he could excel in that also, as Raphael has painted perhaps the finest fire-light piece in the world, and Titian the noblest landscape.* Neither made any the least pretence to gracefulness of action, and both were exceedingly deficient in voice, the nephew especially, as he had little of the redeeming quality by which his uncle occasionally penetrated and thrilled his audience, with those high and shrill notes that proceeded from him when, heated with his argument, he overpowered both his own natural hesitation and the faculties of his hearer. In Lord Holland the hesitation was so great as to be often painful; and, instead of yielding to the increased volume of his

matter, it often made him breathless in the midst of his more vehement discourse. He wanted command of himself; and, seeming to be run away with, he was apt to lose the command over his audience. The same delicate sense of humour which distinguished Mr. Fox, he also showed; and much of that exquisite Attic wit, which formed so large and so effective a portion of that great orator's argumentation, never uselessly introduced, always adapted nicely to the occasion, always aiding, and, as it were, clinching the reasoning. Thus accomplished as he was for the rhetorical art, had his health, and a kind of indolence common to all the Fox family—perhaps, too, their disdain of all preparation, all but natural eloquence—allowed him to study oratory more, it is difficult to say how high a place he might have reached among orators. Certainly no one could any day have been surprised to hear him deliver some great speech of equal merit with those of the illustrious kinsman whom he so much resembled. It was once said by Lord Erskine, on hearing him make a speech off-hand, a great display of argumentative power, 'I shall complain of the Usher of the Black Rod: why did he not take Charles Fox into custody last night? What the deuce business has a member of the other House to come up and make his speeches here?'"

It was perhaps to this indolence of character to which Lord Brougham alludes, that in literature we possess so few productions of Lord Holland's pen; and yet his life of Lope de Vega possesses such excellence, such just-

* To what picture does Lord Brougham allude? To the one at the Marquess of Westminster's, the View of Cadore? Certainly Titian's compositions in landscape, as seen in the etchings of them, as well as in the paintings, are of the noblest kind; full of grandeur and picturesque scenery and poetic thought, nothing can be finer. We also number among his fine designs, as seen in the wood cuts, a battle piece, in which is a warrior on horseback, of such surpassing grace and dignity, that whenever the late Mr. Uvedale Price came to town and visited the friend who possessed it, he invariably said, "Come, I must see this noble figure of Titian again," looking at it always with an unabated admiration.—Rev.

ness of criticism, and correctness and ease of style and language, as must make us the more lament that he has written so little, who could write so well. Lord Brougham has mentioned as his other compositions, the Introduction to Mr. Fox's history, and the Preface to Lord Orford's and Lord Waldegrave's memoirs—to which we can only add a copy of Greek hexameter verses on a billiard table, or rather, we think, on fighting a billiard room, printed by Lord Grenville in his *Nugæ Metricæ*. But though Lord Holland, like other men of letters, preferred the comparatively easy enjoyment of reading to the labours of composition, yet his studies were of an extent that showed how much exertion he could use, to satisfy his curiosity. In the later years of his life, he read through the whole of the works of Erasmus, extending to twelve folio volumes of closely printed Latin; and we also happen to know, that he perused the whole of Bayle's Dictionary, the repository of so much curious and obscure erudition—in the octavo edition which he procured for the purpose. He was also fond of transcription: when at Brighton, he transcribed two of the books of Homer's Iliad, in which employment he seemed to feel much interest. "Now," said he to a friend who mentioned the anecdote to us, and who was in the habit of daily calling on him—"you have just come in as I have finished my task."

From the account of Mr. John Allen, so well known as the friend of Lord Holland, and as a person unexcelled for his knowledge of the constitutional history of the country, as well as for his general intelligence and information,—there are two short passages which we think too curious not to bring to notice. The first relates to the Reform Bill; and Lord Brougham, speaking of it, mentions Mr. Allen's opinion.

"He had originally been a somewhat indiscriminate admirer of the French Revolution, and was not of the number of its eulogists whom the excesses of 1793 and 1794 alienated from its cause. Even the Directorial tyranny had not opened his eyes to the evils of its course; but a larger acquaintance with mankind, more of what is termed knowledge of the world, greatly mitigated the strength of his opinions, and his minute study of the ancient history of our own constitution completed his emancipation from earlier prejudices—nay, rather cast his opinions into the opposite scale; for it is certain that during the last thirty or forty years of his life,—in other words, during all his political life, far from tolerating revolutionary courses, or showing any tenderness towards innovations, he was a reformer on so small a scale, that he could

hardly be brought to approve of any change at all in our Parliamentary constitution. He held the measure of 1831—1832 as all but revolutionary; and regarded all of its effects on the structure of the House of Commons; and regarded it as having in the result worked great mischief on the composition of that body, *whatever benefit it might have secured to the Whigs as a party measure*. Lord Holland had made up his mind to an entire approval of the scheme as necessary, if not for the country, at least for the Liberal party, to which he was devoted; and he supported it, as his uncle had done the far less extensive reform proposed by Lord Grey in 1797, which, less as it was, very much exceeded any reform views of his own, supported it as a *party measure necessary for keeping together the Liberal body, and consolidating their power*."

And this is the authentic history of this memorable act of patriotic virtue. Lord Brougham cannot be mistaken, for he was then united with those in power, and himself greatly assisted in the success of the Reform Bill. Such then is the fact, and we shall content ourselves with saying, *Tant pis pour les faits.**

* This surely will always remain a singularly curious page in the political history of the country. A bold experiment was made on the constitution, and fundamental

The other point relates to the question which Lord Brougham, after expatiating on Mr. Allen's talents and virtues, supposes might be put.

"How it happened that one of his great talents, long experience, and many rare accomplishments, connected as he was with the leading statesmen of his time (the Ministers of the Crown for the last ten years of his life), should never have been brought into public life, nor ever been made in any way available to the service of the country? nor can the answer to this question be that he had no powers of public speaking; and would, if in Parliament, have been for the most part a silent member; because it would not be easy to name a more unbroken silence than was for many long years kept by such leading Whigs as Lord John Townshend, Mr. Hare, and General Fitzpatrick, without whom, nevertheless, it was always supposed that the Whig phalanx would have been wanting in its just proportions; and also because there are many important, many even high political, offices that can well and usefully be filled by men wholly unused to the wordy war; yet Mr. Allen never filled any place except as secretary, nay, undef secretary for

a few months to the Commissioners for treating with America in 1806. Then I fear we are driven, in accounting for this strange fact, to the high aristocratic habits of our government, if the phrase may be allowed; and can comprehend Mr. Allen's entire exclusion from power in no other way than by considering it as now a fixed and settled rule, that there is in this country a line drawn between the ruling caste and the rest of the community—not, indeed, that the latter are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, but that out of a profession like the bar, intimately connected with politics, or out of the patrician circles themselves, the monopolists of political preferment, no such rise is in ordinary cases possible. The genius of our system, very far from consulting its stable endurance, appears thus to apportion its labours and its enjoyments, separating the two classes of our citizens by an impassable line, and bestowing freely upon the one the sweat and the toil, while it reserves strictly for the other the fruit and the shade."

As a simple matter of fact we believe the above statement to be generally true, and yet we must recollect some remarkable exceptions—Richard Brinsley Sheridan was one; is not the present Prime Minister another? and then the exception of the *law* is so large, as to diminish greatly the force of the general rule. We should say, not that such a man as Mr. Allen would be excluded from office, but that, if not in a profession, he would seldom seek it, and seldom be found adapted to it. The *law* in England seems to supply from its copious stores all the Parliamentary ability and constitutional knowledge that is perhaps deficient in the rank of the aristocracy. Where else would you go? As in France, to the philosophers, and men of letters? To the political economists, the theorists, the writers in reviews, and the speculators in pamphlets? We see no prospect of advantage in this. No man can attain eminence in the profession of the law without great knowledge and greater ability; and his is the very knowledge and the very ability wanted in the council chamber and in the senate. We fear, in such cases, the man of letters and the student would in the warfare required, in the active exercise of his talents, and in the conflict of debated counsels, be found deficient; but the door of admission is wider than Lord Brougham has described. Have we not lately seen one of our *merchants* employed by Government on an embassy of the highest importance to the country, with the largest delegated power, and almost unlimited confidence? surely the rank, station, and deserved repu-

changes introduced, against the opinion of the most able experienced statesmen, as well as those who, aloof from practical interference with public affairs, had studied the laws, and government, and institutions, and were familiar with their structure;—solely for the avowed purpose of keeping a political party together; and mark the result! within two or three years after this popular sacrifice to the idol of power, they lost the confidence of the people, then their majorities in the House, and then their places, which they had so dearly bought.—REV.

tation of Lord Ashburton must have been overlooked by Lord Brougham, or he would have qualified an assertion, which, however, we grant, *has been* generally truer than it is at the present time.

We have no space to enter into a general review of the character of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole in the Appendix ; but the portrait appears to us to be just, as the motive for introducing it is honourable to the writer ; for his object appears to be that of clearing the memory of this great statesman from the charges of *peculation* which were made against him. It is well known that he was sent to the Tower upon an accusation of having received 900*l.* from a contractor, was expelled the House of Commons, though neither impeached or prosecuted, and, on being re-elected in the same parliament, was declared ineligible by a majority of the House. It appears that this money was really paid, through Walpole's hands, to a friend named Mann, to whom Walpole gave a share of the contract ; but Mann died, and, the notes being made payable in Walpole's name, a case of fraud and suspicion was excited. From this act of imprudence, heightened as it was by the factious spirit of the day into *peculation*, Walpole speedily and entirely recovered ; for four years after, he was placed at the head of the Treasury, and afterwards became the head of the Government for nearly the whole remainder of his life ; nor was any allusion ever made to it by the very factious and angry opposition by which his administration was so vehemently assailed.

The general charge of *peculation*, grounded on the comparison of his expenditure with his means, appears more difficult to meet. With a fortune originally of about 2000*l.* a-year, and which never rose to more than double that amount, he lived with a profusion amounting to extravagance, insomuch, that one of his yearly meetings at Houghton, "the congress," as it was called, in autumn, and which lasted six or eight weeks, and was attended by all his supporters in either House, and by their friends, cost him 3000*l.* a-year. His buildings and purchases were estimated at 200,000*l.* and to this must be added 40,000*l.* for pictures. Now it is true that he had for many years his own official income of 3000*l.*, with 2000*l.* more of a sinecure, and his family had between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* more in places of the like description ; still, if the expensive style of his living be considered, and that his income was at the very outside only 12,000*l.* clear, including the places of his sons, it is quite impossible to understand how above 200,000*l.*, or nearly twice the average value of his whole private property, could have been accumulated by his savings. His wife's fortune only paid off his incumbrances ; his gains upon the fortunate sale of the South-Sea Stock just before the fall, could hardly account for the sum, although he states in a letter to one of his friends, that he got a thousand per cent on what he purchased. On the whole we must be content to admit, that some cloud hangs over this part of his history ; and that the generally prevailing attacks against him in this quarter have not been so successfully repulsed. Lord Brougham then enters into the subject of the charge made against the Minister for corrupt influence and open bribery. He remarks, "that in those days, the men were far less pure who filled the highest places in the state, and that parliamentary as well as ministerial influence was pitched upon a lower scale than it has been since the combinations of political party have proceeded more upon principles than personal connexions ;" besides, he justly observes, "that the period of Walpole's power was one likely to introduce extraordinary scenes into the political

system, since the stake was not always a Ministry alone, but also a Crown." Lord Brougham considers Walpole's famous saying, that "all men have their price," can prove nothing unless *price* be defined; and that, if a liberal sense is given to the word, the proposition more resembles a truism than a sneer;* and after all comes the real question, did he err in his low estimate of public virtue; and was he wrong in the mean opinion of others which he had formed? Now, after recollecting what Lord Brougham has already told us, that parliamentary as well as ministerial virtue was in Walpole's time pitched on a *lower* scale than now, let us hear what the statesman of the present century can say to support the statesman of the last, and how far he himself breathed a purer atmosphere, when he was enjoying the patronage and dispensing the favours of the Crown. Let us listen with attention to what Lord Brougham says of the fruits of his own experience.

"No one who has been long the dispenser of patronage among large bodies of his fellow citizens can fail to see infinitely more numerous instances of sordid, selfish, greedy, ungrateful conduct, than of the virtues to which such hateful qualities stand opposed. Daily examples come before him of the most unfeeling acrimony towards competitors,—the most far-fetched squeamish jealousy of all conflicting claims—unblushing falsehood in both its branches, boasting and detraction—grasping selfishness in both kinds, greedy pursuit of men's own bread, and cold calculating upon others' blood—the fury of disappointment when that has not been done which it was impossible to do—swift oblivion of all that has been granted—unreasonable expectation of more, only because much has been given—not seldom, favours repaid with hatred and ill treatment, as if by this unnatural course the

account might be settled between gratitude and pride—such are the secrets of the human heart which power soon discloses to its possessor: add to these, that which, however, deceives no one—the never-ceasing hypocrisy of declaring, that whatever is most eagerly sought is only coveted as affording the means of serving the country, and will only be taken at the sacrifice of individual interest to the sense of public duty; and I desire to be understood here, as speaking from my own official experience. It is not believed that in our own times men are at all worse than they were a century ago. Why then should we suppose that one who had been Prime Minister for twenty years, and in office five or six more, had arrived at his notion of human nature from a misanthropical disposition rather than from his personal experience,—a larger one than I possessed?"

Lord Brougham then enters into the merits of Walpole's administration, and the beneficial results of his wise and virtuous policy, though directly opposed to the feelings of the country, and the personal ambition of the King. His remonstrance against the "petty Germanic schemes" of George II. were unremitting; and once he had the courage to tell him how much "the welfare of his own dominions and the happiness of Europe depended on his being a great King rather than a considerable Elector." If such a speech was likely to be little palatable to his electoral highness, still less pleasing must have been the remark which he ventured to make on one of the many occasions when the implacable hatred of the Duke of Brunswick to that of Brandenburg broke out. "Will your Majesty engage in an enterprise which must prove both disgraceful and disadvantageous? Why, Hanover will be no more than a breakfast to the Prussian army?" We must, before we leave the history of this able minister, touch on one act of his administration, which excited against

* It has been positively affirmed that *the remark was never made*, and that Walpole, alluding to some factious and profligate adversaries and their adherents, said, "all these men have their price." After all we must recollect, that those who tempted them, and gave them the first taste for plunder, were the most to blame. The Prince of Wales, pleased with a speech of "downright Shippens," sent him 1000*l.* by his Groom of the Bedchamber—Rev.

him a clamour, as disproportioned to the importance of the subject, as it was utterly factious in its origin, and false in its accusation. It is well known that he relinquished, after a violent struggle, his great and useful measure of the Excise.

"He," says Lord Brougham, "had carried it by majorities, always decreasing; and when finally the majority was under twenty, he gave it up on ascertaining that the people were so generally set against it that the aid of troops would be required to collect it. 'No revenue,' said this constitutional minister, 'ought to be levied in this free country, that it requires the sabre and the bayonet to collect.' *A learned and eminently narrow-minded man*,* hating Walpole for his revolution principles, has not scrupled to record his own factious folly in the definition of *Excise* given in his dictionary. Another, a greater, a more factious and a less honest man, helped, and much less impotently helped, to clamour down the only other part of Walpole's domestic administration which has ever been made the subject of open attack; though doubtless the extinction of *Jacobitism* was the real but hidden object of all these invectives—I mean Dean Swift, whose promotion in the Church he had prevented, upon discovering the most glaring accounts of base perfidy on the part of that unprincipled wit, and whose revenge was taken against the provision made, rather by Walpole's

predecessors than himself, for supplying a copper coinage to Ireland, upon terms to the trader perfectly fair, and to the country sufficiently advantageous. The *Drapier's Letters*, one of his most famous, and by far his most popular productions, the act of his life, he was accustomed to confess, upon which rests his whole Irish popularity—and no name ever retained its estimation in the mind of the Irish people nearly so long,—urged his countrymen to reject these halfpence; it being, the very reverend author solemnly asserted, 'their first duty to God, next to the salvation of their souls;' and he asserted, impudently asserted, that the coin was worth only a *twelfth* of its nominal value. Impudently I repeat, and why? because a careful assay was made immediately at the English Mint, by the master of the Mint, and the result was to ascertain that the standard weight was justly proved. And who was that master? None other than Sir Isaac Newton. The calumnies and the ribaldry of the dean prevailed over the experiments of the illustrious philosopher, and the coinage was withdrawn from circulation.†

With the following observations, which form the concluding passage of the life of this statesman, we think there are few who will not agree; but it is of more importance to remark, that the feeling which the author so impressively inculcates is one that has gained ground, and spread among the community in exact proportion as general intelligence has increased; that it has evidently followed upon the most splendid career of victory, and the most brilliant exploits of war which the national annals ever could boast; and therefore we must feel that it has its rise in the deep foundations of wisdom and religion; that it has nothing temporary or capricious about it; and that we may hope it will spread through other nations and future ages, till it becomes the general and consistent voice of humanity.

"Before proceeding to Walpole's great adversary, Bolingbroke, here I may pause to state, why so large, as it may appear so disproportioned, a space has been allotted to Walpole, the centre figure in this group. It is because there is nothing more wholesome for both the people and their rulers than to dwell upon the excellence of those statesmen whose lives have been spent in furthering the useful, the sacred work of peace. The thought-

less vulgar are ever prone to magnify the brilliant exploits of arms which dazzle ordinary understandings, and prevent any account being taken of the cost and the crime that so often are hid in the guise of success. All merit of that shining kind is sure of passing current for more than it is really worth; and the eye is turned indifferently and even scornfully upon the unpretending virtue of the true friend to his species, the minister who

* Dr. S. Johnson.

† See also on this subject, represented here in its true colours, Sir W. Scott's *Life of Swift*.—REV.

devotes all his cares to stay the worst of crimes that can be committed, the last of calamities that can be endured by man. To hold up such men as Walpole in the face of the world, as the model of a wise, a safe and honest ruler, becomes the most sacred duty of the impartial historian;

and, as has been said of Cicero and of eloquence by a great critic,* that statesman may feel assured that he has made progress in the science to which his life is devoted, who shall heartily admire the public character of Walpole.†

Lord Brougham commences his account of Lord Bolingbroke by the just observation, "that few men, whose public life was so short, have filled a greater space in the eyes of the world during his own times than Lord Bolingbroke, or left behind them a more brilliant reputation. Not more than *fifteen* years elapsed between his first coming into Parliament and his attainer; during not more than *ten* of these years was he brought forward in the course of its proceedings; and yet, as a statesman and an orator, his name ranks among the most famous in our history, independently of the brilliant literary reputation which places him among the first classics of what we generally call our Augustan age." Notwithstanding the number and extent of his written works, Lord Brougham considers that his reputation rests mainly on his eloquence; yet, as no reports of those speeches were made at the time, we must entirely rely on the unanimous voice of his contemporaries and on tradition, for our belief in the admiration which was excited by his oratory.† Lord Brougham adds, that "the contemplation of this chasm it was that made Mr. Pitt, when musing upon its brink, and calling to mind all that might be fancied of the orator from the author, and all that traditional testimony had handed down to us, sigh after a 'Speech of Bolingbroke,'—desiderating it far more than the restoration of all that has perished of the treasures of the ancient world." Again he observes, "This was Mr. Pitt's opinion, when, as has already been observed, the question being raised in conversation about the desiderata most to be lamented, and one said the lost books of Livy, another those of Tacitus, a third a Latin tragedy—he at once declared for 'A speech of Bolingbroke.'" Now, on being informed of this saying of the illustrious statesman to whom it is attributed, the first circumstance that strikes us is, that it seems rather to be a declaration uttered in the glow of momentary feeling, or in the unstudied ease of familiar conversation, than to have proceeded from the deliberate judgment of one who had duly considered the value of the historic treasures which he had rated so much below the fancied value of one brilliant oration. Tacitus and Livy, each in his own line, are the great unrivalled prototypes of historical composition; even the chasm left by the loss of great parts of their inestimable works, is such that cannot be filled up; every page of such history lost, is a page deficient in the history of man; and can any effusion of genius, however brilliant, can any specimen of oratory, whatever may be its varied excellence, enter into a just and rational competition with it? To this it must be added, that in the loss of Lord Bolingbroke's parliamentary speeches, little information has escaped us that cannot elsewhere be

* Quintilian. "Ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero, valde placebit;" but why "placebit," in the future tense?—REV.

† In Queen Anne's time there were absolutely no reports of any speeches. In the administration of Walpole the records of parliamentary eloquence are only here and there found like drops in the page of history, and the remains of the speeches during the American contest are very scanty. The utmost Horace Walpole attempted was to give a few brilliant passages, which sparkled more eminently conspicuous in the comparative dullness of the remainder of the oration.—REV.

acquired. Certainly we do not wonder that an orator and statesman like Mr. Pitt, should delight in possessing a specimen of the power which the most illustrious and gifted man of his age could exhibit in the most arduous field of conflict perhaps in which the intellect and feelings of men can be engaged, and in which the triumph of success is without a parallel in any other exercise of the human mind; but, had his wishes been crowned with success, we certainly should anticipate at least that some disappointment and loss would have followed. He would have possessed what Dr. S. Parr calls the "gorgeous declamation of Bolingbroke," but he would have possessed it apart from all the assistance that it derived from the manner, the gesture, the presence of the speaker; from his animated and beautiful countenance, his noble and dignified person, his sonorous and flexible voice, his graceful* and correct action; from all that animation which lends such an additional power to successful eloquence, and drives it at once into the hearts of the yielding and captivated audience. Had Mr. Pitt only considered and compared the pleasure he would have derived from the Roman histories as mere compositions of men of great natural genius and penetration, and the most perfect artists of their class, with the production of an equally rare talent, that of persuading the wills and exciting and guiding the passions of an audience by the effusions of extemporary eloquence, commanding all the various stores of the rich armoury from which it is supplied, from the logic that is to pierce into the depth of the understanding to the sensibility that is to move the fountains of the heart;—had his comparison extended no further, and been thus limited, it would then have been merely a question of taste. But we have a few words to say about the subject, as a matter of fact which might, perhaps, have more properly been previously introduced, and have rendered the discussion unnecessary. The first person by whom this *dictum* of Mr. Pitt's was publicly made known, we believe to be the late Lord Dudley, in some letter or review, and probably also in conversation, and it has passed from him into the general currency of belief. It so happened, that in conversation a few weeks ago, and before we had read Lord Brougham's volume, this very subject was mentioned by us to a friend, who has lived in terms of intimacy with most of the illustrious statesmen of the past age, as well as of those distinguished in the calm walks of philosophy, and in the fascinating attractions of art; and we have his authority for the following assertion, that he asked Lord Grenville whether he ever heard Mr. Pitt make the declaration attributed to him; to which Lord Grenville answered, that he never did,—that he did not credit it,—though he might have heard him allude to the subject of Lord Bolingbroke's eloquence. Of Bolingbroke's political conduct, of the falsehood of his denials of designs favourable to the Pretender, of the disclosure of the truth in the memoir of Marshal Berwick, and especially of the clear, undeniable testimony borne against him by his own conduct when in exile, Lord Brougham has given a clear and convincing summary. "He arrived in France; without a day's delay he put himself in communication with the Pretender and his agents; and he at once accepted under him the office of his secretary of state. What would be said of any man's honesty, who had fled from a charge of theft which he denied, and feared to meet because supported by perjured witnesses,—if he instantly took to the highway for his support?" Great as were his talents, captivating as were his accomplishments, fitted

* See Lord Brougham's Statements, &c. p. 309.

by nature and by education to be at once the defence and ornament of his country, and eminently to act the statesman's part, yet we must reluctantly confess that there were defects inherent in his character which made this prodigality of gifts bestowed in vain. He was wanting in that true wisdom which is the characteristic of the greatest minds. His ambition was low, his policy crooked; his aims personal, his passions violent and often ungovernable. But, if his political life was clouded with error, we cannot pronounce a more favourable judgment when we follow him to subjects of still higher importance. Whoever reads those works of his on the subject of religion which were published after his death by his executor Mallet, will see at once much to admire and much to condemn. He will be struck by the ingenuity of the reasoning, as well as by the beauties of the language; he will acknowledge everywhere the stamp of a superior mind and of an experienced writer; but he will also see an overpowering prejudice everywhere drawing aside his pen, plausible statements worked up with great skill and effort, and above all a profusion of second-hand learning and authorities, which bring neither pleasure nor conviction to the reader. Yet Bolingbroke must have been a great man, for he made a powerful impression on the minds of others who were likewise great; he seemed to captivate all who approached him. Pope idolised him, called him the genius who presided over his life and infused knowledge and elegance into his pen. He was "the master both of the poet and his song." Pope condescended to versify, in one of his finest poems, the sketch which Bolingbroke had drawn in prose; and certainly he appeared to return the poet's attachment with all the warmth and sincerity of the most attached friendship. He leaned over the chair of his dying friend while the tears were swimming in his eyes; and we have always wished to consider his anger on the discovery of the copies of the Patriot King, after Pope's death, as an involuntary outbreak of his ungovernable and passionate temperament. Lord Brougham is quite right in confining Lord Bolingbroke's learning to a knowledge of the Roman writers; with the Greek language he appears to have had no acquaintance that could be of any use to him; it was a language little cultivated by the wits and fine writers of that day. We do not see it appearing in the pages of Addison; Pope knew little of it, as his Homer, and his absurd attack on Bentley in the Dunciad, show; Arbuthnot, perhaps, had a sprinkling; and Swift, in his Journal to Stella, often talks of buying Greek authors at book auctions in London, but how much he studied them we cannot say. The age of our scholars, of the Jortins, the Marklands, the Tonps, was approaching, but had not arrived: one great name filled the whole void, and from him who bore it, that new and brilliant school of criticism arose, which is shining in such splendour in the present day. Of his private life we have nothing to add to the very just and correct account which Lord Brougham has given of it; but when he adds, "The second wife was one of his choice; to her his demeanour was blameless, and he enjoyed much comfort in her society," we believe the general picture to be correct; yet we have read in some French memoirs* hints of considerable *uneasiness* his intriguing conduct occasionally gave her; and we remember when he was boasting to her, rather un-gallantly, of his former conquests, she looked archly at him and said, "My Lord, you remind me of one of those venerable old aqueducts whose waters have long ceased to flow."

* See Mem. de Maintenon, par Beaumelle, tom. iii. p. 161.—Rzv.

BATH ABBEY TURRETS.

THE first subject in the accompanying Plate represents one of the turrets at the west end of Bath Abbey as they appeared before the late changes, when pinnacles were substituted for these turrets.

HOLY-WATER STOUP AT HASTINGS.

The second subject in the Plate is a holy-water stoup which was disclosed a year or two ago, in the mutilated state represented, at the entrance of St. Clement's Church, Hastings, within the porch. After its mutilation, the recess in which it stands had been built up flush with the rest of the wall, and the whole thus attempted to be obliterated. We owe apologies to the correspondent who favoured us with the drawing that his accompanying letter is now mislaid.

THE OLD FONT OF SCRAPTOFT, CO. LEIC.

MR. URBAN, *New Walk, Leicester, Feb. 21.*

The village of Scraftoft is four miles from Leicester. Its Font, which I found embedded in nettles, was turned out of the church to make way for a ridiculous wash-hand-basin looking thing on a high stone pedestal. The old font was placed by a western wall, and served the villagers for many years as a cistern (*Fig. 3*). It was lately removed from its exposed situation, and placed in the belfry, where it now remains, a receptacle for ropes and rubbish. It is of early-English character, and the mouldings are very sharp and nearly perfect. The church has some good parts about it, particularly two windows of a Decorated character.

There are good remains of an old cross in the church-yard.

Yours, &c. J. F.

MR. URBAN, *New St. Spring Gardens, Feb. 12.*

IN your last month's Magazine you have given what the writer truly terms an "imperfect catalogue" of articles by various authors in the Quarterly Review, from its commencement to vol. XIX. with an intention to continue the catalogue.

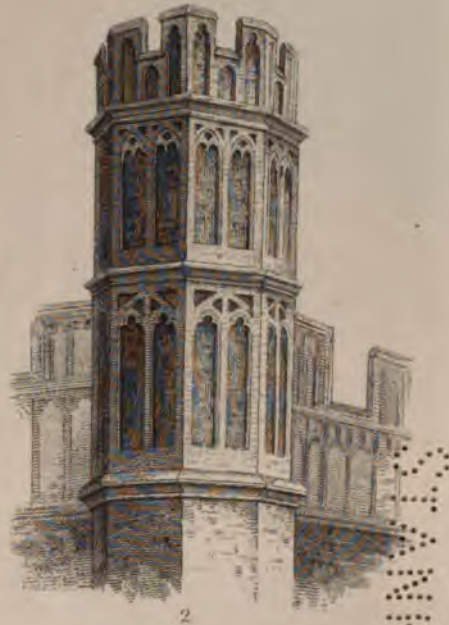
Now, as the contributions of my father Sir John Barrow to that incom-

parable work appear thus "curtailed of all fair proportion," and as I am in possession of a complete list of his contributions, I send you, with his permission, in a general way, the extent to which his assistance has been afforded to his late excellent friend Mr. Gifford, one of the best scholars and most able critics of the age.

The writer of your former essay is no doubt aware that a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Canning, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Hookham Frere, Mr. George Ellis, and one or two more, originated the Quarterly Review, and were, with the aid of Mr. Gifford, the chief contributors to the first two or three volumes. But as this could not long continue without further assistance, Mr. Canning urged my father strongly on this point, who was not disposed, either on public or private grounds, to refuse compliance with a request so reasonable from one who had always acted towards him with cordiality and kindness, and, as my father had just published a volume on China and the Chinese, he selected for his first essay of reviewing De Guigne's Account of the Dutch Embassy to Peking, which appeared in vol. ii. No. 4, and from that time to vol. xix. inclusive, instead of 9 articles, which in your catalogue are correctly ascribed to Sir John Barrow, he actually furnished, as appears by my list, no less than 75 articles, and from the commencement to the end of vol. xxxi. (No. 62) the number he supplied amounted to 134. At this period Mr. Gifford's illness obliged him to resign his editorship.

Mr. (now Sir John) Coleridge succeeded him for a short time, during which my father continued as a contributor, and also with Mr. Lockhart, the present editor, but to no great extent, having only supplied from No. 62 to No. 145 for January of the present year, 1844, 69 articles, the last of them being, as the first was, on Chinese affairs.

Thus then the whole number supplied in the course of 35 years amounts to 203, of which you would not thank me for a detailed account, nor do I consider myself entitled to give it; but, if the following summary will answer your purpose, you are at liberty to insert it:—



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nic word, of the same meaning as *Meols*, but added by a subsequent stream of occupiers.

Alam. *knorr*, nodus prominens : *knorrichi*, nodosus.

Isl. *sióri*, rotundus.

Dan. *knorte*, nodus, tuber : adj. *knorted*.

Isl. *knúdr* : Susc. *knur*, glomus, nodus.

Lapp. *sjnor*, *sjnora*, syrtis lapidea.—*The Norr.*

ΕΤΥΜΟΝ.

February 15, 1844.

MR. URBAN,

Feb.

HAVING promised, in continuation of my communications to your magazines of November and December last, a few observations on the method and arrangement adopted by the Secretaries-General for conducting the business of the "Congres Scientifique de France," where, in my humble opinion, "they manage these things better" than in England, I now propose to redeem part of my proffered pledge.

But, since comparisons are odious, I will here only remark, that, although the committees of our "British Association for the Advancement of Science" do annually report to its members the progress of particular sciences, and munificently recommend certain subjects for investigation and consideration at their subsequent meetings, these subjects are mostly treated of in essays fitter to be read in studious privacy than before large assemblies, however well-informed. Whereas in France (and I believe also in Italy and Germany) the questions proposed to the several scientific societies are so much more numerous than with us, that in the first place they occupy a session longer than ours by more than twice the number of days, and the business of each day lasts from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.; secondly, these questions are diligently circulated many months previously to their discussion, among all classes likely to take any interest in them; but which discussion, although *viâ voce*, and a little warmer, and therefore perhaps more entertaining than with us, being generally founded upon written memoranda, is conducted with the greatest

method and temper conceivable. The questions themselves are moreover not only upon topics of natural, physical, mathematical, and medical research, addressed to the more deeply learned; but, relating also to agriculture, industry, and commerce, appeal so strongly to the peculiar feelings of the inhabitants of those provinces where-in and about the Congress takes place, that the discussion of them, with others on the various subjects of history and archæology, moral philosophy, literature, and the fine arts, cannot but humanize the minds of the French people, and beget a certain taste and sentiment, to the want of which among us many of our national depravities may probably be attributed.

Having thus briefly pointed out the method adopted in the scientific proceedings of the Continent, permit me now to congratulate you on the recent formation of an Association for establishing in England* a similar taste to that just mentioned; you, Mr. Urban, having so many years liberally, strenuously, and almost solely fostered and supported, by the information you have from time to time afforded us through the means of your drawings and descriptions of the antiquities and architecture of our native land, what little feeling has been hitherto developed among us towards such objects as identify us with, and personally, as it were, introduce us into the very habitations and company of, our predecessors. And I say congratulate, because I am sure that you, Sir, cannot but rejoice in the establishment of any Association, having, in common with yourself and the Society of Antiquaries, for its legitimate objects the investigation, illustration, and preservation of our ancient monuments, and by the promulgation of a just sense of their real utility imbuing all classes with that intelligence, and consequent happiness and good conduct, which our National Council for general education is now so laudably endeavouring to effect, and under whose avowed guardianship I hope soon to see all our national monuments enrolled.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

* See under our Antiquarian Researches.—EDIT.

A WORD ON THE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF ART.

WHATEVER may have been *done* for the promotion of the fine arts either by its professors or by the public, it will at all events be generally conceded that more has been *said* in our day about the art of painting in England than at any previous period of its history. The uninformed, indeed, are in danger of running to the conclusion that this art has, by recent and sudden progress, attained a position which it had never reached here in any previous age; and as it is remarkable how impressions, either true or unfounded, gain a hold of the public mind, it may not be time mis-spent to inquire what the present state and prospects of English art really are, whether the spirit of painting is really "abroad" in our land, and to what extent he may have shed his enlightening influence over the mind of the amateur and the artist. We think it right, however, to warn the reader that our remarks will not embrace the subtleties of the art, as an art, but shall be strictly confined to a few practical observations, with a view to its benefit.

During many years following that bright epoch which produced Reynolds and his contemporaries, Richard Wilson, Hogarth, Wright of Derby, and Smith of Chichester, the genius of painting, if existing in England, must have slept unseen,—and, by the way, it is a curious truth that there has repeatedly been a cessation of effort following an era of greatness in the ancient world of art; but the germ, disseminated by the works of such men, though it may remain dormant for a season, will yet re-appear hereafter in various forms; and now that the illustrious men alluded to have mingled with the dust for half a century, who that possesses the most limited understanding of the subject, but may occasionally, at least, in the pictures which yearly cover the walls of the Royal Academy's exhibitions, discover a glimmering, sometimes, it may be, so indistinct as to be uncertain, of the genius of one or other of the great painters we have named, and who still speak to the mind of the student in the works which have

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secured to them a great and undying reputation? Would that the works of our old English masters were better known, and exercised their full and legitimate influence on England's school of painting at the present day! but to this point we shall return in the sequel.

At the close of the long French war knowledge of the art was limited and confined to those few who had frequent access to the private collections then existing in this country. Much has been done, however, by the opening to the public of the National Gallery, and the many really fine private collections, especially those in and near the metropolis. We believe another powerful auxiliary to the increase of a taste for the art is to be found in the influx of old pictures from the Continent during the last quarter of a century. That the great bulk of these were worthless, or nearly so, cannot be questioned, and the number of copies imported may be guessed at from the understanding in well informed quarters that the pictures—so called—of many of the old masters, brought to this country, has exceeded the number these men are supposed to have painted during their whole career. But we soon became dissatisfied with the contemplation of such productions. Repeated visits to the great continental collections created an improved taste and an increase of connoisseurship, which, as a consequence, led to a gradual rise in the class and value of the works imported. Our transatlantic friends have been relieving us of our rejected pictures, and it may be mentioned as a fact, droll in itself, and confirmatory of our views, that their taste, still lamentably behind, has, nevertheless, advanced so far that a large consignment of *gems*, sent out on speculation to New York last year, were found so far below the improved standard of American taste, that the whole were reshipped to New South Wales, where, we fear, there existed formidable obstacles to their meeting a favourable reception,—stagnation in trade and want of money.

The number of expositions of the works of living painters, and the se-

veral associations for the promotion of the art, have assisted in keeping up an interest in a subject possessed of many fascinations, and the refining influence of which on the mind is now becoming better understood, and consequently more highly valued in a national point of view. For our part, we feel satisfied that there is a growing relish for art in this country, and when we keep in recollection the causes we have stated as leading to this result, together with the improved education and increased intelligence of all classes in the country, that an improved taste in matters of art should exist amongst us is no subject of wonder, however difficult it may be to define the precise standard it has reached. But perhaps, if we can nearly arrive to a knowledge of the point of excellence at which the art of painting itself has arrived, we shall be pretty near the present standard of public taste also; for, say what we will about the professors of art forming and leading the public mind, with all respect for those engaged in this most intellectual pursuit, we fear that, under the present constitution of society, much will depend upon the proportion of pecuniary encouragement conferred by the public on the various walks of the art.

What then is the real position of the English school of painting at the present day? There is only one other with which to compare it, and that is the national school of France. The advantages her artists possess in Paris, from an easy access to the great gallery of the Louvre, are sufficiently apparent; but we are compelled to add, that they seem to have looked too exclusively to the old masters, instead of at the same time keeping a steady eye to nature for enlightenment and inspiration. That their studies have, in our opinion, been misdirected, notwithstanding all that has been so unqualifiedly affirmed in favour of the Government academies at Paris and Rome, has been made apparent to us on visiting the spring exhibitions of modern pictures at the Louvre; for the greater portion of them, and more especially of their landscapes, reminded us (in a painful manner) of the different old masters whom the artists had each more or less slavishly adopted as his model, than of

their resemblance to anything to be met with either in the sublime or beautiful of nature. In a certain facility of composition we willingly concede the superiority of the French. In portrait painting, too, they are far advanced, and we question whether England can at this moment boast of talent in that department equal to that of *Champefier*, whose style is as simple and unaffected as his delineations are lifelike and true. But here our approbation must stop. You may be occasionally impressed with the superabundance of mediocre cleverness they exhibit in their representations; and this, after all, appears to us to be the entire result of the teaching of the French academies. The French painters appear to us to have studied nature through the medium of the stage; and the character of their historical pictures is a certain number of lay figures dressed and placed on the canvass according to the principles laid down in the Academy.

In simplicity of style, and elevation of aim and purpose, the artists of this country far excel those of France, while as colourists they are more accomplished. The chimera at present existing in France, that the great old masters despised the process of glazing, is as unfounded as if it had been affirmed that they were altogether dependent on it for the production of harmony in colouring. A judicious use of the process is commendable and in its effects miraculous; and this fashion—we can call it nothing else—of its present comparative disuse in France, gives their pictures always an opaque and oftentimes an inharmonious appearance to the eye. Looking to results, we trust we shall hear in England less in future of the French academy. For our part, we feel very confident that our artists strive to attain excellence by a path more likely to conduct to it than that pursued by those of France, and simply for this reason—that, neglecting not the use of models, or to consult the works of the great painters of antiquity, they look more constantly to nature as the most unerring instructor for portraying herself.

A comparison between what is now done here, with what was produced in the schools of Italy or the Low Countries, in the former three and in the

latter two centuries ago, would not in itself assist us materially to any conclusion with regard to its future prospects, but it may help us on our way to glance so far as we can into the causes of its former prosperity, to see whether the illustrious masters who then flourished enjoyed advantages unknown to those of the present day.

It is alleged by many, and especially by the professors of art themselves, that the patronage bestowed on its practice was then more encouraging than that which they experience at the present day; and the large sums paid by the church of Rome, by the Italian nobles, and wealthy merchants of Holland, are quoted in support of this opinion. That the church did find it for its interest occasionally to give large sums for works of art of transcendent merit to adorn the cathedrals of Italy, is readily admitted; but we at the same time affirm, that instances of large prices being paid for pictures were few and far apart in these times, even with the greatest of the Italian masters—while in the Low Countries they were remarkably small, except in a few cases of her greatest painters. Albert Cuyp was at times glad to get a sum equal to 20*l.* for a picture which, in good preservation, would now fetch 1000*l.* We would not have it supposed that we allude to these facts with intent to undervalue an art for which we entertain a most profound respect; on the contrary, it is done from a conviction that the false impression referred to has led to the exorbitant prices affixed to modern pictures of very limited merit, tending, as we will endeavour to show, not alone to retard the public taste, but the advancement of art itself, as well as the pecuniary interest of its professors.

The productions of several artists we could name, do not remain unsold on account of their not displaying talent on the part of the painters. They are duly appreciated on all hands; and although not, it may be, of the highest excellence, or such as any one possessed of a moderate portion of acumen would give 100*l.* for, would nevertheless find a market at 50*l.*; and if we are correct in this impression, we now arrive at the questions—whether an artist is not

better with 20*l.* for his picture, than to be under the necessity of carrying it back from the exhibition room to his studio for lack of a purchaser at 50*l.*; and whether there is not a reasonable probability of his getting constant employment at moderate prices; and if, from constant practice and steady encouragement, it is not to be presumed that he would make such advances in his art as would lead to an increase both in the value and price of his works? It is reasonably enough alleged, that without patronage—in other words, without a demand for modern pictures—the art cannot advance. But it appears singular to us, that it has never occurred to its practitioners, that a certain way to create patronage would be to foster a taste for works of art by a wider distribution of them. There is an undue fear lest the too extensive circulation of their pictures should lessen their value in the market. Constant employment would, we humbly think, so far at least compensate for this; and when a reasonably-to-be-expected improvement in the quality of their works took place, this would not in any degree be felt. A work of art is and indeed should be taken at its real merit and value like any thing else. We are convinced that the practitioners of art fall into another error to their own disadvantage, in the size of the canvasses which they adopt. They seem under the delusion that a picture is of more or less value on account of its size. We pause not to disprove so absurd an impression. We do not object to a picture on account of its being large, but it must be obvious to the least initiated that the drawing of a small picture is most likely to be correct, the colouring more in harmony, and the mechanical department of the picture more faultless. We find pictures by Carle du Jardin, for instance, twenty-eight inches by twenty-two, selling for a hundred pounds, while another of equal condition, about nineteen inches by fourteen, brought some time since at Lady Stuart's sale in London within a trifle of a thousand pounds. We know, too, that the Italian nobles did not so estimate the value of their pictures, for many of them who would sell those of large dimensions would not be tempted by

any price to part with the finished studies for these large pictures. Besides, even if large modern pictures were the most desirable to possess, very few individuals have apartments sufficiently large to show them to advantage.

These things we state as probable causes for retarding a taste for art, and, as the artists themselves have the power of removing them, we trust they will take our remarks in good part, and dispassionately consider whether they are not well founded.

The question that now suggests itself is, Has the nation done its part in the matter? For ourselves we hesitate not to answer in the affirmative. It should never be forgotten in considering this subject, that the knowledge of painting possessed by the English public was recently very limited in its extent, while, as a taste for the art became extended from increased facilities of contemplating its works, there was a corresponding increase in the interest exhibited for art, while there was certainly no apparent lukewarmness in encouraging its professors. The purchasers of modern pictures were no doubt limited in number, but we believe this is to be attributed to the high prices already alluded to putting them beyond the reach of people of ordinary means, and not as we think from a want of taste to relish, or a desire to foster an art, the growing taste for which is evinced by the increasing numbers of all classes who visit the National and other accessible galleries, public and private; and by the fact that there was little short of thirty thousand guinea subscribers last year to the different associations for the promotion of art. Then the spirit in which Parliament took up the recommendation of her Majesty, to consider the propriety of decorating the new houses of Parliament with paintings in fresco and in oil, shows that the feeling in favour of painting pervades every intelligent class in the realm; and it is remarkable that, in an age when there is much declamation in Parliament about economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure, there is but one voice raised against an additional grant for the National Gallery.

To the national collection, we have,

however, to urge as an objection, that it is devoted to the Italian and Spanish schools, to the almost exclusion of figure-pictures by the great Dutch masters. We are perfectly aware that the hope and intention of the trustees in so doing, is to elevate at once the standard both of taste and practice; but, with all our individual predilections for the Italian school, we cannot shut our eyes to the preference awarded in England to the "domestic and historical paintings," and the "rural" in landscape, as evinced by the greater attractions they seem to afford those visiting our exhibitions, as well as by the proportion of this class of pictures annually sold. We admit that the aim of those appointed to select for the nation is so far praiseworthy, but we are nevertheless fearful that their object may be pursued against a current of feeling in the public mind, which may be arrested in its course without perhaps being turned aside to one more elevated or useful. We would have a preponderance of Italian and Spanish pictures; but we are humbly of opinion that the next purchase by the trustees should be three or four fine examples of the best masters of the Dutch school. The same observations are applicable to landscape, and we think there are few who will not admit that the works of Hobbema address themselves to the feelings of Englishmen more than those of Salvator or the Poussins, higher and more poetical in sentiment though they be. But we are, above all, desirous to see one or two apartments of our National Gallery devoted to the works of England's own great masters. It is a strange truth that, although every intelligent Englishman has heard of Wilson, Gainsborough, and Morland, yet to most of us the former is generally associated in our minds with crude sketches of Italian scenery, Gainsborough with market carts, and Morland with pigs of every variety of size, from the diminutive to the overgrown. But how many of our artists, we ask, have seen Wilson, when worthy, as he sometimes is, to take his place beside the old masters of Italy; or Morland, in one of his carefully finished rural scenes, possessing a force and a truth to nature which gives evidence of the

greatness and originality of his genius? Ask an English portrait painter his opinion of Gainsborough's portraits, and we believe the probability is considerable that he never heard of him in that, his most successful walk of the art. Only two fair specimens of Wilson are accessible to the public, and these are so placed in the National Gallery as to be of little avail for study. Hogarth, that perfectly English painter, is still unknown except by prints; of George Smith the same may be affirmed; and Reynolds is almost a stranger to the British people. We ask the trustees of the National Gallery—why should this be? The old English masters made nature their guide, and, in contemplating their productions, the student would see what has already been done by the genius of his country; he would learn also to aim at rivalling performances which perchance he might ultimately surpass. Nor do we throw out a suggestion difficult to be realized; let Government lay aside a thousand a-year for the occasional purchase of one or more good English pictures, and we are inclined to think that the Art-Union would not hesitate to appropriate annually a sum for this purpose, and afford an example which might be followed by other similar associations, and certainly by that of Scotland, which was the first of the kind, and is now possessed of a large revenue.

If then the system pursued at present in Germany and in Holland is little else than the practice of mechanical skill in copying, or at the best transposing in the *pasticcio* manner the works of some of the great defunct painters—if the chief works of antiquity do only lend our artists a helping hand in their studies—if, on comparing the artistical productions of our own country with those of France, the only other country which really now possesses what may be designated a national school of painting, we find therein little worthy of imitation and much to condemn—if it is evident that, whatever the standard of excellence may be at which art has arrived in England, she not only (with all her faults) stands pre-eminent, but the course which her artists follow is far more likely to lead to eminent success than those pursued elsewhere; and

we venture to hope that our reader accompanies us in the conclusion that our artists had best continue to go on as they are doing, keeping in view the hints we have dropped as to the effects probably consequent on a diminution of the size and price of their pictures. Let our artists be true to themselves, and we do think that we have more than indications, we have solid grounds for thinking that there is a desire in the public mind to foster them in their present course, which is, we repeat, more legitimate in its objects, and more likely to be satisfactory in its results, than that of our Gallic neighbours—more certain, in a word, to elevate our national school of painting beyond that short but bright epoch which is still the glory of English art.

MR. URBAN, *Springfield, Feb. 5.*

IN the *Citizen of the World* (by Goldsmith,) Letter 65, there is an account of Dr. Rock and Dr. Franks; the former is described as being

“Short of stature, is fat, and waddles as he walks. He always wears a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed, and frizzled upon each cheek. Sometimes he carries a cane, but a hat never; it is indeed very remarkable that this extraordinary personage should never wear an hat, but so it is—he never wears an hat. He is usually drawn at the top of his own bills, sitting in his arm-chair, holding a little bottle between his finger and thumb, surrounded with rotten teeth, nippers, pills, packets, and gallypots.”*

The latter (Dr. Franks) is described as being “remarkably tall,” and 68 years of age, and generally walks with his breast open. It has occurred to me, that the two doctors quarreling may be found in the *Harlot's Progress* (Plate 5,) wherein Dr. Franks is represented as a tall man with a pill-box in his hand; while Dr. Rock, in the print, appeared to be rather a large man, holding a gold-headed cane in one hand and a physic bottle in the other. The six prints were engraved about the year 1732 or 1734. The names of the two doctors mentioned by Mr. Nichols are, the lean doctor, Misaubin, a foreign quack; and his fat opponent, Dr. Rock or Dr. Ward.

* Is there a copy of this handbill to be found?

My edition of the Citizen of the World, in 2 vols. 12mo., 1762, I believe to be the *first*, probably soon after it was written by Goldsmith, as in Letter 93 he mentioned the death of the "old King," *i.e.* George II.,—in Letter 65, that Dr. Franks was born in 1692, and that his age was 68 years 3 months and 4 days, which brings it down to the year 1760, when the Letters were written. I. A. R.

LONDINIANA. No. VIII.

WAS British London in Moorfields? A little pamphlet has been put forth by the ingenious author of *Fragments Antiquitatis*, No. I. which treated on the site of Anderida, (already noticed in these pages), as No. II. of a projected series, and proposing to shew the origin and etymology of London. The consideration of the subject seems to have brought the author to the conclusion that the London of the Britons was seated in Moorfields—and these are his reasons:

"The earliest Britons (whether of Celtic origin or otherwise) seem to have formed their towns (for by this general name we must call those places which they inhabited in associated companies) on spots they selected from some pre-existing circumstances of convenience, utility, or security, on or about the site. We are told that long sloping declivities to a river, and even marshes, were sometimes chosen We should remember that there was from the earliest times and until a few centuries ago, a great marsh or almost a lake that came up to the northern walls of London. Upon or about this marsh, I believe, the Britons founded a town or settlement, which was the origin and root of London. This spot, thus originally occupied, was in after times, and still is, called Moorfields, although now and for ages past covered with buildings.* This marsh or fen must have received or was in a great measure occasioned by the water running casually from the higher grounds on the north, and settling there. The water thus collected must have sometimes overflowed, and then ran towards and into the Thames, by some channel or channels, perhaps devious, variable, and uncertain, but not in any fixed or regular course.

* This is far from being strictly correct; the open condition of Moorfields is not out of the memory of the present generation.

Presuming such a channel or channels to have been uncertain, imperfect, or insufficient, it may be easily imagined that the Britons were thereby subject to annoyance, and, consequently, would attempt to remedy the inconvenience to some extent. To effect this, and as a matter of improvement in other respects, I am led to suppose that the Britons formed or materially improved that channel, which, after the erection of the city walls by the Romans, was called *thorowan* Walbrook."

From this supposition the author arrives at the inference that as in the British language *Llann* signifies to form, fashion, or cut out, the Britons, having so fashioned and scooped out this water-course, called it after this word, and, establishing their colony near the improved and widened channel, styled it *Llundain*, which the Romans refined into *Londinium*. The author stays not, he says, to interpret the termination *dain* from which he considers the Roman *dinium* to be formed. Now this hypothesis is evidently gratuitous and improbable. We have first the supposition that the British colonists would prefer a damp and undrained quagmire which for ages preserved that characteristic, and a nook somewhat remote from the Thames, to the elevated ground which overhung the river itself, whence they might launch their fishing coracles, hold intercourse with vessels from foreign shores, or descry the approach of enemies. No more must we indulge in the idea that London was the *Llyn Dinas*, the town of the lake, or *Llong Dinas*, the Llongborth, or haven of ships; the antiquary is called upon by this conjecture, and such it merely is, to acknowledge that a most laborious undertaking was adopted to render habitable a spot of all others most unfitted for human existence, and this to reject a neighbouring site which had an impassable marsh to protect it on the north, a noble river or estuary to the south, a stream on the west—the Fleet river, and another to the east—Walbrook.

Many Roman towns have certainly risen out of British ones; but we are at a loss to point out any which had their origin under circumstances so unlikely and ineligible. The Romans, Whittaker observes, affected to bring

British under Roman denominations, or at least, we may add, to modify them into Roman. Many names of these towns are Roman, most are Celtic, and some are both, as Londinium Augusta.*

The author of the tract under consideration appears earnestly to desire that Moorfields should be deprived of the accepted import of its appellation,† as signifying a marshy tract of ground, although in the passages we have quoted he had allowed it to be such. When William the Conqueror gave this spot to the Canons of St. Martin-le-Grand, he said in his grant,

"Dono et concedo eidem ecclesie pro redemptione animarum patris et matris mee totam terram et moram extra posterulam que dicitur Cripelesgate," &c.

The term *moram* did not, the essayist thinks, apply to a fen, but was used for an abandoned or deserted old British settlement or village. The expression of the Conqueror's charter,

"I do not, he says, consider any authority for concluding that *more* or *moor* anciently meant a marsh or fen. Some confusion or obscurity has evidently prevailed with respect to the meaning of the term; but how, or wherefore, I cannot explain; yet I repeat that it seems to me in its origin to have been applied to the site of a British settlement or town, after the same had become deserted and the buildings gone."

He now proceeds to call to his aid the syllable *mur*, as if it were identical with *more* or *moor*, and hints that *Murddyn*, the Roman *Muridunum* I suppose, and the present *Caermarthen*, implies in the British tongue the ruins of a building. But what obstacle I would ask is there to the more obvious etymology, *Mur y dinas*, the city-wall, indicating the fortification with which the Romans surrounded their station *Muridunum*. The other version would evidently imply that the Romans built their station and named it afterwards from its ruins; *Moreton Hampstead*, in *Devonshire*, would according to this

theory derive its name from being seated, not on *Dartmoor*, that wide uncultivated waste composed of bogs, heaths, and tors, but hard by a ruined wall. The same would be averred of *Moreton in Marsh*, of *Kirby Moor-side*, and other places, to which the vicinage of marshes or open heaths has evidently given their denomination. The writer pursues his etymologies; he celticises the name of *Lambeth*, presuming that in the British, Roman, and Saxon times, the river *Thames* was crossed on foot by means of stepping stones; and in the British tongue, we are told, *llamau afon* means stepping stones in a river, *llam* a leap or stride, *lamiad* a stepping or striding; and thus the strides and jumps which the Britons here made to pass the *Thames* remain recorded in the name of *Lambeth*. The derivation itself wants a stepping-stone, for it goes over but to one syllable half way; what the second syllable of the name really was, is however a doubtful matter. In *Domesday Book*, the place is written *Lanchei*, and seems to point at the site of a church, *llan*.

To return to the British settlement in *Moorfields*. It happens rather unfavourably to its existence that the relics which are now reclaimed from its boggy soil are not ancient Celtic axes, swords, torques, arrow or spearheads; but they are chiefly vestiges of the Middle Ages, double-handed swords, daggers, and knives of iron; ornamented leather scabbards of cuir bouilli, and the long pointed shoes of the Anglo-Norman times. The tanning principle contained in the boggy soil has wonderfully contributed to preserve these leathern articles in perfection: I appeal to the museum of *Mr. C. R. Smith* in confirmation of the facts I have stated. If, however, there was really no British colony in *Moorfields*, nor British embankments and canals, I myself observed some attempts at an imperfect embankment on the rising ground near *St. Michael's Crooked Lane*, when the approaches of the present *London Bridge* were constructing; here, about seventy feet north of *Thames Street*, was a line of stakes of no great size, rudely formed of the larger branches of trees, while at the bottom of the hill on the south side of *Thames Street* were the re-

* *Hist. of Manchester.*

† The outlines of these conjectures were communicated to the *Gent. Mag.* in the *Minor Correspondence* for Oct. 1842, under the signature *K. Q.*, then adopted by the author.

mains of an embankment of solid squared timber, and stout camp-sheathing of oak, indicating a work of the Romans, and the limits to which these enterprising and engineering colonists had confined the flood tides of the great estuary the Thames;—and this brings me to the etymology offered by the essayist for that river. The name of the Thames, he says, has never been accounted for, but he allows that the first colonists of Britain founded many settlements on the banks of the river Thames. The Roman name *Thamesis*, he says, is a British one refined, and he suggests that it may be formed on one of these British terms. "*Tuenedig*, expanded; *Tuened*, spreading; *Tuenu*, to spread; *Tanedig*, being spread, expanded; *Taniad*, expansion; *Taenfa*, spread; *Tynnu*, to stretch."

It may be fully conceded that the popular notion that the name is compounded of the united rivers Tame and Isis is imaginative, or very remotely approaching the truth; for the plain derivation seems to be, from *Taf* or *Tame* river,* *Uisque* or *Ouse* water, which, compounded according to euphony, would produce *Tamuse*, whence the transition to *Tamise*, *Thamesis*, or *Thames*, is neither violent or improbable. I leave this suggestion with all due diffidence to the consideration of competent Celtic etymologists.

Whatever was the nucleus from which the Roman colony at London grew, I have endeavoured to shew in *Londiniana*, No. VI.† what were its limits about the time of Vespasian. How great its population must subsequently have been in the Roman times is attested by the tessellated pavements, the sepulchral urns, the domestic utensils and fragments of Samian vessels, which are everywhere found buried under the site of the modern city of London, not to mention those found in the settlement *ultra pontem*, which the Romans had undoubtedly established in Southwark.

Many of the coarser fictile vases

* *Tam* in the Irish dialect of the Celtic is rendered ocean. See O'Reilly's Dictionary. Ocean-water would very well express the nature of this fine tide-river.

† *Gent. Mag.* vol. XVII. p. 267.

were manufactured in Britain; of the red ware, commonly known as Samian, I think we may fairly conclude that it was imported from some of those continental manufactories of which the younger Pliny speaks in his *Natural History*. "*Major quoque pars hominum terrenis utitur vasis, Samia etiam in esculis laudantur.....*" He then enumerates the continental towns where Samian vessels were manufactured, as *Surrentum*, *Arretium*, *Asta*, *Saguntum*, *Pergamos*, and adds, "*Hæc quoque per maria terrasque ultrò citrò portantur,*"—and this brings me to the subject of potters' names, stamped on Samian, and some few pieces of other ware, of which I annex an alphabetic list, being such as have come under my own observation, or are to be found in other collections or well authenticated reports, chiefly derived from the site of Roman London.

I am aware that one or two of your correspondents may contribute, perhaps, a large supplement to this list; nevertheless, it will be something to have made a beginning.

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Augustalis.* | Calvini. |
| Albani. | Of. Cen. |
| Albini. Ma. | Of. Cres. |
| Albuci. | Of. Cresti. |
| Aquitanus. | Aqumara. M. |
| Argo F.† | Divicatus. |
| Belinici M. | Felix Fecit. |
| Britann.... | Felic. |
| Calava F. | O. Firmonis. |
| Cata sextus F. | Germanic. |
| Of. Calvi. | Indulcius.‡ |

* This mark I have, I think, seen in Mr. Roach Smith's collection. It may indicate that the vessel belonged to the Prætor's palace. Thus I have seen vessels stamped D. O. M. S. Deo Optimo Maximo Sacrum. Mr. Smith has a curious stamp denoting the capacity of the vessel. *Vini ix.*

† The letters F—O—M—F—M. S. F. stand for fecit, officina or ex officinâ, manu, or manu suâ fecit.

‡ Perforated on a censer of earthenware. Montfaucon in his *Italian Diary* says he bought two seals for stamping earthen vessels, each having a ring attached. One of the impresses is Greek, Τ' ΙΟΥΑΙΟΥ· ΦΟΙΒΙΩΝΟC for Titi Julii Phoebionis; the other Latin, Q. Sabini Seundini. Several bronze stamps of this kind are in the British Museum.

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Licinus F. | Of. Nigri. |
| Lutæus. | Paterni M. |
| Lucinilus. | Of. Pazzeni. |
| F. Lugdun. | Of. Prim. |
| Luppa. | Primitivi. |
| Maceratus. | Of. Pompeii. |
| Marsi. M. | Of. Pudentis. |
| Martialis. | Potitian. |
| Maximini. M. | Of. Rufi. |
| Martini. M. | Ruffi. M. |
| Matucenus. | Secundi. |
| Medati. M. | Sextus F. |
| Micio. | Senecianus. |
| Of. Montani. | Of. Severi. |
| Moricam. F. | Tetrici. |
| Of. Murræ. | Of. L. Cos. Viril.* |

I have incidentally noticed in this communication the museum of Mr. C. Roach Smith, as replete with relics of high antiquarian interest, and I here take occasion to express the hope that his interesting work, now in course of publication, *Collectanea Antiqua*, will largely embrace the illustration of Londonian antiquities, in which his collection is so rich.

In conclusion, I would observe that it is from tangible evidence chiefly, often strongly fortifying the conjectures of the etymologist, that any safe and positive conclusions as to ancient Roman and British sites, fallen into decay and oblivion, can be drawn.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

Communication of J. R. continued from p. 160.

(No. 3.) AUTOGRAPHS, &c.

Many, very many objects of research, derive, we know, an artificial or arbitrary estimation from associated circumstances, wholly irrelevant and exclusive of their intrinsic value, as some books obtain favour, not for the merit of their professed, but of their incidental contents; such as Baudelot de Dairval's "*Utilité des Voyages*," (1686, vol.) a mere numismatic, though curious work. Among these indulgences of fancy, may well be reckoned the signatures or auto-

graph writings of personages of renown in every direction of talent, more especially of authors, unless by their abundance rendered of easy supply. The extraordinary prices emulously paid for those of Shakspeare, place them, like his genius, beyond all competition; but other countries are by no means indifferent to this homage, or unimpassioned in the appreciation of their national celebrities; and to them, as our own must be so much more generally known, I shall preferably point my observations.

The riches of Spain in this department of taste or curiosity are extensive, so far as they may embrace the original despatches of Cortés, the first of which appears to have been lost, with those of Pizarro, and other daring adventurers; for Columbus bears a much higher character; and every document under his hand must be held in superior estimation, as proceeding from a mind of paramount powers of combination. The correspondence of the Duchess of Parma, in Italian, and of Cardinal Granvelle in Spanish, with Philip II, on the wars of the Netherlands, are also of deep interest, being wholly confidential, to the historian of that prolonged strife. At that period, and somewhat earlier, the records of Portuguese discoveries and conquests are scarcely less prized; and the autographs of Cervantes or Camoëns, the literary ornaments of their respective nations, are treasured with the fondest solicitude, though in England those of the Spaniard would probably excite more ardour of acquisition. Omitting, as far less entitled to notice, the minor sovereignties of Europe, Italy must engage our attention; for there, from various co-operating causes, most numerous are the repositories of these relics of the illustrious dead. Some personal memorial is preserved in their respective states of all the distinguished characters which that peninsula, so fruitful of undying names, has produced, since the days of Dante to the present hour. Indeed, Petrarch even believed that the pen of Virgil was found in his supposed tomb at Naples, where, according to the epitaph prepared, we are told by himself he was buried.

"Mantua me genuit: Calabri rapuere: tenet Parthenope."¹

2 L.

* *Ex officina Lucii Cossi Virilis.*—This is the mark of a very ancient potter, and is found sometimes in a sort of label, and at either end of the letters six pellets thus disposed . . . It was found with coins of Claudius and Vespasian at East Cheap, and, if I remember rightly, on pottery in the sepulchres at the Bartlow Hills.

Petrarch's credulity on such a desirable treasure-trove, if the term may be so applied, was, we can readily imagine, of easy seduction.—And the sagacious Mabillon, in his admirable treatise, *de Re Diplomaticâ*, gives credit to the genuineness of Cæsar's testament, discovered at Fontainebleau, in the sixteenth century, by the unfortunate writing-master of Charles IX. and written on the bark of a tree. (in cortice.) The discoverer, who was himself perfectly sincere in the belief of the document's originality, was Peter Haman, a native of Blois; he was hanged for alleged sedition in 1569, but, as he was an ardent Protestant, the justice of his sentence may reasonably be doubted under that reign. I have not seen this circumstance adverted to by the commentators of Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, upon Antony's reference to the Dictator's Will. But, overlooking the fabulous or doubtful, though not wholly unarmed with more ample materials, I yet feel deterred from the consideration of many uncontested literary remnants of eminent Italians, by the restriction of my prescribed plan in these cursory glances (or "*Kleine Schriften*," as Niebühr terms his short essays). I cannot, however, pass unnoticed an autograph receipt of Michael Angelo, still in existence, with an equally extant sketch of St. Peter's church, his own original design, enhanced by various illustrative observations, because the residuous emanations of that great artist's pen or pencil are of extreme rarity. As connected with the topic, and not uninteresting in itself, I may also add, that, so recently as last summer, a comprehensive system of literary deception, not dissimilar to those of Macpherson, of Chatterton, or of Ireland, among ourselves, was detected at Rome,* and visited by the

* Independently of literary counterfeits, the number of inscriptions or of coins, and other memorials of fictive antiquity, which from time to time have been palmed on the world, would far exceed ordinary belief, if detailed. Some indeed have been the productions of sportive indulgence, or tests and trials of vaunted sagacity; but the majority are the inventions of speculative avarice, and seldom have they failed of temporary success.

criminal tribunals of that city with a severity of infliction unknown to our laws for such transgression. The delinquent was condemned to im-

Of the former deceptions, however, though comparatively of innocent purpose, several most learned men have occasionally been dupes, as the Jesuit Kircher by his own pupils, if we may credit Nicéron, in the thirty-second volume of his *Literary Memoirs*, or even the Jesuit's own colleague, our countryman Nathaniel Southwell, in his "*Continuation of Ribadeneira and Alegambe's History of the Order*." (Romæ, 1676, folio.) And Joseph Scaliger, a much more penetrating, though possibly not a profounder student, suffered his judgment to be deluded by Muretus, (M. A. Muret), who sent him certain verses, as the discovered productions of Attius and Trabeas, two old poets during the first Carthaginian war, but, in reality, Muret's own fabrication, and which the hypercritic inserted, as genuine, in his edition of Terentius Varro, (1573, 8vo.) Scaliger, deeply wounded in his pride and overweening pretensions, on demonstration of the imposition vented his irritated feelings in a bitter epigram, which conveyed imputations, more, I am confident, of malevolence than of truth; for they were never proved; and Scaliger's disregard of fact or decency in his literary warfare needs no other evidence than his dissention with Scioppius. The epigram is,

"Qui rigide flammæ vitaverat ante Tholose,
Muretus, fumos vendidit ille mihi."

Relative to Muret see the *Gen. Mag.* for August, 1837, page 147. He had been one of Montaigne's preceptors, in conjunction with Buchanan and others. He was also by birth the Gascon philosopher's neighbour; and, by general acknowledgment, one of the most elegant scholars of his age. Ménage, who briefly alludes to the arch trick practised on Scaliger, the vainest of men, as above, (*Ménagiana*, tome i. p. 90.) adds an epigram composed by Muret on the figure of Bacchus, placed over a fountain. The distich he praises as beautiful, which induces me to present it here:

"Nondum natus eram cum me prope perdidit
ignis;

Ex illo limphas tempore Bacchus amo."

The ensuing on the salutiferous spring of Bourbonne les Eaux, (Département de la Haute Marne,) one of the most frequented by invalids in France, is not inferior in epigrammatic point, and is clearer in allusion.

prisonment for life. His name was Alberto Toni, but, cavalierly assuming the nobler one of Count Mariano, he had published during the previous year, as of recent discovery, various poems of Tasso, of Guarini, of Petrarch, and of Strozzi, with numerous letters ascribed to historical names, which, at first, so clever were the counterfeits, were unhesitatingly hailed and accepted as genuine. A gentleman, however, whose ancestor happened to be most irreverently mentioned in these fabrications, was thence urged to their closer inspection, (for they were defiantly exposed to public view,) and, challenging a strict legal inquiry, succeeded in establishing their spurious origin. All the implements of deception used in discolouring and impressing with the necessary indications of antiquity the paper, parchment, or vellum, were laid bare.

Nor should we omit a passing allusion to the innumerable impositions practised by Voltaire and the Holbachian anti-Christian conspirators, and, still more directly, the supposititious work published in 1803, "*Poésies de Madame de Surville, (Clotilde de Vallon Choles) Poète Français du 15^e siècle.*" reprinted in 1825, and edited by M. Vandersbourg, but the most probable fabrication of the lady's descendant, the Marquis de Surville, and not, as represented by Mr. D'Israeli, (p. 483,) of the editor. The Marquis was executed as a returned emigrant in 1798, leaving the manuscript, which bears proofs, similar to Chatterton's, of modern composition; for, divested of the old spelling, it is nearly the language of this day; and, not only are books cited, which could hardly have been known to the fair writer, such as Sappho, Lucretius, not then printed, &c.; but mention occurs of

the seven satellites of Saturn, when we know that the first was not discovered till 1635, or about two centuries after the alleged date of the poems, by Huygens, nor the last, till 1789, by Herschel. (See "*le Journal des Savans,*" for April 1824, by M. Raynouard.) The daring attempt of the "*Licenciado, Alonso Fernandez de Avellano,* who, after the long silence that succeeded the first edition of *Don Quixote* in 1605, ventured to publish a second part of that inimitable work in 1614, at Tarragona, in which he treats Cervantes as old, lame, poor, &c. (*viejo, manco, pobre, &c.*) equally merits reprobation; but it elicited the second part from the original author in 1615. (See *Vida de Cervantes*, page xxx. ed. 1780, 4to. § 85, &c.)

Many rich collections of autographs exist in Germany, particularly in the libraries of Berlin, Wüttemberg, Dresden, Manheim, and Vienna. Those of Count Czemen, the Imperial High Chancellor's son, of Herr Fuchs Aloisa, of Baron Hardenberg, of Count Ossolenski, and of Signor Francisco Timoni, in the Austrian capital, are entitled to especial attention. At Leipzig the purchase and sale of these articles form the professed trade of the bookseller Greffer. He lately obtained from the Grand Duke of Lucca five hundred florins for a letter of Luther to the Saxon elector, John, in 1530, extending to six foolscap pages, and two hundred florins from the same prince for a letter of the mystic theosophist, Emanuel Swedenborg, written with his own blood! at Dresden.

But "To kinder skies, where gentler man-
ners reign, [domain]"
I turn; and France displays her bright

In France, of course, a superabundant fund of gratification to the curious investigator of these monuments of departed fame will be found. *Ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχόμεθα*, "a Jove principium;" and I begin with her renowned champion. In this Magazine for October 1838, page 381, it is stated that, at Mr. Sotheby's sale-room in 1825, the simple signatures of Buonaparte, with the letter *v*, as in the original Italian, produced each five pounds, because of much rarer occurrence than those of Bonaparte, which, in his early Italian campaigns

"Auriferas dives jactat Pactolus arenas;
Ditior hæc affert mortalibus unda salutem."

These lines inscribed on a chrysal vase sparkling with Nature's limpid element, would, methinks, not inaptly express the blessings derived and expected from the Temperance movement, impressed on his own, and offered in example, to other countries, by my ever honoured friend, whose regard I value beyond all the distinctions in the power of royalty to bestow.

of 1796 and 1797, he adopted, excluding the vowel, and which only fetched, as much more common, each a single pound.* It will, likewise,

* Here I cannot help observing that our English writers generally persist, as the French legitimists equally do, in the Italian orthography of the Emperor's patronymic; but, as this change is allowed to others, surely he was entitled to the privilege. It consequently should be written according to his adoption, like that of our great Duke, which has been altered from Wesley to Welleley, during, I believe, his and his brother the marquis's command in India; for his early military commission, and the Irish parliamentary roll under Lord Westmorland, uniformly exhibit the shorter name, identical with that of the professed reformer or regenerator of the Anglican reformation, whose life has been so interestingly written by Southey. Ultimately, of course, the family name of Bonaparte merged in the baptismal one, as that of a sovereign; but the former was ingeniously adduced on a particular occasion, not, I think, unworthy of advertance. During the imperial sway, when all France vied with emulative effort in the variation of homage to her cherished idol, the late Protestant pastor of Paris, Paul Henri Marrion, tendered his contribution of incense in rather a novel form. It was by a short Latin address commemorative of the ancient family illustration, though dimmed by subsequent casualties, and which closed with the following epitaph on Charles Buonaparte, Napoleon's father, whose memory, it truly recites, owes its preservation to the reflective lustre of his immortal son's fame.—

"Fortunate pater! letales excute somnos;
Cui dederas vitam, te retat ille mori."

M. Marrion, a native of Leyden, long presided over his church in the French capital, where he was highly esteemed, and, I am gratified, from some personal knowledge, to feel authorised to add, most deservedly. His letter to our Helen Maria Williams,—"*La Citoyenne Williams*," as distinguished at the time,—caused some sensation in 1795. In politics, however, he was somewhat the follower of the Vicar of Bray, (see *Gent. Mag.* for November 1839, p. 465.) rather than as Horace represents himself, the disciple of Aristippus, and warranted to say, "*Et mihi res non me rebus submittere conor.*" (*Epist. lib. 1, Ep. 1, v. 12.*) for he never failed to hail every ascendant star, and uniformly in Latin, of which he had a

perfect mastership, acquired under Rankeus and other eminent professors. In 1804 he published the above-mentioned flattering address, "*Napoleoni, primo Gallorum Imperatori, semper Augusto*," (4to), and in 1814 "*Elegia ad Musam in Borboniorum ad Gallos redita.*" (8vo.) Again, he presented to Louis XVIII. some gratulatory verses—"In festis baptismalibus Regii Burdigalæ Ducis," and in 1824, on the coronation of Charles X. he celebrated the solemnity in lines headed "*Carolo Decimo Gallorum Regi in Festis Rhemensibus.*" His muse was, however, silent on the accession of Louis Philippe, an event which he did not long outlive, for he fell a victim to cholera in 1832; but I have no reason to suppose that this exception to his habitual adoration of the rising sun, (a duty dictated, I have no doubt, by the laudable desire of attracting the luminary's genial rays on his flock,) proceeded from opposition, in principle, to the object or result of the Revolution of 1830.

be there found, that for a copy of Volney's travels enriched, though apparently spoiled, by some observations in his illegible scrawl, and not exceeding twenty lines of print, the late Sir Frederick Baker paid fifty-one guineas, while the work itself is never priced, I see, in the second-hand catalogues above so many pence. (See also, relative to a mass of Napoleon's youthful compositions in manuscript the *Gent. Mag.* for April 1848, p. 261.) Racine's copy of Sophocles, with his marginal notes, adorns the Royal Parisian Library; but I know not whether the well-thumbed *Éditis Princeps*, in Greek, of the "*Æthiopica*" of Heliodoros, (Basileæ 1586, 4to,) which, after two copies had been committed to the flames, he voluntarily resigned to his professor at Port Royal, the Benedictine Claude Lancelot, observing with a smile, "that he could now dispense with it, for he had it all by heart," as his son relates—I know not, I say, whether that volume, containing the *Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea*, was also consumed by the over-scrupulous Jansenist. If preserved, like the "*Christianismi Restitutio*" of Servetus, similarly condemned, most highly indeed would it be prized. Were the autographs of this great poet equally rare with those of Shakspeare, the last of which, sold

in 1841 for 165*l.* 15*s.* (see *Gent. Mag.* for July 1840, p. 35, for an account of it,) was recently bought, I see, for 145*l.*, they would scarcely be less valued, for the French are almost as enthusiastic as ourselves of these relics of genius. The late M. de Soleinne, proprietor of *Cyrano de Bergerac's* drama, *Le Pédant Joué*," intrinsically not worth a franc, estimates at four napoleons each letter of the magic words, ascertained to be the writing of the first of comic poets, scrawled in the margin: "*Ceci est à moi—Molière*," which, when it is known that nothing in the hand of Molière beyond his simple name is extant, or at least discovered, can cause no surprise. As a *sentence*, however short, it is unique, while we can trace probably a dozen of his signatures. The oldest I believe is that at his unhappy marriage in February 1662, with Mademoiselle Armande Béjart, who, it will be observed, was always called *Mademoiselle Molière* not *Madame*, a title then reserved for the noblesse, and Bayle similarly, in his correspondence, addresses his mother at *Mademoiselle Bayle*. It is now assumed by every respectable married woman, as our *esquire* is by every independent Englishman.

Molière's signature again appears two years afterwards, on the 28th of February, 1664, in the baptismal registry of his first-born, a son, and both are under his family name of Poquelin, in the church of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, so dismantled by the popular fury, under my own indignant view, in February 1831. Louis XIV. stood sponsor to the child, for which every lover of genius must feel grateful to that magnificent sovereign. See *Dissertations sur Molière* par M. Beffara, p. 7 (1821, 8vo.) The King's library possesses at least four receipts signed by him for royal grants, and likewise in discharge of his pension. After his death the widow made over his manuscripts, including a translation of Lucretius, a passage of which, lib. iv. v. 1154, &c. he transferred to his *Misanthrope*, Acte ii. sc. 5, and his books, to the actor Legrange, one of her paramours, on whose decease the whole was dispersed, and, by various casualties, has disappeared with the above-recited

exceptions. Several of his papers were preserved in the archives of the old theatre, "*La Comédie Française*," until March 1799, when they fell a prey to the fire which destroyed that building, now replaced by *L'Odéon* (Taschereau, *Vie de Molière*, p. 377, 1828, 8vo.) As the admiration of his countrymen for Molière is scarcely inferior to ours for Shakspeare, and as their respective autographs appear the rarest among the sons of genius, this length of detail will, I trust, be pardoned.

M. de Soleinne's dramatic library, by far the most curious in France, has just now been brought to sale, under the auctioneer's hammer, at the usual place of sale, "*La Salle Sylvestre, rue des Bons Enfants*, No. 50. It cost the late proprietor 300,000 francs, under very favourable circumstances, during forty years of acquisition, or 12,000*l.* The catalogue composed by M. Paul Lacroix, better known as "*Le Bibliophile Jacob*," presents all the theatrical productions of the East, of Greece, of Rome, and necessarily of France, from the mysteries of ancient date and uncultivated muse—all, it is said, without exception, and unprecedentedly numerous—to Racine—the earliest and best editions of the national dramas are there to be found; the former purchased at very inferior prices, such as I recollect them half a century ago, have more than decupled in value since that time (see also "*Vie de Molière* par M. Taschereau," page 394). But what enhancement of price would not the monogram, suppose of Raffaello, Corregio, or Rembrand, on a newly found painting produce, or a great name discovered in the winding folds of an Egyptian mummy?

Molière, the contemporary of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, owed more than one obligation to this wild but not ungifted writer. Amongst other borrowed expressions, that of "*Qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère*," of such frequent use in books and speech, is traceable to the *Pédant Joué* of *Cyrano*, and to be found in the "*Fourberies de Scapin*," Acte ii. sc. 11, under a most absurd fiction, little creditable I must say to Molière's ingenuity of invention, which extorts a large sum from a father to redeem his son from

captivity on board a Tunisian galley, which curiosity had induced him to visit, not, be it observed, in Africa, but in France! Voltaire, in his *Micromégas*, in ridicule of Maupertuis' imputed attempt or advice to transpierce the earth to its centre, as likewise Fontenelle, in his *Pluralité des Mondes*, have adopted various thoughts from Bergerac's "*Voyage dans la Lune*," to which Swift again is indebted for the idea of Gulliver's Travels. It is further observed of this eccentric being that he was the first to introduce a play in prose on the stage, as well as the country *patois* or provincial dialects, although long before found in Rabelais and in Theodore d'Aubigné's "*Satire Menippée*."

M. de la Tour, the owner of the copy of Thomas à Kempis, presented in 1765 to Rousseau by his friend Dupeyron, would not dispose of the precious volume, impressed with the mark of the genuine *pervanche* (pervenca), or rare periwinkle plant, which the philosopher congratulated himself on discovering in the thickets of Les Charmettes, for its weight in gold, although the chance acquisition of M. de la Tour (a relation of Madame de Warens) for 75 centimes, or less than eightpence.* Rousseau's copy of Helvetius's "*De l'Esprit*," with his numerous animadversions, is in the hands of the Debure family, of typographical celebrity, from whom

* On the 7th March of the same year, Rousseau addressed the same correspondent: "Il faut quitter ce pays (Motiers Travers), je le sens; il est trop près de Genève; on ne m'y laisserait jamais en repos. Il n'y a guère qu'un pays Catholique qui me convienne." And again on the 6th of April, when urged to accept Hume's invitation to England, which, however, for his own and Hume's misfortune, he subsequently accepted, he wrote to Marshal Keith, "Toutes mes raisons contre l'Angleterre subsistent; et il suffit qu'il y ait des ministres dans ce pays-là pour me faire craindre d'en approcher." Yet in June 1762 he had been obliged to fly from France; but he felt much more keenly the persecution of his co-religionists and countrymen, as was natural; and their inconsistency he lashes with resistless powers of argument and sarcasm in his "*Lettres de la Montagne*" in 1764.

no treasure, they say, could purchase it. And, even without these adventitious enhancements (see *Gent. Mag.* for October 1838, p. 381), many a book might be named of superior value to the precious metal. In December 1824 a diminutive tome, which had become mine for sixpence, produced under the hammer of Mr. Evans, in the sale of a small collection formed by me, the sum of twenty sovereigns, more than double its weight in gold. The title, descriptive of the sufferings of Catholics in Ireland, under the iron sceptre of Cromwell, was "*Threnodia Hiberno-Catholica, seu Epitome inauditæ et transcendentis crudelitatis quâ Catholici regni Hiberniæ opprimuntur sub archityranno Cromwello.*" Æniponti (Innspruck), 1659. The purchaser was Mr. Thorpe; but it is now in the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, to whom it cost 27*l.* and probably forms an article in the lately-published "*Bibliotheca Grenvilliana.*"†

† Few classes of books are now more scarce than the historical publications of Irish Catholics in that age. Neglected abroad, where they could excite little interest, they were sternly forbidden at home. "Neque in ipsos modo auctores, sed in libros quoque eorum sevicum," as Tacitus (*Agricola*, cap. 2) relates of the hateful rule of Domitian. Those obscure volumes, therefore, became nearly extinct, when impartial justice, in the appreciation of events, at length demanded an equal insight into the representation on both sides of alleged facts. To satisfy, however, this fair desire, was no easy matter, for the books could with great difficulty be found. The result, on comparison of authorities, altered the public view of many circumstances, for English writers had previously seldom deigned to cite an original Irish author. Hume, I believe, never does, no more than do Polybius and Livy a Carthaginian one on the Punic wars, an omission so deeply regretted by the students of historical truth, which can never thus be weighed in a fair balance.

Of the long-endured persecution of Irish Catholics, a portion of which forms the substance of Morrison's narrative, and of the legislative Union destined in its promise to modify or terminate all inequality on the score of religion, an eloquent Frenchman, but Irish by descent and attachment, the late Lally Tollendal, thus writes:

The reader on this occasion will be reminded of Dr. Harwood's anecdote (Review of the Classics, page xvii.) of the poor Scotch usher, so generously

"En jettant les yeux sur la carte, il est bien difficile de ne pas reconnaître que la nature a placé les îles Britanniques pour qu'elles obeissent en sœurs aux lois paternelles du même souverain; mais la nature ne voulait pas que cette union fût achetée par des siècles de haines, de pillages, de carnages, d'une législation plus odieuse que le vol, et plus féroce que les combats." This statement is alike accurate in its physical and moral view. Ireland, bound by the ties of nature, daily and visibly by the improvements of science drawn in closer cohesion, has unhappily been estranged by oppression;—

"La mala signoria, che sempre ancora
Li popoli suggesti,"

as Dante (Paradiso, viii. 73) truly observes in allusion to the murderous cry at Palermo, the capital of Sicily (his *Bella Trinacria*), "*MORA, MORA,*" during the massacre of the French, on the Sicilian Vespers, in 1282, of which he was contemporary;—but the misrule of man may and must yield to interest, to feeling, and to justice, while it cannot be expected that a convulsion of the elements will remove us to a distance of a thousand miles, as the best security for our national independence in Mr. O'Connell's expressed opinion (See *Gent. Mag.* for October 1840, p. 376). My sentiments, both on the evils of this country and their proposed remedy, the Repeal of the Union, have been more than once consigned to these pages, and have undergone no change.

While quite as anxious as the boldest declaimer to redress, and indignant to witness, a course of wrongs calculated to provoke in minds reckless of consequences any impulse of resistance, my reason, still unseduced by the Utopian prospects of a golden age, which have dazzled and deluded, as the promised fruit of Repeal, the mass of my countrymen, interposes its control, and calmly but unerringly presents the measure to my contemplation as the ensanguined parent of civil strife, because utterly hopeless of peaceful concession, while viewed in its result as fatal to the integrity of the empire. Unattainable, in my conviction, by force or free will, it on the other hand behoves Great Britain to arrest its pursuit and redeem her violated faith, by fulfilling, cordially in spirit and unreservedly in accomplishment as honour and policy with concurrent command impose on her as a duty, the engagements contracted at the Union.

remunerated by Lord Oxford, the great Harleian collector, for the first edition of Cicero's Offices (1465), picked up by the old pedagogue for a shilling. But the prices paid for single plays, not only of Shakspeare's

It is in this anticipation, warranted by the example of Scotland, conciliated and prosperous on a change of system, after a similar period of sufferings subsequent to her Union, that I still refrain from joining in the popular demand of Repeal; for otherwise it would be difficult to withstand not only the practical evils of which we have to complain, but the misrepresentations which describe us in the most odious light to foreigners. Of a multiplicity of proofs I shall adduce only two, because of recent date, and from a trustworthy quarter. Thus Doctor Scultens, Professor of Natural History at Manheim, in a letter to Count Sternberg, forming the narrative of Botanical Travels through England, writes of Ireland in 1830:—"I have frequently inquired of the English how it happened that the botany of so large an island was not more known to them than that of Gröenland or Iceland? To which the only reply I could elicit was, "that Ireland was a country of barbarians, and that a traveller was less secure on her western coast than amidst the most untutored savages." And still later by ten years, Professor Leo, of the University of Bonne, in his "*Manual of Universal History,*" grounded on English reports as respects Ireland, asserts that her inhabitants, whom he classes with the Celtic race, "are only impelled by mere brutal instinct (*thierischen triebes.*)" Indeed, Herr Leo is not much more favourable in characterising other people, for he calls the French, as they are partly designated by Voltaire, a nation of monkeys (*affenwolk*); and he dares affirm of Louis XVI., "that he was justly punished by God" (*die gerechtigkeit Gottes.*) But, even in the last *Edinburgh Review*, No. 159, although the article on Ireland obviously proceeds from a friendly pen, "the insecurity of person and property" there is apparently allowed; whereas, notwithstanding some deplorable predial outbreaks, fewer crimes of that nature occur in Ireland than in any state of equal population in Europe; and, as long a resident, no unobservant one I may add, of other countries, and a magistrate in my own, I may consider myself not incompetent to form or express an opinion on the subject. It is hard, I repeat, to resist these wrongs and misstatements, which too plainly account for the existing popular dissatisfaction.

but of others, transcend all comparisons of this kind. In the sale of George Chalmers's library (Gent. Mag. for December 1841, p. 637), Marlowe's "Tragedie of Richard Duke of York, &c. 1595," fetched 131*l.* or nearly three pounds weight in gold; many times heavier than the purchased object. And should the reported copy of Holinshed's Chronicles, a work from which Shakspeare so abundantly borrowed, with his signature and annotations, prove genuine, which indeed is not probable, it would be difficult to estimate its value. Gradually, I have no doubt that many hidden treasures will emerge into light, particularly from the repositories of private correspondence, of which an instance is of most recent occurrence, in the discovery of Fenelon's letters to the Princess Albertine de Salm; and I need hardly add how every word uttered by the lips, or fallen from the pen, of that accomplished prelate, is, and deserves to be, appreciated. His original manuscript of *Telema- chus*, partly dictated and partly in his own hand, scarcely exhibits a correction or the necessity of one.

The Royal Library of Paris, in this as in all other departments of literary research, is by far the richest in the world. M. Van Praet, who superintended it for so many years, was always happy, I observed, to display to our countrymen the autographs of our successive sovereigns. To present anything like an approximate view of its treasures would embrace no small volume, and I shall therefore only add that the learned M. Cousin, late Minister of Public Instruction, has, within the past half-year, found among the manuscripts of Pascal evidence he seems exultingly to adduce, that the melancholy ascetic had in his early manhood yielded to all the seductions, not indeed of dissipated, but of fashionable life, an example of change by no means surely of such rare event in the vicissitudes of human feelings.

Yours, &c. J. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,
JUDGING from the
number

quaintance I have with the work,) I suspect that whatever of truth there may be in the Doctor's theory is much more lucidly, though more briefly, unfolded by Coleridge, in an apparently forgotten communication of his to *Blackwood's Magazine* for October, 1821. The circumstantial quackery of the theory is the Doctor's own. The following extract appears to contain the philosophic principle.

"By a law common to all animal life we are incapable of attending for any continuance to an object, the parts of which are indistinguishable from each other, or to a series, where the successive links are only numerically different. Nay, the more broken and irritating (as for instance, the *fractious* noise of the dashing of a lake on its border, compared with the swell of the sea on a calm evening), the more quickly does it exhaust our power of noticing it. The toothache, where the suffering is not extreme, often finds its speediest cure in the silent pillow, and *gradually destroys our attention to itself by preventing us from attending to anything else.* From the same cause, many a lonely patient listens to his moans, till he forgets the pain that occasioned them. The attention attenuates as its sphere contracts; but this it does even to a point, where the person's own state of feeling, or any particular set of bodily sensations, are the direct object. The slender thread winding in narrower and narrower circles, round its source and centre, ends at length in a chrysalis, or dormitory, within which the spinner undresses himself in his sleep, soon to come forth *quite a new creature.*"

The above passage, long before I heard of the supposed discovery of Dr. Binns, suggested to me a practice, not unlike the one so pompously enunciated in his book, by which I have obtained sleep when labouring under a headache, for which the sole remedy was a night's rest. Instead of trying to divert the thoughts from the pain, let the patient steadily direct his attention to it. Let him watch every throb on his temples, as each begins, rises to a height, and gradually diffuses itself through the nerve, only to be succeeded by another; and in a short time he will sink first into drowsiness, then into repose, and from a state of unconsciousness he will

Coleridge expresses it, a

A.

CHURCH TOWERS AND SPIRES.

"A tower, to be complete, should be terminated by a spire; every tower, during the finest periods of pointed architecture either was, or was intended to be, so finished: a spire is in fact an ornamental covering to a tower; a flat roof is contrary to every principle of the style, and it was not till the decline of the art that they were adopted." *Dublin Review*, vol. x. 317.

MR. URBAN, *Walworth, Jan. 1.*

I HAVE placed the above extract at the head of my letter that, so far as the merits of Mr. Pugin are concerned in what follows, misrepresentation may be avoided by the quotation of the very words of the canon, assumed to be promulgated by him, and which appears to have aroused a spirit of controversy in the Oxford Architectural Society, a spirit to be regretted, as in that, as well as some other proceedings which have taken place in that university of late, questions of art and other subjects appear to have been swayed by a narrow prejudice. That the accidental circumstance of Mr. Pugin's religion being different to that of the Established Church should in the present state of feeling in the church and university cause him to be rejected as an architect, is a subject of regret rather than surprise. Every admirer of the fine arts for their intrinsic merits alone will deprecate the narrow spirit which led to this unworthy rejection, and the more so when he cannot fail to recollect that the greatest of our architects, Inigo Jones, was employed by the court and churchmen without objection to his religion, and that even Laud (and prejudice against the professors of the ancient faith was a failing of the martyred archbishop,) employed Catholic sculptors to execute his statues, as well as a Catholic architect to design his buildings; and, moreover, that in the other university in more modern times Rickman was largely employed without objection to his nonconformity. Considering all this, he will be apt to conclude that any controversy even upon so harmless a subject as the architecture of spires and towers which has emanated from a society in Oxford, will not fail to be tinged with the hue of intolerance.

Now, before the publication of the article in the *Dublin Review* above referred to, a similar question had

arisen in the Cambridge Camden Society; and here I must pause to say, that this institution has from its commencement fairly and dispassionately sought for truth, rather than the establishment or overthrow of any theory, and on this account the results of its deliberations are to be regarded with the greater attention. The question of the finish of church towers had arisen in this society, on its superintending the restoration of Old Shoreham Church, when the point under consideration was, whether the tower, then and still covered with a low pyramidal roof, should retain that covering, or be finished with a parapet, plain or embattled. A paper is printed in the *Transactions of the Society, Part II.* to which I might refer, as containing nearly all that can be said on this subject; but, as the question has been brought before the notice of your readers in a review of the proceedings of the Oxford Society, I am induced to trespass on your pages with some further observations on the same subject.

In the paper referred to it was attempted to be shown that the spire, in whatever form, and to whatever height it might arise, from the taste or munificence of the builder, was adopted as well from the necessity of a roof or covering to the tower, as an architectural finish to the elevation. I feel some degree of satisfaction when I find an architect possessing so profound a knowledge of Catholic architecture as Mr. Pugin, take a similar view of the subject, and I rejoice to see that the most extended view of the subject confirms the theory. I have little doubt that a close examination even of perpendicular towers will lead to the result that a raised roof, *i. e.* a spire, is the appropriate finish, and that a platform, if found of coeval date with the tower, constitutes the exception and not the rule.

It will be conceded that every perfect architectural structure, whatever may be the style, must possess an harmonious and appropriate finish to the elevation, such as to leave no doubt that the architect's design had been completed. If four walls on a square plan were carried up to a great elevation, and then abruptly terminated in a horizontal line, the structure would be far from satisfactory to the eye, nor would it appear to be finished; a square tower erected to any height is no more perfect than when the first half dozen courses were laid; whether it is stunted like many of our church towers, or raised to the elevation of the Assinelli, it cannot be called complete until the elevation is terminated by something that shall appear to be a natural conclusion to the elevation, and show that the design had been perfected. Now, as the walls of a tower more or less incline inwards, they would, if continued upward, in the end unite and naturally form a pointed termination. The architecture of Egypt was essentially pyramidal, and an obelisk, from the inclination of its sides, would have risen into a pyramid if carried sufficiently high. The architect of the Egyptian obelisk was compelled from the size of the stone (for the obelisks were monolith) to terminate the design before it had arrived to this conclusion; he therefore composed a finish by causing a small portion of each side of the upper part of his structure to incline to a greater degree, and form a smaller pyramid on the top of his design; if he had not done this he must have truncated the subject, which would inevitably have made it unsightly.

Now, instead of the obelisk, let us view in the same light an English church tower which has no spire. The elevation will be found to be composed of several stages, the upper one (and this will apply to a great number of examples) is the work of an age long posterior to the lower stages; to this a sort of finish in the shape of battlements is added at a later period, yet still the tower might receive the addition of another story, and still would not appear a more complete design than if it had terminated with the work of the first architect. However lofty the tower might be in itself, it

would appear to be truncated, and to require a further addition, as must have struck every one who has viewed Lavenham and some other Suffolk towers; but when the tower is finished with a roof or covering of a pyramidal form, whether low, as in Old Shoreham and the old Norman towers, or raised up into a lofty spire as the ancient steeple of Rochester cathedral, and in a vast number of country churches, the eye is satisfied, the architect has evidently completed his design, and it is evident that nothing further was contemplated or is required; a natural and easy termination is made to the structure, and at the same time one that as a roof possesses the merit of utility. Old Shoreham tower is evidently a complete design: the bull's-eye windows below the eaves of the roof are necessary to admit light into the interior; they would have been out of place if the elevation of the square tower had been designed to be increased; true, a lofty spire might have been raised on this tower in lieu of the present covering, but a battlement would manifestly have been injurious. Broadwater church, in the same county, originally had a similar covering; this has been removed, and a battlement added, giving a most clumsy appearance to the structure, and destroying most effectually the pyramidal principle on which every cruciform church is designed.

A review of spires in this country will show that the double object of a finish to the elevation, and a covering to the structure, was the aim of the architect. The oldest spire I know in this country is that of Sompting, Sussex, where the uprights of the four walls of the tower take the form of gables, producing eight points, from which rises a low octagon spire of stone. This example is, I believe, unique in England, and, differing as it does in form from every early spire, it exhibits the same intention—an harmonious termination and a roof. Pursuing the investigation to spires of a more usual form, and of more recent date, it will still be seen that in all ages of their construction, and whether of stone or timber, and however elevated, the original intention and real use of the structure was never lost sight of, although in later ex-

amples the first idea was rendered less apparent in consequence of the union of the spire with the tower being masked by a battlement, an unequivocal symptom of incipient decay in taste. The original spire was a low pyramid; the first improvement on this was the raising upon it an octagon pinnacle, not lofty in itself, and whose base was less than the square roof; from this arrangement arose the hipped spire, which covers a great majority of our church towers, and which originally was the finish of a greater number; it is very common in Kent, and was seen in the most improved state on the ancient spire of Rochester cathedral. Of its lowest form, Mickleham tower, Surrey, is a specimen. Although the examples to which I have referred are built of timber and covered with shingles or lead, the same form was constructed in stone, as in several Lincoln spires, and a fine modern specimen is to be seen in the New Camberwell Church, where a very lofty and slender spire still retains the type of the early form to which I have referred.* True it is, that spires of the decorative period, in consequence of the base being encompassed by a parapet or even a battlement, seem to the eye to have lost the original type of a roof; but a close examination of the structure will always show that in fact the same principle of design prevailed to the last, and that, although for the sake of making a passage around the base of a spire, a parapet was constructed, it forms no essential part of the design, and only masks (and that not intentionally) the actual construction of the spire. There are many spires in this country constructed after the decorative period of English architecture had ceased; Louth is a late example, and many of the smaller timber spires of our country churches may be of a still later period. It is true that the spire, taken in its common application, de-

clined after the decorative period; the lofty stone spires of that age, from their expense, could be only erected where liberal benefactors arose; in the vast majority of country churches, the expense of such a termination to the church tower forbade its erection, but the idea of a spire was never forgotten altogether, although it rapidly declined from its high altitude, and as the builders were unable to cover the entire area of the tower with a spire, it was retained as a mere ornament, as in Watford, St. Alban's (most needlessly destroyed), and numerous Hertfordshire churches. In many churches in Suffolk and Essex it became a mere pinnacle, as at Sudbury and Boxford; and in some instances a small spire was placed on the staircase turret at the angle of the tower, as was formerly to be seen at Cobham, Kent. It always lingered about every design, until at length, when church architecture verged to decay in the Tudor age, it sank down to its primitive form, the low pitched roof of the Norman tower, and rendered less striking from its being surrounded by a parapet; but the point of the shingled or tiled roof, generally surmounted by a weather-staff, may be seen peeping over the battlements in many churches in Kent and elsewhere. At Waltham Abbey, built since the dissolution, the apex of such a roof bears a cross. Thus, architecture in its old age returned to the same form (the square tower and low-pointed roof) which had marked its infancy. But it never lost sight of this primitive feature—the tower with its pyramid—plainly showing that the architect would have raised the roof to the altitude and dignity of a spire if his funds would have permitted.

This then is the history of the spire: first, it was the low roof of a square or round tower; then, a lofty pyramidal roof of stone; afterwards, the same roof improved by the taste and liberality of the fourteenth century (the most magnificent in church decoration of all the ages of faith,) until it arrived at that state of perfection beyond which it could proceed no further. It then rapidly declined to its former humble elevation and mere utility.

It may be objected that there are undoubtedly many square towers

* I regret having somewhat hastily stated in a recent communication that the tower was not to have a spire. I am pleased to correct this by saying that the good taste of the parishioners led to the adoption of the spire, and so completed a church of which Surrey may be proud.

throughout the country of early date which are terminated by parapets. There can be no doubt entertained by any one viewing these towers, that they are unfinished and incomplete. The most unpractised eye cannot fail of being struck with their want of an appropriate termination. From the examples which remain of such towers still possessing their ancient superstructure, and from the certain knowledge that a vast number which are now seen without spires once possessed them, it may be fairly concluded that those which are destitute of such a termination, either once had it, or have been left unfinished by the architect. Winchester cathedral has a low square tower; is it not the opinion of several architectural critics that it is unfinished? Romsey and St. Cross are manifestly in the same situation; the original architects of those churches left the spire to be added at a future time. St. Magnus's cathedral, in the Orkneys, possesses its pyramidal roof; and Chichester, which, as left by the Norman builder, would have appeared like Winchester, received in the succeeding century a lofty and beautiful spire. Peterborough has the low Norman central tower; but your architectural readers will not fail to remember the beautiful design of John Carter* for the completion of this truly magnificent abbey, which, if it had been finished as that design proved it ought to have been, would in itself have possessed the finest group of spires perhaps in the world. No one who has seen Wells cathedral would imagine that its towers were finished structures; but if he turns to Lichfield, all doubt, if ever he possessed any, of what the termination of the towers of the former cathedral were intended to be, will have vanished. Westminster, again, has a very unfinished look, in consequence of the low tower which some modern architect has added to the roof; the original architect did not intend that his church should have a spire, so he built no tower—a tower without a spire never entered into the ideas of an ancient architect.

I have little doubt that not only ancient church towers, but even those

appertaining to secular structures, were finished with the same appropriate covering. Judging from ancient MS. illuminations, and some actual specimens on the continent, there is little doubt that the gates of York, and the Norman towers of Bristol and Bury, had similar terminations, and that what appear like embrasures in the latter design were channels to throw off the rain.

It is remarkable that the idea of incompleteness is popularly expressed in Lincolnshire by the term "stump" applied to the highest tower in England; but when a lofty tower without a spire is viewed from a distance, the term will be considered appropriate, not as expressing the lowness of the structure, but its apparent want of completeness.

But as this letter has been extended to a great length, I will shortly allude to a class of towers which once possessed spires but have none at present; and here I ask your readers to search themselves for evidence of the position now contended for, in the great number of towers which are now to be seen finished with battlements and lead flats, and to inquire how many of these towers once possessed their appropriate finish. Durham, Lincoln, Ely, and Carlisle cathedrals are now without spires; all of them once possessed such a finish or were designed to receive them. Bodmin in Cornwall, Trumpington in Cambridgeshire, Stone in Kent, and Bletchingley in Surrey, show but little indications of their former lofty spires; yet, spite of their present appearance, it is undoubtedly true that they originally were thus appropriately finished. Meopham church, Kent, a few years since, had the base of a spire on the tower;† to see it now, with its battlement and parapet, might lead many to imagine it never had any other finish: and Camberwell new church, not a twelve-month since, might by mischance have been completed with a square tower, and if the liberality of the parish had not allowed Mr. Scott to have completed his design, some future Oxford Society would have contended that his church was never designed to receive a spire, and that it was quite perfect without one. I ask your antiquarian

* *Gent. Mag.* LXXIV. II. Frontisp.

† *View in Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXIX. p. 513.

readers to review and examine every tower which has no spire, and when he sees in how many cases such a finish has been removed, and in addition sees that many churches once possessed spires, of which the present state of the towers give no indication, I think he will not fail to arrive at the conclusion that every

church tower was originally built to be terminated by a spire of some sort or other.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

P.S. In my next I hope to say something upon Chancels, in addition to the remarks recently printed in your pages.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Salt upon Salt; made out of certain ingenious verses upon the late Storm, and the death of his Highness ensuing, by which contemplative object occasion is taken to offer to consideration the probable near approach of greater Storms, and more sad Consequences. By George Withers, Esq. 1659, 12mo.

IT is not our intention to enter on the general subject either of the life or writings of Withers, but merely to introduce to the notice of our readers one of his poems, which is exceedingly rare, and which is connected with the history of the times when it was written.* As a politician we are told Withers was weak and inconsistent. In his youth he was the admirer of the monarchy, and if he forsook the court of royalty he did not long remain with the Parliament; if he became the eulogist of Cromwell he at the same time spoke boldly to him of his errors. The man who could indignantly return to the Protector, when in the zenith of his power, the key of his private closet at Whitehall, given as a mark of peculiar favour, was no common individual. The Protector honoured him with frequent invitations to his table; but Withers subsequently forfeited his favour. In the extracts from his "Salt upon Salt," which we have made, the reader will see the ridicule and contempt which the poet casts upon the verses written on Cromwell's death, and he will recollect that Dryden composed "Heroic Stanzas on the death of Oliver Cromwell, written after his funeral," which were published in 1659, and were subsequently joined to those of Waller and Sprat.† The first edition in 1659, 4to. is extremely rare. Many years after, one of Dryden's enemies reprinted this elegy with the hope of making him appear an apostate; the title being, An Elegy on the usurper Oliver Cromwell, by the author of Absalom and Achitophel. (See Life of Dryden in Ald. Ed. p. viii.) It is singular, says Sir W. Scott, that of those distinguished poets who solemnized by elegy the death of the Protector, Dryden and Waller should have hailed the restoration of the

* We safely recommend the life of Withers in a very interesting and well-written volume called the Lives of the Sacred Poets, by R. A. Wilmot, Esq. (vol. I. p. 61—192.) and, hoping that another edition will be called for, we beg to direct the author's attention to what we consider a very slight error he has made in altering a passage in a poem by B. Barnes, p. 17, where it is printed,

"Sending their flocks and calling unto plains."

The author says, "The word in the original is 'sending,' but it seemed to me an error of the press," and he inserts "leading." How came he not to see that the proper and original word was "tending?"

† The best stanza in this poem of Dryden's is the following:

His grandeur he derived from heaven alone,
For he was great ere Fortune made him so,
And wars, like mists that rise against the sun,
Made him but greater seem, not greater grow.

Stuart line, and Sprat have favoured their most arbitrary aggressions upon liberty. Whether Withers alludes at all to Dryden's poem, or to Sprat's, we do not know; an examination of the poems printed on Cromwell's death would doubtless show to whom the expressions he has justly ridiculed are to be attributed. In one stanza Dryden has alluded to the storm, and to the stranded whale.

But first the ocean as a tribute sent
The giant prince of all her watery herd;
And the isle when her protecting genius went,
Upon his obsequies loud sighs conferred.

We must resign; heaven his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame,
His dying groans, his last breath shakes our isle,
And trees *wacht* fall for his funeral pile
About his palace, their broad roots are tost
Into the air; so Romulus was lost.
So new Rome in a tempest mist her king,
And from obeying fell a worshipping.
On *Eca's* top there Hercules lay dead,
With ruined oaks and pines about him spread,
These his last furie from the mountain rent;
Our dying hero from the continent
Ravished whole towns, and forts from Spaniards rest,
As his last legacy to Britain left.
The ocean, which our hopes had long confined,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind,
Our bounds enlargement was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us prisoners to this isle;
Under the tropic is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke.*

The Poet then makes a few personal observations, as

I am too low a mark for supreme powers,
Too high to dread an equal when he lowers.

and mentions the poetical effusions of his contemporaries with contempt—

For, having viewed most paper monuments,
Whereby the fancy of this age presents
His fame to memorie, I find their rimes
Are so distracted, as if with these times
Their authors sympathized in their wit,
And knew not what they meant, nor what they writ,
Else doubtlesse none had failed so in expressing
His purpose, as to curse instead of blessing,
As he, whose poem elegiacal
Is closed up with the name Jerubbaal.
Some so maliciously invectives write
As if their pens in juice of aconite
Were dipt, or rather in more venom'd matter,
So opposite to that which they who flatter
Hide underneath their tongues, that, in the stead
Of showing hatred only to the dead,

* This couplet,

Under the tropic is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke,

is given in Martinus Scriblerus in the chapter on battles, as an instance of the figure "anticlimax," but attributed to *Waller* instead of *Withers*. See Warton's *Pope*, vol. VI. p. 229.

They living men can poison through the ear,
 When their uncharitable charms they hear ;
 For these have not alone in scurrile verse
 Blur'd him with what their malice could asperse,
 True or untrue ; but also take God's roome,
 Dare to pronounce his everlasting doome,
 And wickedly with damned souls in hell
 As others do with saints him paralell.

* * * *

Except obscene verse, (and strong lines from whence
 Are hardly screw'd intelligible sense,)
 Strains like to this these times best prize to praise,
 And 'tis a smart neat piece ΘΠΙΚΙΟΝ says,
 Which I deny not, for it mounts as high
 As any English Pegasus can fly,
 And is as well paid ; but he feels the reins
 Lie loose upon his brest, and overstrains
 To know what best the season doth besit
 With his own ends ; the author wants not wit,
 And, I believe, takes much more care than I
 What will best please, and wherewith to complie,
 Though I have more than forty years and five
 Found that my course is not the course to thrive.
 These verses, which to make my theam I choose,
 Are but the sportings of their author's muse,
 And seem to me like knacks which in a hall
 I've seen hung up for flies to play withall.
 These are wit's bubbles, blown up with a quill,
 Which watrie circles with weak air doth fill,
 Or like a squib, which fires, and cracks, and flies,
 And makes a noise that little signifies.*

The Poet then alludes to his acquaintance with the Protector.

I envie not his fame who is deceast,
 Nor ought whereby it may be more increast :
 I never suffered aught by his displeasure,
 But did enjoy his favour in some measure,
 Which, He knows unto whom all things are known,
 I more employed for his weal than mine own,
 And dis-advantaged myself to do him
 Such services as I thought I did owe him.

* * * *

I therefore now expect to be excused,
 Although at this time I have nothing mused
 That may concern him in the common mode,
 For in that place he now hath his abode
 Where he regards not baubles : praises there,
 Or flatteries no whit regarded are,
 The most enchanting charms there cannot charm him,
 Detractors or invectives cannot harm him ;
 To write these truths, which might have done him shame
 Whilst here he lived, or gained the writer blame,
 Ought now to be declared as well as those
 From hence his highest commendation flows,
 And that may settle peace now being spoken,
 Which in his life time might the peace have broken.

* Compare Young, Sat. 2.

“ Critics on verse as squibs on triumphs wait,
 Proclaim the glory and augment the state ;
 Hot, envious, noisy, proud, the scribbling fry
 Burn, hiss, and bounce, waste paper, stink, and die,”

though how squibs are *envious* and *proud* wants explanation.

After a discourse of the true use of poetry, in which the following couplet occurs.

My reverence to the muses is not small,
For all true poems are propheticall.

The author then censures the fulsome eulogiums and false flatteries which our wits have run into the grave.

What's in the mean foregoing is there said,
Which is more than deceased if well weighed.
And shall not rather into question brought
Than into the question few men would have thought,
That at the death a storm is said to roar,
Which was a *whirlwind* almost a week before,
And had it not been so some would from thence
Have drawn perhaps an evil consequence,
More than the storming in the people's brain
That two such storms would have blown out again.

He then gives instances from the poems of the time, which he justly censures.

So did his last breath shake this isle of ours,
As pellets from a hot-gun shake a tower,
For all her shakings to my best perceiving
Rise from our own distresses, who are living ;
So for his funeral pit no cut trees fell,
So Tomkins and he were parallel :
So new Rome in a tempest must her king,
That from obeying fell to worshipp'ing ;
And so from *Eta*, Hercules say dead,
As *Charon's* lake cheese and beer is like to bread ;
So from the continent he towns hath torn,
As he will tears a heave and give a thorn, &c.

It is but little less than blasphemy
The words of nature so to misapply
As *the wave doth* who in a strain doth write
As if some would express a glorious light,
Unless he did hyperboasise so far
At least to equate it to a star.
He seems as if he would insinuate
That nature at his death was passionate,
And makes that creature speak which never flatters,
Or speaks at all save only in such matters
As do concern God's glory, or may shame
Those who with grossly misapply the same :
So nature hath took notice of his death,
And sighing weilded the ocean with her breath,
The death of her great Ruler to forehear,
As 'twas presaged that my cat did mew,
For nature never heed in such wise took,
Of any prince's death but when it shook
The universe, to see the son of God
Dead on the cross, with arms displayed abroad,
And, from the reverence that is due to such
High mysteries, this hath detracted much
Of this kinde, and of such like airy puffs :
Of such deceivable, vain, empty stuffs,
Are most of all these books and trophies made,
Which princes to eternise them have had.

(To be concluded in the next number.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, the Manorial History of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and notices of other Neighbouring Places and Objects. By JOHN WARD. Royal 8vo. pp. xvi. 600. lxxviii. and 16.

THE complexion of Topography must necessarily vary according as the places described essentially differ in their character. There are some localities in which nothing meets the eye but ample fields rich with the abundant crops which have for ages blessed them in bounteous succession, or the flourishing timber which, to present appearance, is nature's free gift, unconnected with the works of man, or, perhaps, the rocks and "hills which seem eternal," and are, indeed, still under the dominion of nature uncontrolled; but the history of those places, though apparently uninviting, may teem with the descents and memorials of ancient and flourishing houses, with the usages and manners of a long resident population, or the occurrences and traditions of national history. These, therefore, form excellent subjects for the *antiquarian* topographer. On the other hand, there are some places so new and so entirely the offspring of modern trade or taste, such as Liverpool or Brighton, that the little which is ancient about them is overwhelmed in the flood of modern incidents, and therefore likely to be forgotten or neglected even if a writer undertakes to become their historian.

In the volume of which we proceed to give some account, at the first view an undue prominence appears to be given to the modern features of the district described. And yet, it may be asked, what else could we expect? The over-pouring torrent of modern commercial business and its attendant wealth submerges beneath its surface those features which are generally most prevalent in the pages of topography, and the knights and gentry of a former age are lost amid the busy throng from the quay and the exchange.

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

The author professes, indeed, to deal with history, and genealogy, and manorial history; nor do we find that his pages are really deficient on those subjects; but, after all, there seems to be something of an involuntary deference to present prosperity and modern commerce, which gives the whole volume a different aspect from that to which we are accustomed, and which is totally different to that with which Staffordshire was first illustrated by the hands of old Sampson Erdeswick and his followers. The title-page itself is characteristic. We have given but an abstract of it above; but shall now transcribe the whole:

"The Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the commencement of the reign of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which would seem to imply that the book was only a sort of "Chamberlayne's Present State," or "Pigott's Directory;" but, have patience, for "history" is to be "comprised,"—

—comprising its History, Statistics, Civil Polity, and Traffic, with Biographical and Genealogical Notices of Eminent Individuals and Families; also, the Manorial History of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Incidental Notices of other Neighbouring Places and Objects; by JOHN WARD.

Thus, with true upstart importance, the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, now, by virtue of the Reform Act, flourishing in Parliamentary dignity, is duly developed in its history, its statistics, but, above all, in its TRAFFIC. But has not that "Traffic" an undue preponderance? It is a matter of taste; but we think it has. It is apparent throughout the book, and it is apparent in the Title itself; which concludes in this advertising form:

"The Appendix contains many ancient and curious Charters never before published, and the Work is embellished with a variety of Plates."

Now, we will tell our friend the author what would have become his book better. Instead of this boastful presentment of the "new-blown dignity," this BOROUGH of Stoke-upon-

Trent, his volume should have been entitled "The History of the Staffordshire Potteries." By this it would have been understood that his book contained the history of a district, well known by that name, once wild and thinly peopled, but now full of busy manufactories. The world at large are little aware that this groupe of villages constitute "THE BOROUGH" of Stoke-upon-Trent, as they generally attach to the name of borough the sense of a walled town, or a compact little place like our own cockney borough of Southwark. Let us therefore enlighten the world more fully :

"The District, which, under the Reform Act, constitutes the BOROUGH OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT, comprises the several townships of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Shelton, Penkhull with Boother, Lane End, Longton, Fenton Vivian, Fenton Culvert, hamlet of Sneyd, and vill of Rushton Grange, which extend into the three parishes of Wolstanton, Burslem, and Stoke-upon-Trent. The township of Tunstall alone is in Wolstanton; the township of Burslem, the hamlet of Sneyd, and vill of Rushton Grange, are within the parish of Burslem; and the remaining townships are within the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. The town of Stoke is the nominal head of the Borough, though not the largest town; but that parish embracing within its limits the principal part of the Borough, the paramount title of Stoke was very properly assigned to the associated District." (p. 23.)

Now "the Pot Trade," to which the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent owes its voice in Parliament, is of a growth almost entirely within the last century. In a valuable document of the year 1762, (being a Petition preferred to Parliament by the inhabitants for the formation of adequate roads,) it is stated that "the trade flourishes so much as to have increased two-thirds within the last fourteen years." It also affords these particulars :

"In Burslem and its neighbourhood are near one hundred and fifty separate Potteries, for making various kinds of stone and earthenware; which, together, find constant employment and support for near a thousand people. The ware in these Potteries is exported in vast quantities from London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, and other sea-ports, to our several colonies in America and the West Indies,

as well as to almost every port in Europe. Great quantities of flint-stones are used in making some of the ware, which are brought by sea from different parts of the coast, to Liverpool and Hull; and the clay for making the white ware is brought from Devonshire and Cornwall, chiefly to Liverpool; the materials from whence are brought by water, up the rivers Mersey and Weaver, to Winsford, into Cheshire; those from Hull, up the Trent, to Willington, and from Winsford and Willington the whole are brought by land-carriage to Burslem. The ware, when made, is conveyed to Liverpool and Hull, in the same manner as the materials were brought from those places." (p. 28.)

The completion of the Grand Trunk Canal, in the year 1777, was the main improvement to the means of communication above detailed. In the century between 1738 and 1838, the population of the present "Borough" of Stoke-upon-Trent increased from 4000 to 63,000. The name of Wedgwood, which has attained the highest celebrity in the "potter's art" of this district, was first eminent in the person of Aaron Wedgwood, of Burslem, who died in 1743, at the age of 76. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood (a cousin*), the founder of Etruria, commenced his trade about ten years later, and died in 1795, having, as his epitaph in the church of Stoke-upon-Trent declares, "converted a rude and inconsiderable manufacture into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce." Our author has given copious pedigrees of this family, which has spread into numerous branches; and, as a further addition, a relation of the surname of Wood has, by a singular contrivance, named his children John Wedg-(Wood) and Edmund Thomas Wedg-(Wood), (see p. 153.) thus multiplying still further this great Potter's clan.

The Wedgwoods and some other old inhabitants of the district appear to have especially rejoiced in the Old-Testament names of Aaron and Abner, Daniel and Elijah, Enoch, Josiah, Moses, &c. and for the females Hannah, Sarah, Thirza, and so on. One

* Fourth in descent from Gilbert, the grandfather of Aaron; see Mr. Ward's pedigrees in pp. 199—203; but in p. 202 Josiah has a second line of descent erroneously attributed to him.

of its illustrious natives was Elijah Fenton the poet, great-great-uncle to the grandmother of Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughey, Bart. Of him we are presented with a portrait as well as memoir; and also with a facsimile of the letter which Pope wrote on his death to the Rev. Mr. Broome.

We have stated that Mr. Ward's book is not deficient in those points which are proffered in his title-page; and we must now do him the justice to state that, on the whole, his pages are amply stored with a great variety of useful information. There are pedigrees of various ancient families, such as Biddulph, Gresley, Mainwaring, &c. besides those, which are greater acquisitions, because original, of the modern families of the district: and much interesting biography is introduced, particularly a full memoir of Josiah Wedgwood.

We cannot, however, leave this volume without entering our protest against an extraordinary interpretation which the author has put upon the very usual provision of timber for repairs of the King's castles. He states that John,

"by writ dated the 28th Dec. [1204?] directed the Barons of the Exchequer to allow the sheriff of Salop in his account what that functionary had laid out in repairing the king's castles of wood, in his bailiwick, and also in timber used in fortifying his New Castle under Lyme,"

and afterwards remarks that,

"If the building [New Castle under Lyme] had been of stone, there would doubtless have been similar warrants for the masonry; but we consider the superstructure to have been wholly of timber and stud-work, as the form of it, still preserved in the Borough Arms, very clearly indicates; it exhibits projecting stories, gabled roofs, and that peculiarity of character which belongs to ancient timber mansions."

In answer to this we say, 1. that timber is often wanted for repairs, when stone is not; and 2. that the seal of Newcastle (the device of which is now, as in other instances, used for "the Borough Arms,") inscribed SIGILLVM COMVNE BVRGENSIVM NOVI CASTELLI, represents not the castle merely, but the town, and therefore the artist has inserted as many gables

as his skill enabled him to represent. The castle, we may be sure, presented no such features as our author imagines; and, however great the quantities of timber required for its massy beams, its bolts, portcullises, and other parts of its interior construction, its outward face offered no parts easy to be kindled by the fire of a besieging enemy.

In the next page we find an assertion that "*Baile* signified the keep or donjon, as it still does a prison," quoting Bailey's Dictionary as an authority; but this is as great a misapprehension as the other; nor do we find that N. Bailey partakes in the error. On the contrary, Bailey defines a Donjon as "a tower or platform in the middle of a castle," and Ballium as "a sort of fortress or bulwark." So far from being the keep or main portion of the castle, the *ballium* was an exterior court. The word is now in some places used for a prison, we conceive, in imitation of the Old Bailey prison of London, which happened to be placed in the ballium of that city; in the same way as the much more generally diffused name of a bridewell, originated from the penitentiary of Bridewell near Blackfriars, which had been a royal palace for many centuries, down to the reign of King Edward the Sixth.

We will conclude with a few remarks on another passage, in which, on older authority, a church formed of timber is mentioned.

"Trent rysith atte vij myles from Tringhame, no farre from a vyllage caulyd Bydulff, within haalfe myle off the Temple that wont to be (*qu. does this refer to the Bride Stones?*) where the verie hed of Trent ys, ande in greate somer droughte ther apeyrth verie mych water, by cause the streme ys servyd wyth many springes resoorting to ain bottome, although een there dyvers doe ignorauntlye calle yt Davane, rayther off foolyshe custome then anie skille, by cause they eyther neglect or utterlye be ignoraunte why yt was fyrst so named; the which knowledge be taken by my Lorde byshoppe Leofwin. (*Leofwin, bishop of Lichfield, died in 1066. We are quite in the dark about the Bishop's Etymological Treatise.*) Also that there bee ane goodlyke churche nigh (*this was, doubtless, Biddulph church*) and not farre from the foorde, constryctyd of hewn stone, inne the meadowe, wheer had been

a Chappell of wattlys and ruff hewn timbres. *Extract from an old black-letter account of Nottingham Castle.*"

In this passage, which we suspect is really derived from Leland or Holinshed, Tricingham is an old orthography (or cacography,) for Trentham, as Camden has noticed. "The Temple" is not what modern antiquaries called a druidic temple, but a house of the Knights Templars, we suppose at Bidulph. The supposititious Etymological Treatise of bishop Leofwin is most likely a charter of that prelate. Where is the "old black-letter account" to be found? we should like to see it entire.

The History of Stoke-upon-Trent is embellished with many plates, which are rather unequal in their execution. There is a pleasing grace about the landscapes engraved by Mr. Thomas Taylor; but many of the others remind us too forcibly of the prints we have seen impressed on plates and saucers, and the subjects of some are of that kind which is most in place at the head of shop-bills.

On Superstitions connected with the History and Practice of Medicine and Surgery. By Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. 8vo. pp. 167.

THE anecdotal character of this work cannot fail to render it generally acceptable; while the good-sense which pervades it, as distant from empty declamation as from absurd credulity, stamps it with a true historic value. A review of the follies of past ages, whilst it may cool down into a philosophic calmness our indignation in regard to those which now prevail, is also calculated to convict with greater certainty the modern imposture, and to place it in its proper category as a sequel to its by-gone prototypes.

"Man," says Southey, "is a dupable animal. Quacks in medicine, quacks in religion, and quacks in politics know this, and act upon that knowledge. There is scarcely any one who may not, like a trout, be taken by tickling." Mr. Pettigrew, after an introduction, of which this is the text, treats in succession of a great variety of forms in which the credulity of

mankind has been exercised with regard to their corporeal infirmities and diseases.

The first is Alchemy, the practice of which he carries, above the Arabs, to the sages of Egypt, whose skill in its manipulations is abundantly testified by recent discoveries in that land of marvels.

"Without some knowledge of chemistry the Egyptians could never have excelled, as they have done, in the making of glass, of linen, in dyeing, in the use of mordants, &c. Their manufacture of metals, particularly of gold, the whole process of which is represented in the tombs of Beni Hassan and at Thebes, into various ornaments, their gold wire, their gilding, &c. exhibit great ability, and could not have been effected without some knowledge of metallurgy. Their embalmings also display an acquaintance with chemistry. The Egyptian manuscripts hitherto discovered have not afforded any particular light into the extent of their knowledge; but several papyri have been found to contain certain formulæ; and one, a bilingual manuscript (being Enchorial and Greek), was examined by my late friend, Professor Reuvens, the conservator of the museum of antiquities at Leyden, and was found to treat of magical operations, and to contain upwards of one hundred chemical and alchymical formulæ."

Elias Ashmole was one of the most distinguished of our English alchemists, and his *Mercuriophilus Anglicus*, of which Mr. Pettigrew gives an analysis, is perhaps the most curious existing record of the follies, vain conceits, and astonishing credulity of the fraternity.

To this subject succeeds Astrology, which was formerly deemed to be a necessary accomplishment of a good physician, as Fabian Withers, agreeing in sentiment with many other authors, emphatically declares: "So far are they distant from the true knowledge of physic which are ignorant of astrology, that they ought not rightly to be called physicians, but deceivers."

This leads to the general subject of Early Medicine and Surgery, in the history and antiquities of which our author pours forth largely from the stores of his professional reading. It includes a catalogue of the several saints of the Roman calendar (nearly

fifty in number), to whom influence was attributed over particular diseases; and also anecdotes of many fountains and wells supposed to have possessed peculiar virtues.

To these succeed three chapters on Talismans, Amulets, and Charms, including the child's caul, cramp-rings, &c. &c.

Next follows a very interesting and important chapter on the Influence of the Mind over the Body, to which, in the author's opinion, are to be referred the various cases in which talismans, amulets, and charms have appeared to work their desired effects.

"The force of imagination and the power of fear exercised on the animal economy, are admitted by every one; but the limits to which their operations are to be assigned no one can designate. Medical observers constantly meet with extraordinary changes produced upon the body from passions of the mind or sudden emotions. Jaundice has been known to occur almost instantaneously upon a violent fit of anger, or within twenty-four hours of the receipt of bad intelligence, or the occurrence of unexpectedly severe losses. The hair which was jet black shall in a few hours lose its colour, be deprived of its natural secretion, and turn gray or white, and this may be either partial or general.

"For deadly fear can time outgo,
And blanch at once the hair."

(*Marmion.*)

"The effects of fear upon the body are apparent in many other ways. An approach to the door of a dentist by one labouring under toothache has often been found a sure means of banishing violent pain. Fright has frequently cured ague and other disorders of a periodical character; even fits of the gout have been terminated in the same manner. Paralysed muscles and limbs that were useless have suddenly been thrown into action; and hæmorrhages have as instantaneously been checked.

* * *

"Too little attention is paid by physicians in general to the influence of the mind or the operations of the passions in the production and removal of disease. We know it is true that some of the passions excite, whilst others depress; and we see how quickly and often how permanently changes are produced in the offices of different parts of the body. Whilst anger, on the one hand, accelerates the progress of the blood, hurrying on the

circulation with fearful impetuosity, to the destruction of either the brain or the organs contained within the chest; grief, on the other, depresses the action of the heart, and causes serious accumulations in the larger vessels and in the lungs.

"Violent grief may be speedy and fatal in its effects, but that which is slow and continued is most inimical to health. It undermines the strongest and best of constitutions, and is the cause of a long catalogue of diseases. The energy of the nervous system is weakened, the functions are carried on in a slow and an unequal manner, so that in these cases the body and soul may literally be said reciprocally to prey on each other.

"'Tis painful thinking that corrodes our
clay." (*Armstrong.*)

In many cases, not merely disease, but instantaneous death has arisen from sudden mental affections. Chaucer made the observation,

"Man may die of imagination,
So depe may impression be take."

(*Milleres Tale.*)

and Mr. Pettigrew relates some recorded instances, in which persons were deceived into death by a simulated execution, or were as fairly frightened into it by apprehension as if the executioner's axe had fallen upon their necks. He might here have introduced the name of a distinguished example, Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, natural son of King Edward the Fourth; who, being imprisoned in the Tower by King Henry the Eighth, and anticipating the worst, unexpectedly received an order for his release, the king, "for his more satisfaction, sending him a diamond ring, and a gracious message; which so overjoyed him and dilated his spirits, that he died the night following." Cases of sudden death from powerful emotions and unexpected joys or sorrows are, however, numerous; and Mr. Pettigrew attributes them to the effects produced by means of the nervous system acting chiefly upon other organs, particularly those which appertain to the sanguiferous system, where either disease or a strong predisposition to it had previously existed. He adds many extraordinary examples of the effects of terror in producing various lamentable injuries to the human frame: and, by analogy, it may well be conceived that their re-

moval has been sometimes occasioned by similar causes.

Mr. Pettigrew's next chapter is one of the most curious. It discusses the Royal Gift of Healing, the history of which peculiarly belongs to this country:

"The practice appears to be one of English growth, commencing with Edward the Confessor, and descending only to foreign potentates who could show an alliance with the royal family of England. The kings of France, however, claimed the right to dispense the gift of healing, and it was certainly exercised by Philip the First; but the French historians say that he was deprived of the power on account of the irregularity of his life. Laurentius, first physician to Henry IV. of France, who is indignant at the attempt made to derive its origin from Edward the Confessor, asserts the power to have commenced with Clovis I. The French kings kept up the practice to 1776.

"If credit is to be given to William of Malmesbury, with respect to Edward the Confessor, we must admit that in England, for a period of nearly 700 years, the practice of the royal touch was exercised in a greater or lesser degree, as it extended to the reign of Queen Anne. It must not, however, be supposed that historical documents are extant to prove a regular continuance of the practice during this time. No accounts whatever of the first four Norman kings attempting to cure the complaint are to be found. In the reign of William III. it was not on any occasion exercised. He manifested more sense than his predecessors, for he withheld from employing the royal touch for the cure of scrofula; and Rapin says, that he was so persuaded he should do no injury to persons afflicted with this distemper by not touching them, that he refrained from it all his reign. Queen Elizabeth was also averse to the practice, yet she extensively performed it. It flourished most in the time of Charles II., particularly after his restoration, and a public register of cases was kept at Whitehall, the principal scene of its operation.

"In the reign of Henry VII., the presentation of a piece of gold was first generally introduced. It probably descended from a practice common in the time of Edward III., whose rose-noble had on one side the king's image in a ship, and on the reverse a religious inscription, "Jesus a:em transiens per medium eorum ibat," and these coins are said to have been worn as amulets to preserve from danger in battle. Many coins this description are to be found in the collection of the British Museum and in

other cabinets, having sentences from Scripture of a holy character, which doubtless were employed with the same intent. The angel-noble of Henry VII. appears to have been the coin given, as it was of the purest gold. It was the coin of the time, and not made especially for this purpose. It bore the inscription, 'Per Crucē tuā salva nos xp'e red'e;' but in the time of Elizabeth this was altered to 'A Domino factum est istud et est mirabile in oculis nostris.' After the reign of Elizabeth, it was found necessary to reduce the size of the coin, so great were the numbers that applied to be touched, and the inscription was therefore reduced to that of 'SOLI DEO GLORIA,' which continued to be the case to the time of Queen Anne."

Mr. Pettigrew pursues the annals of the royal touch through the reigns of the several sovereigns who are recorded to have exercised its virtues, and his frontispiece exhibits the golden angels conferred by Charles II. James II. and Anne.

"In reviewing the whole, it is impossible not to feel surprise at the extent of the practice and the length of time that it prevailed. That many persons so touched, and labouring under a scrofulous disposition, should receive benefit, may not unfairly be admitted; and an explanation of it is probably afforded by the beneficial effect produced on the system occasioned by the strong feeling of hope and certainty of cure. Such feelings are calculated to impart tone to the system generally, and benefit those of a scrofulous diathesis, in whom the powers are always weak and feeble. According to the extent in which the touching was performed by Charles II. the disease ought, admitting the royal power of healing, to have been exterminated, instead of which we find that during his reign the deaths from the disease exceeded those of any other period. Persons, it must be remembered, flocked from all parts of the country to undergo this operation; and no medical or surgical aid was resorted to."

Brief notices of Valentinus Great-rakes' cures, and of Sympathetical cures, complete this very curious collection; which it is obvious might be enlarged in almost every page by fresh materials, but which, in its present state, is sufficiently full to interest the reader without wearying him, and to lead to other points of useful inquiry as well as historical curiosity.

The Village Church, a Poem. By the Author of the Phylactery.

WE have given this poem repeated readings, and we shall read it often again. It is a gem of the hue we most like, shining amid the mass of poetical rubbish with which we are surrounded. Who the author is we do not know, but we can bear witness to his knowledge, talent, and poetical feeling, to the correctness of his language, and to the elegance of his versification. We like both the firmness of his principles, and the tempered moderation of his language. The poem is dedicated in Latin, D. Ricardo Gulielmo Penn Curzon Comiti Howe, by the author, who signs himself *ἀσυνήμωτος* et inglorius. It was commenced about 1814, and continued a year or two afterwards, a few stanzas only having been added since. The subject of the poem being reflective, and the whole of a moral and religious cast, it does not admit those effulgent bursts of eloquence, those brilliant displays of imaginative splendour, which strike and charm, though separated from the passages that surrounded and sustained them. The whole of the work is written in a calm strain of tempered and harmonious elegance; and, though the thoughts are highly interesting, yet the subject is so linked together with such an equality between the parts, as to render a selection of insulated passages neither easy to us, nor, perhaps, just to the poet himself. But as we must give a specimen of that which we have so highly praised, let us begin with the beginning.

Hope not, deluded man, to rear thee bliss
Upon the sands of worldly projects raised;
Comfort and self-respect thou still shalt miss,
Of wisdom's happier sons more pitied far
than praised.

Faint is the soul that up the steep of life
Still drooping plods an unremitting pace,
Gall'd by the load of gain, or passion's strife,
With cumbrous honour bent, or fest'ring
with disgrace.

For him the rarest jewels of the mind
Of Sage or Bard reflect no precious ray,
Truth in her bed of rock he leaves behind,
And casts the blazing gems of minstrelsy
away.

Oh! teach him, Heaven, to wend his weary feet
Among the flow'rets strew'd by fancy's hand;
Give him the lyre's beguiling chords to beat,
Much shall it ease his load, and much his
soul expand.

The road to fame, though rugged, is not drear,
Nor yet is every race of glory run;
The muse ne'er whisper'd in the poet's ear—
"Nought is there new on earth beneath the
radiant sun."

What though a thousand bards usurp the
skies,

To spheres of endless harmony consign'd,
Yet strains unknown to mortal tongue shall
rise,

And some last genius beam amid the wreck,
of mind.

Grief is the certain heritage of man,
And days of darkness are the lot of each;
But grief and darkness cloud not all our span
And light, and joy, and peace are still within
our reach.

Cast then the fardels of superfluous care,
And seek the untrodden dews of lofty song,
With me to scenes more sanctified repair,
And leave the giddy great and more than
slavish throng, &c.

Our remaining extract we make
from that part in which the poet is
contrasting the solitary state of the poor
half-starved curate with the blessings
and comfort diffused by a married
clergy; and he concludes in the fol-
lowing manner, addressing "Woman-
kind."

Oh! born to virtue, to religion dear,
By zeal and quenchless charity combined;
I fain would raise thee to the proudest sphere,
To works of heavenly trust, and love to
human kind.

Yes! I would give thee to the *village priest*,
His toilsome round of usefulness to aid,
The sick to tend, the fainting soul to feast,
And teach the wond'rous price for sin's
atonement paid.

To thee the falt'ring lips of conscious youth,
The contrite dupe of man's seductive wiles,
Could vent her shame, and, cheer'd by gospel
truth,

That downcast face of guilt might rise again
Pangs never poured in man's unfitting ear,
The bosom-plague of sorrow and dismay,
The brood of sin, and all the host of fear,
Thy pity could extort, and chase the fiends
away.

Thou too could'st soothe the mother's tortured
breast,

When in the trying hour of travail torn,
With not a friend, with not a comfort blest,
Her ragged young half fed, the future all
forlorn.

Compell'd by want e'en British mothers live
That steel their bosoms to the suckling's cry,
Tear from their breasts the clinging babe, and
give [wealth could buy,

To chance a charge more dear than British
Nay, mothers too, by frantic hunger fired,
With deadly bane have drugg'd the nursing's
life,

Or, ere themselves in hopeless death expired,
Deep in its fondling heart have plunged the
searching knife.

St. John, therefore, should have selected such discourses for distinct mention, is the more remarkable from the *silence* of the others respecting discourses so momentous; it marks the more strongly the predilection or purpose of the mind to have so distinctly noticed and remembered what was of such solemn interest, and could not otherwise have been preserved from oblivion. Were we to consider the respective styles of the writers as a matter of human composition, St. Matthew's gospel is characterised by *precept*, St. Luke's by *narrative*, St. Mark's by *human incident*, and St. John's by *doctrine*. But doctrine is, as it were, the very fountain-head from which precept and narrative and sentiment flow; to pass from the other Gospels to St. John, is like passing up the stream to the head and source. Like the eagle, he turns from the effects and developments of light in objects below to gaze upon the sun itself," &c.—p. 86.

The Dream of Life and other Poems.
By John Moultrie.

THERE is much poetical talent in this volume, excellent feeling, and, generally speaking, a very correct and elegant expression. The chief poem is written in that familiar verse of which Cowper's *Task* is a well known and popular example. It forms a sketch of the author's life, divided into four æras or periods. We have read it with no little interest, and shall make two extracts from it, the selection being partly made for the merits of the poetry, and partly as a gratification to our feelings. Among the "Lays of the English Church" are some pieces of more than ordinary merit, but we have not room to make any quotations from them. We have no fault to find or blemishes to point out,—the critic's favourite occupation,—but only to observe that a few, very few, of the expressions in the *Dream of Life* are a little too familiar, too homely (we really mean to say too *low*) in our judgment. Cowper has avoided this; though his poetical pinions often nearly sweep the ground, their feathers are never soiled with its stains.

From the *Dream of Life* we shall make two extracts, containing pleasing yet pensive recollections of two friends of the author, both lately deceased, and both eminent for their talents, their acquirements, and their

virtues. The one we first quote is sacred to the memory of the late Mr. Nelson Coleridge.

"———Turn we next
To one, but rarely on these nights our guest;
To him—thy kinsman, once my schoolfellow,
And more than most of my compeers at
school

Or thy collateral kindred, to us both
By close-knit bonds united—in those days
A comely youth, tho' prematurely grey,
And, long e'er manhood's noon upon his brow,
To wear the stainless silver of old age:
Graceful he was in person and in mind,
Enrich'd with classical accomplishments
And stores of various study—apt to learn,
And with intense susceptibility [proud,
Of soul and sense endowed. Some deem'd him
And in himself too confident—in truth
'Twas not his nature to dissemble powers
With which he had been gifted—nor the lore
To which he had attain'd; and envious men,
Who hated him for both, were prompt to
blame

That which they could not imitate.—Yet few
Were cast by nature in a finer mould,
Or arm'd with apprehensions more acute
And exquisite, of beauty and of truth,
Moral and intellectual.—To create
Was not his province; but his mind receiv'd,
And treasur'd, and retain'd, with ready tact
The lessons by profounder minds instill'd,
Which, with expressive utterance to the taste
And apprehension of the world at large,
He skillfully adapted—hence his task
Was rightly chosen, when in after years
He to the teaching of that *master-mind*
Subjected his whole soul,—content to share
The glory which must rest, in time to come,
On those outpourings of immortal thought
By his sole pen preserv'd, or by his toil
Collected and arranged;—his was, in truth,
A proud and happy lot, to have imbib'd
These lessons while he liv'd, and after death
To link his own remembrance with the name
Of earth's profoundest teacher;—happier still
In that his toils were sweeten'd and sustain'd
By such rich treasure of connubial wealth
As few have e'er possessed. Not mine the task
To seize and fix the ethereal lineaments
Of that majestic spirit which illumin'd
With rays intense of intellectual light
Corporeal beauty, far surpassing aught
That to the painter's or the poet's eye
Imagination ever yet reveal'd
Of loveliness ideal—while the heart,
Unchill'd and unsophisticate, still throbb'd
With woman's deepest love,—still sympathis'd
With whatsoever of human joy or grief
Demands or merits sympathy—still shar'd,
With unaffected, frank simplicity, [sports,
The interests and the cares, the healthful
The mingled smiles and tears which mark the
course

Of ordinary life—suggesting thus
To the discerning and observant mind
How far inventive phantasy falls short
Of nature's actual handiwork;—not now,

Not in such strains as these, be her high praise
Attempted—nor let step of mine invade
With ruthless tread the still, sepulchral gloom
Which shrouds her recent sorrow—for the
dead—

For *him* the gentle and the pure of heart,
The generous, the affectionate,—from earth
At life's full noon remov'd—*for* him be tears
Of true and reverential sorrow shed;
For *her*, what more can sympathy desire
Than those divinest gifts already hers?
Patience and faith to bear the will of Heaven,
And power while yet on earth to breathe in
worlds

Of pure celestial thought, and cheering hope
Of future bliss and memory of the past,
To soothe the o'erburden'd present."

In the following verses, in which,
like as in the former, the heart of the
writer confirms what his pen has
written, there are few we suppose who
will not recognise the portrait of the
late Dr. Arnold of Rugby; and who
will not be gratified with the following
tribute to his memory. We at least
can vouch for the fidelity as well as
elegance with which the portrait is
drawn.

— He is dead!

He whom all England honour'd as her first
Of Christian teachers—he by whom her youth
Were train'd and lesson'd with most earnest
zeal,

And depth unknown of wisdom from above,
In Christ's all-perfect rule, and taught to take
His yoke upon them, and to bear his cross
As men, who with divine and human love
Rightly imbued, in intellect and heart
Well disciplined, with heavenly arms equip'd,
And knowing both the prize for which they
strove,

And how it must be won, should in this world
Fight the good fight of faith. Alas! for us,
His townsmen and his neighbours, us whose
hopes

Parental with his life were close entwined,
Who deemed our children's the most blessed
lot

By providence to children e'er assigned,
In that, by him their young intelligence,
Developed and improved, should first expand
Its fresh and tender blossoms: that in him,
Their teacher and their guide, they should be-
hold

A model of what Christians ought to be.
Alas! for us: but not for us alone!
Britain! all Europe! Christendom itself
Mourns his untimely loss:—the Church be-
wails

In him the best and bravest of her sons;
Him, if sometimes an erring, never found
A weak or craven champion in her cause:
For e'er were truth and goodness lov'd and
sought

With more devoted fervour than by him:
Nor oft have noblest intellectual gifts

Been sanctified with loftier piety
Than in his bosom dwelt; his inward eye
Clear, rapid, comprehensive, at a glance
Discerned, if not the perfect form of truth,
At least her shadowy lineaments—which
straight

With steadfast gaze he followed, in his course
Flashing swift gleams of unexpected light
On whatsoever subject of high thought (His,
Cross'd or approach'd his path: for human
The want and woe, the ignorance and sin,
The bondage of corruption, beneath which
The creation, in its anguish and unrest
Still groans and travails, for whatever wrong
The feeble suffer and the strong inflict,
His was the sorrow of a Christian saint,
His were the projects of a Christian sage,
For Britain's helpless millions above all,
Writhing in dumb blind pain, untanght, unaid,
With earnest heart, and brain, and tongue,
and pen.

He toiled t' achieve deliverance—to this end,
Through honour and dishonour, through re-
port

Evil and good, still constant; yet in him
Philanthropy (too oft in feebler minds
Destructive of less liberal sympathies)
Marr'd not one home affection, but enhanced
And purified them all. No happier hearth
Than his e'er flung its winter-evening blaze
O'er groups of joyous faces; there was not
In all the world a parent, husband, friend,
More excellent than he. Nor was the face
Of Nature, her mysterious loveliness,
To him indifferent; flowers, and trees, and
fruits,

(thing,
Beast, insect, feather'd fowl, and creeping
Whatever God had made,—the mountain ridge
Embosoming the lake, near which he spent
His intervals of rest from lively toil,
The primrose on the bank, the hawthorn hedge
With woodbines and wild roses intertwined—
He lov'd them all: majestic was his soul,
And gentle in his majesty—alive
To whatso'er in this material world
Reveals the presence of divinity—
And therefore full of love. Alas, for us;
Who knew him, who beheld and felt the power
Of goodness which abode in him, and yet
Scarce loved it till 'twas lost. Alas, for thee,
Poor town! in which he sojourn'd for a time,
And which his sojourn dignified. Alas!
For what thou art and hast been! Ichabod,
Thy glory hath departed!

We now conclude with a specimen
of the writer's poems in another and
brighter style.

OUR WEDDING DAY.

1838.

I.

Our wedding day! our wedding day!

And 'tis a bright and balmy morn:

But thou, alas! art far away,

And I in heart and home forlorn.

This thirteenth year of love and peace,

With small alloy of squally weather,—

Ah! why must good old customs cease

Should find us, like past years, together.

II.

But happier is thy lot than mine, [thee,
For thou hast those dear younglings near
Round whom thy heart-strings twist and
twine, [thee.

Whose smiles, with ceaseless sunshine, cheer
There's Gerard with his calm grave eye,
And Geoffrey's cheeks as red as may be,
And curly pated saucy Ty,
And Mag, the loveliest earthly baby.

III.

And in the dear old house thou art,
My childhood's home, my manhood's vision,
Whose every chamber to my heart
Recalls past joys and dreams elysian.
And both my parents lavish'd smiles
On thee, their own adopted daughter;
And Nature's face their eye beguiles
With rock and hill and wood and water.

IV.

But I—about my house I roam,
My lonely house, my cheerless dwelling,
Which wears no more the look of home,
Tho' still of home's lost comforts telling.
My children's toys lie scatter'd round,
Their hoops and balls, and rakes and rattles,
And flags about the garden found,
Memorials brave of mimic battles.

V.

The garden! how its borders look!
Rank weeds are trailing round the edges;
The pair who late its charge forsook,
Were not exactly *garden* hedges.

The roof is rent from off the bower,
And sun and stars and sky look thro' it;
And thunder-storm and summer shower,
In seat, and floor, and side bestrew it.

VI.

And fancy's voice seems tuneless now,
Altho' she sings as sweet as ever,
And Jess has lost her blithe bow-wow,
And Pam has caught a nervous fever.
Even Sally's smiles no more delight—
Even Dulcy's brow is cold and clouded;
In short, whatever once look'd bright,
Is now in gloom completely shrouded.

VII.

At night, when I to bed repair,
I find but one poor lonely pillow;
And round my brows are fain to wear
For nuptial wreath the weeping willow;
And Tiny's crib is at my side,
And for its company I thank it;
But it has lost its crown and pride,
Yea! e'en its counterpane and blanket.

VIII.

Our wedding day! our wedding day!
How dismal 'tis! how dull and stupid!
Alas! that wives from home should stray,
And Hymen prove as false as Cupid.
Return, return, thou spouse of mine,
Bring all our olive buds about thee,
And cheer with those bright smiles of thine
This heart so dreary-dark without thee.

The Life of Reuchlin. By Francis Barham, esq.—This volume may be read with Jortin's *Life of Erasmus*, and other biographies of those illustrious scholars and churchmen who were instrumental in spreading the light of knowledge, both sacred and profane, over the darkened face of Europe. The *Life of Reuchlin* had been written by Maius, in Latin, a book of rare occurrence, and by others; and a tolerably full account of him may be found in D'Aubigne's *History of the Reformation*; but, on the whole, Mr. Barham's biography is the most complete, rectifying some errors, and supplying some omissions found in the others. There is also in this volume the most correct and copious account we have met with of the history and authorship of the thrice famous *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*; a work whose fame once sounded through all Europe, but which—partly owing to the language in which it is written, partly to the extreme coarseness of its jokes and wit, and partly to the subject being no longer of interest—is scarcely ever opened by scholars; but to those whose *stomachs are not queasy*, it will still repay the perusal. When Maittaire edited this book he dedicated it to Sir R. Steele, and

both the editor and patron took it for a serious and genuine work.

Rivers's Rose Amateur's Guide, 13d Ed.—No one would in the present day any more think of smelling one of the *old* roses, than he would think of eating one of the *old* melons, or riding in one of the *old* stage coaches. We can now have roses all the year round, gratifying both the sight and smell, at once beautiful and fragrant; and if we escape frosts and hailstorms in June, for one summer-month, England, or at least a small part of it, may look like the valley of Cashmeer, and the Chiswick gardens rejoice in the riches of their aestival bloom. Mr. Rivers will be the best guide on this subject that can be taken; he understands all that can be said on the Provence roses, the moss, the Bourbon, the French, the hybrid perpetuals, the Bengal, boursaults, the tea-scented, the musk, the Macartney, *cum multis aliis*; and if any person wishes for a *selection* from this rose-wilderness, he will make one, and has a list for that purpose (p. 200). The book is unexceptionably the best of the kind that ever was published, and indeed supplies all the information that could be desired,

In a fly-leaf of our copy we find the following lines written in pencil.

To Miss . . .
 A lovely and beautiful rose you appear'd,
 All blushing and blooming as heart could desire;
 No change I expected, no fading I fear'd;
 Nor deem'd that transform'd was a thing so
 endear'd
 From my "Pretty Unique" to an old
 "Yellow Briar."

Select Pieces from the Poems of W. Wordsworth.—A judicious selection from the poetry of our great Bard, which is dedicated to the Queen, as a volume full "of images of painting and beauty, and of lessons of truth and loyalty." We extract a poem, which is among those that have been lately added to the Poet's works, and not much known.

ON THE ERECTION OF RYDAL CHAPEL.
 WESTMORELAND.*

When in the antique age of bow and spear,
 And feudal rapine clothed in iron mail,
 Came ministers of peace, intent to rear
 The Mother Church in yon sequester'd vale.

Then to her patron-saint a previous rite
 Resounded with deep swell and solemn close
 Through unremitting vigils of the night,
 Till from his couch the wished-for sun arose.

He rose, and straight, as by divine command,
 They who had waited for that sign to trace
 Their work's foundation, gave with careful hand
 To the high altar its determin'd place.

Mindful of Him who, in the Orient born,
 There lived, and on the cross his life resign'd,
 And who, from out the region of the morn
 Issuing in pomp, shall come to judge man-
 kind.

So taught *their* creed—nor fail'd the eastern
 sky,

'Mid these more awful feelings, to infuse
 The sweet and natural hopes that shall not die
 Long as the sun his gladsome course renews.

* "Our churches invariably perhaps stand east and west, but *why* is to few persons *exactly* known, nor that the degree of deviation from *due* east, noticeable often in the ancient ones, was determined in each particular case by the point in the horizon at which the sun rose upon the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. These observances of our ancestors, and the causes of them, are the subject of these stanzas." The fact mentioned here by the poet, and the cause, is perfectly known to persons conversant with ecclesiastical antiquity. Facts connected with the same subject, more curious, and much less known, might have been pointed out.—R.S.Y.

For us hath such preceptive vigil ceased,
 Yet still we plant, like them of older days,
 Our Christian altar faithful to the King, *Jesus*.
 Where the tall window drinks the morning
 That obvious emblem giving to the eye
 Of meek devotion, which arambles it gave—
 That symbol of the dawning from on high,
 Triumphant o'er the darkness of the grave.

Exposition of Hebrews xi. as setting forth the nature, discoveries, and effects of Faith. By an Indian Layman. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xiv. 316.—The author of the *Natural History of Enthusiasm* has remarked, that "a writer and a layman is no recognised functionary in the Church; he may therefore choose his style without violating any rules or proprieties of office." (p. 21.) The volume now before us makes no obtrusive professions; it appears to have resulted, as far as style is concerned, from the frequent perusal of expositions and sermons; and, if it had not openly professed to be written by a layman, we should have presumed it to be the production of a clergyman. The title, perhaps, is not so clear as it ought to be, for some would infer that "an Indian layman" meant a *native* Indian, though it probably means a layman who has passed part of his life in India. We are not aware that the chapter here treated of has previously formed the subject of a volume; the idea of grouping the several characters mentioned in it was a fortunate one; and the author has satisfactorily executed his task, as we can justly say, after an attentive perusal. We wish, indeed, that he had learned to compress his sentences, for periods of twenty-six lines (such as occur at pp. 9 and 59) exceed the powers of most readers to follow the clue. To the errata, which are not numerous, we may add *idolatrous* for *indolatrous* at p. 214. The author's residence in India supplies him with occasional matter of illustration; and we would respectfully invite the attention of persons in high places to the abuse alluded to at page 126.

A Pastor's Memorial of Egypt and the Holy Land. By the Rev. G. Fisk. 8vo. pp. xiv. 461.—It is curious that there are two volumes of *Travels in Palestine* by persons of the name of Fisk, the one a memoir of an American missionary, the other by the Vicar of Walsall in Staffordshire, which is now lying before us. The journey was undertaken with the motive of employing the mind beneficially, both for the author himself and his flock, during a time of "broken health and unfitness for the toils of parochial duty;" and the narrative was principally *descrip-*

pared for their perusal. Without professing to add much to the accounts of others, it is very pleasingly written, and contains considerable information. There is a short list of errata, to which we would add, p. 10, *Peyré* for *Peyrae*, and at p. 158, *Sir F. Henniker* for *Sir J. Henniker*. In what sense does the author mean that "Germanicus subdued the Egyptian empire?" (p. 108.) At p. 119, when he says that in the desert of Suez "the *shew* of arms is positively necessary, even for men of peace," he illustrates, without remarking it, the language of Luke xxii. 36, "He that hath no sword," &c. But it would be endless to quote from so copious a volume.

Annual Supplement to Willich's Tithe Commutation Tables. Royal 8vo.—This is the sixth annual addition to Mr. Willich's original tables. It appears that "the average prices for last year were only

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| 18s. 4d. | " " oats; |

while the average prices for seven years to Christmas last, amount to

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
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| 22s. 4d. | " " oats; |

and each 100*l.* of rent-charge in 1844 will amount to 104*l.* 3s. 5*d.*, or 1*l.* 8s. 9*d.* ess per cent. than last year.

Preliminary Exercitations to the Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By John Owen, D.D. Complete in one volume, 8vo. pp. xvi. 750.—The bulk of Owen's celebrated commentary on the Hebrews, comprising four volumes in the original folio edition, and seven in the modern octavo, and even four in the abridgement by Dr. Williams, is more calculated to deter readers by its size, than to invite them by its copiousness. And, although much must be learned from a work of that extent, still separate books of Scripture are studied to more advantage in shorter ones; for their chief utility lies in consulting them on single texts or passages where the dilution of the subject is less prejudicial. The several volumes of Dr. Owen's work were published at different times, from 1668 to

1684; and the *Exercitations* (or *Excursus*, as they would now be called) were prefixed to each separate portion. Mr. Orme, who is also known as the biographer of Owen, remarks in his *Bibliotheca Biblica*, that "the Preliminary Exercitations . . . supply an immense mass of learned information on all the important points of the Jewish controversy." The subjects discussed are principally, the genuineness and authorship of the epistle; the proof of Christ's Messiahship; the nature of the Jewish law, priesthood, and sacrifices; the covenant and offices of Christ; and the Jewish and Christian Sabbath.* It is only now that they have appeared in a separate form, for which the student will feel obliged to the publisher (Mr. Tegg), as he is thus spared the purchasing of the entire work, and enabled to combine the *Exercitations* with any other commentary that he is in the habit of using.

Lodge's Peerage of the British Empire. Thirteenth Edition.—The impression for 1844 of this very useful work has the advantage of its predecessors not only in the accession of information which has arisen from the course of events, but from the addition of the country-seats to the names of the alliances, an item of information for which alone it was necessary to consult other works of the kind. There can, therefore, now be no doubt that Lodge's *Peerage* comprises in an unrivalled degree those ingredients which can reasonably be expected in such a work. To this edition is also prefixed, for the first time, an Historical View of the *Peerage*, and its several grades and dignities. The cuts of arms last engraved are much better than the previous insertions, which formed a frightful mixture in the beautiful series by Williams; and we shall hope to see such as those of Lord Bate-man, Lord Hatherton, Lord Western, &c. wholly superseded next year.

* The eleventh essay, "On the Faith of the Jews concerning the Messiah," contains a curious account of Armillus, the future Jewish Antichrist.

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Introductory Lecture, delivered at King's College, London, on Friday, Feb. 9, 1844. By JOHN HULLAR, Professor of Vocal Music. 8vo. 1s.

Preparing for Publication.

A View of Devonshire in 1680, by

THOMAS WESTCOT, Gent. To be edited by the Rev. GEORGE OLIVER and PIRMAN JONES, esq. of Exeter, in small quarto.

The Military Antiquities of Kent: from the Landing of Cæsar to the attack of the Dutch in the Medway. By the Rev. BEALE POST, B.C.L. 8vo. Illustrated with many plates.

The first united edition of SIR THOMAS BROWN'S Religio Medici and Christian Morals, the latter work having been written as a continuation of the former. The "Religio Medici" seems to have been a favourite book of Cowper's; and the present editor (M. PEACE) gives a collection of parallel passages from "The Task."

Britannia.—Under this title a work of some interest has been published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It is a selection from the works of the English poets in chronological order, from the Earl of Surrey to the present time, rendered into German verse, and printed with the original English text. The German lady, Louise von Ploennies, who has produced this work, has executed it with great spirit and fidelity, giving an additional testimony of her familiarity with our language by an English poem to the memory of Mrs. Hemans.

The Atlas Newspaper prizes for literary essays have been adjudged: 100l. to Mr. S. Laing of Cambridge University; 50l. to the initials B. C. E.; and 25l. to Mr. Baines, junr. of Leeds.

The Haymarket Play-Prize.—The number of plays sent in to Mr. Webster to compete for his premium of 500l. for the best have amounted to only one hundred and seven. Of these six were too late; the remaining 101 are submitted to the decision of the umpires who have accepted office.

—The library of Mr. Black, late editor of the Morning Chronicle, was February 16th submitted to public competition at Sotheby's rooms, Wellington-street, Strand. The catalogue contained the titles of between three and four thousand volumes, embracing the works of the most distinguished ancient and modern authors.

Astronomical Society, Feb. 9.—At the anniversary meeting the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers and council for the year:—President, F. Baily, Esq. F.R.S.—Vice Presidents, G. B. Airy, Esq. M.A. Astronomer Royal A. De Morgan, Esq., Rev. R. Sheepshanks

M.A., the Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley, M.A.—*Treasurer*, G. Bishop, Esq.—*Secretaries*, T. Galloway, Esq. M.A., Rev. R. Main, M.A.—*Foreign Secretary*, Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. *Council*, S. H. Christie, Esq. M.A., G. Dollond, Esq., B. Donkin, Esq., Rev. G. Fisher, M.A., J. Lee, Esq. L.L.D., E. Riddle, Esq., Capt. J. C. Ross, R.N., W. Rutherford, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Sabine, Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N. [Those whose names are printed in italics were not in the last Council.]

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

John Barnes, esq. of the Middle Temple, has signified to the Vice-Chancellor his intention to place the sum of 2000*l.*, 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, upon trust, for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called "The Thomas Barnes Scholarship," in memory of his brother, Thomas Barnes, M.A., deceased, late of Pembroke college, and to take effect upon the decease of his sister, Anne Barnes, The Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Public Orator, to elect the scholars by the following rule:—"In his eligendis præcipua ratio semper habetur ingenii, doctrine, virtutis, et inopiæ; ut quo magis quisque ex eligendorum numero his rebus antecellat, eo magis, ut æquum sit, præferatur." The candidates to be undergraduates in their first year, educated on the foundation of Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, or the Merchant Taylors' School, in the city of London, and the scholarship to be tenable for four years.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 25. The following papers were read:—1. "Account of Inscriptions at Delphi," transmitted from Athens by Sir G. Wilkinson, in a letter to Mr. Hamilton. These inscriptions are of the same general tenor as ten inscriptions from the walls of the *ἱερόν* of Apollo at Delphi, published by Col. Leake in *Travels in Northern Greece*, vol. II.; but, with one exception, are unknown in England, nor is any one of them, with the same exception, to be found in Boeckh's *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*. As far as they are yet known they are confined to two subjects, 1. privileges granted to foreigners by the Delphi; 2. the liberation of slaves. The inscriptions from Delphi hitherto published are chiefly of the second and third centuries before the Christian era, and shew that the customs to which they relate had prevailed through a long suc-

cession of ages; one of these documents, published by Boeckh, proves, by the name of the archon, Titus Flavius Pollianus, that the same usages also continued to exist two or three centuries later than the dates just mentioned.

It was observed by Col. Leake that Sir G. Wilkinson must have had no small difficulty in making these numerous transcripts, as the originals were engraved on parts of the temple liable to injury, on a kind of stone much more perishable than those marbles which have preserved so many Greek inscriptions: a similar observation is due to the labour employed by the Colonel himself, in retranscribing Sir Gardner's hastily written copies in a clear cursive character.

2. "Observations on the *πορίσματα* of Euclid, as described in the preface to the seventh book of the mathematical collections of Pappus Alexandrinus," by Mr. J. O. Halliwell. Some account of the class of geometrical propositions called "porisms" was, on a former occasion, submitted to the Society by Mr. Halliwell, and has been printed in the 4th vol. of its Transactions. The present communication contained a more detailed account and stricter definition of *πορίσματα*, with notices of the light thrown on this obscure subject by Dr. R. Simson in the earlier part of the last century, by Lord Brougham in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1798, by Mr. Gompertz in a tract published some years since, and, lastly, by the writer's friend M. Chasles, one of the ablest geometers of the day.

THE ÆLFRIC SOCIETY.

Two fresh numbers of the *Ælfric Society's* publications have been issued to the members. The first consists of a further portion of *The Homilies of Ælfric*, edited and translated by Mr. Thorpe, and contains Homilies for the fourth and eleventh Sundays after Pentecost—the Nativity of St. John the Baptist—on the Passion of the Apostles Peter and Paul—on the Nativity of St. Paul the Apostle—the Passion of the Blessed Martyr Lawrence—on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The second is the first portion of the *Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis*; and contains the Legend of St. Andrew, edited and translated by Mr. Kemble, with a most interesting introduction, in which the Editor points out the value of the poem, and the sources from which the Anglo-Saxon poet derived the legend. We propose on some future occasion to notice at greater length these important contributions to the early history of our language and literature; but must now close

ourselves with the expression of our hopes, that a Society established for so laudable an object as that of preserving the literary remains of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers

may be so patronized by all scholars and friends of literature, that that great and patriotic object may be fully accomplished.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 8. C. Barry, esq. R.A. V.P. in the chair.

A communication was read from W. M. Higgins, esq. "On the recent restoration of the spire of St. Stephen, at Vienna."—It proceeded to state, that the ancient church of St. Stephen is supposed to have been founded, in the year 1144, by Heinrich Jasomirgott, afterwards the first Duke of Austria, one of the twenty-three children of Agneseus, to whom the Klosterneburgh owes its foundation. The church seems to have been several times injured by fire, and, in 1519, by severe earthquakes, which did great injury to the buildings in Vienna and the vicinity, and on these occasions to have been partly rebuilt, and much enlarged. The tower, as built, or restored, in 1519, in process of time, deviated out of the perpendicular to a considerable extent. An iron bar was carried through it as an axis for the support of the spire, which, having a considerable tendency to vibrate, might be considered as an element of destruction, rather than of strength; consequently the thin wall of the lower portion of the spire was reduced almost to a ruin, and at length became in such a dangerous condition, as to require rebuilding. The removal of the old spire was commenced in August, 1839, and in the following spring all the condemned part had been removed. The mode of construction adopted in the restoration was novel and ingenious; the slight masonry of the spire being supported by means of a framing of vertical iron ribs fastened; at their lower extremities, to a cast iron plate or base, and united to each other at intervals by horizontal rings of rolled iron. These rings are made to project from the inner surface, so as to admit of a person ascending, with the assistance of ladders, to the top of the spire. All the wrought and rolled iron employed in the construction of this iron skeleton, the weight of which was only 123 cwt. was prepared in the government works at Neuberg, in Styria. The cast-iron plates or rings were furnished from the government iron works at Mariczell. In the autumn of 1842, when the whole of the masonry of the spire had been completed, the upper portion, consisting entirely of iron work, was fixed,

This also was attached to a strong cast-iron circular plate, similar in construction to that below. This portion of the framing, with the other iron work employed in the spire, weighed about 80 cwt. so that the entire weight of iron was about 203 cwt. The new portion of the spire was connected to the old by means of an arrangement of iron work, very appropriately called "anchor fastenings." The portion of the spire restored, (*viz.* from the gallery of the tower to the top of the cross) is about 182 ft. the cost thereof being about 130,000 gulden, of which sum 15,500 gulden were expended in taking down the old spire, and in the construction of the necessary scaffolding. Objections have been raised, at Vienna, to the extensive use of wrought iron in the reconstruction, from an apprehension of injury arising from the dilatation of the metal under changes of temperature; it appears, however, from careful experiments made, that the expansion of a bar of wrought iron, 40 ft. in length, under an alteration of 40° Reaumur, is not more than three lines, even in a horizontal position, and would be less in a vertical position, in consequence of the pressure of the upper parts on the lower; and the opposite effect would increase with the diminution of temperature, the effect being still less when a number of pieces are united, forming a system (as in the iron work of the spire), than when the same length is in a single piece. It further appears, that Bolinger, the mechanical engineer, found the dilation of one of the iron ribs, between the temperature of summer and winter, to be only one line, and that of the iron framework, when completed and exposed to the direct rays of the sun before it was covered by the masonry, to be imperceptible.

Jan. 22. T. L. Donaldson, esq. in the chair.

Mr. Poynter made some remarks on a plan and section of the transept of Minchinhampton church, in Gloucestershire, presented by Messrs. Foster and Son, of Bristol. The transept was, he said, a very curious one of the 14th century, and it was most remarkable that the roof, although supported by stone joists, was built as if it were of timber. The transept was not large, being 29 ft. long and 15 ft.

wide, and the roof was carried by six stone ribs; the height to the crown of the arch being 32 ft. The appearance was very irregular, the windows also being narrow. The roof was originally covered with slabs of stone, but is now tiled.

[The other papers read at this meeting have been noticed in our last Magazine.]

Feb. 5. W. Tite, V.P. in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. J. J. Scoles, on the pyramids at Abou-Roash, and those to the southward, including those in the Faiyoum, and on an arched tomb existing in the vicinity of Gizeh, shown in the third volume of Col. Vyse's work. There appeared to be thirty-nine pyramids in Middle and Lower Egypt, all of which have been explored by Mr. Perring, at the expense of Col. Vyse. They are situated on the western side of the Nile, chiefly on the Desert Hills, occupying a space, measuring from north to south, of fifty-three English miles. The principal pyramids alluded to are distinguished by the names of Gizeh, Saccara, Dashoor, and Meydoon, and have a remarkable correspondence in their general arrangements, their sides being placed true to the cardinal points, with one exception, the entrances being on the north side, and having inclined passages leading to various apartments; which passages, to a considerable way down, have been filled up with solid blocks of stone or granite to the exact size of the apertures. Four of these pyramids are constructed of crude or unburned bricks, formed of loam, Nile earth, and chopped straw. In making the excavations necessary to elucidate their construction, Mr. Perring discovered that the foundation of some of the pyramids was formed by levelling the stony surface of the desert with fine sand, confined by stone walls surrounding the base, and on the sand was built the pyramid. Wood, forming the ceiling of one of the sepulchral chambers, and consisting of oak, larch, and cedar, was found in the interior of a pyramid at Saccara in a wonderful state of preservation. The walls of some of these sepulchral chambers were lined with a bluish-green porcelain; and remains of colouring, gilding, and other embellishments, showed the magnificence of the builders of these mausolea. The arched tomb near Gizeh was constructed of stone beautifully worked, and the joints were scarcely perceptible. From hieroglyphics inscribed on this monument, it appears to have been constructed in the reign of Psammeticus II., about 600 years before Christ, and is probably one of the oldest stone arches known; but Mr. Scoles seemed to have some doubt as to the high antiquity of this and other

similar arches, from the circumstance that the arch was not used by the Greeks, and also that it was little used by the Egyptians at a later period.

Feb. 19. T. L. Donaldson, esq. V.P. in the chair.—Drawings by F. Catherwood, esq. of the architectural antiquities discovered in the ruined cities in Central America were exhibited and described. The drawings exhibited tend to prove that a higher degree of civilization existed anciently on the American continent than historians have been willing to concede. One of the most singular facts necessary to be kept in mind, when considering the arts of this people, is, that they had no knowledge of the use of iron tools, but used copper instruments, hardened by the admixture of tin, or some other available metal, and with such tools their buildings of stone and sculptures in granite were worked. The Indians, besides a perfect knowledge of stone cutting, and laying stone, were well acquainted with various kinds of mortar, stuccoes, and cements; and large masses of excellent concrete are found in many of their buildings. They were, in fact, so far as the mechanical part went, accomplished masons. Their painting is superior both to their architecture and sculpture, and in nowise inferior to that of the Egyptians, and they went even a step beyond them in the blending of colours, approaching more nearly to the paintings found at Pompeii and Herculaneum. In one of the rooms of a large building are paintings covering the entire walls, from the floor to the ceiling. The figures are not more than 6 to 8 inches in height, but most interesting subjects are represented, abounding with life, animation, and nature. Mr. Catherwood noticed the peculiar style of the buildings of Central America and Yucatan. The pervading type of the architecture consists in first constructing mounds or terraces (called by the Indians *teocalli*), and on these placing the sacred edifices and palaces. These *teocalli* are found in great numbers; they are frequently of large dimensions, of a pyramidal form, but do not terminate in a point, like the Egyptian structures. They have on their summits platforms of sufficient extent for the temples, which contained the statues of the deities, and in front was conspicuously seen the sacrificial stone or altar, convex on its upper surface, so as to raise the chest of the human victim. The buildings are generally long, low, arched, and of a single story, a mode of construction frequently adopted by the Spaniards, on account of the shocks of earthquake to which many parts of the country are exposed. Another, and not less distinguish-

ing feature, is the arched rooms found in almost all these buildings. These arches invariably consist of stones overlaying each other from opposite walls, until the last meet over the centre of the room, or, what is still more commonly the case, when the last stones approach within about 12 inches of each other, a flat stone is laid on the top, covered either with solid masonry or concrete: the joints of these stones are all horizontal. The roofs have a slight inclination, to throw off the rain, and are cemented. This form of arch appears at first sight original, and is so as regards the Indians, but the same principle was adopted in the earliest times in the Old World, and would probably suggest itself to any people requiring stone roofs over spaces too wide to be covered by flat stones. As regards analogies in architectural ornaments the same argument may apply. That most frequently met with, and perfectly alike in Greece and in Yucatan, is one likely to be found wherever rope-making was understood—and what people so barbarous as to be unacquainted with this simple and primitive process? Other ornaments, offering remarkable coincidences of form, might be adduced, but the same reasoning will apply to them all.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 14. The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the chair.

A volume entitled, "Remarks on Wayside Chapels," by J. C. Buckler and C. Buckler, esqrs. was received from the authors; and the following books were reported as added to the library: *Gothische Rosetten aus der Kirche zu Doberran*, 4to. Rostock, 1838. *L'Architecture Gothique sur les bords du Rhin, de la Lahn et du Mein*, par L. Lange, folio, Francfort, 1833. *Stained Glass of the new Church of Notre Dame at Munich*, large coloured plates, by F. H. Eggert, royal folio. Munich, 1843.

A paper was read by Henry Addington, esq. of Lincoln College, on the church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford. This church is well known to have been currently attributed to Grimbald, in the time of Alfred; but Mr. A. shewed, by comparison with other buildings, that the oldest parts of the present structure, comprising the crypt and the chancel, are late-Norman or transition work, of about the same age as the choir of Canterbury, the erection of which, in 1175-84, is recorded by Gervase. The Lady Chapel, on the north side, was built by St. Edmund of Abingdon, the founder of St. Edmund Hall, about A.D. 1240, and is in the early-English style; the arches on the

north side of the nave appear to be of the same age. The windows of the north side are good Decorated work, with flowing tracery approaching to Flamboyant. The tower is also of the fourteenth century, with a parapet added in the fifteenth. A fine Perpendicular window at the north end of the Lady Chapel was inserted by Vincent Wyking, Vicar, in 1438; another fine window of the same style, and the porch, are probably of the same period; the room over the porch has a stone vaulted roof of not very common construction. The present state of the church and churchyard is worthy of praise and imitation.

HOLYWELL CHURCH, NEAR OXFORD.

The restoration of this church, which has recently taken place, has greatly improved it. The church consists of a chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, and tower at the west end, pierced with arches on the sides. The present arrangement of seats in the nave and aisles forms a striking contrast to the miserable pews by which the church was till lately deformed. The seats are low, substantial, and for the most part uninclosed; they have square ends finished with a moulding; the book-boards are horizontal. There is an avenue in the centre, and one in each aisle; the roof is plain; the arches on the north side of the nave were built about seven years ago; those on the south are new; the columns, capitals, and bases circular, and very handsome. The capitals and bases have been copied from ancient specimens found among the ruins of the church, and are of the time of Henry III. which is also the age of the tower. A stone pulpit is attached to the pier of the chancel arch, on the south side, approached by stone steps from the floor of the chancel. A prayer-desk, facing north, is placed on the south side of the nave; and a lectern, facing west, on the north side. Both are near the chancel arch. No improvement appears yet to have been made in the interior of the chancel. The present altar-piece is too narrow; the seats also occupy too much space, and, for want of a screen, have an imperfect appearance. The seats and roof are of deal, stained in imitation of oak. The whole of the work has been well and substantially executed.

IFFLEY CHURCH.

This sacred edifice has lately been repaired. The opening of the western door has been walled up for the first time since the church was built; and a window, in a late style and of poor design, inserted for the purpose of giving light to a vestry

which is formed by means of a screen in the interior. The windows and arches in the gable over the west door have been well restored. The open seats in the lower part of the church are solid, but a different form has been adopted within the area of the tower. The chancel consists of two divisions, formed by clustered pillars supporting the groins of the roof, and between them *was fixed* the ascent to the altar; but the lines are now so far changed, that the sedilia are cut off from communication with the altar. The original perfection of the chancel is considerably impaired by the application of a row of trefoil arches, supported upon splendid pillars against the east wall. The pulpit is placed on the south side of the arch opening to the tower. A perfect oak screen, as old as the early part of the fifteenth century, was unhappily removed from the chancel about twenty years since, together with the remains of the rood-loft, and two of the stall-seats for the clergy.

WOOLPIT, SUFFOLK.

The open roof of this fine ecclesiastical structure has recently undergone complete restoration, and is now finished, with its appropriate niches and figures, in a style which it is hoped will afford an example to be followed in the many structures of Suffolk where restoration is so much needed. The *tout ensemble* is fine. The clerestory is divided by the roof into ten bays by eleven pairs of principal frames and trusses. These frames are formed of

three stories of half arches or spandrels, supporting horizontal timbers or hammer beams. The ends of these beams are finished with the figures of angels. The bays are highly ornamented with star Tudor mouldings. The cornice is charged with figures of angels also, and bosses. The compartments are divided by Tudor mouldings. This work has been completed by Mr. H. Ringham, of Ipswich, whose talent in ecclesiastical carving, though highly appreciated in the locality, is not so extensively known as it deserves to be.

In case all our readers may not fully understand the meaning of an "open roof," such roofs being mostly, though not altogether, confined to Suffolk and Norfolk, we add a slight description. An "open roof" is a timber roof without tie-beams, the outward thrust or pressure being counteracted by the skilful arrangement of the internal frame-work, such as the roofs of Westminster Hall, the Hall of Eltham, and Crosby Hall. Many of these roofs adorn the churches of Suffolk, as for instance St. Mary's Bury, (now in progress of restoration,) St. Margaret's, St. Mary Key, and St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, Hadleigh, Framlingham, Stonham, Ixworth, Rattlesden, Tostock, Rougham, Tuddenham, near Ipswich, Wetherden, &c. Several of these roofs now mentioned have also been repaired by Mr. Ringham, to the great benefit of the structures, and to the satisfaction of those who reverence antiquity.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

NEW ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

We have great pleasure in announcing the formation, under the most powerful and promising auspices, of a new society, to be called the "*British Archaeological Association for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, particularly in England.*" It is to be under the direction of a central committee resident in London; and among its Patrons are already ranked—the Marquess of Northampton, President of the Royal Society; the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. President of the Society of Antiquaries; the Earl of Powis; Lord Albert Conyngham; the Lord Bishops of Durham, Salisbury, Norwich, and Lichfield; Lord Stanley of Alderley; Sir E. H. Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Hallam, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Vice-Presidents of the

Society of Antiquaries. The members of the Committee, as at present arranged, are T. Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treas. S.A.; C. F. Barnwell, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. late of the British Museum; Edward Blore, D.C.L. F.S.A.; W. Bromet, M.D. F.S.A.; the Rev. J. B. Deane. M.A. F.S.A.; C. L. Eastlake, R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Sir H. Ellis, F.R.S. Sec. S.A.; E. Hawkins, F.R.S. F.S.A. Keeper of the Antiquities, Brit. Mus.; T. W. King, esq. F.S.A. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant; Sir F. Madden, K.H. F.R.S. F.S.A. Keeper of the MSS. Brit. Mus.; T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. *Treasurer*; Ambrose Poynter, esq. Hon. Sec. R.I. Brit. Arch.; C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. *Honorary Secretary*; T. Stapleton, esq. F.S.A.; Albert Way, esq. M.A. Dir. S.A.; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. F.S.A. Professor of Sculpture R. Acad.; C. Winston, esq.;

and Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.

The want of such an active institution of this kind has long been a reproach to the country, and caused the irreparable loss of many a precious relic of antiquity. Its professed objects are "to investigate, preserve, and illustrate all ancient monuments of the history, manners, customs, and arts of our forefathers, and, in furtherance of the principles with which the Society of Antiquaries of London was established, to render available the researches of a numerous class of lovers of antiquity who are unconnected with that institution." The means proposed are, "1. By holding communication with correspondents throughout the kingdom, and with provincial antiquarian societies; as well as by direct intercourse with the *Comité des Arts et Monuments* of the Ministry of Public Instruction in France, and with other similar associations on the continent instituted for the advancement of antiquarian science. 2. By holding frequent and regular meetings for the consideration and discussion of communications received from correspondents and any other persons. 3. By promoting careful observation and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of public works, such as railways, sewers, foundations of buildings, &c. 4. By encouraging individuals or associations in making researches and excavations, and affording them suggestions and co-operation. 5. By opposing and preventing, as far as may be practicable, all injuries with which ancient national monuments of every description may from time to time be threatened. 6. By using every endeavour to spread abroad a correct taste for archæology, and a just appreciation of monuments of ancient art, so as ultimately to secure a general interest in their preservation. 7. By collecting accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions of ancient national monuments, and, by means of correspondents, preserving authentic memorials of all antiquities which may from time to time be brought to light. 8. By establishing a journal devoted exclusively to the objects of the association, as a means of spreading antiquarian information and maintaining a constant communication with all persons interested in such pursuits. 9. By taking every occasion which may present itself to solicit the attention of the government to the conservation of our national monuments, and to the other objects of the association."—Exertions are being made to issue the first No. of *The British Archæological Quarterly Journal*, which will be a record of all the proceedings, towards

the end of March. No fixed plan of pecuniary contribution has as yet been arranged. On the contrary, it is at present voluntary; but we understand it is proposed to hold, at appointed times, a Historical Congress, something after the manner of the British Association, on which occasion, we presume, there will be some call for the "sinews of war." It is proposed that the assemblage should be made at some place remarkable for its historical monuments, and other objects of antiquity; and we believe that Canterbury or Winchester will be fixed upon for the present year.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 1. Thomas Amyot, esq. in the chair.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited some specimens of Egyptian hieroglyphics, printed from a set of moveable types (upwards of 300 in number) by the house of Didot of Paris.

Mr. C. J. Richardson exhibited drawings of a stone rood-screen, with an hour-glass and frame still attached to the pulpit, in Compton Bassett church, Wilts. The screen is a beautiful specimen of the late Perpendicular Gothic. They were accompanied by a drawing of the font at Yatesbury church, in the same county, a curious and rich specimen of the ornamental style of the end of the twelfth century.

Mr. Way exhibited a rubbing of a fine and interesting monumental brass from the church of Allhallows Barking.

Mr. C. R. Smith communicated a drawing and description of an early monumental slab of granite, found on the cliff of Carnsew, in Cornwall. It bears an inscription, slightly damaged, which is as follows, and appears to commemorate two persons:

hic
GEMV
REQVIEVIT

CVNAIDO
hic
TVMVLO
IACIT
VIXIT AN
NOS
XXXIII.

Dr. Bromet exhibited some drawings of Newark Priory, in Surrey, and a few antiquities lately discovered there; among which were an inscribed thumb-ring, the matrix of a seal, and two enamelled armorial badges, supposed to have been worn by the retainers of the personages whose arms they bear.

Sir Henry Ellis read extracts from the minutes of the Privy Council, from the 32d to the 34th Henry VIII.

Feb. 15. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P. Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited a rubbing of a commemorative engraved slab, representing St. Louis, King of France, and two of his serjeants-at-arms, formerly placed in the monastery of Sainte Catharine du Val at Paris, founded by those officers in pursuance of a vow made by them at the battle of Bovines in 1214. It was removed at the Revolution, and is preserved in the royal catacombs at St. Denis. It is richly gilded and painted; its date the earlier part of the XVth century. Engraved by Lenoir, in *Musée des Monumens Français*, vol. i. p. 29.

Two long spoon-shaped instruments, and two thin plates, all of gold, were exhibited. They were brought from South America, and used, it is believed, for ornament in the hair.

Albin Martin, esq. of Silton, Dorsetshire, exhibited to the Society, through the medium of Mr. Kempe, some articles of antiquity, and original drawings by his own hand of fresco paintings; the latter preserved in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. We describe them in the order as exhibited.

No. 1 of this collection is a head sculpture in *Rosso Anticho*, from the remains of the Temple of Apollo at Cumæ. It represents the bearded Bacchus, the mode of displaying this divinity as conqueror of the East. The countenance is youthful, the hair disposed round the forehead in curls somewhat resembling a wreath of roses, and a straight lock of hair is dependent on each side of the head. The eyes are hollowed out, probably for the reception of jewels.

No. 2 is an elegantly-formed bronze vase, brought from Pompeii; it has evidently been cracked by the action of intense heat, and is covered with crystals of blue sulphate of copper. Mr. Kempe remarked that the sulphureous exhalations which arose from the earth and pervaded the atmosphere at the time of the tremendous eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii, in the 79th year of the Christian era, were so powerful that they suffocated the elder Pliny on the seashore at Stabia,* supposed to have been at Castella Mare, about four miles from Pompeii.

No. 3 is a copy of a group of divinities from a fresco painting, taken from an apartment in Herculaneum; it represents

Hercules, Flora, Tellus, and other mythological characters.

No. 4 is a copy of a fresco from Pompeii, representing a satyr dancing with a goat; a very expressive and humorous composition.

No. 5. Another fresco from Pompeii, representing Atalanta, from the well-known group of Meleager, Atalanta, and attendants.

No. 6 is from a fresco painting at Pompeii, representing Justice. The figure has all the simple grandeur of attitude which the late Mrs. Siddons could so well portray.

Nos. 7 and 8 are ornamental borders from chambers in Pompeii.

No. 8 is a careful drawing of the remains of the temple of Venus at Baie. The structure is of Roman brick; this was formerly covered with white marble.

No. 9 is a view of the Street of the Tombs at Puzzuoli. They were seated on a branch of the Appian Way, and were buried at a remote period by one of those convulsions of the earth so prevalent in this volcanic district. The tombs, which are larger than those of Pompeii, were, at subsequent times, dug out and rifled of their contents. They have now the appearance of caverns on either side a hollow way. The drawings of Mr. Albin Martin display considerable power as an artist, combined with the strictest truth.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated from the Cottonian MSS. a project for amending the sewerage of the city of London, from the waters near St. Agnes le Clerc, dated 20 April, 1605.

Thomas Bateman, jun. esq. of Bake-well, communicated a description of several barrows in Derbyshire, opened by him during the summer of 1843, accompanied with numerous drawings of the relics discovered in them. It was found that most of them had been opened before.

Feb. 22. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge-house, near Warwick, exhibited an original appointment by Letters Patent of the Duke of Somerset as Protector of Edward the Sixth. It is of a different date to those before known; and is signed by all the privy council, but appears never to have received the great seal. It is supposed to have been preserved among the muniments of the Griffin family, descended from the Attorney-General of that period.

John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the ancient Amity subsisting between the Companies of Goldsmiths and Fishmongers of London, and their consequent participation of coat-armour. This latter circumstance,

* Pliny to Tacitus, Letter XVI. Book VI.

which is mentioned by Stowe in connexion with the former, seems scarcely to have been understood by him, inasmuch as there is no community in the arms of the Companies, and he offers no other explanation of it. Mr. Nichols points out several private coats, principally of citizens, and some certainly Fishmongers, in which fish are found as charges in combination with the leopard's head of the Goldsmiths, and he therefore concludes that the participation took place in those private coats. The circumstance occurred at an early period, probably in the reign of Edward II. and therefore long before the incorporated College of Heralds could legislate on blazon.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.

Feb. 5. The thirty-first anniversary of this society was held, on which occasion the chair was taken by John Clayton, esq. when the usual statement of accounts was read, after which the report of the council was read to the meeting. It stated, in substance, that further delay had been experienced in the appearance of the Pipe Rolls, but it was expected that members who had subscribed to the work would shortly receive their copies. The memorial presented to the Town Council respecting the Brand manuscripts remained unanswered. Successful operations had been carried on in exploring Roman stations at Risingham and Walwick Chesters: Mr. Shanks had enriched the society's collection with various objects of antiquity found at the former place, and Mr. Clayton had contributed to the Transactions an account of his discoveries at the latter. The council having found that there were sufficient papers, with those contributed during the past year, to form a concluding part to vol. III. of the Transactions, have determined to print them, and an interesting part will be published. Great attention has been paid to the elucidation of the discoveries mentioned above by plates, &c. By the efforts of sundry individual members, several gentlemen have joined the society, but such exertions must still be kept up in order to secure such a fund as will enable the society to carry on the measures for which it was originally formed. The following gentlemen have become members during the year, namely, P. H. Howard, esq. M.P. Corby Castle; Wm. Sydney Gibson, esq. Newcastle; the Rev. W. F. Raymond, Archdeacon of Northumberland; Dr. Besley, Vicar of Long Benton; Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, incumbent of St. Alban's; H. Inglelew, esq. Newcastle; J. Straker, esq. Point

Pleasant; George Walker, esq. architect, Newcastle. Whilst these acquisitions have been made, however, the society have to lament the deaths of Messrs. Buddle and Hewitson, and the resignation of Christopher Blackett, esq. At this meeting Charles Roach Smith, esq. was elected an honorary, and Mr. Ions Hewitson an ordinary member. The various presents received during the year were laid upon the table for the inspection of the members; and the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: namely, *President*, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. F.S.A. *Vice-Presidents*, C. W. Bigge, esq.; Sir C. Monck, Bart.; and the Rev. J. Hodgson. *Secretaries*, John Adamson, esq. F.S.A.; and Henry Turner, esq. *Council*, J. H. Hinde, esq. M.P.; John Clayton, esq.; John Fenwick, esq.; Rev. James Raine; Dr. Headlam; R. R. Dees, esq.; H. G. Potter, esq.; Dr. Charlton; E. Charney, esq.; W. Dickson, esq.; Thos. Bell, esq.; and M. A. Richardson, esq.

DUPLICATE ROSETTA STONE.

We rejoice to announce the most important discovery which has probably ever yet been made in the records and literature of ancient Egypt. Every reader is acquainted with the history of the celebrated Rosetta Stone, and the happy surmise of Dr. Young, that the trilingual inscriptions on that interesting monument were three versions of the same subject. Following out this idea, mutilated as all the Egyptian part of the stone is, he found that what remained and could be deciphered was identical with the Greek text. Hence our grand key to the translation of the hieroglyphic characters and hieratic writings found among the relics of Egypt, on rocks, on the walls of buildings of every kind, on mummy-cases, and on papyri; and it is evident that whatever could extend or add to this key must be of the utmost value.

It was interpreted that the Rosetta inscription had also been set up in other temples; and the learned expressed a hope that in the course of time one or more of them might reward the research of zealous antiquaries. That hope has been fulfilled. *Dr. Lepsius has discovered another copy of the Rosetta inscription at Meroe!!!* The hieroglyphic portion is unusually perfect, and so we are informed is the other Egyptian writing. Now, then, the three legends may be compared throughout; and we hesitate not to say that this is likely to create a great revolution, by a vast accession to our means of knowledge, in the literature and history of the country so truly called the cradle of mankind.

We believe that Dr. Lepsius is directed completely to explore all this upper division of the country, and will not revisit Cairo till that is accomplished, probably about April. After some repose the expedition will proceed to Syria—(*Literary Gazette*.)

ROMAN ALTARS AT NEWCASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—The accompanying drawings represent two Roman altars, dug up within two months on the outside of the station of PONS ÆLIÏ, in its western suburbs. They had been used in the foundations of White Friar Tower (one of the towers of the town wall of Newcastle), the removal of which led to the discovery of these remains. The first is dedicated to



Silvanus, but the name of the dedicator is unknown to us, as the lower part of the altar has been shorn, probably as early as the reign of Edward I. when it is supposed the tower was erected.



The other is of neat workmanship, and, like the other, about sixteen or seventeen inches in height, but uninscribed.

These add to the convincing evidence already deduced of Newcastle having been a Roman station.

It is probable, too, that we may not err in assigning a still earlier date as the

period of its first occupation, as about three years ago there was found near the same spot a British coin in a coffin-shaped chamber, a few feet below the present surface.

Relics of all kinds doubtless lie hidden throughout the town, until some fortuitous circumstance brings them to light.

Newcastle. GEO. B. RICHARDSON.

LAKE MÆRIS.

M. Linant, who fills a high post as engineer in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, has published a memoir clearing up a point which has long been a subject of great perplexity amongst learned men—the site of the ancient Lake Mæris, described by Herodotus as an artificial lake 3600 stadia, or 360 geographical miles, in circumference, receiving the waters of the Nile during the inundation, and flowing back again as the water fell. Whilst surveying the valley of Fayûm, in the Libyan hills, as engineer in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, M. Linant one day perceived something like the transverse section of a mound, on the top of the bank on both sides of a ravine, and commenced an investigation which led him at once to the discovery of a great dam, obliterated in many places, but still so frequently traceable that its general outline may be determined with certainty. It enclosed an area of about 150 square miles. M. Linant shows clearly that the outline which he has traced coincides perfectly with the sites of Crocodilopolis, for example, and the Labyrinth, connected with it by the ancients. He has also pointed out the remains of the two pyramids in the Lake described by Herodotus.

ANCIENT WEAPONS FOUND IN ESSEX.

There have lately been found, under the bottom of a deep ditch in Rayne, in Essex, a number of celts, and parts of spear-heads, in bronze, evidently ancient British, together with a quantity of copper ones; the celts (heads of a sort of battle-axe) are of various sizes, and all more or less injured, and, with the fragments of spear-heads, amounted to 18 in number. The celts had originally all been cast in different moulds. Seven of them are to be deposited in the Walden Museum: the others remain with a private collector.

THE CAVE TEMPLES OF INDIA.

At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 3d Feb. Mr. J. Fergusson's memoir on the Cave Temples of India, (already partially noticed in p. 188,) was concluded.

Mr. Fergusson divides all the cave-temples of India into five classes. The

first, or most ancient, he terms *vihara*, or monastic caverns. These, though one in object and arrangement, are very various in execution. In the simplest instances they are natural caverns somewhat enlarged and improved by art; in more elaborate examples they are extended to a square cell, with a porch; and lastly, to an extensive hall, supported by massy columns, surrounded by cells for the abode of the priest, and having opposite the entrance a deep recess or sanctuary, in which are usually placed statues of Buddha and his attendants. By far the majority of Buddhist excavations are of this class; and the most splendid of these are at Ajanta: there are also fine specimens at Ellora and Salsette.

The second class is that of the *chaitya* caves. These are the temples of the Buddhists; and one, at least, is attached to every set of caves in India. The plan and arrangement of these is exactly alike; and, unlike the *viharas*, the oldest differ in nothing from the most modern, except in size. They have all an external porch, an internal gallery over the entrance, and a nave or centre aisle, at least twice as long as broad, covered by a vault, with a semi-dome over *chaitya*, or *daghope*. The whole interior is surrounded by a narrow aisle, separated from the nave by massy columns, and roofed. The most perfect *chaitya* cave in India, and in Mr. Fergusson's opinion the most ancient, is that at Carlee.

These two classes comprise the Buddhist caves. The third class are the Brahminical caves. These are copies of Buddhist *viharas*, and, until closely examined, appear as though they were Buddhist caves appropriated to Brahminical use. A nearer acquaintance, however, shows much difference in detail. They are, moreover, never surrounded by cells, the monastic state not being adopted by the Brahmins; and the walls are sculptured, and never painted, as in the *vihara* caves. The finest specimens are at Ellora and Elephanta.

The fourth class are not properly caves; they are imitations of built temples; and, as the rock they are cut from is usually higher than the temple itself, they look as though they were built in pits. Thus they can never be properly seen, and have an insignificant appearance. They are in worse taste than either of the classes mentioned, although of considerable interest to the antiquary. The famed Kylas at Ellora is of this class.

The fifth class are the *jaina* caves, which, unless it comprehends the *Indra Sabha* group at Ellora,—a matter of some

uncertainty,—contains but few specimens, and these of small importance. They consist of a number of colossal figures cut in the rock, and sometimes, but not always, with a screen left standing before, thus constituting a chamber. The sculpture is rude, and in bad taste.

In connection with the subject, Mr. Fergusson made some remarks on the religions of India. He is of opinion that previous to the appearance of Sakya Muni, in the sixth century before Christ, there existed in India a Brahminical religion, a sort of fire-worship, very different from modern Brahminism; and that, contemporary with it, there was a Buddhistical religion, differing but little from it. Kings and people went from one to the other without difficulty or excitement; and in the descriptions left by the Greeks, and in native records, we find it difficult to distinguish between them. He is also of opinion that, from the period of Asoka, *n.c.* 250, to the fifth century of our era, Buddhism was the prevailing faith of Northern India, while Brahminism ruled in the south; and that during this participation of territory that polytheistic Brahminism was elaborated which now prevails throughout India. He concludes that the earliest cave-diggers of India were Buddhists, who were afterwards imitated by the Brahmins; and as to their antiquity, that none are so old as the date of Asoka. Mr. Fergusson finished by deploring the continued destruction of these remains, and more particularly of the paintings, from their incrustation by the soot from the native cooking-fires, and by the more destructive propensities of European curiosity-fanciers, who seldom visit a temple without carrying off a head or two, picked out of the wall, which is usually crushed to powder before reaching its destination.

These observations elicited from the meeting a resolution to use all possible means to get copies made of some of these paintings, and especially those of Ajanta, which were more particularly alluded to by Mr. Fergusson.

ROYAL VAULTS IN PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, during a visit to Quidlinburg, at the end of November, inspected the vaults under the chapel of the castle, which are formed entirely in the sandstone, and which are said to preserve for ages the bodies which are buried in them. His Majesty, having determined to ascertain the fact by his own observation, ordered the tomb of Henry I. who died in 936, to be opened; but his

remains were entirely dried up, leaving no features discernible, and the vestments were all reduced to dust. The King then inspected that of the celebrated Countess of Königsmark, mother of Marshal Saxe, who was buried in 1728. Her body was in an astonishingly perfect state, inasmuch that the beauty for which she was so celebrated was still apparent. Her garments, consisting of a robe of silver brocade, a cap in the fashion of Mary Queen of Scots, of white velvet, trimmed with silver and pearls, white silk stockings, and white satin shoes, were all as fresh and brilliant as when they were new.

CARTHAGINIAN BUST.

A bust of Parian marble in good preservation, and of excellent style, as it is said, has recently been dug up at Cherchell, in Africa, supposed to be that of Ptolemy, son of the second Juba, and last king of Mauritania Tingitana, which is valuable as being *unique*. Cherchell is the ancient Cæsarea, the capital of that kingdom. The bust is a portrait of a man in the freshness of youth, with the royal fillet on his brow; and has a striking resemblance to the likeness on the coins of the Ptolemy in question. It is destined for the Royal Museum at Paris.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects of departments, enjoining them not to allow plaster-casts to be taken of sculptured work in any public monument under their control without especial authorisation; it having been found that much damage has been caused by careless persons in operations of this nature. The method of copying inscriptions and incised work by rubbings is now widely practised in France, though introduced there only two years ago by one of the English correspondents of the Comité Historique. The French method of using strong unsized paper, wetted and impressed into the cavities of inscriptions, &c. by means of a fine-haired brush, is also practised, and in some cases it is a better method than the former. The only objection to it is the length of time it requires, and perhaps its want of portability. It applies, however, to objects in low relief much better than the black-lead method. We have seen a beautiful series of Greek mediæval inscriptions and sculptures thus copied, and brought home by Messrs. Didron and Durand when they visited that country.

The Comité Historique has loudly de-

clared itself against the practice of putting up the dial-plates of clocks on the fronts of mediæval churches. Innumerable instances have occurred in which the fine effect of a front of the 13th or 14th centuries has been much spoiled by an inappropriate appendix of this kind. "Clocks," the Comité observe, "are better suited to the fronts of town-halls and mayories than to ecclesiastical buildings." It would be a desirable thing if the old peals of bells could be re-established in all the churches of France; in this respect at least, though the buildings of England are deficient in others, the churches have a title to superiority.

M. Dupasquier, professor of architecture at the Ecole la Martinierie at Lyons, has opened a class for workmen (masons, sculptors, carpenters, smiths, &c.) who are desirous of studying the works of art and the methods of the middle ages. It is well attended.

The epitaph of an Englishman, named Andrew Young (ob. 1657), has been lately discovered under the whitewash of the church of Notre Dame at Calais.

In the church of Saint Blaise at Arles there have been recently brought to light a quantity of small earthenware horns and pots placed in the wall of one of the compartments of the nave for acoustic purposes; they date back to about 1280. Numerous churches in Spain have been observed by Baron Taylor to have their vaultings formed of various kinds of pottery; and abundant specimens have been deposited by him in the Ceramic Museum at Sévres.

A cast of the scull of Jean sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy, has been presented to the Comité Historique. The scull was found in 1841 in the church of St. Benigne at Dijon, and bore the traces of the death-wound inflicted on the Duke at the fatal bridge of Montereau.

A Gaelic tomb has been lately laid open near Louviers in Normandy. Under a large Druidic stone, was found a number of skeletons arranged as the radii of a circle, with the feet inwards. Along with them were a small axe-head in jade, a bone-handle fitted for a wooden one larger size, and a bone hammer.

The cathedral church of Noyon and the churches at Laon and Châlons sur Marne are stated to be exceedingly rich in incised slabs and sepulchral monuments of all kinds. A notice on those of Noyon (extending in a series from the 13th to the end of the 18th century) has been drawn up by one of the members of the ecclesiastical seminary at Beauvais.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 1. Her Majesty this day opened the Session, and delivered the following Speech.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

“ I entertain a confident hope that the general peace so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations will continue uninterrupted. My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my Government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable dispositions of all Princes and States, confirm me in this expectation. I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country. Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the Government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages. It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

“ The hostilities which took place during the past year in Sinde have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East. In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, Native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished Commander, have been most conspicuous. I have directed that additional information explanatory of the transactions of Sinde, shall be forthwith communicated to you.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ The Estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you. They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and at the same time with a due consideration of those exigencies of the Public Service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the Naval and Military Establishments from the various parts of a widely-extended Empire.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country. I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations, which at former periods I have had occasion to deplore.

“ For several successive years the annual produce of the Revenue fell short of the Public Expenditure. I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it. I feel assured that, in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great country.

“ In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its Charter. It may be advisable that during the Session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England, and to other Banking Establishments, should be brought under your consideration.

“ At the close of the last Session of Parliament, I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to co-operate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develop the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom. I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration. I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal.

“ My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland. I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a

subject of so much importance, and have appointed a Commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation.

"I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the Registration of Voters for Members of Parliament. You will probably find that a revision of the Law of Registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the County Franchise in Ireland.

"I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people."

The Address was moved in the HOUSE OF LORDS by Lord *Eldon*, and seconded by Lord *Hill*, which after a brief debate was passed without any amendment.

Feb. 8. Lord *Brougham* moved the second reading of the Duke of Richmond's Bill for discontinuing certain actions which had been commenced under several statutes for the prevention of excessive GAMING, and to prevent for the future the bringing of such actions. Lord *Campbell* and the Bishop of London were in favour of the Bill, but the Bishop of Exeter opposed it.—Read a second time, and a third on the following day.

Feb. 12. The Earl of *Ripon* moved the thanks of the House to Lieut.-General Sir C. Napier, and to the officers and men, for their decisive victories in SINDE. The Earl of *Auckland* seconded the motion, and the Duke of *Wellington* pronounced a very high eulogium on the generalship and bravery of Sir C. Napier.—Carried unanimously.

Feb. 13. The Marquess of *Normanby* moved a resolution expressive of the intention of the House to inquire into the cases of discontent in IRELAND. The principal speakers were Lord *Wharnccliffe*, Lord *Roden*, Marquess of *Clanricarde*, Lord *Devon*, &c., when the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 1. The Speaker having read the Queen's Speech, Lord *Clive* moved the Address, which was seconded by Mr. *Cardwell*. Mr. *S. Crawford* moved an amendment declaratory of the determina-

tion of the House to inquire into grievances previously to granting supplies, which was lost by 29 votes to 285; and Mr. *Hume* moved the insertion of several paragraphs, referring to the Corn Laws, the distresses of the working classes, public establishments, &c., which were rejected by 235 votes to 49.

Feb. 5. Mr. *Gladstone* moved for a committee to revise the standing orders on RAILWAYS. Not less than 66 private Bills connected with Roads had been given notice of for the present session, and he therefore thought the present time favourable for demanding, in exchange for the facilities applied for, that the public should receive greater advantages than they now enjoyed. Mr. *Labouchere* approved of the appointment of a committee. Sir *R. Peel* said Parliament had granted extensive powers to existing Companies, and he did not question the right to control those Companies, but he thought a great difference ought to be made between new and old Companies. He thought the Companies would do well to consider the effect that might yet be produced by the adaptation of the principle of the Atmospheric Railway. A Committee was then appointed.

Feb. 6. On the motion for a Committee of Supply, Mr. *S. Crawford* moved a resolution affirming the necessity of an examination into the composition of the House, before voting the supplies. Mr. *Williams* seconded it. On a division, there were for the original motion 130—for Mr. *Crawford's* 22, majority 118.—The House then went in committee, and resolved unanimously, "That a supply be granted to Her Majesty."—Sir *James Graham* brought in a Bill "for regulating the employment of Children, Young Persons, and Women, in FACTORIES," which was read the first time.

Feb. 8. Lord *Ashley* moved an address, praying "that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the situation and treatment of the AMEERS OF SINDE; and that she will direct their immediate restoration to liberty, and the enjoyment of their estates, or with such provision for their future maintenance as may be considered a just equivalent." The motion gave rise to a long debate, but was ultimately negatived by a majority of 202 to 68. The Ameeers receive an annual allowance of 24,000*l.*

Feb. 10. Sir *James Graham* brought in a Bill for the further amendment of the Laws relating to THE POOR in England, and said he would state briefly the alterations proposed. As there was considerable difference of opinion on the abolition

of the Gilbert Unions, he should not now abolish them, but would move, on another day, for a select committee to inquire into their operation. The bastardy law, in its present shape, had occasioned great dissatisfaction in Wales and in the north of England, and he had introduced into this Bill a provision, by which, on application being made within forty days from the birth of the child, there should be power given to two magistrates to make an order of maintenance on the putative father, operating not only against his goods, but against his person. This order would proceed upon the oath of the mother, fortified by some corroborative evidence.—Another subject which needed the interference of Parliament, was the want in large towns of some place of refuge for destitute persons, who now had no shelter but under walls and porticoes. He would propose to establish asylums where such persons should receive not only shelter, but food at night and food in the morning, on condition of working for four hours. The Bill was read a first time.

Feb. 12. Sir Robert Peel moved the thanks of the House to Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., for the eminent skill, energy, and gallantry displayed by him in the recent MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SINDE, particularly in the two decisive battles of Meanee and Hyderabad. The previous question was moved by Mr. Sharnes Crawford: when the

House divided—Ayes 164, Noes 9. The resolution was then passed, with others conveying thanks to the officers and the army engaged in the same campaign.—Mr. Christie moved the appointment of a Select Committee, "to consider the expediency of recognising the PUBLICATION OF DEBATES, under the pleasure of the House." The House divided, Ayes 37, Noes 84.

Feb. 13. Lord John Russell moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider the State of IRELAND. He mentioned the principal events since the Union, and that it was an alarming symptom that three millions of people should be desirous for its repeal. He deprecated the allowing of meetings to go on, and then suddenly issuing a Proclamation against them. He also reprobated the striking off the names of ten papists from the jury list, &c.—Sir James Graham defended the conduct of the Government with reference to the Repeal Prosecution. Eight Catholics were struck off the jury list merely because they were Repealers. The offence of which the traversers were found guilty was, for holding a meeting, not in itself illegal, for an illegal purpose.—The debate was resumed on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of February, and at an early hour on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 24th, the House divided, Ayes 225—Noes 324, majority 90.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to the French budget, three years of profound tranquillity have brought with them increased wealth, a flourishing commerce, and an income which already more than balances the expenditure of the nation. At a late sitting of the chamber, Messrs. Larochejacquelin, Berryer, De Valmay, De Laray, and Blin de Bourbon, the Legitimist Deputies who went to London to pay homage to the Duke de Bordeaux, tendered to the Assembly the resignation of their seats, which was accepted.

SPAIN.

Another revolution has broken out in this unhappy country. It first appeared at Alicante. The provincial regiment of Valencia, stationed in the town, joined in the insurrection, which was directed against the government. The cry of the insurgents was "Long live the constitutional queen, down with the ministers."

The military commander and political chief were surprised and arrested by the custom-house carabiniers. The council of ministers at Madrid immediately gave orders for the arrest of the leaders of the Progressista party, and, among others, of several deputies. A large body of troops, under Brigadier Cordova, were directed to leave Madrid for the disturbed districts. Attempts at insurrection took place on the 29th Jan. at Alcoy, Elche, Cocentinos, and Muro, but were promptly checked by the troops and the inhabitants. Carthageua followed on the 2nd Feb. the movement of Alicante. The governor and several chiefs were arrested by the insurgents. This news caused the most lively enthusiasm to break out in Murcia, in favour of the government. Twenty "suspected conspirators" were shot at Valencia by General Roncalli; and, in retaliation, Colonel Ruiz, of the insurgent band, shot a greater number of Royalists at Murcia. Bonet, in Alicante, too, even shot the

messenger who took to him the summons from General Roncali to surrender; and further threatens to put to death ten for every one that shall be shot by the troops opposed to him. The Madrid Gazette of the 8th Feb. contains a decree of the Queen, restoring to her mother the pension of which she had been deprived by the government of Espartero, and a letter to the Minister of War, from General Narvaez, declining the post of Captain-General of the army, to which he had been raised. The ground of his refusal is a desire to avoid an imputation of ambition.

PORTUGAL.

Disturbances, which are likely to be of the most serious consequence, have broken out. The Septembrist party have long been engaged in conspiring to overturn the present order of things; and, to further their object, have raised considerable sums of money, with the view of bribing the army. The principal mover in this revolutionary attempt is Count Bomfim, formerly minister of war. Orders were dispatched to Faro to arrest nearly half of the officers of the 5th battalion and artillery stationed at that place; and similar orders were also sent off to other towns. The 4th cavalry at Torres Novas openly declared themselves hostile to the ministry. The garrison at Elvas is said also to have revolted, and shot the governor. Lisbon is in a state of high excitement, with troops under arms every night.

CANADA.

The United Legislature has been dissolved, Sir Charles Metcalfe having found it impossible to proceed with the refractory body. In his parting address he thanks them for the measures that have received the royal assent, and adds that on some of the other measures propounded the prerogative of the Crown is affected, and they have been reserved for the consideration of the government at home.

RUSSIA, &c.

The Russian Cabinet has made concessions in the Grecian question, which by their conciliatory nature will advance the general peace. Russia now adheres to the opinions put forth by the other great European Powers which have recognised the new order of new things in Greece. Important concessions have equally been made, it is stated, by the Emperor on the subject of the arrears of

the Greek loan. An imperial ukase has been received in Lithuania to transport the Jews, amounting to 36,000 families, to a distance of twelve leagues from their residences; so that 150,000 persons of all ages are at this moment in the midst of all the rigours of a Lithuanian winter. The king of Wurtemberg, on the other hand, has ordered a grant to be made to the Jews, for keeping up their places of worship, schools, and hospitals, in the same way as those granted to other religious sects. The preamble of the Act declares that all citizens, of whatever persuasion, have a right to share in the benefits of the government, as they all contribute to its support.

CHINA.

On the 25th of October, the Spanish, Danish, and part of the French factories were destroyed by fire at Canton. The British Consulate was also burnt, and nearly 3000 Chinese houses.

On the 9th Oct. the Supplementary Treaty was signed by the British and Chinese ministers. It secures the opening of Foochoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, under the same regulations as Canton. This treaty will be sent to England. Some American gentlemen having gone up the country, the English plenipotentiary wrote to the Chinese commissioner, assuring him of his anxiety to prevent such a trespass, and that orders would be issued to apprehend all foreigners who dared again transgress.

INDIA.

The Gwalior chiefs finding themselves placed between the brigades of General Valiant and General Grey, have surrendered themselves. A part of their territory, which indented inconveniently into the Company's dominions, is to be ceded to the British. The Sikh chiefs are kept on their good behaviour, from apprehension of our invading their territories. The British army of exercise is still watching the progress of events there, and ready to act the moment it becomes requisite.

The Afghan government is as feeble as ever in the hands of Dost Mahomed, whose reported death by assassination appears to have been incorrect. Akbar Khan has returned to Cabul from Jellalabad. The three nephews of Yar Mahomed at Herat, have quarrelled with their uncle, joined the two sons of the late Shah Kamran against him, and, being victorious, succeeded in shutting up Yar Mahomed in the fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The trial of Mr. O'Connell and others for an illegal conspiracy "for the purpose of effecting changes in the constitution of Ireland by other than constitutional means," commenced on Monday, Jan. 15, in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, before Chief Justice Pennefather, Mr. Justice Burton, Mr. Justice Crampton, and Mr. Justice Perrin. The Deputy Clerk of the Crown called on the traversers to come into court in the following order:—Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Richard Barrett, the Rev. Thomas Tierney, Charles G. Duffy, Thomas M. Ray, and the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell; when Mr. Cantwell stated the decrease of the gentleman last named. The first day was consumed in challenging the jurors, but the next morning a jury was sworn, consisting of the following gentlemen:—James Hamilton, foreman, Edward Roper, Edward Clarke, Francis Paulkner, John Croker, Henry Fynn, Henry Thompson, Auston Floyd, John Rishy, Robert Hanna, William Longfield, William O'd.

The Clerk of the Crown then stated that the traversers at the bar stood indicted for having, on the 13th Feb. last [1843], in the parish of St. Mark, in the city of Dublin, entered into a conspiracy in the manner as set out in the indictment. The pleadings were opened by Mr. Napier, who was followed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Cusack Smith.

The case for the Crown was closed on the eleventh day of the trial. The twelfth day was entirely occupied by a brilliant but very discursive speech, delivered by Mr. Sheil, as counsel for Mr. John O'Connell. The next day, Mr. Moore, Q.C., addressed the jury in favour of the Rev. Mr. Tierney; and was followed by Mr. Hatfield, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Ray; on the fourteenth day, Mr. Fitzgibbon appeared as advocate for Dr. Gray, and during his speech made personal reflections on the Attorney-General, which were so irritating to the feelings of that gentleman, that he addressed a challenge to Mr. Fitzgibbon, which the latter at once reported to the court. This occasioned considerable interruption; and Mr. Fitzgibbon occupied the whole of the following day. On the sixteenth day, Mr. Whiteside made a speech which was highly admired, on behalf of Mr. Duffy; and on the seventeenth, Mr. McDonough spoke for Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Henn for Mr. Steele. On the nineteenth day of the trial, Monday, Feb. 5, Mr. O'Con-

nell delivered a long address on his own behalf. On the twentieth, evidence was offered for the defence. On the twenty-first, the Solicitor-General spoke in reply, and his speech was continued on the two following days. On the twenty-third day, the Chief Justice commenced his charge to the jury, which was continued on the twenty-fourth, and at eleven o'clock at night the jury were ready to give their verdict. From certain informality, however, this was deferred to Monday, Feb. 12. The verdict was very voluminous, but its general sense is that the parties were guilty of the several counts, with individual exceptions to a portion of the various charges.

Dec. 17. St. Etheldreda's Chapel, Ely-place, (the ancient domestic chapel of the metropolitica palace of the bishops of Ely,) of which, until within the last few weeks, the Rev. J. Edwards, M.A., of King's College, London, was the minister, was opened for the performance of the Church liturgy in the Welsh language. The Rev. John R. Williams, late curate of Lampeter, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of London to the incumbency.

Four orders in council, dated Jan. 31, carry into effect the recommendations of the ecclesiastical commissioners with regard to the deanery of Llandaff; the archdeaconry of Llandaff; new archdeaconries of Monmouth, Montgomery, &c. and a new archdeacon of Bangor, &c., the offices of archdeacon of Bangor and Anglesen being separated from the bishopric of Bangor, and no longer held by the bishop of that see.

Jan. 20. Portavo House, co. Monaghan, was destroyed by fire, which broke out in the bedroom of Lady Selina Kerr. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that scarcely a vestige of the magnificent furniture could be saved; a few rare pictures were rescued, but many others were destroyed. Mr. Kerr was about expending 30,000*l.* in building additions to the house, under the directions of William Walker, Esq. architect, of Monaghan.

Cahir Castle, the family seat of Lord Glengall, is now occupied by a detachment of the depot of the 43d Light Infantry, the staff of the Tipperary militia, and artillery, and is fully provisioned, and capable of holding 600 men. This is the only fortified residence in the interior of Ireland. Cahir is the centre of the province of Munster, and is of equal distance from Limerick, Cork, and Waterford.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1844.

Beds.—G. J. Sullivan, of Legrave, esq.
 Berks.—E. M. Atkins, of Kingston Lisle, esq.
 Bucks.—John Barnes, of Chorley Wood, esq.
 Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Robert Hutchinson Lewin, of March, esq.
 Cornwall—Henry Lewis Stephens, of Tregenna Castle, in St. Ives, esq.
 Cumb.—George Harrison, of Linthwaite, esq.
 Cheshire—George Wilbraham, of Delamere House, esq.
 Derbyshire—Sir J. R. B. Cave, of Stretton-en-le-Fields, Bart.
 Devon—Henry Cartwright, of Forde House, esq.
 Dorset—John Floyer, of West Stafford, esq.
 Durham—Henry Witham, of Lartington, esq.
 Essex—Staines Brocket Brocket, of Spainshill, in Willingale Spain, esq.
 Gloucestershire—Joseph Yorke, of Forthampton Court, esq.
 Heref.—T. G. Symons, of Mynde Park, esq.
 Hertfordshire—Frederick Cass, of Littlegrove, East Barnet, esq.
 Kent—Sir J. H. Hawley, of Leybourne Grange, Bart.
 Lancaster—John Fowden Hindle, of Woodfold Park, esq.
 Leicestershire—Lord Archibald Algernon Henry St. Maur, of Burton-on-the-Wolds.
 Linc.—Hon. C. T. Clifford, of Irnham.
 Monm.—William Jones, of Clytha House, esq.
 Norfolk—Sir John Peter Boileau, of Ketteringham, Bart.
 Northamptonshire—Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Bart.
 Northumberland—Edward John Collingwood, of Chirton House and Liburn Tower, esq.
 Notts—Charles Paget, of Ruddington, esq.
 Oxfordsh.—Walter Strickland, of Cokethorpe Park, esq.
 Rutlandshire—postponed.
 Shropshire—J. C. B. Borough, of Chetwynd Park, esq.
 Somersetshire—John Fownes Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, esq.
 Staffordshire—Ralph Sneyd, of Keel Hall, esq.
 Southampton—John Thomas Waddington, of Twyford Lodge, Winchester, esq.
 Suffolk—Sir Philip Broke, of Nacton, Bart.
 Surrey—William Strahan, of Ashurst, esq.
 Sussex—Edw. Hussey, of Scotney Castle, esq.
 Warwickshire—Sir Francis Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, Bart.
 Wilts.—George Edward Eyre, of Warrens, esq.
 Worc.—John Richards, of Wassell Grove, esq.
 York.—Timothy Hutton, of Clifton Castle, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea—Edmund Edward Meyrick, of Cefn-coch, esq.
 Breconshire—Howell Gwyn, of Abercrave, esq.
 Cardigan.—J. P. A. L. Philipps, of Mabus, esq.
 Carm.—R. A. Mansel, of Llanddarog, esq.
 Carn.—John Price, of Garth-y-Glo, esq.
 Denbighshire—Henry Walter Meredith, of Pentrebychan, Wrexham, esq.
 Flint.—Sir R. Puleston, of Emlal, Bart.
 Glamorgan.—J. B. Pryce, of Duffryn, esq.
 Merioneth.—D. W. Griffith, of Sygyn, esq.
 Montg.—John Owen, of Broadway, esq.
 Pemb.—W. C. A. Philipps, of St. Bride's Hill, esq.
 Radnor.—David James, of Presteign, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 27. Mr. Gladwin John Richard Wynyard, Page of Honour to the Queen Dowager.—Glamorgan Militia, Thomas Smith, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Jan. 29. Henry John Baker Tower, of Elemore Hall, co. Durham, Lieut. 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son and heir apparent of Henry Tower, esq. by Isabella Judith, only dau. and heir of George Baker, late of Elemore Hall, esq. to take the name of Baker only, and bear the arms of Baker in the first quarter.—Charles Richard Ogden, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Her Majesty's Attorney General in the Isle of Man, *vice* James Clarke, esq. resigned.

Jan. 31. Francis Ellis, esq. George Denne, esq. and H. S. Hodgson, esq. to be Members of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.—John Edward Cornwallis Earl of Stradbroke to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Suffolk.—The Rev. Henry Moseley, A.M. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and the Rev. Frederick Charles Cook, A.M. to be two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Feb. 2. 59th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Trevor, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Newfoundland Companies, Lieut.-Col. R. Law, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Major R. Law, from Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Staff, Surgeon E. Pilkington, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, *vice* St. John, promoted; A. Crocker, gent to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, *vice* Young, deceased.

Feb. 9. John Francis Davis, esq. to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, and also Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong Kong; John Walter Hulme, esq. to be Chief Justice; the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce to be Secretary to the Government; Brevet Major William Cain to be Police Magistrate, Sheriff, and Provost Marshal; Robert Dundas Cay, esq. W. S. to be Registrar of the Supreme Court; Alexander Gordon, esq. to be Surveyor General; and William Pedder, esq. Lieut. R. N. to be Harbour Master, of Hong Kong.—Major Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, 1st Bombay Gren. to be a C.B.

Feb. 10. North Gloucester Militia, Capt. Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 16. 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. A. F. Foley to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, Brevet Major A. B. Armstrong, to be Major.—Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, brevet Colonel R. H. Macpherson, from Major half-pay 71st Foot.—To be Majors without purchase, Brevet Colonel R. Lluellyn, from 28th Foot; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Jones, from 15th Light Drag.; Brevet Lt.-Col. Sir J. S. Lillie, from 31st Foot; Brevet Major R. Kelly, from 40th Foot.—Brevet: To be Majors in the Army, Capt. J. Johnstone, of 9th Foot; Capt. F. H. Hart, of 90th Foot.—Hospital Staff: Staff Surgeon of the First Class, G. Barclay, M.D. to have the local rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in China.

Feb. 17. The Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry to be designated "The Prince Albert's Own."

Feb. 19. Lieut.-Col. Edw. Saunders, C.B. of the Bengal establ. to accept the second class of the order of the Dourané empire.

Feb. 20. Herbert Davies, a minor of the age of eighteen months, son of Capt. D. S. Davies, Fus. Gds., in compliance with the will of Herbert Evans, of Highmead, co. Cardigan, esq., to take the name of Evans after Davies, and bear the arms of Evans in the first quarter.—Sir Edw. G. E. Lytton Bulwer, of Knebworth, co. Hertford, Bart. in compliance with the will of his mother Elizabeth Barbara Bulwer Lytton, to take the name of Lytton after Bulwer, and bear the arms of Lytton in the first quarter.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Devises.—W. H. Ludlow Bruges, esq.
Tipperary Co.—Nicholas Maher, esq.
Wiltz (North).—T. H. S. Sotherton, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Wade, to be Dean of the Diocese of Glasgow.
Rev. C. B. Clough, to the new Archdeaconry of St. Asaph.
Rev. T. Williams, to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff.
Rev. H. Harding, to be Preb. of Lichfield.
Rev. P. O. L. Wood, to the Preb. of St. George, Middleham, Yorkshire.
Rev. W. P. Musgrave, to the Bishop's Canopy in Hereford Cathedral.
Rev. H. Allen, Patcham V. Sussex.
Rev. M. Amphlett, Mavesyn Ridware P. C. near Rureley.
Rev. J. Askew, Ashchurch P. C. Glouc.
Rev. W. G. Barker, Matlock Bath R. Derb.
Rev. C. Bassett, Monkash P. C. Glam.
Rev. J. W. Brooks, St. Mary V. Nottingham.
Rev. N. R. Dennys, East Blachington R. Sussex.
Rev. J. Dykes, Bridekirk V. Cumberland.
Rev. E. B. Ellman, Wartling V. Sussex.
Rev. R. Errington, Mitford V. Northumb.
Rev. E. C. Evans, Ford P. C. Herefordshire.
Rev. H. Formy, Ruardean P. C. Heref.
Rev. W. Goodwin, St. Benedict P. C. Norwich.
Rev. T. Griffith, Lanfawr V. Merionethshire.
Rev. C. S. Grueber, Westport, Curry Rivell, P. C. Somerset.
Rev. J. R. Hall, Frodsham V. Cheshire.
Rev. G. C. Hawkins, portion of Bampton V. Oxfordshire.
Rev. J. Hayes, Wybunbury V. Cheshire.
Rev. R. Hobhouse, St. Ive R. Cornwall.
Rev. C. V. Hodge, Claborough V. near Retford, Notts.
Rev. H. Hopwood, Worthing P. C. Sussex.
Rev. Dr. Iuff, St. Phillip's P. C. Liverpool.
Rev. J. Jackson, Lydgate R. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Jones, St. Constantine's, Cornwall, and Eglwys Rhos P. C. Carnarvon.
Rev. G. King, Worstead V. Norfolk.
Rev. W. M. Kinsey, Rotherfield Grays R. Oxf.
Rev. T. P. Knight, Allhallows-on-the-Walls R. Exeter.
Rev. J. M'Cornick, Creaton R. N'p'nsh.
Rev. J. Morgan, Pycombe R. Sussex.
Rev. A. A. Oakes, Newton V. Suffolk.
Rev. H. Paddon, High Wycombe V. Bucks.
Rev. J. Palmer, Doveclale R. Worcestershire.
Rev. J. Parker, Llanyblodwell V. Salop.
Rev. S. Pearson, Pentney P. C. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Rees, Llanrian V. Pembroke.
Rev. T. G. Simcox, North Harborne V. Staff.
Rev. R. Skipsey, St. Thomas P. C. Bishopswearmouth.
Rev. H. Smith, Butler's Marston V. Warw.

Rev. T. G. Smythies, Cinderford New Church, Forest of Dean.
Rev. A. Stead, Ovingdean R. Sussex.
Rev. R. Williamson, Sutton Coldfield R. Warw.
Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Penmark V. Glamorg.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Saunders to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Jackson, M.A. to be Principal of the National Society's Training School, Chelsea.
Rev. G. Slade, A.M. to be Master of the Manchester Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5. At Naples, the wife of W. C. Grant, esq. late of the First Dragoon Guards, a dau.—15. At the Palace, Ripon, the wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, a dau.—17. At Prittenden, Kent, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.—20. At St. Leonard's Hill, Mrs. Harcourt, a dau.—24. At Wimbledon, the wife of Col. P. E. Cragie, C. B., of the 55th Regt., and Aide-de-camp to her Majesty, a dau.—At Deene Park, co. N'p'n. Lady Augusta Haring, a son.—27. At Chippenham Park, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Augustus J. Sharp, a son.—29. At Dover, the wife of Capt. Manners, R.N. a son.

Lately. At Abbott's Ann, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, a son.—At Kingsclere, the wife of E. Curtis, esq., a son and heir.—Lady Elizabeth Dutton, of Bibury Court, a son.—In Upper Seymour-st., Lady Dallas, a dau.—At Astley Castle, near Coventry, Lady Mary Hewitt, a son.—In Motcombe-st., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Jas. Norton, a dau.—In Grosvenor-pl. Lady Mahon, a dau.—In Cavendish-sq. the wife of Edward Majoribanks, esq. a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Charles Cust, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir John Campbell, Bart. a son and heir.—At Mornington-house, Fulham, Mrs. Thornton Down, a son.—At Longford-croft, Lady Rayleigh, a son.—In Ireland, the wife of J. O'Brien, M.P. a son.—In Belgrave-st. Lady Caroline Turner, a dau.—At Ilam, Staffordshire, Lady Jane Ram, a son.—At Christ Church, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, a son.—At Dillington House, the Hon. Mrs. Lee Lee, a dau.—At Shernfold Park, Frant, Sussex, the wife of the Hon. Percy Ashburnham, a dau.

Feb. 5. At Longford Castle, near Salisbury the Viscountess Folkestone, a dau.—8. At Holyrood House, the Marchioness of Douglas, nee Princess Mary of Baden, a son, still-born.—10. In Spring-gardens, the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. a dau.—At Pakenham Lodge, the wife of Thomas Thornhill, jun. esq. a dau.—11. In Sussex-sq. the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, a son.—In Park-st. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, Gren. Guards, a son.—12. The wife of John Bentall, esq. of Furzevell House, Torquay, a son.—13. At the rectory, Rewe, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, a son.—15. At Becca, Yorkshire, the wife of Col. Marsham, a son.—At Moffat, the Hon. Mrs. Hope Johnstone, a dau.—17. At Headfort, the Countess of Bective, a son and heir.—At Legrats, the wife of T. Kemble, esq. a son.—At Walton, Lady Mordaunt, a dau.—18. At Poet's Corner, Westminster, the wife of C. Frere, esq. a son.—19. In Great George-st. the Hon. Mrs. J. Talbot, a son.—22. At Whitehall-place, Lady James, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 5. At Valparaiso, John C. Searle, esq. to Josephine-Rosario, eldest dau. of Grosvenor Bunster, esq. Lieut. Royal Navy.

Dec. 12. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, the Hon. Chief Justice Jarvis, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hon. Robert Gray, Senior Member of Her Majesty's Council, and for many years one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, and Treasurer of the Colony.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Lieut. Richard Fras. Grindall, of the H. E. I. C. 8th Native Inf. to Susanna-Moring, youngest dau. of James Bate, esq. Claremont Grove, near Exeter.

20. At Colombo, George Crabbe, esq. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Capt. Biles, H. C. S., of Hackney.

23. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Cobourg Corrington, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port, youngest son of Capt. Wm. Henry Corrington, late Barrack Master of Weymouth and Dorchester (England), to Catharine, eldest dau. of the late James Reed, esq. of Partridge Island.

Jan. 10. At Towin, the Rev. Marm. Cockin, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Norton, near Gloucester, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Lewis, esq. R.N. of Machynlleth.

11. At Charlton, Kent, John, youngest son of W. Philpot, esq. of Faversham, to Frances, third dau. of Capt. Boxer, R.N.—At Dartmouth, Edward Henley, esq. to Ann, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Mends, Vicar of Holbeton, Devon.

13. At Bristol, Henry Shaw, esq. fifth son of the late Bernard Shaw, esq. of Round Town, co. Dublin, Ireland, to Martha, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Cockaine, of Clifton.—At Chippenham, William Kemm, esq. of Corsham, to Sarah-Frances, youngest dau. of Harry Goldney, esq. of Chippenham.

15. At Leamington, George Sackville Cotter, esq. M.D. eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Roger-son Cotter, Rector of Donoughmore, to Henrietta, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hoare, Rector of Castletown Roche, Ireland.

16. At Exeter, Francis Ridout Ward, esq. second son of Richard Brickdale Ward, esq. of Bristol, to Eliza-Were-Clarke, eldest dau. of William Adams Weisford, esq. of the former place.—At Holme Pierrepont, Notts. the Rev. Robert Miles, son of Philip John Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, Somerset, to Mary-Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Cleaver, Rector of Holme Pierrepont.—At Cambridge, the Rev. W. H. Walker, B. D. Rector of Hickling, Notts. to Catharine, third dau. of J. E. Wilson, esq.

17. At Bristol, Samuel Broom, esq. jun. of Drayton-grove, Worcestershire, to Maria, dau. of Joseph Talbot, esq. of Bishop-st. Bristol.—At Handsworth, William Tredwell, esq. of Stivichall, near Coventry, to Martha, eldest dau. of Antony Greatorex, esq. of Woodlands, near Handsworth.

18. At Buckhurst-park, Francis George Hastings Russell, esq. eldest son of Lord William Russell, to Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest dau. of Earl Delawarr.—At Marylebone, Capt. Dumaresq, R.N. to Anna-Susannah, dau. of the late Philip Janvrin, esq. of Jersey.—At Hampton, Middlesex, Col. Hugh Percy Davison, of Swarland Park, Northumberland, to the Hon. Caroline North Graves, second dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Graves.—At Taunton, Henry-Edward, elder son of the late Henry Edward Swift, of St. John's Wood, to Sarah-Dawes, younger dau. of the late W. House, esq. of Bridgwater.—At Walthamstow, Charles, youngest son of Thomas Browning, esq. of Hadley, Middle-

sex, to Fanny-Ellen, eldest dau. of Peter Henry Berthon, esq. of the Forest, Walthamstow.—At St. Pancras Church, William Bateman, esq. R.N. to Jane Carr, second dau. of Wilkins G. Terry, esq. late of the 1st Life Guards.

20. At Malta, Robert Arboin Hunter, esq. only son of Jameson Hunter, esq. of London, to Fanny-Maria, third dau. of Saml. Christian, esq. of Malta.

22. At Exeter, Henry Mayne, esq. 49th regt., to Rebecca-Jane, widow of Samson Nicolls Yule, esq.

23. At Allerton Park, Yorkshire, the seat of the Rt. Hon. William Lord Stourton, Richard Peter Carrington Smythe, esq. Lieut. 8th regt. of Hussars, and eldest son of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart. of Acton Burnell, co. of Salop, to the Hon. Eleanora Stourton, dau. of Lord Stourton.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Stirling, of Holme Hill, co. Perth, esq. to Christian, eldest dau. of the late David Erskine, esq. of Elambagar, Bengal.

24. At Llanlligan, John, son of Thomas Higham, esq. of Charleston, South Carolina, United States, and Margate, Kent, to Letitia, dau. of Col. William Lyster, late of Greenford Manor House, Middlesex.—At Preston, the Rev. J. W. Sanders, M.A. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Richard Walmsley, esq. of Preston.—At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Thomas George Smith, esq. of Doughty-st. Mecklenburgh-sq. to Margaret, elder dau. of the late John Sim, esq. M.D.—At Barnes, Lord Aberdour, eldest son of the late Earl of Morton, to Helen, dau. of the late James Watson, esq. of Saughton, in Mid Lothian.—At Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street, by special license, Lucy, only child of the late James Thomson, esq. of Bogie, Fifeshire, to Robert Davidson, esq. surgeon, of Parliament-street. The bride was given away by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

25. At Fakenham, Suffolk, Nathaniel Cotton, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. N. Cotton, of Thornby, Northamptonsh., to Caroline-Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas Kersey, esq. of Fakenham.—At Clifton, the Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, of Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire, to Elizabeth-Edith, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. E. Hawkshaw, of Clifton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. A. Blennerhassett, late of the 35th regt., to Lucy-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Douglass, of Great Baddow, Essex, formerly Adj.-Gen. to Her Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.—At Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, Frederic, son of Col. Murton, R.M. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Wilson, esq. of Poulton.—At Liscard, John Holt Eikes Stubbs, M.D. late 91st regt. to Alice, second dau. of John Wilson, esq. of River View, Seacombe, Cheshire.—At Doncaster, the Rev. Julian Robinson, M.A. to Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D. Vicar of Doncaster and Canon of York.—At Babworth, Notts. the Rev. William Parkinson, Rector of Langenhoe, Essex, and son of John Parkinson, esq. of Leyfields, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Charles Martin, esq. of Vintners' Hall.—At Brighton, the Rev. John Griffiths, chaplain of Bombay establishment, to Frances, fourth dau. of Capt. C. Mortlock, H.E.T.C.S. formerly of Cambridge.—At Edinburgh, Alexander Rowand, esq. M.D. of Montreal, to Margaret, dau. of the late Thomas Kincaid, esq. merchant of Leith.

27. At St. Pancras, Charles Henry Beckingham, esq. to Magdalene, eldest dau. of Alexander Fraser, esq. artist.—At Handsworth, James Patrick Muirhead, esq. to Katherine-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Matthew Robinson Boulton, esq. of Soho, Staffordshire, and Tew Park, Oxfordshire.

29. At Gainsborough, the Rev. J. H. Willan, M.A. Rector of South Witham, and Vicar of Bole, to Harriet-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. G. Dodds, D.D. Vicar of Corringham, Lincolnshire.

30. At Garden Reach Cottage, Archibald Hamilton, esq. of Orliston, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. John Jamieson, of Bell's Hill.—At Brixton, Amos, eldest son of the late Amos Swaisland, esq. of Kenning, Kent, to Maria-Sarah, eldest dau. of John Kirkman, esq. of Stockwell Green, Surrey.—At Frating, Essex, the Rev. Roger Dawson Duffield, M.A. of Downing College, Cambridge, and Lamarsh Rectory, only son of the Rev. M. D. Duffield, Canon of Middleham, Vicar of Stebbing, and Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Harriet, dau. of Mr. J. M. Simson, formerly of Cann Hall, Great Clacton, and grand-dau. of the late Ralph Simson, gent., of Wickham Hall, near Sudbury.—At St. Pancras, Henry Valentine Crasaweller, esq. Civil Eng. to Caroline Hall, dau. of the late John Pink, esq. of Drax Hall, Jamaica.

31. At All Souls Church, Langham-pl., the Rev. Charles L. Royds, of Kimmeridge, Dorset, to Catharine, dau. of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq. of Portland-pl. and Colney House, Herts.—At Halifax, Courtney Kenny Clarke, esq. of Haugh-end, to Delia Priestley Edwards, eldest dau. of H. L. Edwards, esq. of Pye Nest.—At Dry Drayton, Francis Omeley Martin, esq. to Mary, the fifth, and the Rev. Robert Beauchamp Tower, rector of Moreton, Essex, to Josephine-Rose, the youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, of Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire.

Lately. In London, Francis William Raper, esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset House, to Rebecca Linzee, dau. of Samuel Giles, esq. R.N. of Sussex-ter. Old Brompton, Middlesex.—At the Rectory, Hooton Roberts, J. Machill, esq. of Pudsey, Surgeon, to Frances-Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. A. W. Eyre, Vicar of Hornsea.—At the Baptist Chapel, Mill-st. Evesham, the Rev. John Dotheridge Casewell, Minister of that place, to Eliza Townshend, only dau. of Thomas White, esq. late Mayor of that borough.—At Hanley Castle, John Ainslie, esq. of Huntingdon, co. of Haddington, Scotland, to Cordelia, dau. of the late Rev. George Hornsby, Vicar of Turkdean, Gloucestershire.—At Charlton, Kent, John Philpot, esq. of Faverham, to Frances, dau. of Captain Boxer, R.N.—At Waterford, Frederick Kirkpatrick, esq. M.D. of Temple-st. Dublin, to Susan, third dau. of the late George Ivie, esq. of Waterford.—At Binegar, near Wells, Jonathan Wybrants, esq. M.D. of Oakhill, to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Bath, esq. of Whitnel.—At Bath, the Rev. M. Robert Seymour, to Maria, relict of the late Baron Browne Mill.—At Dartmouth, Edward Henley, esq. to Ann, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Mends, Vicar of Hulbeton, Devon, and sister of the late Rev. Joseph Mends, Rector of Hales, Somerset.—At Ripon, the Rev. James Bousted, M.A. of Queen's Coll. Oxford, and Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company on the Bengal Establishment, to Susan, fourth dau. of the late Rev. D. M. Cust, M.A. Rector of Stainton-le-st. and Vicar of Sedburgh.—At Worcester, William Barneby, esq. of Clater Park, Herefordshire, to Mary, second dau. of the late Richard Barneby, esq. of Worcester.—At Wootton, Walter Strickland, esq. of Cokethorpe Park, Oxfordshire, to Katharine, third dau. of Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Woodkeys, in the same co.

Feb. 1. At Clapham, William Steele, esq. of Brixton Hill, to Mary, only dau. of the late Robert Bromley, esq. of Clapham Rise.—At

Chatham, the Rev. Allen Feilding, Chaplain of H.M.S. Ocean, to Jamaica, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sir John Pagge, Bart. of Mystole Park, Kent.—At St. Marylebone, (and afterwards according to the rites of the Catholic Church), Thomas Havers, esq. of Norwood, Surrey, eldest son of Thomas Havers, esq. of Thelton Hall, Norfolk, to Ellen, second dau. of Rogers Rading, esq. of Notting-ham-pl. Regent's Park.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Richard Gwillym, M.A. Incumbent of Uiverstone, only son of the late Richard Gwillym, esq. of Bewsey, Lancashire, to Sarah, third dau. of the late Thomas Strickland, esq. of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, and relict of the late R. Childs, esq.—At Ashburton, George Caunter, esq. to Jane-Frances, youngest dau. of the late James Woodley, esq. of Haleshanger.—At Chelsea, the Hon. F. W. Von Stierneman, to Mrs. Mary Inghis Hamilton Payne.—At Hampstead, Richard Beachcroft, esq. of Hampstead, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of James Cosmo Melvill, esq. Secretary to the Hon. East India Company.—At Linstarnam, Capt. Clutterbuck, of the 36th Regt. Madras Native In. to Amy, dau. of John James, esq. of Linstarnam Cottage, Monmouthshire.—At Titchfield, Hants, the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Urania, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. the Right Hon. Lord Henry Paulet, K.C.B.

Feb. 2. At All Souls', Langham-pl. Charles Farebrother, esq. S.C.L. of Trinity Coll. Oxford, eldest son of Alderman Farebrother, of the Moat House, Stockwell, Surrey, to Emily-Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. John H. Hughes, M.A. of Trinity and All Souls' Colls. and Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.—M. Ferdinand Hacault, of the Ministry of Public Works at Brussels, to Catherine, second dau. of the late R. Gilbert, esq. formerly of the Royal Navy, and sister of the late Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Cotton Hall, Staffordshire.

Feb. 3. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Robert William Peacock, esq. of Wyndham-pl. Bryanstone-sq. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Hugh Parkin, esq. of Montagu-sq. and Ashurst Lodge, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Hugh Gray, esq. of Brighton, to Ann-Walter, youngest dau. of the late Henry Osborn, esq. of Small Heath, Warwicksh.

Feb. 5. At Aberdeen, George Auldjo Esson, esq. Accountant, Edinburgh, to Margaret, only dau. of Capt. Skene, of Louisville, near Aberdeen.

Feb. 6. At St. Pancras, Albert Pamart, esq. youngest son of Louis Pamart, esq. of Boulogne-sur-mer, to Matilda, second dau. of William Oliver, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, Charles Main, eldest son of Charles Worthington, of Everaley, Hants, esq. to Helen-Bury, youngest dau. of the late Henry Hurlie, esq. of Bedford-row, and Ramsbury, Wilts.—At Shaw, the Rev. Caleb Williams, M.A. Incumbent of Shaw, near Melksham, third son of Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Middlesex, to Fanny-Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw Hill House, Wilts.—At Prestbury, Gloucestershire, Francis Swanton Hurlock, esq. to Emma, widow of the late William John Pitt Goodrich, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Feb. 7. At Aylesbury, the Rev. John Radclyffe Pretymann, Vicar of Aylesbury, to Amelia, third dau. of Thomas Tindal, esq. of the same place.—The Rev. C. S. Escott, Rector of Kitesford, Somerset, to Sarah Ann Young.

Feb. 8. At High Littleton, Somerset, Major Frederick Sprye, R.M.F. son of the Rev. John Sprye, Vicar of Ugborough, Devon, to Miss Langford, of Montvale House, in the former co. eldest of the two dau. and co-heirs of the late Richard Langford, esq. of Montvale.

OBITUARY.

THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG
AND GOTHA.

Jan. 30. At Saxe Gotha, aged 60, his Serene Highness Ernest Frederick Anthony Charles Louis, Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringen, Margrave of Meissen, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K. G. and G. C. B.

He was born Jan. 2, 1784, the eldest son of Francis Frederic Anthony, reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Saalfeld, by Augusta Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry 24th reigning Count Reuss von Ebersdorf. His Serene Highness was uncle and father-in-law of her Majesty Queen Victoria, brother to the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent, uncle to the King Consort of Portugal, to the Duchess of Nemours, to Prince Augustus the husband of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, and to the Prince Leopold, who has been sometimes named as the future consort of the Queen of Spain.

He succeeded, in 1806, his father, John Frederick, under the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld. At that period Germany was subject to the control of Napoleon; who, when he found that the hereditary Prince Ernest, the late Duke of Coburg, was at the Prussian head-quarters, issued a proclamation, declaring him his particular enemy, and caused formal possession to be taken of his territories. All the property belonging to the ducal family was seized, and a very heavy contribution imposed on the country, which had already suffered by the passage of the French army.

It was not till the peace of Tilsit that, by a particular stipulation, the house of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld was reinstated in its possessions. Duke Ernest then returned to his dominions, where he found the finances dilapidated by the French authorities, and his country to the last degree impoverished by the devastation of the combined armies, to which it had been subjected by the ambition and tyranny of Napoleon. He applied himself with sedulous zeal to restore order and prosperity to his distracted subjects. Though he was not able to effect all that he desired, he was the instrument of conferring great and lasting benefits on his suffering people. He thus gained their confidence and love, by sharing in their afflictions and sympathising with them under calamities he had not had the power to remove.

After the battle of Leipsic, the issue of which struck so severe a blow to the power of Napoleon, Duke Ernest joined the allies, and took the command of a portion of their army. That combined army pursued its victories until the Emperor of France was compelled to capitulate.

In the year 1825, Frederick IV., Duke of Saxe-Gotha, died without issue. Some differences arose between his heirs as to the right of succession. The King of Saxony undertook to mediate between the disputants; and was successful. The Duke of Coburg, it was arranged, should relinquish Saalfeld, and receive Gotha in its stead. That arrangement was carried into effect, and from that time the Duke of Coburg assumed the style and title of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, instead of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld. At the same time he removed his residence from Coburg to Gotha. The Grand Duke thus resided, and at length died, in the city, and within the walls of the palace, in which his truly great ancestor, Ernest the Pious, also lived and died, and from which his title was derived.

The Duke married first, July 31, 1817, Princess Louisa Dorothea Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, only child of Augustus Emilius Leopold, late reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha and Altenburg. That lady having died on the 30th August, 1831, the Duke married secondly, Dec. 23, 1832, Princess Antoinetta Frederica Augusta Mary Anne, daughter of Duke Alexander Frederick Charles of Wurtemberg. This lady survives him without issue. By his former lady he had issue only two children, Ernest Augustus Charles John Leopold Alexander Edward, his successor; and His Royal Highness Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, married Feb. 10, 1840, to her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The present Duke was born in 1818, and married in 1842 Princess Alexandrina Louisa Amelia Frederica Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden.

The Duke's funeral took place on the 3d Feb. in the church attached to the palace at Gotha, amid salvos of artillery and the solemn tolling of bells. The body lay in state the day previous in one of the principal apartments of the Palace, and was visited by several thousands of persons from all parts of the dukedom,

all testifying their deep regret. After the service was chanted over the coffin, which was carried up to the altar by twelve gentlemen of the court, M. Jacobi, the court chaplain, delivered an affecting discourse, reminding his hearers of the many virtues of their late Sovereign.

DONNA CARLOTTA OF SPAIN.

Jan. 29. At Madrid, Donna Carlotta, wife of Don Francisco de Paula, Infant of Spain. Her death took place after a severe attack of measles, which terminated fatally on the third day.

Donna Carlotta was sister to the present King of Naples and to the Queen Christina, and consequently aunt to Queen Isabel of Spain. She played a prominent part in the intrigues which preceded the death of Ferdinand VII., and was a most powerful agent in undermining the influence of the first wife of Don Carlos and of the Princess de Beira. It was mainly through her aid that Queen Christina was enabled to gain that great ascendancy over the mind of Ferdinand which induced him to revoke the Salique law, and proclaim his daughter Isabel successor to the throne. The Minister Calomarde, during her absence in Andalusia, had induced the dying King to revoke his will, and restore the succession of Don Carlos, when she slapped his face on the palace stairs, and called him *bridon* and *carajo*. She continued to the death of the King the fearless enemy of the Carlist party, and to her exertions the exile of the Princess de Beira and retreat of Don Carlos from Madrid to Lisbon was, in a great degree, to be attributed.

How far Donna Carlotta was induced to take a forward part in those intrigues, by speculating on the advantages to be derived by her own children, cannot be exactly known, but it appears that no doubt on that head existed in the minds of Queen Christina and her ministerial advisers. After the death of the King the influence of the princess gradually diminished, until an open breach was proclaimed between her and the Regent. The violence of her temper and coarseness of mind and manners contributed to this result, as much as the avowed patronage which she bestowed on the ultra-liberal factions that hovered about the Spanish court immediately after that event. Donna Carlotta then threw off all restraint, and she and her not over-wise husband, the Infant Don Francisco, became the rallying point of the discontented, so much so that a change of climate was recommended, and they and their children emigrated to France. The political changes that took place since the

revolution of La Granja did not advance her interests, and even the Regent Espartero kept her and her husband in check, and barely permitted a short residence at Madrid.

For the last three years Donna Carlotta centered all her wishes and intrigues in one point, which was acceptable to a large number of the people of Spain. She withdrew all claims for herself and Don Francisco, and endeavoured to promote a marriage between her son, the Duke of Cadiz, and the young Queen, his cousin. Her talents for intrigue and her steadiness of purpose had on this subject an ample field of display, and she used them so successfully that the project was seriously listened to in more than one quarter. It was even acceptable to many Spaniards, as it excluded all foreign claimants, annihilated the pretensions of Don Carlos and his children, and removed the objections of Louis Philippe to a marriage not in the Bourbon line.

The death of Donna Carlotta adds much strength to the influence of Queen Christina at Madrid, as her husband, Don Francisco, is quite unequal to carry on the intrigues which she so ably originated and as vigorously followed up. The discontented will no longer find in a princess of the blood and mother of the possible if not probable King Consort a rallying point, and the Liberals in general will see that it is their interest no longer to oppose the good and solid system of government which it is to be hoped that the Queen and Queen Mother, grown wise by much adversity, will see the prudence of establishing.

Donna Carlotta was in her 34th year. The decided traits of her countenance corresponded with the vigour of her mind. Her person was not graceful, as she shewed early in life a tendency to that family *embonpoint* which has changed the once elegant form of Queen Christina, and which disfigures, almost to deformity, the shape of their younger sister, the wife of the Infant Don Sebastian.

In the opinion of many, the chances of the Duke of Cadiz becoming King Consort are improved by the decease of Donna Carlotta, as the nature of her influence over him was a constant source of apprehension at Madrid.

THE MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER.

Nov. 29. In Cavendish-square, in his 79th year, the Most Hon. Charles Ingholdsby Burroughs Paulet, the thirteenth Marquess of Winchester (1551), and Premier Marquess of England, Earl of Wiltshire (1550), and Baron St. John of Basing (1539); and a Privy Councillor.

His lordship was born Jan. 30., 1765, the elder son of George the twelfth Marquess of Winchester, by Martha daughter of Thomas Ingoldsby, esq., and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 22, 1809. He was appointed Groom of the Stole, and sworn a Privy Councillor March 30, 1812, and retained that office until the death of William the Fourth. His lordship assumed the name of Burroughs before Paulet by royal license, dated Aug. 16, 1839, in compliance with the will of Dame Sarah Salusbury, of Offley Place, Herts., Upper Harley-street, and Brandsbury, Middlesex.

The Marquess of Winchester married, July 31, 1800, Anne second daughter of the late John Andrews, esq., of Shotney Hall, Northumberland; and by that lady, who died March 21, 1841, he had issue, four sons and two daughters: 1. John, now Marquess of Winchester; 2. The Rev. Lord Charles Paulet, a Prebendary of Salisbury and Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire; he married in 1831 Caroline Margaret third daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and has issue three surviving sons; 3. Lord George Paulet, Captain R.N., who married in 1835 Georgina, daughter of the late Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B., of Attershaw Park, Surrey, and has issue two sons; 4. Lord William Paulet, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 68th Foot, unmarried; 5. Lady Annabella, married in 1827 to Capt. William Ramsden, R.N.; second son of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart.; 6. Lady Cecilia, married in 1842 to Sir Charles des Vœux, Bart.; and 7. Lord Frederick Paulet, Captain in the Coldstream Guards, who is unmarried.

The present Marquess was born in 1801, and is unmarried. He is Colonel of the North Hants Militia.

The body of the late Marquess was conveyed to Amport, in Hampshire, for interment.

THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH.

Dec. 8. At his house in Brook-street, aged 75, the Right Hon. Henry Windsor, eighth Earl of Plymouth.

His Lordship was born the 1st Feb. 1768, the fifth son and youngest child of Other-Lewis, the fourth Earl, by the Hon. Catharine Archer, eldest daughter of Thomas first Lord Archer. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother Andrews, the seventh Earl, unmarried, Jan. 19, 1837. He married, July 12, 1798, Anne, daughter of Thomas Copson, esq. of Sutton Hall, Leicestershire; but had no issue. The

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earldom of Plymouth has, consequently, become extinct.

It was first bestowed, in the year 1682, on Thomas, seventh Lord Windsor, who was fifth in descent from Andrew Windsor, summoned to Parliament by writ in 1529. The Barony thus created fell into abeyance in 1799, on the death of Other-Archer the sixth Earl of Plymouth, only son of Other-Hickman fifth Earl, the eldest brother of the peer now deceased, between his sister Maria Marchioness of Downshire, and Lady Harriet Clive, wife of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, both of whom have several children.

The family traced their descent from William Fitz-Other, who was castellan of Windsor, at the time of the Norman Survey, and whose descendant William de Windsor married the celebrated Alice Piers, the concubine of King Edward, was summoned to Parliament by King Richard the Second, and made Lieutenant of Ireland.

LADY NEWBOROUGH.

Lately. At Paris, aged about 70, the Right Hon. Maria - Stella - Petronilla dowager Lady Newborough, and Baroness Steinberg; mother of the late and present Lords Newborough.

Her ladyship was the reputed daughter of Lorenzo Chiappini and the Marchesina Modigliani. She became the second wife of Thomas first Lord Newborough, who died on the 12th Oct. 1807; having had issue by her Thomas-John his successor, who died on the 15th Nov. 1832; and Spencer-Bulkeley the present and third lord. Her ladyship was re-married on the 11th Sept. 1810 to the Baron Steinberg.

Lady Newborough was a lady of very eccentric character, and laboured under the delusion that she was the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Orleans, the father of the present King; and that when an infant she was exchanged for Louis Philippe, who she declared was the son of a gaoler. She published several pamphlets branding Louis Philippe as an impostor, and the police more than once were desirous of sending her out of the country; but Louis Philippe, well knowing that she was mad, refused to allow so much importance to be attached to her ravings, and she continued to reside in the Rue de Rivoli in the full enjoyment of all her eccentricities, one of which was to open an upper room of her apartment for all the sparrows of the neighbourhood, who were there provided daily with food. The residence of Lady Newborough was well known from this circumstance, for hundreds of sparrows were hovering about the place at all hours of the day.

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THE HON. PERCY JOCELYN.

Lately probably in Dec. 1843. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Percy Jocelyn, D.D.

He was the second son of Robert first Earl of Roden. He was consecrated to the see of Ferns and Leighlin on the 3d of Sept. 1809, in Christ Church cathedral, Dublin; was translated to the see of Clogher in 1820; and deprived in 1822.

We shall not, we think, be considered as improperly occupying our pages, if we preserve in them the following interesting and not unprofitable record of this unhappy but apparently repentant transgressor:—

“An individual died here a short time since who obtained an unenviable celebrity more than twenty years ago. This was the Bishop of Clogher, who was indicted for an unnatural crime, committed in St. James's, London, in 1822, forfeited bail and fled, was degraded from his ecclesiastical dignity, and has never since been heard of till now. He kept house at No. 4, Salisbury-place, Edinburgh, under the assumed name of Thomas Wilson, to which he removed four years ago, having previously resided in Glasgow. His mode of living was extremely private, scarcely any visitors being known to enter his dwelling; but it was remarked that the post occasionally brought him letters sealed with coronets. His incognito was wonderfully preserved. It was only known to one or two individuals in the neighbourhood, who kept the secret till after his death. The application for interment was made in the name of Thomas Wilson. There was a plate upon the coffin, which he had got prepared some years before, but without any name upon it. It bore a Latin inscription, prepared years before, the sense of which was as follows.—‘Here lie the remains of a great sinner, saved by grace, whose hope rests in the atoning sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ.’ He was very anxious to conceal his true name, having got it carefully obliterated from his books and articles of furniture. He gave instructions that his burial should be in the nearest churchyard, that it should be conducted in the most private and plain manner, and at six in the morning. His directions were complied with except in the selection of the ground. His body was drawn to the New Cemetery in a hearse with one horse, followed by five mourners in a one-horse coach, at seven in the morning. Such was the obscure and humble death and funeral of the Hon. and Rev. Percy Jocelyn, the son of a peer, who spent the early years of his life in the society of the great, and

held one of the highest ecclesiastical dignities of the empire.”—(From the *Scotsman*.)

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART.

Jan. 23. In St. James's-place, within two days of completing his 74th year, Sir Francis Burdett, the fifth Bart. of Foremark, co. Derby (1616), M.P. for North Wiltshire.

Sir Francis Burdett was born on the 28th Jan. 1770, the eldest son of Francis Burdett, Esq. (who died in the lifetime of his father Sir Robert, the fourth Baronet,) by Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of William Jones, esq. of Bannbury Manor, co. Wilts.

He was educated at Westminster School, and thence went to Oxford; but he only spent two years at the university, proceeding upon a continental tour in the year 1790. He thus enjoyed an opportunity of witnessing, if not the rise, at least a considerable portion, of the progress of the French revolution. He returned somewhat tinctured with French principles, and had learned to look upon the then existing state of the representative branch of our Legislature with feelings of strong disapprobation. But although he went both to school and college, and though he enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel, yet he must, to some extent, be considered as the effluve of the celebrated John Horne Tooke, the well-known author of the *Diversions of Parley*, who discoursed with the subject of this memoir quite as often upon political questions as upon moot points in physiology,—upon the primitive rights of mankind fully as often as upon the primitive words in any given language. To the instructions of Parson Horne, then, we may impute no small portion of the reforming spirit which exercised such marked influence upon the public life of Sir Francis Burdett.

He came back to England in 1798, and on the 31st of August in that year he married the youngest daughter of the well-known Mr. Courtaux the banker, and sister to Frances Marchioness of Bute, and Susan Countess of Grafton. With this lady he received a large fortune. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather, Feb. 22. 1797.

In 1798 Sir Francis first came into Parliament; and, not having been previously known in public life, he found himself under the necessity of making his appearance in the House of Commons at the representation of one of those boroughs which, in a few years, became so frequently the theatre of his condemnation. He was, under the influence of the

Duke of Newcastle, returned to Parliament for Boroughbridge, his colleague being Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon. In those days the idea of inducing the House of Commons to reform itself was of so theoretical a character, and so distant in its prospect of realization, that none but the most sanguine could think of entertaining such a project; but the young member for Boroughbridge ventured to persuade himself that even he might live to participate in the fame of having actively contributed to the consummation of so great an event. This led to his being a frequent speaker in the House of Commons. But his public life was by no means confined to the place which he occupied in Parliament: the hustings at Covent-garden; the King's Arms in Palace-yard; the great room of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand—it was amidst the democratic movements of which these localities were the scenes, that Sir Francis Burdett established his popularity and extended his fame. Few men who ever aimed at playing the part of a "tribune of the people" have been better qualified than the subject of this notice for enacting a higher character. Of extensive reading, refined taste, and great natural powers, he yet condescended to court the "most sweet voices" of the multitude, and he did so with almost unrivalled success. His gentlemanlike and prepossessing exterior won favour for him the moment he presented himself to a public assembly. He had all the energy, the appearance of good faith, and the passionate fervour so indispensable to a popular orator. His consciousness of rectitude never seemed to desert him; his felicity of illustration was even more remarkable than his readiness of reply, and those faults of what is properly called style (of which he might often be convicted) were not rarely noticed during the heat of debate or amidst the excitement of a public meeting. Neither were many of his imperfect modes of expression recorded, for in his speeches, as reported, his vigorous thoughts, his forcible and expressive phrases, were arranged in becoming order, and purified from some, at least, of their grammatical inaccuracies. In speaking he scarcely ever finished a sentence, but let one run into the other in a manner so inartificial and immethodical that a verbatim account of what he said would never have been tolerated by any reader of newspapers. He was, nevertheless, one of the most effective public speakers of whom England could boast; and, at one time, one of the most popular men in the country.

On the 13th Feb. 1800, he opposed

the continuance of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill as a measure fraught with danger to the liberties of the people, and subversive of their constitutional rights. On the 9th of April in the following year he entered at considerable length into the measure called "the Sedition Bill," and proposed conciliatory measures to appease the discontents in Ireland. In 1802 he offered himself as a candidate for the county of Middlesex in opposition to the former member Mr. Mainwaring. He thought he had long enough sat for the obscure town of Boroughbridge, and that the time had at length arrived when he might fairly offer himself for a metropolitan county. This attempt, after a contest of fifteen days' duration, terminated as follows:

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| George Byng, esq. | 3843 |
| Sir Francis Burdett | 3207 |
| W. Mainwaring, esq. | 2936 |

The election was subsequently declared void, on account of some misconduct on the part of the Sheriffs, for which they were committed to Newgate, and on a new election in August, 1804, he was defeated by Mr. Mainwaring, jun. polling a majority of five votes, 2828 to 2823. In the year 1801, the Rev. John Horne Tooke, in the teeth of his perpetual sarcasms against rotten boroughs, had entered the House of Commons as member for Old Sarum, on the nomination of Lord Camelford. An attempt was made to exclude him on account of his being a clergyman, and an Act was subsequently brought in declaring the future ineligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in Parliament, and Mr. Tooke retired from Parliament at its next dissolution. As might be expected, Sir Francis Burdett took an active part in the discussions to which this measure gave rise, strenuously supporting the rights of his quondam instructor.

At the next general election in 1806 Sir Francis Burdett again became a candidate for Middlesex; but was defeated by Mr. Mellish, the poll being, for

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| William Mellish, esq. . . . | 3,213 |
| George Byng, esq. | 2,304 |
| Sir Francis Burdett | 1,197 |

Thenceforward he resolved to spend no more money in contested elections, which resolution he for a considerable time was enabled to observe. Sir Francis was at this period a person of great influence in the city of Westminster, and, when a vacancy in its representation occurred by the death of Mr. Fox, he promised his support to Mr. Paull, of which that gentleman so far availed himself as to announce his friend in an advertisement as chairman of an electioneering

dinner without his consent or knowledge. For this abuse of friendship Mr. Paull was obliged to apologize to the company; and, after some angry communications between him and Sir Francis, a duel ensued, in which both parties were severely wounded, and there having been no medical gentleman present, and but one carriage on the spot, it became necessary to remove both the combatants to town in the same vehicle with as little delay as possible.

The election for Westminster, at this period, terminated in placing Sir Francis Burdett at the head of the poll, the numbers of which were as follow :

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| Sir Francis Burdett | 5,134 |
| Lord Cochrane | 3,708 |
| R. Brinsley Sheridan | 2,615 |
| John Elliot, esq. | 2,137 |
| James Paull, esq. | 269 |

His opposition to the Government of the day was formidable and unceasing; and his political enemies took advantage of the very earliest opportunity which his want of discretion gave them to make his conduct the subject of legal proceedings. Early in the year 1810 he addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he denied the power of commitment for libel that the House of Commons had recently exercised in the case of Mr. John Gale Jones. Sir Francis's letter was brought under the notice of the House, and a resolution was agreed to, declaring that the publication of this document was a gross breach of their privileges. A resolution immediately followed, that the hon. Baronet be committed to the Tower. Thereupon the Speaker issued his warrant; but Sir Francis Burdett refused to surrender himself to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and addressed a letter to the Speaker, denying the legality of the vote or the warrant, and declaring that he would submit to nothing but force. After a lapse of two days the Serjeant-at-Arms, accompanied by messengers, police-officers, and a military force, succeeded in breaking into his house and conveyed him to the Tower, escorted by a large body of infantry and dragoons. On the return of the military some lives were lost amongst the mob. The prorogation of Parliament put an end to his imprisonment. It was the wish of his supporters throughout the metropolis to attend him in procession from the Tower to his own house; but he, recollecting the excitement which prevailed at the time of his committal, quitted the place of his imprisonment, proceeded privately by water to Westminster Bridge, and thus reached

home without occasioning any disturbance of the public tranquillity.

He lost no time after his liberation from the Tower in bringing an action against the Speaker, the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Constable of the Tower, &c. but in these proceedings he was not successful.

On the 23d of February, 1813, he made a proposition for a new Regency Bill, which he recommended with considerable ability; but it was not successful. Propositions, however, unconnected with Parliamentary reform, constituted rather the exception than the rule of his public conduct. But, of course, he warmly supported every measure of what was called the Liberal party, till towards the close of Lord Grey's administration.

In the year 1819, when many lives were lost during the disturbances at Manchester, Sir Francis Burdett addressed a letter to his constituents on that lamentable event, and on the meeting of Parliament brought the subject under the consideration of the House of Commons. This effort of his, however, was attended with no beneficial result, and for the letter he was prosecuted by the Attorney-General, found guilty of a libel, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench and to pay a fine of 1,000*l.*

It was in the year 1837 that he ceased to be member for Westminster. The loss of his seat for the western portion of the metropolis was occasioned by his unwillingness to go forward with the Whig Ministry of that day in what they termed a "carrying out of the Reform Act." Their supporters, of course, charged Sir Francis with the grossest inconsistency, while those who differed from them in politics pointed to his high position and almost princely fortune to show that he could not have been actuated by any motives of sordid interest or even of personal ambition. It was contended, that, though he had long struggled for Parliamentary Reform, yet that he never desired to see the prerogatives of the Monarch or the privileges of the House of Peers in the slightest degree invaded; that, though he strenuously supported what was called Roman Catholic Emancipation, yet he never recommended that all securities for the established Church should be surrendered. Upon grounds such as these it was held that Sir Francis Burdett had been guilty of no inconsistency whatever. He supported reform up to a certain point, and said that he should there take his stand. *He would not have been a member that would be revo-*
lutionary in his return for

North Wiltshire he joined the Conservative party, and continued to support it till the close of the last session.

He was a man of very ancient descent, the possessor of an old baronetcy, the owner of a splendid fortune, the representative of a great county, the head of an honourable family; a man most carefully educated, of considerable attainments, of great natural endowments and of very popular talents, of generous feelings whatever may be thought of his wisdom and discretion, of dignified manners, of winning address, invested with almost every personal advantage, and prompted by the most benevolent impulses; it can occasion therefore no surprise that he should have enjoyed a remarkable degree of popularity.

Sir Francis Burdett married, Aug. 5, 1793, Sophia youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq. of Westminster, banker, by whom he had issue one son, now Sir Robert Burdett, and five daughters.

The youngest of these ladies was selected by the late Duchess of St. Alban's (the second wife and widow of her grandfather Mr. Coutts) to be the principal inheritrix of her large property, and she consequently took the surname of Coutts before Burdett.

Lady Burdett, who had for many years been a great invalid, died in St. James's-place, on the 12th Jan.

Her remains had been removed for interment in Wiltshire on the morning of Monday the 22d Jan. On that day Sir Francis, who had for some time been ill, appeared much worse, and on the following morning he breathed his last. Their bodies were interred together at Ramsbury, in Wiltshire, on Wednesday, Jan. 31. The cavalcade left Hungerford at ten o'clock in the morning. The hearse, containing the body of the late Baronet, and followed by a mourning-coach conveying the chief mourner, Sir Robert Burdett, Capt. Francis Burdett, and Sedley Burdett, esq. his nephew; a mourning-coach containing Lord Dudley Stuart, Otway Cave, esq. and Viscount Sandon; and two other mourning-coaches, containing Sir Edmund Antrobus, Colonel North, the Rev. A. Meyrick, and other personal friends of the deceased. The late Baronet's private carriage was succeeded by a long string of carriages belonging to the gentry of the county. The road between Hungerford and Ramsbury was thronged with spectators, and at a short distance from the former town the procession was met and preceded by about thirty of the deceased

Baronet's tenantry on horseback, and attired in deep mourning.

SIR ROBERT FITZWYGRAM, BART.

Dec. 17. At Brighton, aged 70, Sir Robert Fitzwygram, Knt. and Bart. of Walthamstow House, Essex (1805), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex, and D.C.L.

Sir Robert Fitzwygram was born Sept. 25, 1773, the eldest son of Sir Robert Wigram the first Baronet, by his first wife Catharine, daughter of Francis Broadhurst, of Mansfield, co. Notts, esq. He was one of the last of the heirs apparent of Baronets who claimed the privilege of Knighthood during his father's lifetime, which was conferred upon him by the Prince Regent, May 7, 1818.

He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Fovey in 1806; and afterwards represented Lostwithiel and Wexford, altogether sitting in Parliament for nearly twenty-five years. During the Duke of Portland's administration he was offered a seat at the Admiralty Board, but declined.

In 1832 he assumed the name of Fitzwygram instead of that which had been borne by his father, and which is still retained by the rest of his family (including the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram)—a fanciful alteration, and we think not in good taste, whether we consider the usual import of names of that form in modern times, or the original meaning of the word Fitz, which was not *permanently* attached to any one patronymic, but in each generation was applied to the name of the immediate father, as it is still in Russia and some other countries.

Sir Robert Fitzwygram married, Aug. 3, 1812, Selina, daughter of Sir John Hayes, of Clare, in Ireland, Bart., by whom he had issue five sons, 1. Sir Robert, his successor, born in 1813; 2. George Augustus Frederick, to whom King George IV. and the Duke of Clarence stood sponsors; 3. Frederick Wellington, to whom the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington stood sponsors; 4. Fitzroy; and 5. Loftus; and two daughters, Selina Frances and Augusta Catharine.

ADMIRAL SIR GRAHAM MOORE, G.C.B.

Nov. 24. At Brook Farm, Cobham, Surrey, Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Sir Graham Moore was the third son of James Moore, esq., M.D. surgeon to the 2d Life Guards, and an author of some celebrity, by Miss Simpson, daughter of Professor Simpson, of Glasgow

university, and a brother of the gallant Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, who fell at the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809. He entered the naval service at an early age; was a Lieutenant in 1790; and at the commencement of the war with the French republic commanded the *Bonetta* sloop, at Newfoundland, from whence he proceeded to the West Indies. His promotion to the rank of Post-Captain took place April 2, 1794, and in that year he commanded the *Syren*, of 32 guns, in the North Sea.

On the 9th May, 1795, Captain Moore assisted at the capture of ten vessels laden with ship timber and naval stores, escorted by an armed brig and a lugger; this convoy had sought protection under a battery, the fire of which was soon silenced by the British, but not before the *Syren* had had 2 men killed and 2 wounded.

Captain Moore's next appointment was to the *Melampus*, of 42 guns and 267 men, stationed off the French coast. On the 13th Nov., 1796, he drove on shore and destroyed, at the entrance of Barfleur harbour, l'*Etonnant* corvette, of 18 guns, and the same day, in company with the Childers sloop, captured l'*Etna*, afterwards the *Cormorant*, of 20 guns. Early in the following year, the *Melampus* formed part of the squadron sent to escort the Princess of Wirtemberg from Harwich to Cuxhaven.

On the 23d Jan., 1798, Capt. Moore, being on a cruise to the westward, fell in with, and, after a short but close action captured, *la Volage*, French corvette of 22 guns. Shortly after, on the day succeeding the action between Sir John B. Warren and M. Bompert, off the coast of Ireland, in which the *Melampus* had but one man wounded, Captain Moore was ordered by the Commodore to proceed to St. John's Bay in search of a French frigate which had been seen standing in there on the preceding night. At 10h. 30m. p.m., he discovered two sail, and after an hour's chase closed with the nearest, which sustained the *Melampus'* fire for 20 minutes, without offering the least resistance, and then surrendered. She proved to be *La Resolue*, of 40 guns and 500 men (including troops embarked on board her for the purpose of joining the rebels in Ireland), 10 of whom were killed and several wounded. Her companion, the *Immortalité*, of 42 guns, was afterwards taken by the *Fisguard*. On the 15th April, 1799, Captain Moore captured *Le Papillon*, French privateer, a fine vessel of 14 guns and 150 men. In the succeeding year the *Melampus* was ordered to the West Indies, where she

continued during the remainder of the war.

Soon after the renewal of hostilities against France, in 1803, Captain Moore obtained the command of the *Indefatigable*, of 46 guns, in which ship he was for some time employed on Channel service. In Oct. 1804, having been detached from the Channel fleet to cruise for the treasure-ships then expected from South America, when off Cape St. Mary, in company with the *Medusa*, *Amphion*, and *Lively* frigates, they discovered four sail, which formed the line-of-battle ahead on the approach of the British squadron, and continued to steer for Cadix, the van ship carrying a broad pendant, and the one next her a Rear-Admiral's flag. A close engagement ensued, when in less than ten minutes *La Mercedes*, the Spanish Admiral's second astern, blew up alongside the *Amphion*. In half an hour more two others struck; and the fourth, having in vain attempted to escape, was captured before sunset. The lading of the prizes was of immense value in gold and silver bullion, and rich merchandize, destined for the service of France.

Captain Moore was next employed as commander of a squadron sent to escort the royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to Brazil; on which occasion he was directed by Sir W. Sidney Smith, under whose command he had been for some time serving off the Tagus, to hoist a broad pendant after passing Madeira, in order to give him greater weight and consequence in performance of the important and unusually delicate duties confided to him. The British squadron, consisting of the *Marlborough* 74, (to which ship Captain Moore had been appointed in the preceding summer,) *London* 98, and *Monarch* and *Bedford* 74's, with 8 Portuguese ships of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and a schooner, accompanied by a large fleet of merchant vessels, reached Rio Janeiro in safety on the 7th March, 1808, after a passage of 14 weeks. Previous to his return from thence he was invested by the Prince Regent of Portugal with the insignia of the order of the Tower and Sword, revived by H. R. H. immediately on his arrival at Brazil, to celebrate his departure from Lisbon.

In the autumn of 1809 the *Marlborough* formed part of the force employed under Sir Richard Strachan at Flushing; and at the close of the same year, when it was deemed necessary to evacuate the island of Walcheren, Capt. Moore was charged with the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of that place.

He subsequently served as Captain of the Channel Fleet, under Viscount Keith.

On the 1st Aug. 1811, he obtained the command of the Royal Sovereign yacht, which had become vacant by the general promotion that took place at that period; and in Jan. 1812, was appointed to the *Chatham*, a new 74, in which ship he continued till Aug. 12th following, when he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and soon after hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic.

Sir Graham Moore was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815; in the spring of 1816 he succeeded Lord Henry Paulet at the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till the demise of Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, and then resigned his seat for the purpose of assuming the command in the Mediterranean, for which station he sailed in the *Rocheport*, of 80 guns, on the 11th Aug. 1820, and was in the same year made a Grand Cross of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George. His promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral took place Aug. 12th in the preceding year, and to that of Admiral in 1837. In 1836 he was advanced to the grade of a Grand Cross of the Bath. He was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth in 1839, and held it until last year, when he left the station in a very delicate state of health.

Sir Graham Moore married, March 9, 1812, Dora, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, of Wimbledon, esq. and niece of William first Lord Auckland. He has left an only son, Commander John Moore, late Lieutenant of the *Aigle*, who was promoted to his present rank a few days before his gallant father's death.

VICE-ADM. SIR R. L. FITZGERALD, K.C.H.
Jan. 17. At Bath, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, K.C.H.

This officer was descended from a younger branch of the very ancient and noble house of Leinster, seated at Mount Ophaly, co. Kildare, and nearly related to the Earl of Kingston.

He entered the Royal Navy in March 1786, as a midshipman, on board the *Winchelsea* frigate, commanded by Capt. Pellew (afterwards Viscount Exmouth), with whom he served on the Newfoundland station for a period of three years. He afterwards joined the *Centurion*, 50, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Philip Affleck at Jamaica; and, during the West India campaign in 1794, served under Sir John Jervis, in the *Boyne*, of 96 guns, from which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in the *Avenger* sloop of war. Soon after his return to

England, Lieut. Fitzgerald obtained an appointment to the *London*, a second rate, carrying the flag of Rear-Adm. Colpoys, and in her he assisted at the capture of three French line-of-battle ships off l'Orient, June 23, 1795. His advancement to the rank of Commander took place in Feb. 1797. He subsequently commanded the *Vesuvius* bomb, and in that vessel assisted at the bombardment of Havre by a squadron under Sir Richard J. Strachan, and at the destruction of *la Confiante*, of 35 guns, and a French national cutter, in May 1798. He returned to England from the Mediterranean in the *Tonnant*, a French 80 gun ship, taken at the battle of the Nile. His post commission bore date Dec. 24, 1798. During the latter part of that war he commanded the *Triton* of 32 guns, in which ship he captured a French vessel from Guadaloupe, laden with colonial produce. The *Triton* was paid off at Plymouth, April 9, 1802.

Soon after the renewal of hostilities, Capt. Fitzgerald, whose health would not allow him to serve afloat, was appointed senior officer of the Sea Fencibles in the Isle of Wight, and previously to the dissolution of that corps he held the chief command of the district between Kidwelly and Cardigan.

In July 1816 he was elected Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum; but, the power of nomination being afterwards considered not to rest with the Commissioners, the appointment did not take place. He became a retired Rear-Admiral in 1825, and in 1840 was recalled to active rank, and made a Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He was created K.C.H. in 1835.

Vice-Adm. Fitzgerald married in Aug. 1800, Jane, a daughter of Richard Welch, esq. formerly Chief Justice of the island of Jamaica, and sister to the lady of Sir George Thomas, Bart. by whom he had five sons and four daughters, besides two other children, who died young. His only brother, an officer in the 3d regiment of Guards, side-de-camp and equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of York, died in 1802.

LT.-GEN. SIR W. JOHNSTON, K.C.B.

Jan. 23. At Southampton, in his 72d year, Lieut.-General Sir William Johnston, K.C.B. Colonel of the 68th Regiment.

Sir William entered the army as Ensign in the 18th Foot, on the 3rd of June, 1791; served at Gibraltar until Oct. 1793, when he embarked for Toulon, and was present at the action of the heights when General O'Hara was made prisoner. He subsequently served in Corsica, and

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was present at the capture of Bastia and Calvi, in which affair he was wounded. He became Lieut. on the 7th of Jan. 1794, and Captain in Smith's Corsican regiment on the 4th of April of the following year. He accompanied the expedition to Tuscany in 1797, thence returned to England, and was placed on half pay in 1798. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion with the Yeomanry corps. He was promoted to a Majority in the 68th Foot on the 27th Feb. 1800, and served in the expedition against the Danish and West India Islands in 1801. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 25th of April, 1808, and Lieut.-Colonel in the 68th, July 13, 1809. He commanded that regiment at the siege of Flushing, and afterwards in the Peninsula. He received a medal and two clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, and Orthes; in the battle of Vittoria he was severely wounded. Sir William was made full Colonel on the 4th of June, 1814; Major-General on the 27th of May, 1825; and Lieut.-General on the 28th of June, 1838. Sir William was made a K.C.B. in 1837, and was appointed Colonel of the 68th on the 6th of April, 1838.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HUDSON LOWE.

Jan. 10. Of paralysis, Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 50th Foot.

Sir Hudson Lowe was an Ensign in the East Devon Militia, and served as a volunteer with the 50th Regiment in 1785 and 1786, nearly sixty years ago. In Sept. 1787, he was appointed Ensign in that regiment, and Lieut. in Nov. 1791. He served at Gibraltar six years, and subsequently at Toulon and in Corsica. He was present at the attack of the Martello towers, the storming of Convention Redoubt, and the siege of Bastia and Calvi.

Whilst holding the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain he had in succession the following situations:—Regimental Paymaster, Assistant Paymaster-General, Deputy Judge Advocate, and Assistant Inspector of Foreign Corps. He next served in Portugal two years, and at Minorca one. He had then the command of a corps of Corsicans. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the reserve under Major-General Moore. He was present in the principal occurrences of that campaign, and subsequently appointed Secretary of a Board at Malta for the adjustment of claims; he received a majority in the Corsican Rangers, was ante-dated the 5th of July, 1800, and, in 1802, was reduced to half-pay.

In April, 1803, he received a majority

in the 7th Foot, and was appointed permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Western district. He was afterwards sent, at the desire of Lord Hobart, on a secret expedition to Portugal, and subsequently on a similar mission to Sardinia. He raised and completed the corps of Royal Corsican Rangers, of which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, in June, 1804. He served in Naples under Sir James Craig, and afterwards in Sicily; he was detached with five companies to Capri, and was stationed there two years and a half. The French attacked this post with 3,000 men, and after a resistance of ten days, the walls being breached, the guns dismounted, and ammunition expended, Lieut.-Colonel Lowe evacuated it, by a convention, which gave the right of free departure with arms and baggage.

In the expedition to the Bay of Naples, under Sir John Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe commanded the first line of the advance; he was present at the attack and capitulation of Ischia. In the expedition to the Greek Islands he was selected to act as second in command to Col. Oswald: he was at the attack and capitulation of Zante and Cephalonia, and, subsequently, appointed Commandant and Chief of the Provisional Government of the latter island.

He was Quartermaster-general to the British army in Flanders. In January, 1812, he received the rank of Colonel, and the Colonelcy of the Royal Corsican Rangers: the 4th of June, 1814, that of Major-General. In 1814 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him, and in 1815 he was appointed to have the custody of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, in which charge he continued until the Emperor's death. This is the event in his life which may secure him immortality. By the French he will be

Damn'd to everlasting fame;

but it has never yet been proved that he exceeded his orders or overstepped his duty. His great crime was that his vigilancy and fidelity prevented Napoleon's escape.

He was appointed Lieutenant-General in July, 1830, and obtained the colonelcy of the 50th Foot, Nov. 17, 1842.

SIR F. W. MACNAGHTEN.

Nov. 22. At Bushmills-house, co. Antrim, in his 82d year, Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Knt. and Bart., formerly Lord Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

He was the second son of Edmond Macnaghten, esq. of Beardville, co. An-

trim, by his second wife, the daughter of John Johnstone, esq. of Belfast.

Sir Francis Macnaghten's father was at the siege of Derry. It seems strange to state this of one upon whom the grave has hardly closed, but such was the fact. Sir Francis's father (then, certainly, "nothing but a boy," though a brave one,) led his tenants into the town of Protestant Derry, and truly did his duty. It is also remarkable that he continued a bachelor until he reached the eighty-second year of his age—an age when people are apt to fancy that the faculties slumber. And so the young relatives of the old gentleman thought, and did not whisper sufficiently low when they spoke of what they would do with his property when he was gone. This made him resolve to marry. The fruits of his marriage were two sons, both of whom he lived to see of age.

Sir Francis was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras in 1809, and thereupon knighted. He was removed to Calcutta in 1815, and retired from the bench in 1825. He was created a Baronet in 1826. He had assumed the additional name of Workman in 1809.

Few men had ever an opportunity of becoming so well acquainted with the complicated affairs of the vast and perplexing empire where he so long resided as Sir Francis Macnaghten; and few, indeed, are possessed of his clear, perceptive, and investigating mind. Not all the lapping in Eastern luxury had abated his activity; and, on returning to his native country, he pitched his tent where his dwelling overlooked the Giant's Causeway, exercising a princely hospitality, and delighting to drive his ponies along the wild sea shore, pointing out its magnificence to his guests, and blessed by many whom he met, and who were dependent on his bounty. He patronised science, and must have left behind him some manuscripts both curious and valuable.

Sir Francis Macnaghten was in every sense of the word a remarkable man; retaining his faculties clear and unclouded at the late period to which his life was prolonged, endearing and endeared to his large family, a devoted husband, an affectionate father, and a sincere friend. The tragic end of his son Sir William, of whose astonishing acquirements and elevated rank Sir Francis was not a little proud, so struck the venerable man, that, though he lingered and rallied, the weight of the affliction pressed him to his grave. Previously to that occurrence, Sir Francis promised to live as long as his father had done. He was up and out as early as

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seven in the morning, the first at breakfast, blending tale and anecdote, legend and information, together, with an urbanity and cheerfulness which could not be surpassed by the beautiful and highly-educated family surrounding his table.

He married in 1787 the eldest daughter of Sir William Dunkin, of Clogher, Judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta. The present Baronet, Sir Edmond Charles M'Naghten, was born in the year 1790; and was some time a Master in Chancery in the Supreme Court at Calcutta: he married in 1827 Mary, only child of John Gwatkin, esq. and has issue. The late Sir William Hay Macnaghten, assassinated in Cabul, was the second son of the deceased.

GENERAL BERTRAND.

Jan. 31. At Châteauroux, his native town, General Bertrand, the faithful friend of the Emperor, the companion of his labours and of his long exile.

When serving as a national guard on the 10th of August, 1793, Bertrand placed himself in a battalion which was proceeding voluntarily to the Tuileries to defend the King. He served subsequently in the corps of engineers, and passed rapidly through the grades; was in the expedition to Egypt, where he fortified several places, merited the confidence of the General-in-chief, Bonaparte, and received almost at the same time the commissions of Lieutenant-colonel and General of brigade. After the battle of Austerlitz, in which General Bertrand covered himself with glory, Napoleon admitted him amongst the number of his aides-de-camp. He equally distinguished himself at Spandau, at Friedland, and principally in the construction of the bridges over the Danube, which were destined to facilitate the passage of the French army to Wagram. This campaign and that of Russia displayed his talents and bravery in such a light, that the Emperor appointed him Grand Marshal of the Palace after the death of Marshal Duroc. His successes were the same at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic; and, if he experienced some checks at the passage of the Elbe against Blucher, we must ascribe them to the fortune of our armies, which was beginning to totter. It was Bertrand, however, who covered our retreat after the sanguinary battle of Hannau. In these two circumstances, and those which followed the departure of the Emperor from Paris, Count Bertrand thought only of saving the remnant of our army, and almost always saw his efforts and arrangements crowned with all the success which it was possible to hope for in the midst of such

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disastrous events. On his return to Paris in 1814, General Bertrand was appointed Aide-Major-General of the National Guard, performed that campaign of France so astonishing by its successes and reverses, and followed Napoleon to the island of Elba. On his return with the Emperor, on the 20th March, he served him with his accustomed devotedness. After the fatal affair of Waterloo he never quitted Napoleon. He followed him to his last exile, partook of and softened his misfortunes, and thought only of returning to France when he had received his last breath.

"It was with joy that General Bertrand saw the revolution of July, and the triumph of the national colours illustrated by so many victories. It was with profound emotion that, ten years later, he saluted the ashes of the Emperor, which had been brought across the ocean by the Prince de Joinville, and saw France award to this great shade brilliant and unanimous homage. The name of General Bertrand was associated in this homage with that of the Emperor, as the finest model of honour and fidelity. It will remain united with it to all posterity. History has rarely recorded a devotedness so pious, a fidelity so firm, so pure and noble a memory. It is comparatively little to become illustrious by one's own labours, and to have served France truly. General Bertrand, by his worship of genius and misfortune, has raised himself to the same height in which hovers the glory of Napoleon. This glory will shield him from oblivion."—(*Messenger*.)

JOSEPH COUNT MAZZINGHI.

Jan. 15. At Downside College, near Bath, in his 80th year, Joseph Count Mazzinghi.

He was the eldest son of Tommaso Mazzinghi, a native of Italy, and member of a numerous family, lineally descended from one of the most ancient houses in Tuscany, which at different periods of her history had furnished Florence with consuls, gonfaloniers, and senators, and the knightly orders of St. John of Jerusalem and St. Stephen of Tuscany, with several distinguished members.

His musical ability very soon displayed itself, and is said to have been first noticed in early childhood by his aunt, the wife of a gentleman of the name of Wynne. His talents were cultivated to such purpose that at the early age of nineteen he was regarded as qualified to hold the important office of director at the Opera House. When the building was destroyed by fire in 1789, and all the music of Paesielo's opera, "La Locanda,"

burnt, he wrote from memory in an incredibly short space of time new orchestral parts, which gained him great credit. He composed several successful operas for Covent Garden and Drury Lane, the *Blind Girl*, the *Exile*, *Chains of the Heart*, *Ramah Droog*, *Free Knights*, *Paul and Virginia*, the *Turnpike Gate*, &c. in which he was assisted by the late W. Reeve, esq. Many of his songs, &c. obtained an extraordinary popularity, and please at the present day. His adaptations of pieces from Sir Walter Scott's poetry elicited from the author a letter of thanks couched in very complimentary terms.

Few composers have enjoyed a longer or more general popularity. He composed with an extraordinary facility. A favourite author of King George III. and his immediate successor, (the former monarch went twice in one week to witness the performance of his opera "The Chains of the Heart,") he was entrusted by George IV. with the superintendence of the concerts at Carlton House and the Pavilion,—a welcome visitor at the town and country residences of the highest nobility, (the late Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cholmondeley, Earl of Leicester, &c. &c.)—his productions popular with all classes,—nothing was wanting to render his career eminently successful. He was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians for fifty-seven years, and was highly respected by his professional brethren. The general characteristic of his compositions is the pleasing flow and popular nature of his melodies. In many respects his habits were eccentric. An eye-witness, he had seen a great deal of the more imposing and splendid features of wealth and fashion, and was, perhaps for that very reason, himself a man of plain and straightforward habits.

He was born 25th Dec. 1765, was twice married, and has left a son and a daughter surviving him; the latter married to Baron French, a Florentine banker. He was interred in the Catholic Chapel at Chelsea on the 25th Jan. upon which occasion was performed Mozart's celebrated requiem. His remains had been attended in solemn procession on the previous evening from his residence in Cadogan Place, with all the imposing ceremonies of the Church of Rome, (torches lighted, priest in his pontifical robes, &c.) a sight, it is believed, rarely witnessed in this country in the public thoroughfares since the epoch of the Reformation.

REV. GEORGE STEPHENSON, M. A.

Jan. 27. At the Parsonage House, Bishopwearmouth, the Rev. George Ste-

phenson, M.A. Rector of Redmarshall, first Incumbent of St. Thomas' Church, Bishopwearmouth, and one of the oldest magistrates for the county of Durham.

He was the son of the Rev. George Stephenson, Vicar of Long Benton, in Northumberland, and Curate of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; was born in that town on the 16th April, 1759, placed in early life at the Grammar School there, matriculated on the 26th March, 1776, as a Commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford, was subsequently chosen exhibitor of that college on Lord Crewe's foundation, and on the 25th July, 1783, elected Fellow of Magdalen college, in the same university. He was ordained to the curacy of Long Newton, in the county of Durham, under the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, Bart. LL.D., (grandfather of the present Marchioness of Londonderry,) then the rector of that parish; and first commenced his ministry in Sunderland as one of the Curates of St. John's Chapel; soon afterwards was appointed Curate of Bishopwearmouth; and on his marriage, whereby he vacated his Fellowship, was presented by the President and Fellows of Magdalen college to the rectory of Saltfleetby, in Lincolnshire, which he resigned many years ago. He held the curacy of Bishopwearmouth for a period of forty-five years, during which there were four successive and distinguished rectors, the Rev. Henry Egerton, M.A. (brother to Bishop Egerton), the Venerable Archdeacon Paley, D.D., the Rev. Robert Gray, D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Bristol,) and the Honourable and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., the present rector, and brother to the illustrious Duke of Wellington, by all of whom he was held in high esteem. He enjoyed from Paley, at the close of the mortal career of that celebrated author, the gratifying mark of confidence of being constituted by his will the editor and distributor of his Parochial Sermons, an evidence of the estimation of that great man which procured for him the notice of the revered Bishop Barrington, who, ever ready to distribute his patronage amongst the deserving parochial clergy of his diocese, conferred on Mr. Stephenson in 1809 the vicarage of Kelloe, and in 1814 the more valuable rectory of Redmarshall. Bishop Gray, during the twenty-one years he held the rich and responsible rectory of Bishopwearmouth, also entertained a deep sense of his personal character and public usefulness, which he evinced by a devoted friendship and constant intimacy; and on his elevation to the episcopal bench, in the beautiful and pathetic discourse by which he

took leave of his parishioners, that amiable prelate referred to the deceased, who read prayers on that occasion, in terms of ardent and honourable affection; designating him, to use his own expressive language, as "that highly valued friend, who through a succession of rectors has laboured in various ways for your advantage: who has conspired with me in almost every design, and has been eminently useful amongst you." His successor, the present rector, appreciating the claims of his services and character, prevented his removal from the scene of his long labours by appointing him, in 1829, first Incumbent to the New Church (St. Thomas'), Bishopwearmouth, which he held with the rectory of Redmarshall to the time of his death, diligently performing, during the winter months at the former, and during the summer months at the latter place, the duties of his sacred office, so long as the infirmities of his age would permit.

Mr. Stephenson was, during the exercise of his sacred functions, the author of a Companion to the Altar, with an address to young persons after confirmation, and an exhortation to persons further advanced in years to come to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a series of Sermons on the Romish Church, with two others on the Doctrine of the Trinity, together with Sermons on various occasions.

Being at the time of his death the senior clergyman of the diocese, entering it upwards of sixty years ago, nearly the whole of which long period he has been one of the officiating ministers in Sunderland, discharging amidst that vast population an extent and multiplicity of parochial duty that rarely falls to the lot of any individual clergyman, and admitting by the sacred rite of baptism within the pale of the Church, in the case of very many families, no less than three successive generations, the lamented deceased may be truly said to have been associated with the earliest recollections of the oldest and youngest of its inhabitants. Indeed, this lengthened connection with the town of Sunderland, united with a striking clerical appearance, great kindness of heart, polished courtesy of manners, an agreeable freedom and liveliness of conversation, and a general amiability of character, constituted him a pleasing specimen of the parochial clergy of the last century; inspiring feelings of veneration for his office, and respect for his person. As a preacher, although not distinguished by any powers of eloquence, there was an unpretending plainness of style and delivery, a clearness in state-

ment, a soundness and strict orthodoxy in all his discourses, that suited them to a general congregation. As a magistrate, he was active and impartial, dignified and intelligent; whilst his amenity of disposition tempered with mercy the severities of justice, and, in deciding the multitude of petty squabbles incident to a large population, contributed to subdue strife and extinguish animosity.

He died after a short illness of less than a month's duration, in the happy consciousness that he had not a single enemy, wishing peace and happiness to all men, and in the certain hope of the glorious immortality brought to light by the Gospel. The death of such a venerable minister of religion could not take place without exciting strong feelings of interest and sympathy in the public mind, which were manifested at his funeral, by the partial closing of most of the shops in Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland, throughout the line of the procession to Sunderland church, where the interment took place on Wednesday the 31st Jan. and by the attendance of the clergy, mayor, magistrates, and the principal inhabitants, without distinction of classes or parties, who followed his remains to the grave.

Mr. Stephenson had issue, with two daughters, a son, George, a solicitor, who is deceased, leaving a son now on the foundation of Christ's Hospital, London.

JOHN BARWIS, ESQ.

No. 17. After a lingering illness, aged 68, John Barwis, Esq. of Langrigg Hall, Cumberland.

This gentleman, descended from an ancient and very respectable family in Cumberland, was a native of Wiltshire, and the only son of Dr. William Barwis, a physician, established at Devizes, by Miss Lawson, a Cumberland lady. Mr. Barwis was unhappily deprived of both his parents at a very early age, and at a period when his father, though eminent for skill and ability, was still struggling with the pecuniary difficulties which too often beset a first establishment in the medical profession. The son, however, fortunately found a second parent in his uncle the Rev. John Barwis, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Niton in the Isle of Wight, who, being without children himself, and looking on his nephew as the representative of the family, not only obtained for him an excellent classical education at the seminary in Soho Square, then conducted with great celebrity by the Rev. Dr. Barrow, but sent him to Queen's College, Ox-

ford, where he was admitted a scholar of Michel's foundation in May 1793.

Mr. Barwis passed through his academical course with credit, securing the approbation of his seniors, and the affectionate attachment of his contemporaries—an attachment which he retained unabated through life. Above all, he was distinguished for highly honourable sentiments, a firm and zealous friendship, and an unflinching integrity.

He took his B.A. degree, Feb. 23, 1797, and that of M.A. March 14, 1800, and, having chosen the profession of the Law, entered at Gray's Inn, May 10, 1797, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, Dec. 1800. Being called to the bar, Nov. 23, 1804, he practised in the common law courts, and went the Western Circuit until the Spring of 1813.

At this time he was appointed by Walter first Marquess of Ormonde, agent of his estates in Ireland, which office for a period of twenty-two years he executed with a firmness tempered with such kind forbearance towards the tenantry, as to retain their good will in the midst of the general agitation and disaffection prevailing at the time in the country, together with the greatest zeal and fidelity to the interests and wishes of the Marquess.

He resided in Kilkenny, and was an active magistrate of that county and of the adjoining one of Tipperary. He was called to the Irish bar in the same year.

In 1818, Mr. Barwis married Frances the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Gutch, M.A. of All Souls' College, and registrar of the University of Oxford, by whom he had eight children, namely, four who died young, and two sons and two daughters surviving.

In 1834 he relinquished the Ormonde agency, and removed from Kilkenny to Dublin, where he practised for a short time at the bar; but in the following year returned with his family to England, and took a house at Woodstock, near Oxford, in order to renew his acquaintance with a numerous circle of friends, formed both at college and in after life.

The Rev. John Barwis had died in 1828, leaving to his nephew the family estate at Langrigg, subject to the life interest of the testator's widow, and, that lady dying in 1840 at the advanced age of 96, the subject of this memoir went to reside at the Hall, the seat of his ancestors. He was shortly afterwards made a magistrate of the county of Cumberland, and took a zealous and active part in quelling the disturbances which arose in Wigton in 1843. Here he was enabled, in his private sphere, to make himself generally useful and esteemed; and from

his high principles and honourable feelings was justly beloved as a true friend and Christian gentleman. A strong proof and instance of this strict principle which prompted all his actions, it would be well to mention, as it bears the highest testimony to such a character. It has been intimated above that Dr. William Barwis died under some pecuniary embarrassments. In fact, he was encumbered with debts, which his son from a very early period of life had firmly resolved to discharge whenever his own circumstances should enable him so to obey the divine precept of honouring his father and mother. As soon therefore as he came into possession of his patrimonial estate, he set himself to perform a task rendered difficult by the dispersion and number of the representatives of those with whom the debts had been contracted, and having still a young family to provide for. This honourable conduct was acknowledged in the same high and noble spirit by a handsome presentation of plate from one of the representatives, who felt such an act worthy of the highest esteem and approbation.

But it was in his character as a truly Christian benefactor and zealous friend to the Church that the energy and perseverance of Mr. Barwis in a cause still more exalted, will endear his memory to posterity, as well as to those who lived near and around him.

Shortly after the commencement of his residence at Langrigg Hall, he became eye-witness to the lamentable state of destitution of church accommodation in the adjoining parish of Holme Cultram, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, and in the patronage of the Chancellor, Masters, &c. of the University of Oxford, the impropiators. This parish, situated at the north-west end of the county, extending 15 miles, and including 24,000 acres of land, contains 3500 inhabitants, for which great number since the Reformation there had been only one church, the Abbey, quite at the south end of the parish, preserved in any fit state for divine service, although before that period church accommodation had been much more ample. Feeling that scarcely so lamentable and glaring an instance of spiritual destitution had ever been witnessed, Mr. Barwis undertook the task of laying it before the public, and with such diligence and zeal, that a part of the good work is at present in a great state of forwardness. It appeared desirable that three chapels of ease should be erected, and, finding that the remains of a church at Newton Arlosh might be restored at an expense of 750*l.* by his

advice the committee determined to begin by adopting that plan, and before the occurrence of the lingering illness which occasioned his lamented death he experienced the satisfaction of seeing this portion of his exertions in a state of actual progress. Fresh funds have since been obtained from various sources sufficient to warrant the committee in entertaining the most sanguine hopes of being able to erect two other edifices in the townships of Holme St. Cuthbert and Holme Low, and, with the assistance of the university of Oxford, to provide a sufficient endowment for two additional curates to supply that pastoral superintendence so long needed by this large and hitherto neglected population.

Although Mr. Barwis was not permitted to witness the entire success of his indefatigable exertions in so excellent and holy a cause, yet the knowledge of having been instrumental in affording benefit where it was so much needed must have given him a gratification which a less sacred zeal could not have inspired, and in the cause which he advocated, and the work which he commenced, he has left a name which could not have been engraved on a more pure, and, let us trust, a more lasting monument. Uniting an unflinching sense of honour and duty to high Christian principles of virtue and integrity, together with affectionate warmth rarely equalled towards his numerous relatives and friends, he leaves a character which may be admired and imitated, we cannot say surpassed.

Among his intimate friends Mr. Barwis numbered the late Viscount Sidmouth, Chief Justice Bushe, Lord Gifford, Sir Robert Grant, Dr. Maton, Dr. Jenner, (who first introduced vaccination,) &c., &c.; and the following still survive him several of whom were his early associator and his lasting and sincere friends: Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir John Stoddart, Peter Brodie, esq. Robert Wray, esq. J. P. Burrell, esq. the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, Dr. Bliss, &c. &c.

JOHN BRADLEY, Esq.

Nov. 12. In Pill Mill, John Bradley, esq. of that place and of Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

Mr. Bradley was born on the 20th of November, 1786, in the parish of Buildwas, Shropshire; near which place his father resided on a farm called the Brand-les. He was descended, by his mother's side, from an old Shropshire family named Addenbrooke, distinguished for their adherence to the interests of the Stuarts, and for their readiness to aid in their restoration to the throne—hopes

which were annihilated in 1745, on the field of Culloden. The last representative of this family was Col. Addenbrooke, Chamberlain to the late Princess Charlotte. On his death many of the colonel's papers devolved to Mr. Bradley, as his nearest relative, and among them were found some curious original documents relative to Montgomery Castle and Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, which were communicated to our Magazine, with some notes, by our correspondent A. J. K. (Mr. Kempe), an old and intimate friend of Mr. Bradley. Their intimacy had been hereditary, for their respective grandfathers, Mr. Nicholas Kempe, of Chelsea, and Mr. Thomas Addenbrooke, had been on the most friendly terms.

Mr. Bradley, from an early period of his life, exhibited considerable talent for drawing. He was admitted a student at the Royal Academy on the 7th January, 1814. About the same period he became acquainted with that excellent artist and antiquary, the late Charles Stothard, F.S.A., and imbibed from him a taste for subjects of antiquity. In March, 1814, Mr. Bradley published two carefully executed and coloured prints of the figures of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his Queen, from St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; in 1815, two elaborate and interesting prints in the same style, representing the court of Henry VI., and that of his Queen Margaret, from the old tapestry preserved in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry.

He painted several miniatures, and made a sketch of her present Majesty Queen Victoria when a child, and resident for a time with her mother at Great Malvern.

He published, from time to time, numerous lithographic views of the scenery and antiquities in the neighbourhood of Great Malvern. In the year 1827, he met with a serious accident by jumping off a stage coach which he thought was about to upset; this occasioned an injury to his ankle which he felt through life. In the autumn of that year he married Miss Marianne Woodyatt, of Hereford, at which place he had been remaining for recovery of his health.

He passed the latter end of the year 1843, with Mrs. Bradley and his children, in the picturesque neighbourhood of Guildford, where he made numerous sketches. A short time after his return to town he was seized with cold and fever of typhoid character, which in the short space of seven days led to a fatal result. Mr. Bradley was a man of most abstemious habits, calm and christian temper,

His death had all the suddenness to his friends of accident, for his constitution and general health promised a life of long duration. Mr. Bradley appeared conscious of his approaching end, and met the decree with resignation to the will of the Almighty.

He has left behind him an amiable widow to deplore his loss, (and who can be consoled alone by those considerations which support a Christian in the hour of trial,) a daughter sixteen years of age, and a son in his infancy. His two surviving brothers, resident in Pall Mall, have long carried on a respectable business as china manufacturers to her Majesty and other members of the Royal Family. Mr. Bradley was interred on Nov. 18, in the Cemetery at Kensall Green.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 22. In the Mauritius, in his 40th year, the Hon. and Rev. *Edward Charles Clifford*, brother to Lord Clifford.

Dec. 21. Aged 53, the Rev. *William Johnson Rodber*, M.A., Rector and Lecturer of the united parishes of St. Mary-at-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, London, and Secretary of the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches and Chapels. He was formerly Curate to the Rev. Fynes Clinton, whilst minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster. On the formation of the society above named, in 1819, (see *Genl. Mag.*, vol. xcix., i. 499), Mr. Bramwell was appointed Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Rodber Sub-Secretary, and he actively and zealously performed the duties of his office for nearly twenty-five years. The society originated in a great measure from the christian benevolence of the late John Bowdler, esq., and Mr. Rodber succeeded in his office by the Rev. Mr. Bowdler. Mr. Rodber married, Sept. 1, 1822, Isabella-Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Dunn, the eminent tailor in Bedford-street; and was presented to his city living in 1826.

Dec. 31. The Rev. *John Turner*, Rector of Hagley with Frankley, Worcestershire, to which he was presented by Lord Lyttelton in 1804.

Aged 36, the Rev. *C. B. Howard*, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, and Surrogate to the Bishop of Australia. He was instituted in 1833 to the perpetual curacy of Hambleton, in the parish of Kirkham, Lancashire.

The Rev. *James Jones*, for twenty years Vicar of Mathry, Pembrokeshire, in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's.

The Rev. *William John Travis*, M.A. Rector of Lidgate, Suffolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, M.A. 183-, and was presented to his living within these few years.

Jan. 10. At Tor, near Torquay, aged 81, the Rev. *Alexander Platt*, Lecturer of Watford, Herts. He was of Queen's college, Camb. LL.B. 1797.

Jan. 16. At Broughton-hall, Oxfordshire, aged 45, the Rev. *William Colston*, M.A. of Theescombe, Gloucestershire; second son of the late Edward Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins-hall, Oxfordshire. He was of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1822.

At York, aged 78, the Rev. *John Graham*, Rector of St. Saviour's and St. Mary Bishop-hill Senior, and Chaplain of the York County Asylum.

Jan. 17. At Milan, aged 66, the Rev. *Edward Leathes*, Rector of Reedham and Freethorpe, eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Leathes, Rector of those parishes and of Southwold and Lempenhoe, in Norfolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799; and was instituted to his living in 1801.

Jan. 21. At Croydon, aged 70, the Rev. *George Kingston*, Rector of Syderstone, near Fakenham, and of North Barningham, Norfolk. He was presented to the latter in 1800, by Admiral Wyndham, and to the former recently by the Marquess Cholmondeley. At an inquest Miss Mary Williamson, at whose house he lodged, said that he had latterly been very nervous and excited, on account of his having received a communication from the Bishop of Norwich, requiring him to return to his parish in Norfolk, or else give up his livings. She thought this had hastened his death.

Jan. 22. The Rev. *Marmaduke Wilkinson*, Rector of Redgrave with Batesdale, and of Nowton, Suffolk. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1802; was presented to Redgrave in the latter year, by Mr. Wilson, and to Nowton, in 1804, by the Marquess of Bristol.

Jan. 23. At Llanyblodwel Vicarage, the Rev. *James Donne*, D.D. Dr. Donne presided thirty-six years in the Grammar School at Oswestry in Shropshire. While he grounded his pupils in human letters with diligence and success, he was most careful to make the knowledge of the Word of God the basis of his instructions. Religion, pure and undefiled, was mingled with every branch of education imparted at his school. He was fervently attached to the Apostolic Church of England. He was esteemed wherever he was known, and greatly beloved by his pupils and

family, who will subscribe with their hearts upon his monument that he was a good man. In the latter years of his life Dr. Donne resided in the Vicarage of Llanyblodwel, a beautiful spot, described by the Rev. R. W. Evans as the "Rectory of Valehead." Here he gave his parishioners and friends an example of unaffected piety; and here he died, as he had lived, in the true faith and fear of God, "full of joy and peace in believing."

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 12. At Camberwell, aged 77, Mrs. Agnes Robbins, mother of the Rev. William Robbins, Rector of Heigham.

Nov. 17. Mrs. Mary Frances Porter, widow of Stephen Porter, esq. barrister-at-law, late of Staples-inn, London.

Jan. 10. Aged 73, Peter Tahourdin, esq. formerly of Argyll-st.

Jan. 14. In London, aged 17, Julia-Rosina, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Cooper, of Ugley, Essex.

Jan. 17. At the residence of her son in London, aged 57, Mrs. Harriet Church, late of Downside, Somerset, widow of the Rev. William Church, of Hampton, Middlesex.

Jan. 17. In Great Portland-st. aged 20, Eleanor-Jane, dau. of the late N. J. N. Buckle, esq. of Gloucester.

At Brixton-hill, aged 79, Mrs. Maryan, widow of Capt. R. Maryan, of the East Essex Militia.

At the Platt-house, Putney, aged 88, Susannah, widow of Benjamin Bovill, esq.

Jan. 19. In Upper Montagu-st. Mary, wife of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., of West Wycombe Park, and Halton-house, Bucks. She was the dau. of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. was married in 1789, and has left issue five sons and two daughters.

Jan. 20. In the Old Kent Road, aged 29, Adelaide, wife of H. Blundell, esq. and only sister of Mrs. W. Newby, of Cambridge.

Jan. 21. Aged 83, Edward Bowerbank, esq. of Sun-st. Bishopsgate-st.

In Kentish Town, Mary, relict of Robert Crickmore, esq. of Brockdish Place, Norfolk.

At Brixton-hill, aged 80, Mary, relict of Samuel Chandler, esq.

Jan. 22. In Great Portland-st. aged 63, Henry Rodwell, esq. formerly of East Harling, Norfolk.

Jan. 23. In Great Portland-st. aged 87, Captain George Robertson Aikman. He was the senior commander of the Hon. East India Company's late maritime serv.

In Old-st. aged 66, Edward Weller, esq. of Weller-house, Thornton-heath, Croydon,

William Thomas Perry, esq. of Colchester, Essex.

Jan. 21. In Sharncliffe, Francis, eldest son of Thomas, Viscount, esq. of the War Office.

In Fifehead-casle, aged 47, Charles William, esq.

Jan. 22. In London, aged 29, George, esq.

In London, aged 44, son of John, esq. of Kentish Town, Beds. and daughter of the late Mrs. Ann Richards, of Devon.

Jan. 27. In Westminster, Hyde Park, William Lawrence, esq. of the Bank of England.

April 22. Francis, wife of John Field, esq. of Upper Grosvenor.

In Sharncliffe Lodge, Barmston, Jane Isabella, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of Joseph, Viscount, Marquis of East Angles, and Sir John's only son and heir.

In Marylebone, aged 21, William Stanley, esq. He was confined to arms, generally, and had only just completed his studies. His education is not been extensively completed inasmuch as some portions of which he had been intended by having to travel with a tutor.

Jan. 25. In Jamaica, Bedfordshire, aged 41, Elizabeth, widow of John, Esq., son of Stamford Hill.

At Chelsea, aged 71, Thomas Frederic Haynes, esq., late Master Surveyor to Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport.

In Bedfordshire, the residence of Dr. Lush of Normanston, aged 29, Mary, his third and eldest surviving daughter.

Jan. 26. In Camden Square, Camden Town, aged 75, John Arthur, Mission and Congress. He gained much reputation in the musical world during the reign of the English opera.

Jan. 21. At Islington, aged 51, William Cox, esq.

Locally. In Oxford, James Erskine, esq. of the Embassy Club, second eldest son of James Erskine, esq. of Carlisle, Perthshire.

April 24. Mr. Salmons. He was the oldest Bowdlered officer living. He was captured in approaching Tinswood, for the Capture of Calcutta, in which some good services were done.

April 25. — Marshall, esq. formerly police magistrate of Bowdler.

Feb. 17. At Avenue House, Tottenham Green, aged 51, Samuel Philip Rickman, esq.

In Berkeley-pl. Esq., relict of Robert Lopez, esq. of Egham Lodge, Surrey.

At Kifford Lodge, Blackheath Park, aged 70, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Jones, late Rector of Radnage, Bucks.

Feb. 1. At Lambeth, aged 20, Mr. W. Pratt, the youngest, third glazier of Covent Garden. He was an admirable musician, and greatly esteemed for the excellence of his private character.

Feb. 2. Mary, second dau. of Capt. M. G. Esq., Essex Navy.

At Canterbury, aged 66, Cassius, relict of W. B. Esq.

Feb. 3. In Portland-pl. Anne, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, Vice-Chancellor. She was the daughter of Richard, Viscount, esq. and married in 1844.

In Hertford-st. and Tavistock, aged 71, John Bannal, esq.

Feb. 4. At Thame Green, aged 22, Thomas Fennell, esq. formerly a Capt. in the militia, and who afterwards commanded a volunteer corps from the first formation of that description of force until the reorganization of the war.

In Devonshire-st. aged 28, the Dowager Lady Young.

In Abchurch-lane, Bedford-st. aged 73, Thomas Sanger, esq.

April 16. Sarah Ann, wife of John Martin, esq. of Russell-st.

In Hertford-st. Brunswick-st. aged 60, Mary, widow of William Beckett, esq. of Luton.

April 20. Charles Mitchell, esq. M.A.

April 21. Thomas R. Massey, esq. of Tottenham-st. Friary-st.

At Kensington Common, aged 22, James Green, esq.

At Steyne, aged 57, Jane, relict of Robert Cooper, esq. Parker St. N.

Feb. 7. At Fr Green, North Brink, aged 54, John Phipps, esq. late of Huntingdon, Scotland.

April 21. Jeremiah Harman, esq. of One Broad-st. and Highgate House, Woodford.

In Chandos-st. Cavendish-st. Mrs. Dampier, relict of Thomas late Lord Bishop of Ely.

April 22. Elizabeth Frances, eldest dau. of William Osborne Rich, esq.

Feb. 21. Aged 29, Hamilton Gyll, esq. late of Secretary-Lodge and Salisbury-pl. Home, son of the late Capt. William and lady Harriet Gyll, of Wyandbury, Bucks.

Beds.—Feb. 1. At Brixham, aged 10, Edward Brocke, youngest son of F. Polhill, esq. M.P. for Bedford.

Jan. 6. Aged 4 months, Juliet Ann, daughter of the Rev. James Robert Burgess, M.A. Vicar of Stratley.

Bucks.—Jan. 13. At Kingston House, aged 29, John Blandy, esq.

Jan. 30. At the Cottage, near Maidenhead, aged 53, Jasper Atkinson, esq.

Lately.—Aged 53, Wm. Bennett, esq. of Farringdon-house.

At Wargrave-hill, Lieut.-Col. Raymond White, late of the Inniskillens.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 2*. Aged 66, Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Turner, B.D. Rector of Newmarket.

Jan. 10. At Royston, Elizabeth, wife of Wortham Hitch, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Hitch, Rector of Westerfield.

Aged 12, Tycho, eldest son of Tycho Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

Aged 84, Jonathan Fison, esq. of Horningsea.

Jan. 29. Aged 64, Sophia, wife of William Sumpter, esq. of Histon-hall.

Feb. 1. Amabel-Charlotte, infant dau. of Charles Wager Watson, esq. of Wrating-park.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 21*. At Hill House, West Kirby, aged 29, Mr. Robert Banister, only son of the late Rev. Robert Banister, Minister of All Saints' Church, Liverpool.

Jan. 26. At Combermere Abbey, aged 83, Robert Gibbings, esq. of Gibbings Grove, co. Limerick.

Jan. 31. Ellen, wife of John Balkeley Johnson, esq. at Mortlake House, Congleton.

CORNWALL.—*Lately*. At Falmouth, Thomas Fitzgerald, esq. Purser R.N. 1794.

Feb. 8. At Penmere, near Falmouth, Lieut. Passingham, R.N.

DEVON.—*Jan. 17*. At Stoke House, near Dartmouth, aged 60, Thomas Charles Stuart Corry, esq.

Jan. 18. At Southernhay, Exeter, Catharine-Anne, dau. of the late John Bradford, Rector of Ideford and Upton Pyne.

Jan. 25. At Mount Vernon, Exeter, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Abraham Toulmin, esq. of London.

Jan. 26. At Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, aged 73, George Graham, esq. formerly of New Bridge-st. London.

At Hillfield House, near Dartmouth, aged 47, George Martin, esq. only son of Edward Wenman Martin, esq. of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. London.

At Dawlish, Nutcombe-Rashleigh, only child of the Rev. Nutcombe Gould.

Jan. 27. At Thorverton, aged 70, James Thomas, esq. of Bidwell House, a very eminent agriculturist.

At Plymouth, aged 83, Dorothea, widow of Gen. George Elliot Vinicombe, of the Royal Marines.

Jan. 29. At Teignmouth, aged 23, William Browne, esq. M.D. of the East India Company's Service.

Feb. 26. At Dunkeswell, near Honiton, in the seventh year of her age, Sarah-

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Temple Mansel, curate of Dunkewell and Sheldon. She was born at Monmouth, March 11th, 1837.

Lately. At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Alexander Schank Wright, R.N. son of Rear-Adm. Wright, and grandson of the late Admiral Schank, of Barton House, Dawlish.

At Heavitree, Ann, widow of the Rev. Edward Houlditch.

Feb. 5. At Plymouth, aged 54, John Crocker, esq.

Feb. 6. At Ottery St. Mary, aged 54, John Wreford, esq. of Tipton.

At Tiverton, aged 64, Lewis Smale Tucker, esq. formerly Collector of her Majesty's Revenues at Gibraltar.

At Barnstaple, aged 23, John Pyke, esq. formerly of the North Devon Bank, and father of the Rev. John Pyke, Rector of Parracombe.

Feb. 9. At Crediton, at an advanced age, Thomas Hugo, esq.

Feb. 10. Maria, wife of G. W. Grove, esq. of Exeter, solicitor.

Feb. 11. At his father's residence, Mount Boone, Dartmouth, George Augustus Seale, R.N. late of H.M. ship "Illustrious," son of Sir John H. Seale, Bart. and M.P. for Dartmouth.

At Exmouth, aged 7, Augusta-Caroline, youngest dau. of Capt. Stupart, R.N.

DOSET.—*Lately*. Aged 86, John Keddlie, esq. of Hatchland, Netherbury.

Jan. 16. At Danbury, Adelaide-Harriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas P. Bridges.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 28*. At Saffron Walden, aged 64, John Fiske, esq. formerly of New-inn, Strand.

Jan. 30. At Great Ilford, aged 62, Thomas Harvey, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 15*. At Newnham, aged 76, John Wait, esq.

Jan. 16. In Lodge-st. Bristol, Elinor, relict of Capt. P. Lowe.

Jan. 21. At Filton, aged 60, Lydia, relict of Jehoiada Dando, esq. of Bristol.

Jan. 22. Eunice, wife of the Rev. Thomas F. Jennings, Chaplain of Bristol Gaol, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Shorland, esq. of Yeovil, Somerset.

Jan. 28. At Clifton, aged 86, Capt. Dalby, R.N.

At Cheltenham, Maria, relict of the Rev. Charles Jervis, late Incumbent of Cheltenham, Rector of Luddenham, Kent, and Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

Lately. At Dyrham Park, aged 97, Mrs. Douglas, widow of Adm. Douglas, and sister of the late Sir Jos. Scott, Bart.

At Cheltenham, Eli

Chisholme, esq. M.F.

At Cheltenham, a

At Frampton-on-Severn, aged 76, Thos. Barnard, esq.

At Gloucester, aged 21, Frances Maria, third dau. of the late Clement Chadborn, esq. of Newnham.

Feb. 2. At Clifton, aged 74, Juliana, wife of Samuel Fred. Milford, esq.

Feb. 3. At Bristol, aged 62, Young Sturge, a highly valued member of the Society of Friends.

Feb. 4. At Clifton, aged 76, the Hon. Valentine Alicia, relict of the Hon. Sir Francis Burton, G.C.H. and sister to the Right Hon. Lord Concurry.

Feb. 5. At Bristol, aged 84, David Davies, M.D. He was for upwards of 50 years surgeon of St. Peter's Hospital, having been elected to that office in April, 1785. In 1790, a vote of the Corporation of the Poor recorded their approbation of his services; and, on his retiring from the office in 1837, he received from the Guardians of the Poor another gratifying and valuable testimonial of their sense of his services.

Feb. 8. At Bristol, aged 69, Eleanor, relict of Capt. John Morley, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

HANTS.—Nov. 20. At Elvetham, aged 16 years, George Arthur, second son of the Hon. Frederick Calthorpe.

Jan. 15. At Bittern Manor House, Southampton, Lewis Shedden, esq. of Eastonton, late Capt. 15th Hussars, and eldest son of the late Col. John Shedden, of Lyington.

Jan. 16. At Ashmansworth, aged 81, Richard Hule, esq.

Jan. 23. Anne Payne, widow of Thomas Dorsett Birchall, esq. of Wickham.

Jan. 25. At Winchester, aged 71, Charles Hawthorne, esq. of Reading, for upwards of 30 years a magistrate of the town of Basingstoke.

Jan. 28. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 24, Charles Ellis, only son of the late Ellis Shipley Brewin, esq. of the Paragon, New Kent Road.

At Carrington, aged 20, Milford John, eldest son of Richard Jennins, esq.

Lately. At his residence, near Southampton, the Hon. Charles St. John, youngest brother of Viscount Bolingbroke.

At Southampton, aged 86, Mrs. Sechigeray, sister of the late Lady Bertie.

Feb. 2. At Warren Cottage, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 57, Samuel Chambers, esq. late of Brixton Hill.

At Ivy Hall, Isle of Wight, in his 84th year, William Cox, esq.; he was much respected for his benevolence, and has bequeathed 200*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in London.

Feb. 5. At Portsmouth, of lockjaw, Ensign Prior, of the 59th. He was out

in a small boat, wild-duck shooting, when by some accident his gun discharged itself, and its contents, including the wadding, lodged in the back part of his thigh.

HERTS.—Jan. 25. At Abbot's Langley, William Bagot, esq.

Feb. 1. At Hoddesdon, aged 85, Margaret, relict of William Christie, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—Nov. 21. At Godmanchester, aged 85, Martha, relict of the Rev. Mr. Bailiffe, formerly Vicar of Rotherham, Yorkshire, and mother of Mrs. Peter Haslop, of this town.

Jan. 21. At Barham, aged 82, the widow Ball, who for years was supposed by the poorer classes, and others equally ignorant, to possess the power of witchcraft.

Jan. 27. At his father's house, at St. Neot's, aged 31, Robert Day, esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

At St. Neot's, aged 82, A. M. Darnell, esq. formerly of Hail Weston.

KENT.—Dec. 27. At Sellinge, aged 21, William Wiseman, fourth son of the late Arthur Clarke, esq. of Bishopsgate Churchyard, formerly a pupil at the Infirmary, Northampton.

Jan. 17. George Comport, esq. third son of the late Thomas Comport, esq. of White-hall, Hoo, Rochester.

Jan. 21. At Woolwich, Mrs. Barlow, wife of Peter Barlow, esq. F.R.S. and formerly of Norwich.

Jan. 22. Aged 77, Ellen-Elizabeth, relict of Col. Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, of Hart's Heath.

Jan. 24. At the house of James Scott, esq. Clay Hill, Beckenham, aged 74, Thomas Bentley, esq. of the Hermitage, Higham.

Jan. 30. At Herne Bay, Mary-Elizabeth, relict of William Davis, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Sandgate, aged 5, Edward-Shaw, eldest son of Edward George, esq. M.D.

At Dover, aged 59, Martha, relict of the Rev. Edward Winthrop.

Feb. 2. In New-road, Rochester, aged 75, Edward Boys, esq.

LANCASTER.—Jan. 25. At Liverpool, aged 66, Ann, relict of William Peill, esq. and mother of the Rev. J. N. Peill, Rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge.

Jan. 26. At Bootle, near Liverpool, aged 43, Robert Pacy, esq. late of Rio de Janeiro.

LEICESTER.—Jan. 25. At Southfield House, Leicester, aged 47, Elizabeth-Hayward, wife of W. Betts, esq.

LINCOLN.—Jan. 27. At Somerley, near Brigg, aged 71, Edward Weston, esq. formerly Capt. in the 11th Light Dragoons, with which he served in the campaigns of 1793 in Flanders.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 26.* Charles, third son of the late Edward Dyer, of Shepperton Green, and nephew of Capt. Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart. R.N. of Portsmouth.

Jan. 27. At Ealing, near Brentford, aged 71, Lady Carr. She was Jane, second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.; was married first in 1790 to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, (third son of John 2nd Earl of Egmont,) First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was assassinated by Bellingham in 1812; secondly, in 1815, to the late Sir Henry Wm. Carr, K.C.B. who died in 1821. By her first marriage she had twelve children, and has left more than thirty grand children.

Feb. 2. At his father's, Charles Henry Skrine, esq. Commoner of Wadham college, second and youngest son of the Rev. John Harcourt Skrine, of Teddington.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 17.* After several years of painful illness, Elizabeth-Hannah, wife of John Tweedale, M.D. of Lynn.

Nov. 22. Aged 65, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Paget, esq. of Yarmouth.

Dec. 4. At Mattishall, Catharine, the wife of William Bodham Donne, esq.

Dec. 6. Grace, the wife of Robert Palk, esq. Commander R.N.

Jan. 6. At Great Yarmouth, in her 84th year, Mrs. Jane Moyses; and on the 18th, aged 80, her sister, Mrs. Harmer, widow of the late Robert Harmer, esq. of Beccles, and mother of the late Capt. Harmer, R.N., whose lamented death took place a short time since at China.

Feb. 4. Aged 72, James Barnham, esq. of Norwich, many years Major in the First or West Norfolk Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant for this county.

Feb. 11. At Swaffhall, aged 87, John Dugmore, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec. 17.* From a fall from his horse when hunting with the Pytchley hounds, aged 21, the Rt. Hon. William Adrian Lord Inverurie, Lieut. 17th Light Dragoons; son and heir apparent of the Earl of Kintore. His next brother, Francis-Alexander, now Lord Inverurie, was born in 1822.

Jan. 23. Aged 61, Eliza, widow of Rev. Charles Pryce, Vicar of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, and one of the Prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral.

Feb. 8. At Northampton, aged 36, Henry Becke, esq. solicitor.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 31.* At the Vicarage, Banbury, in his 40th year, Amor Rich Sanderson, esq. M.D. whose extensive and accurate knowledge of the resources of medical science, combined with great sagacity and judgment in the application of them, eminently qualified him for the

duties of a physician; and whose kindness of temper, and unwearied benevolence, rendered him no less valuable as a neighbour and a friend.

Jan. 13. Aged 38, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Robert Aldworth Newton, esq. of Fifield House, Benson.

Jan. 16. At Oxford, aged 83, Sir Joseph Lock. He was admitted to the Council, as Mayor's child, by R. Weston, esq. in the year 1726, and took his seat as Chamberlain in consequence. He served the office of Bailiff, in 1793, with Mr. J. W. Thorp. He was Mayor in the year 1813 and 1829, in the last of which he was elected Alderman in the room of James Adams, esq.; and was knighted by the Prince Regent, in 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns visited Oxford.

SALOP.—*Jan. 29.* At Severn House, aged 76, Hannah, relict of William Reynolds, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 30.* At Ruishworth, Anna, wife of John Bryan, esq. R.N.

Jan. 16. At the rectory, Saltford, near Bath, aged 22, Susan Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. J. Wightman, Rector of that parish.

Jan. 17. At Winscombe, aged 75, Mrs. Whalley, relict of Col. Whalley, of Winscombe-court, a descendant in the fifth degree and representative of Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice of England, temp. Charles I.

Jan. 18. At Bath, Alice, wife of James Whiting, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey.

At Bath, Emma, dau. of the late William Mitford, esq. of Pitsbill, Sussex.

Jan. 20. At Widcombe, aged 71, Charles B. Brome, esq.

Jan. 24. At Bath, aged 58, Gaynor, eldest dau. of the late John Williams, esq. of Peniarthuchaf, Merionethshire.

Jan. 26. J. F. Barnard, esq. senior surgeon of the Walcot Dispensary, which institution he founded in 1829.

Jan. 27. Mr. W. C. Manners, the celebrated musical professor of Bath.

Jan. 31. At Milverton, Elizabeth, relict of John Cridland, esq. of Spring Grove House.

Lately. At Blackford-lodge, near Wells, Elinor-Catharine, wife of William Atkins, esq.

At Bath, at an advanced age, the Countess Nugent, relict of the late Count Felix Nugent, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis.

Feb. 1. At Bath, aged 88, Samuel Kelson, esq. of Beckington, and Midsomer Norton.

Feb. 5. At Lynchfield, Bishop's Lydeard, Elizabeth M., relict of Thomas Malet Charter, esq.

Feb. 8. Aged 69, Lucy, relict of the

Rev. Alexander Fownes Luttrell, late Vicar of East Quantoxhead and Minehead.

Feb. 10. At Wellington, aged 35, the widow of the late W. S. Parson, esq.

SUFFOLK.—Nov. 21. At Chelworth, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. J. Gee Smyth, many years Rector of that parish.

At Ipswich, aged 77. Susan, relict of Captain Hailes, R.N.

Nov. 25. At Ipswich, in her 73d year, Sarah, relict of W. Butt, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

Nov. 26. At Shadowbush, Poalingford, aged 80, Colonel Weston.

Nov. 27. At Ipswich, aged 62, Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Walker, Rector of Stuston.

Dec. 12. At Beccles, in her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Taylor, widow of the Rev. Hervey Taylor.

Jan. 16. At Handford Lodge, Ipswich, aged 81, Mrs. Dykes, relict of Philip Dykes, esq. of Wickham Market.

Jan. 18. At Mendlesham, aged 70, Thomas Francis, gent.

Jan. 19. At Mildenhall, aged 24, Richard, the youngest son of Wotton Isaacson, esq.

Jan. 21. At Ipswich, aged 83, Anne, relict of the Rev. Chas. Davy, Rector of Barking, and second dau. of the late John Freeman, esq. of Combe.

Jan. 22. Caroline Matilda, wife of the Rev. Thomas West, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Hodgkin, Rector of Elmswell.

Jan. 26. Aged 81, Mrs. Marianne Layton, youngest dau. of the Rev. Andrew Layton, for 28 years Rector of St. Matthew's Ipswich, and sister to the late Rev. Wm. Layton, Rector of the same parish, and also of Helmley, in the county. Of the Rev. W. Layton, who died Feb. 19, 1831, a memoir will be found in Vol. CI. i. 373.

Jan. 29. At Ipswich, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Cobbold, esq. formerly of Catton, Norfolk.

Feb. 10. After only a few days illness, at East Dereham, Heather-Hildesley and Catherine Thomasin Dickens, the only two surviving sisters of Lieut.-General Sir S. Dickens, of Copdock House near Ipswich.

SURREY.—Oct. 10. Miss Emma Gibson, of Bradston Brook, Shalford. In her will, which was proved in November, 1843, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, are the following legacies, Three per Cents Reduced:—To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 250*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Jews, 500*l.*; to Christ's Hospital, 500*l.*; to

the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.*; to the Church Missionary Society, 250*l.*; to the Royal Humane Society, 250*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 250*l.*; to the Refuge for the Destitute, 250*l.*; to the Royal Marine Society, 250*l.*; to the Middlesex Hospital, 250*l.*; to the Female Orphans', 250*l.*; to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, 250*l.*; to the Widows' Friend, 250*l.*; to the Indigent Blind Society, 250*l.*; to the Orphan Clergy, 250*l.*; to the Magdalen Hospital, 250*l.*; to the Adult Orphan Society, 250*l.*; Total, 5,000*l.*

Jan. 29. At Egham, aged 60, Capt. Richard Storer, late of the 51st Reg.

Jan. 29. At Oxted, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Fortescue, esq. formerly of Cook Hill Hall, Worcestershire.

Lately. At Richmond, Mary-Charlotte, wife of Arthur Saunders, esq. and only dau. of the late Col. Jas. Morgan.

Feb. 6. Sophia, wife of the Rev. Charles Bowles, Vicar of Woking.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 14. At Bantony, Frances, the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Gould, esq. of Northawe Place.

Dec. 29. At Hastings, the Right Hon. Patricia Baroness Kensington. Her Ladyship was daughter of Richard Thomas, esq. and married Lord Kensington in 1797, by whom she has had a family of 14 children, eight of whom are living.

Jan. 19. At Chichester, aged 74, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Rowland Duer.

Jan. 20. At Hastings, aged 42, Athel-Ketarah-Murray, wife of the Venerable Sir Herbert Oakley, Bart. Archdeacon of Colchester and Dean of Bocking, and second dau. of Lord Charles Murray Aynley, formerly Dean of Bocking.

Jan. 22. At Hastings, aged 58, Richard Addison esq. solicitor, of Mecklenburg-square.

Jan. 23. At Brighton, aged 68, Ann, widow of Thomas Spalding, esq. of Kentish Town.

At Brighton, aged 59, John Leigh Penn, esq.

At Glynde, Pyne, wife of the Hon. General Trevor, (brother to Lord Deere). She was the second daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, was married first to the late Sir John Gordon, Bart.; and, that marriage having been dissolved, secondly, in 1806, to the Hon. H. O. Trevor, by whom she leaves issue two sons and three daughters.

Feb. 1. Aged 73, Charles Saxby, esq. of Rodmell.

Feb. 3. At Prinsted Lodge, aged 30, Margaret-Elizabeth, wife of T. J. R. Barrow, esq. Lieut. R.N.

Feb. 6. At Warnham Court, aged 56, Henry Tredcroft, esq.

WARWICK.—Jan. 17. At the residence of Capt. Rattray, near Warwick, aged 29, William, third son of the late Charles Rattray, esq. M.D. of Daventry, Lieut. of Her Majesty's R.N.

At Birmingham, Mr. Francis Rufford, banker, of Stourbridge.

Jan. 29. At Leamington, Sarah, wife of Samuel Edge, esq. of Broomfield, near Manchester.

WORCESTER.—Jan. 15. Lydia-Anne, dau. of John Owen, esq. Worcester.

Jan. 28. At Netherton, aged 10, Frances-Mary-Ann, dau. of Sir Edmund S. Prideaux, Bart.

Jan. 29. At Barbone, near Worcester, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of George Lempriere, esq.

Latelly. At Worcester, James Hulston, esq.

At Acton-hall, Ombersley, Anne, wife of William Watkins, esq. of Beckford-hall, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 2. Charlotte, wife of William Foster, esq. of Wordsley-house, near Stourbridge.

YORK.—Nov. 23. At the Stalths, Hinderwell, near Whitby, in his 44th year, Lieut. Thomas Edwards, R.N. second son of the late Mr. John Edwards, of Thornodon-hill.

Jan. 1. At Westow, Mrs. Stuart, relict of the late Rev. Henry Stuart, Rector of Donyland, and vicar of Steeple Bumpstead, both in Essex.

Jan. 21. At Routh, one week after her confinement, Matilda, wife of Edward William Smith, esq. and only dau. of the late Col. Machell, of Beverley.

Jan. 25. At Scarborough, Charlotte-Henrietta, wife of Henry Willoughby Legard, esq.

Jan. 29. At Spring-bank, Harrogate, Mrs. Ewart, relict of William Ewart, esq. of Liverpool, and mother to the Member for Dumfries.

At Moor-houses, near Marsham, Mr. George Wharton, late of Laverton, near Kirkby Malzeard, at the patriarchal age of 114. Until within the last two or three years he retained his mental and physical faculties in an extraordinary way, and ever showed a disposition to conceal his age from inquirers. He remembered when a lad being present with his mother at the opening of one of the first Wesleyan chapels in London, when he heard John Wesley preach the opening sermon.

WALES.—Jan. 14. At Haverfordwest, aged 48, Anna Maria, wife of Thomas Bolding, esq.

Jan. 22. At Haverfordwest, the Rev.

Josiah Hill, Wesleyan minister. Mr. Hill had laboured in the ministry fifty years; he was highly popular in his day, and was well known and highly respected in Bristol; he was an intimate friend of the late Rev. Robert Hall, and of the late celebrated John Foster.

Jan. 26. At Tenby, aged 78, John Wedgwood, esq. of Seabridge, Staffordshire.

Latelly. At Coed Coch, Denbighshire, aged 67, Mary, wife of John Lloyd Wynne, esq.

At Pembroke Dockyard, Isaac Noott, R.N. surgeon. He was distinguished for his war services; served in the boats of the *Meleager*, at the capture of a privateer off Cuba (1808); was surgeon of the *Tweed* at the taking of Martinique, 1809; and of the *Blake*, on the coast of Catalonia, in 1812, and the following year. Mr. Noott was one of the sufferers from the explosion of a shell on board the *Medea* steam-vessel, off Alexandria, in 1840, having been severely wounded on that occasion.

At his seat, Bodhilin, in the co. of Montgomery, in his 69th year, John Humphreys, esq. only brother of Rear-Adm. Sir S. Devonport.

SCOTLAND.—Jan. 15. At Edinburgh, aged 27, Elizabeth Carré Riddell, second dau. of the late Thomas Riddell, esq. younger, of Camiestown, Roxburghshire, and a Justice of the Peace for that county.

Jan. 26. At Edinburgh, aged 69, retired Commander Thomas Innes, R.N. (1839).

Jan. 27. At West Park, near Elgin, Lady Pennel Grant, of Grant, sister of the Right Hon. the Earl of Seafield. Lady Grant inherited, in a high degree, the amiable and virtuous dispositions of her noble family. Retired and unobtrusive in her habits, her chief enjoyment consisted in the exercise of social virtues and christian benevolence.

Latelly. At Fodderty, aged 74, Major Mackenzie. He was an eminent agriculturist, and may be said to have introduced the modern scientific system of culture into Ross-shire, and first applied lime to the soil.

The Earl of Kintore has met with another painful bereavement in the death of one of his daughters, an interesting child, about 10 years of age, who, while amusing herself near the top of the staircase, at Keith Hall, fell over the balustrade and alighted on the basement floor, a very great height. She was taken up in a state of insensibility, and died in little more than an hour.

IRELAND.—Nov. 21. From a wound received when shooting near Castle Mac-

garrett, aged 19, the Hon. Henry George Monck Browne, younger son of Lord Oranmore.

Jan. 15. John Richards Hatchell, esq. barrister-at-law, and on the 18th, Susan, only son and eldest daughter of George Hatchell, esq. of the Priory, Rathfarnham, county of Dublin, and grandchildren of the late Right Hon. John Philpot Curran.

Jan. 27. At Belfast, the Hon. Maria-Amabel-Scott, wife of Capt. George C. D. Lewis, Royal Eng. and dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Polwarth.

Lately. Aged 104, James Skelton, esq. M.D. father of the Irish faculty.

In his 80th year, the Very Rev. Andrew Fitzgerald, for many years President of the Catholic College of Carlow. He was a student at Louvain, and afterwards professor of theology in the college of Sacro Corpo in Lisbon. Having taken the vows of St. Dominic, he returned to his native country about the beginning of this century. He soon became professor of theology in Carlow College, and subsequently president.

At Louth, aged 81, Hether Francis, widow of Sir Wm. Bellingham, Bart. She was a dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, son of George third Earl of Cholmondeley: was married in 1783, and left a widow, without issue, in 1826.

EAST INDIES. Lost, last May, in the Bay of Bengal, aged 26, Captain George Reid Barclay, eldest son of the late Lieutenant G. Callas Barclay, R. N. of Southtown, near Yarmouth.

Nov. 6. At Barrackpore, James-Athill, the eldest son of Augustus Turner, esq. 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

Nov. 26. At Bangalore, five days after giving birth to a son, Eliza, wife of Lieut. H. F. Gustard, 6th Madras Native Inf. and eldest dau. of Stafford Northcote, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.

At Mussoorie, aged 38, Capt. George Ellis, of the Bengal Art. fourth son of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Ellis, 25th Light Dragoons.

Dec. 10. At Colaba, Bombay, aged 72, Mr. Lewis Andrew Collett. He spent 51 years of his life in India.

Lately. General Cunningham. He had been in the service half a century, and was promoted to the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. 28th June, 1838 (the Coronation brevet).

WEST INDIES.—*Oct. 26.* In the Bermudas, aged 20, Thomas, eldest son of Samuel Shalders Beare, esq. of Norwich.

In November last, at Ballynure, Jamaica, Mrs. Powell, relict of Thomas Powell, esq. formerly of Henly Grove, Westbury.

Lately. At Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut. John Alex. Butcher, of the 3d West India reg. He served in the expedition into the interior of Africa in 1837, and subsequently commanded the advanced guard of an expeditionary force at the Cartarbo territory.

Ensign Thomas Smith, of the 2d West India Regiment, son of the respected barrack-master at Chatham.

Dr. Hosack (1807), who served in the Peninsular war.

At sea, on his passage home from Antigua, aged 23, Hialop MacGregor Murray, youngest son of the late Major Wood.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 3.* At the Cape of Good Hope, Charles, third son of the Rev. Charles Hughes Hallett, of Higham, Kent.

Dec. 23. At Milan, North America, in his 31st year, James Jarman, youngest son of Jarman Patrick, esq. of Norwich, and formerly of Wiggenshall St. German's.

Dec. 27. At Paris, Charlotte, relict of Col. William Spencer Thursby, second dau. of the late Rev. Eusebius Iaham, Rector of Lamport, co. Northampton.

Jan. 1. At Madeira, aged 29, Thomas Hills Robinson, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, elder son of the late George Robinson, esq. of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Jan. 8. At Malta, aged 25, Anna, wife of the Rev. Samuel Dendy, of Dorking, Surrey, and second dau. of the late Rev. William Sandford Wapshare, Rector of Chitterne, Wilts. Also, *Dec. 28.* at Malta, Heathfield, youngest son of the Rev. S. Dendy, aged 15 months.

Jan. 13. At Venice, Lewis Garland, esq. eldest son of the late Peak Garland, esq. of Sandridge Lodge, Wilts.

Jan. 19. At Florence, aged 31, Charles Alexander Lushington, esq. He married Mrs. Camac, of Hastings.

At Gibraltar, aged 71, Edward Prichard, esq.

Jan. 21. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 86, Ann, relict of Capt. Donat Finucane.

Jan. 24. At Vienna, aged 23, her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Maria-Carolina-Augusta of Austria, eldest dau. of their Imperial Highnesses the Archduke and Viceroy Rainier and the Archduchess Elizabeth. She was to have been married in March next to the Prince of Savoy Carignan.

Jan. 27. Four days after the birth of a son, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg. Her Royal Highness was a daughter of the late King of Sweden, Gustavus IV. She was born June 22, 1807, and married the Grand Duke of Oldenburg May 5, 1831,

Aged 63, M. Charles Nodier, a distinguished member of the French Academy, and Chief Librarian of the Arsenal. His death makes a third vacancy in the Academy.

Jan. 28. At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 24, Harry Craven Hughes, third surviving son of the late Rev. George Hughes, of Marden Ash, Essex.

Lately. At Buenos Ayres, in consequence of falling from his horse, Lieut. Allen, R.N. (1842) of the "Daphne."

At Madrid, aged 91, the mother of General Mina.

Near Paris, William Sadlier Bruere, esq. formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A. 1837.

At Paris, Mr. Bean, Proprietor and Editor of the Liverpool Albion. He was first brought prominently before the public by Mr. Canning, as a reporter of that statesman's speeches in Liverpool.

Aged nearly 24, Mr. S. Cotterell, one of the victims slain in the affray at New Zealand, son of Mr. F. Cotterell, of Bath, a member of the Society of Friends. It is stated on the best authority that he took no part in the affray, except as an "unarmed peacemaker;" that, during the whole of his sojourn in New Zealand, he was on the best terms with the natives, and acquired sufficient of the native language to be enabled to converse with the "Maories" on religious subjects.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JAN. 27 TO FEB. 17, 1844, (4 weeks.)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------------------|------|---------------|------|--------|
| Males | 2161 | } 4319 | | Under 15..... | 1823 | } 4319 |
| Females | 2158 | | | 15 to 60..... | 1453 | |
| | | 60 and upwards | 1037 | | | |
| | | Age not specified | 6 | | | |

* * The district of Wandsworth and Clapham (which up to the present year had not been included in the Metropolitan Return) is now added, which will account for the apparent increase in the number of deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Feb. 20.

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 55 7 | 34 10 | 20 2 | 34 0 | 28 9 | 31 5 |

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 16*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 4*s.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|------|--------|-----|
| Beef..... | 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> | Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 23. | | | |
| Mutton..... | 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | Beasts..... | 580 | Calves | 89 |
| Veal..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> | Sheep and Lambs | 2040 | Pigs | 283 |
| Pork..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | | | | |

COAL MARKET, Feb. 23.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 9*d.* to 18*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 4*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 4*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 17*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 155.
—Kennet and Avon, 94.—Leeds and Liverpool, 650.—Regent's, 24½.
—Rochdale, 60.—London Dock Stock 10*l.* 10*s.*—Baring's 110.—East
and West India, 138.—London — Great
Western, 32 prem.—London ar Water-
Works, 85.—West Middle —
48.—Hope, 8.—Chartered —
—London and Westminster

For Pr

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND

From Jan. 26, to Feb. 25, 1844, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | Weather. | Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | Weather. |
| Jan. 26 | 41 | 47 | 43 | 30, 96 | cloudy fair | 11 | 35 | 37 | 33 | in. pts. , 73 | cloudy, fair |
| 27 | 43 | 48 | 45 | 28, 86 | do. slight rain | 12 | 33 | 34 | 27 | , 98 | do. do. |
| 28 | 47 | 53 | 42 | 29, 88 | hvy. rain cl. | 13 | 26 | 32 | 27 | 90, 00 | do. do. |
| 29 | 42 | 50 | 50 | 99 | cloudy, fair | 14 | 36 | 42 | 37 | , 04 | do. do. |
| 30 | 48 | 58 | 48 | 86 | do. do. rn. slt. | 15 | 44 | 46 | 38 | 29, 98 | do. sl. rain |
| 31 | 36 | 39 | 35 | 87 | sn. storm, rn. | 16 | 43 | 46 | 38 | 30, 04 | do. fair |
| F. 1 | 33 | 37 | 30 | 65 | cloudy, fair | 17 | 43 | 48 | 40 | , 09 | do. do. |
| 2 | 29 | 33 | 33 | 52 | constant sn. | 18 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 29, 81 | do. sl. rain |
| 3 | 33 | 37 | 35 | 95 | cloudy | 19 | 45 | 49 | 36 | , 35 | do. do. do. fr. |
| 4 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 56 | snow and cl. | 20 | 35 | 40 | 33 | , 79 | do. fair |
| 5 | 32 | 37 | 32 | 44 | cloudy | 21 | 35 | 49 | 35 | , 30 | sl. sn. with rn. |
| 6 | 33 | 40 | 35 | 56 | do. fair | 22 | 32 | 36 | 39 | , 50 | do. do. rn. fair |
| 7 | 38 | 43 | 37 | 29 | do. rain, fair | 23 | 35 | 40 | 47 | , 74 | fr. sn. withrn. |
| 8 | 35 | 44 | 37 | 37 | fair, cloudy | 24 | 43 | 45 | 39 | , 27 | do. sl. rain |
| 9 | 36 | 44 | 36 | 21 | do. do. sn. rn. | 25 | 55 | 50 | 45 | , 29 | constant do. f. |
| 10 | 36 | 49 | 35 | 50 | sl. rain, fair | | | | | | |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Jan. 29, to Feb. 26, 1844, both inclusive.

| Jan. & Feb. | 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. |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 29 196 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 12½ | | | | 278 | | 69 67 pm. |
| 30 196 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 102½ | 101½ | 12½ | | | | 277½ | 81 83 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 31 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 102½ | 101½ | 12½ | | | | 278 | 81 83 pm. | 69 66 pm. |
| 1 195 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 102½ | 101½ | 12½ | | | 110½ | 278 | | 68 69 pm. |
| 2 193 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 102½ | 102 | 12½ | | | | | | 67 69 pm. |
| 3 193½ | 98 | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 103 | 102 | | 96½ | | 278 | | 67 69 pm. |
| 5 192½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 12½ | | 96½ | | | 82 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 6 193½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 12½ | | | | 278 | 84 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 7 193½ | 98 | 97½ | 97½ | 103 | 102 | 12½ | | | | 277½ | | 67 69 pm. |
| 8 193 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | 96½ | | 278 | | 69 67 pm. |
| 9 193 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | 97 | | | | 69 67 pm. |
| 10 192½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | | 69 67 pm. |
| 12 193 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103 | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 67 69 pm. |
| 13 193½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 278 | 82 84 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 14 193½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 277½ | 83 84 pm. | 69 68 pm. |
| 15 193½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | 85 pm. | 70 68 pm. |
| 16 194 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 278 | 86 85 pm. | 70 69 pm. |
| 17 194 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 71 70 pm. |
| 19 195 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 278 | 85 88 pm. | 71 70 pm. |
| 20 195 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 70 72 pm. |
| 21 194½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 70 72 pm. |
| 22 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 278 | | 69 71 pm. |
| 23 196 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 278 | 87 pm. | 71 69 pm. |
| 24 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 277 | | 71 69 pm. |
| 26 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 278 | | 69 68 pm. |

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

L. states, in reply to Mr. JAMES THOMSON (p. 226), concerning the alleged mutilation of the monuments in the church of Alderton lately pulled down and rebuilt by Mr. Thomson, that he (L.) wrote, as he stated, from the information of another person, and that he certainly, as he now understands, used too strong an expression when he asserted that those monuments had been "cast down and mutilated in a most disgraceful manner." Having made this apology for a somewhat exaggerated statement, L. still complains that *any* church should be so *entirely* pulled down, when, if church accommodation was required, an aisle or a transept might easily be added, and that, in this case, the example of what has been done at the church of Grittleton was near at hand. As to replacing monuments "as near to the former positions as could be conveniently done," we all know the difficulty that attends such wholesale removals, not to mention the destruction of all old associations of locality. More merit is acquired by judicious preservation and characteristic additions, if required, to an ancient building, than by running up a new edifice in order to become the architect of the whole. We have no objection to the "edificavit" if the architect desires it; what we vehemently do and shall ever protest against, is the "diruit."

In reply to the inquiry in p. 226 we are informed that a short account of Miss Catherine M. Fanshawe was inserted in the Obituary published by Longman and Co. for 1834. It has a misprint. "On the death of Minnet," should be "On the death of the Minnet." She etched a few more than 14 plates; but none were for sale except one of a very aged woman, of which a considerable number were disposed of amongst and by her friends for the benefit of the person represented.

We are informed by W. S. W. that the holy-water stoup at Hastings engraved in our last number, is not at the entrance of St. Clement's but in the porch of All Saints Church. "In the chancel of the same church there are three sedilia of the perpendicular style in good condition, and a piscina broken so as to expose the duct. The roof of the belfry (which is on the ground floor,) is somewhat peculiar. On a small stone over the entrance to the porch that contains the stoup is a small cross. There is a tradition that parts of this church were built before the Conquest. I found no trace of such antiquity when I visited it last autumn. It seems to have been rebuilt at an early part of the 15th or at the end of the 14th century. There are some fragments of painted panel

in a pew near the east end of the north aisle, which may, perhaps, have once formed part of the rood screen."

F. R. S. inquires who was the compiler of the "Lounge's Common Place Book," a third edition of which was published in 1805. In the article "Manon L'Escout," he describes himself as having been under similar circumstances as her lover, and that the object of all his hopes and fears was as worthless as Manon, and even outstripped her in flagitious enormity. In Vol. 82, part 2, of the Gentleman's Magazine, page 416, is a letter respecting the author of the lines commencing

"Who e'er like me with trembling anguish brings,"

who is there said to be Dr. Hawkesworth, and that they were written on his wife, but she survived him. Our correspondent requests further information on the subject.

A. H. S. would feel obliged for any genealogical assistance or information respecting the following families, namely:

1. Engaine. In 1200 Vitalis Engain made partition with Wm. de Cantelupe of the manor of Badmumfield, in Suffolk, as heirs of Wm. de Curtenai. How was this heirship, and to what branch of the Courtney family did this Wm. de Curtenai belong? This Vitalis is stated to have married Rosee, one of the three sisters and co-heirs of the honor of Montgomery. Who was this Rosee? no surname is given in any printed works of reference.

2. Roos, of Gedney, Lincolnshire, temp. 1400. One of this family married a Rochford, and an heiress; subsequently a Tilney: how was this family connected with the Roos of Belvoir?

3. Cheney, of Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire, temp. 1480. His heiress married a Tilney; to what branch of the Cheney family did he belong?

4. Bargh, Lords Bargh, of Gainsborough, stated to descend from Hubert, a younger son of Hubert Earl of Kent; but no pedigree is given. Can this be supplied?

5. Wilson, of Merton, Surrey, temp. 1600. This family is in existence as Lord Berners. From whom and whence were the early branch descended, and how connected with the Wilsons of Knightthorp, Leicestershire, whose inheritance lately fell to Lord Berners? How are the existing branches bearing the same name connected with the Lord Berners?

ERRATA.—In pp. 157 and 158 for Preston, read Proscott; in p. 159 for Pariset, read Parisot; and *ibid.* l. 21, for encore, read encor.—In Londiniana, No. VIII. p. 256, for the younger Pliny, read the elder Pliny. P. 269, line 3, for British coin, read British urn.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

A Memoir of the Life and Writings of the late William Taylor of Norwich.
By J. W. Robberds, F.G.S. 2 vols.

THESE volumes contain the life, drawn at full length, of a person as little known to the world in general as he was highly esteemed by his own circle of friends, and by those select few who are conversant with the literature of their country, past and present. His provincial celebrity was great indeed, and he may be said to have formed the brightest star in the brilliant constellation of the *Taylor*s. He possessed a great variety of attainment, extensive knowledge rather than profound learning, a poetical genius, and, we think, also a critical taste and feeling of a high class. His views were original, his mind naturally strong, much exercised by study and reflection, and the various weapons of his intellectual armoury were kept always bright and sharpened by use. He passed his life in reviewing the works of other writers, though able to rank in the foremost class of literature himself. But he had no literary vanity, and the chief reward of his labours was derived from the pleasure found in the exercise of his faculties. So he delighted in working diligently year after year under ground; only a certain small number of friends and observers knew in what direction his subterranean labours lay; but at intervals he appeared on the surface, built up some little graceful monument of his skill, as his book on Synonyms, and then dived down again, shovelling and turning a vast deal of dirt and rubbish about in reviews and magazines, yet lighting up these dark and mysterious chambers with the radiations of his own original genius. We were born rather too late to recollect much of his critical productions, or to sympathize with the various authors who smarted under his pen; but the few specimens which the editor has given are in every way favourable to Mr. Taylor's high reputation, and prove him to have been a very acute and accomplished critic. In novelty of remark, in acuteness in detecting the defects of a story, in taste in estimating its merits, in power of pointing out where the peculiar strength or weakness of the writer lay, in force and vigour of style, in variety and richness of allusion, we think that Mr. Taylor does not fall short of some of the most celebrated *craftsmen* in the present day; but he wanted their more temperate expression, their cooler judgment, their greater knowledge of society, and their becoming deference to public feeling and opinion. Mr. Taylor could sometimes discuss a subject with all the dispassionate judgment and the dialectic accuracy of Aristotle; at others he seemed only to delight in the wayward and uncertain flightiness of the worst newspaper school of criticism. Right or wrong, of his unbiassed opinion he never makes a sacrifice, while his judgments are generally followed by adequate reasons. His observations on Mr. Southey's poems, as given in the present very interesting correspondence, are, for the most part, satisfactory to us, and were seldom, we think, rejected by the author himself: they

proceed from a mind habituated to consider the principles and understand the laws on which the productions of the poetical art are founded. He had the true feeling and knowledge of the poetical critic and connoisseur; with a sagacious eye he saw all deviations from nature and truth, whenever presented to him. In such cases he shews no want of sobriety of thought; his views are discriminating, decisive, and to the point. But then, as if tired with the oppression of his dull sojourn upon earth, he flies upward at once into the regions of the air, and there, amid the flashes of his own imagination, gambolling in a grotesque creation he has reared around him, he seems to amuse himself with the wonder and excitement that he is raising in the crowd below. There, lord of the realm he moves in, he revels at will amid airy speculations, plausible conjectures, bold paradoxes, ingenious and novel theories, and even such strange and portentous heresies, on the most awful subjects that lie on this side of the grave, as never issued but from the rank hotbed of a Teutonic brain. In this way, sometimes a brilliant shower of rockets was seen by its startled readers exploding in the still and tranquil atmosphere of the *Monthly Review*, or some new hypothesis was advanced amidst the flashes, and sparkles, and scintillations that illuminated far and wide all the pages of *Sir R. Philips's Magazine*. In vain the more cautious proprietors expostulated and remonstrated, hoping to arrest the fatal progress of their impetuous contributor by their control, and trusting that at their will,

" Et minax, quod sic volvere, ponto
Unda recumbit."

No! in vain they strove! he had the talisman of eloquence, and his magic structures rose at his command, and no mortal power could dissolve them. Yet the friendly owners of the work bore with his eccentricities for the sake of his talents. In him they felt they had a critic equal to the encounter of any task they could command; and, whenever the prey was noble and worthy the chase, they let fly the bird of powerful pinion, and gave him his own scope for flight, that he might carry through the crowd of alarmed and angry authors

" The terror of his beak and lightning of his eye."

Those fond vagaries of a fertile brain, and of a somewhat singular and wayward mind, instead of disappearing as youth departed, seemed to gain strength with advancing life, looked to every friendly quarter for support, and advanced with a more resolute defiance of opposition. Some of his friends were alarmed, some disgusted, and one unhappily appears to have been alienated, whom he knew the longest and loved the best. Once he tried to engage Mr. Southey in his toils,—but *he* knew the friendly heresiarch, then his host—laughed him off, and promised to engage with him on the top of Skiddaw. Among his theorems—lemmas—what shall we call them? for in his own mind he assumed the truth of what he advanced for discussion—some of the following appear to be the foremost: that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were written by Thales, who called himself Homer, as Macpherson called himself Ossian; that Wilkes wrote *Junius's Letters*; that Shakespeare made his first appearance in London under the name of Christopher Marlowe; that Sesostris was Joshua, and Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus were the same person; that Protestantism did *not* improve civil liberty, but brought on fanaticism and tyranny; that the *Phoenix* was an allegory under which was concealed the philosophy of

comets; that there were two Hebrew writers of the name of Daniel, one of whom was the finest writer of *odes* in the world; and lastly, as the head and front of paradoxical and heresiachal offence, that Zachary wrote the two first chapters of St. Luke, and meant to hold himself out as the father of Jesus and of John the Baptist; and lastly, that Jesus Christ wrote the wisdom of Solomon after the Crucifixion, and translated the apocryphal Ecclesiasticus from the Hebrew of his grandfather Hillel, and that Pantheism was his theology. Alas! that so strong, so sound, so vigorous a mind, and so good a heart, should have been led astray into such strange and dangerous paths, and wasted its strength in endeavouring to bestow life and reality on such foul and shapeless forms, thinking, by its own plastic power, to give them vitality and endurance, and procure them admission and acknowledgment among the severe and jealous body of historic truth; but there is a far fairer picture of his mind in other parts of the book; and much we think of this objectionable liberty or licentiousness of thought arose from the circumstances in which he was placed; his religion allowed him unlimited freedom of inquiry—it shocked no prejudices, it opposed no tenets, it ran contrary to no habits of calm and cautious reverence which others are used to bring to the study of the Scriptures. The claim to liberty of thought is the very existence of dissent, and Mr. Taylor was an Unitarian. Mr. Taylor also had lived in Germany, and he says that “we have no conception of the intensity of German infidelity.” Nor do we think the comparatively confined circle of a provincial town to have been favourable to the discipline or development of Mr. Taylor’s mental powers and habits. The enlarged society of the metropolis would soon have swept half these mouldy cobwebs of the brain away. For him it might have been more fortunate had he been placed in a larger field, amid more numerous companions and rivals of his fame, especially there where the asperities of our solitary judgment are more than in any other place softened down by intercourse, and the singularities of private opinion corrected by the knowledge and wisdom of a more extended and enlightened society.

But we must now hasten to the more pleasing part of our task, of giving a short narrative of Mr. Taylor’s life, such as may induce some of our readers to turn to the larger and expanded view of it they will find in the original publication; and then we shall add some extracts from the very interesting correspondence between him and Mr. Southey, with those observations of our own that may tend to explain the literary allusions and anecdotes; for, indeed, only considered in a literary point of view, those letters are very valuable, being the production of two very able and accomplished men, both of great literary ardour and extensive acquaintance with books. There is also a spirit, an ease, and a freedom in Mr. Southey’s part of the correspondence that makes its perusal very gratifying; a pleasing and unaffected tone that seems to slide into our confidence and esteem, though turning so much on his own feelings, prospects, and pursuits; while the entire frankness of Mr. Taylor’s, and the unbending and genuine sincerity of his remarks and criticisms on the productions of his friend’s genius, shew that their friendship was founded on a confidence that the most extreme difference of opinion on important subjects did not affect, and which speaks most favourably of the temper and disposition of both parties. Men of little abilities and poor acquirements cannot endure to have anything pared off, even by the tender and timid hand of friendship; but genius,

rich in its own resources, can afford, like Antony, "to drop plates from its pocket," and not feel itself the poorer.

The father of William, or, as he chose to call himself, *Wilhelm*, Taylor was a respectable manufacturer at Norwich; his mother, Sarah, the second daughter of Mr. John Wright of Diss in the county of Norfolk. Their son was born in that city on the 7th Nov. 1765; he was an only child, and being destined to become a partner in his father's business, which was principally an export trade, particular attention was paid to his acquiring a perfect knowledge of the languages most used in communicating with the foreign correspondents of the house. At an early age he was placed under the Rev. John Bruckner, pastor of the French and Dutch Protestant churches in Norwich, author of the *Théorie du Système Animal*, and of some Observations on the Diversions of Purley, printed in 1790, under the name of Cassander. He grounded his pupil in the elements of the French, and in the general principles of language. William Taylor then entered into the academy of the Rev. R. Barbauld, minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Palgrave, near Diss, the husband of a lady whose name is so honourably distinguished in literature,* both as a poet and an essayist. Amongst Taylor's companions at school was Frank, afterwards Dr. Sayers, and this early acquaintance led to an after friendship which lasted during the lives of the respective parties. In 1779 he quitted Palgrave before he had completed his fourteenth year, and made his first excursion to the continent. He was accompanied by Mr. Casenave, who conducted the foreign correspondence of his father's house; and in his company he travelled through the Netherlands, France, and Italy, stopping weeks and months in some places, partly to perfect himself in the language of the countries, and partly to be instructed in those commercial negotiations which were to be his future occupation. His attention to these points, and his general observations, are recorded in a correspondence he maintained with his father and mother. He wrote both in French and Italian, and the short specimens given in the biography shew an extraordinary quickness of apprehension in the proficiency he had attained in so short a time, considering, too, that he was only in his boyhood. In January 1781 he returned to England, and in the following April left Norwich in company with Mr. Schwartz, a foreign merchant. They first visited the manufacturing towns in England, and, then embarking at Margate, reached Ostend the following day. They remained a few weeks at Brussels, and in July arrived at Detmold in Westphalia, where it had been arranged that William Taylor should pursue his study of German, under the care of Mr. Røederer, a native of Alsace, who was a Protestant minister of that town. He read Lavater and admired Klopstock, and by the end of the year had acquired such facility in writing German that Mr. Røederer complimented him with the title of the German Pliny. He returned to England by way of Cassel, Gættingen, and Weimar, with letters of introduction to Angelica Kaufmann, Gøethe, and Schløtzer; but no notice is given of his interviews with any of them. He proceeded to Berlin and Dresden, and, soon after embarking for Eng-

* But not in the late edition of Boswell's Johnson, see vol. vi. p. 28, where the note of the editor is as follows: "Miss Letitia Aikin, who married Mr. Barbauld, and published *Easy Lessons for Children*, &c. &c. C." Full justice is, however, done to her by a master's hand, in the Memoir of Sir James Mackintosh, vol. i. p. 441-2.—REV.

land, arrived at Norwich in October of that year. William Taylor was now seventeen years of age, and after his return he applied himself assiduously to the labours of the counting-house; but, accustomed to rise early, he devoted the morning hours to study, before the business of the day commenced. There were several persons of talent and literary reputation then residing at Norwich, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Enfield, Sir James Smith, Dr. Lubbock, Mrs. Opie, Dr. Middleton, and others. The parents of William Taylor were originally Presbyterians, subsequently, according to no unusual progression, Unitarians; and in this community he was trained up: his chief intimacy was with his early friend Sayers.

"It was now," he says, in his *Life of Sayers* (p. xix.), "that our friendship became truly *intense*. In his society were always found both instruction and delight; at this time I first fancied my society was become of value to him. I could describe Paris, and, what he more delighted to hear about, Rome and Naples. The literature of Germany, then almost unknown in England, I had *pervasively* studied, and was eager to display; and

frequently I translated for his amusement such passages as appeared to me remarkable for singularity or beauty. We read the same English books, in order to comment them when we met. My morning walk was commonly directed to Thorpe; we prolonged the stroll on the then uninclosed heath, and he frequently returned with me to Norwich, dined at my father's table, and took me back to tea with his mother."

Taylor says of Sayers that he was then "decidedly the bolder theologian of the two; a relation," he adds, "which was afterwards to be reversed." Though he was now taken as a partner in his father's business, and his interest in its welfare of course proportionally increased, yet nothing could detach him from the pursuit of his studies; he read the best writers in poetry, history, travels, philology, metaphysics, and theology. He added a knowledge of Spanish to his other languages. In a visit he paid to Edinburgh he became acquainted with Sir James Mackintosh, who, in one of his letters, humorously describes Taylor's fondness for paradox both in the formation of his style and in the tenor of his opinions."

"I can still trace," he writes, "William Taylor by his Armenian dress, gliding through the crowd, in Annual Reviews, Monthly Magazines, Athenæums, &c. rousing the stupid public by paradox, or correcting it by useful or seasonable truth. It is true that he does not speak the Armenian, or any language but the *Taylorian*; but I am so fond of his vigour and originality, that for his sake I

have studied and learned his language. As the Hebrew is studied for one book, so is the *Taylorian* by me for one author. He never deigns to write to me but in print. I doubt whether he has many readers who so much understand, relish, and tolerate him, for which he ought to reward me by some of his manuscript esoterics."

In 1788 Taylor paid a second visit to Edinburgh, where his friend Sayers was there studying in the School of Medicine, but who now returned and settled in Norwich, and who soon after published his *Dramatic Sketches of Northern Mythology*, dedicating the volume to Taylor as "the offering of an attachment early formed and uninterrupted," which was always prized by Taylor as "the dearest and proudest trophy of his life." In the year 1788 the centenary of the Revolution was celebrated generally in England, and a meeting held at Norwich for that purpose led to the formation of a local "Revolution Society," of which the Taylors, both father and son, were active supporters, and this love of liberty led William Taylor to France in 1790. On landing at Calais he kissed the land of liberty, *amplectitur tellurem*, and, arriving at Paris, found himself "at the well-head of philosophical legislation," and he observes "that for

this land it was reserved to offer the finest spectacle which the mind of Deity can contemplate, that of a nation of heroes obeying by choice a senate of sages." After this we hear little of his political opinions, for the Norwich Revolution Society silently expired, and Taylor's enthusiasm was buried in the same grave, at least he took no prominent or conspicuous part in politics after this time. His literary character in his native town was now in high repute; he was zealous in the formation of the Norwich Public Library in 1784, of which he was subsequently appointed president. He belonged also to two societies established in 1790, called "the Tusculan" and "the Speculative." In the year following, in consequence of the Norwich trade being in a declining state from the alteration in the commercial relations on the Continent, William Taylor persuaded his father to withdraw their capital and retire from business. The property they took with them appeared sufficient to supply the comforts and even elegancies of life, and William Taylor was now at full liberty to stroll about Parnassus, and bathe in the Heliconian waters as he pleased. The first production of his pen was also one of the most popular, viz. his Translation of Bürger's ballad of *Lenore*; it was written in 1790, though not printed till 1796, when it appeared in the Monthly Magazine for March. It was heard with admiration when read in Dugald Stewart's house, and Mrs. Barbauld says that it made Walter Scott a poet.* The same poem was translated by Scott himself under the title of William and Helen, and by the Hon. W. Spencer. It appears to us that Taylor's is on the whole the best translation, but that each of the three has, in some separate stanzas, excelled his competitors.† Taylor was by far the best German scholar of the three; Walter Scott's acquaintance with the Teutonic literature and language was but slight. Mr. Taylor also translated Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*, and Goethe's *Iphigenia in Tauris*, the former in 1791, the latter in 1793, but both for private distribution; they were both subsequently printed in the *Historic Survey of German Poetry*. He now engaged with Dr. Griffiths as a contributor to the *Monthly Review*, beginning with a panegyric on his friend Sayers's *Disquisitions* in April 1793. He showed talents so superior, and information so extensive, that his future assistance was eagerly invited, and we have a considerable correspondence between him and Dr. Griffiths, which serves to show the style and manner in which a proprietor of a Review or Magazine corresponds with the editor, and the very handsome manner in which he usually compliments him on his articles. For this Review and for others he continued to write for the long period of thirty-one years, and in that time he was author of 1,750 original papers; Hazlitt says, "The style of philosophical criticism which had been the boast of the *Edinburgh Review* was first introduced into the *Monthly Review* about 1796 in a series of articles by Mr. William Taylor of Norwich."‡

* See Scott's *Misc. Poems*, 1830, p. 31; Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, i. p. 235; and Basil Hall's *Winter in Styria*, p. 336.—Rev.

† Regarding the different opinion on the merits of the translations, see Taylor's *Life*, p. 197, and Coleridge's *Opinion*, p. 31.—Rev.

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‡ See Hazlitt's *Spirit of the Age*, p. 302.

The Monthly Magazine was commenced in 1796, under the auspices of Dr. Aikin, through whom the co-operation of William Taylor was obtained. Here much of his German criticism appeared, and here his "Synonymes" were printed in their earliest form. It was in 1798 that Mr. Taylor made the acquaintance of Mr. Southey, who was then on a visit at Yarmouth. He passed some days at Norwich at Mr. Taylor's house, and there met Dr. Sayers and others of the Norwich literati; a correspondence then commenced between them, which continued at shorter or longer intervals, till Mr. Taylor's death, and which forms as valuable as it is to us an unexpected contribution to the literary history of Mr. Southey's life.* In 1802 Mr. Taylor again visited Paris, in company with his young friend Henry Southey. He writes:—

"Paris is more beautiful than before: one misses here and there an equestrian statue, but in general the taste and magnificence of the public edifices far surpass those of London. The houses of the Miltiades may not be distinguishable from

those of other citizens, but whatever belongs to the public is worthy of a great nation. Is private luxury or public luxury the more happy-making possession? Private. Then *vivat* London."

On his return he accepted the editorship of a weekly paper called the "Iris," then to be established at Norwich.

In 1803 Mr. Taylor, who seemed to be born to be a reviewer,† engaged with the Critical Review. In twelve months he reviewed more than sixty leading publications, being nearly a third part of the whole contents. The bankruptcy of the concern, however, took place before he had received any other remuneration of his labours than the fame they brought him. Among the extracts which the editor occasionally gives of those passages which he considers more especially creditable to the writer, and worthy attention, we have stumbled on one which we extract for a certain curiosity of observation on an interesting subject, whether it be true or not. He is speaking of the importance of the mercantile classes.

"Nor is commerce less favourable in detail to the best interests of society, than on the collective scale of estimation. Commercial men can afford to make early and disinterested marriages. They must put to hazard so much more than a wife's dower, that it is less important to their prosperity to wed a fortune, than to wed a capital unencumbered with settlements and jointures. What is the consequence? That the most accomplished and meri-

torious women in the country are everywhere the wives of merchants; the women who are selected, not for their property but their properties. The domestic happiness and interior elegance which result are obvious; whoever compares the families of our city gentlemen with those of our country gentlemen must be struck with the far superior character of the former."

At the close of 1804 he lost at once the occupation afforded by the Iris and the Critical Review; but he and Southey continued to be the Gog and Magog of the Annual. The following critique on Southey's Kehama, in a letter to the poet, we think has fairly pointed to the main defect of that otherwise beautiful and interesting poem.

* It appears by a letter in 1799 from Mr. Southey, that his destiny at that time "was London and a lawyer's office!" and in 1800 "it was suggested to him to try his fortune at the East Indian bar!" where success could not be doubtful.

† Mr. Southey says, "Much as I dislike reviews for the mischief they inevitably do, yet, as they will continue to exist, it is of consequence to occupy the post." ii. 76. He gives in another place a good prudential hint to the publishers and proprietors of reviews, p. 266: "It is bad policy in Longman not to pay such a price as to make exertion incumbent, and enable his authors always to afford it."

"I think the poem has the very fault of *Thalaba*, and misses men about what men take an interest in—the treatment of details beyond their compass of interest. There are scenes, movements, episodes in the *Queen of Sheba*, and yet the poem continues; but to go to Babylon for a couple's amours, and to make a Greek-greek match of it, is in the natural disposition of young men, not so to become impatient for ever and ever of the elements. Myriology cannot altogether avert, in a physical sense, and however bodily enjoyed, should never supersede the human effort of natural consequence to produce the same effect. The Rape of the Lock, where all the machinery was introduced

after the narrative of the adventure, is a scene which well teaches the province of supernatural agency. It should sympathize and combat the action by perpetual transformation, and only seem to stimulate and partake a beauty which has its appropriate natural cause. Homer as the machinery . . . the original form of enjoyment throws light on the theory of its expedient application. There is an occasion to give allegorical names and attributes to the gods: yet that species of reality which makes of them persons of the poem, real heroes, characters and causes of the things acted, is still more suitably to the reader's love of the gods." Myriology is in fact a figure of speech too bad for the occasion," &c.

There are also some sound and spirited observations on the nature and demands of epic poetry, which forms the introduction to the review of Southey's *Mezma*, and which the editor has judiciously extracted as a favourable specimen of the author's critical powers. There are also in a more advanced part of the volume (p. 247) some remarks on education, justly and elegantly expressed; and we refer with pleasure to his essay on the study of the stage, in his review of *Styler's Essay* (p. 243), and still more to that portion of his account of *Milnes's Prose Works*, which is given us by his biographer (p. 250).

In 1806 his engagement with the *Annual Review* terminated, and in 1807 he prepared and superintended the publication of the *Voyage to the Demerary*, by Henry Bellinghooke, esq. of Norwich. The work was dedicated to Mr. Widdow.

These were desultory achievements to be so long continued by a person of such talents and acquirements, but their continuance formed the habit. Mr. Taylor says himself—

"The fever of mental stimulation has subsided, and with it all possessive mania ceases to proceed; my zeals, however, though never lasting, are always revivible. At one time the muses of poetry stretch their purple fingers; at another, the hedge-row hawthorns of politics, hunting rights and wounding trespassers; at

another, the high-faring, regularly knotted, elastic, pensive bamboo of metaphysics; at another, the dark-wreathed sibyl which strangles the cedar of superstition. On that, instead of this morbid versatility, I could persevere in some quiet incessant historic task." &c.

In 1809 and 1810 he was still writing for the *Monthly Magazine*: he also renewed his connexion with the *Critical*, in an analysis of Prof. Paulinus' Commentary on the New Testament, in which he thus boldly advanced his own latitudinarian opinions. "We are not exclusively devoted to the dogmas of any sect. We respect, we venerate the true Christian; but Trinitarians, Arians, and Socinians are alike indifferent to us. We love none of their invidious distinctions, their sectarian and unbrotherly names," &c. But this blast of the war-trumpet called his brethren the Unitarians to their duty, and his article was pronounced by authority to be "*abominable*." This Taylor answered in a letter to the editor of the improved version; but his second offence was worse than his first, for his pamphlet was received with an outcry of horror, and its pages consigned unread and unconsidered

* See vol. ii. p. 229, where Mr. Southey acknowledges the justice of this criticism.

to the flames. He is, however, defended by his biographer, apparently on the ground "that Christianity is made an engine of intolerable evil, and that he is a benefactor of mankind who can discern the wisest means of effecting a change that must one day take place;" though we consider that Taylor's object was to examine the historical documents on which Christianity rests, and not to observe on the mode of the application of its doctrines to society. In 1810 appeared the three volumes of the "Tales of Yore," being translations from Tressan, Wieland, and other foreign writers; and this led to his engaging again as a writer for the Monthly Review.

We must rapidly pass over the remaining part of our narrative. In 1811 Mr. Taylor's family suffered various heavy pecuniary losses, so as to oblige them to alter their mode of living, and remove to a smaller establishment. At this time he also observes, that "the sunset of Norwich had arrived, and that the society is not what it has been. Some of us are too ill and some too poor to convene one another as formerly." Mr. Taylor was disappointed in his hopes of obtaining a situation in the British Museum, vacated by Mr. Douce, whose retirement we recollect, and with whose temper the confinement and subordinacy in that establishment did not agree. He then thought of collecting and republishing some of his periodical effusions in a division of classes, which he effected in part. In April 1812 his mother, who had been blind for more than twenty years, died. She appears to have been a most amiable person, and her son's attention and attachment to her were most warm and unintermitted. "If pleasure or duty led her beyond the well-known paths in which she could move unattended and free from danger, his was the hand that most usually supported and guarded her, and with the most assiduous tenderness guided her steps from every incumbrance and obstruction. Seldom was there a Sunday morning in which they were not seen thus proceeding together through the many streets that lay between their dwelling and their place of public Sabbath worship." After her death he seems to have fallen into his former manner of life and occupation, his love of literature and his attachment to criticism having become a *habit of the intellect*, that prevented his brooding over his real or fancied calamities. "By employment in the morning, and by *smoking after meals*, my thoughts are much diverted from my various miseries. *Candide*, more than Seneca or Boethius, is a consolatory book under teasing adversities; it stocks the imagination with pictures of worse accidents, which, by the contrast of their obscurity, lift one's own shade into mezzotinto." In 1814 appeared his "English Synonymes Discriminated," being a corrected collection of papers previously inserted in the Magazines. It was not much noticed by the public, and it was unmercifully pillaged by a Mr. Crabb, who probably thought he might poach without detection on a neglected manor.

In the year 1805, when Mr. Taylor was in his fiftieth year, his constitution first gave symptoms of weakness and approaching decay; a few glasses of wine were too strongly stimulative to his nerves; a cutaneous eruption appeared, which was followed by a fit of the gout. Abstinence only produced depression of spirits; yet, though nature was weakened, a life protracted for twenty years longer proved that her powers were not exhausted;* and that his mind was in its old vigour was shown by some

* He writes to Mr. Southey.—"You will find me altered; my teeth, my eyes decay, and by the time I am sixty, which will happen this Olympiad, I shall be full threescore." P. 495.

sound and just critiques on Mr. Southey's poem of Roderick, which he had just received: and of which he did not fear to say, that, next to *Paradise Lost* and the *Faery Quene*, we shall rank Roderick as third among our epic poems. In 1817, his early and attached friend Dr. Sayers died; he appointed Mr. Taylor one of his executors, leaving him all his papers, and a legacy of 500*l.* In 1819 he lost his father at the advanced age of eighty-seven. After this event, he thought either of visiting Germany, or of mixing with the literary society of London; but local attachments and old habits prevailed, and he settled again in his old routine of life—his pipe, his book, and his pen;—the noontide walk, the social dinner table, and the after-dinner conversation followed with little variation the round of each succeeding day. He grew indolent and disinclined to the *regular* occupation of reviewing; for a contributor like Mr. Taylor in a Review or Magazine is like a shaft-horse, and must draw, while an occasional writer, like a leader, is under looser control, may keep the traces loose, and pull only when he likes. Still he could write with vigour, and his old acuteness had not forsaken him. He observes on the versification of Mr. Southey's *Vision of Judgement*,—“There is always one advantage in novel forms of versification, that words require to be stationed in new combinations, and thus produce original associations of ideas; it is like changing partners at the end of a country dance, or sowing flower-seeds on the paths of triviality.” In 1823 he published his *Life of Dr. Sayers*, which occupied him six years, for the task it appears was one of some delicacy; and a friend told Mr. Taylor, “that he thought his *Life of Sayers* was a *perfidious* life,” meaning that, regarding Dr. Sayers's religious opinions in different periods, his biographer had not told *all* the truth, and this Mr. Taylor admitted. About the year 1825 Mr. Taylor resigned his old and favourite occupation. After his review of Duplessis-Mornay's “*Memoirs*,” his biographer informs us, nothing new seems to have flowed from his pen. In 1826 he made a journey to Scotland, and on his return visited Mr. Southey at Keswick. His only remaining literary effort was the publication of the *Historical Survey of German Poetry*, that issued from the press in three successive volumes, from 1828 to 1830. It contains in our opinion much useful and much very entertaining information, though it is acknowledged to be but roughly executed, and though the Edinburgh reviewer* computed, “that in round numbers *fifteen hundred* might be given as the approximate amount, not of errors indeed, yet of mistakes and misstatements in the three octavos;” and he called it somewhat uncourteously, still more unjustly, “a general gaol delivery of all publications respecting German poetry.” After 1830, Mr. Taylor's bodily and mental powers rapidly declined, and the rest of his life is little else than a melancholy blank. In 1833 he found himself unable to speak at a meeting of the Public Library. The last production of his pen is a letter to Mr. Henry Reeve, dated in July 1834. His decease took place on the 5th of March 1836, having died to literature, to friendship, and to society, long before he died to nature. He was buried in the same grave with his parents in the Octagon Unitarian Chapel at Norwich; and his memory has been honoured and his talents done justice to in a very sensible and discriminating letter from Miss Aikin to the editor, which closes the work, and which in a small compass delineates the striking features of Mr. Taylor's mind.

* The reviewer was Mr. Thomas Carlyle.

We shall now give some extracts from the Letters, for the sake of the literary opinions and information in them, and add such notes of our own as we deem necessary, or at least useful, in the explanation of the text.

Mr. Southey writes,

P. 299. "Have you seen a poem called Gebir? It appears to me the miraculous work of a madman. Its intelligible passages are flashes of lightning at midnight. Like a picture in whose obscure colouring no plan is discoverable; but in every distinct touch you see the master-hand."

P. 301. "Browne's Travels disappointed me. That a man should go so far and see so little! And in the Critical there is the puff-superlative upon his meagre narrative. Park interested me far more."*

P. 302. "You give me a more favourable account of Mackintosh than I have been accustomed to receive. Coleridge has seen much of him at the Wedgewoods'. He describes him as acute in argument, more skilful in detecting the logical errors of his adversary than in propounding truth himself,—a man accustomed to the gladiatorship of conversation,—a literary fencer, who parries better than he thrusts. I suspect that in praising Jeremy Taylor, and in overrating him, he talks after Coleridge, who is a heathen in literature, and ranks the old Bishop among his demigods. I am not enough conversant with his writings to judge how accurately you appreciate him. The 'Holy Living and Dying' everybody knows, and it has splendid parts. His 'Ductor Dubitantium'

I procured just before my departure from Bristol, and it lies in my unopened baggage. What Coleridge values in these old writers, is their structure of paragraph; where sentence is built upon sentence with architectural regularity, each resting upon the other, like the geometrical stairs at St. Paul's. In Davy's verses I see aspirations after genius and powers of language, all that can be expected in so young a writer. Did I promise more? But it is my common fault usually to overrate whatever I am newly acquainted with. Towards the close of the 'Sons of Genius' there are some fine stanzas, but as a whole it is tedious and feeble—but it was the production of eighteen. Davy is a surprising young man, and one who by his unassumingness, his open warmth of character, and his all-promising talents, soon conciliates our affections. * *

Perhaps it is the consciousness of a garrulous tendency in writing that impels me with such decided and almost exclusive choice to narrative poetry. The books of the 'Italia Liberata'† which I read at Norwich did me more service towards correcting this fault, than any other lesson could have done. In 'Madoc' I think I have avoided it," &c.

Of his own poems Mr. Southey thus speaks,

P. 371. "The justice of your praise (of Thalaba) I of course believe, however ill-qualified to judge. Your censure—there is a fault of story—a want of sufficient concatenation of events—perhaps inevitable from the subject—yet I have found no lack of interest in the readers, who have followed the story breathlessly. Nor do I see more motive—human motive—for Huon than Thalaba. The poem compares more fairly with 'Vathek' than with any existing work, and I think may stand by its side for invention. There

are parts of the poetry which I cannot hope to surpass, yet I look with more pride to the truth and the soul that animates 'Joan of Arc.' There is the individual Robert Southey there, and only his imagination in the enchanted fabric. For this also I build the hope, the confidence of my own immortality upon 'Madoc,' because in a story as diversified as that of Thalaba human characters are well developed, human incidents well arranged, because it will be as new in the epic as this is in the romance, and assert a bolder

* Regarding Mr. Browne the traveller, who was murdered in Persia, it is conjectured not without knowledge of the Government, but concerning whose death nothing has been accurately known, see some interesting account in the life of Professor Tennant, who was very partial to his society when Mr. Browne in the intervals of his journeys stayed in London. He was so delighted in his conversation, that he mentions when in an evening he knocked at Mr. Browne's door at the Adelphi, he used to feel quite uneasy lest he should be from home.—Rev.

† See vol. I. 453. Southey writes, "I have read Cowper's Odyssey and Trissino to cure my poetry of its wheyishness; let me prescribe the Vulgar Errors of Sir Thomas Browne to you for a like remedy."

same irregularity that has been asserted since the time of Homer, and its thousand names, I suspect, are the well-known names of these mountains. I was, however, ignorant of the name of the waterfalls, and I have put in my name; I had seen the appearance of a waterfall, but I had not seen some boy's stream."

Footnote. The manuscript work called in the title property of Wedgewood. Mr. Southey's knowledge was conveyed to him by a friend to have been written by some other person; the work was a sketch of the history of metaphysics. He has projected a work on

that subject, of which the first part, if he ever have health and stability enough to produce any thing, will be the death-blow of Hobbes, Locke, and Hume; for the two latter of whom in particular he feels the most righteous contempt. I am grieved that you never met Coleridge; all other men whom I have ever known are mere children to him, and yet all is pained by a total want of moral strength. He will leave nothing behind him to justify the opinion of his friends to the world; yet many of his scattered poems are such, that a man of feeling will see that the author was capable of executing the greatest works." &c.

Mr. Southey writes to his friend on the latter mentioning that he was going to rewrite or refashion Drayton's *Battle of Azincour*.

P. 407. "Was I not Drayton? In the first place, you would write a better poem than the old Michael; in the next place, instead of making the poets of France, you would make them of Rome; you would be better to make the poets under the Roman empire, than to make the Third race of them, as in *Hamlet's* day. It is an error, in my opinion, that from the days of the Middle Ages, poets have gone on from bad to worse. We have had a great number of poems written upon us, and they are all of a piece, that passed for poems, because they were not prose, and phrases that have been admired by fools, never being designed to be understood.

Coleridge and I have often talked of making a great work on English literature; but Coleridge only talks, and, poor fellow; he will not do that long, I fear; and then I shall begin in my turn to feel an old man,—to talk of the age of little men, and complain like Ossian. It provokes me when I hear a set of puppies yelping at him, upon whom he, a great good-natured man, if he came up to them, would just lift up his leg and pass on. It vexes and grieves me to the heart that, when he is gone, as he will, nobody will believe what a man goes with him,—how infinitely and ten thousand-thousand-fold the mightiest of his generation," &c.

Mr. Southey, in the same letter, speaking of the barren and unproductive soil which he had found in Parnassus, says,

"You will like my poetry, and you will like my 'Madoc' and 'Rosalind' were to review them, why I should be half an edition the richer man. My poor books make their own fortune, but not mine;

they get me reputation, and I want money. Oh, if I could find some kind gentleman who has an ambition to be a poet, and would pay me well for writing him up above all the Darwins, &c. of the day!"

Again, (p. 476,) Mr. Southey mentions his high conception of Mr. Coleridge's genius.

"Coleridge is going into Devonshire to winter for his health. I know not when any of his works will appear, and tremble lest his untimely death should leave me the task of putting together the fragments of his materials; which in sober truth, I

do believe, would be a more serious loss to the world of literature, than it ever suffered from the wreck of ancient science," &c.

P. 499. "My dreams of future work are in this order: when 'Madoc' is off

* See Dr. Sayers's poems in the choral parts of *Moina* and other places. Mr. Southey approved much on Dr. Sayers's first sketch in *Thalaba*, in the greater variety and harmony he gave to his *unlicensed* metre, which Sir Egerton Brydges we remember never could bear. Mr. Southey reviewed Sayers's works in *Quarterly Review*, vol. LXIII. Rev.

† On Mr. Wedgewood, the patron of Coleridge, see an interesting note in *Coleridge's Friend*, vol. I. p. 246.—Rev.

‡ We hope and trust that this prophecy is not correct, and that Mr. Green, the

my hands, to finish the 'Curse of Kehama,' of which two books and a half are done; then to write a Persian romance built on the Zendavesta; then a Runic one, and perhaps one upon what Pinkerton calls Schamanism; and lastly, if I can find no better English hero, none to make the personage of an heroic poem,—to write a romance in honour of Robin Hood. All this is much; yet if I have ten years of life, and such comfort as I have hitherto had, I trust I shall accomplish this, and yet work hard for money meantime, and finish a History of more labour than any Englishman before me has ever yet thought due to history. But I will never again write in blank verse,* or in any regular rhymes. Hexameters are far better, and Sayers's metre best of all; its varieties keep the poet awake as well as the reader. I can improve 'Thallaba,' (you shall have the two *lls.*) but I shall never exceed it," &c.

Mr. Taylor writes—

P. 297. "Dr. Parr and Mackintosh have been in Norwich—

'Ceu duo nobigenæ, quum vertice montis
ab alto
Descendant Centauri.'

They are both very dazzling men. One scarcely knows whether to admire most the oracular significance and compact rotundity of the single sentences of Parr, or the easy flow and glittering expansion of the unwearied and unwearied eloquence of Mackintosh. Parr's far-darting hyperboles and gorgeous tropes array the fragments of his conversation in the gaudiest trim. Mackintosh's cohesion of idea and clearness of intellect give to his sweeps of discussion a more instructive importance. Parr has the manners of a pedant, Mackintosh of a gentleman. Of course people

* * * * *

"Have you seen a volume of Lyrical Ballads, &c.? They are by Coleridge and Wordsworth, but their names are not affixed. Coleridge's ballad of 'The Ancient Mariner' is, I think, the clumsiest attempt at German sublimity I ever saw. Many of the others are very fine; and some I shall re-read, upon the same principle that led me through Trissino, whenever I am afraid of writing like a child or an old woman."

P. 253. "Judging by what I hear and feel, I do not think the 'Oberon'† will be popular in England, at least not in Sotheby's translation. It only *diverts*: it does not kindle the imagination; it does not agitate and make the heart beat, like the wonders of Ariosto and Tasso. Wieland's opinion of the effect of story is contrary to all experience; witness the 'Thebaid,'—witness the 'Henriade.'"

in general look up to Parr with awe, and feel esteem for him rather than love, while Mackintosh conciliates and fascinates. In this feeling I do not coincide with others wholly. There is a lovingness of heart about Parr, a susceptibility of the affections, which would endear him even without his Greek. But admiration is, if I mistake not, yet more gratifying to Mackintosh than attachment; to personal partialities he inclines less. His opinions are sensibly aristocratized since the publication of his 'Vindiciæ'; but they retain a grandeur of outline, and are approaching the manner of the constitutional school. Mackintosh's memory is well stored with fine passages, Latin and English, which he repeats, and his taste in poetry inclines to metrical philosophy rather than pathos or fancy.‡ Milton, Dryden, and Pope

literary executor of Mr. Coleridge, is preparing for publication Mr. Coleridge's great theological work; we also have had the privilege of seeing at another person's a large collection of his manuscript essays and notes on Scripture, which appeared to us to be of too great value to be kept from the public treasury of literature. Certainly there is no single family in England to whom literature is so much indebted as to that of Coleridge.—REV.

* Yet after this he wrote "Roderick" in blank verse; a species of verse surely to be esteemed the noblest we possess, and also admitting greater variety of styles than any other, as, for instance, of Paradise Lost, Cowper's Task, Thomson's Seasons, Rogers's Italy,—all formed on different plans of versification, and all appropriate to the subject.—REV.

† The late Dr. Gooch thought no other poem equalled Southey's 'Madoc' in amusiveness but 'Oberon.' Mr. Taylor has said (p. 251), "The great merit of the 'Oberon' lies in its furnishing an adequate cause for events merely marvellous in the romance." Mr. Sotheby's translation was reviewed by Mr. Taylor in Annual Review, vol. V. c. 9.—REV.

‡ It appears that Sir James Mackintosh never read Spenser till he was returning from India, and during the voyage. See Memoirs, vol. II. p. 242.—REV.

have alone sufficient good sense to please him. Virgil he overrates, I think, and Cicero too. Style and again style is the topic of his praise. Careless writing, redolent of mind, is better than all the varnish of composition, merely artful. I was surprised to find him agree with the French in thinking Bossuet very eloquent;* and still more so at his rating so very high the panegyric mysticism of Bishop Jeremy Taylor. There are indeed exquisite, more than platonically beautiful passages, but they are scattered thinly, like the apparitions of angels in pious story."

P. 76, vol. II. (Mr. S.) "I am historifying *totis viribus*, and, should any circumstances bring or send my uncle to England, should in all likelihood put my first volume to press next winter. *Me judice*, I am a good poet, but a better historian; because, though I read other poets and am humbled, I read other historians with a very different feeling. They who have talents want industry or virtue; they who have industry want talents. One writes like a French sensualist, another like a Scotch scoundrel, † calculating how to make the most per sheet with the least expense of

labour; one like a slave, another like a fool. Now I know myself to be free from these staminal defects, and feel that where the subject deserves it I write with a poet's feeling, without the slightest affectation of style or ornament, going always straightforward to the meaning by the shortest road. My golden rule is to relate *everything* as briefly, as perspicuously, as rememberably as possible," &c.

"I have just read Walter Scott's poem (Lay of the Last Minstrel) with great delight: his phraseology is sometimes polluted with modern barbarisms, and sometimes obscure from a sort of unnatural syntax which he seems to like; but it is a delightful poem, and I am ashamed to think that I should speak of its faults, which are so infinitesimally little in comparison with its beauties. His conception of story is singularly happy in this as in his ballads; of character there is as much as such limits would admit. His images are often good, and sometimes, though rarely, quite excellent. I half envy him one about the foam of a turbid torrent in the first canto." ‡

Of two of his own epics, Mr. Southey thus speaks—

"Thalaba is a male Joan of Arc; and Mr. Barbauld thought Joan of Arc was modelled upon the Socinian Christ. He was mistaken. Early admiration, almost adoration of Leonidas, early principles of stoicism, derived from the habitual study of Epictetus, and the French Revolution at its height when I was just eighteen—by these my mind was moulded."

* * * * *

"In classing 'Madoc in Wales' with the historical plays of Shakspeare, you bestow the highest praise, and what I feel to be the most appropriate. It has the historical verisimilitude, and the dramatic truth. The other part, which is *ævi generis*, you over and underrate. It is below Milton and Homer—ininitely below both,

* But Bossuet and Pascal are the two most eloquent writers, we mean in the higher eloquence of sublime thoughts in simple language, in the French tongue. "To prove that all that is sublime and touching in eloquence may be expressed, I refer to a single and short work, the 'Hist. Universelle' of Bossuet." See Best's Three years in Italy, p. 174.—REV.

† Mr. Southey has elsewhere written in equally strong language his opinion of Robertson's Histories, especially of his America and Charles the Fifth (see Southey's Brazil, I. 269; Annual Review, by ditto, IV. 467; and Omniana, I. 141;) but had he not a word to spare in praise of the inimitable grace and elegance of Hume?—REV.

‡ The passage alluded to is—

"Each wave was crested with tawny foam,
Like the mane of a chestnut steed."—I. xxviii.

We have often thought that this passage was shadowed from some lines in the old romance of Guy of Warwick.

"Rayburn had grete doubt to pass
The water, so deep and brode it was;
And at the last his stede did leap
Into the broad water deep.
Thirty fathom he sank down,
Then cleped he to God, Rayburn;
God him helpe, his stede was good
And bore him over that hedeous flood."—REV.

for both are unapproachably above my strength of wing; it is below Tasso in splendour and in structure of fable, above him in originality, and equal in feeling even to Spenser. With the others I will not admit comparison. Virgil and Camoens are language-masters of the first order—nothing more; and the Messiah

—pardon me if I say, that of what you admire in that poem at least nine-tenths appear to me bubble and bladder and tympany—just what I should produce for a mock heroic, and could produce with facility; there is one uniform substitution of *bulk* for *sublimity*." &c.

In October, 1805, Mr. Southey writes—

"I have been at Edinburgh, and there seen Jeffrey. When he was invited to meet me, he very properly sent me the sheets (of his review of 'Madoc'), that I might see him or not, according to my own feelings: this was what he could not well avoid, but it was not the less gentlemanlike. I met him in good humour, being by God's blessing of a happy temper: having seen him, it were impossible to be angry with anything so diminutive. We talked about the question of taste on which we are at issue. He is a mere child upon that subject: I never met with a man whom it was so easy to check-mate."

more to learn than I should choose to be at the trouble of instructing them in. I had happily an admirable companion in my schoolfellow Elmsley, or I should have hungered and thirsted for my folios."

"The Scotch society disappointed me, as it needs must do a man who loves conversation instead of discussion. Of the three faculties of the mind, they seem exclusively to value judgment. They have nothing to teach, and a great deal

"I passed three days with Walter Scott, an amusing and highly estimable man. You see the whole extent of his powers in the 'Minstrel's Lay,' of which your opinion seems to accord with mine—a very amusing poem; it excites a novel-like interest, but you discover nothing on after perusal. Scott bears a great part in the Edinburgh Review, but does not review well. He is editing Dryden—very carelessly; the printer has only one of the late common editions to work from, which has never been collated, and is left to make conjectural emendations. This I learned from Ballantyne himself in his printing-office."*

Mr. Taylor's opinion differs considerably from that of his correspondent on the subject of Scott's poem; he writes in answer—

"My opinion of the 'Minstrel's Lay' does not coincide with yours: I do not think that it excites and keeps alive 'a novel-like interest.' The incidents are so purposeless, that I experience from them a succession of disappointments. The poem struck me as a rimed imitation of 'Thalaba;' as possessing similar local merits of high-wrought, luminously-coloured description; as falling into similar faults of disconnected, independent, unintelligibly successive incident; as having

lyrical and eruditional merit, but neither order, climax, nor entirety of fable. There is a want of homogeneity in the manner or style, which resembles what the masons call rubbish-walling, where fragments of anciently hewn and sculptured stone are built in with modern brickbats and the pebbles of the soil. Nor do I like stories, like Pilpay's fable, in *nests of boxes*, one within another—a minstrel singing a story, and in that story more minstrels singing more stories," &c.

To the other part of his correspondent's letter, Mr. Taylor answers as follows:—

"I have not seen the Edinburgh. Jeffrey's great merit lies in a command of example: whatever he is reviewing, a book or a simile—whatever he is discussing, an episode or an epithet—he can instantly find up every analogous and comparable in-

stance in the whole treasury of ages and languages. His taste is book-made, superinduced by the theorists and by authority; not the result of feeling, nor of that art of appreciation which is acquired by trying experiments in composition and after-

* This statement needs some observation and correction. The first time that the present writer had the pleasure of meeting Sir Walter Scott was at breakfast at Pimlico, in the house of the late Richard Heber, esq., and Walter Scott came for the express purpose of seeing and borrowing all Mr. Heber's early editions of Dryden's poems in order to collate them.—REV.

wards applying to others the principles employed in self-approbation or condemnation. To be a good critic, a man must have served his apprenticeship to art.

"Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell'—oh, why is not Coleridge at home to translate it? except that one has two storms in one lake, rather too long, loud, and providential, it is an admirable tragedy; the strictly historic drama, comprehending a

whole great event in a few intensely interesting scenes—the characters various, discriminate, national—it is worthy of the only competitor Shakespeare has yet had. Schiller has less ethic, but more pathetic merit than Shakespeare; his ideas are more heroic and colossal: when they quit mere nature it is in the right direction." &c.

Mr. Southey says—

P. 124. "'Madoc' is doing well in all but in the sale. If you do not know the current value of epic poetry at the present time, I can help you to a pretty just estimate. My profits upon this poem in the course of twelve months amount precisely to three pounds seventeen shillings and one penny. In the same space of time Walter Scott has sold 4500 copies of his 'Lay,' and netted of course above a thousand pounds," &c.

P. 131. "George Ellis dined at Longman's to meet me for the first time. I liked him less than I expected, and yet my expectation was not very high; a little too much of the air of high life, a little too much of the conversationist, eyes too small, a face too long, and something in his manners which showed, or seemed to

show, that it was a condescension in him to be a man of letters. This opinion may be uncharitably formed,* and it is very likely that, with my inside full of fog and phlegm, as it then was, I may have seen him unfairly through a misty atmosphere; but there is certainly that something about him which would always make me greet a man with a distant bend of the body, and a smile that lay no deeper than the muscles which fashioned it, instead of a glad eye and a ready shake of the hand. You are right in what you say about the preference of talents to integrity; but there must be a certain quantity of right thinking and good feeling about a man, and manifestly about him, to make his society desirable," &c.

The following is a good specimen of Mr. Taylor's style and manner.

P. 144. "A. Aikin sent me the new edition of Milton's Prose Works. Instead of meddling with Symmons's biography, which was almost my whole duty, I have reviewed Milton's pamphlets one by one, as if they were new publications.† It is pleasant to get out of the modern shrubberies in perpetual flower into the stately yew-hedge walks, and vased and

statued terraces, and fruitful walls and marble fountains of the old school of oratory. Such things are not made without a greater expense of study and of brains than modern method requires, and yet there is a something of stiffness and inutility to censure there, and a something of aptness, grace, and convenience to applaud here," &c.

A strange instance of *wrong guessing* on the authorship of a book occurs in the following passage.

P. 188. "Can you tell me who wrote the history of the *Severambians*? I suppose

everybody knows but myself; but I am ill versed in literary anecdote and history of

* Mr. G. Ellis, notwithstanding this portrait, was a most amiable and delightful companion and converser. His specimen of the early English poets is executed with great taste and critical judgment; but he was only superficially acquainted with the Saxon language, and, in his Introduction on that subject, has made some mistakes. It is much to be lamented that he did not execute the task he undertook, of writing the life of his friend Mr. W. Windham, for which he collected large materials; in his hands it would have been a most interesting biography. While the press is loaded with the cumbrous lives of ordinary persons, how readily would we exchange them all for a few pages by a master hand on such men as Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, Mr. Grattan, Marquess Wellesley, and Mr. Windham. We have not forgotten Mr. Anyott's pleasing biographical sketch of the last.—REV.

† One of the finest of all Milton's prose writings is that on the Liberty of the Press, which Thomson the poet, who also wrote a fine poem called "Liberty," had the courage and good taste to edit; but in his day "Liberty" was but the angry cry of a disappointed party.—REV.

single books; the book is to me curious. Wieland steals from it so often that it must have been a favourite in his library; if I had to impute the book by guess, I

Mr. Southey writes :

P. 123. "I had almost forgotten to say, that the reason why you have not received a copy of my Specimens is, that it is delayed for some cancels. Sad work has been made in it by Bedford; † he has (between ourselves) played the very devil, changed my Selections, mutilated my Sketches, interpolated them, superseded them with his own, and, to crown the whole, omitted so many authors, that I am obliged to make a supplementary volume. When it comes to you to be reviewed, you can find enough matter in the preface to serve you for a text: it is an outline of our poetical history."

P. 199. "Are you sure that Ellis is not really and rightly quoting Leyden, who may have given your matter in his own words? I have not the book to refer to; but you are aware, I suppose, that there is a Dr. Leyden, a very odd fish, but a man of great antiquarian knowledge and great genius, if he did but know what to do with it." †

would fix on Maurice Ashby, the translator of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, as the author."*

P. 204. "Do you know," asks Mr. Taylor, "whether the 'Persiles and Sigismunda' of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra is worth epitomizing? I presume it is posterior to the *Don Quixote*, by the preface, which is all I have yet read of it." ‡

P. 225. "Had Middleton been now at Norwich, it is possible that you might have seen Coleridge there, for M. called upon him in London. It has been his humour for time past to think, or rather to call, the Trinity a philosophical and most important truth, and he is very much delighted with Middleton's work upon the subject. Dr. Sayers would not find him now the warm Hartleyan that he has been; Hartley was ousted by Berkeley, Berkeley by Spinoza, and Spinoza by Plato: when last I saw him, Jacob Behmen had some chance of coming in. The truth is that he plays with systems, and any nonsense will serve him for a text, from which he can deduce something new and surprising." ††

* Mr. Southey answers—"Of the Severambians, I know nothing." Of this *Histoire des Severambes*, the 2d ed. was in 1716. Morhoff, in his *Polyhist. Lit.* says that Isaac Vossius was the author; but the author of the *Recueil de Litterature*, 1770, 12mo. p. 43, says, "Il se trompe, c'est un certain *Delon* ministre." See also Scott's *Life of Swift*, p. 343; The *Suffolk Letters*, i. p. 202. It was translated into English in 1727. Hume calls it an agreeable romance. See his *Essays*, II. p. 248. The *Monthly Rev.* (1823) asserts that Bayle wrote the work, and that Mandeville translated it into English. A Mons. D'Allais, Denys Vairasse, was connected with the history, the first part of which appeared in 1675. But it is an English work; the first part was published in English two years before the appearance of the French first part, which bears on its title, *Traduite de l'Anglois*, though no English edition of the 2d part is known previous to the French. See on the subject, Marchand, *D. Hist.* I. 10. Morhoff, *Polyh.* I. 74. Chaudon, *Dict. Hist.* I. p. 204. Watt's *Bibl. Brit.* I. p. 21.—*REV.*

† Mr. Bedford formed his Selections for Mr. Southey's volumes almost entirely from Mr. R. Heber's poetical library at Pimlico; and we have heard Mr. Heber mention the very careless manner in which this duty was performed. Not only should the Selections of Specimens be revised, but a large catalogue of additional names should be inserted.—*REV.*

‡ Dr. Leyden's power of acquiring languages was so extraordinary, that Lord Minto said that he had the gift of tongues. He wrote his "Scenes of Infancy," in rivalry of his countryman T. Campbell's *Pleasures of Hope*. A few of his smaller poems, of which we possess one or two unpublished ones, shew feeling and genius, as that on an Indian Gold Coin; but his *Mermaid*, in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, is tawdry and unnatural. We remember breakfasting with him when he visited Oxford at Reginald Heber's rooms, at Brazenose; when the host, who was apt to be a little absent, having made one or two practical blunders before, at length stood close to Leyden, spouting poetry, with a kettle of boiling water in his hand. Leyden started up, crying,

"What scene of death hath Roscius now to act?"—*REV.*

§ The tale of the Gypsy Girl (*Gitanella*) we consider the best of Cervantes' minor pieces, and in that opinion we are confirmed by the authority of Mr. Borrow, who says it is the most popular in Spain of all the works of Cervantes; it is rare to find an individual who has not read it. It stands the first in that collection of beautiful fictions, called *Novelos exemplares*, &c. See *Trav. in Spain*, I. 81.—*REV.*

|| An amusing passage on the changes of opinion which take place in a mind both

P. 232. "Wordsworth's pamphlet upon the cursed Cintra Convention (Mr. Southey writes) will be in that strain of political morality to which Hutchinson,* and Milton, and Sidney could have set their hands.* * * * Both Coleridge and Wordsworth, powerfully as they can write, and profoundly as they usually think, have been betrayed into the same fault,—that of making things easy of comprehension in themselves difficult to be comprehended by their way of stating them: instead of going to the natural spring for water, they seem to like the labour of digging wells. The Tower of Babel character of your English offends them grievously; the hardness of theirs appears to me a less excusable fault."

P. 346. "Among the new acquaintance whom I made in London was *Butler*, the Catholic, whom you know—a man of singularly gentle mind and manners; but neither in intellect nor in knowledge answerable to his reputation, nor to the opinion which I had been led to form of him. Upon some parts of the history of his own Church, on which I expected to acquire information from him, I was disappointed to discover how much less he knew than I did myself. I dined with him, enjoyed his claret, coveted some of his books, and came away believing him to be a thoroughly amiable man, and apparently a very happy one. He gave me his 'Life of Fénelon' and the note upon Quietism, which he has smuggled into private circulation. What must his opinion be of his own Church when he could feel it necessary, or at least prudent, not to appear publicly as the author of any thing so harmless? He also made me read his uncle Alban Butler's account of the stigmata of St. Francis—a point upon which any Catholic may be crucified in argument. His favourite dream is of a re-union of the Church. Two things, I conceive, must precede this measure, St. Pierre's perpetual peace and a universal language. The perpetual peace I do not

believe to be unattainable—the other hardly seems desirable, and may fairly be supposed impossible," &c.

P. 345. "Sir James Mackintosh wrote to me lately, and complains heavily of Dr. Parr's attacking his little sketch of Fox's character, and adopting a preface which intimates that he 'had made his peace with Mr. Pitt, and had his reward in his present appointment.' Both these assertions, he adds, are false, and Dr. Parr ought to have known that they were so," &c.†

P. 348. "In the last No. [of the Quarterly] I had an article on the new system of Education, from which all the stings were drawn before it went to the press. I am enlarging it for separate publication, with an epistle dedicatory to the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*; it will convict that review of gross and wilful falsehood. *Brougham*, it seems, is the man whom the Lord hath thus delivered into my hands, and the devil shall not deliver him out of them. It will be a heavier blow to the review than that which they have received from *Coplestone*; inasmuch as this goes directly to the moral, or rather immoral, principle upon which it is conducted—the principle of lying point-blank whenever it serves their purpose," &c.

"In the course of the business [his brother's promotion] I was led to an acquaintance with *Croker*, a man of pleasant manners, lively talents, and remarkable quickness. The manner in which Jeffrey speaks of the *Battle of Talavera*,‡ in his review of *Scott's Vision*, is a good specimen of the honesty of Jeffrey's criticism."

P. 415. "The Laureateship, without my knowledge, was asked for me by *Croker* and given by the Prince, because, he said, he had heard that Mr. S. had written well in support of the Spaniards. The Marquis of Hertford and Lord Liverpool meantime had taken counsel together concerning the disposal of the vacant dignity upon the principle of *detur*

imaginative and philosophical, in the pursuit of truth, through its deepest recesses. We, however, believe that Mr. Coleridge could have given a very different account of these changes. Middleton's book on the Greek Article is a first-rate work in criticism.—REV.

* Is Hutchinson a misprint for Harrington? We heard Mr. Canning say that this pamphlet of Mr. Wordsworth's was the finest and most eloquent political tract since the days of Burke.—REV.

† This passage refers to Dr. Parr's work, called *Philopatris Varvicensis*, being a collection of the characters of Mr. Fox, which appeared after his death in papers, magazines, &c. That by Sir James Mackintosh was in the *Bombay Courier*. Dr. Parr's chief criticism on this memoir is on the term "debater" instead of "orator," which Sir J. M. applies to Mr. Fox. See pp. 164, 259, of that work.—REV.

‡ A poem by Mr. Croker.—REV.

digniori; and, fixing upon W. Scott, they wrote and offered it to him. When the Prince was informed of this he was displeased, and said that his pleasure ought to have been consulted; he had given it to me and I should have it. Upon this Croker of course interposed, observing that he was upon friendly terms with Scott, that Scott and I were friends, and that for the sake of all three the business must be allowed to rest where it was. A letter soon came to me from Scott, telling me he had refused it, as not thinking it becoming in him, who held two lucrative professional situations, to accept of the only thing which seemed exclusively to belong to a man of letters; and he urged me to take the office, if, as he had solicited, it should be proffered to me. It would raise Scott in your opinion if you saw the frank and handsome manner in which he refuses the office, considering it, as a mark of honour, was more due to me than to himself. Upon this I wrote to Croker, expressing my unwillingness to write verses at stated times on stated subjects, like a school-boy exercise; but saying, that if, on great public occasions, it was understood that I should be at liberty to write or to be silent, as the spirit moved, in that case the appointment would become a mark of honour, and as such I should gladly accept it. At the same time it was not for me to propose terms to the Prince; but I left him to judge how far such a reformation was practicable, and in what manner it might be effected. He told me that at some fitting opportunity he would suggest to the Prince that it would be for his honour and for mine to drop the regular odes. I am, however, less solicitous about this than I was at first, and that for two reasons. First, because the office is of greater value than I immediately perceived. It was raised for Ben Jonson from 100 marks to 100*l.*, and a tierce of Spanish canary wine. A compensation of 26*l.* has been established for the wine; and the various deductions reduce the whole net in-

come to about 90*l.* But, coming as a god-send, I disposed of it accordingly, and, by adding to it 12*l.* a year, have converted it into a life-policy of 3000*l.* It is paying a cheap price for this legacy to write one or two odes in the year. And secondly, I am not averse to the task, considering the state of foreign and domestic affairs, my own views and feelings, and the tone which I feel myself able to support. In me, of all men, it would have been cowardice to have refused the appointment; and, if I were not to write as Laureate, it might seem as if I shrank from censure, or was ashamed of writing. But I take the laurel as an honour which is my due, and as such I will wear it. You have here the whole history of a most unexpected occurrence in my life. * * * Davy is gone to France, anticipating, before he went, the censure which he was conscious of deserving. Mackintosh has brought back from India a diseased liver, and a reputation which I do not think he will be able to support either in parliament or in his intended historical labours.* I met him at Holland House and at Madame de Stael's. The latter personage is the most remarkable and the most interesting of all my new acquaintance. I am returned to a world of occupation."

P. 516. "I wish you could mountaineer it with us for a few weeks, and I would press the point if Coleridge also were here: but even without him we could make your time pass pleasantly; and here is Wordsworth to be seen, *one of the wildest of all wild beasts*, who is very desirous of seeing you. 'Sir Ywayne' will easily be made to fit a modern dress. I wish you could see certain versions of Chaucer which Wordsworth has executed, solely with a view of making them easily intelligible, and using no words that appear more modern than Chaucer's own age; he has succeeded admirably. If you are disposed to work upon old materials, that work of Ritson's † will supply you with several subjects; so perhaps would 'Sir Tristram,' if the exceeding brevity of its

* A prediction rather hastily delivered, and certainly not verified; but Sir J. Mackintosh returned from India with an enfeebled constitution, which never recovered; his parliamentary oratory, admirable in matter and language, was coldly delivered, and partook too much of the lecture-room. The memoirs of him by his son, though never popular, are valuable storehouses of philosophical criticism, both on books and men; and we only lament that any omissions are made from the original manuscript, especially where the subject was particularly valuable.—REV.

† Ritson's *Ancient English Metrical Romances*, 3 vols. 1802. In this work the romance of Orfeo and Heurodeis was published from a bad MS. and the Bodleian MS. of K. Horn is in many respects preferable to the Harleian, from which Ritson printed. On the MS. of the Erle of Thoulon, see *Brit. Bibliogr.* IV. p. 95. Ritson thought that no English romance existed prior to Chaucer that was not translated from the French, but K. Horn is English growth.—REV.

style be not an objection, and its uncouth language too great a difficulty. If I ever write an English epic, it will probably be some Round Table story. Shape me any thing like a groundwork out of 'King Arthur,' and *eris mihi magnus Apollo*. But I do not like you to be employed upon translations; were it not shame if the King of Spain should mint old plate when he has the mines of Potosi at command? * * Surely Dryden is not in the first class; Shakespere, Milton, Spen-

Mr. Southey writes,

P. 522. "I have commenced my campaign against the authors with a resolution to censure for the future as gently as possible; in fact your remark has risen in my conscience, and I fairly confess that the pride of saying a good thing is but a bad motive for saying an ill-natured one. You, perhaps, have sinned on the other side; Pinkerton and Maurice are instances. It is well that the last escaped my hands; he is the worst putter-together of a book* of all men living except Vallancy. Dr. Sayers's essay will interest me. We have, however, a school of poetry of our own; and, of the present race of poets and poetasters, very many discover no traces of German taste. The

Of Raynal's history Mr. Taylor thus speaks—

II. 172. "He calls the Abbé Raynal's work an able compilation: we think otherwise. The information it offers concerning the West Indies may be more trustworthy than that concerning the East Indies, but he who asserts after the Abbé Raynal risks

ser,—these form the poetical trinity of England, and these are at an unapproachable distance from all their successors. With reference to these poets, I place Dryden at the head of the second-rates. I admire, but do not love him; he can mend a versifier, but could never form a poet. His moral imbecility kept him down: with powers for painting, he chose to be a limner by trade; instead of amending ages to come, he was the pimp and pander of his own."

Wordsworth who chooses to add one article more to the nine-and-thirty is brother to William Wordsworth,† has lately married Lloyd's sister, and is settled on his living between Yarmouth and Norwich. I do not know him, but know that he is a good man, very studious, very sincere, thoroughly bigoted, and holding in thorough contempt all persons who differ from his own orthodox standard. William Wordsworth is very desirous of seeing you: pray, pray, come up to us if (as we have reason to hope) we should remain here next summer," &c.

II. 141. "The ode from Oldham‡ is too late for the Specimens, unluckily; for what we could find of him was good for little."

rashly, and he who inquires after him will usually find that much was narrated as true which is wholly invented and fictitious, that more was already known than his pretended diligence collected, and that his declamatory inferences are politically

* We have heard Mr. Southey say that the late Dr. Stanier Clarke understood the art of getting up a book better than any person he knew: he was alluding to his edition, we think, of Falconer's Shipwreck.—REV.

† The late Master of Trinity; more peculiarly eminent in his three sons, one Head Master of Harrow, the other of Winchester, and the third, had he lived, would probably have been the best Greek scholar in England; we refer to his review of the *Persæ* of Æschylus in the Philological Museum, No. II. Of such a brotherhood of scholars a father may be justly proud.—REV.

‡ To Oldham Pope is indebted for several lines, none of which have been noticed by the commentators: take for example the couplet from Oldham's poem of the Lamentation for Adonis,

Kiss, while I watch thy swimming eye-balls roll,
Watch thy last gasp, and catch thy springing soul.

Comp. Eloisa to Abelard,

See my lips tremble and my eye-balls roll,
Suck my last breath, and catch my flying soul.

Gray was also indebted to his lines,

"Judge of thyself (alone), for none there were
Could be so just, or could be so severe,"

For "And justice to herself severe."—Ode to Adversity. And Goldsmith has imitated and improved a fine passage in Oldham's "Letter to a Friend," which is, however, too long to extract.—REV.

unwise. The Abbé Raynal's is, in the literary world, a dropt book; his intelligence is derivative, and his sources must all be reconulted."

* * * * *

"From the Pope to Lucien Buonaparte, the Pope's poet. His Charlemagne has lowered him in my estimation, and almost induced me to think that the great difference between him and the rest of his family, is merely that he has been the best political calculator. The stanza is well constructed; for this I give him great credit. The story is perfectly free from the ordinary vice of imitation, and put

That Mr. Taylor's literary labours were most constant and unintermitted will be easily gathered from the foregoing narrative and extracts; he seems never to have lost a day; the mass of works read and reviewed by him was immense, and when we add to these what he perused in order to bring sufficient knowledge to his various tasks, and what besides was gathered into his mind beyond the limits of his allotted labours for the gratification of his private curiosity, the whole seems such a massive and ponderous load as few students would be able and willing to bear;* but order, and regularity, and careful disposition of our time, can achieve wonders; and of his habits of life his biographer has given us an amusing sketch.

"The performance of these tasks was the result of a most methodical distribution of his time; he rose early, and his studies usually engaged his undivided attention till noon, when it was his almost daily practice at all seasons to bathe in the river, at a subscription bath-house constructed on the bank of the stream near its entrance into the city. After this he invariably exercised himself by walking, for which purpose he always selected a road on the western side of Norwich, leading to the bridge over the Wensum at Hellesdon. For a public thoroughfare in the vicinity of a large population this was a comparatively unfrequented and retired way: it passed through a quiet rural district, affording agreeable prospects over the narrow valley, where the bright river winds through a lawn of meadows, bounded on the south by the hamlet of Heigham, and on the north by a range of bolder slopes, on which the village of Hellesdon is situated; at one end the view is closed by distant glimpses of the city, surmounted by its ancient castle, and at the other the dark line of Costessey woods skirts the horizon; on this road he was seen almost every day for many years between the hours of one and three. Professing to be

together with sufficient skill; but there is little character, little passion, little interest, little poetry. We were told of his antiquarian researches for the costume, and behold there is nothing antiquarian about the work; and his Saxons have a Druid for their priest. The philosophy of the poem is truly curious, and lamentably characteristic of the age," &c.

* * * * *

"Jeffery talks of having written a crushing review of 'The Excursion.' I desired my informant would tell him that he might as easily crush Skiddaw."

no admirer of natural scenery, and to take his chief delight in 'towered cities and the busy hum of men,' he was once asked why he always made choice of so secluded and solitary a walk. The quaint reason which he assigned for his preference was, that on this road no fit of indolence could at any time shorten his allotted term of exercise, as there were no means of crossing the river at any nearer point, and he was therefore compelled to go round by the bridge, which was about three miles distant from his residence in Surrey Street. Indeed it must be owned that he never seemed to regard the objects around him, but pursued his course in deep mental abstraction, conversing the while most animatedly with himself. There was something singular too in his appearance: his dress was a complete suit of brown, with silk stockings of the same colour; in this quaker-like attire, with a full cambric frill protruding from his waistcoat, and armed with a most capacious umbrella in defiance of the storm, 'muttering his wayward fancies he would rove,' and fixed the astonished gaze and curious attention of the few passengers whom he met. Sometimes he extended his walk to the adjacent village of Drayton, where, on a gentle eminence,

* There is a curious passage in Burke's "Letter to a Member of the National Assembly," on the superior industry of the French to ours. "In England we cannot work so hard as Frenchmen. Frequent relaxation is necessary to us. You are naturally more intense in your application. I did not know this part of your natural character till I went into France in 1773. At present this your disposition to labour is rather increased than lessened. In your Assembly you do not allow yourselves a recess even on Sundays. We have two days in the week, besides the festivals, and besides five or six months in the summer and autumn," &c. p. 67.—REV.

stood the mouldering walls of an ancient structure, on whose origin even tradition has no fable, and which is now only known by the name of Drayton Lodge. These ruins suggested to him the following imitation of an Italian sonnet by Crescimbeni which he inserted in an early number of the 'Iris:'

'I asked of Time,—'Who reared yon towery hall,
Which thou art levelling with its native soil?'
He answered not, but spurned the crumbling wall,
And sprang on sounding wing to further spoil.
I asked of Fame,—'Thou, who canst tell of all
That man achieves by wit, or force, or toil—'
She too stands mute, th' unpointing fingers fall,
From the vain search her wandered eyes recoil.
I entered. In the vault Oblivion stood,
Stopping with weeds the rifts where sunbeams shine;
From stone to stone the giant-spectre strode.
'Canst thou reveal,' I asked, 'with what design—'
A voice of thunder fills the dim abode,—
'Whose it has been, I care not,—now 'tis mine.'

"From these rambles he always returned punctually at three o'clock, and devoted the remainder of the day to the pleasures of society. He rarely dined alone, either entertaining a small company at his own table, or 'sharing the feast' at that of one of his friends. His conversational powers were now in their fullest vigour; the diffidence of youth was past, and the prolixity of age was not come on: no pedantic attempts at studied eloquence dimmed or deflected their brightness; their course was free and natural, their flow lively and sparkling, and the notes of fancy that fluttered in the beam threw a prismatic halo round the sober form on which learning directed the light to fall. These qualities made him everywhere an acceptable companion, and aided his generous hospitality and love of social intercourse to awaken corresponding dispositions in others. Beside his almost daily dinner engagements, there were various clubs and societies which he regularly attended. Among these may be noticed the Con-

versation Party, a small and select meeting of both sexes, intended, as the name denotes, to imitate on an inferior scale the *Conversazione of Italy*; but, as the parties were brought together expressly to talk, the true English dislike to be agreeable on compulsion frequently tied their tongues, and the evening would often have been dull if William Taylor's colloquial resources had not enlivened the hour. Still even he was not always at his ease on these occasions; although punctiliously polite to females, he seemed to feel that his habits of study and usual train of thinking were not calculated to make him an adept in gallantry. Sometimes his amusing anecdotes and lively descriptions were eminently successful, and when these failed he would read passages from some new and popular work; he read well, but poetry with a peculiar tone, adopting the foreign *Castilian* as far as the accentuation of our language and the taste of his audience would permit."

We have only to add that, had these volumes been published in a less ambitious manner, had the editor given us a plain and brief statement of the leading incidents in Mr. Taylor's life, followed that with the correspondence between him and Mr. Southey, which is full of elegant literature and poetical composition, and closed the whole with Miss Aikin's letter, which contains in a very graceful composition all that is necessary to be said regarding the intellectual powers, and modes of thinking, and the accomplishments of the subject of this memoir, omitting all the controversial description about Malthus's theory, and corn laws, and Church reform, and religious liberality, and then comprised the whole in a single volume, we think he had done more judiciously as regards the reputation of his friend, and more successfully for the sale of his work. As it is, the effect of the whole is heavy, and the chief attraction to most readers, with the exception of Mr. Taylor's friends, will be the warm-hearted letters of the Laureate, full of simplicity and confidence, and of that literary enthusiasm which brightens and embellishes the morning of life, but as we proceed on our path gradually falls behind us, fades and lessens to our view, and then totally disappears.

MR. URBAN,

I THINK if the following extracts which I send you were read aloud, most persons who heard them would imagine they were taken from Johnson's *Rasselas*; such appears to me to be the resemblance in the style and the turn of expression. They are, however, to be found in a tale called *Solyman and Almena*, by Dr. John Langhorne, which I presume to be but little known, and which should have been noticed by the critics as a direct imitation of Johnson's popular work of fiction. *Rasselas* appeared in 1759, Langhorne's story in 1762. It was dedicated to the Queen.

Yours, &c. J. M.

“ ‘My son,’ said Ardavan, ‘let not your curiosity interrupt your happiness. All that nature can give you is in the valley of Irwan. Here you are cherished by the eye of affection, and indulged with all the bounties of the eternal sun. Travel is often dangerous, and always inconvenient. Your knowledge of men may be purchased by experiencing their treachery, their cruelty, and their pride; the unsuspecting innocence of your heart will expose you to the designs of the selfish, and the insolence of the vain; you will wander from place to place only for amusement; as your heart can have no connexions that time or interest have rendered dear to you, you will be little affected by anything you see, and, what is more than all, your virtue will be endangered; when you behold the universal prevalence of vice, and when your eye is attracted by the flowery paths in which she seems to tread, you will find it difficult to withstand the force of example, and the blandishments of pleasure.’ Solyman humbled himself and replied, ‘Prince of the sages that dwell between the rivers, let your ear be patient to the words of youth. Can Ardavan doubt the integrity of the heart which his precepts have formed to virtue, or fear that Solyman should become the slave of vice? I am not a stranger to the manners of men, though I have mixed but little among them; nor am I unacquainted with the temptations to which I shall be exposed, nor unprepared to withstand them. Travel may be attended with some incon-

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venience, but it has many advantages. Next to the knowledge of ourselves, most valuable is the knowledge of nature; and this is to be acquired only by attending her through the variety of her works. The more we behold of these, the more our ideas are enlarged and extended, and the nobler and more worthy conceptions we must entertain of that Power, who is the parent of universal being,” &c.

“In five days he arrived at Ispahan. The beauty and magnificence of that extensive city engaged his attention for many days. He was now astonished at the stupendous efforts of industry, and now delighted at the elegance of art. But by these he thought himself rather amused than instructed; and he perceived that day after day departed from him without being distinguished either by the acquisition of knowledge, or the practice of virtue; he therefore frequented the places of public resort, and endeavoured to form such connexions as were most likely to promote both,” &c.

“ ‘All the good things of life,’ answered the merchant, ‘are complicated with evils. If wealth be not desirable because it may lead us into luxury, or inflame us with pride, no more would the sanguine cheerfulness of health, lest it should betray us into licentiousness. There are, it is to be feared, many whose manners are depraved by riches; but there are likewise many who employ them in the diffusion of knowledge, or the relief of ignorance,” &c.

“ ‘The love of harmony,’ replied the merchant, ‘is in man a natural passion; there is something metrical and numerous in his motions, his actions, and his words, and he has always endeavoured to reduce the last to a kind of poetical measure, even when the art of writing was unknown or unpractised. The art of poetry in Great Britain has of late years been brought to great perfection; the language of the country is both nervous and harmonious, and calculated to express the tender and sublime, in both which species of writing we have poets that have never been excelled. Though the English are in general of a less

3 A

sprightly turn than their neighbours the French, yet in the active powers of imagination, in the flights of fancy, and the strains of humour, their writings are by no means inferior. Hence the English poetry is not only harmonious, but sentimental and picturesque, abounding with strong images and lively description. My countrymen have attempted every species of poetry, and have excelled in each," &c.

"When the dawn of the morning broke, Solyman and the merchant, with the most grateful acknowledgments of the hospitality with which they had been entertained, left the cottage of Arden, followed by the kind wishes of their host and his admirable family. They travelled for some days through the southern provinces of Persia, without any remarkable occurrence or any other entertainment than such as could be found in the diversity of prospects, and the different labours of men. Sometimes they amused themselves with the contemplation of those places which history had marked out as the scenes of great events, and sometimes had occasion to reflect on the perishable monuments of human magnificence," &c.

"Heavens!" said Solyman, "what madness must possess mankind to lodge unlimited power in the hands of any one human being! When the decree of justice must be issued by numbers united, there are many means of restraining partial or illegal sentences. Self-interest, revenge, envy, and every other cause of perverting justice, would then operate fully when opposed by public shame, divided interests, and the open appearance of equity. But what comfort can you receive from useless declamation? I can help you to the means of deliverance from this wretched prison; and I think that you are restrained by no principle of duty from embracing them, for it is impossible that divine power should enforce obedience to the decree of injustice," &c.

"To find that the bands of music at court consisted only of women gave him no disgust. 'There (said the traveller) the ladies are in their proper sphere. Let them cultivate all the

soft and engaging graces, let them employ themselves in the embellishments of art and the excursions of fancy; but let them not interfere in the important concerns of government, nor raise those to the places of power whose accomplishments are suited only to their taste," &c.

"You have seen, my friend, (said she,) almost everything in Delhi that is worth the attention of a stranger; but I suppose you do not make it your business as a traveller merely to attend to what is uncommon or magnificent, not merely to explain the different operations of nature, and the manners of men. Travel must afford you many opportunities to relieve the indigent, to comfort the afflicted, to inform the ignorant, or to rescue the oppressed. Within my morning walk there is a cottage, the inhabitants of which I call my people; they are all poor. To those that are able to labour, I propose rewards for the greatest industry; and those who are incapacitated by age or sickness I take under my own protection," &c.

"Is it possible," said Solyman, "that you can think the condition of celibacy happier than that of marriage? Undoubtedly the principal happiness of mankind depends on the intercourse of society, and the connexions of friendship. Marriage is nothing else but a state of friendship, in which the friends by uniting their interests have a constant and uninterrupted enjoyment of each other. Nature aids the union, and reason approves it. Can any condition bid fairer for happiness than that in which the mutual delights of friendship can only be torn from us by the hand of death?' 'There may be some truth,' answered she, 'in what you observe; but there is an inconstancy in human nature that makes it dangerous even for two friends to enter into any connexion that cannot be broken; and an unaccountable caprice, that makes us quarrel with our happiness, because we are sure of enjoying it.' 'Were we deterred from every pursuit,' said Solyman, 'by the apprehension of those inconveniences which the foibles and frailties of our nature might bring upon us, we should never be either virtuous or happy, but

might languish away our lives in solitary and unsocial indolence. To avoid the inconveniences of human inconstancy, marriage is surely the best institution in the world; for what could be more likely to fix the inconstant than the habitual intercourse of kindness and good offices, than that gratitude which is due to the long exercise of affectionate tenderness, and those dear pledges, which must depend for happiness and support on the unanimity of their parents?" &c.*

MR. URBAN,

THE historian Ranke has questioned, or indeed rejected as *fabulous*, the received account of the election of Pope Sixtus V.; and the subject has been treated by your Cork correspondent, as determined by that writer. Ranke has certainly shown, that something of a similar artifice was attributed to Paul III., and that Aluise Contarini, in his *Relatione della Corte di Roma*, from 1632 to 1635, speaks of the same kind of deception as being still practised by ambitious cardinals.†

In your Magazine for August last, p. 154, I had ventured a supposition, that, as Leti was a Protestant, this story would not have been adopted among Romanists upon his authority only, and that it must have come from some other source. Supposing, for argument's sake, that it were apocryphal, the probability is, that it originated with the Spanish party, who persecuted his memory, "the Inquisition of Spain having received witnesses to prove that the *infallible* oracle of the law was a favourer of heretics." (Llorente, p. 354, c. xxvii.) There is an anecdote in the *Thuana*, which, though obviously *fabulous*, was in character with the belief of the age, and would find many minds disposed to

credit it. The essence of the story is, that he sold his soul to the devil, on condition of enjoying the popedom for six years, and was cheated out of one of them by a quibble. It is also given in *Constable's Table-Talk*, page 113.‡

But it further appears, that the story of Montalto's election is contemporary with himself, for it occurs in a life of him, written only the year after his death, but of which the historian was ignorant. In an article on Ranke, in the *Church of England Quarterly Review*, for April 1841, this account is given of the memoir, after arguing in favour of Leti's general credibility:

"There is now on our table a well written Italian MS. the title of which we copy: 'Vita del Sommo Pontifico Sixtus V. composto da un'autore anonimo, e dicata al merito Sublimo del' Signor Antonio Nati Romano. L'Anno MDXCI.' It is in folio, and contains one hundred and eighty-three folia. It is anonymous, as it professes to be, but its dedication is some warrant of credibility. Now, upon examination, it appears that much of Leti's history, and even the account of Sixtus's election, coincides, in whole sentences, and nearly verbatim, with this MS."

‡ "The Spaniards, who disliked Sixtus V. circulated a report that he had sold himself to the devil, on condition of his enjoying the popedom for six years. Afterwards, said they, it happened that a young man, aged nineteen, committed a murder in Rome, and his judges represented to the Pope, that, though guilty, his execution could not take place, the law requiring twenty years of age before a capital punishment could be inflicted. The Pope, vexed at this disappointment of the ends of justice, answered, without thinking, 'O, if that is all, I will lend him one of mine.' At the end of five years, Sixtus fell sick; the devil appeared, and told him he was come to carry him off. Sixtus told him his time was not come, as only five years out of the six had elapsed; but the devil reminded him of his promise on the execution of the young man, and immediately put an end to his life." He may, in a moment of bitter jocularly, have used those words, when some criminal endeavoured to shelter himself under a plea of minority. "Il montra une rigueur extrême dans les moyens qu'il employa pour procurer la sûreté publique. . . . La peuple Romain brisa la statue qu'on lui avoit élevée: la sévérité de Sixte lui avoit rendu odieux." (De Feller, Dict.)

* I may add that Langhorne was a man of genius, and an elegant poet. We are indebted to him for the first collected edition of Collins's Poems. Mr. Wordsworth, we know, has expressed his approbation of Langhorne's plaintive story, Owen of Carron.

† A similar feigning of infirmity, in order to escape trouble or publicity, was attributed to reigning popes, according to Sir Henry Wotton. (*Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1841, p. 253.)

Having read this account, I took the liberty of making some further inquiry of the writer of the review (the author of the History of the Council of Trent, and of the Literary Policy of the Church of Rome,) who has obligingly given me the information I wished. The MS. resembles that from which he printed the Acta Concilia Tridentini of Paleotto, though apparently more modern, and more uniform in the style of writing. On comparing it with the Italian of Leti, the language appears almost the same, though sometimes varied. Concerning the election of Sixtus, I may add, as a specimen of the narrative, that the anonymous biographer says, it was a great pleasure, in the conclave, to see Montalto *andare con il suo bastoncello, sputando ad ogni passo, sospirando à causa de dolori*. And the conclave judged his reign would be short (if he were chosen) *mentre per le sue incommodità non li lasciviano libero il respiro, &c.*

I formerly quoted, in illustration of such pretences, the words of the ex-queen of Sweden, Christina,—“ Il est permis de tromper les ennemis comme il est permis de les vaincre.” (Pensées, Cent. xi. 61, see Gent. Mag. Sept. 1841, p. 253.)

This aphorism, however, suffers by comparison with one of Ayyar, a female Indian sage, “ Do not deceive even thine own enemy.” (Asiatic Researches, vol. vii. p. 356, 8vo. ed. 1803.) But Christina lived in an age of lax casuists,* from whom she might have learned the precept of the Decretals, “ Simulatio utilis est, et in tempore assumenda,”† to which the language of Seneca, “ Simulatio nihil proficit,” (Ep. 79, in fine) may serve as an antidote. These erroneous ethics may be traced in turn to those of the fourth century (see Mosheim, cent. iv. 2, iii. 16,) to which period we are so often referred as the golden age of Christianity. One particular kind of deception, namely, feigning one's self to be a heretic in order to discover heretics, condemned by Augustine in his second Book, or Treatise On Lying,

(see Clarke's Succession of Sacred Literature, vol. ii. p. 23,) re-appears in the fourteenth century, recommended by the Dominican Eymeric. It occurs in his Guide to Inquisitors, “ a masterly work, (says Don Antonio Puig-blanch,) whose authority in the Inquisition may be compared to the Decree of Gratian in the other ecclesiastical courts; a work in short which has served as a model for all the regulations which have been in force in Spain, Italy, and Portugal, and as authority for all who have written on the subject.”‡ The second of his *precautions*, as he gently terms them, is the counterpart of the fraud which Augustine reprobated.

“ Habeat inquisitor unum de complicibus, seu alium vere ad fidem conversum, et de quo bene confidere possit illi capto non ingratus, et permittat illum intrare, et faciat quod ille loquatur sibi; et si opus fuerit, fingat se de secta sua adhuc esse, sed metu abjurasse, vel veritatem inquisitori prodidisse. Et cum hæreticus captus confiderit in eo, intret quodam sero protrahendo locationes cum eodem, et tandem fingat nimis esse tarde pro recessa, et remaneat in carcere cum eodem, et de nocte pariter colloquantur, et dicant sibi mutuo quæ commiserunt, ille, qui superintravit, inducente ad hoc captum; et tunc sit ordinatum, quod stent extra carcerem in loco congruo explorantes, eos auscultantes, et verba colligentes, et si opus fuerit, notarius eisdem.” (Director. Inquisit. part. iii. n. 107.)

Had this occurred only as an instance, it would excite less disgust and horror, than it does as a rule for judicial practice, in which shape it became a *κρημα ἐς ἀεί* for bigotry and cruelty. How appropriate is the comment of Melancthon on the words of the decalogue, *non dicas falsum testimonium*. “ Violant enim hoc præceptum . . . omnes qui hypocrisis sua insidiantur aliis, et non ingenue ostendunt quod sentiunt, et qualis sit natura,” though, if he had thought of Eymeric's mendacious *precaution*, he would surely have spoken more vehemently. (Loci Communes, vol. i. p. 136,

* See particularly Millot, Hist. Mod. 3d epoch, vii. 5.

† Dec. Pars 2, Caus. 22, Quest. 2, ff. 285, ed. Paris, 1618. (Quoted in Southey's Viadicæ, p. 30.)

‡ Inquisition Unmasked, (Inquisicion sin Mascara,) translated by Walton, vol. i. p. 237. The original work was suppressed in 1815, by the inquisitor-general, Don Francisco Xavier Mier y Campillo, with the approbation of Ferdinand VII.

ed. Erlangæ, 1828.) This fraud explains a remark of Voltaire's on the Provincial Letters, alluding to the extravagant opinions of certain Jesuits. "On les aurait déturrées aussi bien chez des casuistes *dominicaïns* et franciscains; mais c'était aux seuls Jésuites qu'on en voulait." (Siècle de Louis XIV. c. 37.) The double fraud of first feigning one's self a heretic, and then pretending that it is too late to leave the prisoner's cell, equals any of the abominations that Pascal has exposed. The hypocrisy which assumes the appearance of virtue, shows at least a reluctant respect for it, but that which puts on the mask of error is of the very basest kind.

2. Having partly acquiesced in the charge of omission brought against Mosheim (Gent. Mag. August, p. 152) I would now mention, that it was done in ignorance of the defence which Southey has introduced into his *Vindiciæ*. The passage is a curious one, as shewing the progress of misconception, and consequently of misrepresentation, although unintentional.

"I am called upon (says Southey, replying to Mr. Charles Butler,) to notice here the misrepresentation concerning St. Eligius, which Dr. Lingard has detected, and which you have brought forward in the strongest light."

After pointing out that it was *evidently unintentional*, he thus proceeds :

"It originated with Mosheim, an author whose erudition it would be superfluous in me to commend, and *to whose fidelity*, as far as my researches have lain in the same track, *I can bear full testimony*. Contrasting in his text the primitive Christians with those of the seventh century, he says,* 'the former taught that Christ, by his sufferings and death, had made atonement for the sins of mortals; the latter seemed by their superstitious doctrine to exclude from the kingdom of heaven such as had not contributed by their offerings to augment the riches of the clergy or the church.' And in support of this statement he adduces, in a note, the passages from St. Eligius wherein that prelate exhorts his hearers to redeem their own souls by offering gifts and tithes to the churches, presenting

lights to the sacred places in their neighbourhood, and making oblations to the altar, that at the last day they might appear securely before the tribunal of the Eternal Judge, and say, 'Give unto us, O Lord, for we have given unto thee.'" (P. 60, 61.)

After remarking that the history of the Mortmain laws shews to what an extent the clergy abused their influence over the minds of men, Mr. Southey continues :

"The passage from Eligius is strictly in point to the assertion in the text; and Mosheim cannot be accused of garbling the original, because he has not shewn that these exhortations were accompanied with others to the practice of christian virtues. To have done this would have been altogether irrelevant; but by not doing so he has misled his translator [Maclaine], who, supposing that St. Eligius had required nothing more than liberality to the Church from a good christian, observes, that he makes no mention of other virtues. The misrepresentation on his part was plainly unintentional, and it was equally so in Robertson, who followed him; and, however censurable both may be for commenting thus hastily upon an extract without examining the context, Mosheim is clearly acquitted of all blame." (P. 61.)

That Robertson should fall into this error, Mr. Urban, is easily accounted for, after reading a passage about him in the *Walpoliana*, which appears to be just, though a recent article in the *Quarterly Review* (No. 144) has shaken the general character of that miscellany.

"His introduction to the History of Charles V. abounds with gross mistakes. In mentioning the little intercourse among nations, in the Middle Ages, he says, a prior of Cluny expresses his apprehensions of a journey to St. Maur. He supposes the prior's simplicity a standard of the mode of thinking at that time."

Mr. Southey has a note on the writings of St. Eligius of some literary interest. The quotations alluded to are not made from a connected discourse, but are *fragments taken from a collection of fragments*, from what Eligius' biographer, St. Audoenus, gives as the substance of his sermons. Eligius himself made up his sermons of passages from older writers, especially from St. Cæsarius. See the whole

* English Translation, vol. ii. p. 21, 2nd edition.

note, and the references and citations in it, page 61, 62.

But if Maclaine and Robertson have erred in rashly commenting upon Mosheim's text, what shall we say of Mr. Charles Butler, who brought forward the charge of misrepresentation against Mosheim so indignantly? since he has attacked Mr. Southey, for a passage which is *not to be found* in the edition of his book to which he refers. Perceiving that the common account of Bishop Gardiner's death was controverted, Mr. Southey at once omitted it in the second edition of his "Book of the Church," preferring to do so as he had not the immediate means of investigating it. This was being hypercandid, for he was not bound to omit a passage, unless satisfied, by examination, of its not being admissible. Yet Mr. Butler says, "You, however, have retained it in your second edition!" Can rashness or even *mendacity* (your correspondent knows whence the term is derived) go beyond this? Mr. Southey says, that after referring to the second edition, to see if his directions had been followed by the printer, he found "That the passage was *not* there....and that Mr. Butler's assertion so positively made, so pointedly applied, was (what shall I say) like many other of his assertions." (*Vindiciæ*, preface, p. x. xi.)

So false an assertion, however accounted for, must shake our confidence in Mr. Butler's accuracy, particularly where argument professes to be founded on fact.

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN, *March 11.*

IT is some consolation to me to find that the little pamphlet, upon the origin and etymology of London, is not thought to be so insignificant and trifling as to be passed over without notice, and that it has excited the attention of your very able correspondent A. J. K. I am not surprised or chagrined at his observations upon it, which are natural enough when we consider the speculative ("gratuitous," as he says) quality of its contents; yet I should much wish that any one who may peruse and feel interested in those observations would read as well *the whole* of my pamphlet, which is short enough. My principal object

in putting it forth was a desire of obtaining and eliciting, from competent authorities, their ideas upon, and even against, the subject; hoping it might not be beneath their notice.

All the etymologies of the name of London are unsatisfactory, and scarcely worth considering. This I have long thought. Indeed, the attempts of our best antiquaries to account for names of places have not been amongst their happiest conjectures. They seem to have forgotten that this was a populous country, and inhabited many centuries before the Romans conquered it; and thus they lose sight of the fact that the names of places, by far the greater part, are of very early origin, and remain in a great measure unaltered. By bearing this in mind, I have satisfactorily traced the names of several places (hitherto most absurdly etymologised) to the British (I should, perhaps, say the Welsh) language.

In placing early London on the banks of the Wallbrook, extending from the Thames to Moorfields, I think I am fortified by other circumstances than those I have adverted to in my essay, which I purposely made as concise as possible. I feel bound now, however, to resume the subject, which I shall shortly do in some shape or other.

In the mean time will A. J. K. allow me to suggest that the Conqueror's charter to St. Martin's-le-grand may have expressed "*totam terram et meram*," and not *morem*. Can this now be ascertained?

In identifying *more* with the British word "*mur*," I did not intend to hint in the remotest manner that MURDDYN had any relation to the Roman *muridunum*. I am prepared with much stronger instances (at least in my opinion) to induce a belief that "*more*," in the name of a place, was used to express the site, or, in legal language, the toft, of a British settlement or village.

Does not A. J. K. in speaking of the open condition of Moorfields not being out of the memory of the present generation, confound that locality with Finsbury Fields? My idea with regard to Moorfields is that, strictly, it was confined to what was heretofore the marsh or fen.

With regard to *Anderida*, the subject of my other pamphlet, I must say that Camden has placed it at Newenden without having any authority for so doing, and it appears to me that what has since been quoted as authorities for his so doing are, if I may so express myself, *ex post facto*: his notions on that head were quite as gratuitous, I think, as any assumption of mine with respect to London has been.

With reference to my communication on the subject of the *Noverca* of the Romans (which appeared in your Magazine for August last), I am anxious to submit to you some additional particulars to establish the fact of *Bury Hill*, near Dorking, having been a station or camp of the Romans. I have reasons for believing it to have been a stronghold of the Britons previously, but I shall not labour that point here.

The Roman road from Arundel (*Anderida*) towards London, which was not formed, as I have before said, until the time of Honorius and Arcadius, passes near Bury Hill; and I am strongly of opinion that that position was the principal station of the Romans for the protection of that road. The camp was approached by a way that went out of the Roman road, through a farm near the Homewood, called *Porteridges*, from, I think, the Roman words *PORTA AGGERIS*, *the gate of the road or causeway*,* and passed between two barrows, on land now corruptly named *Barras lands*, but

* This road was most substantially made, and was in fact a causeway raised above the surface. An unusual quantity of materials was employed for the purpose. See Gibson's additions to Camden in Surrey and Sussex. It passed through the whole width of the forest of Andredswald, of which the soil was excessively deep and miry. And see some account of it in Manning and Bray's Surrey, in the Appendix, 3rd volume. The Agger is very visible on Mickleham and Letherhead Downs. Some years ago the inhabitants on the line of this road in the lower part of Surrey had a remarkable tradition concerning it, namely, that it was made by soldiers, who handed the stones from one to the other in baskets.

two centuries ago called "*The two Barrowes*." This was a usual approach to Roman camps. The name of *Hamsted* seems to have been applied to Bury Hill, as some adjoining lands, and an obsolete manor there, are so called, and a small stream, between Porteridges and Bury Hill, has a little bridge over it, which seems to have been called *Hambridge*, or, as it is written in Henry III.'s time, *Hambrecht*. It is singular that attached to old camps we find, frequently, the distinct names of "*Bury*" and "*Sted*." My opinion is, founded on much observation, that whenever a camp was formed or used by the Romans, as and for a station, the term "*sted*" is generally found attached to it, or is now transferred to some place in the immediate vicinity, and which I derive from their "*Stativa*."

The situation of Bury Hill, in relation to the Roman road in question, is a strong circumstance in favour of its having been the principal station for guarding it, which became, in those days, a necessary precaution, by reason of the invasions by the Franks, Saxons, &c. on the southern coast.

There are two places at no great distance from Bury Hill, one to the north and the other to the south, respectively called *Norbury* and *Suthbury*, probably from such their relative position to Bury Hill. *Norbury* is the well-known and splendid eminence at Mickleham, heretofore the seat of the late Wm. Locke, esq. now of H. P. Sperlmg, esq. *Suthbury* is that gentle eminence on the Homewood upon which have of late been erected two excellent houses, of antique appearance, by Miss Arnold. The name has been corrupted into *Subbaries*, or something like it; but I have documents of great antiquity in which it is written *Suthburrie*.

Soon after this famous road was made the Romans abandoned Britain, and Buryhill was named by the Saxons Middleton (now contracted to Milton), from its having been the middle or main station on the Roman road, or from its lying about midway between *Norbury* and *Suthbury*.

Yours, &c.

J. P.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.

AS the attention of your readers has lately been directed to Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, I hope you will allow me to occupy one page in your Magazine by describing two uncommon editions of that fine English allegory which I possess, with a few remarks upon the numerous translations and paraphrases. Early editions of this work are very rare, having been literally read to pieces by the commonalty amongst whom it was cherished immediately after its first publication; and the ruins and tattered fragments whence successive generations have been instructed may still occasionally be found in old farm-houses, &c. with Tusser's Husbandry, and the Practice of Piety. The first edition I have is a thick 12mo. called the 25th, printed for J. Clarke, at the Golden Ball in Duck Lane, 1738; this is adorned with extremely rude woodcuts printed with the letter press, and evidently of older date, having probably been used for several previous editions; to this is appended the 16th edition of the 2nd part, with the addition of five cuts, and a notice "that the third part suggested to be John Bunyan's is an imposture." The 13th edition of this condemned third part, with the life and death of Bunyan, 1738, is, however, bound up with the volume by some former possessor, who has valued the whole highly; its handsome binding contrasting its homely paper and printing very strangely. The universal applause that immediately followed the publication of the first part shews how little authors should rely solely upon the judgment of friends. This is adverted to by Bunyan in his quaint phraseology; after stating that his Pilgrim had found his way into France and Flanders, and the newly discovered land of America, and that the wild Irish and Scotch could read his work in their own tongue (Gaelic), a very unusual occurrence, by-the-bye, in the literature of his period, he revels in the recollection of the time when, having submitted his MS. to his friends, Some said, John, print it; others said not so! [no!] Some said it might do good; others said and since that period almost every

European language has its version of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and the astonishing spread of the English tongue throughout the whole globe carries with it the popular allegory of John Bunyan. Being peculiarly calculated for the Welsh character it was soon translated into the ancient British language, and established itself as second in estimation to the Holy Scriptures throughout the principality. Not only has it made its quiet way into lands whereof the humble author never heard, but many remote nations can now read it in their own tongues; for it has been lately translated into the modern Greek, Armenian, Tamul, Malay, Burmese, and Chinese, and more recently it has received the honour of being rendered into the Hebrew! whilst in its native land numberless commentators have occupied their ingenuity upon its pages, and it has been versified by more than one admirer; but hitherto it has not been paraphrased into blank verse, for which its simplicity and long quotations from holy writ seem peculiarly fit.*

The practice of encumbering this work with explanatory notes was well rebuked in the case of a poor and illiterate woman, to whom one of these editions was lent by a gentleman, who, inquiring afterwards if she understood it, received for answer that she perfectly comprehended the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and hoped in due time to understand the "explanatory notes!"

The other edition I wish to describe is in large 8vo. the 30th edition, "adorned with curious sculptures engraved by J. Sturt," London, printed for W. Johnston in Ludgate Street, 1750. The black-letter heading is continued throughout this volume, and the marginal references and notes, which are very numerous and in italics, as are likewise all the proper names and quotations from Scripture, and the poetry, give it a curious and odd appearance; but Sturt's sculptures are truly "curious," perspective being entirely discarded throughout all of them, and the figures clad in grotesque dresses, and placed in strangely contorted positions. One passage in the

* We had scarcely received this letter before a metrical version was published. See our last Number, p. 227.—EDIT.

(anonymous) editor's address is remarkable: "The story of Balaam and Jehosaphat, written by S. John Damascene, a Greek father, hath been sufficiently applauded, and, indeed, it has its peculiar beauties and excellencies. Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely, wrote a much more voluminous work under the title of the Pilgrim, but the colouring is very faint, and it wants all that simple plainness which so pathetically strikes the heart," &c.

A writer in the last monthly account of the Church of England Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, after announcing the translation of this popular work into Hebrew, thus proceeds: "The most industrious scholars have laboured to trace in earlier books any hints, allusions, or even phrases, which might possibly have afforded a groundwork for the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Curious coincidences have been thus elicited; but it avails nothing to select some few and unconnected words or single ideas from Dante and Spenser, the former of which Bunyan could not possibly have read as it was not then translated into English, and the latter was very unlikely to come into his hands. (We might go back to Peter de Blois in the twelfth century for the term Vanity Fair, who inveighs against the 'vanitatis nundinæ' in one of his letters.) His personages and occurrences were portrayed from actual daily life, and had he depended upon others for materials to be arranged, or even a subject to be developed, he would never have conceived so clearly, nor therefore have described so vividly, his varied and truthful details. For the formation of his bold and homely diction we are indebted to the author's long perusal of our national version of the Bible, his black-letter 'Book of Martyrs,' and his worm-eaten 'Luther on the Galatians.' The main outline, therefore, is the patriarchal state of pilgrimage spiritualized; the characters are those of common experience in all ages, and the feelings expressed were those of his own greatly exercised passions as led on from sin to holiness by the Spirit of God." The translator has succeeded in producing a work acceptable to many of the scattered nation, and which is already in the

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hands of Christian Hebrews within the holy city Jerusalem, if not beside the waters of Jordan and Tiberias, with other localities of that land of promise; and far may it spread to the Euphrates, to central Asia, or wherever else the people of Israel are found; may prosperity attend its march, and may the pious call of the author to such as delight in the teaching or elucidation of allegories, and who likewise desire to understand their own state of progress as pilgrims, be abundantly answered in Israel!

I shall close this communication by stating that some years since I had the pleasure of carefully examining for several hours the identical copy of Fox which cheered the long years of Bunyan's imprisonment in Bedford jail. His numerous marginal notes were continued throughout the whole three black-letter folio volumes, and were all extremely characteristic of the writer, whose hand-writing was not difficult to read, and superior to what his station in life warranted; at the commencement of each volume the autograph of "*John Bunyan*" appeared in large capitals. No doubt was ever expressed of these having been his companions in prison; and I have also seen a massy oak chair with his initials I. B. 1672,* carved, or rather embossed, upon its heavy frame, which certainly appeared a proper and capacious receptacle for the sturdy and "ingenious dreamer," as he is designated by Cowper. Several other memorials of this extraordinary man are kept with great care in the town of Bedford.

F. M.

MR. URBAN, City.

ACTING upon the suggestion of your correspondent A. J. K. in the last number of your Magazine, I have added a few potters' names to his list; and as many of your readers may not have seen the Samian vessels to which he alludes, I have thought it not irrelevant to introduce a short notice of them.

These vessels are discovered from fifteen to twenty feet below the present level of modern London, among undoubted remains of Roman occupa-

* Engraved in Fisher's Plates, illustrative of Lysons's Bedfordshire.

tion; and through the instrumentality of the commissioners of sewers, or rather of their servants the "navigators," (who are much more anxious to preserve them than their superiors themselves,) these silent records of past ages find their way into *private* museums and collections.

Rapid strides are being made towards the completion of the drainage of the metropolis, and probably in the course of a few years there will be no occasion for the extensive excavations at present necessary for the purpose of forming sewers; consequently, I think that, although of late many remains of Roman London have been discovered, they ought in every instance to be recorded while we yet have the advantage of such aid to antiquarian research.

From the numerous fragments of this ware which have been observed on the sites of Roman cities and towns, it has been reasonably conjectured that it is the identical Samian spoken of by Pliny and other authors as used by the Romans at their meals, and for other domestic purposes; it is indeed expressly stated that the ware made of Samian earth, and which came from the island of Samos, was much esteemed by them to eat their meals out of, and to display upon the board;* that it was in common use we have authority enough, in fact we find it proverbial, in the same manner as we at the present day make use of the simile "as brittle as glass."

"M. Placidè pultra." "P. Metuis credo, ne fores Samiæ fient."†

Again,

"Vide queso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens."

"Scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet."‡

That this description of ware was manufactured in Britain as some have supposed, is very improbable. Remains of ancient potteries have indeed been discovered in various parts, of the coarser black vessels; at Caistor in Northamptonshire were seen potters' furnaces, in which the vessels remained as placed by the makers for baking,§ and Mr. C. R. Smith has

traced innumerable vestiges of potteries, throughout the Upchurch marshes, and along the banks of the Medway,* but all of the coarse black ware.

We have historical evidence to prove that the Samian was transported into foreign countries, and that most nations under heaven used them at their tables;† and there is little doubt but that they were of foreign manufacture. Similar fragments are found at Rome and its vicinity, and indeed throughout Europe, some apparently from the same moulds. Two of these Samian bowls are engraved in Montfaucon, and are placed among the "Batterie de Cuisine," and speaking of the ware he says, "C'est fort creux, et peut avoir servi à mettre des sausses ou de la bouillie."‡

"At tibi læta trahant Samiæ convivia teste,

Fictaque Cumana lubrica terra rota."§

It is very likely the appellation of Samian was given indiscriminately to all vessels in common use at the table, of whatever colour or make, for the Samian "fictilis fidelia," mentioned by several authors, was a jug or pitcher of white ware, in which the wine was put out of the larger amphora.

"Tumet alba fidelia vino."||

It held about a gallon, and was often filled with the favourite beverage mulled wine.

"Mulsu congialem plenam tibi faciam fideliam."¶

The "pocula Saguntina," and drinking-cups from Surrentum, Asia, and Pollentia may be included.

The general forms of the bright red Samian are bowls and dishes or patens of various sizes, and of considerable thickness, to bear the constant wear to which it was subjected in being so repeatedly moved on and off the board; unlike the Athenian vases, which were for ornament only, and the chief excellence of which consisted in their extreme lightness. Some colouring matter must have been used to give it the beautiful coralline appearance it now (even after the lapse

* Pliny.

† Plaut. *Menæch.* A. 2, Sc. 2.

‡ *Ib.* *Bacch.* A. 2, Sc. 2.

§ *Durob.* of Antonia. identified, Artis.

* *Collectan. Antiq.* C. R. Smith.

† Pliny. ‡ *Vol.* 5, p. 124 and 144.

§ Tibullus.

|| Pers.

¶ Plaut.

of so many centuries) possesses throughout its substance :

"Ex luto Samio in rubrem colorem vertente,"*

and it is extraordinary that it should still retain the uniform high polish on its surface. In examining the numerous specimens I possess, there appears such a similarity in the colour, scarcely varying a shade, that it is probable these red vessels were transported from one particular spot, and that the knowledge of the art in colouring and manufacturing them was confined to the potters of the island of Samos.

Pottery was looked upon with greater veneration and respect than vessels of gold or silver, and generally used at their sacrifices. Tertullian speaks of the Samian vessels as still in use at their religious ceremonies; and Plautus,

"Ad rem divinam quibus est opus Samiis vasis utitur."†

It was the custom among the Romans to give an entertainment to commemorate the death of their friends, at which a display of plate or earthenware, according to the circumstances or distinction of the deceased, was placed about the room; and we find Cicero‡ speaking of the stoic Quintus Tubero, who, on the death of Africanus, furnished out a dining room, in which were placed wooden beds with goatskin covers, and a sideboard of Samian vessels, as if they had been commemorating the death of Diogenes the cynic, and not the great Africanus.

The Romans doubtless in their entertainments made a great display of the more precious metals, but the Samian ware was in general use among all classes.

"Quibus divitiæ domi sunt, scaphis et cantharis
Batiolis bibunt: at nos nostro Samiolo
poterio
Tamen vivimus."§

It is said that Agathocles, king of Sicily, used these Samian vessels always at his feasts; his partiality to them no doubt arose from the circum-

stance of his father having followed the trade of a potter.

"Fama est fictilibus cœnasse Agathocle
a rege,
Atque Abacum Samio sæpe onerasse
luto."*

A strong cement called signina was made from fragments of Samian pottery, which were ground into powder and tempered with lime; this red cement is seen on some tessellated pavement (found last year in Wood Street) between tesserae of baked white clay. Pavements were also made of powdered tiles mixed in the same manner, so likewise was the mortar, which gave it that red appearance to which Fitzstephen alludes, when, speaking of some part of the Tower of London which then stood, he says—"The mortar is tempered with the blood of beasts."

This ware was probably more esteemed and more generally used among the higher classes in Britain than at Rome; the common black pottery, made at a small cost in the various manufactories of England, was used by the lower orders; and the Samian, from the distance it was brought, and consequent increase of price, was comparatively rare; as a proof of this, bowls and paterae are found which had been broken and fastened together again with leaden rivets.

Some of the patterns with which this ware is decorated are exceedingly beautiful and interesting, illustrating their mythology, and the different games they were accustomed to celebrate: gladiatorial combats; conflicts between men and beasts; field sports; and musicians represented playing on the plectrum, double flute, and instruments many of which are now unknown. In many the pigmies are seen warring against their inveterate enemies the cranes, who invaded their corn fields. The patterns formed of the vine, its tendrils, leaves, and fruit, are tastefully grouped. On others are seen basso relievos of the heathen deities, Mercury, Apollo, Venus, &c., modelled from existing statues.

In general, the ornaments are raised from the surface of the bowl; the clay

* Pitiscus.

† Captiv. Act 2, sc. 2.

‡ Pro Murena.

§ Plaut. Stich. A. 5, sc. 4.

* Ausonius.

in the first instance was shaped by being thrown on the wheel, and the figures afterwards moulded in relief on the exterior; in a few instances these figures appear to have been cast in a mould previous to their being affixed to the bowl. Mr. C. R. Smith possesses a beautiful specimen of this variety.

The potters' names are in most cases impressed across the centre at the bottom of the interior of the vessel; and it is remarked that many discovered in London correspond with others found in different parts of England, and even in France. Among the names on the annexed list are several which agree exactly, even in the peculiar monogram and precise formation of the type adopted by one particular artificer. VTALIS (Vitalis), this stamp has been found on Samian pateræ from Crooked Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside, and in a tumulus on the Bartlow Hills. OF RVFIN has been observed on the same ware from Lombard Street, Crooked Lane, Lad Lane, and other parts of the city.

It is probable these larger ornamented vessels were used to place the meat and substantial part of the meal in, while the small plain Samian cups of the same red ware were those described as the *salinum* or salt-cellar, and *acetabulum* or vinegar-cup, which were put on the board to dip the lettuce and viands into, or to hold pickles, sauces, &c. to give a relish to the other portion of the repast. The *acetabulum* was used as a measure, about the same as the modern "tea cup full;" the *cyathus* or ladle held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint, the *acetabulum* $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint, the *urna* about three gallons four pints, and the *amphora* about seven gallons. The Romans divided the *sextarius* or pint into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, therefore these *calices* or cups were called *sextantia*, *quadrantes*, *triantes*, &c. according to the number of *cyathi* they contained. Another circumstance connected with these cups may not be unworthy of notice, as it shows the antiquity of the "thumble rig" of the present day. The use of the *acetabulum* for this purpose is distinctly mentioned; they placed three of these cups on a table with three legs, and underneath each

were put stones or other objects, which were removed from one to the other by sleight of hand, or abstracted altogether, to the great astonishment and amusement of the spectators, who found the stones under different cups from those which they expected. These persons were called *acetabularii*, because they played with the *acetabulum*.

In the following list I have confined myself entirely to those stamps in my own possession, and which are all impressed on the red Samian ware, and the places where they were found are printed in italics.

W. C.

- Aistivi. M. *Crook-lane*.
 Asterni. M. reversed, *Lad-lane*.
 Borilli. M. *Queen-street*, and C. R. Smith's list.*
 Crani. *Bishopgate-street*, C. R. Smith's list.
 Ceria. *Ditto*.
 Cai M. S. reversed, *Queen-street*.
 Decimi. *Lad-lane*.
 Jul. Numidi. *Lad-lane*.
 Of. Jucan. *Crook-lane* and *Queen-street*.
 Latinian. F. *Queen-street*.
 Lapei. M. *Lad-lane*.
 Miccio. *Crook-lane*.
 Of. Murra. *Bishopgate-street*, *Lombard-street*, † *Crook-lane*. †
 Onativi. *Queen-street*.
 Ocirni. *Lad-lane*.
 Omom. *Lad-lane*.
 Officin. *Queen-street*.
 Of. Passi. *Bishopgate-street*.
 Of. Prim. *Lad-lane*, *Reculvers*, *Crook-lane*.
 Patna. *Bishopgate-street*.
 Of. Patrici. *Queen-street*, C. R. Smith's list.
 Pater. *Bishopgate-street*.
 Of. Rufa. *Lad-lane*, *Crook-lane*, *Lombard-street*.
 Ropasi. F. F. *Queen-street*.
 Secundus. *Queen-street*, *Lombard-street*, *Crook-lane*, C. R. S. list.
 Silvanus. F. *Lad-lane*.
 Sympha. *Bishopgate-street*.
 Turtuna. *Queen-street*.
 Tauri. *Queen-street*.
 Vitalis. M. S. F. *Lad-lane*, *Crook-lane*, *Bartlow hills*. † C. R. S. list.
 Vitalis P. P. *Bishopgate-street*.
 Of. Viti. *Lad-lane*.
 Xivi. *Queen-street*.

* Archæol. 1831.

† Archæol. by Mr. Foster. 1796.

‡ Archæol. Mr. Kempe. vol. xxiv.

§ Archæol. vol. 25.



ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL, TICKHILL.



Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 22.*
 NEAR the Market Cross of the decayed town of Tickhill, in the West Riding of York, is an ancient timber-built house, called St. Leonard's Hospital, now divided into mean tenements, and long since alienated from its original destination; but the front facing the street possesses, in my estimation, sufficient interest to be recorded in your repository, particularly as I have not met with any print of it, although it has been an object of my inquiry since I first saw it in 1814. It is said in Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 244, that the hospital of St. Leonard existed as early as 1225, when the sad condition of the brethren inhabiting it was recommended by Archbishop Walter Gray to the charity of all good people. The quaint inscription over the doorway—*His mad Ton Leftwul*, which in modern orthography would be—

"This made John Leftwul," clearly indicates the name of the founder or builder; for we have, or had, examples of such inscriptions at Brougham Castle, for Roger de Clifford, temp. Edw. I., and at Windsor Castle, for William Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, temp. Edw. III.—(Vide your vol. I.XV. part I. p. 95). The curious carved oak doorway, and the arches with their pillars, which support the projecting upper floor of the building, are well preserved, and delineated in the drawing I send with this brief account.

C. S. B.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 18.

TO correct a great error which exists in Aubrey's History, or Collections for a History, of Surrey, and which has misled antiquaries and many topographical writers, is one reason for my troubling you with this. That work was published after his decease, about 1719, in 5 volumes; but, being badly digested and arranged for the purpose, it contains many inaccuracies in some shape or other.

In the account of DORKING therein given, it is stated, that "the church here was built by one *Ewton*, who endowed it with lands of considerable value, which yet bear his name; and, as it is supposed, founded it upon the demolition of the castle by the Danes." And also, that "over against this church, in a meadow called *Benham Castle* meadow, stood once a fortress, destroyed by the Danes, of which nought remains now but a large ditch." And further, that in "a coppice called *Blackhawes* was another castle, said to have belonged to the *Ewtons*, demolished with the other near the church, and nothing now but the moat and some few bricks remain."

These statements of Aubrey have been inserted in many topographical works, in the accounts they give of Dorking, as applying to that place, and the inhabitants there have supposed them to be true, although they have never been able to trace anything at all to corroborate the particulars thus given. Several years ago I discovered that they were referable to CAPEL, the adjoining parish to Dorking (and in ancient times a part thereof); and, from investigation

and ancient documents in my possession, I am enabled, I believe, to explain Aubrey's account; which, even when applied to Capel, is not un-mixed with fiction or romance.

The facts seem to be these:—In the reign of Henry the Third, there lived in that part of Dorking (now forming Capel) one *Maurice Niger*, as he is termed in deeds of that time, but probably called in English *Black*, who resided, it is presumed, at a mansion then probably the *Blackhawes* (or *Blackhagh**) of Aubrey, but which then stood upon lands called *Ewekene*, now corrupted to *Ewtons*. This *Maurice*, it is presumed, built the church, and then assumed the name *de Ewekene*,† as he is so called in many deeds a little subsequent to those before mentioned; and by the name of *Ewekene* (or *Ewekyn* and *Ewkyn*) was so much of Dorking parish as became, by some arrangement, appropriated to the new church or chapel (*Capella*) called for about two centuries afterwards. The church thus erected was at least six miles from the parochial one at Dorking (at that time a very extensive parish), and therefore a very necessary accommodation for the inhabitants of the southern part of that parish. Although the parish of *Ewekene*, and the vill of *Ewekene*, are mentioned in deeds of the 14th and 15th centuries, in describing lands in what is now the parish of Capel, at the end of the 15th the name of *Ewekene* was discontinued, and that of Capel generally adopted for this tract. The coppice called *Blackhawes* by Aubrey is near Capel churchyard; and it is believed that some remains of building are there to be traced. Many years ago the spot was pointed out to me.

To further identify the account given by Aubrey, as aforesaid, with Capel, it should be mentioned, that over against Capel church (that is, on

* HAGA, a house—*Saxon*. In old charters it seems to be written *hagh*.

† About this period, *Oakwood* chapel, about three miles from Capel, was founded by *John de la Hale*, who was a contemporary of *Maurice Niger* or *Maurice de Ewekene*. *Hale House* is at the foot of *Oakwood* hill. For an account of this chapel, see *Manning and Bray's Surrey*.

the opposite side of the road) is a small field, with a house or two on it, still called *Bennet's Castle* (not Benham), but why or wherefore I cannot explain. How the term castle came to be applied to what I conceive was in those days merely a respectable residence, I am unable to say (unless it were to such as were surrounded by moats); for I believe nothing according with our ideas of a castle ever existed there. I am inclined to think that Bennet's should be Bonet's, as one Robert Bonet was certainly living at the same time as Maurice de Ewekene, and was in all probability a neighbour. There is a farm in Capel still called Bonet's.

As to what is said by Aubrey about the Danes, he may have collected it from some source to which he attached credit, although it could not be literally true; at the same time, we may be certain that the tradition of the visitations of these savage invaders in these parts continued for many ages, especially when we consider the proximity of this place to Ockley, where they were so signally defeated in the ninth century.

I presume that the ecclesiastical registers of the diocese do not go back far enough to show any record of the foundation of the chapel or church at Capel as above stated, either with reference to the mother church at Dorking or otherwise. Capel is a perpetual curacy.

This subject induces the recollection of its being now about twelve centuries since the conversion of the south Saxons (the then inhabitants of this tract) to Christianity, when I doubt not a church at Dorking was erected, or a previously existing one re-established.* Six centuries after that important event, the church at Capel was founded; and at about the like distance of time, another church has arisen midway between those of Dorking and Capel: of course, the new one on the Homewood is alluded to. Thus gradually (although slowly in this instance) is the sure word of prophecy fulfilling.

* As Dorking undoubtedly was a Roman station in the later period of their empire, this presumption is not unfounded.

It may not be uninteresting to insert here what was said of Capel in 1649, upon a survey of the manor of Dorking (within which Capel lies) in that year.

“The parish of Capel is more naturally prone and apt to produce wood than corn and grass; and in your fathers days was so ill cultivated, that, had not the inhabitants supplied their want of corn from the neighbouring markets, they might have eaten acorns instead of bread; but now, having lately learned the art of improving their land with lime and chalk, they are so far from needing corn from others, that, besides their own provision, they are able daily to supply the markets with a plentiful store of wheat, oats, and peas; and wood, which in that place was formerly of small value, and little worth, will (if they proceed in the destruction thereof) in a few years become more scarce than corn was in former times.”

Since this, much more has been done towards the destruction of the wood there, and yet much still remains. In fact, the lower or southern part of Capel (which adjoins Sussex) was within the immense forest of *Anderida*, called by the Saxons *Andredswald*, which some ancient writers say was 120 miles, and others 150 miles in length. Its breadth here was from Capel to the South Downs.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable account of Capel, as given above (now nearly two centuries since), it is certain that many ages before that period (when it was the southern part of Dorking) several landholders and substantial yeomen resided there on their own estates; and from which they took their names, as appears by very old deeds.

Yours, &c. J. P.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Feb. 18.*

IN your Minor Correspondence for Feb. p. 114, E. I. C. asks, “Can any of your correspondents inform me what is meant by outward confession? and where the places which Bedyll, the agent of Cromwell, wished to wall up in order to prevent outward confession for all comers, were situated in the monasteries?”

Confessionals for the public, or outward confession, were and are always in the body of the church; but in the instances here referred to they were in arched recesses of the wall for

silence and secrecy. This is by no means usual, and scarcely any exist at this day. One, I believe, still does at Florence in the church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, ("La Chiesa dei Cavalieri,") constructed in white marble; but I do not think that any vestiges of them are otherwise visible in England, or in the continental monasteries. *Outward* confessions are contradistinguished from those of the inmates or friars themselves, which were performed in the interior cloisters, while the other confessionals were accessible to all comers, and chiefly frequented, of course, to use Bedyll's words, "at certain tymes of the yere;" that is, at Easter, Christmas, and other festivals. Sometimes, on justifying grounds, confessions are heard in the sacristy, or even private apartments, as for invalids, &c. or where domestic chaplains form an authorised office of the household; but the canonical ordinance requires that, for public use, the confessionals should be in the open church, where they are to be seen placed against the wall, though occasionally separated by a balustrade from the nave, as observed by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin at Caen. (See *Typographical Tour*, vol. I. p. 170, edit. 1829.)

Bedyll's object, we may well conceive, was to exclude altogether from public view those resorts of devotion, which could scarcely fail to excite in many beholders deep and sensitive recollections of past habits and duties, of disburdened conscience, or imparted consolations, and thus revive a desire for the old form of worship. "Idque etiam adversus *Romam* profuturum, si veluti e conspectu tollerentur," was doubtless his calculation in walling up these memorials of possibly still-regretted times and practices; as Tacitus represents his father-in-law contemplating the conquest of Ireland, after having achieved that of Britain, in order to remove from the latter the dangerous sight of her neighbour's freedom. (Tacit. *Agricola*, cap. xxiv.)

In the above-quoted passage of Dr. Dibdin a singular misapprehension, in direct connection with this subject, occurs. "The Abbey of St. Stephen," at Caen, he says, "contains a good number of confessionals, and at one of these I saw for the first time two women

kneeling in the act of confession to the same priest. 'C'est un peu fort,' observed our guide in an under voice, and with a humorous expression of countenance! Meanwhile Mr. Lewis, who was in an opposite direction in the cathedral, was exercising his pencil in the following delineation of a similar subject." There are few, I believe, who have not seen confessionals at home or abroad; and to every one that has, I may appeal in proof of the complete separation of two persons kneeling to the same priest, (the italics are the reverend doctor's,) and, consequently, of the perfect propriety of what so scandalized the sensitive divine; for two penitents cannot be heard at the same time, or one hear what the other may say. The confessional is divided into three parts; the priest seated in the middle opens a sliding aperture to hear one penitent, on the conclusion of whose confession, he turns to the other side and bends his ear through the opposite aperture, after closing the first, and thus hears all comers in succession, each wholly independent of and secluded from the other. The ejaculation of the reverend doctor's attendant, therefore, referred to the foreigner's ridiculous misapprehension of what daily passed under his own eye as of regular practice. Mr. Lewis's little sketch, offered in illustration, only presents part of a confessional (for it is uniformly tripartite), with only one penitent. Indeed, two could not possibly find room on the same spot.

Just previous to this misconception of the learned writer, in reference to the church itself, he says that one of the adjoining towers had been much injured "by the devastations of the Calvinists, who absolutely sapped the foundation of the tower with the hope of overwhelming the whole in ruin; but a part only of their malignant object was accomplished." Such is the language of an Anglican divine on the conduct of these lauded religionists; and this is not the only instance of their destroying zeal adduced by him. In fact, the rage of devastation at that period indiscriminately impelled all denominations of reformers, as, in the sudden revulsion of popular feeling from habitual veneration to excited abhorrence, must always be expected.

Not only old Leland, a contemporary, but Mr. Thomas Wright, no objectionable authority on such a circumstance, in his late publication, "Three Chapters of Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries," printed for the Camden Society, shew that England was not backward in these scenes of destruction. See in particular the ruin of the noble abbey of Lewes in Mr. Wright's collection.

Our sovereigns continued to maintain their confessors as part of their official attendants until a late period, and the Lutheran princes still have them. It is singular that, amidst the aberrations of Catholic priests during the French Revolution, no revelation of a confessional secret is known to have occurred.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN,

DURING some late researches I have been making into the druidical vestiges in the kingdom, I have necessarily closely examined Cæsar's account of his invasion of Britain, and I am now convinced that he never crossed the Thames at Coway Stakes,* nor marched to St. Alban's. Perhaps the following remarks may lead to further research, and incline some of your able correspondents to investigate the subject. My opinion is, that Cæsar, unaware of the difference, miscalled, or perchance mistook, the Medway, in lib. v. c. xviii., which runs into the Thames, for the Thames itself.

After the conquest of the British†

* Camden, Horsfield's Hist. of Lewes.

† "Ipse noctu progressus millia passuum circiter xii. hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi equitatu atque essedis ad flumen (the Stour) progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibere, et prælium committere cœperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu, se in sylvas abdidierunt, locum nacti egregiè et naturâ et opere munitum, quem domestici belli, ut videbatur, causâ jam antè præparaverant: nam crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant præclusi . . . At milites legionis vii. testudine factâ, et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperunt, eosque ex sylvis expulerunt, paucis vulneribus."—Lib. v. c. viii. For, had Cæsar crossed the Thames, he would not then have totally omitted to mention his previous passage of the Medway, a river of much greater extent and magnitude

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fortress at Chartham Downs,* Cæsar marched by the great British trackway,† which led to the grand Druid altar, at present vulgarly called Kit's Coty-house.‡ It is now a well-ascertained fact, that long prior to the advent of the Romans the Britons had good roads intersecting the country from one Druid temple to another; these roads§ were not constructed straight, like those that superseded them some two centuries after, but, contrariwise, frequently diverged to the towns contiguous.

The druidical erections on the banks of the Medway were as magnificent and imposing as any in the world; there might be found every appliance and ornament that their religion demanded to awe and alarm its superstitious votaries. Prominently, on the brow of the hill, stood the altar from whence the Arch-Druid, whilst offering to heaven the victim's reeking heart, declared the decrees of fate. By the side of this CROMLECH stood a MEINIGWYR,|| at times used as a gorsedd, to explain the law to the assembled thousands. At the foot of the hill, in the deep recesses of the SACRED GROVE, was reared the HOLY OF HOLIES,¶ with the LUSTRATING SPRINGS adjacent to a KISTVAEN.

Arrived at the ford,** Cæsar found

than the Stour; for the Medway was not then confined within its present banks, but occupied the valley, rendering it one vast quagmire.

* Douglas, Nenia Antiq. Vide account of the opening of the tumulus containing the remains of Q. Laberius Durus.

† Fosbroke, ii.

‡ Thorpe, Custumale Rof. 68; et Colebrook, Archaël. ii.

§ The Romans, when they could, used these roads; in Kent, however, they deviated from the ford and crossed the river at Rochester.

|| "About a coit's cast from this monument lieth another great stone, much part thereof in the ground, as fallen down where the same hath been affixed."—Stow. "The demand of a few square feet for the growth of corn, in a country with millions of acres of waste land, would not permit its preservation."—Old England, p. 15.

¶ Thorpe, Cust. Rof. p. 68.

** The night before the passage of this ford Cæsar encamped at "Debtling, where, a few years since, some entrenched embankments were discovered at a distance of

the Britons in great force determined to dispute his passage, to render which more difficult, they had driven sharp stakes into the bed of the river.* Here Cæsar was necessitated to fight a terrific battle, and at length his legions, wading through the water up to their necks, forced the ford. Adjacent was the town† where dwelt the Cenimagni, in whose territories were comprised the holy fanes just enumerated. An immediate consequence of the victory was, that this tribe yielded allegiance to the conqueror, and sent in their adhesion to his standard.‡

Caswallon, the British leader, in consequence of the desertion of some of his allies, then retreated to his own town and fortress, (the remains of

about two miles, in the direction of Bredhurst; they formed nearly a square, with a double vallum on the north side." Lampry's Maidstone.

* "Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesin, in fines Cassivellauni, exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc sægrè, transiri potest. Eòquum venisset, animum advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas. Ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita; ejusdemque generis sub aquâ defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur."—Lib. v. c. xiv. It does not appear that the stakes were shod with metal, or in fact anything else but "sharp stakes," which in process of time, by the action of the current, would necessarily be swept away.

† "Elesford, the ford of Eccles, an ancient village near Aylesford, called Aiglessa in Domesday Book. Tradition still speaks of its having been a strong and populous town, the cottages occupying its site being chiefly built of stones from the foundation of its primitive houses."—*Allport's Maidstone*, p. 17. A British town, although very populous, was little more than a wood with a number of straggling villages in it, and surrounded with a ditch and earthwork.—Cæsar, lib. v. c. xvii. The houses were rather circular huts, half buried in the ground, formed of wattled poles driven into the earth around a circular hole, fastened together at top, and covered with sods, grass, or reeds to exclude the rain. Strabo says, "The forests of the Britons are their cities; for, when they have inclosed a very large circuit with felled trees, they build within it houses for themselves, and hovels for their cattle."

‡ Cæsar.

which still exist in the shape of an oval near Dartford,) in the centre of his tribe's territories (the Cassii*), where he was followed by Cæsar, and again defeated. For

"Treason, like an old and eating sore,
Consumed the bones and sinews of his strength."

This British town was extremely large, as its boundaries may now be traced, extending into no less than five parishes, Wilmington,† Dartford, Bexley, Sutton-at-Hone,‡ North Cray.

Cæsar then, c. xvii, says "that from them (the Cenimagni) he had intelligence that he was not far from the capital of Caswallon, which was situated amidst woods and marshes, and whither great numbers of men and cattle were retired." This description precisely applies to this spot, which is guarded in its front by the marshes of the Darenth, and in the rear by those of the Cray. "Thither he marched with his legions, and, although the place appeared to be exceedingly strong both by nature and art, he resolved to attack it." Now, within but a short distance of the road by which Cæsar marched from Elesford (the capital town of the Cenimagni), which road is still in existence, and partly used to this day, stands a most conspicuous artificial circular mound, at present covered with trees and shrubs, and called Rue-hill Wood.§ This was undoubtedly the position to which Cæsar alludes as admirably defended both by nature and art, and certainly still exhibits a splendid specimen of early British military architecture and skill. Even Hasted,|| but a slight observer of these subjects, says, "In the woods hereabouts there have been found quantities of bricks and other building materials," which he hints to have been "perhaps the remains of depopulation, occasioned by the wars be-

* Id. *ibid.* v. c. 21. Segonax, one of the four chiefs of Kent enumerated by Cæsar, doubtless governed the Segontiaci. By analogy, Caswallon ruled the Cassii.

† In a meadow at no great distance from Ruehill are several tumuli.

‡ The British road runs by Cold Harbour Farm in this parish.

§ On the southern side of Dartford Heath.

|| Hasted, l. 234.

tween the houses of York and Lancaster." Had this hypothesis been at all founded in fact, tradition would most certainly have handed down some legendary tale of the annihilation of a town so recently as the wars of the Roses. But Hasted has himself, in the preceding page, utterly disproved his own supposition, by stating that the manor of Ruehill * or Rowhill "was in the reign of King Edward I. in the possession of the family of Gyse," and concludes the paragraph by giving its descent through the different lords to 1778, when he published his History of Kent. That there are great quantities of Roman "bricks and other building materials," and nearly one hundred finely formed British excavations or pits scattered through these woods, I have the confirmatory assurance of S. Landale, Esq. a fellow labourer in the archæological vineyard, who has repeatedly noticed them whilst there shooting, and who moreover informed me that I should find a mass of Roman brickwork in a cart lodge at Hook Green Farm (a building not a quarter of a mile from Rue Hill). It is therefore most probable that a Roman mansion was there erected some years after the conquest of Kent; since the city of the Cassii was not at once destroyed after the victories of Aulus Plautius, (A.D. 43,) but by degrees fell into decay after the divergence of the road from the sea coast into the better

¶ Ruehill is evidently a corruption of the Celtic word Tyrru, which is from Twr, a heap, an accumulation. Thus its modern name, with the merest alteration, has descended to our time in utter defiance of the various languages imported by the different masters of the land, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. The name too is expressive of an accumulation of material, or formation of an artificial mound or earthwork. This mound, from its great altitude, was in the present century selected by Government and used as a position for the site of a telegraph. Adjoining to this mound, but quite detached, is a smaller earthwork or fortillage, on the summit of which is a deep round excavation like a well, which, a labourer on the 18th of March last informed me, at the bottom extended for some distance and was strongly arched; it had then been but a few weeks before watted round to prevent accidents.

formed and more direct Watling Street, aided by the establishment of the station of Noviomagus (Dartford), which by degrees attracted and absorbed the aborigines, and gradually caused the desertion and final total abandonment of the British city.

However, after the fall of his fortress of Tyrru, Caswallon, like a skilful strategist, changed his tactics, and incited the chiefs in Cæsar's rear to attack the camp on the sea coast.* Cæsar was now compelled to retrace his steps, and, as in the year before, was in such haste to embark and return, that he crowded his men (nothing loth) into what ships he had and sailed away.†

According to the best expositors upon Cæsar's Commentaries, he could not have been more than thirty-two days in Britain. From this we must deduct sixteen required for the reparation of the fleet after being damaged by the equinoctial tides, and to which Cæsar had to return from Chartham Downs after fighting his first battle with the Britons. Thus, Cæsar had only sixteen days left for his incursion, conquest, and return; hence it becomes almost a physical impossibility for Cæsar to have marched so far as Coway Stakes, through, to him, an entirely unknown, wild, inhospitable, and bitterly opposed country, where every minute and hour of the day he had to encounter the vexatious and irritating skirmishing of the 4000 Essedarii,‡ (who never remained long enough to be beaten,) that Caswallon had purposely retained to harass his foes. Besides, he not only had to remove day by day the *materiel* of his invading forces, but also to construct

* Although the Segontiaci had made a peace with Cæsar (lib. v. c. xxi.) yet Segonax joins (lib. v. c. xxii.) Cingetorix, Carmilius, and Taximagulus, in Caswallon's confederacy to destroy the Roman invaders' fleet.

† Tacitus, writing more than a century after Cæsar, distinctly says, that even Cæsar, the first who entered Britain with an army, although he struck terror into the islanders by a successful battle, could only maintain himself on the sea coast;—that he was a discoverer rather than a conqueror. In fact, that he only saw a small portion of the island.

‡ Lib. v. c. xix.

a camp,* which, although only an earthwork, yet was necessary to be done by his wearied legions during day-light, otherwise they would have been subjected to a night attack similar to that Q. Laberius Durus† met his death endeavouring to repel.

I also think it most probable that the state of the Trinobantes was in the hundred of Hoo, because how otherwise could it have been possible for Cæsar during his advance into the country to have received ambassadors, who had then to return and collect forty hostages, and procure from perchance north, east, west, and south, sufficient corn for the sustenance of the Roman troops, if it had been situated at a greater distance, and across a mighty river like the Thames. Now it is quite clear that the extremely brief stay of Cæsar utterly precluded him from delaying his march to wait for supplies. The road by which the supplies even reached Cæsar is still in existence near Higham.

Yours, &c. A. J. DUNKIN.

MR. URBAN, *Bishopton Lodge.*

YOUR well-known care for the preservation of antiquities, assures me that you will admit the present communication, which I deem may be interesting to many as connected with the history of a man publicly known in the reign of King Charles the Second.

In the possession of William Hugessen Hugessen, esq. of Stodmarch Court in the county of Kent, and Ripon, in the county of York, is a curious silver tankard, presented by King Charles the Second to his ancestor the celebrated Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, who was murdered in 1678. It records his having been knighted for

* Sed eos fugientes longius Cæsar persequi vetuit, et quoddam loci naturam ignorabat, et quoddam magnam parte diei consumptam, munitioni castrorum tempus relinquere volebat. Lib. v. c. viii.

† Q. Laberius Durus was buried at Chartham Downs. Mr. Fagg in the eighteenth century opened the barrow, and was rewarded by finding many relics. (Douglas, Nenia Brit.) Eo die Q. Laberius Durus tribunus mil. interficitur: illi, pluribus submissis cohortibus, repellentur.

his public services during the Great Fire in 1666, having previously received this cup from the Privy Council for his exertions in counteracting the progress of the Plague in the preceding year. On the front are engraven the arms of the royal donor, and below those of Sir Edmund. On a compartment on the right is a rude representation of the great Fire, with this inscription:

Vir reverè Reipublicæ Natus,
Cum urbem Im'anis vastabat Ignis,
Dei Providentiâ et virtute suâ
Flam'arum medio, Tutus et Illustris.
Deinde cogente Rege

[Rude Illustration of the Fire.]

(At merito) emicuit Eques Auratus
E. B. G. 7th 1666.

Cætera Loquentur Pauperes et Trivia.

On the left compartment is a representation of the Plague of London in 1666, with the following Latin inscription:

Ex Dono E. B. G. Militis,
Irenarchæ Seduli, Integerimi;
Quem

Post egregiam in fugandâ peste præstitam
operam

Carolus secundus semper Augustus
Assensu Procerum a secretis Concilij
In Perpetuam tantæ Pietatis Memoriam
Argenteo donavit Oenophoro, et vere
Regio,

Hoc Amphoræ modo insignito.

[The Plague.]

Gratia Dei et Regis Caroli secundi
Pestis alijs, sibi salus.
E. B. G. 1665.

The weight of this curious relic is 2lbs. 6oz. the height six inches.

It may not be amiss to state the way in which it came into the Hugessen family, who have for several centuries resided in the county of Kent. James Hugessen, a native of Dunkirk, the founder of the family, was born in 1557, and died at Linstead Lodge March 24th 1637; James, his son, was High Sheriff of the county 17 Ch. I. as was also his son Sir William Hugessen, Knt. who died 1675: from this Sir William descended John Hugessen, esq. of Stockbury and Stodmarch, who married Amye, dau. and heiress of William Courthorpe, esq. of Stodmarch Court, by Amye his wife, dau. and heiress of Peter Godfrey, esq. of Hodiford, who was brother and heir to Sir Edmund, son of

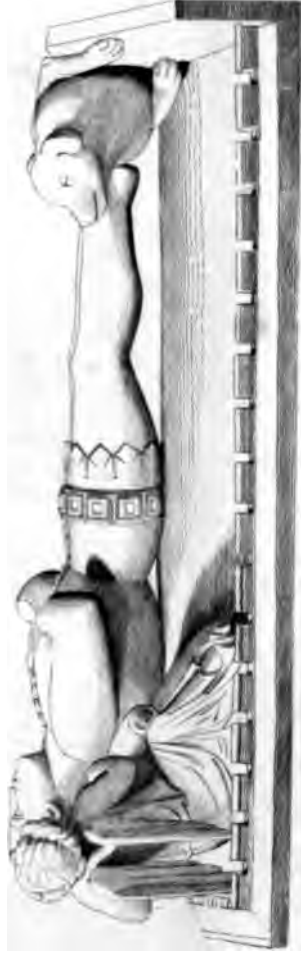


FIGURE OF A COURTESAN AT POWDERHAM, CO. DEVON.

Thomas Godfrey, esq. of Hodiford, who was second son of Thomas Godfrey, esq. of Lydd. This John Hugessen had issue two sons and one daughter, of whom William, the eldest, died s.p. 1801. John, the second son, died unmarried, and Elizabeth married at Canterbury Feb. 8th 1761, Robert

Spratt of Stodmarch, esq. by whom she had issue William Hugessen Spratt, esq. who assumed the name and arms of Hugessen by sign manual, and is now the representative of the family and possessions of the Hugessen and Godfrey estates.

W. D. B.

EFFIGY OF A COURTENAY AT HACCOMBE, CO. DEVON.

(With a Plate.)

THE elegant effigy represented in the annexed plate is in the private chapel of the Courtenays at Haccombe in Devonshire.* It is of alabaster, scarcely more than two feet long, and rests on a small table monument. It is evidently of the fourteenth century, and the representation of a youth who had not assumed arms, a change in the life of a young nobleman which generally took place about the age of fifteen.† He wears the attire of peace, and, in respect to costume, assimilates with the youthful effigies of William of Windsor, son of King Edward the Third, in Westminster Abbey, and of William of Hatfield, another son of that monarch, in York cathedral.

The head of the Courtenay family, during the whole of the long reign of Edward III. was Hugh second Earl of Devon. He died in the last year of that king, and was buried in Exeter cathedral, having married Margaret Bohun, daughter of Humphrey Earl of Hereford and Essex, and granddaughter of King Edward the First. By this lady he had a family, the number of which even exceeded that of their royal cousins, the flourishing progeny of King Edward and Queen Philippa. The Earl of Devon had eight sons and nine daughters. The latter were mostly suitably married. The former were as follow :

1. Hugh Courtenay le Fitz, who was

* The drawing and etching were both made by Mr. Robert Stothard, who was told that it represented one who would, had he lived, have become Earl of Devon. It had escaped the notice of the Messrs. Lyons.

† See the major part of the depositions in the Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy.

one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, but died in 1348 or 1349, and was buried at Ford Abbey in Dorsetshire;‡ leaving one son, Hugh, who was summoned to Parliament in 1370; but also died before his grandfather, Feb. 20, 1374.

2. Thomas, Knight of the Shire for Devon, who also died before his father.

3. Edward, whose son Edward succeeded his grandfather as third Earl in 1377.

4. William, Archbishop of Canterbury.

5. John, Knight of the Shire for Devon 2 Rich. II.

6. Philip, of Powderham, ancestor of the present Earl of Devon.

7. Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G. buried in Exeter Cathedral.

8. Humphrey.

To none of these sons can our effigy belong, unless it be to the last, of whom we have nothing but the name. The others all attained to man's estate. It may, however, represent, if not a brother, a youthful son of one of them, or even of one of their sisters. Should the means of more precise information be in the power of any of our readers, we shall be thankful to receive it.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, March 18.*

A RESIDENCE of some years in this cathedral city, hallowed by proud associations from Saxon times even to our own day, having led me to collect materials for "THE LIFE OF SAINT CHAD, THE FIRST BISHOP OF LICHFIELD; together with some notice of his contemporaries and times, and an

‡ See a memoir of him in Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter, p. 31. Dugdale and most other writers have erroneously supposed that his father the Earl was the K.G. Dugdale has attributed to a single person what belonging to the two Hugh son and grandson.

account of the religion anciently professed by the British and Irish; in whose form of doctrine Saint Chad was educated;" I felt, in progress of the collection, unavoidably obliged to dwell on the different bearings of the controversy about the due time for celebrating Easter, which so amazingly disturbed the churches in Britain during the seventh century, and in the decision of which Saint Chad's eldest brother bore such prominent office.

In defence of my remarks on this subject, I hold it unnecessary to cite illustrious examples; since it can scarcely be doubted by those who, perceiving the civilising influence of Christianity in all nations, have paid but even moderate attention to its rise and establishment in our own glorious island, that the modern English layman is as much indebted for the peace of his station in society to the fruits of Saxon missions, as the churchman is for his; and that, in consequent gratitude, collecting adequate materials for the life of almost any eminent Saxon who lived in Saint Chad's day, it must be impossible to avoid the examination of a subject which has since then been so extensively debated as the Saxon controversy about Easter.

In thus alluding to this celebrated controversy, however, my object is merely to acknowledge, or explain, that the study of its history naturally led to a more extended view of our moveable feasts; from which view resulted, amongst others, the present remarks on THE RULES FOR FINDING EASTER.

Now, with regard to these rules, THE METONIC CYCLE, being peculiarly distinguished as a cycle of golden numbers for popular calculation of lunar periods, is, for very obvious reasons, of eminent service in determining the moveable feasts of the church. And, although astronomers have unavoidably pointed out certain discrepancies, which, as in the present year, must occur between strictly astronomical and merely general rules, for finding the date of the full moon next after the vernal equinox, and consequent day of Easter, it must, on due consideration, be obvious, that other than general rules cannot be adopted for determining EASTER DAY, on which the

rest of the moveable feasts depend. But, at the same time, it must be allowed that these general rules ought to be as correct as the nature of the case will admit of.

It has just been noted that the present year furnishes an instance of discrepancy between astronomical and general calculation for finding the date of the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the twenty-first day of March. That is, the general rule adopted in the Book of Common Prayer points to the second of April as the date of the Paschal full moon for the year 1844, whereas the exact date is shown by astronomical calculation to be the third day of this month. And although the following Sunday, as Easter-day, is not affected in this particular instance, yet modern instances have occurred in which the feast of Easter, as determined by the received general rules, has been affected by an error of a week.

Thus, to quote such high authority as that of a truly learned bishop,* "By exact computation the first of April, 1798, should have been Easter Sunday, whereas, by the calendar prescribed, it was not celebrated till the Sunday after. Also, the twenty-ninth of March, 1818, should have been Easter Sunday, instead of the twenty-second of March [*the Sunday before*], as found by the prescribed mode of calculation."

Other instances of this kind might be given. But they are trifles when compared with the many and extensive errors that may occur at some future period; so that, without prophecying a revival of the Whitby controversy, it can scarcely be thought unfair to point out why and where our "RULES FOR THE MOVEABLE FEASTS" are not correct.

In the age of Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, when the Gregorian style was first adopted, the length of the solar year was estimated at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 16 seconds; this estimate having been founded on the observations of Copernicus and others, the then highest authorities; and, consequently, by counting ninety-seven leap years instead of a hundred

* See Bishop Brinkley's Elements of Astronomy, Section 333.

in four centuries, this being really the essence of the Gregorian style, it was computed that the solar measure of time thus gained, but gained very slowly, on the civil measure.

Now modern calculation has shown that the reverse of this is the fact, and this to such extent that, instead of losing on the true measure of time, the Gregorian style gains rather more than a day in four thousand years. Besides which, the estimate of the Metonic Cycle differs from that adopted by the reformers of the calendar, and thus considerable error may occur in process of time in the received RULES FOR FINDING EASTER.

The data used in constructing the following table are these :

A METONIC CYCLE is estimated at 6,939.68865 days ;

NINETEEN SOLAR YEARS at the same whole number of days, and such decimal fraction as makes the measure of A SOLAR CENTURY, amount to 36,524.224 days ;

And, in estimating CIVIL TIME, one day is omitted from the amount shown by the Gregorian style, in a lapse of four thousand years, whereby the civil measure of time very nearly approximates the solar measure.

These exact data are adopted for facility of calculation, as well as because they so very nearly approximate the most accurate estimates of time. Thus, the solar year, in the present account being 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49.536 seconds, differs less than a quarter of a second from the most approved estimate. And nearly the same may be said of the number adopted as the measure of the Metonic Cycle. While the facility of the calculation, to omit notice of the known utility of decimals, is this :

Popularly speaking, the Metonic Cycles anticipate solar time uniformly, and therefore their advance or gain on solar time is a plain question of plain arithmetic, while the differences between the length of solar and civil centuries is, perhaps, as easy a calculation. And from these the advance or gain of the Metonic Cycle on civil time must accurately result, because this advance is invariably its advance on solar time, *plus* or *minus*, as the case may be, the difference between the solar and civil measures.

Yours, &c. J. R.

A Table to show the anticipation of the Metonic Cycle on civil centuries.

| C | Days. | C | Days. |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| B.C. | | B.C. | |
| 40..... | 67 | 6..... | 15:69 |
| 39..... | 1:35 | 5..... | 15:37 |
| 38..... | 2:03 | 4..... | 16:05 |
| 37..... | 1:70 | 3..... | 16:73 |
| 36..... | 2:38 | 2..... | 17:40 |
| 35..... | 3:06 | 1..... | 18:08 |
| 34..... | 3:73 | | |
| 33..... | 3:41 | C | Days. |
| 32..... | 4:09 | C.E. | |
| 31..... | 4:77 | 1..... | 18:76 |
| 30..... | 5:44 | 2..... | 19:43 |
| 29..... | 5:12 | 3..... | 20:11 |
| 28..... | 5:80 | 4..... | 19:79 |
| 27..... | 6:47 | 5..... | 20:46 |
| 26..... | 7:15 | 6..... | 21:14 |
| 25..... | 6:83 | 7..... | 21:22 |
| 24..... | 7:51 | 8..... | 21:50 |
| 23..... | 8:18 | 9..... | 22:17 |
| 22..... | 8:86 | 10..... | 22:85 |
| 21..... | 8:54 | 11..... | 23:53 |
| 20..... | 9:21 | 12..... | 23:20 |
| 19..... | 9:89 | 13..... | 23:28 |
| 18..... | 10:57 | 14..... | 24:56 |
| 17..... | 10:25 | 15..... | 25:24 |
| 16..... | 10:92 | 16..... | 24:91 |
| 15..... | 11:60 | 17..... | 25:59 |
| 14..... | 12:28 | 18..... | 26:27 |
| 13..... | 11:95 | 19..... | 26:94 |
| 12..... | 12:63 | 20..... | 26:62 |
| 11..... | 13:31 | 21..... | 27:30 |
| 10..... | 13:99 | 22..... | 27:98 |
| 9..... | 13:66 | 23..... | 28:65 |
| 8..... | 13:34 | 24..... | 28:33 |
| 7..... | 15:02 | 25..... | 29:01 |

MR. URBAN, *Market Bosworth,*
Feb. 10.

AT p. 155, vol. I. of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Mr. Lockhart, in one of the five very interesting journals kept by the poet on his "lighthouse tour," as he calls it, mention is made of the superstitions of the Zetlanders. "Witches, fairies, &c." he observes, "are as numerous as ever they were in Teviotdale." "The latter," he continues, "are called *trows*, probably from the Norwegian *dwärg* (or dwarf), the *d* being readily converted into *t*. The dwarfs are the prime agents in the machinery of Norwegian superstition. The *trows* do not differ from the fairies of the Lowlands, or *sighean* of the Highlanders. They steal children, dwell within the interior of green hills, and often carry mortals into their recesses. Some, yet alive, pretend to have been carried off in this way, and obtain credit for the

marvels they tell of the subterranean habitations of the *trows*. Sometimes, when a person becomes melancholy and low-spirited, the *trows* are supposed to have stolen the real being and left a moving phantom to represent him. Sometimes they are said to steal only the heart, like Lancashire witches."

Local superstitions are never matters of indifference to the poet or the philosopher, to the antiquary or historian, for they are at once elements and symbols of national character. No wonder, therefore, that they never escaped the attention of one who so pre-eminently united each of those characters in his own person. But my only object in citing the above passage is to venture another etymology for the word *trow*.

I need scarcely observe that it is evidently too far removed from *dwärg* or *doärg*, for that to be the legitimate derivation. The fact is that the common word for demons and witches in the northern languages is the very expression from which the Zetlanders have obtained their *trows*. *Troll* is the Swedish name for these imaginary beings, and *trolla*, the verb, is "to use witchcraft." *Troll-packa* is the Macbethian *witch* or *sorceress*, and *trolldom* the arts which she uses. The Laplanders have the same term. *Trullet* is with them to *bewitch*, and their enchanter or sorcerer is *trulles almats*, a man of witchery, which the Danes call a *trold-karl*.* *Trold*, indeed, signifies with them any frightful or portentous being. But with the Icelanders the *troll* is the very giant or ogre who carries off men and children, and, for all we know, makes broth of them for their refectories within the green hills, or devours them, "Ἐγκατα τε, σάρχας τε, καὶ ὅσπερ μὲλδεντα.

* In the Swedish translation of the Heims Kringla, by Peringskiöld, the word *trälkarl* and compounds of the word *troll* are used to express the sorcerer or magician and his arts. The corresponding term in the Icelandic for the former is *Knúgañ-mann* and *Seid-madur*, ("trollmand," Dan.) The Icelanders call the arts of sorcery *fiölkyngi*. I have just observed in an advertisement that the Sagas, called the Heims-kringla, have been translated by Mr. Laing, the intelligent traveller in Sweden, and will be published next week.

Our word *droll* and the French word *drôle* are both, no doubt, from this source. *Ménage* derives the latter from *draucus*, the diminutive of *draucus*: "Ou plutôt," he continues, "de *tropulus*, dans la signification d'un homme, qui fait le beau, qui se pique d'être élégant en la personne," &c. In the close, however, he mentions that M. de Caseneuve actually ascribed to it the very etymology which I have already affixed.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR B. EVANS.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you two extracts from the Daily Advertiser of Oct. 26, 1748, which you may deem sufficiently curious to be noticed. Yours, J. A. R.

"Perriwigs made in a Method quite new, and contriv'd to keep so close to the Head, that no Wind can move them, and yet may be eas'd or loosen'd at pleasure; the Caul by this contrivance never shrinks, and those who like to keep their heads warm, it is done by this method effectually by JOHN PIZSTLEY, at y^e farthest house in Fountain Court, Cheapside.

"Note.—Strong cut Wigs for riding (of any colour) that will stand the weather, with foretops that will neither fall nor separate." . . . "I likewise make, in the best manner, Ladies riding Wigs and dressing Curls; to be disposed of either by myself, or by my Spouse, who cuts Ladies hair very genteely, and has a liquid that strengthens y^e Curls and gives a fine gloss to the hair, without the least injury."

"To be Sold by Auction, by Mess^{rs}. Cock and Langford, in y^e Great Piazza, Covent Garden, this and y^e following evening, 'The curious and entire Libraries of y^e ingenious Architect, SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, KNT. and CHRISTOPHER WREN, ESQ. his son, late of Hampton Court; both deceased. Consisting of great variety of Books of Architecture, Antiquities, Histories, &c. in Greek, Latin, French, and English; together with some few lots of PRINTS. The said books may be viewed at Mr. Cock's in y^e great Piazza aforesaid, till y^e time of sale, which will begin each evening at 5 o'clock precisely. Catalogues of which may be had gratis at y^e place of sale aforesaid.

"Note.—The Curious collection of Coins and Medals, Bronzes, Marble, and other Antiquities, will shortly be exhibited to Publick Sale, timely notice of which will be given in this Paper."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Correspondence of Robert Bowes, of Aske, Esquire, the Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth in the Court of Scotland. Published by the Surtees Society, 8vo. pp. 588.

THE editor of the present volume has bestowed extremely little pains upon his work. The Introduction is a very poor one, and is in several respects inaccurate. One half of the volume was printed before the writer of the letters contained in it was identified, and, following in the footsteps of some previous mistaken authors, the editor, despite many warnings which occurred in the progress of his work, went on through at least two hundred pages, attributing the letters to a wrong person. Again, the work is derived from two sources, one, the MS. collections in the British Museum, principally the Scottish Correspondence in the Cotton MSS. entitled Caligula; the other, a MS. book in which the writer, Robert Bowes, is said to have entered his letters. The letters derived from the first source, which fill about half the volume, are all printed in the orthography of the period, but the great majority of those from the Bowes Letter-book are in modern orthography. This important difference is unnoticed and unexplained by the editor. If the Bowes' book is indeed a contemporaneous MS. there cannot be any such variation in the orthography of different parts of it as is presented in the printed book. If that variation does not exist in the original, why should it have been introduced into the printed book? or why, in the same volume, should the Cotton MSS. be printed according to one system of orthography, and the Bowes MS. partly in the same and partly in another. Such patchwork editing introduces doubts and difficulties which, if not avoided by the editor, should certainly have been cleared away by notes and explanations. But there are no notes, no explanations. Through 588 closely printed and most uninviting pages the patient reader is left to thread his way without the least

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assistance from the editor. Difficulties, historical, philological, critical, meet him at every turn, but he must clear them up as he best can, or must leave them uncleared. The editor never helps him. This is very unsatisfactory. It lowers the historical value of the book, it is unjust to the Society, which pays the expenses of printing and editing, and it gives rise to many suspicions under which the editor is sure to suffer. The occurrence, for instance, of doubtful words is certain, if the words remain unnoticed by the editor, to create doubts as to his accuracy. Many such occur in the present volume. We have no means of referring to the originals, but if we were to do so we heinously suspect that "his own house at Abirdone," (p. 84,) would be found to be "his own house at Abirdore;" that "her pleasure is that you should be willed to folde the way of perswasion," (p. 111,) would read "her pleasure is that you should be willed to holde the way of perswasion;" that "I thing it a matter more easy than profitable," (p. 226); "such articles as shall please her Majesty's address to be ministered to him," (p. 250); "semynaniste," (p. 391); "By thought he saw, he said," (p. 426); and many other passages, would not be found to be accurately printed. If they are, the editor should have told us so, and have pointed out the obvious inaccuracy of his MSS. When we next meet the editor we hope we shall be able to speak of his labours in better terms; on the present occasion we have little to thank him for; and now let us turn to the book itself.

The letters range from 1577 to 1583, during which time the writer of most of them, Robert Bowes, a younger son of a well-known family in the North, was employed by Queen Elizabeth's government as manager and agent of the English party in Scotland. His correspondence is full for the years 1580, 1582, and 1583, and contains a blunt account of the course of events from the arrival of Esmé Stewart in

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Scotland out of France to the King's emancipation from the thraldom of the Gowry conspirators. At the opening of the period embraced by these letters James was a boy eleven years of age, and the Earl of Morton was Regent of the kingdom. Upon the arrival of Esmé Stewart the King, attracted by his graceful manners and the polish of an education in France, instantly became attached to him with the foolish fondness which at all times formed part of his character. The Lord d'Aubigné, as Esmé Stewart was termed, became his continual associate, his principal confidant, and the nucleus of a French party, distinguished by opposition to the Earl of Morton and to England. Honours in profusion were quickly heaped upon this first and best of James's favourites, and the present volume contains a narrative, in letters written at the time, of the way in which he rose in spite of all the opposition of Kirk and Regent, by strides rather than by steps, to the summit of power in Scotland. The ministers of the Kirk kept such strict watch upon him and his agents "as they cannot," writes Bowes (p. 17), "open their pack in any corner, but their wares will be seen and published in pulpit." The excesses of the Scottish pulpit, the personal abuse of D'Aubigné and the papists, and the way in which John Dury and his coadjutors sought to control king and people, state as well as church, are, indeed, strikingly exemplified in these pages. If the editor had added an index, it would have been easy for historical inquirers to refer to them; as he has not done so, we beg to indicate that there are passages relating to the conduct of the clergy at pp. 136, 140, 150, 159, 183, 344, 375, 398, 442, 536.

But no opposition availed to keep down the aspiring D'Aubigné, who was soon created Earl (p. 15) and afterwards Duke of Lennox and Lord High Chamberlain. Bowes, who watched his growing greatness with a jealous eye, and did all he could to throw impediments in his way, was fain to hope that "his weak cask might haply burst at length, with the abundance of this strong liquor so fast poured into him" (p. 85); but still the favourite increased in power,

helped on by his unscrupulous assistant and sharer in the royal favour, Captain James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Arran, and by the strong anti-English feeling which not even Bowes's cunning, aided by Elizabeth's bribes, and all the fiery eloquence of the Kirk, could keep down. In order to attain to the full height of power, and to its exercise without a rival, the favourites were at length urged on to the accusation and judicial murder of their unpopular adversary the Earl of Morton. Bowes's letters furnish a valuable account of the commencement of this iniquitous proceeding, but not of its conclusion. Stewart's violence before the council, when "with the privity and especial commandment of the King," and in his majesty's presence, he brought his accusation against Morton, and his conduct afterwards to Mr. John Cragge, who, "in his sermon on the Sunday following," inveighed greatly against false accusations (p. 159), are characteristic of the rudeness of the men and of the time. The feeling against England ran so high at that time in Scotland, that "it was thought as dangerous to confer with an Englishman as to rub on the infected with the plague." (p. 160.)

But the wheel soon turned. A hiatus of a little more than twelve months occurs in the Correspondence at p. 176, and when it is resumed we find the scene altogether changed. The brief reign of the comparatively amiable Lennox was at an end, and the young king, then at the age of sixteen, had been forcibly seized by Gowry and the English party (pp. 178, 179). The possession of the person of the sovereign carried with it the royal authority, and the unhappy boy was compelled, upon the dictation of his new masters, to order the banishment of those who had been of late his cherished friends. The stratagems by which Lennox contrived to delay his departure from Scotland for many months, in the vain hope that some attempt would be made on his behalf by his friends, are related in these pages from time to time as they occurred, in a way which renders them extremely valuable for historical purposes. In the end Elizabeth lent spurs of gold to this flying enemy. He

was allowed to pass through England, and was landed in France, where disappointed ambition and the frowns which those in authority bestowed on his unsuccessful endeavours in their behalf (p. 468), soon hurried him into the grave. The volume before us is full of incidents connected with this interesting personage. That he had many faults, and was mixed up with some glaring crimes, is unquestionable. But his faults and the crimes in which he participated brought upon him a punishment which was greater than he could bear. Worn out by the storms of state, the want of gratitude in his friends, and, as he perhaps thought, the faithlessness of the King, his gentle spirit sank under the sudden reverse of his brilliant fortune. That James was not altogether faithless to him is clear, from many passages in this volume (pp. 182, 186, 305), and from the result.

The next twelve months is a period of great importance in the life of James. During all that time he was in the hands of the Gowry party, and was occasionally treated by them with considerable harshness. At first he exhibited many tokens of alarm at their conduct towards him, "let fall some tears, and also showed great fear to be hardly dealt withall" (p. 202); his timid nature was soon overborne by such harsh speeches as that of the Master of Glamis. "Let him weep," said that hard man; "better children weep than bearded men." Awed into submission, the youthful monarch became a profound dissembler, and for nearly twelve months this boy of sixteen contrived to seal up the eyes of all around him, not even excepting Mr. Bowes. During this period the volume before us is the very best historical authority for the actual conduct of James. Bowes was frequently with him, and reports, no doubt faithfully, his conversations and opinions, which amounted not merely to an acquiescence, but an approval of the then state of things. At length, upon a summer excursion, he suddenly called around him the heads of the Lennox party, declared that he would not be led "by any three earls or other number of persons," but would be known to be "an universal king, indifferent to them all," and thus, in an

instant, accomplished another great revolution in the government (p. 479).

The present volume shews that this step was preceded by that not unusual precursor of political convulsions, a general feeling of insecurity and anticipation of some approaching change (pp. 450, 452, 454, 464, 466). Bowes even spoke to the King upon the subject, who gave him "all the satisfaction that in words may be found; so," remarks the ambassador, "as all things presently remain in good quietness." The history of this transaction, memorable in the history of Scotland, and most important in the consideration of the personal character of James, is fully illustrated in the present volume. Bowes was completely outwitted, and James gained his end, ruining the party who had kept him in thralldom, and recalling to his councils the friends of Lennox and his old associate Arran. Had Lennox lived but a few weeks longer, he might have returned to Scotland in triumph.

Astonished at this sudden convulsion, the English government sent the veteran Walsingham into Scotland to endeavour to regain their lost influence. His many infirmities detained him on the road far longer than Bowes desired, and at his coming he found that little could be done with James himself. He laid schemes, however, for another *coup d'état*, in the midst of the preparations for which Bowes was recalled, and the volume closes.

It is, beyond doubt, a valuable addition to our historical materials, and, as such, a publication creditable to the Society. It should have had an Index, without which few readers will be able to turn it to much advantage.

Besides the direct historical matter to which we have alluded, the book contains many incidental allusions to subjects of interest. Amongst them we may notice that it contains a mention (not the latest we have, for it is said to have been seen by Charles II.) of the coffer or silver-gilt casket which contained the letters between Mary Queen of Scots and Bothwell, then in the hands of the Earl of Gowry (pp. 236, 240, 253); a notice of a present of "fower castis of Scottish fawcons" (p. 2); the breaking out of a "new disease" at Edinburgh in the summer of 1580 similar to that we now term

influenza (pp. 84, 90, 91, 100). It affected three or four thousand people in Edinburgh at one time. At p. 169, we have a mention of certain caricature pasquinades set up in Edinburgh; one of an ox warning the Earl of Argyll to haste his return unto his country; the other of a pard advising Lennox to seek another country, seeing that the realm hath no seat for him. There are many personal traits of James, and allusions to the practice of torture, (pp. 276, 435, 467, 539,) and other peculiarities of the age and country.

The Antiquities of King's Lynn, Norfolk. By William Taylor, author of "Annals of St. Mary Overy." Royal 8vo. 30 Plates.

WE are very happy to notice this fresh evidence of the antiquarian taste and zeal of Mr. William Taylor, who many years ago made himself known as an artist by his illustrations of the church of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, before either the restoration of its Lady Chapel had added to its fame, or the destruction of its Nave had affixed upon its parishioners an eternal disgrace. Mr. Taylor is now resident at Lynn, one of those scenes of early prosperity in commerce which still retain many interesting memorials of the past, not yet crumbled away under the hand of time, nor obliterated by the more summary processes of a self-styled improvement. Lynn is especially famous for its magnificent sepulchral brasses of some of its ancient merchants, and for its civic cup, said to have been the gift of King John. The former are on too large a scale for the size of Mr. Taylor's book. Indeed, they are already sufficiently represented in the works of Gough and Cotman; besides which, we may mention that "the peacock feast," and the rural or romantic subjects, which occur as borders or friezes in the brass of Robert Braunché, have been engraved in a large folio size by Mr. Robert Stothard. The cup has been recently well represented in Mr. Shaw's "Ancient Furniture," &c. Mr. Taylor gives a clever etching of it on a smaller scale. He has also presented us with the brass of Walter Cony, (ob. 1479), whose handsome timber house, destroyed in 1816, was exhibited to our readers in our Magazine

for March 1843, and of which Mr. Taylor has published another view, and also a plate of details. His other subjects are furnished chiefly by the church of St. Margaret, the chapel of St. Nicholas, the church of All Saints at South Lynn, and the chapel of Our Lady on the Mount. The various features of these edifices, and some other ancient buildings in the town, form together a very interesting collection.

Of the letter-press we need not say much, as we presume it is chiefly derived from Mackerell's History of the Town, together with extracts from the ecclesiastical and other records, which seem to have been largely preserved. The latter have not always been transcribed with the care that we should approve, and therefore require some caution and some experience in the reader—as, for instance, the omission of the contraction *er* or *or*, owing to which we have *corpaxes* for *corporaxes* in p. 120, a *supaltare* for *superaltare* in p. 122, and *manly* for *manerly* in p. 126. For the same reason we are obliged to regard with some suspicion of a misreading a passage in p. 118, relating that in 1438 there was some uneasiness among the parishioners of the town "upon account of *one Hoste* remaining in the south wall of the cross aisle of St. Margaret's church, for a long time hid with stones," which is understood to refer to a consecrated wafer accidentally concealed.

Respecting the chapel of Our Lady on the Mount (a structure very singular in its design, being octangular in its outward form, with an interior and a clerestory in the form of a cross), we will state our opinion that it did not exist before a resolution passed the town council on the 29th of Sept. 1482: "that Robert Curran shall have licence to bilde a chapell upon the mount called the Lady hylle, with seche grounde as shall be leful." Is not the mention of the *ground* sufficient proof that the upper chapel was not then built upon the lower, as suggested in p. 113? The form of the head of a doorway, particularly in a lower story, is no criterion of age; nor do we think that the outer arch of the recess is of a different age to the inner. It is merely constructional.

Mr. Taylor has in this work pursued a design which we should like to see more generally followed by artists resident in provincial towns. They have it in their power to perpetuate many interesting but fast decaying memorials of the past; and we can conceive no more suitable occupation for their leisure, nor any better calculated to hand down their own names with credit to posterity. We are happy to see that Mr. Taylor proposes another volume, of correspondent form, to be entitled "Village Rambles in the neighbourhood of Lynn," and intended to illustrate the ruins of Castleacre, Castlerising, and the ecclesiastical antiquities of the Hundred of Freebridge.

Alphabets, Numerals, and Devices of the Middle Ages. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. Royal 8vo. Parts I. to VI.

IN every attempt towards the restoration of art, it may be observed that success has never been attained by mere imitation, or by designs in the supposed spirit of ancient works. This is fully demonstrated by the wretched failure of the Strawberry-Hill Gothic, and other like attempts from that time to this, based only on a modern notion or impression of that style of architecture. The like may be said of the whole chain of historical painters, in respect to their costume and other accessories. They convey to us their own ideas on those matters, and that is all. Whilst afraid of following their authorities too closely, which they need not be, designers are ever ready to exhibit their own invention, and to "snatch a grace" which is indeed far beyond the reach of their art. But, to attain accuracy of style, it has been proved that architects not only require original examples, but perfect working drawings and models; nor are these sufficient until a due classification and chronological arrangement of examples has settled the laws under which the parts or features thus collected may be placed in juxtaposition, and enter into the composition of an integral design.

By his previous works on what may be styled the chronology of art, Mr. Shaw has rendered important services

to the architect, the historical painter, the decorator, and the manufacturing artist. In his new undertaking, which we now notice, he is about to supply a species of information which was previously not readily accessible, and the want of which we have continually had cause to lament in instances where the gaudy colours of a highly emblazoned altar-piece, or the illuminated title-page of a gaily printed book, or the mimic black-letter of a long drawn epitaph, had doubtless given the greatest satisfaction to their respective designers, and perhaps also to the inexperienced multitude; we may even add, where, in stained glass, the pictured designs were most appropriate and admirable, but the attendant inscriptions poor and incongruous. There is an accuracy and precision in ancient art which no superficial observer at once detects; but it is characteristic, and the modern imitation that wants it must be pronounced a failure. There is also a gradation, and progress of fashion in point of time, which it is necessary to observe. How seldom does a shield of arms, placed on a "Gothic" monumental tablet, harmonize with its general style! The monument is Gothic, but the shield is modern. How constantly is it *stuck on*, instead of inserted in the design! Yet it is many years since a chronological series of shields was given by Mr. Repton in the *Archæologia*; and the least attention to ancient examples would show that the armorial insignia used to be worked into the design.

In respect to inscriptions, we may now look for great improvement. The highly finished examples Mr. Shaw gives from the monuments of King Henry III., King Richard II., and Adam de Walsoken, at Lynn, are enough to waken a sloven to diligence. From manuscripts and ancient printed books Mr. Shaw has collected a variety of alphabets, to each of which its date is assigned. Their great value lies in their perfect accuracy of representation, in assistance of which they have been engraved in various styles of art, and many of them are splendidly coloured. The book is very beautiful in itself, and invaluable as an authority.

Hints and Reflections for Railway Travellers and others; or a Journey to The Phalanx. By Minor Hugo. 3 vols.

HUGO is like one of the old jesters, who conveyed a good deal of sense in a joke. He looks at our social system—he sees it in a state of confusion—the rich afraid of the poor—the poor envious of the rich—land versus money—all professions gorged with multitudes thronging to gather the spoils—trade reduced to small and uncertain gains—labour hard, and wages low—leagues, political and social, in every quarter, of men banded together to pull others down and raise themselves up:—all this, and more, Hugo sees, comments on it, as others do, and proposes his own remedy, which is a certain improvement on the “Industrial System of Fourier,” a system associative and co-operative, in which the strength and power of individuals, being accumulated and brought to act together, can perform much more than when in a state of insulation and division. Such a system is at work in France, at Citeaux, near Dijon (v. vol. i. p. 92), as the author says, successfully; and such he recommends as the only remedy for the present disordered state of the public body. To collect the grounds and workings of the system, we must refer the reader to the book itself; and we can only give a few extracts on various subjects as they fall under consideration, being all of them greater or smaller branches of the one great trunk, the social system of the country, and its manifold present evils, and with the mistakes alike of the rulers and the ruled.

“SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.—Look in the Sunday Newspapers—those records of vice—those panderers to the crimes, the lusts, and every evil passion of the age—those sure and faithful pilots to the regions of undying remorse—those teachers whose instructions will appear in characters of everlasting flame upon the hearts of their pupils when time itself shall be no more.”

“SERVANT-GIRLS.—The very girl who blacks your grate and cleans your hall-floor, who rises early day after day, and late takes rest, in sickness and in health, and all for the sake of her employer, would, if fortune were to smile upon her, and she were suddenly to be possessed of

great wealth, in all probability see you, in the course of one short week, kneeling at her feet, a suitor for her hand and heart.”

“PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—I once knew a boy, whose parents were people of high study and religious sentiments, who was found in his father's garden standing before a mound of turf he had raised, on which was a fire, in which the lad was doing his best to burn a mouse he had got possession of; and on being asked, what in the name of everything comical he was doing, he, in the most unsophisticated manner possible, answered that, “he was offering up a sacrifice to the goddess Minerva.” Now the boy had a strong tendency to religion, he thought he was acting most righteously, and he was astonished to find that he was not to practise what he was taught (in the classical authors).”

“DITTO.—I firmly believe, that in these unhappy regions, where endless woe and misery eternally exist, thousands upon thousands will hereafter be found who trace their wretchedness to the date of their being sent to school. * * * If a record could be kept of the words, thoughts, and actions of the teachers and the taught of all our public seminaries and universities for one single day only, I believe a volume of crime, of horror, and of depravity, would be unfolded to our view, to which the world has seen no parallel, and a state of mutual degradation divulged, compared to which that of a savage would be purity itself.”

“EMPTY CHURCHES.—In the metropolis it is the fashion for the rector, or the principal lecturer, to preach in the morning and evening, and he attracts the congregation; in the afternoon, the curate or the sub-lecturer takes the duty, and who goes to hear him? It would not answer to have a very talented or particularly shining preacher in the afternoon, for who would then go to hear the principal? *

“PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Take the legislative enactments for the last ten years, and I do not hesitate to say, that railway companies, banking companies, insurance ditto, and private capitalists, have done more to benefit the country, at a time of almost unexampled distress, than the

* We doubt this being generally the fact. The reason of the City churches being little frequented arises simply from an alteration in the habits of the inhabitants, who have either small country-houses as tradesmen, or houses at the West-end as merchants.—REV,

whole of the legislative body and its ponderous machinery united; and, if the legislature do not open their eyes in time, and to some purpose, I can tell them that, in the course of one quarter of a century hence, the railway companies, and joint stock companies, will govern the government of this empire: and it behoves our rulers to be wise in time, and secure their influence and prerogative while yet there is time."

"TRADE.—According to the present system of society, you cannot gain a single shilling without abstracting just so much from the pocket of your neighbour, and for that, nine times out of ten, he never receives one half of the value of that shilling as an equivalent. The maxim of every one is, from the Premier to the retailer of farthing rush-lights—buy at the cheapest and sell at the dearest markets you can; or, in plain English, cheat and overreach your neighbour in every transaction as far as your wits will enable you; but take every possible precaution, that he, the neighbour aforesaid, does not repay you in your own coin. And this is a true and faithful epitome of the rules of a society of rational and responsible beings, professing christians, who hope for happiness here and glory in the world to come."

"CLERGY.—'Do unto others,' &c. 'Love thy neighbour as thyself,' &c.—I doubt if any clergyman would endure being told that he did not act up to the precepts he advocated; and I am sure that his own experience must tell him that he was perfectly aware the thing was impossible under the existing system of society. If you were willing indeed to fulfil this precept to the letter, people would take you for an insane person, and if you were in trade you would soon be ruined."

"PAUPER EDUCATION.—Mischievous in a high degree, unless followed up by some ample provision; giving them ideas and wishes you know can never be realized, like showing a child some dainty, offering it, and then eating it yourself."

"CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.—Mr. Etzler conceives it will ere long be practicable to cross the Atlantic Ocean from Holyhead to New York in *three days, or four at the farthest*. Recent discoveries on the nature of the tides and winds, which have been the results of experiments made at Plymouth, have tended certainly to confirm Mr. Etzler's doctrine."

"FREE TRADE.—You who are now fighting for free trade are in the situation of a man who attacks his own shadow; and before that shadow falls, if you go on with your senseless boxing, you must fall

yourself; and then, true enough, you are both down together, and I calculate you will be the sufferers, and find the berth you have chosen hard enough and cold enough to your hearts' content. The same applies to your Anti-Corn Laws agitation: destroy the Corn Laws, and you break your own shins most effectually, and ten to one but you knock the legs from under your body."

"SOLDIERS.—Will you be pleased to state your objection to the employment of our home troops in divisions on government works, taking up the spade and pickaxe instead of the musket and sabre, six months' duty being allotted to each division alternately; and whether, if all our soldiers worked in this manner in alternate squads, brigades, &c. would our men be less fit for fighting, if fighting were indispensable? Would they be less disciplined than if half their time were passed in beer-houses, and lounging about the streets of our towns?"

"TUTORS AND YOUNG LADIES.—The young lady takes to botany, and every tutor is instinctively a botanist. Botany leads to poetry—poetry to albums—albums to little pink notes—and little notes to the upsetting of every thing. For these trifles, like detonating powder, not only *go off* themselves, but make every thing else *go off*.—The tutor *goes off* nobody knows where; the young lady *goes off* to her room drowned in tears; the mother *goes off* in all kinds of hysterics; and the father *goes off* to his study, consigning all tutors to everlasting perdition; the brother *goes off* to the stables and mounts his pony for a ride; and several servants *go off* for not telling tales; and such are the *goings off* of a private tutor, produced by his *goings on*.

"TRADE.—Fair trading is at an end. The trader will openly tell you it is the sure road to ruin. He scruples not to confess the fact; and if he be conscientious enough to attempt such a course every hand is raised to crush him; every foot to trample him in the dust. Oh! that fellow's too honest to thrive, says one; let him try it, that's all, is the advice of another; and the *honest* man finds there is no place in society for him; he bows his head to her decrees, and meekly struggles on. At every turn man jostles with his fellow, and the prevailing expression of every countenance which pervades the features of each is one of contempt, ridicule, suspicion, or indifference."

"THEATRES.—This plague-spot of society—the licensed school of every loathsome vice—of blasphemy and corruption—where iniquity is held up as a pattern

for imitation; where villains, thieves, and murderers are extolled as heroes; where obscenity and indecency are applauded as marks of talent and wit! How many are there living among us who have reason to curse the day on which they were first induced to enter this house of Satan—this gate of hell?"

"RENT OF LAND.—An acre of land, with a railway hotel built thereon, will realise a rent of 2,000*l.* a-year; and one room only (a refreshment room) will let for 1,200*l.*; yet if one, on the first establishment of railways, had ventured to predict such sources of revenue as these, would he not have been looked on as a mere visionary dreamer?"

"FEMALE LABOR.—Messrs. Silver and Co. who have carried on a large business in this trade during the last half century (the shirt-making trade), stated, that in the year 1794 they paid for making a full-fronted shirt from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; they now pay for cotton shirts *tenpence a-dozen!*—Mr. Davies, of Stepney: On an average, women cannot earn more than 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* and 4*s.* per week; and to do this they must work very close. Harriet Ruthwell, a widow with a child dependent upon her for support, is now paid 8*d.* each for making shirts. She was to have received 1*s.* 3*d.* from a lady for each shirt; but a linendraper had agreed to get them made for 6*d.* each."

"EDUCATION.—Tell us not that by education you can so improve the minds of the people that they will hate the *gin shop*. Remember the remarkable words of the greatest general, one of the most enlightened statesmen of this or any other age—the Duke of Wellington—who, in allusion to the subject of education in India, said, 'Take care what use you make of education; if you can provide for the increasing wants of a highly educated and enlightened race, well; but if not, you are only making so many clever devils!' A truer sentence was never uttered by any human being, or one more suited to the present condition of England, or any other country."

Thus far we have accompanied our traveller in his railway journey; and the rest of his *way bill* we must leave to others to decipher. The motto of his work is really this, "Combination is better than insulation." Not only pull strongly, but pull *together*. A society can undertake that with profit which would entail loss on individuals. How this theory is to be put in practice his work is intended to show.

Strafford; a Tragedy. By John Sterling.

THE subject of this tragedy being laid in times comparatively modern, no deviation from historical truth in the main facts can be admitted; and of course, from the same cause, all superabundant agency, so willingly called in by the tragic muse, to assist her in the dominion she exercises on the passions, is also excluded. The success of the piece must therefore rest on a well-arranged plot, in which the succession of events should at once be natural and yet surprising, and by the characters of the drama being drawn by a firm and decisive pencil. Such is the *historical* drama, as distinguished from the poetical or imaginative; and to this class the present production belongs. Mr. Sterling has chosen a period of great events, perhaps unequalled in English history, both for the importance of the subject in debate, the abilities of the conflicting parties, the anxious prolongation of the struggle, and the unavoidable and fatal termination. Lord Strafford is one of the most *dramatic* characters in our history. He possessed many of those qualities which form the hero; which at once captivate our imagination and interest our feelings. His greatness of character remained to the last; his own rashness brought him into the toils, and the unrelenting ferocity of his enemies was only satisfied by his death. There were also great men on the other side; patriots of noble mould and high ambition; of masculine eloquence in debate and unblemished and romantic courage in the field—and there were fanatics too of all grades, and men half crazy with political visions, and religious zeal; of such great variety and admixture of character was the picture of social and private life composed, and such therefore are the plentiful materials on which the dramatist may draw. And yet, on further view, we should perceive that some disadvantage would arise from the fact that it would be difficult to make much addition to the impression which the real personages of history have, as it were, stamped on our recollection, without incurring the danger of a false and exaggerated feeling. The history of these times is almost poetic; the real persons are quite dramatic cha-

racters; and, if the additional touch which the modern poet makes to the original portrait be not altogether true, and in perfect harmony with the whole, then is he at once weakening our impression, imposing on confidence, and leaving the impressive truth of history for the weaker fabrications of fiction. In many respects we think the present author has not fallen short of the point he aimed at, viz. that of producing a drama interesting and effective: and the chief defect is, that too much is said and too little done. The plot moves on slowly and heavily, and is not relieved by any turns or changes of fortune, for that of the supposed safety of Strafford in the fifth Act is not sufficient. We also object to the murder of the page in the fourth Act, which evidently takes place for the sake of the effect to be afterwards produced by the blood on the table; an incident not at all in harmony with the tone of feeling pervading the rest of the drama. The most difficult part of the whole, and that which would call forth the utmost energy of the author to make it effective, is undoubtedly the scene between the King and Strafford, in the fifth Act. The part of Lady Carlisle in her interview with Charles should we think be revised and much altered. We give one extract from the third Act, where Strafford is committed to the Tower:

“Alone, and in the Tower! is it a dream?
And can this mighty bulk of countless being
Change in its aspect like a twinkling mote,
That glances and is gone? or is it not
That the great All around, shone thro’ by God,
And arched more firmly than with blocks of
brass,
By his wise will abides unchangeable
In reason’s fix’d eternity of good?
While we vain accidents of the pure essence,
Poor prostrate man, falls on the soil of time,
Whose life is but the leavings of a feast
Enjoyed for ever in unfading halls
By star-crowned spirits—yet why crowned?
They need not
The glitter furbished on our cheap ostent;
But we, the dust beneath their chariot wheels,
And dry leaves blown from their unwithered
gardens,
Whirl and are wasted into nothingness,
And all that seems to wane and wax around us
With ceaseless iteration, is the mist
Blown in one storm of Heaven-derided fancy
If so, then welcome here the end of all,
And weary Wentworth lay thee down and die.
Yet, if all be but vision and deceit,
Strafford among the figures of the show
Must pass away no meaner than he came.

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An hour ago I was the foremost man
Of all this land, and now perhaps no beggar
In a free ditch would change his lot with Strafford,
Nor he with any living soul, possessing
Himself, when all they thought was he is fled.
Yet startling is the thing, and I could laugh
To know this is the Tower, and I am here.” &c.

The Baptistery, or the Way of Eternal Life. By the Author of The Cathedral. Part. II.

THE Baptistery was so beautiful a poem, or rather collection of poems, all connected with and forming part of one great subject,—that it was with no slight pleasure we opened the present volume, which is just published, and forms the conclusion of the whole work. It is quite equal to its predecessor. It possesses the same high tone of religious feeling, the same power of awakening grave and sad, and yet sweet and soothing, thoughts in the mind of the reader,—the same true poetical spirit—in one word, it is the very essence of poetry. In reading these holy strains, we forget for the time our earthly abode, our thoughts are borne away into the unseen world, we seem to pierce through that veil which separates mortality from immortality, we feel that this earth is but our resting-place, and that Heaven is our home.

Where excellence abounds, it is difficult perhaps to make a selection, but, among the poems which compose this volume, that one entitled “The Voices of the Dead,” and the one immediately succeeding it, called “The Music of the City of God,” strike us as particularly beautiful. In order to enable our readers to judge for themselves, we will extract some passages from each, and we are sure that after perusing them our praise will not appear misplaced or exaggerated.

The following extract is from “The Voices of the Dead.”

“The Churchyard,—’tis the spot of ground
Which lies the two great worlds between,

The living and the dead;
The living by the graves are seen,
The dead in funeral fetters wound,
Their bodies in the winding-sheet,
Their souls among the spirits led.
’Tis here the dead and living meet.
It is an awful spot,—to stand
With either world on either hand.
What countless paths do hither end,
Full of heart-breaking histories,

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With all the sorrows that attend
 The Sunderings of a thousand ties !
 The sorrows that survived the dead
 Soon in the grave beside him laid ;—
 And sorrows of his dying bed,
 Here wrapt alike in death's calm shade.
 What countless paths do here begin
 To pass the eternal place within !
 What spirits here beyond the veil,
 The disembodied soul have met !
 O what are thoughts which are with thee,
 Who hast escaped from the net,
 Which round thy path the fowler set,
 Who hast broke forth,—for ever free !
 It is an awful thing to stand
 With either world on either hand,
 Upon the intermediate ground,
 Which doth the sense and spirit bound.
 Woe worth the man who doth not fear,
 When spirits of the dead are near.
 We send our thoughts with them to dwell,
 But still the wall impassable
 Bars us around with sensual bond ;
 In vain we dive for that beyond ;
 Yet traverse o'er and o'er the bound,
 Walking in the unseen profound,
 Like flies, which fain would break away
 Into the expanse of open day,
 They know not why, are travelling still
 On the glass fence invisible ;
 So dwell our thoughts with the unseen,
 Yet cannot pass the bourn between.
 My spirit doth within me sink,
 When thus I stand upon the brink,
 And labour with them to converse,
 Hid in the boundless universe.
 O 'tis a fearful thing to be
 Within your silent company !
 This outer world doth seem to fail,
 And stoutest heart turns pale ;
 Your very stillness seems to din,
 And wake a deeper noise within." P. 79.

Our second extract shall be from the poem entitled "The Music of the City of God."

"Harp of the heart, sweet poesy,
 In secret spirit lying,
 Something within, whate'er thou art,
 Which hopes and memories bringest nigh,
 And in our inmost being hast a part,—
 Still to some unseen hand, or gales of heaven
 replying, [grieve
 Whether by tuneful sounds afar that seem to
 On some autumnal quiet eve ;
 Or, touch'd by some electric chain within,
 Your magic chords awaken and begin ;
 But not with them to end,
 Till with wild harmonies our being blend.
 Hail, sounds which the deep spirit move,
 Until the present seems as nought
 In the realities of sterner thought ;
 Around us come the dead and dying,
 And all the silent heart with pensive scenes is
 sighing.

"Ye distant strains that fill the thoughtless
 street,
 Upon a summer evening sad and sweet ;

Where some wild songstress chaunts her
 descant lone,
 Or wilder music wakes the tuneful bell,
 While loitering groups are gathering, or
 pass on,
 How little do ye know with what a gale it falls
 Upon some solitary's cell,
 And all the past recalls,
 While dearest friends that now are gone
 Do seem to live again,
 Hid in deep worlds that are in yon sad strain ;
 Then all within in sadness dwells,
 And memory there unseen her story tells ;
 Till he who seem'd an unbleach'd eye to bear
 On the sad tokens of life's waning year,
 And all things passing by,—
 His heart is heaving with a sigh,
 His eye-lid hath a tear.

Lo, all around your vision now is stealing,
 Where'er we turn their dim-veiled forms re-
 vealing ;
 With thoughts of those once loved and near,
 Whose early years with ours were blended,
 Whose memories have, with all things dear,
 Deep in the heart descended ;—
 * * * *

"Now they are gone, but we remain,
 Our love for them is mixed with pain ;
 Our wonted haunts know them no more ;
 But they are on the unseen shore ;
 And draw us after them, as with a silent chain :
 Thus all we loved make wings, and leave us
 to deplore.

"They make them wings and fly away,
 And fairer still they seem as we behold them
 flying ; [stream,
 Like that bright bird, that, glancing on the
 His fairest plumes in parting doth display,
 Or when on woodland hills the autumnal
 gleam
 Is calmly lying ;
 And, while in golden stillness it reposes,
 The autumnal gale is sighing,
 And 'tween the withering boughs some ancient
 tower discloses ;
 While on ourselves we feel that, year by year,
 The autumnal hand is stealing,
 And through the alter'd brow, turn'd pale and
 sere, [vealing ;
 The autumn of our age its aspect stern re-
 When evening shades their solemn gloom are
 flinging
 O'er valleys once so bright and fair,
 And stilly seen upon the silent air,
 Some bird his homeward way to woodland
 heights is winging."—p. 97.

*Remarks on Wayside Chapels, with ob-
 servations on the Architecture and
 Present State of the Chantry on
 Wakefield Bridge. By John Chessell
 Buckler and Chas. Buckler, Archi-
 tects. 8vo. pp. 63.*

THE piety of our forefathers, while it
 produced the cathedral and the abbey,
 did not expend itself on these, the more

magnificent memorials of their faith ; it lined the highways with humbler temples, and placed them at the entrances of towns, raised over gates, and attached to the piers of bridges. These structures have for the most part perished with the loss of their revenues ; the wayside chapel, in common with the abbey, is now only known by its ruins. The present state of the buildings, where any remains are left, is picturesquely described by the authors. "The walls are roofless and broken, the cracks and chasms serving to channel away the water from the moss-grown summit. The interior, which could once afford rest to the weary and a pittance to the distressed, is now too desolate to be sought as a shelter by cattle : no marvel then that travellers in later days have neglected to turn a few paces out of the way to visit these ancient relics ; they would find them not altogether uninteresting, but overgrown with briars, and half filled up with heaps of old rubbish. The ruins of a village church, environed by the graves and monuments of mortality, present a less dreary aspect than these forlorn structures."

The more immediate subjects of the work are those wayside chapels attached to bridges, many of which have reached our days, and which in general possess very pleasing features. The practice of erecting such chapels was universal, and they remain among the most striking evidences of the by-gone ages of faith. "Entering Stia, a small town among the Apennines," writes the author of *Mores Catholici*, "I saw a little chapel on the end of the bridge, on which was an inscription to this effect:—'Here is the bridge to enter Stia, and here is the chapel of our Blessed Lady ; may it prove to us a bridge to heaven!'"

The well-known chapel on Wakefield bridge, Yorkshire, owes its preservation in part to its possessing a romantic interest from its presumed connexion with the barbarous murder of the youthful son of the duke of York by the Lord Clifford ; the architecture, however, bespeaks a period antecedent to the wars of the Roses, and, independent of any historical interest, it is one of those precious gems of art which calls for attention by the excellence of its decoration. "To

gain possession of the building, for the sake of recovering it to Church services, has long been a favourite object with the Rev. Samuel Sharpe, vicar of Wakefield, and the successful result of his exertions has been the means of placing the restoration under the superintendance of the Yorkshire Architectural Society." The authors of the present essay produced a series of accurate drawings for the restoration of the chapel, and the work before us arose out of the observations which they deemed it necessary to make for the elucidation of their designs. On the authority of the architecture, the age of the building is ascribed to the beginning of the fourteenth century, in the reign of King Edward II. ; the authors support their opinion by the following judicious remarks.

"The curvilinear forms throughout the detail of the chapel would alone afford decisive evidence of its age. All the perpendicular shafts stop at the springing line of the arches and tracery, and thence immediately curve off to form the different patterns. This particular constituted one of the chief characteristics of the most magnificent of all the styles of pointed architecture, and led to the production of many glorious designs, in which wonderful taste, ingenuity, and skill were exhibited on windows and other ornamental features. The style here spoken of commenced in the reign of King Edward I. and was superseded in that of King Edward III. by whose powerful patronage William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, was enabled fully to exercise his genius as an architect, and in whose works, which were distinguished by stateliness of character and magnificent proportions, the *curvilinear* form, as a leading character, was abandoned for the straight or rectilinear, extending uninterruptedly into the arches, and separating them into spaces, within each of which a pattern was formed, the whole beautifully arranged and connected, and made to compose a symmetrical design." P. 23.

The minute examination of the building which the authors have from time to time made, led them to the conclusion that at some period far beyond memory a *general* restoration of the exterior of the chapel had been undertaken ; the parts then restored were of coarse workmanship and in

feeble imitation of those features which had fallen down; still it is pleasing to hear that up to 1800, when the last repair of the structure took place, great pains had been taken to preserve the building, and that in consequence sufficient remained to enable the authors to perfect their very elaborate drawings for the restoration of the structure. There is a striking peculiarity in the form and tracery of the windows, and in one of the wood engravings is given designs for the restoration of the beautiful flowing lines of one of the side windows, the whole of which is a new design, although carefully formed in accordance with the decorative features of the building, and very creditable it is to the genius of the Messrs. Buckler.

The beauty of the chapel is not confined to the architecture alone. The sculpture of the west front is of the most elegant and tasteful description. The statues which ornamented this portion of the structure have perished, but the sculptures, wrought in the solid blocks, have escaped, and shew in five divisions subjects derived from the inspired narratives of the sacred life of our Saviour. These sculptures were wholly worked after the parapet was built, and, as was not unfrequently the case, left incomplete. "The first in order, but the one reserved to the last for the sculptor's art, was designed for the reception of the representation of the Annunciation. The block is slightly roughed out for the figures of St. Gabriel and the blessed Virgin;" but the sculptor has never completed the subject. It was, perhaps, left for a master hand to finish the representation of this sublime mystery. A parallel is then drawn between the Wakefield subjects and some ancient sculpture once existing over the altar at St. Mary's or New College at Oxford, and now left neglected to moulder in the cloister, and which was illustrative of the same five prominent mysteries as those selected for the edification of the devout at Wakefield. Two of the Wakefield subjects are engraven on wood, and feelingly exhibit the beauty of the sculpture: one, the resurrection of our Lord, is treated with great dignity; the Roman soldiers watching the tomb are in the armour of the time, but the style of the

sculpture is so good that in its excellence the spectator forgets the incongruity of the costume, which indicates the commencement of the reign of Edward III. In the other subject engraved, the statue of our Lady, is an exquisite piece of workmanship. "The design appears to have been composed with reference to the assumption of the blessed Virgin, and to have been chosen along with the other subjects from among the fifteen mysteries selected for meditation as the devotion of the rosary. The introduction of the empty tomb bears allusion to the pious belief of her bodily translation; two angels are represented behind, and the figures set one at each side of the tomb, St. Mary being distinguished by a crown."

We trust this publication is but a sample of the beauties of Wakefield Chapel given as an earnest of a larger work on the subject. It introduces to us a young architect of great promise, to whom we may look forward as one destined to carry on the great work of church restoration, which is now scarcely beyond its infancy.

We cannot close our notice of this little work before us without extracting two pieces of information which are worthy the notice of our readers.

PLASTER CEILINGS IN NORMAN CHURCHES.

"Attention should be directed to the fact, because it is not generally known, at least by English antiquaries who have described the ecclesiastical architecture of that part of France (Normandy), that many of the noblest parish and monastic churches which seem to present stone roofs groined in keeping with the pillars, by which the ribs are supported, and, with the rest of the design, are of plaster on wood framework, most probably of subsequent date to the fabric, but so well combined, and remaining in most cases so free from injury and decay, as to have escaped common observation."

NORMAN ALTARS.

"As the remains of Norman altars are very rare, it may be well to observe that a curious relic of this kind and age is preserved in the garden of the rectory house at Dunham Magna, in Norfolk. It consists of a large portion of the top stone, five inches in thickness, furnished with mouldings, and enriched with a dentated star ornament. measured about 5 ft. 2

3 ft. 1 in. in width, and was impressed with the five small crosses."

We are certain such particulars as these are always interesting to our antiquarian readers; with this view we made the extracts, and with them we close our review, adding our hope that a greater portion of equally curious matter will be given at some not very distant time from the rich stores of the Messrs. Buckler.

The Empire of the Czar, or Observations on the Social, Political, and Religious State and Prospects of Russia, made during a Journey through that Empire, by the Marquis de Custine. Translated from the French, 8vo. 3 vols.

THIS is rather a singular book, but it will well repay the labour of perusal. It contains a considerable quantity of curious and interesting information, some of which, from the peculiar facilities which the author seems to have possessed, it would not be easy to meet with elsewhere. The author betrays his country in every page of the work. There is a certain largeness of speaking—if we may use such an expression—which few travellers belonging to any other nation would allow themselves to indulge in. Let us not be thought, however, that we wish to charge the author with any kind of exaggeration by what we have said; far from it. We only mean, that his descriptions are rather too long, and he displays a little too much vanity and egotism. This is shown by the circumstance that he is more fond of giving the reader his own opinions than of confining himself to a relation of facts and adventures alone. Some travellers present their readers with a bare chronicle of what they have seen and heard; the author of the work before us, on the other hand, indulges them more frequently than is perhaps necessary with the sentiments of M. de Custine. Notwithstanding all this, we are inclined to think—and it is a painful reflection—that these volumes contain a more accurate account of the state and condition of Russia than almost any other work of recent date. The author has penetrated through that superficial glitter and gorgeous array which have

blinded the eyes of too many travellers to the imperfections and defects of this great empire, and has shown it as it really is. To do this in the case of Russia requires many and favourable opportunities of observation, considerable penetration, and a courage and determination not easily to be daunted; all these M. de Custine appears to possess, and the result is, a work which those who are desirous to know Russia as it really is, and not as it would fain impose itself on the world to be, will do well to consult.

Russian civilisation appears, if we may judge from this work, to be little more than a thin and artificial incrustation, laid over what is beneath only the rude, and in many cases little more than the semi-barbarous, character of that mixed race of which this singular empire is composed. To use the forcible expression of M. de Custine, as it is rendered by his translator, "the Russians are drilled and disciplined Tartars." This imperfect civilisation is particularly remarkable in the internal economy of this people. Whilst all which meets the eye of the passing visitor in the palaces and mansions of the higher ranks is splendid and gorgeous in the extreme, those apartments which are devoted to the domestic use of the family are frequently devoid of what would be looked on not only as comforts, but as the actual necessities of life, in the more cultivated portions of Europe. The object throughout the country appears to be, to dazzle the eye of the stranger, and to allow him to see only what is excellent, whilst all deficiencies are guarded from his sight with jealous care. We had no idea until we had read this book of the extraordinary political condition of Russia. Had it been the work of a writer of liberal opinions, we should have been inclined to doubt the truth and fidelity of the picture; but M. de Custine is a friend of order and monarchical government, and his account, therefore, claims our credit. Not only is freedom of action denied to the Russians, but freedom of speech as well, and the consequence is that the whole nation, according to our author, seems to be acting a part, the result either of fever, or of what may be termed a species of self-delusion. Under this singular kind of restraint

not only are no untoward events which occur in connection with the state allowed to be made the subject of conversation, but those which affect individuals as well lie under the same species of prohibition. The author instances a case in point of the latter kind, which bears him out in his conclusions. No display of earnestness or enthusiasm, nothing, in short, which can interrupt the smooth and unruffled surface which society, it seems, in Russia must present, is permitted. But, if such are some of the features peculiar to the condition of the higher classes, the state of the Russian serfs, according to M. de Custine, is miserable in the extreme; liable to receive violent usage not only at the hands of their owners and masters, but also from those of their own class who are superior to them either in age or some accidental circumstance of situation, they submit to this treatment without murmuring or complaint, and, after the infliction of what is too often a capricious and cruel punishment, will resume their accustomed cheerfulness and politeness of demeanour. We hope for the credit of human nature that the author has exaggerated this part of his picture, a circumstance not unlikely to occur from the kindly and humane feelings which he evidently possesses. This politeness and cheerfulness appear to be habitual with the Russian peasant, and form some of the redeeming points in a character which in every class appears too much impressed with

deceit and dissimulation. The spirit of chivalry, which has imparted so much of frank and honourable feeling to the rest of Europe, appears, as the author well observes, to have stopped short at those races of which the Russian people is composed, and the vacant space has been filled up by a deceitful and intriguing spirit borrowed from the Byzantine empire. This opinion may be correct or not; at any rate it is an ingenious theory, and is certainly borne out by facts. The dissimulation of the Russian character in diplomacy is well known, and, according to our author, their superior skill in the science results from the fact that whilst they conceal what is taking place in their own country they take advantage of the openness and candour of their neighbours, who are thus dealing with them at unequal odds.

We wish our limits would permit us to speak at greater length of what this very clever book contains; we trust, however, that what we have said will be sufficient to give our readers some idea of its nature. We cannot dismiss it without noticing one feature in its pages which gives us much pleasure, it is the sincere respect with which the author always speaks on every subject connected with religion. If this may be viewed as a symptom of improvement which is taking place in the moral condition of his countrymen, we need not say with what great and cordial gratification we hail it.

Ecclesiastical Law. The Constitutions of Otho; with Notes. By John William White, Esq. of Doctors' Commons, Proctor. 8vo.—A general interest in ecclesiastical antiquities (extending even to the lay members of the Church) has lately displayed itself in England, and the appearance of the present pamphlet is one of the many signs which indicate its existence. It is a reprint, in a collected and more convenient form, of a series of articles which originally appeared in the *British Magazine*. The ancient legative constitutions of which it is a translation, with the latter canons of Othobon, and the *Provinciale* of Lindewood, may be considered the *decretals* of the Anglican Church, and as such they are, in fact, at

the present day the leading text-books of ecclesiastical law in this country. They are the subject of constant reference in the Consistorial Courts, and form the basis of all decisions relating either to the constitution of the Church or the disciplinary government of its members. And it is to a strict adherence to the principles derived from them and other similar authorities that the excellent interpretation and administration of the canon law by the English ecclesiastical judges are to be exclusively imputed. The contrast at the present day between the favoured condition of this law in England, and its circumscribed and debased state on the Continent, has been frequently remarked by the professors of the Roman Catholic

universities of the latter, and always with the highest encomiums on our superiority in this respect. The circumstances under which these Constitutions of Otho were composed, may be explained in a few words. The irregular state of the English Church during the reign of Henry III. had attracted the attention of the pontiff, and accordingly, in 1236, Gregory IX. appointed Cardinal Otho his legate *ad partes Angliæ*, with the special commission of restoring the Church government of England to a parity of discipline with that of the Continent. A council was held at London in the same year, at which all the English bishops assisted under the presidency of the legate, and the result appeared in the passing of twenty-eight constitutions, adapted, in the opinion of their enactors, to the exigencies of the times. At a subsequent period, though the date is unknown, these constitutions found a diligent commentator in John de Athored, a priest of Lincoln Cathedral, but concerning whom nothing else is known. His glosses, though undoubtedly the work of a canonist of learning and merit, are considerably inferior in clearness and utility to the valuable commentaries of the able and discriminating Lindewood on the Provincial Constitutions.

The present pamphlet contains a translation of all the Constitutions of Otho, but without the preambles, for which omission, however, we confess we see no sufficient reason, especially in so small a collection. The translation recommends itself to the reader by its scrupulous accuracy, and the closeness and simplicity of its style. Each chapter, also, is accompanied by useful and interesting notes, which explain the more archaic forms and usages referred to in the text.

The Book of Common Prayer, with Plain-Tune. Part II. Containing the Psalter, or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches, with the eight Gregorian Tunes; the Burial Service, with the musical notation; with an Appendix of Ancient Music, &c. Small 4to.—This volume completes the magnificent illustrated edition of the Common Prayer with the musical notation, lately brought out by Mr. Burns, which we had the pleasure of noticing a few months since. The execution of the typographical part and the ornamental work is equally tasteful and beautiful with that of the former volume, and it is enriched also with an Appendix of curious and interesting matter, displaying much investigation and research on the part of the editor, Mr. Wm. Dyce, and to which he has done full justice, by his manner

of drawing it up. It contains, among other things, additional observations on the ritual authority of the plain-song in Marbeck's publication, and of that given in the present work; an account of certain difficulties which occur in the adaptation of Plain-song to English words, principally with reference to the use of the Gregorian tones for the Psalms; and a reprint of such portions of the music to the communion office and burial service, adapted by Marbeck, as have been omitted or altered to suit the present Book of Common Prayer.

The White Mask; a Romance. By Mrs. Thomson. Author of "Constance," "Ragland Castle," &c. &c. 8vo. 3 vols.—Mrs. Thomson is an indefatigable writer, and, what is more to the purpose, she always contrives to write well. She has selected a period of history for the scene of the present tale which has not often been employed, we believe, for a similar purpose. Most of the eminent persons who figured during the reign of William the Third, she has contrived to introduce, and made to play a part in her story. In doing this, she has displayed considerable ingenuity and skill, and has contrived to let each personage exhibit himself in what artists would term good-keeping. To do this well is a great art in what may be termed historical fiction, and it was his singular ability in this part of his works which imparted one among many great charms to the exquisite fictions of Scott. The hero and the heroine in the *White Mask* are both very well drawn and well-sustained characters; of the two we think we like the latter best; there is an artlessness and pathos about her which are interesting in a high degree. The Countess of Tyrconnell and Lord Castlemaine are good delineations. We are sorry we cannot say quite so much for some of the relatives of the latter, who are represented as infesting his house, and playing the part of hungry dependents. They are certainly drawn to the life, and are full of humour, but still it is a kind of life which does not possess much interest.

Sermons on Doctrine, Discipline, and Practice. By the Rev. A. Watson, M.A. 1843.—The author speaks very modestly in his preface regarding the volume he has offered to the public; and it is therefore doubly our duty to say, that it is one that will be read with interest and advantage. We recommend his preface to be carefully read as a guide to the author's views on doctrine, and particularly as to what is said on the efficacy of the sacraments.

and then the sixteenth sermon should be perused. The subjects of these discourses may be called leading ones, those that form the broad and strong foundation of religious belief and faith: as original sin—sanctification of life—grace; and there are also others which we have read with satisfaction for the propriety as well as piety of the sentiments, such as the XIXth. The Daily Service, and the following on the Church of England Societies. Although, in the present divided state of the Church, every one of its ministers, and perhaps members, has some side to which he leans with greater approbation of the mind than to others; yet, in the present case, we see no violent or unbecoming boasting or confidence of the author in the rectitude of his own judgment (as we have met with in other cases), and no uncharitable censure of others; but moderation apparently formed on a candid study of the subjects which are under controversy, and on a conviction that truth itself is only to be followed by us in company with the Christian virtues of brotherly kindness, and of personal diffidence, accompanied by the constant reflection, that, though we may differ from our brethren in some things, we must agree with them in far many more.

Discourses addressed to an Attentive and Intelligent Congregation. By Rev. J. Grant, A.M.—The author informs us, that, though he is "incapacitated in almost every way from discharging his customary duties, but chiefly by his late paralytic affection, deprived of the power of articulation," he still remembers his flock with warm affection, and desires to leave with the chief members of it the accompanying testimony of his long intercourse. The impression is small, chiefly designed for those to whom the work is particularly addressed. The discourses themselves we think written in an interesting, impressive, and often eloquent style; the subjects are well chosen; and there is a clearness in the manner in which the author conducts and illustrates his arguments, that fastens the attention and satisfies the judgment. Grieving, as they must do, for the severe affliction of their minister, the present volume must to his congregation be a most acceptable remembrance of him; for in it, "though absent from them in the body," his voice of affection and monition is still heard.

Two Treatises on the Church; the first by T. Jackson, D.D. second by Robert Sanderson, D.D. &c. Edited by W. Goode, A.M.—This publication has been called forth, the editor informs us, by the doc-

trine set forth by the *Tvactarians*, that the controversy now going on in the Church of England is a contest between the *Catholic* and *Genevan* schools of doctrine. This he denies; and observes, that the points in issue are points in which Luther, Calvin, and Arminius were agreed; being the great varieties which distinguish the orthodox Protestant theology from the corrupt creed of Rome. As the controversy is at present more particularly directed to the doctrine respecting the nature and constitution of the Church, the editor has republished a treatise on the subject by Dr. Thomas Jackson, he being allowed by Dr. Pusey to be "one of the best and greatest minds our Church has nurtured." This very argumentative and admirable discourse is followed by one of Bishop Sanderson's on certain particulars relating to the Church; and lastly by a letter from Dr. John Cosin, afterwards Bishop of Durham, to Mr. Cordell, on the subject of communication with the French Protestants. We recommend this volume to the perusal of all persons who are engaged in, or interested in, the discussion of these important subjects; and we advise that the introductory remarks by the editor should be carefully perused.

Men and Women, or Manorial Rights. By the Author of "Susan Hopley." 8vo. 3 vols.—We had expected better things from the author of "Susan Hopley;" not perhaps that the work before us is much inferior to its predecessor in point of literary talent; the deficiency to which we allude is rather one of a moral kind. We do not believe that such a state of society as that represented in this tale could ever have existed in this country in modern times, or that such an individual as the baronet, who fills so prominent a place in its pages, would have been allowed to pursue his vicious and wicked career, supposing him even to have attempted it, which it is quite improbable that any one in his station should have done. Why then should a writer, who is so well able to delineate moral excellence as in the instance of "Susan Hopley," and also it cannot be denied in some of the characters in the present tale, go out of his way to invent an improbable state of things, and attempt to describe characters who, bad as human nature may be, are certainly much worse than its average standard of evil? To display invention and power of writing at the expense of injuring the tone of mind of the reader, and deteriorating that fine moral sense, which in the case of the young—the most frequent readers of such

works—it ought to be an especial object to preserve uncorrupted, is surely an exhibition of talent which an author should be cautious of risking. We would earnestly recommend the author when he next appears before the public as a writer of fiction, and he is evidently very capable

of excelling in that path, to correct the faults to which we have alluded, and also to avoid that strain of coarse humour and those rash observations upon grave and important subjects which are much too frequent in the present work.

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The annual general meeting of the *Literary Fund Society* was held on Wednesday March 13, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, V. P. in the chair. The reports read to the meeting showed that the public are beginning to appreciate the value of the Institution, and also that the Committee have responded liberally to the claims made upon them for assistance. During the past year the sum of 1,145*l.* has been applied to the relief of distressed authors in various departments of literature and science, and the total sum actually applied to these benevolent purposes, from the foundation of the charity in 1788, now amounts to 30,328*l.* Of the sum voted during the last year there were six grants of 50*l.* each, four of 40*l.*, one of 35*l.*, six of 30*l.*, two of 25*l.*, fourteen of 20*l.*, four of 15*l.* and eight of 10*l.* Since the last meeting the Duke of Sutherland has presided at the anniversary dinner, and the Marquess of Northampton has consented to occupy the chair at the ensuing anniversary on the 8th of May. The attendance of members of the committee had been so regular during the past year, that no seats had been vacated

by non-attendance, so that there were no vacancies to be supplied. The Marquess of Lansdowne was re-elected president, and the vice-presidents, council, committees, and other officers were also re-elected.

At a general meeting of the *Booksellers' Provident Institution* on Thursday, the 14th, Mr. Cosmo Orme in the chair, it was stated that the society possesses nearly 13,000*l.* of funded property, with a prospect of increase. A resolution was passed, enabling the board of directors to grant temporary or permanent assistance to members and their widows, under certain regulations, and a sum not exceeding six pounds for funeral expenses.

City of London School. The corporation having devoted the fine of 400*l.* paid some years ago by Mr. Thomas Tegg, bookseller and publisher, to be excused from serving the office of Sheriff, towards the establishment of an exhibition to one of the universities, for the benefit of pupils of the above school, Mr. Tegg has manifested his approval of such an appropriation by recently making an addition to the fund of 100*l.*; and in return the committee of the school have agreed that the exhibition shall in future be designated, "The Tegg scholarship, or exhibition." Mr. Tegg has also accompanied his gift with a number of valuable books for the library.

Sir B. Brodie.—Prince Canino (Charles Buonaparte) and Sir Benjamin Brodie were elected, on the 19th of March, corresponding members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, Prince Canino for the zoological, and Sir Benjamin for the surgical section.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

March 4. William Tite, esq. V.P. in the chair. A paper was read "On the Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages," by the Rev. R. Willis. This paper is a portion of a work on which Prof. Willis has been for some time engaged, and in which he proposes to ascertain the architectural terms of the middle ages, and to trace the origin of many technical words in use at the present day. The Itinerary of William of Worcester contains many examples of such terms as were in use in the fifteenth cen-

tury, especially in a detailed description of the churches of St. Stephen and St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol—but, although this document has long been in print, nobody has hitherto carefully compared the descriptions with the existing buildings—a process to which they have been submitted by Prof. Willis with satisfactory results, the coincidence being found perfect. With regard to the terms applied to the members of classical architecture in the present day, few are found of classical origin in any language in Europe, the architects and writers of the

Renaissance having generally applied the terms in common use, with the exception of Alberti, who affected to call everything by a new name, and invented for himself a Latin nomenclature which has never been adopted. Of the Vitruvian terms few have been retained, since his early translators, being for the most part practical men, and writing for practical men, have naturally made use of their own mediæval words, applying them to the classical mouldings. In fact, the names of mouldings to be picked out of Vitruvius, who has not written expressly on the subject, are neither complete nor very intelligible, and a distinction is to be made between the names he applies to mouldings derived from their form and those which are due to their place or mode of combination. These terms Prof. Willis calls the *sectional* and *functional* names, and much obscurity has rested upon the words used by Vitruvius from inattention to this point. The nomenclature in use in England at the present day is of a very mixed character, and has arisen from the different media, Italian, French, or Dutch, through which a knowledge of the great masters reached us during the seventeenth century.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 28. The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the chair. Drawings of a Lectern in Blythburgh church, Norfolk, a Poors' Box in Cawston church, Norfolk, and a singular early English Piscina across an angle in Blyford Church, Norfolk, were presented by the Rev. R. M. White, D.D., of Magdalene coll.; and engravings of the church and school of Garsington, Oxfordshire (the wood-blocks), by the Rev. the President of Trinity College.

A letter was read from the Rev. G. Costar, Archdeacon of New Brunswick, acknowledging a present of the publications of the Society and expressing a warm interest in its proceedings. The Chairman took this opportunity again to call the attention of the Society to the subject of designs for wooden churches for the Colonies.

A communication was read from C. Winston, esq. on the Chapel at Rozel, in the island of Jersey, a small and interesting early structure, which had long been desecrated, and has lately been restored with much care and skill by the proprietor, Mr. Lempriere, under the direction of Mr. Winston. A number of drawings illustrating the chapel in various stages of the work were handed round the room.

Mr. Parker also read a description of Besselsleigh Church, Berks, a small oblong

structure, mostly of Decorated work, with a good east window, having a cinque-foiled inner arch; and a bell-gable for two bells at the west end. This paper was also illustrated by drawings.

A drawing of a rood-screen in Swardeston Church, near Norwich, was presented by W. H. Stanton, esq. Exeter college, and a short account of it read. This rood-loft is connected with the roof by a boarded partition, which appears to be contemporary with it; other instances of the same arrangement were mentioned.

The chairman called the attention of the meeting to the British Archæological Association, lately established in London, and recommended it to the notice of the members as likely to be a useful central point of communication for all the local societies.

March 13. A paper was read by Mr. Addington on the church, hospital, and school at Ewelme, Oxfordshire. These were all built in the reign of Henry VI. by William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and Alice his widow, daughter of Thomas and Matilda Chaucer, whose rich tombs are in the chapel belonging to the hospital on the south side of the chancel. The church is a good specimen of the Perpendicular style, and has been carefully restored, chiefly by the late Dr. Burton; its most prominent features are the font with its fine pyramidal cover, and the richly panelled doors and porches; the chapel of the hospital is also highly interesting; the decorations have been carefully restored under the direction of the present master, Dr. Kidd. The church is fitted with open seats, in the old style, and it is gratifying to observe that the present incumbent is following up the work so well begun by Dr. Burton. The hospital and school-house are good examples of the brick-work of the 15th century, and would be useful as examples for parsonage houses, &c. This paper was illustrated by a number of drawings, several of which were the originals prepared for Skelton's Oxfordshire, by Mackenzie, which were kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. H. Wellesley.

Mr. Rooke of Oriel college read a short account of the desecrated chapel in Broad-street, Oxford, usually called St. Katharine's, but which Mr. Rooke shewed, from the sculptures remaining over the door representing the Annunciation, must have been dedicated in honour of the Virgin Mary.

Mr. Feild, the Bishop elect of Newfoundland, who was present, requested that any practical information on the subject of wooden churches might be forwarded to him.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

Feb. 13. The Report from the Committee on re-assembling after the vacation stated a further increase of members and employment, especially in the consideration of designs for new churches, forwarded for examination by architects or building committees; the receipt of numerous presents of books, &c. and of about forty church schemes.

The Committee of Restoration of St. Sepulchre's church, Cambridge, having at length brought their labours to a close, on the last day of the past year handed it over ready for divine service to the parish authorities. By the extent and character of the works far exceeding their first expectations, such as the enlargement of one aisle, the entirely new erection of another (whereby the accommodation has been extended beyond the actual necessities of the parish), the addition of a bell-turret, breaking up the unsightly uniformity of the rest of the building, the entire fitting of the church with open seats, and other necessary furniture, carved in oak, and the insertion of the beautiful east window, none of which additions were included in the original undertaking, the Committee have involved themselves in a debt of at least 1600*l.* which they have incurred in avowed reliance on the public sympathy, and which they have nothing to trust to now but the public assistance, and especially the active co-operation of the members of this society.

Mr. G. Place, architect, of Nottingham, exhibited some very beautiful sections and elevations of the chancel of All Saints, Hawton, Notts, which elicited the warm approbation of the members present.

An elaborate paper on Stone Vaulting was then read by C. J. Ellicott, esq. B.A. of St. John's College, in which he investigated the rules of construction and the chronological development of that kind of roof, supporting his views by reference to very numerous examples.

F. A. Paley, esq. M.A. Hon. Sec. read part of a paper on the Mouldings of Pointed Architecture, illustrated by a very large collection of full-sized sections of bases and capitals.

March 5. It was announced that the Committee have entered into an arrangement in connection with Mr. Butterfield for the publication of a series of working drawings of church ornaments and details, which will be drawn by that gentleman under the superintendence of the Society, and issued by Mr. Van Voorst, of London, in periodical numbers, consisting of sheets of quarto size.

The Society received as presents from the Rev. J. J. Smith, a valuable series of working drawings of St. Mary, Newport,

Essex; and several interesting sketches from C. R. Manning, esq. and Mr. Place of Nottingham.

A paper communicated by the Rev. W. Airy, M.A., Trinity College, contained an account of observations as to the orientation of 25 churches in Bedfordshire. The facts thus adduced seemed to show satisfactorily that the theory of Festival Orientation could not be supported by the examples of the churches in this district. The Rev. H. Goodwin made several remarks, showing the importance of paying close attention to the dates of buildings in taking these observations. Mr. Airy's tabular arrangement of the results of his investigations was recommended as the best form for registering the facts reported in connection with this subject. The table presented in parallel columns the dedication, date of dedication, festival, place of sunrise, real bearing of the church, day of wake or parish feast, and observations.

A paper was then read by the Rev. P. Freeman, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, on the history of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge. He deduced the origin of round churches from the existence of circular temples, such as the Pantheon, to which Constantine's church of the Resurrection bore a great resemblance. He then described the symbolism of the Pantheon, and quoted the Venerable Bede with respect to the vaulting of round churches. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Cambridge, is the oldest of the four remaining in England. It was consecrated in the year 1101, seventeen years before the institution of the order of the Knights Templars. No evidence remained that the church was ever connected with that order; and in the course of the excavations in the interior nothing was found at all resembling the sepulchral remains in the Temple Church, London. The church, therefore, was probably founded by some one interested in the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, and for the purpose of providing constant prayers for the success of the Crusades. It was shown by examples that the name "Jewry," traditionally used for this parish, arose probably from the circumstance that the model of the Holy Sepulchre existed within it. The legend that the Venerable Bede once lived in this parish is commemorated by a stained glass votive window, representing the saint in the restored edifice.

F. A. Paley, esq. M.A. Hon.-Sec. proceeded to read the latter part of a paper on the mouldings of capitals and bases, illustrated, as was his former paper, by full-sized sections.

Adjourned to Tuesday, April 30th.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 29. T. Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

An account was read of some remains found at Stowting Key. They were identified as Saxon, and prove the spot to have been a Saxon burial-place.

This paper was followed by one from T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. containing remarks on the extracts from the old English medical manuscript at Stockholm, communicated by George Stephens, esq. (as mentioned in our Feb. number, p. 183.) and which Mr. Pettigrew illustrated by extracts from several similar manuscripts preserved in the British Museum. He stated that English treatises on medicine, or rather collections of medical receipts, are common in manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth century. They were chiefly founded upon the popular Latin poem of the School of Salerno, the *Regimen Sanitatis*, composed in the eleventh century. The Stockholm poem relates chiefly to the virtues of herbs, which had so large a share in the common medicine of the day, and which, in order to be effective, were to be gathered under certain influences of the planets. Belief in the particular effects of certain positions of the celestial bodies, not only in the cure but also in the production of diseases, was very prevalent, and so continues in many parts of the world, particularly in the East. A certain knowledge of astronomy, or rather of astrology, was necessary to the physician, because he was guided by it in the time and manner of letting blood, and other operations. Evil spirits were believed also to exercise an extensive agency in producing diseases, and various methods were employed to drive them away from the patient. Betony, goldflower, pimpernelle, motherwort, vervain, henbane, and other plants, were very efficient for this purpose. Some of the remedies are of a singular nature. For dropsy, thrice-three earth-worms with their heads cut off, immersed in holy water in which sugar or liquorice is to be dissolved, are recommended to be taken daily for nine days. Numerical and other charms are very common in these treatises. Charms were particularly employed against venom, tooth-ache, jaundice, hemorrhage, fevers, epilepsy, &c.; and Mr. Pettigrew accounts for their being in many cases efficacious through the influence exerted by the mind over the functions of the

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body, and this efficacy was of course in proportion to the ignorance of the age in which they were used.

March 7. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

An important memoir was read, on the origin of the Order of the Garter, by Sir Harris Nicolas, K.G.M.G. The circumstances have been already discussed by this author in his History of the British Orders of Knighthood; but he has been induced to go over the ground again, in consequence of the discoveries he has made in the royal household books. We must reserve the particulars to a future opportunity.

March 14. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: Dr. Barnett, M.D. of Chesham Place; James Dearden, of the Orchard, Rochdale, esq. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law; the Rev. Abraham Hume, of Liverpool; and James Nicholson, esq. of Thelwall Hall, near Warrington.

It was announced that the second volume of the Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy, edited for the Society by Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. and which completes the work, is now ready for delivery.

Mr. E. B. Price exhibited rubbings of two remarkable sepulchral brasses.

Albin Martin, esq. exhibited a collection of glass vessels popularly called lachrymatories, discovered in the Elysian fields near Naples, and several ancient lamps of terra cotta from a burial place in the neighbourhood of Cumæ. Also sketches in oil of the following classic localities: the plain in which Pompeii and Stabia were situated; Puzzuoli, the ancient Puteoli, where St. Paul landed on his way to Rome after his shipwreck at Melita; the site of the villa of Lucullus; view of the Lago d'Agnano, near the Lucrine lake, still remarkable for its warm sulphureous baths. The exhibition was accompanied by a paper by A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. shewing that the vessels in form of a tear were, probably, genuine tear bottles, and that the practice of depositing lamps in tombs was continued by the Romans after Christianity had been embraced, and burning of the dead disused.

The remainder was then read of Sir Harris Nicolas's paper above mentioned.

March 21. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

Among the presents received was a handsome work on the ancient archi-

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ecture and monuments of Saxony, entitled, *Denkmale der Baukunst des Mittelalters in Sachsen*. It was accompanied with a letter from the author, Dr. L. Puttrich, stating that, having studied what has been published with regard to similar remains in England, he had observed a great correspondency with those of Germany. His volumes consist of numerous plates in lithography.

Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A. presented exterior and interior views of the ancient refectory at Great Malvern, which appears to have been wholly constructed of wood, including the windows, which were square-headed, but had very elegant tracery. The roof was high pitched, and handsomely ornamented. This very curious structure was wantonly demolished in 1841 by a speculative tradesman, and it is believed no other representations of it than Mr. Blore's have been preserved.

J. A. Cahusac, esq. exhibited some antiquities found at Stony Stratford, consisting of three spears, an arrow-head, and two Roman coins, one of them of the emperor Constantine.

H. C. Harford, esq. communicated an account of some ruins, supposed to be Roman, excavated at Preston, near Weymouth; and exhibited several of the remains found there, consisting of great iron bars, swords, &c. We believe the discovery to be the same as that described by Mr. Warne in our Feb. No. p. 185.

John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on a Patent appointing Edward Duke of Somerset Governor of King Edward the Sixth, Protector of the realm, and Lieutenant and Captain-general of the wars. This important document, which is now in the possession of William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House, near Warwick, bears the sign-manual of the King and of sixty-two other persons, and Mr. Nichols shewed that it received the signatures of the peers in the House of Lords on the last day of the first session of King Edward's Parliament. It appears never to have passed the great seal, its progress having been stayed after the breaking up of the Parliament. Its most remarkable feature is a clause declaring the tenure of the Duke's high office to be terminable at the King's pleasure expressed in writing under the great seal; whilst in the patent under which the office was actually held, and which is printed in Burnet's History of the Reformation, the term of the Duke's regency was to be commensurate with the King's minority, which the late King's will had fixed to the age of eighteen.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 22. Lord Albert Conyngham, President, in the chair.

Read, 1. A paper by Samuel Birch, esq. on some unedited coins, chiefly of Asia Minor.

The chief of these are as follows:

(1) *Pergamus and Sardis*.

Obv. ΠΕΡΤΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. A bearded male figure on the right, crowning another. Rev. CEBAC-TON ΚΕΦΑΛΙΩΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΩΝ.

Figure in a temple. Brass.

The two figures represent the people of Pergamus and Sardis in alliance. The reverse relates to the erection of a temple to Augustus, an event recorded by Tacitus. The epoch of this coin Mr. Birch thinks is that of Domitian or Nerva.

(2) *Bagæ Lydiæ*. A town of which little is known.

Obv. Effigies and titles of Severus. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΩ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟC ΒΑΘΗΝΩΝ. Horseman darting a javelin at two bearded barbarians; before, Mars; behind, Pallas.

This coin is probably intended to record the campaign of Severus in the East, when, with his sons Geta and Caracalla, he conquered Seleucia, Babylon, &c. and entered Parthia. The Caius who was archer under Severus appears on the contemporaneous coins of Geta.

(3) Four coins of Blaundus in Lydia.

Blaundus, of which little was known, was previously ascertained to have been a colony of Macedonians; one of these unedited coins shews that it was also of the Phœnicians. Another of them, struck under the archonship of Aurelius Timotheus, offers the myth of Hercules and Geryon in an Asiatic version.

A coin of Aphrodisias Carisæ presents on the reverse a philosopher seated, and extending the right hand as if speaking; legend ΑΦΡΟΔΑ.ΣΙΕΩΝ.

This coin, Mr. Birch observes, enables us to add another personage to the Greek iconography. The figure seated appears to represent Apollonius of Aphrodisias, scattered notices of whose works are all that have been preserved. He was probably the high priest of this city. The other coins brought before the Society by Mr. Birch are of Eumœnia Phrygiæ, Hierapolis, Aezanes, and Dionysopolis Phrygiæ, Tiberiopolis Phrygiæ, Mœonia Lydiæ, Tabæ Carisæ, &c.

2. A letter from W. B. Dickinson, esq. in further elucidation of some points in his former communication on African Ring Money and Jewel Currency.

Mr. John Wilkinson was elected a member.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 20. The Duke of Richmond's Bill to indemnify witnesses giving evidence on the Gambling Acts Bill, was read a third time and passed.

March 1. Lord Brougham moved for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the British missionaries and the Government, since the late proceedings of the French at TAHITI. To this the Earl of Aberdeen assented, and remarked that the disavowal of the proceedings of M. Dupetit Thouars by the French Government was entirely spontaneous, and did not proceed from any remonstrance from England.

March 11. On the presentation of a petition from Somersetshire by the Earl of Radnor, praying for the removal of all duties on the necessaries of life, the Duke of Wellington said, that he had not at all changed his opinion on the subject of this petition. "I voted for the CORN-LAW (said he), and I earnestly recommend your Lordships to leave it as it is, and maintain that system which it is the object of the corn-law to carry into execution."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 23. The Poor Law Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Feb. 26. In a Committee of Supply, the House voted that 36,000 men be employed in the NAVY till March, 1845, and a sum of 1,700,476*l.* for the payment of wages.

Feb. 29. Lord Worsley brought in a Bill to "facilitate the Inclosure and Improvement of COMMONS and Lands held in common; the exchange of lands, and the division of intermixed lands; to provide remedies for the defective executions and for the non-executions of the powers of general and local Inclosure Acts, and to provide for the revival of such powers in certain cases." His Lordship said that the result of the measure would be to provide increased employment for the agricultural poor; while at the same time the future recreations of that class would be attended to. The quantity of waste land in England is 1,358,419 acres, and in Wales 501,815.

March 4. In a Committee it was proposed that the sum of 100,295 *l.* be reduced this year

by 114 to 12. The vote was then agreed to, as was also the sum necessary for the maintenance of this force.

March 5. Mr. W. Williams moved "that no motion, if opposed, shall be brought on and discussed in this House after mid-night." The motion was negatived by a majority of 146 to 16.

March 6. In a Committee on the COUNTY CORONERS' Bill, it was agreed that coroners should receive one shilling per mile for travelling expenses, instead of nine pence.

March 8. The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and after explaining that a fit opportunity now occurred, in consequence of the large amount of unemployed capital, for the reduction of the interest on the National Debt, said—The debt we have to deal with on this occasion amounts to nearly £250,000,000, and consists of four several kinds of stock. The first is the 3½ per cent. stock, originally created in 1818, which is the foundation of stock of this description, and amounts to £10,000,000. The next is the reduced 3¼ per cent., being a stock which was first established in 1700, originally as a four per cent. stock, added to at various periods, and reduced to 3½ per cent. in 1824, when Lord Ripon was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It amounted to £67,500,000. The next is the 3½ per cent., originally founded in 1784, at 5 per cent., and which has, in the gradual progress of the country, the growth of capital, and confidence in our own resources, undergone two several reductions—one in 1822, when Mr. Vansittart was Chancellor of the Exchequer, from 5 per cent. to 4; and the other in 1830, when I had the honour of holding the office I now fill, and when it was further reduced to 3½ per cent., at which it has ever since remained. The last stock is the one called the old 3½ per cent., which was an Irish stock, created in 1787, and had been from time to time augmented to the sum of £14,600,000; the whole amount of these stocks was £249,600,000, or, in round numbers, nearly the amount I at first stated. I have recommended that the same rule should be applied to all stocks, and that the reduction of the interest should be made at once upon the part of every holder of £100, and that every holder of £100 should be allowed a like

sum in a new $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, upon which $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest would be paid until the 10th of October, 1854, and from that date the interest would be only 3 per cent., with a guarantee, however, that there should be no further reduction for 20 years from that period; the arrangement to be carried out as usual, the holders being allowed a limited time to express their dissent. If he succeeded in carrying out this financial operation, he calculated upon effecting an immediate saving to the public of £625,000 a year, and a further saving of £625,000 in 1854; making a total saving of £1,250,000 a year, without any disturbance of the public interests, and without any augmentation of the capital of the debt. It was also his intention to equalize the payments of the dividends at each quarter of the year, so as to prevent that derangement in monetary affairs which the present inequality continually occasions.—*Mr. F. Baring* felt great satisfaction in concurring with the proposition.—*Sir J. R. Reid*, *Mr. P. M. Stewart*, *Sir J. Easthope*, *Mr. Williams*, and other Members, also expressed their gratification at the proposition.

March 11. On a report of supply, on the resolution for the payment of pensions to Officers' Widows being read, *Mr. Duncombe* moved for a copy of any letter or correspondence that had passed between the Secretary-at-War and the widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, relative to the withholding of a pension from that lady, a proceeding he characterised as a great hardship.—*Sir H. Hardinge* defended the refusal of the pension, not upon general grounds, but upon the special circumstances of the case, particularly the near relationship of the parties, the slightness of the affront, and the precipitancy of the hostile meeting. Those

circumstances continued to form in his mind a sufficient reason for the resolution he had taken. Her Majesty had now authorized him, with a view of repressing the practice of DUELLING, to introduce an alteration in the next articles of war, which, he trusted, would effectually discourage it. The main scope of that alteration was, to enjoin that apologies should be frankly made and frankly accepted, and that, when the matter could not otherwise be accommodated, it should be referred to the commanding officer of the regiment. If this kind of arbitrament were established in the army, he trusted that a like recourse would be adopted in private life, and that this crime and folly would be finally abolished. He must confess, however, that the remedy would apply only to cases between officers being both on whole pay.

March 12. *Mr. Cobden* moved for a select committee to inquire into the effects of Protective duties on Imports upon the interests of the tenant farmers and the farm labourers of this country. *Mr. Gladstone* opposed the motion on the ground that the subjects were so many and heterogeneous that no Committee could usefully deal with them. After some discussion, a division took place, Ayes 133, Noes 224.

March 13. The COMMONS INCLOSURE Bill was read a second time after a division, Ayes 70, Noes 23.

March 18. In Committee on the FACTORIES Bill a division took place on the question whether the word "night" should be taken to mean from eight in the evening to six on the following morning, or from six in the evening; the Committee divided in favour of six by a majority of 161 to 153.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 2d of March a long debate took place relative to the fortifications of Paris. The arguments of the motion may be thus summed up. In 1841 a law was made for the fortification of the capital, allowing a continued wall and detached forts in connection with that wall. Notwithstanding this provision, detached forts, not in connection with the *enceinte*, have been erected—some of them of immense extent, and capable not only of stopping an enemy in its advance on the capital, but of holding in check and overawing the capital itself. The fort of Vin-

cennes, for instance, is as large as a town of the third order, and it has cost 21 millions of francs. Others of the detached forts have been constructed without any dependence on the city wall, and the whole presents a combination of offensive works which can have no other object but to hold the citizens of Paris in control. Marshal Soult laboured to show that nothing had been done illegally, and that the consent of the Chamber had been obtained for all the detached forts. He affected to prove that these forts were in communication and dependent on the *enceinte*, and that their value was consequent on the whole system of de-

fence which had been organised, in case a foreign enemy should succeed in advancing near the capital.

SPAIN.

The measures adopted by the Spanish Government for the suppression of the insurrection are likely to prove successful. Arrests continue throughout the kingdom. General Roncali had opened a battery of 21 guns on Alicante, which still held out. The Junta of Carthagena had declared that town to be in a state of siege, and had ordered all the inhabitants not serving in the militia to deliver up their arms. The attempt of the English and French Consuls to bring about an accommodation between the Junta of Carthagena and the Government had failed. The Queen's troops, 4000 in number, were posted half a league from Carthagena. Queen Isabella, accompanied by General Narvaez, two ministers of state, and the *corps diplomatique*, &c., were to leave Madrid on the 6th March, to meet the Queen Mother. Queen Christina's reception at Barcelona on the 4th was a triumph; there was great enthusiasm, and the town was magnificently illuminated.

PORTUGAL.

The insurrection at Lisbon is at an end. The insurgents, finding themselves wholly unsupported, crossed the frontiers into Spain, where orders had been issued to disarm and move them inwards.

UNITED STATES.

A dreadful accident occurred on the 28th Feb. on board the Princeton frigate, near New York, during a pleasure excursion, and when the President and nearly 400 guests were on board; in firing a large gun it exploded at the breach, and killed the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, V. Maxey, esq. Commodore Kenyon, and a Mr. Gardner, besides wounding many others. Captain Stockton had invited a party of 300 or 400 ladies and gentlemen to accompany him on a pleasure excursion to the Potomac, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the Princeton, which had been constructed on an improved principle, which carries a large Paixhan's piece of ordnance, capable of delivering a ball of 230 lb. weight. On the second discharge of the gun it burst, killing or wounding all who stood to leeward of it.

INDIA.

Our armies have entered the territories of Scindia "as friends and allies of the Maharajah," with a determination to "protect his rights and respect his person," but an equal determination to "in-

sist peremptorily upon the adoption of permanent measures for the establishment of order upon the frontiers, and the future security of our subjects." To justify English interference in the affairs of an allied power, the Governor-General, by proclamation, reminded the people of India of the treaties entered into between his predecessors and the late Maharajah, in conformity with which we were bound to disenthral his helpless successor from the complication of violence and intrigue by which he was hampered, not less than to punish the insults which had been offered to the representatives of our Government by the turbulent chieftains of his distracted kingdom. An army, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, in pursuance of this policy, entered Gwalior, with a two-fold object—first, to chastise the faction of the Dada Khasgah Walla and the insurgent chiefs; second, to throw over the impotent minority of the young Maharajah the shield of British protection. On the 29th of December two severe battles were fought, one at Maharajpooor, the other at Punniar, in both which our forces proved victorious. In the former, between the Commander-in-Chief and the Mahratta chiefs, the Anglo-Indian troops amounted to 15,000 men, of whom 3,000 were cavalry, with 40 guns. The Mahrattas are said to have had 17,000 men, of whom 3,000 were cavalry, with 100 pieces of artillery. The conflict terminated with a loss on the part of the enemy of 3,000 men and 56 guns! The British had 144 killed and some 600 wounded. Among the former were Brigadier Churchill, Colonel Sanders, Major Crommelin, Lieutenants Newton and Leath, and Ensign Bray. In the battle in which General Grey was the victor, he was opposed to 12,000 of the enemy's troops, with from 24 to 30 guns, with a force of 7,000 men and 18 guns. The enemy's cannon and equipments fell into General Grey's hands. His loss was 36 killed and 181 wounded. Among the former were Captains Cibber, Stewart, and Magrath. The loss of the Mahrattas is supposed to have been between 2,000 and 3,000. The British loss is ascribed to the strength of the enemy's position, and to the number of his guns. It must, however, be conceded, that the determination with which the Mahrattas maintained the conflict greatly tended to the result. Never, perhaps, at least within the last 40 years, did an Anglo-Indian army march into the territories of a sovereign professedly and hereditarily our friend, to experience so resolute and desperate a resistance as that which the Pindaree subjects of our royal ally, under the command of European tacticians, op-

posed to our gallant soldiers. Our army is to be withdrawn after receiving the submission of the chiefs, and money to defray the expenses of the campaign. A force sufficient to protect the person of the Maharajah and to chastise the lawlessness of the marauding hordes which infest the frontiers, will be officered by English commanders.

TURKEY.

On the 9th February, Sir Stratford Canning delivered to the Turkish Minis-

ter for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from his Government, requiring the Porte to abrogate the law in virtue of which Christians, who have professed Mahometanism, are put to death if they again embrace Christianity. At the same time, the Porte was threatened with the withdrawal of the countenance and protection of the British Government should it venture to reject the demand. Two days after a communication to the same effect was made to the Turkish Cabinet by the representative of France.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 6. The opening of the South-Eastern Railway between Folkestone and Dover was celebrated by a dinner given by the mayor and corporation of Dover to the chairman and directors of the company. This portion of the line presents some of the most pleasing views that are to be witnessed in railway travelling; for the greater part of the distance it runs close to the coast, alternately passing into deep cuttings, over high embankments, rumbling through dreary tunnels, and anon gliding by the side of bluff cliffs into a fine, bright, and calm sea view. Passing over the viaduct on the London side of the Folkestone station, the first thing that attracts attention is the Folkestone viaduct, consisting of 19 arches of 30 feet span each, with six feet piers between them; it is 105 feet high to the surface of the rails, and was built by Messrs. Grissell and Peto. We next arrive at the Martello tunnel, of about three quarters of a mile in length. This is succeeded by the Warren cutting, which is the heaviest cutting in the whole line. In some portions it is 120 feet deep, and so exceedingly undulating, that in the extent of 100 yards you emerge from a cutting of 120 feet deep to an embankment of 45 feet in height. This portion of the line is exceedingly romantic. The Abbott's Cliff tunnel shortly succeeds this tremendous cutting; it is one mile and a quarter in length, and was built by the Company without contract. It is generally considered one of the finest specimens of tunnel brickwork in the kingdom. On leaving the Abbott's Cliff tunnel you enter on the sea wall, which has been about four years in construction; it is three quarters of a mile long, and between 60 and 70 feet in height. The wall at the base is about 23 feet thick, and 5 feet 6 inches at the top. The foot of the wall is washed by the sea, while on the other side the cliffs rise to a height of nearly 400 feet above the railway. The ground

where the blast of the Round Down took place last year is then gone over. This ground is now a level, covering a space of about seven acres. The Shakspeare tunnel, three quarters of a mile in extent, is then entered. A timber viaduct of 2000 feet in length succeeds, and the line enters Dover. The distance, about six miles, was accomplished in 13 minutes. Upon the directors stepping from the carriages, they were heartily welcomed by the mayor of Dover, who presented to them an address, which was briefly replied to by Mr. Bazendale, the chairman of the company. The authorities and the directors, preceded by a military band from Canterbury, and the band of the national guard of Boulogne, then walked in procession to the theatre to dinner, where accommodation was provided for about 300 persons. The gallery was filled with ladies. The mayor of Dover presided, supported by Mr. Bazendale, Mr. Richards (the deputy chairman of the company), the mayor of Calais, the deputy mayor of Boulogne, the French and Belgian Consuls, Mr. Rice, M.P., Capt. Tyndale, Mr. Davis, Mr. Hawkes, &c.

March 2. Manchester was visited by a conflagration, which, both for rapidity and the extent of destruction, has been unequalled in that town for many years. It was discovered in the basement story of Mr. William Bryan's warehouse, 9, George-street. There was a fresh breeze (W. by S.) which carried the flames towards York-street, and the whole of the great pile or block of buildings in which the fire originated was speedily enveloped in flames. This was the result of the construction of these warehouses, most of which were lined with wood. The buildings destroyed were about 60 yards in length by 40 in width, and were seven stories above the ground. The loss of property, at the lowest computation, is estimated at 100,000*l.*, but which is stated to have been fully insured.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 26. Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant.—Henry Adolphus Proctor, esq. to be Major.

Feb. 14. Frederick Purefoy Hoare, esq. to be one of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Price.

March 1. 15th Foot, Major Rob. Ellis to be Major.—Brevet, Lt.-Col. Edw. Hay, of the E. I. Co.'s depot at Warley, to have the temporary rank of Colonel.

March 4. Charles Grantham, of Ketton, esq. to be Sheriff of Rutlandshire.

March 5. Henry Robert Plaw, esq. (now Consul at Dantzig) to be Consul-General in Prussia, to reside at Dantzig.—Francis Coleman Macgregor, esq. to be Consul at Canton.—George Balfour, esq. to be Consul at Shanghai.—Robert Thom, esq. to be Consul at Ningpö, in the province of Che-keang.—Henry George Kuper, esq. to be Consul in Denmark, and for the Oresound, to reside at Elsinore.—Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, esq. to be Consul at Bagdad.

March 7. Rawson William Rawson, esq. to be Treasurer for the Island of Mauritius; George Williams Lewes, esq. to be Provost Marshal for the Virgin Islands; and Daniel H. O. Gordon, esq. to be Treasurer for the Virgin Islands.

March 8. 1st West India Regiment, Major-Gen. Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B. to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. B. Way.

March 13. Knighted, Colonel Robert Nickle, K.H., James Clark Ross, esq. Capt. R.N. and F.R.S., Charles Fergusson Forbes, M.D. and K.C.H. Dep. Inspector of Army Hospitals, and George Phillip Lee, esq. Lieut. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

March 18. The Rev. Hender Molesworth, of Clowance, second but eldest surviving son and heir of the Rev. John Molesworth, by Catharine, sister to the late Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Bart. in regard to the memory of his late brother, the Rev. John Molesworth St. Aubyn, to take the name of St. Aubyn with Molesworth, and bear the arms of St. Aubyn in the first quarter.—Dr. Francis Hawkins to be one of the Physicians of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

March 19. E. W. W. Pendarves, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners.

March 20. Knighted, William Bain, esq. Master R.N.—G. W. Blythwayte, esq. to be Major of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

March 22. 21st Foot, Major R. T. R. Patton to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. C. Peddie, to be Major.—31st Foot, Major H. C. Van Cortlandt to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Jas. Spence, to be Major. Brevet, Capt. George Jackson, 64th Foot, to be Major.—Edward Turst Carver, esq. to be one of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Hamilton.

March 25. Francis Manley Shawe, of Bembridge, I. W. and Castle Taylor, co. Galway, esq. late Capt. Coldstream Guards, and Albina-Hester his wife, eldest dau. and coheir. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Taylor, K.C.B. to take the name of Taylor after Shawe.

March 26. George Benvenuto Mathew, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Londonderry Co.—Thomas Bateson, esq.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Commander, Charles Tyler (1813), to be Capt. in the retired list.—J. F. C. Hamilton, mate of the St. Vincent, to the rank of Lieut. for services in China.

Appointments.—Captain F. W. Beechey (1827) to command the Firefly steam-vessel.—Lieutenant W. G. Chamberlain to command the Dwarf.

Coast Guard.—Commander F. G. Syer to be Inspecting Comander of the Clifden District.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Field, to be Bishop of Newfoundland.
Rev. W. Clive, to be Archdeacon of Montgomery.

Rev. J. Jones, to be Archdeacon of Anglesa.
Rev. J. C. Moore, to be Archdeacon of the Isle of Man, and Rector of Andreas.

Rev. J. M. Traherne, to be Chancellor of Llandaff.

Rev. W. F. Chilcott, to be Prebendary of Easton in Gordans, in Salisbury Cathedral.
Rev. M. Meade, to be Prebendary of Combe in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. H. Synmonds, to be a Minor Canon of Norwich.

Rev. J. Barlow, Guildford R. Surrey.
Rev. Mr. Barlow, Shalford-cum-Bramley V. Surrey.

Rev. R. Barton, St. George's R. Dublin.
Rev. E. Bayly, Layton Maltravers R. Dorset.
Rev. T. Bayley, Northwarden R. Sussex.
Rev. J. A. Beaumont, St. Mary R. Leeds.
Rev. A. Bowles, Send-with-Ripley R. Surrey.
Rev. S. Bridge, St. Matthew P.C. Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

Rev. A. Broadley, Bradpole V. Dorset.
Rev. R. Bryan, Cheldon R. Devon.
Rev. J. Carnegie, Bishopstone V. Sussex.
Rev. F. Cole, St. Issey V. Cornwall.
Rev. J. Corfe, St. Petrock R. Exeter.
Rev. J. C. Crowley, St. John R. Cornwall.
Rev. C. Crosthwaite, St. Botolph R. Billingsgate, London.

Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, St. Andrew Hubbard and St. Mary-at-Hill RR. London.
Rev. G. L. Cubitt, St. Thomas R. Winchester.
Rev. J. P. Eden, Redmarshall R. Durham.
Rev. G. Farley, Cherhill P.C. Wilts.
Rev. W. B. Fry, Kilruane R. near Nenagh.
Rev. J. W. Gunning, East Boldre P.C. Hants.
Rev. J. Harrison, Ballykeane V. Leinster.
Rev. J. Halliwell, Christ Church, Wington P.C. Somerset.

Rev. E. F. Hodgson, Holton-cum-Beckerig R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. Jones, Holywell V. Flintshire.
Rev. J. B. G. Jones, Bodedern P.C. Anglesa.
Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth R. Yorksh.
Rev. G. King, St. Benedict P.C. Norwich.
Rev. J. M. Lister, Luddington R. Linc.
Rev. J. Lloyd, Llanmerio R. Montg.
Rev. M. H. Maxwell, Frampton V. Dorset.
Rev. J. Overton, Rothwell R. Linc.
Rev. Mr. Price, Wisley and Pyrford R. Surrey.
Rev. G. Ray, Statherne R. Linc.

Rev. J. Richardson, St. James's R. Heywood, near Rochdale.
 Rev. F. T. Scott, Eastbridge R. and V. of West Hythe, Kent.
 Rev. R. Scott, Duloe R. Cornwall.
 Rev. G. Smith, Cantley V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. H. Sutton, St. Mary's Bishophill R. York.
 Rev. G. T. Spring, Hawling R. Glouc.
 Rev. R. Townley, St. Matthew P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. C. Tucker, Washford Pyne R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Turner, Lancaster V. Lanc.
 Rev. T. Westmorland, jun. Sandal Magna V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. F. Woodham, St. Peter Cheesehill R. Winchester.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. T. Barlow, to the Viscountess dowager Torrington.
 Rev. H. Boys, to the Bengal Presidency.
 Rev. P. J. Butt, to the Earl of Besborough.
 Rev. J. Horsley, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Paris to be President of the College of Physicians.
 H. A. Merewether, esq. to be Recorder of Devises.
 Rev. J. Harrison, M.A. to be Master of the Endowed Grammar School, Andover.
 Rev. J. Hill, M.A. to be Head Master of the Royal Naval Schools, Greenwich.
 Rev. Mr. W. B. Monk, to be Head Master of Dulwich College Grammar School.
 F. Metcalf, B.A. to be Assistant-Master in the City of London School.
 Mr. F. B. Ribbans, to be Head Master of the Grammar School at Wrexham.
 Rev. G. Slade, M.A. to be Master of the Manchester Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10. In Upper Seymour-st. Portman sq. the Baroness of Moncorvo, a dau.—11. At Tartaraghan Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, a son.—17. At Headfort-house, co. Meath, the Countess of Bective, a son and heir.—At Walton, Lady Mordant, a dau.—19. At Brighton, the wife of John B. Lousada, esq. of Oakfield-lodge, Sussex, a son.—20. At the house of her mother, Mrs. Forrest, Southampton, the wife of Andrew Saunders, esq. of Downes-house, Eling, a son and heir.—22. At Wilton-pl. London, the wife of William Edmund Pole, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—26. At Holebrook-house, near Wincanton, the wife of J. Eveleigh Wyndham, esq. a dau.—At the Rocks, Uckfield, the wife of R. S. Streatfield, esq. a son.—At Tavistock, the wife of C. V. Bridgman, esq. a dau.—27. At the Marquis of Bristol's, Kemp-town, Brighton, the Lady Georgiana E. C. Grey, a son.
 Late. In Chester-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Stuart, a son.—At Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestersh. the wife of A. L. Phillipps, esq. a dau.—In Perthshire, the wife of the Hon. W. H. Drummond, a son.—In York-pl. Portman-sq. Mrs. James de Saumarez, a son.—At Huntsmore Park, Berks, Lady Sophia Tower, a dau.—At Charleville, Lady Georgiana Croker, a dau.—At Reading, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dunn, a dau.—At Keyford-house, Frcnc, the wife of W. H. Sheppard, esq. a dau.—In South-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mrs. Edw. Bagot, a dau.—In Hill-st. the Hon. Mrs. Nugent, a dau.—At Pau, the wife of Lieut.-Col. P. Douglas, a son.—In Caron-st. the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Hope, a son.

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—In York-st. St. James's, the Countess of Uxbridge, a son.—At Wolverhampton, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Monckton, a son and heir.—At Heath-hall, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, a dau.—At Calverton, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Perceval, a dau.—At Morne Park, Viscountess Newry, a son.—At Elm Park, Limerick, Lady Clarina, a son.—In Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. the wife of T. F. Maitland, esq. a dau.—At Shirenewton, near Chepstow, the wife of Wm. Hollis, esq. a son and heir.

March 1. At the Provost's Lodge, Eton college, the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, a son.—The wife of Theodore Davis, esq. of Tickenham House, a son.—2. At Aldborough Lodge, Yorksh. the wife of Basil T. Woodd, esq. a dau.—At Derby, the wife of Reginald Darwin, esq. M.D. a son.—6. At Maidstone, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Griffiths, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30. At the British Legation, Rio de Janeiro, James Edward Le Breton, esq. younger son of the Rev. Philip Le Breton, of London, to Eleanor-Ann, dau. of Joseph Dickinason, esq. of Headingley, near Leeds.

Dec. 12. At Calcutta, Lieut. Richard Francis Grindall, of the 8th Bengal Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late R. F. Grindall, esq. Bengal Civ. Serv. and grandson of Adm. Sir Richard Grindall, to Susanna-Moring, youngest dau. of James Bate, esq. of Exeter.

19. At Vellore, Capt. Henry Temple Hillyard, of the 14th Madras Nat. Inf. third son of the late Charles Hillyard, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Gibson.

21. At Bombay, Robert Brown, esq. M.D. to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.

27. At Malta, Comin. Erasmus Ommanney, R.N. son of the late Sir F. M. Ommanney, to Emily-Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Smith, esq. of her Majesty's dockyard.

Jan. 2. At Reading, Thos. Frederick Soudon, esq. of Reading, to Caroline-Anabella, second dau. of Col. Williams, of Belle Vue, near Reading.

3. At Bath, the Rev. John Chandler, of Witley, Surrey, to Caroline-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Brownlow, of Green Park, Bath.

6. At Hackney, the Rev. George Christopher Hodgkinson, M.A. of Trinity coll. Camb. to Isabella-Lydia, eldest dau. of the late William Spence, esq. of Upper Gloucester-pl.

9. At Guernsey, Thomas Nurse, esq. M.D. son of John Henry Nurse, esq. of Barbadoes, to Margaret, third dau. of Joseph Collings, esq. of the Grange.—At Bangor, Thomas James Maude, esq. of Abingdon-st. youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. William Maude, to Louisa-Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hamer, Vicar of Bangor.

18. At Dublin, the Rev. Armitage Forbes, son of Arthur Forbes, esq. of Trewstone, co. Meath, and Craig-a-vad, co. Down, to Charlotte-Emily, dau. of Edward Litton, esq. Master in Chancery, Dublin, late M.P. for Coleraine.

Feb. 6. At Glasgow, the Rev. Charles Fitzgerald Ross Smith, Incumbent of Christ Church, Mile-end, to Mary, dau. of the late Richard Musgrave Lowry, esq.

7. At Aylesbury, the Rev. John Radcliffe Pretyman, Vicar of Aylesbury, to Amelia, third dau. of Thomas Tindal, esq.

8. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry Braddick Yule, R.N. son of the late Comm. John Yule, R.N. to Frances-Rebecca, youngest dau. of Capt. Hyrre, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and grand-niece of the late Earl

of Crawford and Lindsey.—At Saxmundham, Charles T. Thompson, esq. of Diss, to Emma-Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of the late E. D. Alston, esq. of Falgrave, Suffolk.—At Milverton, T. R. Cobb, esq. of Banbury, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Rowland Parry, esq. of Liverpool.—At Radford, John Dymoke Elliott, son of the late Rev. William Elliott, Rector of Mablethorpe, Lincolnsh. to Jane, eldest dau. of John Thackeray, esq. of Nottingham.—At High Littleton, Somerset, Major Frederick Sprye, R.M.F. son of the Rev. John Sprye, Vicar of Ugborough, Devon, to Miss Langford, elder of the two dau. and co-heirs of the late Richard Langford, esq. of Montvale House, Som.—At Kensington, George Estridge, esq. to Margaret-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Wilson, esq.—At Reading, Robert, son of C. Temple, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Isabel-Susan, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Young, of the Albany Staff, Isle of Wight.—At Great Budworth, Thomas Leche Massie, esq. Capt. R.N. to Charlotte-Hester, only dau. of Edward Venables Townshend, esq. of Wincham Hall, Cheshire.—At Tavistock, Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. William Rooker, to T. Edcombe Parson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Upper Clapton.—At Taunton, the Rev. Henry John Buller, Rector of West Parley, Wimborne, youngest son of the late James Buller, esq. Clerk to Her Majesty's Privy Council, to Mary Theodosia Rickards, eldest dau. of the late John Rickards, esq. of Allston Hill, near Hereford.—At Camberwell, Christopher Prince, esq. of Peckham, to Frances-Bower, youngest dau. of A. Mackenrot, esq. of Cadiz.—At Kensington, John S. Bailey, esq. of Portobello, near Edinburgh, to Emma-Margaret, third dau. of Thomas de Vere, esq. of Kensington-crescent.—At Kendal, John Walthman, esq. of Yealand Conyers, co. Lanc. to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Wilson, esq. of Kendal.

Feb. 10. At All Souls', Langham-pl. the Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme Seymour, Bart. (formerly of Tot Hill, Plymouth,) to Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Charles Smith, esq. and sister to the late Sir Charles Smith, Bart. of Sutton's, Essex.—At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, William Henry Stapleton, esq. of Bedford, to Ann-Maria, second dau. of Joseph Hanby, esq. of Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall.

12. At St. George's, the Hon. Capt. Denman, R.N. second son of Lord Denman, to Grace, youngest dau. of J. Watts Russell, esq. of Ham Hall, Staffordsh. and of Beggin House, Northamptonshire.

13. At St. Pancras, Henry Pennal Batchelor, esq. to Amelia, second dau. of the late George Shephard, esq. of Guildford-st.—At Lewisham, William Fisher, of Camden Town, eldest son of the late William Fisher, esq. of Muswell Hill, to Frances-Caroline, youngest dau. of Samuel Travers, esq. of Sydenham.—At Scarborough, the Rev. Charles Turner, M.A. second son of the late Charles Turner, esq. of Hanwell Park, Middlesex, to Sophia, only dau. of the late J. Maling, esq. of Monk Wearmouth, Durham.

14. At Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, Wm. Hayter Hussey, esq. of the 67th Regt. third son of John Hussey, esq. of Lyme, to Sarah-Ann, dau. of John Hill, esq. of the same place.

15. At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-sq. John Tomes, esq. of Mortimer-st. to Jane, only dau. of Robert Sibley, esq. of Great Ormond-st.—At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, John Hunter, esq. of Upper Holloway, second son of W. Hunter, esq. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late W. Rider, esq. of Albion-st. Hyde Park, formerly of Leamington Spa.—

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

At Dorking, Thomas George, third son of Charles Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. James Joyce, Vicar of Dorking.—At Hackney, William Sharp, esq. A.B. of Brixton, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. Ballance, esq. of Clapton.—At Widford, Arthur, fourth son of Charles Tween, esq. of Ware, Herts, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Randall Norris, esq. of the Inner Temple.—At Dinton, Sackville Phelps, esq. of Tarrington, co. Hereford, and Tong's Wood, Kent, to Matilda, eighth surviving dau. of the Rev. Wm. Goodall, of Dinton Hall, Bucks.—At Topcliffe, Wm. Hall Ryott, esq. M.D. of Thrisk, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Richardson, esq. surgeon, and niece of Mark Barroby, esq. of Dishforth, near Ripon.—At Buckland, near Dover, Henry Potts, esq. eldest son of Henry Potts, esq. of Glangyrafon, Denbighsh. and of Chester, to Cecilia-Ann, youngest dau. of Major Martin, of Buckland House, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir W. Grant.—At St. Margaret's, Lothbury, F. J. Hills, esq. of the 1st West India Regt. to Catharine, dau. of William Ewen, esq. of Buxted, Sussex.

17. At Lyminster, Sussex, Robert Frederick Brownlow Rushbrooke, esq. Capt. in the Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Col. Rushbrooke, M.P., of Rushbrooke Park, Suffolk, to Albinia-Maria, second dau. of Thomas Evans, esq. of Lyminster.—At Ripon, Septimus Tutin, esq. Mayor of Ripon, to Mrs. Mary-Ann Balls, of Studley.

19. At Aucklecks House, Perthshire, Edgar Walter Garland, esq. eldest son of Nathaniel Garland, esq. of Michaelstow Hall, Essex, and of Woodcote Grove, Epsom, to Amelia, second dau. of Robert Robertson, esq. of Aucklecks, and of Membrand Hall, Devon.—At Petersham, George C. Julius, esq. M.D., of Richmond, to Susan, dau. of Robert Thorley, esq.—At St. James's, Westminster, the Hon. J. Fox Strangeways, to Amelia, third dau. of Edward Marjoribanks, esq.—At Kinvor, the Rev. Sam. Duncombe Du Pré, Vicar of Highley, son of the Rev. T. Du Pré, Rector of Willoughby, to Mary-Ann-Duncan, only child of the late Rev. John Algernon Hodgson, Rector of Lye and Sheinston, and of Field House, Salop.—At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, Commander the Hon. Byron Carey, R.N. to Selina-Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Fox, of Fox Hall, co. Longford.

20. At Jersey, Capt. J. Archer Abbott, R.N. to Mary-Ellis, eldest dau. of Capt. J. Agnew Stevens, R.N.—At Paris, Charles Woolley, esq. of Walton, near Peterborough, to Hester, dau. of the late William Comerford Clarkson, esq. of Doctors' Commons.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John Floyer, esq. of West Stafford, Dorset, to Georgina-Charlotte-Frances, eldest dau. of George Banks, esq. M.P.—At St. Benet's, Gracechurch-st. Thomas R. Wheeler, esq. to Maria-Anne, eldest dau. of Charles West Wheeler, esq. M.D., of Shirley-lodge, Hants.—At Camberwell, Wm. White, esq. of Tolworth Court, to Elizabeth-Frances, dau. of the late Dr. Wm. Coleman, of Blechingly.

22. At Chelsea, the Rev. Jeffery Ekins, B.C.L., Rector of Sampford, Essex, to Philadelphia-Jane, second dau. of the late George Hart Dyke, esq.—At Paston, Charles, fifth son of the late Rev. J. W. B. Boyer, Rector of Swebstone, Leic. to Miss Mc-Nair.

24. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Arthur Henry Champagne, son of the late Gen. Sir Josias Champagne, to Catherine-Mary, dau. of Robert Theophilus Garden, esq. of River Lyons, King's co.—At Islington, Frederick Heisch, jun. esq. of America-sq. to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Palmer Lloyd, esq.—At Lyme Regis, Charles, only son of

the late Alexander Stuart, esq. of Corsairty, Banffshire, to Caroline-Georgina, eldest dau. of William Tyndall, esq. of East Cliff, Dorset.

26. At Southwick, Col. Custance, Commandant, Isle of Wight, to Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, Hants.

27. At Leith, D. Dumbreck, esq. M.D., Surgeon of the 72d Highlanders, to Elizabeth-Campbell, only dau. of George Gibson, esq.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Lieut. William Breddon, R.N. to Elizabeth Binyon, of Bedford.—At Ifracombe, Lieut. T. A. B. Spratt, R.N. eldest son of Comm. Spratt, R.N., of Teignmouth, to Sophia-Dean, only dau. of Edward Price, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Service.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Molyneux Montgomerie, esq. Garboldisham-hall, Norfolk, to the Hon. Georgiana Foley, sister of Lord Foley.

28. At Bowness, Windermere, William B. Ponsonby, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Ponsonby, R.N., and of Springfield, Cumberland, to Anne-Eliza, eldest dau. of Capt. Jones Skelton, late R.Art.—At Morton, Marcus, eldest son of Marcus Synnot, esq. of Ballymoyer, co. Armagh, to Ann, eldest dau. of William Parker, esq. of Hauthorpe House, near Bourne, Lincolnshire.—At St. Pancras New Church, Edward H. Walker, esq. of Doncaster, to Mary-Sarah, only dau. of James Greenhalgh, esq. of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

29. At Higham Ferrers, Godfrey Kemp, esq. of Belton, Rutland, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. W. Malim, Vicar of Higham Ferrers.—At Ardoyne, Robert Chaloner, esq. of Guisborough, Yorksh. and Coollatin Park, co. Wicklow, to Laura-Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. of Ballin Temple, co. Carlow.—At Foulmire, Alexander Chisholm, esq. of St. John's coll. Cambridge, to Emily-Jane, third dau. of the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire.—At St. Marylebone, Edward Morris, esq. of Suffolk-st. Pall Mall East, to Sophia-Amelia, youngest dau. of Thomas Holland, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq.—At St. Botolph's, Charles Muriel, eldest son of the late Charles Bidwell, esq. of Ely, to Clara, youngest dau. of Henry Balls, esq. of Pantouhouse, Cambridge.—At Hereford, H. O. Robinson, esq. C.E., London, to Isabella-Hamilton, relict of the late E. C. Dansey, esq. R.N., and eldest dau. of Charles Walker, esq. of Ashford Court, Salop.

Lately. At Florence, Henry B. Bunnett, esq. of Genoa, to Agnes, second dau. of the late Francis Pierpoint Burton, esq. co. Westmeath.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Col. Sir Duncan MacDougall, K.C.F., late commanding the 79th Highlanders, to Hannah widow of the late Col. Nicholson, of the Lancashire militia.—At St. James's Clerkenwell, Thos. Knight, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Francis Hobler, esq.—At Paris, Nathaniel Armstrong Wells, eldest son of Nathaniel Wells, esq. of Piercefield, Monmouthsh. to Georgiana-Lucy, second dau. of Benjamin Price, esq. of Westbury, Bucks.—At St. George's, Capt. Whitelock, E.I.C.S., to Anne, dau. of the late A. G. Storer, esq. of Purley-park, Berks.—At Bath, M. Gustave de Nicolai, of the Chateau de Noé, Prussia, to Bertha, dau. of S. B. Lousada, esq. of Bruxelles.—At Adbaston, the Rev. E. Harry Vaughan Colt, Vicar of Hill, Glouc. to Ellen, youngest dau. of F. H. Northen, M.D., of Lea House, Staffordsh.—At Windsor, H. Every, esq. to Jane, dau. of Sir John Robinson, Bart.

March 1. At Usselby William Nevin Wallace, eldest son of Hugh Wallace, esq. of Downpatrick, to Catharine-Mary, dau. of William Brackenbury, esq. of Usselby House, Linc.

2. At Stonehouse, Francis James Polkinghorne, First Lieut. R. Mar. to Charlotte, young-

est dau. of Matthew Wiggins, esq. formerly of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

4. At St. George's, Southwark, Henry, second son of J. A. Lloyd, esq. Comptroller of her Majesty's Customs at Leith, to Mary, eldest dau. of George Essell, esq. of Rochester.

5. At Linton, Cambridgesh. Henry Robinson, esq. her Majesty's Commissariat, to Catharine-Mary Warren, niece of J. J. Holme, esq. of Linton.—At Littlebourne, W. Pennington, esq. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. James, esq. of Littlebourne rectory, Kent, and formerly Capt. in the Scots Greys.—At St. Mary's, Bryaustone-sq. Capt. Arthur Johnstone Lawrence of the Rifle Brigade, youngest son of Charles Lawrence, esq. of Mopley Hill, near Liverpool, to Georgina, eldest dau. of G. J. Pennington, esq. of Cumberland-st. Portman-sq.—At Birmingham, S. Holmden Amphlett, esq. second son of the late Rev. R. H. Amphlett, of Newhall, Worc. and Rector of Hadnor, same co. to Mary-Georgiana, eldest dau. of George Edward Male, esq. M.D.—At St. Pancras New Church, Dr. Holt, of Enfield, Middlesex, to Harriet, widow of Thomas Browning, esq. of Enfield.—At St. Marylebone, Thomas Dyer Thiselton Dyer, esq. 36th Madras Nat. Inf. to Mariannette-Rosabella-Eliza, widow of the late Capt. F. W. Humphreys, Madras Army.

6. At Stoke Newington, Henry Ambrose, eldest son of Edward Winne Fry, esq. of Rio de Janeiro, and of Handsworth, Staffordsh. to Emily-Ann, second dau. of Charles Mercy, esq. of Stoke Newington.—At Mutton, George Parker May, esq. M.D. of Maldon, to Mary-Margaret, only dau. of Richard Solly, esq. of Mutton Hall.—At Clapham, Charles Henman, esq. architect, to Louisa, youngest dau. of W. Whitfield, esq. of Clapham.

7. At Christchurch, Rotherhithe, the Rev. J. W. Steele, of Harsley, near Cleveland, Yorksh. to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Mr. William Swaune, of Islington.—At Southampton, J. Hornby, esq. Lieut. Royal Eng. to Frederica, third dau. of Peter Breton, esq. of Polygon House, Southampton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edwin Fagg, esq. of Claremont-pl. St. John's Wood, to Rosetta Keeling, of Connaught-terr. Hyde Park, and eldest dau. of the late Henry Keeling, esq. of Antigua.—At St. James's, Muswell-hill, George Adam Young, esq. eldest son of James Young, esq. of Herstmonceux, Sussex, to Mary-Anna-Louisa, second dau. of Charles Downes, esq. of Muswell Hill.

9. At Paddington, Hickman Kearney, esq. to Selena, fifth dau. of the late Major-Gen. Molesworth, of the Madras Army.—Mr. Fletcher, Bookseller, of Cornhill, to Mary, dau. of the late John Relfe, esq. of Camberwell.—At St. James's, Westminster, Henry Horatio Griffin, esq. of the Temple, to Ellen, widow of Thomas Shedden, esq. of Glasgow, and Douglas, Dumbartonshire, N.B.—At Charlton, Kent, John Carlyn Hughes, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. John Hughes, to Charlotte-Helen, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wylde, Royal Horse Art.

11. At St. James's, Westminster, Alfred Massey, esq. of Lakenham, near Norwich, to Augusta Martin, widow of Capt. F. T. Mathews, 21st Fusiliers, dau. of the late Thomas Mottley, esq. of Lake House, Hants, and niece of the late Adm. Mottley.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Edmund Butler, only son of the late Hon. Henry Butler, and nephew and heir to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kilkenny, to Frances-Penelope, only child of Thomas Rawson, esq. of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.

14. At St. John's, Fulham, Percy Davies, esq. of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, to Caroline Wilhelmina, fourth dau. of A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

Jan. 13. At Southampton, in his 36th year, the Most Hon. George Augustus Francis Rawdon Hastings, second Marquess of Hastings, Earl Rawdon, and Viscount Loudoun (1816), and Baron Rawdon (1783); Baron Botreaux (1368), Hungerford (1426), Moline (1445), and Hastings (1461), in the Peerage of England and the United Kingdom; Baron Loudoun (1601), Earl of Loudoun, Baron Tarrinzean and Mauchline (1633), in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Rawdon (1750), and Earl of Moira (1761) in the peerage of Ireland; a Baronet of England (1665); Hereditary Governor of Repton School, &c. &c.

His Lordship was born in St. James's Place, Westminster, on the 4th Feb. 1808, the younger of the two only sons of Francis then Earl of Moira, and afterwards Marquess of Hastings, K.G. and G.C.B., by Flora Maud Campbell, in her own right Countess of Loudoun. He was baptized with great pomp on the 7th April following, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Fourth, being one of the sponsors.

Whilst still in his minority he succeeded to the various dignities centered in his father,* on the 28th Nov. 1826, and on the death of his mother, Jan. 9, 1840, he inherited the earldom of Loudoun with its attendant Scotch titles.

It is an extraordinary occurrence that this family, in three successive generations, should have added to its honours by marriage with Peeresses. First, Lord Rawdon (himself a new Peer of the kingdom of Ireland, but an old Baronet) married Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who on the death of her brother Francis tenth Earl Huntingdon, in 1789, became Baroness Hastings, &c. Next, the first Marquess of Hastings married the Countess of Loudoun; and thirdly, his son, the Marquess now deceased, married the Right Hon. Barbara Yelverton, in her own right Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

His marriage with this lady took place on the 1st August, 1831; and his lordship has left issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Reginald-Serlo now Mar-

quess of Hastings, born in 1832; 2. Lady Edith Maud; 3. Lady Bertha Selgarde; 4. Lady Victoria Mary Louisa; and 5. Lord Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Hastings. The widowed Marchioness expects, in addition, to give birth to a posthumous child.

In consequence of indisposition the Marquess, early in December, was advised to leave Donnington Park, Leicestershire, for the Hampshire coast, in the anticipation that a change of air would prove beneficial to his health. His Lordship having continued more or less unwell, increased symptoms of a serious character induced his removal from Bournemouth to Southampton, where his death occurred. The Marchioness constantly attended the noble invalid throughout his illness.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

Feb. 15. At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, (the grant of a generous and appreciating Sovereign to his faithful minister 42 years before,) in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, of Up Ottery in the county of Devon, a Privy Councillor, Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park, High Steward of Reading, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, D.C.L. and F.S.A.

Lord Sidmouth was born on the 30th May, 1757, the eldest son of Dr. Anthony Addington, a physician of great practice in the early part of the reign of George the Third, who had attained indeed to such professional eminence that, even after his retirement from practice, he was called in to visit the King during his Majesty's illness in 1783.

The death of this eminent statesman, at the advanced age of 87, is calculated to recall our thoughts for a moment from the all-absorbing politics of the day, and to fix them forcibly and touchingly on those momentous events, now fast fading from our recollection, in which as a public character he once bore a distinguished part. His lordship was the only remaining link of the chain which connected the political history of the past generation with that of the present. He was the last survivor of that band of uncompromising patriots whom Divine Providence raised up to encounter the shock of the French Revolution, and to

* The ancient baronies of Newmarch, Peverel of Nottingham, Mools of Cadbury, and Homer, are sometimes added to those above named; but they are not attributed to the Marquess in Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage.

rescue this country from the evils, political, moral, and religious, which that event brought upon every other nation in Europe. Through the confidential intimacy with which Dr. Addington was honoured by the Earl of Chatham, Lord Sidmouth became at a very early age the friend of William Pitt. This circumstance naturally led to his entrance on political life.

He had been educated, first at Winchester, where he acquired the friendship, which he retained through life, of his tutor that eminent scholar George Isaac Huntingford, afterwards Bishop of Hereford; and subsequently at Brasenose College, Oxford, which he entered on the 14th Jan. 1774, took the degree of B. A. Feb. 26, 1778, and in the year 1779 obtained the Bachelor's Prize for an English essay on the "Affinity between Painting and Writing in point of composition;" and it is worthy of record, that in the rostrum of the theatre on that occasion a friendship commenced between him and the late Marquess Wellesley, which terminated only at the decease of that eminent statesman and scholar. Mr. Addington proceeded M. A. Nov. 18, 1780, and on leaving the university kept terms at Lincoln's-Inn, where he was called to the bar May 11, 1784, intending to follow that profession; but the assumption of the reins of Government by his illustrious friend speedily dissipated such views, and at the general election which succeeded Mr. Fox's and Lord North's discomfiture on their celebrated East India Bill, Mr. Addington repaired to London to follow the fortunes of Mr. Pitt, and began to take an active part in public affairs.

In the year 1781, in consequence of the estimation in which his brother-in-law, James Sutton, esq. of New Park, was held by the inhabitants of Devizes, Mr. Addington was unanimously returned to Parliament as a representative of that borough; and such was the firm attachment of his constituents that without encountering opposition, or incurring any expense, he remained their member during the whole course of his parliamentary career, a period of above twenty years.

Before he became a member of the House it had been Mr. Addington's habit to attend its debates with the greatest regularity, and so attentive was he then and afterwards to its forms and practice, that Mr. Pitt early intimated to him a wish that he should one day fill the chair of the House. Accordingly in May 1789, on Lord Grenville's vacating the speaker'ship for a seat in the cabinet, Mr. Addington was elected Speaker by a large

majority over his opponent, Sir Gilbert Elliot. There, however, the opposition ceased, and, from that moment until his assumption of the seals of Government in March 1801, he experienced not only the utmost respect and obedience in deference to his office, but also the most marked and friendly personal attentions from all the great rivals of the day. As this was one of the most arduous, honourable, and important occupations of his life, so was it one to which he was wont to look back with greater complacency than to any other. Those, should any yet remain, who remember him when in the chair, will bear testimony that no Speaker ever enjoyed more fully the confidence of the house than he did. His sound old-English principles, from which no change of times and seasons—no fancied expediency—could induce him ever to swerve, his honesty, fearlessness, and truth, the suavity, frankness, and dignity of his manners, and his perfect command of temper, the nature also of his education, his friendly social disposition, the natural flow of his conversation, and, perhaps, also the similarity of his position in life with their own—this combination of attaching qualities rendered him a peculiar favourite with the class of English gentlemen who constituted a majority of the house over which he presided. In these days of comparatively small things it is difficult adequately to estimate the magnitude of the questions which occupied the attention of the Legislature—when the trial of Warren Hastings, which called forth a richer display of talent and eloquence than, perhaps, any other single event of modern times, employed its mornings, and the momentous subject of the French Revolution engrossed its midnight hours. The struggle then was not for tariffs, or taxes, or estimates, but for the most important religious and political principles, involving nothing less than the existence of nations, the security of the bands which held society together, the protection of the weak from the aggressions of the strong, the public maintenance of religion, nay, the very acknowledgment of the existence of a God. Nor were minds wanting equal to the defence of such momentous interests. "There were, indeed, giants in those days," and it is a most convincing proof of the acknowledged merits and eminence of the subject of this memoir that he should have been selected by Pitt to preside over the deliberations of such men, and that at the expiration of twelve years he should only have relinquished this trust at the earnest command of his Sovereign, to occupy the highest office

which it is in a Sovereign's power to bestow.

The character and conduct of Mr. Addington from that period belong to history; and when the suitable time (so eagerly to be desired by every honest and upright statesman) for disclosing to the world the real motives, course, and limits of his policy shall have arrived, the thirty-eight months of his brief administration will be found, it is believed, to contain as many proofs on the part of the prime minister of attachment to his Sovereign, of devotion to his country, and of an ardent love of peace combined with a firm, vigilant, and uncompromising resistance to the endless encroachments of a foreign enemy, as could be found in any other portion of the annals of this country. It is not however the province of periodical literature to anticipate the office of the historian, by pronouncing judgment on the minister who guided the councils of the state at that most eventful crisis, before the facts which alone can conduct to an impartial decision shall have been fully disclosed. It will be sufficient to observe in this place, that Mr. Addington assumed the Government at a time when the nation was disheartened and exhausted by a protracted and (on the part at least of her allies), most unsuccessful war. Under these circumstances the public were clamorous for peace, and Mr. Addington had the merit to obtain for them that blessing, on terms which were admitted by a great majority both within and without the walls of Parliament to be favourable beyond expectation. It soon appeared, however, that a state of peace was incompatible with the policy of the first consul of France, who, as has since appeared, considered success in war essential to his political existence. Hence ensued a series of aggressions on the part of Napoleon which at length compelled the British Government to declare war, because, as Mr. Addington explained to the House of Commons, "it was no longer possible with honour to remain at peace."

In this opinion the Parliament and whole country concurred; and it has been well observed that the contest was renewed with a general conviction of its necessity, and a consequent unanimity of effort, unknown during the previous struggle; nor was this the only good result of the minister's policy. Brief as was the opportunity of repose afforded by the peace, it still was found highly instrumental in rousing the courage and energies of the nation, reviving its strength, restoring its finances, and otherwise lay-

ing the foundations of those gigantic efforts which enabled succeeding ministers to conduct the renewed contest to a successful termination. The first important event was Napoleon's threatened invasion of this country. The war had now become desperate—England had hitherto fought for victory; she had now, as it appeared, to struggle for existence; the efforts however which she made under her brave King to preserve her sacred soil inviolate from hostile aggression seem to have been fully sufficient for the purpose, since Mr. Addington had at that time in England, including militia and volunteers, about a million of men under arms.

Unexampled however in magnitude as these preparations were, Mr. Pitt nevertheless considered them insufficient; and in consequence united himself, on this solitary occasion, with Mr. Fox, for the purpose of opposing the Government. It is not our present intention to enter upon the motives which led to Mr. Addington's resignation. We shall only remark, that the chief power in the state was never with him an object of ambition, and that he had only assumed it originally at his Sovereign's earnest desire; postponing, on this as on all other occasions, his personal inclinations to his sense of public duty. When therefore circumstances, of which to speak more particularly now would be premature, convinced him that it had become his duty to retire, he resigned the helm of state with much more satisfaction than most men probably would have experienced on assuming it.

The prevailing characteristics of Mr. Addington's government were those of his whole conduct throughout life, firmness, consistency, honour, and truth. He manifested an inflexible tenaciousness of purpose, combined with the utmost gentleness of temper, suavity of manners, kindness of disposition, and integrity of heart. Added to this he was so remarkably exempt from the sensation of fear, that his friends believe he never had felt what it was.

These qualities singularly contrasted with those of the Machiavelian politician of France with whom he had to deal. Fortified, however, by his own sterling principles, the British Minister shewed himself no unequal match for his crafty antagonist, who obtained no advantage over him either in the negotiations for the peace or in those which preceded the war.

The course which Mr. Addington pursued after his resignation was moderate and dignified, furnishing an example, valuable in proportion to its rarity, to all

future statesmen. At this time, and throughout his political career, he not only carefully abstained from all factious opposition, but he felt it to be his duty to support the Government of the day in promoting every measure that might emanate from them, of which he could conscientiously approve.

He had been honoured with the appellation of the King's Friend, and his devoted and reverential attachment to that patriotic and Christian Prince made him always ready to sacrifice private inclination at the call of his King and Country.

In obedience to such principles, he accepted office, and became a member of Mr. Pitt's government, as President of the Council, in Jan. 1805, on which occasion, to remove difficulties which need not here be explained, he reluctantly accepted a peerage, and bade a final adieu to that House over which he had long so ably presided, and which was the chief seat of his popularity. He resigned the Presidency in July following.

Lord Sidmouth also accepted office, after Mr. Pitt's death, as Lord Privy Seal with Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville in Feb. 1806, and in Oct. following he again became President of the Council. In March 1807 he gave place, as he had done before, to Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden: but in April 1812 he became a third time Lord President under Mr. Perceval.

It was not, however, until the formation of Lord Liverpool's government after Mr. Perceval's tragical death in the same year that he again took a very prominent part in public affairs. He then, at the particular request of Lord Liverpool, accepted the arduous and responsible position of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in which, during ten years of unusual excitement in the field of domestic politics, he exhibited wisdom and moral courage of the highest order. Throughout that period he lived in a perpetual storm, repressing every attempt to create disturbance, and to clog the wheels of government, with constant vigilance and uncompromising firmness; no sooner did sedition anywhere appear than it was immediately crushed. It will readily be imagined that such rigour of administration frequently exposed him to attacks and accusations; but these he either calmly disregarded or repelled in the spirit of conscious rectitude. Frequent were the attempts made, in the licentiousness of liberty, to evade or resist the laws, and, by means of numerous attended seditious meetings, to spread alarm and confusion through the land.

These, in every instance, were met by him with firmness and punished with inflexibility. The law, wherever the case was plain, as in the trials of the Luddites and the prosecution of Hunt and others at York, was employed to vindicate her own majesty. In other instances, where this was impracticable, he hesitated not to apply to the legislature for the necessary powers to put down evils against which the existing laws provided no adequate remedy. Of the acts that passed, some were only temporary, but others, we believe, still constitute a portion of our criminal law, and cooperate in protecting the peaceful many against the turbulent and tyrannical few. The most decisive of all Lord Sidmouth's measures as Home Secretary was his dispersion, in August 1819, of the great meeting at Manchester, his arrest of the leaders, and his subsequent defence of the magistrates who acted on that occasion. For this proceeding, though it occasioned the smallest possible loss of life, and, by putting an end to such meetings for the future, was the means of averting most serious evils, he was loudly and bitterly arraigned, both in and out of Parliament, by those who understood little either of the character of the man they attacked, or of the magnitude of the danger from which his prompt and vigorous interference had rescued the country. But, whatever reflections such persons may have cast upon his conduct on this occasion, it commanded the entire confidence of his sovereign, his colleagues, and that branch of the legislature to which he now belonged. He himself also reflected with satisfaction upon it on a deliberate review in after years; and when, long subsequently, a totally different policy was pursued at Bristol, and inebriated wretches were permitted unchecked to gather numbers and boldness, until they proceeded to plunder and destroy palaces, public buildings, and private houses, and at length perished in untold numbers by the swords of the military, or in the conflagrations which their own hands had kindled, how must his mind have been struck with the contrast between this awful sacrifice of life and property, and the protection afforded to both at Manchester by his own wise and timely interference.

The other leading event of his lordship's administration at the Home Office, was the sanguinary plot formed by Thistlewood and others, in the spring of 1820, to assassinate the whole of the King's ministers when assembled at a cabinet dinner. But we will not dwell on this insane and bloody project. Through the

vigilance of the Home Secretary, and still more through God's merciful interference, it was providentially frustrated, and the destruction which those wicked men had prepared for others fell upon their own heads.

The subject of this memoir was now advancing in years, nearly forty of which he had passed in the public service of his country; obeying, therefore, that admonition from within, which prompts us to interpose some interval of leisure between the duties of a public life and our final preparations for eternity, and feeling perhaps the approaches of age before they had become perceptible to others, he resolved at length to withdraw into the privacy of domestic life, and in 1822 tendered to the King his resignation, which was graciously but reluctantly accepted. Still, however, at the express desire of his majesty, and the earnest request of Lord Liverpool, he retained his seat in the cabinet, though without office, for two years longer, and then, in 1824, retired finally from official life.

It is not our intention to follow the venerable statesman through the twenty years of calm, dignified, Christian retirement, which he was permitted to enjoy. To the last, he took that deep interest which a true patriot must ever take in the welfare of his country, lamenting over all invasions of its constitution, rejoicing at its prosperity, and, in its adversity, always looking forward in search of a brighter prospect; for he was one of the most sanguine of men, and nothing could ever induce him to despond. From his suburban retirement in Richmond Park he continued to pay careful attention to his duties as a peer of Parliament, giving his personal attendance on all important questions as long as health permitted, and afterwards to the last entrusting his proxy to his old and valued friend and colleague, Lord Bexley. In this manner he participated most usefully in that prolonged, arduous, and successful struggle in defence of the British constitution, which has entitled the House of Lords to the gratitude of the existing generation, and the admiration of posterity. His vote on every occasion was governed by a consistent adherence to established principles; for, like his royal master George the Third, he entertained a rooted dislike to the doctrine of expediency, in every form. Hence, as each momentous question arose, it was easy for those who knew him well to anticipate what his decision upon it would be. Thus, no one was surprised, when, in opposition to some of the most valued and honoured of his former colleagues, he resisted the

Roman Catholic Relief Bill, even to the last division upon the Third Reading. It was during the discussions on that Bill, that he made, as is believed, his last speech in Parliament. It was received with the attention and respect it well deserved, but made no particular impression; and indeed it must be admitted that his oratorical powers did not fully equal his other qualifications, or place him on a par with those distinguished masters in the practice of eloquence, amongst whom his earlier years were passed. He was himself fully conscious of the absence of this faculty, and frequently regretted it, for no man was ever more alive to the attractions of oratory than he was. He had for twelve years presided over an assembly which included such a constellation of eloquent men, as the world probably had never before contained, and a taste formed on those models could not easily be pleased. Hence he was dissatisfied with his own oratorical powers; and to this feeling the disinclination he shewed to engage in efforts of that description may possibly be attributed. Thus, his motives being misunderstood for want of sufficient explanation, his character as a statesman has not received that justice from contemporary history which impartial posterity will undoubtedly award to it.

Three facts, exemplifying his disinterestedness and contempt of sordid lucre, must not remain unnoticed. One is, that eight years before his death he voluntarily resigned a pension of 3000*l.* per annum, which was secured to him by Act of Parliament, and which he might with perfect propriety have retained till his death; but which, feeling that from altered circumstances he did not particularly require it, he thought it right to relinquish. The second shall be related in the words of a highly respected fellow statesman still surviving, which are recorded in the Annual Register for 1807, page 149, in the report of the debate that arose in consequence of the presumed intention of the Crown to grant to the new prime minister, Mr. Perceval, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for life. "Lord Henry Petty said—A recent and very remarkable case had occurred in corroboration of his opinion, that the Crown ought to have been advised to limit its power and prerogatives of rewarding eminent services by granting places for life. On an arrangement that was then proposed, this very place was offered to Lord Sidmouth, who had rendered considerable services during his long and meritorious discharge of his duties as Speaker of the House of

Commons. Lord Sidmouth declined it, saying he could not bring himself to be instrumental in alienating from the Crown the means of rewarding greater public services than he, as yet, had been able to perform."

The third fact is sufficiently explained in the preface to the following lines, which, though printed anonymously, obtained considerable circulation at the period of his resignation of the government in 1801:

Lines on Mr. Addington's Resignation and noble Refusal to accept of either Pension or Peerage.

Let others prostrate hail the rising sun,
Prouder, how to that whose course is ran—
And never did the flaming orb of day,
When westward darted his descending ray,
From the vast empire of the skies retire,
With brighter splendour, or with purer fire.

Lord Sidmouth subsequently declined both an Earldom and the Order of the Garter, offered to his acceptance by his gracious sovereign.

Lord Sidmouth was twice married: first, to Ursula-Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Leonard Hammond, of Cheam, co. Surrey, esq.; she died June 23 1811; and, secondly, July 29, 1823, to the Hon. Marianne, widow of Thomas Townsend, of Honington Park, co. Warwick, esq. and only daughter, and at length heiress, of his old friend Sir William Scott, the late Lord Stowell. This lady also it was his misfortune to survive, she dying on the 26th April, 1842.

The first Lady Sidmouth had eight children, (of whom one son and four daughters survive,) viz. 1. the Hon. Henry Addington, who died in 1823, aged 37; 2. a son who died an infant in 1789; 3. the Right Hon. William-Lionard now Viscount Sidmouth; 4. the Hon. Mary Anne Ursula Addington, unmarried; 5. the Hon. Frances, married in 1820 to the Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, Dean of Norwich, and has issue; 6. the Hon. Charlotte, married in 1838 to the Rev. Horace Gore Currie; 7. a son who died an infant in 1798; and 8. the Hon. Harriet, married in 1838 to Thomas Barker Wall, esq. The present Viscount is in holy orders; and married in 1820 Mary, daughter of the late Rev. John Young, Rector of Thorpe, Northamptonshire, by whom he has eleven children.

We will here close our brief, but, we hope, useful record of this veteran statesman of the olden time, this valued associate and confidant of the great leaders both of the past and the existing race of politicians, this the last (until now) remaining link of the chain which once united two such totally different æras and systems as

those of George III. and Victoria I. The period, perhaps, has not even yet arrived when full justice can be rendered to the public character of this pious and upright minister. For, enjoying as we now are, the blessings purchased by our fathers' desperate life-struggles, and accustomed to deal only with the petty mischief-makers of this comparatively pacific æge, we can form no adequate conception of the difficulties encountered by him who guided the vessel of the state at that moment of peril, when the surface of society throughout the civilized world was heaving in terrific fermentation. But the time will come when the springs and motives of Lord Sidmouth's policy will be known, and considered in connection with the circumstances by which it was necessarily influenced, and then his principles and conduct, in the fulfilment of most arduous duties under difficulties the most appalling, will be appreciated and recorded as they deserve. It will then be admitted that, although he was not the greatest in that group of noble-minded men which made the æge in which he flourished for ever memorable, he still possessed numerous qualities of a very high order in themselves, and peculiarly suited to those trying and perilous times, which enabled him to render most essential services to his country. But, although his public character cannot probably be considered quite entitled to the epithet *great*, it is universally admitted that in private life he possessed every qualification entitling him to the appellation of *good*, and calculated to win over and bind to himself the hearts of all who knew him. It was impossible, indeed, to be in his society and hear his conversation without loving and respecting him; and, although *latterly* those who enjoyed this advantage were comparatively few, there is not one of that privileged number who, on reflecting upon his many public and yet more numerous private virtues, would not unite heartily in the exclamation—

"He was a man, *take him for all in all*,
We never shall look upon his like again."

LORD DOUGLAS.

Jan. 27. At Bothwell Castle, Hamilton, aged 70, the Right Hon. Archibald Douglas, second Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, co. Lanark.

His lordship was born in London, March 25, 1773, the eldest son of Archibald first Lord Douglas of the creation of 1790, by his first wife Lady Lucy Graham, daughter of William second Duke of Montrose. He was formerly Colonel of the Forfarshire militia, and

succeeded his father in the peerage, Dec. 26, 1827. His lordship was a Conservative in politics, and voted with the majority against the Reform bill, which ousted Lord Grey's ministry, May 7, 1832.

It would be almost impossible to speak too highly of the deceased nobleman's generosity and goodness of heart. In his lordship the really deserving have lost a kind patron—the poor a generous benefactor—and those of his own household (where he was venerated and beloved as a parent) an indulgent and most benevolent master. Over the villages of Douglas and Bothwell, and indeed the whole county, a deep gloom has been cast by the demise of his lordship, although the melancholy event was looked forward to, for some time, with feelings of alarm. His lordship had been long in delicate health, and was assiduously attended during his illness by Dr. Wharrie, of Hamilton, and occasionally by Dr. Burns, of Glasgow.

Lord Douglas was unmarried. The heir to the title and estates is his lordship's brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas, born 1775, who is also a bachelor, and has long been in a bad state of health. Their only other surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, and of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, is married, but has no issue.

In connection with the late peer's demise, it may not be out of place to give a brief sketch of his lineage, and his proximity to the last peer of the ancient and noble Scottish House of Douglas. Sir John Stewart of Grandtully (brother and successor of Sir George Stewart of Balcaskie, who inherited the estate of Grandtully, and second son of Sir Thomas Stewart, of Balcaskie, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia on the 2d of January, 1683), married for his second wife the Lady Jane Douglas, only daughter of James second Marquess of Douglas, by whom he had two sons (twins)—Sholto, the younger, who died in infancy, and Archibald Stewart, the father of the recently deceased peer. This gentleman, on the demise of his uncle, Archibald Duke of Douglas, without issue, the 21st of July, 1781 (when the dukedom expired), was returned heir of line and provision to that nobleman; but the guardians of James-George Duke of Hamilton, then a minor, who had inherited his Grace's Marquisate of Douglas, disputing the return on the ground of Mr. Stewart's birth being surreptitious, and the Scottish Courts determining in favour of Hamilton, an appeal was made to the House of Lords, who reversed the judg-

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ment of the Court of Session, on the 27th of February, 1769. This suit, which was so well known as the "Great Douglas Cause," not only in this kingdom, but over all Europe, was one of the most extraordinary and most interesting ever litigated. Persons are only recently deceased who remembered the deep excitement which the great plea occasioned in the Middle and Upper Wards of Lanarkshire, where it was discussed and commented on to the exclusion of every other topic, and indeed no event since the battle of Bothwell Brig had taken such a hold on the minds of the farmers and peasantry. Like that memorable event in Scottish story, the Douglas cause is the subject of frequent allusion at the rural firesides of Lanarkshire even yet. The plea of Sir John Stewart was that his twin sons, by Lady Jane Douglas, were born at the house of a Madame le Brun, on the 10th of July, 1748, in the Faubourg St. Germain at Paris, her ladyship being then in her 51st year, and the verity of Mr. Stewart's descent was stamped by the judgment of Lord Mansfield, and the other legal members of the House of Lords, which confirmed him in the possession of the Douglas estates. It may be mentioned that the feud between the Hamiltons and the Douglasses has now passed away, and a kindly feeling has arisen in its place. This was beautifully exemplified in September last, when the heir of Hamilton conveyed the Princess Marie of Baden to the palace of his ancestors, as his bride, and on which occasion the Douglas tenantry joined in the triumphal escort, shoulder to shoulder, with those of Hamilton. This mark of respect was accorded, we believe, with the full concurrence of Lord Douglas; and the circumstance was beautifully alluded to by Sheriff Alison in his address at the banquet which followed. Subsequent to the decision of the House of Peers, Mr. Stewart assumed the surname of Douglas, and was elevated to the peerage as Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, on the 9th of July, 1790. A memoir of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1829, p. 177.

LORD WALLACE.

Feb. 23. At his seat, Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Baron Wallace of Knarledale, co. Northumberland, a Privy Councillor, D. C. L., &c.

Lord Wallace was sixth in descent from Thomas Wallace, who purchased lands at Asholme in the parish of Haltwhistle in Northumberland in 1637. His father,

James Wallace, esq., barrister-at-law, the son of Mr. Thomas Wallace, an attorney at Brampton in Cumberland, added to the family property by purchasing the contiguous manors of Knarresdale and Troutbeck, in 1769. He afterwards became successively Solicitor and Attorney-general to King George the Third, and died in the latter office, in 1783*. By his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Simpson, of Catterton hall, in Cumberland, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Pattison of Musgrave hall, esq., he had issue the statesman now deceased, and one daughter, who died unmarried in 1792.

He was born at Brampton, in Cumberland, in the year 1769. At a very early age he was placed at Eton, and after passing through that school, was removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was the contemporary and associate of the late Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Canning, and where he was created M.A. March 18, 1790, and D.C.L. July 5, 1793. His original destination had been to the bar, but this was early abandoned for a seat in Parliament, to which he was chosen for Grantham, at the general election in 1790. His subsequent elections were, for Penryn 1796, for Hindon 1802, for Shaftesbury 1807, for Weymouth 1812, for Corkmouth 1813, and for Weymouth 1818, 1820, and 1826.

Although the political connections of his father had been among the persons who had acted with Lord North, and afterwards taken a part in the coalition administration, it was as a supporter of Mr. Pitt, and attached to his principles, that he first appeared in public life, and by then his whole political course seems to have been, with the exception of a single instance, influenced. This exception is to be found in the opinion entertained by him of the expediency of repealing the disqualifications affecting the

Roman Catholics; to the removal of these he was ever strongly adverse, and in opposition to it, as well while in the House of Commons as, subsequently, in the House of Lords, his vote is found uniformly recorded.

The precarious state of his health compelled him, during the two first winters after he became a member of the House of Commons, to seek the benefit of a southern climate, and it was not until late in the session of 1792 that his parliamentary attendance became at all regular. Towards the close of that year, the disturbed and critical state of the country, owing to the dangerous excitement pervading many parts of it, led to the sudden re-assembling of Parliament; and Mr. Wallace was seconder of the address in the House of Commons on that memorable occasion.

In July 1797, he was appointed to a seat at the Admiralty, from whence he was removed, in May 1800, to become one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. While in the latter situation, he took an active part in the various questions relating to the commerce and political affairs of India, and in the defence of the policy and conduct pursued by Lord Wellesley in the administration of our Eastern possessions, and particularly of the transactions in the Carnatic, which formed a prominent object of attack and discussion in the House of Commons.

When, in the year 1801, in consequence of the obstacles presented to the proposed repeal of the Catholic disabilities, Mr. Pitt felt it necessary to retire from the administration, Mr. Wallace continued (at his express instance) to hold office under his successor, and was soon after called to a seat in the Privy Council (May 21, 1801). When again Mr. Pitt resumed the situation of minister in 1804, Mr. Wallace made a part of the Government then formed, which was eventually dissolved by the death of that illustrious statesman, in January 1806, and was succeeded by the united administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville. Mr. Fox survived his great rival but a few months; a few months more put an end to the administration; and the colleagues of Mr. Pitt were recalled to the direction of public affairs, of which they continued in possession under successive ministers till the year 1827: Mr. Wallace having, in 1807, returned with his political friends to office, resigned it in 1816, and, in the year 1817, became again a member of the Government as Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for the management of Trade.

A progressive state of distress, which

* Wallace was a competitor at the bar with Dunning. He was on his way to Falmouth, for the benefit of his health, when the latter, who had just been created Lord Ashburton, and he arrived at the same inn for the night. Lord A. was on his return from Falmouth, unbenefited in health by his visit there; but begged an interview with his old rival. They spent the evening together in a way highly consolatory to both; but parted never to meet again, for they both died within a very short time after this interview, Lord Ashburton in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. Wallace at Exeter, where he was buried Nov. 16, 1783.

had for some time been felt by the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, became alarmingly aggravated in the year 1820, and in the course of the session of that year gave rise to various petitions representing the situation of those interests, and claiming for them the attention and protection of the legislature. Amongst these, the most remarkable in point of importance was that of the merchants and traders of the city of London, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Alexander Baring (now Lord Ashburton, then at the head of one of the most considerable mercantile establishments of the metropolis), which, in describing the depression and difficulties they laboured under, dwelt forcibly on the causes to which they were to be referred, and ascribed them in a great measure to the exclusive character of our commercial policy, and the prohibitory and restrictive provisions with which it was loaded, affecting as well the prosperity of British trade and navigation, as limiting our intercourse with foreign nations.

The result of this, and other petitions to the same effect, was the appointment of committees by the respective Houses of Parliament to consider the state of our foreign trade, and the best means for maintaining and improving it. The committee appointed by the House of Commons included most of those members who were engaged in commercial pursuits, and were distinguished for their ability and intelligence, without reference to the political party with which they might be connected. In the chair of this committee Mr. Wallace had the honour of being placed.

The proceedings of this committee were extended through several successive sessions, and the whole system of our foreign trade, and the numerous impediments and restrictions to which it was subject, and which tended, by confining its freedom, to obstruct its prosperity, came under revision;—amongst the latter, none appeared more prejudicial in their operation than those imposed by the Navigation Laws, which had subsisted, with little alteration, since the time of their enactment in the reign of Charles the Second. The principles of vindictive exclusion by which these laws had been dictated were marked by enactments which pressed with great but unequal severity on our intercourse with different foreign countries, and added to the feelings of jealousy with which the commerce and naval power of Great Britain had long been viewed. The important change of circumstances following the

transition from war to peace, deprived us of the advantages derived from our naval strength, and, by opening the sea alike to all, stimulated generally the spirit of commercial enterprise and competition, and rendered it essential to the maintenance of our best interests to admit some change in our policy, and to remove or mitigate the adverse feelings of surrounding nations by some judicious and safe relaxations.

Another serious cause of complaint was the inconvenience to which the mercantile transactions of the country were subjected, from the confusion and uncertainty of the laws affecting our navigation, not less from the multiplicity than the diversity of statutes passed at various periods of our history, and under every variety of circumstances—some obsolete, some contradictory, yet all holding their places on the statute-book, sustained by severe penalties, and capable of being at any time called into operation; so that no speculation or enterprise could be undertaken without a liability to great and most discouraging risks.

A third obstruction, from the removal of which it appeared great advantage to the trade of the country and its foreign commerce might be reasonably anticipated, was the insufficient scope allowed to our warehousing system, and to the free admission of merchandise of every description from all parts of the world, for the purpose of re-exportation.

In the investigations which took place in the committee, connected with these and many other subjects, and in the suggestion and application of the measures of relief from restraints so injurious to the national interests, an active and leading part necessarily fell upon Mr. Wallace. The report explaining the principles on which the inquiry had been conducted, and embodying the first recommendations of the committee, was laid by him on the table of the House of Commons, before the end of the session of 1820; and it became his duty afterwards to introduce, and carry through, the legislative measures intended to give them effect. Other reports, as well as measures, afterwards followed, all proceeding on the same principles and directed to the same objects; of giving, in the first instance, every degree of freedom and facility to British trade and navigation of which it was susceptible, and relieving our intercourse with foreign states from every restriction not sustained by clear and adequate benefit to this country.

The Navigation Laws had long been the object of almost superstitious reverence, and the scrupulous maintenance of them had been looked upon as the

security of our commercial and naval greatness. That the proposition, therefore, of any material change in them, or relaxation of their principle, should be received without opposition, was not to be expected; the House and the public feeling were, however, in favour of the recommendations of the Committee, and the bills for giving effect to them passed through Parliament in the course of the ensuing session. By the consolidation of the useful provisions of many acts, and the partial or total repeal of several hundred statutes, the laws touching navigation were simplified and reduced to a narrow compass, and thus became easily known to all whose transactions were to be governed by their observance; this too was amongst the first of those measures of consolidation which have been subsequently applied with so much benefit to the laws relating to other subjects.

The improvement, and almost unlimited expansion of the warehousing system, threw wide our ports to the unrestrained admission of the produce and manufactures of every country for re-exportation, and opened the way to Great Britain to reap the benefit of her unequalled commercial and political advantages, and to become the emporium of the world.

In the interval between the session of 1822 and that of the ensuing year, circumstances occurred which occasioned the retirement of Mr. Wallace from the Board of Trade (where he was succeeded by Mr. Huskisson). On the motion made soon after the commencement of the session of 1823 in the House of Commons, for the re-appointment of the Committee of Foreign Trade, his retirement was adverted to with strong expressions of regret on the part of several members, and most honourable testimony was borne to his merits, the services rendered by him to the commerce of the country, and the estimation in which they were held. This was followed by addresses from many of the principal trading towns in different parts of the kingdom, conveying the same sentiments, and assurances of the public regret produced by his retirement. Of these, the most distinguished and gratifying was that received from the merchants and traders of the city of London, which, in the course of a very few days, received the signatures of nearly all the leading commercial and banking establishments of the city, and was presented to him at his house by a deputation consisting of the Lord Mayor and nineteen members of the House of Commons (including the members for the city) connected with the trade of the metropolis, together with the heads of

various public companies. This highly gratifying testimony of respect, of which, under similar circumstances, there are few, if any, examples, was conveyed in the following terms:—

“ We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, ship-owners, and others, connected with the trade of the port of London, do hereby express our deep regret at your resignation of the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

“ Whatever differences of opinion may have existed touching the policy of some parts of the measures relating to our trade and navigation, which you, Sir, have successfully advocated (and it would be in vain to expect unanimity where local interests are involved), none are entertained of the ability, persevering industry, and laborious attention, you have shown in the discharge of your public duties.

“ In conveying to you this record of our sense of the important services rendered by you to the general commerce of the United Empire, we express a hope, that, notwithstanding your retirement from public office, you will continue to afford to the commercial interests the advantages of your experience, practical research, and assistance, in the removal of those further burthens and useless restraints with which our trade and navigation are still encumbered.

“ London, 14th February, 1823.”

The irregularities and abuses existing in the collection and management of the revenue in Ireland, had excited the attention and anxiety of the government for a considerable time antecedent to Mr. Wallace's retirement from the Board of Trade, and the matter was felt to be of so much importance, that a commission, appointed and named by act of Parliament, vested with very unusual powers, was thought necessary for the investigation and correction of them. The duty of presiding in this commission was assigned to Mr. Wallace, and its recommendations were followed by many important reforms—the abolition of the separate existence of the revenue departments in Ireland, and their consolidation with those of England, where the chief revenue authority was hereafter fixed; the removal of various duties which had been proposed under the name of countervailing and union duties for the reciprocal protection of the manufactures of the respective countries, and which only operated to restrain and encumber the free interchange of productions between the two parts of the kingdom in a manner prejudicial to both; the improvement of the

administration of the revenue law; and the almost total suppression (so long as the regulations suggested by the commission were adhered to,) of that prolific source of disorder and outrage, the illicit distillation of spirits, as well in Ireland as in Scotland, to which country the powers of the commission had been extended.

During the inquiries of the commission in Ireland, the observation of Mr. Wallace could not fail to be attracted to the great practical inconveniences arising out of the difference subsisting between the currencies in which the transactions of the two countries were carried on; and, accordingly, one of his first objects on his return to England was an endeavour to effect their assimilation. For this purpose a measure was prepared by him, and in May 1825 submitted, in the form of a bill, to the consideration of the House of Commons; it was received with some expressions of diffidence of its success, but, eventually, passed through both Houses of Parliament without any real opposition. The consequences of carrying it into execution in Ireland were at first uncertain, but it was happily accomplished without encountering any of the difficulties that were anticipated; its success has long been established, and the facilities and advantages that in all commercial and pecuniary transactions between the different parts of the kingdom have resulted from it, are now justly felt and appreciated.

In Oct. 1823, while Mr. Wallace was in Ireland, the office of Master of the Mint became vacant, and was offered to, and accepted by, him. His attention was much bestowed on the improvement of the coinage during the period he held that situation, which continued until the lamented event which deprived the country of the valuable services of Lord Liverpool, and caused a change of administration in May 1827.

In the construction of the succeeding administration, which, after some delay, was entrusted to Mr. Canning, very flattering inducements were known to have been held out to Mr. Wallace to become a part of it; but, under the impression prevalent at that time, that the repeal of the Catholic disqualifications was involved in the success of that administration, he felt it his duty to decline them. The death of Mr. Canning was, in a few months, followed by a new ministry under the Duke of Wellington, and in the course of the arrangements for the formation of that ministry, Mr. Wallace was, on the 2d Feb. 1828, raised to the

peerage, the announcement of which appeared in the same Gazette with those of the ministerial appointments.

The title he assumed was Baron Wallace of Knaresdale.

Knaresdale Hall is described by Mr. Hodgson in his History of Northumberland as "a gentleman's place of the seventeenth century, now, and for a long time since, occupied by the farmer of the adjoining grounds, and, consequently, despoiled of many appendages to the dignity it was wont to assume while it was the seat of the lord of the fee of Knaresdale, and its contiguous demesnes."

Of Featherstone Castle, formerly called Featherstonehaugh, and the ancient seat of the family of that name, a beautiful engraving was presented by Lord Wallace to Mr. Hodgson's History. It is partly an ancient border tower, but the principal apartments, including a gallery sixty feet in length, "have been either entirely built, or so altered, that they may fairly be called the work of the [late] possessor." "Besides the charms of hospitality, courtesy, and conversation, (adds Mr. Hodgson,) which grace the entertaining rooms of Featherstone Castle, their walls are on all sides animated with works of art and erudition, and that ease and dignity prevail which youth desires as the lot of age."

At no time in his life had Mr. Wallace been a frequent speaker in Parliament, chiefly confining himself to subjects connected with the business of the offices he held, and the measures at different times brought forward by him, or in the discussion of which it was his duty officially to engage. After taking his seat in the House of Lords, the state of his health induced him to devote much of his time to the retirement of his country residence; and, without taking an active part in the discussions that have arisen, he in a great measure contented himself with manifesting by his votes his unswerving and unabated attachment to those political principles which, from his first appearance in public life, have governed his conduct, and now form the bond of the Conservative party.

Lord Wallace married, Feb. 16, 1814, Jane dowager Viscountess Melville, who had been the second wife of Henry first Viscount Melville, and previously Lady Jane Hope, sixth daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun. This lady died without issue, June 9, 1829, and was buried in a new mausoleum attached to the chapel at Featherstone Castle, consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle.

The peerage conferred on Lord Wallace

has become extinct. His male heir is John Wallace, esq. of the Madras civil service, eldest surviving son of his uncle, the late John Wallace, esq. of Golden-square, Westminster, to whom, however, his lordship has bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* only, leaving his estates (including those which had been in his family from the reign of Charles I.) to Col. the Hon. James Hope, next brother to the Earl of Hopetoun, and nephew to his late lady the dowager Viscountess Melville.

VICE-ADM. SIR EDWARD BRACE.

Dec. 26. At the Admiralty House, Sheerness, aged 70, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, K.C.B., K. St. W., Chas. III., and St. M. and L., Commander-in-chief at the Nore.

This officer was a son of Francis Brace, esq. of Stagbatch, co. Hereford; and entered the royal navy the 15th April, 1781. During his active service he was engaged in several gallant actions, and evinced marked gallantry and intrepidity in the capture of the Loire frigate, in 1798. In 1808, when in the command of the *Virginie*, he captured after a severe encounter of an hour-and-a-half the Dutch frigate *Guilderland*; and in 1811 he rendered particular services while employed in the *St. Alban's*, on the coast of Spain, especially at the defence of Cadiz, for which he received the order of Charles III. of Spain; and subsequently in 1814, then commanding the *Berwick*, he ably distinguished himself in all the operations which led to the surrender of Genoa. At the battle of Algiers he was in sole command of the *Impregnable*, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir D. Milne, and for the bravery and skill he displayed on that occasion he was rewarded with the decorations of St. Wilhelm of the Netherlands and St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. In Oct. 1834, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. On the retirement of Admiral Sir Robert W. Otway from the naval command at the Nore in Dec. 1841, the deceased was appointed to that station. His commissions were dated as follows:—Lieutenant, 15 March, 1792; Commander, 30 June, 1797; Captain, 22 April, 1800; Rear-Admiral, 22 July, 1830; and Vice-Admiral, 28 June, 1838.

On the 2d Jan. the mortal remains of this highly respected and meritorious officer were removed from Sheerness, to be conveyed to the family vault at Fareham, in Hampshire.

LT.-COLONEL SIR WILLIAM THORN.

Nov. 29. At Neuwied, on the Rhine,

of apoplexy, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Wm. Thorn, K.H. formerly of the 25th Light Dragoons.

This officer entered the army at the age of eighteen, March 17, 1799, by the purchase of a cornetcy in the 29th Light Dragoons. That corps having been sent in the preceding year to India, he joined it soon after its arrival in that country; and in 1801 was promoted in the same regiment to the rank of Lieutenant. In this capacity he served under Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief in India, through the whole of the Mahratta war, which broke out in the middle of 1803, and finally terminated with pre-eminent lustre near the altars of Alexander, on the banks of the ancient Hyphasis, at the commencement of 1806. In all the achievements which were performed under the personal observation of his Excellency during that arduous contest, Lieut. Thorn bore an honourable part, especially at the memorable battle of Laswaree, 1st Nov. 1803, where his corps particularly distinguished itself by its repeated and gallant charges; and after having had one horse killed under him at the commencement of the action in the morning, and another wounded, he was himself, towards its close in the evening, severely lacerated by a grape shot, which fractured the lower part of his face in the very moment of victory. After discharging for some years the duties of Adjutant and Riding Master to his corps, he was promoted to a troop in 1807, and appointed Brigade-Major to the cantonment of Bangalore in the Mysore country, whither the 25th dragoons had been sent on the departure of the 19th regiment from India. This appointment, though highly honourable, brought with it a very heavy charge, as he was the only staff officer to ten different corps of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, then stationed at Bangalore, which was at that time the Potsdam of India, where daily brigade or line exercise in all the great field manoeuvres was practised without interruption. Here he continued until the expedition against the Mauritius in 1810, when, a detachment of cavalry being ordered on that service, he volunteered with his troop, an offer which was readily accepted by Gen. Hewitt, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a flattering mark of the approbation of Government, in declaring that the staff situation at Bangalore should remain open for him to resume at his return. After the capture of the Isle of France, on which occasion he received the thanks of Major-Gen. Sir J. Abercromby, Capt. Thorn proceeded on the important expedition

against Java, being nominated Brigade-Major to the division under Col. Gillespie; and in the brilliant affair on the 10th Aug. 1811, when the strong advanced position of the French at Weltevreden was carried, he was again wounded by grape shot; but, though still suffering from its effects, he was present with the advanced brigade forming the main attack at the memorable storm of the French fortified lines of Cornelis, defended by two hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, on the 26th of the same month, and for his services received the public thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Samuel Auchmuty. On the completion of the conquest of that valuable island, he was appointed Dep. Quartermaster-General to the British forces serving in Java and its dependencies, with the brevet rank of Major.

The year following he proceeded with the expedition against Palimbang in Sumatra, where the Sultan had committed such atrocious outrages upon the European settlers as called for a severe retaliation in order to prevent the recurrence of similar injuries, and to provide effectually for the security of our possessions in that remote region. In this perilous enterprise Major Thorn accompanied that intrepid little band, who, with their gallant Commander Major-Gen. Gillespie, on the night of the 25th April, successfully surprised the fortress of Palimbang, defended by two hundred and forty-two pieces of cannon, of which they held possession till re-inforced by the remainder of the British troops in the morning. On the termination of this expedition, Major Thorn was employed in the heart of the island of Java against the strong fortress of Djoejocarta; which was carried by assault after a severe contest on the 20th June the same year. In this service he obtained the public approbation of the supreme Government, and of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Nugent, as well as of the local authorities, civil and military. After making a tour through the island with a view to the improvement of the geography of that valuable acquisition, Major Thorn returned to Europe for the recovery of his health, which had suffered much from his exertions in a long and very varied service, and from the effects of a tropical climate. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the interest he took in that momentous crisis of European politics, united with professional zeal, incited him to hasten to the Continent, and march as a volunteer with the British army to Paris.

He afterwards employed himself in arranging the notes taken by him of his mi-

litary career, and as the result gave to the world two important works, one entitled "Memoir of the Conquest of Java, with the subsequent operations of the British forces in the Oriental Archipelago, 4to. 1815;" and the other, "A Memoir of the war in India, conducted by General Lord Lake, Commander-in-chief, and Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, 4to. 1818," both illustrated with numerous engravings.

He was promoted to the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the Continent Oct. 13, 1825.

LT.-COL. DRINKWATER BETHUNE, C.B.

Jan. 16. At Thorncroft, near Letherhead, aged 81, Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater Bethune, C.B.

Colonel Drinkwater was born near Latchford, in Cheshire, on the 9th June, 1762. He was the eldest of three brothers, the youngest of whom, Samuel Ireton, was drowned while a boy, bathing in the Irwell, near Manchester, where his father then resided. The second, Thomas, followed his elder brother's example, in adopting the profession of arms. He attained to the rank of Major, but was unfortunately drowned, on his return from the West Indies, in 1797. John, the eldest, and the subject of this memoir, entered the army in 1777, at the early age of fifteen. He received his first commission in the 72nd Regiment of the Line, or Royal Manchester Volunteers,—a corps of 1000 men, raised in three months at the expense of the town of Manchester, when the news reached England of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. Immediately on its completion, the regiment was ordered to Gibraltar.

In June, 1779, the Spaniards commenced their famous siege and blockade of that fortress, which was continued by them with unintermitting spirit during more than four years. On this occasion the practice of accurate observation for which Colonel Drinkwater was peculiarly remarkable first came into use. Although so young an officer—almost a boy from school—he had, from the time of his first landing at Gibraltar, adopted the plan of keeping a faithful record of every particular connected with his military service. From these memoranda, compiled from observations daily noted down on the spot, and subsequently enriched by the communications of his military friends, he was enabled to publish, on his return home, that graphic History of the Siege of Gibraltar, which is full of information to both the military and general reader, and which has been long looked upon as

a standard work in the military history of Great Britain. It is still more remarkable, when considered as the work of a young man, who had barely completed his twenty-first year at the conclusion of the siege. The work, which was dedicated, by permission, to the King, attracted great attention on its appearance, and immediately brought the author into notice, as an officer of high promise.

At the termination of hostilities in 1783, by which time he had risen to the rank of Captain, the 72nd Regiment returned to England, and was disbanded. The interval from 1783 to 1787 was chiefly employed by Captain Drinkwater in preparing his book for publication, and superintending the issue of three editions of it, which were rapidly called for.

In 1787 he purchased a company in the 2nd battalion of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, then stationed at his old garrison of Gibraltar. He joined his regiment there only two days before Lord Heathfield quitted the Rock, and had the gratification of receiving on the spot the Governor's public thanks for the able manner in which he had commemorated the services of the garrison.

Capt. Drinkwater continued with his regiment at Gibraltar until 1793, with the exception of a short leave of absence to England in 1789, during which the fourth and last edition of his *History of the Siege* was published.

During his second stay at Gibraltar, he planned and carried into execution the measures for establishing the garrison library. This institution has since become very important, and has been the model for forming similar establishments in many of the British foreign garrisons.

In 1793 reinforcements were wanted at Toulon, then recently occupied by the naval force under Lord Hood, and Major-Gen O'Hara, being appointed Governor of Toulon, embarked from Gibraltar, taking with him the 1st and 18th Regiments, and a detachment of Artillery and Engineers. On his arrival at Toulon, Capt. Drinkwater was selected by him as his Military Secretary, and after the unfortunate capture of Gen. O'Hara he continued to hold the same office under Major-General David Dundas.

On the evacuation of Toulon, the British forces landed in Corsica, whither they had been invited by the celebrated Paoli, then at the head of the party opposing the French interest. Upon the annexation of Corsica to the British dominions, Sir Gilbert Elliot (afterwards Earl of Minto), who had been one of the Royal Commissioners at Toulon, was appointed Viceroy. Capt. Drinkwater was

dispatched by him on a special mission to Leghorn, to receive and settle the claims of the Toulonese emigrants, and on his return to Corsica, from this service, was appointed Secretary of the Military Department, and Deputy Judge-Advocate. In this situation he became associated with the late celebrated diplomatist Count Pozzo di Borgo, who took an active part in the annexation of Corsica to Great Britain, and was named Secretary of State and President of the Council.

In 1794 Capt. Drinkwater succeeded by purchase to the Majority, and in the following year to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, of his regiment.

In 1796 the British Government having decided to relinquish their possession of Corsica, the Viceroy and his suite, including Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater and M. Pozzo di Borgo, visited Rome and Naples, for the purpose of keeping on foot the British interest at those courts. On the advance of Bonaparte, they sailed for Gibraltar, and thence to England, in the *Minerve*, commanded by Capt. Cockburn (now Sir George Cockburn), and carrying the pendant of Commodore Nelson. On their passage home, the *Minerve* joined the fleet under Sir John Jervis, and conveyed to him news of the position of the combined French and Spanish fleet, which immediately brought on the action off Cape St. Vincent. The *Minerve* was detained until after the battle, and acted as repeating frigate, which enabled Colonel Drinkwater to witness that celebrated engagement. Thinking, with others of Nelson's friends, that sufficient credit had not been given to him for his share in the success of that brilliant day, Colonel Drinkwater published a narrative of the action, to which, however, he did not put his name, fearing to be thought presumptuous in undertaking to give an account of a naval engagement. This account possesses, in the highest degree, the same clearness and accuracy of detail which marked his previous publication. Nelson showed his sense of the manner in which this narrative was written, by an exclamation which he used on meeting the author after the battle of the Nile, "Drinkwater, we wanted you with us!"

On Colonel Drinkwater's return to England, he was urged by Mr. Pitt, to whom he had been recommended in the strongest terms by Sir G. Elliot, to undertake the arrangement and settlement of all the complicated accounts which had arisen out of the occupation of Toulon and Corsica. For this he was better qualified than any other person, having been intimately acquainted with almost every detail of both services. He undertook

this laborious duty reluctantly, as it led to his going on half-pay, and finally relinquishing the military for the civil department of the Army.

In 1799 he was appointed Commissary-General of Accounts to the Army, then setting out on the expedition to the Helder, and on his return from Holland, was requested by Mr. Pitt, in 1800, to go out to the West Indies, at the head of the Commission of Inquiry into the expenditure there. Being then married, he declined this appointment, as also two offers from Lord Hobart, to go either to the West Indies for the purpose of giving up the ceded Danish Islands, or as Auditor-General to Ceylon.

In 1801, Colonel Drinkwater was introduced to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent: shortly afterwards he accepted an honorary appointment in the Duke's household, and was for many years valued by his Royal Highness, as one of his most attached and trustworthy friends. This intimacy continued uninterrupted to the time of the Duke's lamented death in 1821.

In 1803, on the organization of Volunteers throughout the country, Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater took charge of a corps in his own neighbourhood, and was afterwards appointed to the command of a Volunteer Brigade, with the local rank of Colonel.

In 1805 he was nominated one of the Parliamentary Commissioners of Military Inquiry; and, on the appointment of Sir Hildebrand Oakes to be Governor of Malta, succeeded him as Chairman of the Commission. This inquiry, embracing every branch of military expenditure, continued until 1811. On the change of Administration, in 1807, Mr. Windham offered him the situation of Under Secretary of State in the War and Colonial Department; which, however, he declined accepting. In 1811 he was selected by the Prince Regent to succeed Sir Wiloughby Gordon as Commissary-General; but Mr. Perceval having placed his Private Secretary, Mr. Herries, in that office, Colonel Drinkwater was appointed one of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts; in which office he continued for twenty-five years. He was Chairman of the Board when the office was abolished in 1835. He was then compelled to retire into private life, after a course of public service continued almost without interruption for fifty-nine years, during which he gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he became officially connected.

During the last year of his life he was
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afflicted by the total loss of his sight; but the original vigour of his mind continued unabated almost to the close of his career. Only a few years ago he published a second edition of his Narrative of the Battle of St. Vincent, with additional anecdotes of Nelson, in aid of the fund for the Nelson Testimonial; and, within a month of his death, he was engaged, at the age of eighty-one, in reviewing the materials which he had collected for a new and enlarged edition of his History of the Siege of Gibraltar. It is believed that he was then the last survivor of the garrison of 1779.

Colonel Drinkwater took the name of Bethune, after his retirement from public life, on the death of his brother-in-law, whose property his family inherited.

CHARLES B. SHERIDAN, ESQ.

Nov. 29. At his house in Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Charles Brinsley Sheridan, esq.

Mr. Sheridan was the second son of the late Right Honorable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and only child of his second marriage with Esther Jane, daughter of the late Very Reverend Newton Ogle, D.D. Dean of Winchester, and of Kirkley, in the county of Northumberland. He was born in Hertford-street, May Fair, Jan. 14th, 1796. His early education was attended to with the utmost care, and he was for some time under the private tuition of the Rev. Edward Baker, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. On the decease of Mr. Baker, the Rev. Charles Williams, then Fellow of New College, and now Fellow of Winchester College, was selected to succeed him in that capacity. Mr. Sheridan was eventually sent to Winchester, and shortly after obtained the gold medal for a copy of English verses of very great merit for his age. He remained there for three or four years, and was then placed under the care of the present Bishop of London, with whom he continued until he went to Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Sheridan entered the university with the reputation of very considerable abilities, and in the course of one or more examinations gave proof that that opinion was not ill-founded; but the nature of the university studies, then almost exclusively devoted to mathematics, and the death of his mother, which had put him in possession of a competent fortune, joined, it must be confessed, to some want of steady application on his part, stifled all exertion, and Mr. Sheridan left his college without attempting to graduate. He soon after proceeded on a continental

tour, and passed some time with an intimate friend in visiting Italy, Corfu, and Athens. During his residence at the latter, he imbibed a horror of Turkish rule, and eventually embarked most ardently in the Philhellenic cause, lending the assistance of his pen, and very largely that of his purse, to forward its advancement. In 1829 he published a small volume entitled "Songs of Greece," being translations from the Romæic, and occasionally contributed articles for the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*. The cause of Poland possessed no warmer advocate, and, up to the day of his fatal illness, he devoted his time and his money most zealously in its aid. The estate at Polesden in Surrey, which had been purchased by his father on his second marriage, and settled on Mrs. Sheridan and her issue, connected him with Surrey politics, and although he sold the greater portion of the property he reserved one farm, in virtue of which franchise he took an active part in the closely contested elections for the western division of that county.

His speeches were frequently excellent, and delivered with remarkable fluency. The whole bent of his mind was liberal in the most enlarged sense, and on no occasion did he give more eloquent utterance to his feelings than when picturing the wrongs and wretchedness of the country of his ancestors—Ireland. He possessed very great conversational powers, and narrated and embellished a story with the most diverting drollery. We do not believe that Mr. Sheridan ever had, or *could* have had, an enemy. In the part which he took in public life he never gave offence; and in private life, amongst his friends, and in the circle of his own relatives, it was hardly possible to be more generally or more justly beloved. There was a noble disinterestedness in his character, to which all selfish considerations were sacrificed. His charitable feelings towards his fellow men of all gradations in society, and his anxiety to relieve any one who merely appeared to be in want, exposed him not unfrequently to the impositions of worthless applicants for his bounty. The generosity of his heart was only equalled by the delicacy with which, towards those in his own class of life, he gave the assistance.

Mr. Sheridan was never a very strong man, and his appearance indicated a man of far more advanced age, yet until within the last year he seemed to enjoy perfectly good health. He had of late complained at times, and it is now more than pro-

bable that a severe illness of scarlet fever, which he had in his youth, and which caused a slight deafness in one ear, may have debilitated his constitution, and prevented the exercise of that energy so necessary to ensure success in life, and which, with his powerful abilities, aided by an illustrious name, would have commanded it. His last attack was awfully sudden, resulting, according to his medical attendants, from a disease of the brain of long standing; and, after remaining a week in a state of insensibility, he sank, apparently without the slightest pain.

He was buried at Old Windsor, near his mother, to whom he was devotedly attached, and who died at Frogmore, Oct. 27, 1817.

To his many attached friends his loss has left an irreparable blank. That one who never failed to impart delight and cheerfulness to their society should be thus suddenly and prematurely cut off in the midst of them, is a painful, though it may be a salutary, visitation. The recollection of his many endearing qualities, here perhaps but too feebly expressed, will embalm his memory in their minds.

MICHAEL FRYER, ESQ.

Feb. 26. Aged 70, Michael Fryer, esq. highly distinguished for his mathematical attainments. He was for many years secretary and lecturer to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Bristol, and more recently librarian to the late John Hutton, esq. of Marske Hall, near Richmond. He was employed by London booksellers in editing various mathematical works, but to few of which he put his name. An original work of his own, entitled "An Introduction to the Geometrical Analysis of the Ancients," affords proof both of talent and research; and while at Bristol he proposed publishing a general history of mathematics, for which he possessed ample materials, but from want of due encouragement the scheme was ultimately abandoned. A work quite congenial to his taste, "A Synoptical Table of data for the construction of Triangles," similar to Lawson's and Leybourne's, but much more comprehensive, occupied him occasionally for many years, and is fortunately left in a state nearly complete for publication. During his whole life he was an ardent and diligent collector of mathematical books, and he leaves behind him a library containing many scarce and valuable works on the various branches of mathematical science.

JOHN MORICE, Esq. F.S.A.

March 10. In Upper Gower-street, in his 76th year, John Morice, esq. F.S.A.

This gentleman was the third son of the Rev. Dr. Morice, Rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, London, and one of the King's chaplains. He was for many years Clerk to the Committee of Shipping in the East India Company's service, from which he retired on the full pension some years ago. He carried with him the respect and esteem of the Company, for his strict, honourable, and valuable discharge of the duties of his situation. After his retirement he found habitual resources, especially in augmenting his valuable library, and he was well known to the booksellers as a purchaser of new costly works, particularly those descriptive or illustrated. His illustrated copy of Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire is particularly valuable, containing many original drawings by Buckler and other artists. He took an interest in many charitable societies, to which he contributed liberally.

A sincere member of the Established Church and supporter of good government, and of the laws which ensure the peace and order of society, he was an example to all who knew him of firmness and consistency. Though feeble from childhood, and brought up and educated at home, through fear of the exertion, physical and mental, attending a public school, he gradually acquired a certain degree of health which, by regularity in all his habits, economical use of the powers of mind and body, and the enjoyments of easy sociability, he prolonged, with many comforts, to a greater age than that often attained by the vigorous and robust. He departed with perfect composure after not many days' illness.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON, Esq.

March 6. At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland Place, aged 91, Francis Nicholson, esq. the eminent painter in water colours.

Mr. Nicholson was born at Pickering, in Yorkshire, on the 14th Nov. 1753. The name of Francis Nicholson was that of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, that of his second son, and now of his grandson. The first mentioned was a trooper in the Parliamentarian army, the third man that entered the town of Dundee in 1651, and the first that escaped alive. He afterwards returned to Pickering, and, with difficulty in respect to his identification, established his right to some property there.

From Pickering Mr. Nicholson, after twice visiting London, went to reside at

Whitby in 1783, where he remained until 1792. About 1787 he was married at Malton to Miss Sally Blanchard, and in 1789 he first exhibited in the Royal Academy "A View of Castle Howard." Upon leaving Whitby they went to reside at Knaresborough, then at Ripon, and from thence removed with their family to Weybridge in Surrey. After a short stay at the latter place they settled in London, and Mr. Nicholson practised as an artist, chiefly in water colours, at the following residences: No. 4, Polygon, Somers Town; No. 10, Upper Tichfield Street, (now Cirencester Place); No. 1, Great Chesterfield Street; and No. 52, Charlotte Street, Portland Place. He was one of the founders of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the first exhibition of which Society opened on the 22nd April, 1805, in Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

These particulars we glean from a catalogue of the contents of Rosamond's Bower, Fulham, printed for private circulation. To what follows we can bear testimony.

Eminent as was Mr. Nicholson's position as an artist, he was no less distinguished for his practical knowledge of mechanics, music, (building clocks and organs with his own hands,) optics, chemistry, and electricity: and it was this scientific knowledge which must give his works permanent value. It was Mr. Nicholson's practice to paint upon unbleached paper, and to use water-colours, the durability of which his experience had established. Some of his experimental drawings, made between five-and-twenty and five-and-thirty years ago, are as fresh and beautiful as they were when executed, and for vigour have not been excelled, much as the art of water-colour painting has advanced in England of late years.

After this successful achievement, Mr. Nicholson devoted his time and attention to the advancement of lithography, by which process he executed several hundred drawings; but so rapidly did his publications disappear, having been consumed in schools as subjects to copy from, that even impressions of his works on stone are now rarely to be met with, and it would probably be impossible to form anything like a complete collection of them.

In the Foreign Review (1829) we find the following account of Mr. Nicholson's exertions to diffuse a love of art by means of the lithographic process:—"To the honourable labours of a few artists, who stood isolated from the great body, England is indebted for the advances which the art (of lithography) has hitherto made; for printers, however skilful, without the

aid of clever draftsmen, could not have effected much. At the head of these artists is Francis Nicholson, the eminent water-colour painter; the number of drawings on stone made by him cannot be estimated at much under eight hundred; and his indefatigable efforts in the cause of lithography deserve particular mention, when the uncertain practice of early printers is considered, by whom designs were generally injured, and very frequently totally spoiled, before a single impression had been obtained."

About the year 1822 Mr. Nicholson published, as a record of his experience, a valuable work on the Practice of Drawing and Painting Landscape from nature, in water-colours (4to. Murray), which rapidly passed into a second and an enlarged edition, now out of print.

With this publication he appears to have taken leave of this popular branch of the fine arts, and for the remaining portion of his long and honourable life, having acquired a competency by the exercise of his profession, Mr. Nicholson turned his attention to oil-painting, and amused himself by executing in different vehicles various favourite subjects, in some instances painting over in oil the most admired water-colour pictures which he possessed, and trying numerous other experiments to enable him to arrive at the most desirable means of accurately recording with truth the sublime or the beautiful effects of nature.

This devoted love of art burned brightly to the last hour of his life in Mr. Nicholson. Within a very few days of his death he was, at his earnest desire, helped up on a table to retouch a dark cloud in a favourite picture of a shipwreck, which he wished to brighten. The incident is quite poetical, but it is not the less true. And it is curious that the last picture which he painted—he whose mind had loved to study the tumult of waters, and to dwell on the effects of storm and mist—should be a gorgeous sunset, which touched every object with a bright and glorious ray of light.

In his works, indeed, we knew not which most to admire, the taste, the nature, or the genius. His landscapes were truth in subject, the greatest talent in art.

Mr. Nicholson's portrait has been frequently painted both by himself and by other artists. His daughter Mrs. Crofton Croker possesses a very interesting picture in oils, which he painted of himself at the age of eighty-two. From one by the late Mr. James Green, about 1818, there is a private lithograph by M. Gauci; and a fine likeness by John Jackson, R.A. about 1825, was also copied on a stone

by M. Gauci, but has not hitherto been printed from.

An autobiography was found among Mr. Nicholson's papers, full of curious matter respecting art and artists, which we hope Mr. Crofton Croker his executor may find time to publish. The pictures, drawings, and sketches of Mr. Nicholson have been announced for sale by Christie and Manson.

REV. C. H. R. RODES, M.A.

Feb. 22. At his seat, Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire, in his 52nd year, the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and a Magistrate for the county of Derby.

He was born 3d March, 1792, and was son of the Rev. Philip Acklom Reaston, M.A. Rector of Barlborough, by Elizabeth his wife, elder daughter of John Heathcote, esq. and granddaughter of Cornelius Heathcote, M.D. who married Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Rodes, third Baronet of Barlborough, High Sheriff of Notts in 1671, through whom therefore the late Mr. Rodes was enabled to claim a blood relationship with this ancient and knightly family, seated at Barlborough for so many generations. The first whom we find described of that place was Sir Francis * Rodes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, fifth in descent from William de Rhodes, who, acquiring the manor of Stavely Woodthorpe, in the county of Derby, by marriage, established his residence there.

Mr. Justice Rodes married twice. By his first wife † he had issue Sir John Rodes, High Sheriff of Derbyshire, 36th Elizabeth, whose son, Sir Francis Rodes, Knt. was created a Baronet by King Charles the First, 14th Aug. 1641.

The maternal ancestor of the late Mr. Reaston Rodes, viz. Frances Rodes, who married Gilbert Heathcote above mentioned, was great-granddaughter of the

* This distinguished Judge built the present Barlborough Hall, and on the chimney piece in the entrance hall, which is elaborately carved in stone, is the inscription, "Francis Rodes serviens suæ Reginae ad Legem Anno Dom. 1584. Ætatis suæ 50."

† By his second wife, Mr. Justice Rodes had issue Sir Godfrey Rodes, who settled at Great Houghton, co. York, and was father of Sir Edward Rodes, Knt. and of Elizabeth, third wife and widow of the ill-fated Earl of Strarford.

Baronet just named. The male line of the family failing in 1743, by the death of Sir John Rodes, Bart. without issue, Barlborough and the other estates devolved upon his great-nephew, Gilbert Heathcote, esq. who thereupon assumed the surname and arms of Rodes. He died, however, unmarried in 1768, when the property passed to his nephew Cornelius Heathcote, esq. who also took the name of Rodes, but died, like his predecessor, unmarried, 6th March, 1825, whereupon he was succeeded by his nephew, the late Mr. Reaston Rodes, then Mr. Reaston. This gentleman, in consequence, assumed by sign manual, 20th April, 1825, the additional surname and arms of Rodes. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Repton, near Derby, under the late Dr. Sleath, from whence he proceeded to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, and M.A. in 1818. Soon afterwards he entered into holy orders, but he has not for many years past held any preferment in the Church. Mr. Rodes married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, 18th June, 1825, Anna-Maria-Harriet, youngest daughter of William Gossip, esq. of Hatfield House, co. York, but has left no issue.

For some time past he had been suffering from ill health, and only lately returned from a tour on the Continent. He was a fine specimen of the upright hospitable English gentleman, and possessed of talents of a very high order.

MR. JOHN WRIGHT.

Feb. 25. In Osnaburg-street, Regent's Park, aged 73, Mr. John Wright.

He was the son of a clerk to a manufacturing house in the city of Norwich, and was apprenticed to his uncle a Mr. J. Roper, a silk-mercant. Habits of business were, however, unsuitable to his taste; and he early evinced a disposition to literary pursuits. Upon the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to London, and was there engaged as foreman or superintendent at Mr. Hookham's rooms in Bond-street, where he made the acquaintance of many distinguished literary men of the time. He afterwards entered into business on his own account as a bookseller in Piccadilly; and at his house was concocted the celebrated work entitled "The Antijacobin," and many of the articles were there written. He introduced Mr. John Gifford to Mr. Canning and to Mr. Frere as the editor of the publication. As a publisher, Mr. Wright was unsuccessful; he wanted the

necessary capital; and he was obliged, therefore, to abandon the trade. He became acquainted with Mr. Cobbett, who speculated upon the publication of a "Parliamentary History;" and Mr. Wright wrote the whole of this work, no part whatever of it proceeding from the pen of Mr. Cobbett. They disagreed; a lawsuit was the consequence; and the work merged into "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," of which Mr. Wright became the editor, and had some shares in the work.

Mr. Wright was also the author of a "Life of Mr. Huskisson," which he published, together with the speeches of that statesman, upon his own account; and this speculation was attended with considerable loss, and, indeed, involved him in difficulties from which he never got perfectly emancipated.

He was employed as a sub-editor to many works published by Mr. Murray and Mr. Bentley, of which we may particularly mention Croker's edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," "Byron's Works and Illustrations," "Crabbe's Works," "The Chatham Correspondence," and "Walpole's Letters," upon which work he was engaged at the time of his decease. But Mr. Wright's chief, and unfortunately unfinished, publication consists of "Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons during the 13th Parliament of Great Britain, and commonly known as the 'Unreported Parliament.'" These were found among the Bridgewater MSS. in the British Museum, written in short-hand, to which Mr. Wright formed a key, transcribed the debates, and printed them, together with "Illustrations of the Parliamentary History of the Reign of George the Third," drawn from various unpublished letters, private journals, memoirs, &c. In this very important work he did not meet with the support he deserved, though it is admitted on all hands to be ably executed. Lord Brougham has given his testimony to Mr. Wright's ability in his late volume on the statesmen of George III. and also in his place in Parliament; and to this nobleman, Hudson Gurney, esq. (to whom he was also much indebted for liberal acts of regard), and a very few others, Mr. Wright was indebted for the means of carrying on his publication. He was a man of amiable manners and strict probity. His accuracy has given a value to all his labours. He was interred at the church of St. Marylebone, and attended to the grave by his friends, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Graham, Mr. Todhunter, and Mr. Beale. (*Literary Gazette.*)

MR. DURUSET.

Nov. 6. After a few months' illness, in his 52d year, Mr. Duruset, of the theatres royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

This gentleman was born in London. Having evinced some degree of musical taste, he was placed as an indentured pupil with Domenico Corri, the composer of the beautiful music in the opera of "The Travellers," and when a boy, was introduced on the Drury Lane boards, in a melo-drama entitled "The Siege of St. Quintin." At the destruction of Drury Lane theatre by fire, he was drafted with the company to the Lyceum.

In the year 1810, Mr. Duruset procured an engagement at Covent Garden theatre, and soon after obtained the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, which doubtless was of considerable service to him in the prosecution of his musical studies. His performance of Cymon may be taken as the highest standard of his vocal and histrionic abilities; the song of "You gave me last week a young linnet," he executed delightfully, and he looked the character of the imbecile to great perfection.

As a singer, he possessed a pleasing organ, and was an accomplished musician; and as a performer, where the opportunity was afforded, always displayed a degree of quiet humour which was highly entertaining. He carried this playful humour into society, and combining it with the agreeable qualities of voice, an amiable disposition, and the manners of a gentleman, was ever most welcome where such recommendations could be justly appreciated. Mr. Duruset was an ardent lover of the angle, and the placid enjoyments connected with that pursuit. His loss is truly felt by a great number of admirers and friends, sincerely attached to him for his unassuming deportment, various talent, and kindness of heart.

MR. WRENCH.

Nov. 23. At his lodgings in Pickett-place, Strand, aged 65, Mr. Benjamin Wrench, comedian.

This gentleman was descended from a respectable family, and was a native of London. His grandfather was Sir Benjamin Wrench, an eminent physician; and his father held a lucrative situation in the Exchequer, and died when the subject of our memoir had scarcely attained his seventh year, leaving the care and tuition of three sons and a daughter to an affectionate mother. Mr. Wrench's brothers were placed in the army, and the elder was accidentally killed in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, by a fall from

his horse; the other served for some time in the 4th regiment of foot, at Malta, and is still living.

It was understood to be the desire of Mr. Wrench's father that he should be educated for the Church; but, like many other wearers of the sock and buskin, imbibed an early love for the drama from reciting classical fragments at school. His first theatrical essay (professionally considered) was at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he exhibited such strong symptoms of talent, and was so particularly successful, that he shortly afterwards procured an engagement from the famous Mr. Tate Wilkinson, then Manager of the York Theatre, and the rapid progress which he made in improvement, under the auspices of that gentleman, led him to an engagement in Edinburgh, where he played a variety of characters in tragedy as well as comedy, but his success in each was truly flattering. About this time Mr. Elliston quitted the Bath Theatre, and Mr. Wrench was invited by the proprietors of that establishment to visit Bath, and become the *locum tenens* of that meritorious performer; and he remained, during two years in that place, under the particular patronage of Lord Wilmot and the Hon. Mrs. Hartopp.

An offer from the manager of the York Theatre tempted him to quit Bath; but, finding that his health was somewhat impaired by excessive fatigue, he relinquished that situation, and was returning to Bath upon increased advantages, when the offer of an engagement from the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre met him in London; and upon the representation of the nature of that offer, the proprietors of the Bath Theatre released him from his treaty with them. While Mr. Wrench remained at Bath his gentlemanly demeanour gained him the goodwill of all who came within the circle of his action; and on the first night that he played at York, Tate Wilkinson (who was never proverbial for being prodigal in compliments) came hobbling into the dressing-room at the conclusion of the play, exclaiming, "Where is Mr. Wrench?" and, on finding him, said, "I am come, sir, to tell you that you have a great deal of roast beef about you;" and then quitted the room with a significant look that seemed to imply—"There's a passport to fame and fortune for you, young man, and now use it as an impulse to your powers."

Mr. Wrench made his first appearance on the Drury Lane boards Oct. 7, 1809, in the characters of Belcour in the "West Indian," and Tristram Fickle, in "The Weathercock." His reception was very flattering, notwithstanding the applause

which Bannister had previously met with in the farce, and who was the original Tristram Fickle in London; and it was remarked by Mr. Bannister, who was at that time prevented from acting by a bad hand, that he never witnessed a first appearance which was so promising. Mr. Wrench afterwards performed Archer, Benedick, Diddler, &c. &c.

Subsequently he belonged to the Adelphi for many years, where he was seen to great advantage in several admirable vaudevilles translated from the French; and in the summer season he usually performed at the Lyceum.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 10. In Cavendish-sq. Charlotte, second dau. of the late Thomas Norcliffe, esq. of Langton-hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 14. In Charles-st. Middlesex Hospital, Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam, comedian; brother to Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, the vocalist.

Jan. 17. Aged 66, Capt. John Howard Kyan.

Jan. 18. At Clapton, aged 88, Ann, relict of Edw. Austin, esq.

Jan. 19. Aged 84, Ann, relict of Edward Hollinshead, esq. of Kennington.

Jan. 22. In Montagu-pl. aged 71, Edward Wallis, esq.

Aged 66, Mr. Francis Pinkney, bookseller, of the Military Library, Charing Cross.

At Camberwell, aged 87, Hannah, relict of James Benson, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Jan. 27. In Tysoe-street, Wilmington-sq. of consumption, aged 27, Eliza, the wife of Mr. David Craven.

Feb. 6. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, aged 70, Lady Barton.

Feb. 7. In Thayer-st. aged 26, Louisa-Johnstone, widow of Lieut.-Col. Sneyd, of the Madras army.

Feb. 9. In Mornington-cresc. Hampstead-road, aged 36, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. S. Crowther, vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-st.

At Islington, aged 74, Robert Hase, esq.

Feb. 11. In Windsor-terr. aged 71, Eliza, relict of John Gibson, esq. of the 17th Drag. and sister of Col. Nickle, K.H.

In the Crescent, America-sq. aged 36, Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of Randall Glynes, esq.

Feb. 12. On the Terrace, in the Tower, aged 90, Robert Porrett, esq.

In Woburn-pl. aged 65, Mary, the wife of John Finch, esq.

Feb. 13. In Sloane-st. aged 90, Abraham Lalande, esq. brother of the late Gen. Lalande, Hon. East India Co.'s serv.

Feb. 14. In Finsbury-place aged 60, John Marpole, esq. surgeon R.N. of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-square, aged 7, Isabella - Margaret - Alicia - Ellenor, only dau. of the Hon. H. Butler Johnstone.

In Percy-st. Bedford-sq. aged 33, Theodore von Holst, historical painter.

In Chester-st. Grosvenor-pl. Eleanor, wife of John Key, esq.

At Islington, aged 95, Henry Allen, esq. surgeon, son of James Allen, esq. of Macclesfield.

Feb. 15. In Arundel-st. Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Chapman, esq. of Richmond.

Feb. 16. In Southwick-street, Hyde-park, Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Leigh, of East-pl. Lambeth.

James Webster, esq. formerly of Pall Mall and Brompton-sq. and subsequently one of the Superintendents of Factories.

In Manchester-sq. aged 35, the Right Hon. Edmond Henry Pery, Viscount Glentworth, eldest son of the late Viscount Glentworth, and grandson of the Earl of Limerick. He married in 1836 Evmaria, 2d dau. of Henry Villebois, esq. but has left no issue. His next brother, William Henry, born in 1812, now becomes Lord Glentworth.

In Norfolk-cresc. Hyde-park, aged 23, Catharine-Ann, wife of John Mackenzie, esq.

Feb. 18. Buried at St. Bride's, Fleet-st. aged 42, Charles Cole, a well-known character. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and of extraordinary bulk, weighing nearly 24 stone. He had been cook at the Rainbow, Fleet-st. nearly 14 years.

Feb. 19. At South Lambeth, aged 74, Mrs. Prudence Lucas, sister of M.P. Lucas, esq. Alderman of London.

Feb. 20. Aged 34, William Fraser, esq. youngest son of the late John Fraser, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office.

In the Peckham Workhouse, Mr. Robson, the projector of the Post Office Directory. He once moved high in commercial credit, but, after the loss of his fortune, was compelled to seek parochial aid.

Feb. 23. In Sackville-st. Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Prout, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law.

In George-st. Portman-sq. Elizabeth-Caroline, only dau. of C. Derby, esq.

At Brompton, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of T. Tyerman, esq. of Holles-st.

Feb. 25. In Bernard-st. Russel-sq. John Percival Beaumont, esq. late Capt. 30th Regt.

At Walworth, aged 64, Mary, wife of Rich. Roffey, esq. of Earl's Wood, Reigate.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 73, Robert Glenn, esq. He held the situation of

music-master to Christ's Hospital for nearly 40 years.

At Stepney, aged 41, Mrs. Charlotte Stanger, second dau. of the late Capt. John Fox, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Feb. 27. Benjamin Mills, esq. of Park Village East, Regent's Park.

Feb. 28. William Huberte Gyde, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Aged 28, Henry Edmund, eldest son of Henry Thompson, esq. formerly of Chiswick.

Aged 23, Peter, eldest son of Peter Davey, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's Park.

Feb. 29. In Woburn-pl. Mary, dau. of the late Henry Goodman, esq. of Great Alie-st. Goodman's-fields.

At Peckham Rye, aged 78, Vincent Figgins, esq. the eminent type-founder. He was the apprentice and successor to Mr. Joseph Jackson, an eminent letter founder (of whom there is a character in this Magazine for 1792, pp. 92, 166, 649, and a portrait in the vol. for 1796, p. 728.) Mr. Figgins was for several years a common councillor for the ward of Farringdon Without, was an amiable and worthy character, and was generally respected.

At Highbury Park, aged 77, David Hitchcock, esq.

At Highgate, Sarah, wife of the Rev. E. Over, late Curate of that parish.

At Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 53, Charles Carpenter Bompas, esq. serjeant-at-law, senior of the Western Circuit. He died very suddenly from inflammation of the bowels. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov. 24, 1815, and to the degree of serjeant-at-law in Trinity term, 1827.

Lately. At Wandsworth, at an advanced age, Joseph Gattey, esq.

In Piccadilly, aged 89, Charles Samson, esq.

In Allsop-terr. New-road, aged 91, Mrs. Fanny Horton.

March 1. At St. John's Wood, aged 66, Harriet-Ann, only dau. of the late E. Armstrong, esq. of Percy-street, and Forty-hall, Middlesex, sister of the late Rev. W. A. Armstrong, Rector of South Hykham, Lincolnshire, and Gen. G. A. Armstrong.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, aged 53, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Downer, esq. of Rocky-hill, Maidstone.

March 2. In Ebury-st. Piclico, aged 89, Anne, relict of John Walter, esq.

In St. James's-square, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. Catharine dowager Countess Beauchamp, widow of William first Earl Beauchamp. She was the only daughter of James Denn, esq. and was left a widow in 1816, having had issue the

late and present Earls, the dowager Countess Longford, and several other children.

March 3. James Sidebetham, esq. solicitor, of Hatton garden.

Aged 60, Mary, widow of G. W. Prence, esq. and formerly relict of Major Leach, of the 30th foot.

At the house of his brother-in-law, aged 63, Thomas Haddan, esq. of Lime-street-square.

In New Broad-street, aged 81, George Kinloch, esq. of Kair, Kincardineshire.

Aged 85, Ann, widow of Thomas Bettesworth, esq.

March 4. At Camberwell, Jane, wife of Daniel Britten, esq.

Aged 23, James John Markby, of the Secretaries' Department in the General Post Office, eldest son of James Markby, esq. of Aberdeen-pl. Maida-hill.

March 5. At his chambers in Furnival's-inn, aged 27, William St. John St. Aubyn, esq.

Ann, wife of Samuel Brandram, esq. of Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park.

In Finsbury-sq. aged 87, Rachel Norsa, relict of Moses Norsa, esq.

March 6. Aged 44, Henry Lowe, esq. of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and North Cray, Kent.

In Gloucester-pl. Elizabeth, relict of Francis Lloyd, esq. of Leaton, Salop, and Domjay, Montgomeryshire, and M.P. for the latter county.

At Putney, aged 79, Richard Lee, esq.

March 7. Aged 50, George M'Murray, esq. of Warings-town, Ireland.

March 9. In Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. at her uncle's the Ven. Archdeacon Potts, aged 69, Sarah, dau. of the late John Ravel Frye, esq. of the Island of Montserrat.

March 10. At Crouch-end, aged 66, Israel Thomas Coleman, esq. of the firm of Sir C. Price and Co. King William-st.

March 12. In Grosvenor-pl. Thomas Strangways Horner, esq. of Mells-park, Somerset.

In Bedford-sq. aged 22, Elizabeth Miriam, dau. of Phineas Nathan, esq.

March 13. At his son's, Clapton, aged 62, William Purnell, esq. late of Bristol.

Beds.—*Feb. 9.* At Bedford, aged 84, Frances, widow of John Macartha Sharpe, esq. Solicitor-Gen. of the Island of Grenada, and sister of the late Sir Peter Payne, Bart.

Feb. 21. Aged 85, Robert Elliott, esq. of Goldington House, near Bedford.

March 1. At Bedford, aged 80, Thomas Gurney, esq.

March 2. At the vicarage, Poddington, Emily, wife of the Rev. John Breerton.

Bucks.—*Jan. 18.* Aged 54, William Bennett, esq. of Farringdon House.

Feb. 22. At Fyfield, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Barnes, Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of the late D. Black, esq. and wife of Frederick Roach, esq. of Arretton, I. W.

March 1. At Southern Hill, near Reading, Maria, widow of the Rev. J. C. Wright, Rector of Walkern, Herts, and Fellow of Eton, and dau. of William Ogle Wallace Ogle, esq. of Causey Park, Northumberland.

March 7. At Eton College, aged 83, Mrs. Cordelia Kitchen.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 6.* At Chesham, aged 29, Jane, wife of the Rev. Osborne Reynolds, Curate of Chesham.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 10.* At Wisbech, South Brink, aged 75, John Sculthorpe, esq. He was many years in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely, and a Deputy-Lieut. of Cambridgeshire.

Feb. 21. At Ely, Capt. Christopher Beauchamp, of the Cambridgeshire Militia.

Feb. 24. At Wisbech, aged 80, Thomas Pulvertoft, esq. formerly of Spalding.

At Wisbech, aged 96, Mrs. Clark, widow of Wm. Clark, esq. formerly an attorney at Wisbech.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 4.* Aged 37, Henry, sixth son of Randal Hibbert, of Godley, esq.

Feb. 7. At Thelwall Hall, near Warrington, in the 64th year of her age, Lucy, the beloved wife of Peter Nicholson, esq. She was born at Warrington, 4th Nov. 1780, and was the only daughter and surviving child of William Eyres, esq. of that place. By her husband and family, and by a large circle of friends who knew and enjoyed her friendship, the loss of this lady will be long and painfully felt. To the warmest and most affectionate heart she united a singular clearness of judgment, and an intellect of the highest order, and the charm of her society and conversation was heightened by an intuitive discernment of character very rarely to be met with. In the domestic relations of life, as a daughter, wife, and mother, she was, it may truly be said, alike a pattern of exemplary duty and goodness. Mrs. Nicholson was married on the 24th August, 1809, and has left issue two sons and two daughters. Her remains were interred at Thelwall on the 11th Feb.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 13.* Hebe-Elizabeth, relict of Edmund Prideaux, esq. of Hexworthy.

Feb. 25. At Leskitnick, near Penzance, aged 77, Thos. Foster Barham, esq.

March 5. At Launceston, aged 89, W. Derry, esq.

DEVON.—*Jan. 17.* At Barnstaple, aged 83, Mrs. Robertson, relict of W. Robertson, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

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Feb. 9. At Barnstaple, aged 65, Susanna, widow of Capt. George Richardson, of the Hon. East India Company's Serv.

Feb. 15. At Totnes, aged 86, John Cole, esq. for many years an alderman of the old corporation.

Feb. 16. At Brentor, Mrs. Isabella Holwell Holwell, of Devonshire-place, widow of the Rev. Edward Ofspring Holwell, Vicar of Plymtree.

Feb. 19. At Barnstaple, aged 17, Emily, youngest dau. of the late Robert Weldon Grace, esq.

At Newton Abbot, aged 33, Elizabeth-Mary, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Hole, formerly Rector of Belston, and niece of the late Rev. John Hole, of Woolfardisworthy.

Feb. 23. At Ilfracombe, aged 62, T. J. Armiger, esq. many years connected with the London Hospital and Eastern Dispensary.

At Teign Villa, near Teignmouth, aged 68, Sarah, wife of William Kempe, esq.

Feb. 26. At his residence, Coombehead, aged 57, Edward Chamberlain, esq.

Feb. 28. At Sidmouth, aged 89, Mr. Charles Sanderson, late Lieut. in the South Devon Militia.

Lately. At Budleigh Salterton, Edmund Williams, A. B. son of the Rev. D. Williams, of Overton.

At Dawlish, aged 74, Ann Cove, sister of the late John Cove, esq. of Green, Bishopsteignton.

March 1. At St. Leonard's, aged 81, Anne, relict of Wm. Ashe, esq. of Ashgrove, co. Cork, and second dau. of the late Sir Emanuel Moore, Bart. of Rose-Carberry, in that county.

March 5. At Torquay, aged 12, Maria-Harriott, dau. of Major-Gen. H. Roberts, C. B. of Milford-lodge, near Lynton.

March 6. At Exeter, Thomas Jackson, esq. surgeon R.N.

March 9. Aged 67, Richard Ware, esq. of Newport, Barnstaple, formerly of Crook, North Tawton.

March 11. At Cadhay House, Ottery St. Mary, Mary, wife of John Collin, esq. and only dau. of the late Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton, Derbyshire.

At Exeter, F. A. Fernandez, esq. formerly a Spanish merchant in South America, and afterwards of Corunna.

DOBBET.—*Jan. 15.* At Lyme Regis, aged 80, Miss Charlotte Pyne, of West Charlton, Somerset.

Jan. 19. At Weymouth, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Fonblanque.

Feb. 13. At Chilcomb, aged 72, Robert Stong, esq.

Feb. 22. At Bradford Peverel, aged 71,

Jane, relict of the Rev. Sydenham Sabine, of Ibberton.

Feb. 23. At Sherborne, Mrs. Owen, widow of the Rev. Wm. Owen, formerly Rector of Ryme Intrinseca.

March 1. Aged 69, at her brother's, the Rev. Thomas Warren, Vicar of Tolpuddle, near Dorchester, Sarah-Johnson, wife of Mr. Lewis Jeanneret, of Dodington Grove, Kennington, Surrey.

March 3. Lieut.-Col. White, of Swanage.

March 4. In her 3d year, Catherine-Sophia-Frances, only dau. of the Rev. Henry St. Andrew St. John, Vicar of Hiton.

Essex.—*Feb. 4.* At Little Waltham, Elizabeth, widow of William Napier, esq.

Feb. 16. At Colchester, aged 83, Charlotte, wife of Love Albert Parry, esq. formerly Her Majesty's Ordnance Storekeeper at Harwich.

Feb. 23. Aged 69, Mr. Child, of Belchampt Walter, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Child, of Biddleston, Suffolk, and grandson of the late Dr. Child, of Lavenham.

Feb. 24. At Walthamstow, aged 89, James Hall, esq.

Feb. 29. Suddenly, on the Eastern Counties Railway, aged 61, Mr. Thomas Gainborough, of Islington.

March 4. At Great Yeldham, aged 48, Mary-Alicia, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Paxton, of that parish.

March 7. At Gosfield Hall, aged 78, Ann, relict of Thomas Millward, esq. late of Jamaica.

March 8. Aged 80, Thomas Howard, esq. of Romford.

March 12. At Brentwood, Caroline-Mann, widow of the Rev. Charles Richard Landon, of Richmond, Surrey, and Rector of Vange, Essex.

GLoucester.—*Feb. 2.* At Clifton, aged 74, Juliana, wife of Samuel Frederick Milford, esq. and dau. of the late William Ainge, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Feb. 8. At Holywell, aged 82, Ann, dau. of the late Ven. and Rev. John Clarke, M.A. many years Master of the Grammar School, Guilsborough.

At Kingsdown, aged 70, Eleanor, relict of Capt. John Morley, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Cheltenham, Sarah-Harriet, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Dr. Burney, of Chelsea College. She was well known as the authoress of "Clarentine," "The Shipwreck," "Country Neighbours," &c.

Feb. 14. At Warmington Grange, near Cheltenham, aged 42, the Hon. Mrs. Gist. She was Marianne, only dau. of the late

and sister to the present Lord Rossmore, and married, 1824, Samuel G. Gist, esq. She has left 200*l.* to be given in public charity in the parishes with which she was connected, viz. 50*l.* to the poor of Kingston, Ireland, and 50*l.* to Mahon, Ireland, 20*l.* to the Lying-in Hospital, Tewkesbury, 5*l.* to the poor of Broadway, 5*l.* to the poor of Wormington, 5*l.* to Didbrook, and 5*l.* to Winchcomb. The remaining 60*l.* will be appropriated to charitable purposes in the parish of Cheltenham.

Feb. 15. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of George Adam Ashew, esq. of Pallinaburn House, Northumb.

Feb. 20. At Clifton Hot Wells, aged 74, Major John Birch, late of 65th Regt.

Feb. 21. At Cheltenham, aged 40, Capt. George Carnie, late of the 97th Regt.

Feb. 22. At Bridgend, Bristol, aged 91, Mrs. Davies, widow of the Rev. Thomas Davies, Rector of Coity.

March 5. At Fairford, aged 72, C. Crouch, esq.

March 9. At Farmhill, near Stroud, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Joseph Cripps, jun. esq.

March 10. At Cheltenham, Major George Henry Hutchins, late of the Bengal Army.

At Cheltenham, aged 27, John-Buchanan, eldest son of the late Rev. John Kedington Whish, Minister of Christ Church, Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, Mary, relict of Henry Heyman, esq. of Dancer's Hill, Middlesex.

March 12. Cecilia, sixth dau. of the late Sir Bethel Codrington, Bart. of Dodington.

HANTS.—*Jan. 18.* At Ventnor, I. W. Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major G. A. Ramsay, of Hill Lodge, Enfield.

Feb. 7. At Portsmouth, Anna-Maria Williams, sister of the late Colonel Sir Richard Williams, K.C.B.

Feb. 18. At Southampton, Ellen, youngest dau. of the late William Tinker, esq. of Littleton House, Wilts.

Feb. 20. Aged 72, George Stone, esq. of Yarmouth, I. W. and of Chislehurst.

Feb. 21. At Portsmouth, John Spice Halbert, esq. Purser R. N. formerly Secretary to Admirals Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. and Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. while those distinguished officers were Commanders-in-Chief during the late war. He was a Magistrate of Portsmouth, and also of the co. Southampton.

Feb. 23. Eliza-Ann, wife of Benjamin Browning, esq. M.D. of Newport, I. W.

Feb. 24. At an advanced age, Col. Moncrieffe, formerly Col.-Commandant of Portsmouth Division of Marines.

Feb. 26. Thomas Heather, esq. a Magistrate and Alderman of Portsmouth.

Feb. 28. Thomas Yard, esq. of Bucklands, Ryde, I. W.

Lately. At Portsmouth, aged 23, Dorothea, widow of Gen. Vinicombe, R.M. At Southampton, Charles Graham, esq. Deputy Commissary-General, and, a few days afterwards, Ann, his wife.

March 1. At Ventnor, I. W. Richard Waldegrave, esq. of Sun-st.

At Ventnor, I. W. aged 18, Georgina-Elizabeth, dau. of James Harvey, esq. of the Commercial-road, Lambeth, and of Seething Wells, Kingston.

March 4. At Stubbington-lodge, near Portsmouth, aged 82, William Grant, esq. banker, of Portsmouth, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Hants.

At Westhill, Freshwater, I. W. aged 30, Henry-Thomas, fifth son of R. B. Crozier, esq.

March 7. Aged 65, Harry Noyes, esq. of Thruxton.

March 10. At Yarmouth, I. W. aged 79, Mrs. Love, relict of Capt. Love, R.N. and mother of Capt. H. Ommanney Love, R.N.

HERTS.—*Feb. 12.* At Ware, aged 79, Miss Ann Dickinson.

Feb. 16. Aged 50, John Field, esq. of Chambers Bury.

Feb. 29. At Cheshunt, aged 80, Sarah, relict of Francis Salgeld, esq.

At Watford, aged 80, Dorothy, relict of Mr. Robert Houseman Armitstead, of the Victualling Office, Deptford.

March 4. At St. Alban's, aged 83, Hannah, widow of the Rev. John Payler Nicholson, A.M., Rector of St. Alban's Abbey Church.

March 10. At Broxbourne, aged 87, Philip Egerton Ottey, esq. formerly of the Navy Office, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

HEREFORD.—*Feb. 8.* At Brockhampton Park, Laura, wife of Fulwar Craven, esq. She was second dau. of George Vansittart, esq. of Bisham Abbey, for many years M.P. for Berks, was married in 1809, and has left issue three sons and one daughter.

Feb. 10. At Bodenham, after giving birth to a son and heir, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Henry Arkwright, Vicar of Bodenham.

HUNTINGDON.—*Feb. 10.* Aged 12, William-Andrew, and, aged 10, Thomas, second and third sons of Thomas Peter Fernie, esq. surgeon, of Kimbolton. They were both drowned whilst skating on a fish-pond in the Duke of Manchester's park.

Feb. 14. At Great Staughton, aged 94, Samuel Parker, esq.

Feb. 28. At Huntingdon, Maria, dau.

of the late Rev. Mr. Cranwell, Rector of Abbott's Ripton.

March 5. At Buckden, aged 27, Ann, widow of Radclyffe Sidebottom, esq. formerly of Sutton Court House, near Chiswick, Middlesex, one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

KENT.—*Feb. 5.* At Canterbury, Emily-Frances, second dau. of the Rev. George Wallace.

Feb. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 92, Jane, relict of Mark Morley, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and sister to George 1st Baron Harris, of Seringapatam.

Feb. 13. At Rochester, aged 96, Elizabeth, relict of Major William Conyers, R.M.

Feb. 16. At Milton next Gravesend, aged 55, James Read, esq. of the Royal Marines.

Feb. 17. At Chiddingstone, Maria, wife of Henry Streatfeild, esq.

Feb. 18. At Charlton, Dover, aged 44, Agnes, widow of the Rev. C. H. B. Bazely, Rector of Southchurch, Essex.

Feb. 20. Aged 83, George Chapman, esq. of the Dane, Margate.

At Sydenham, Charlotte, widow of Mr. Edward Wicken, of Deptford.

Feb. 22. At Charlton, Mary, wife of Henry Longlands, esq.

Feb. 24. At Shooter's Hill, aged 24, Susanna-Richardson, wife of Henry Gurney, esq. of Woolwich Common.

Feb. 28. At Maidstone, Frederick-Chas.-Blakeney, son of Lieut.-Col. Griffiths.

Feb. 29. At Maidstone, aged 82, John Pout, esq. for nearly half a century an eminent medical practitioner at Yalding.

Lately.—At Tunbridge Wells, Ann, relict of Samuel Shuts, esq. of Fernhill, Isle of Wight.

March 3. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 51, Mary-Hosier, wife of Thomas Walter Reeves, esq.

March 5. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 66, Jabez Beynon, esq. late of Gracechurch-st.

March 6. Aged 44, Henry Lowe, esq. of North Cray.

March 11. At Dover, aged 63, John Smith, esq. Barrister-at-Law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 11. 1825.

LANCASTER.—*Jan. 21.* At Liverpool, Grace, widow of Archibald Brown, esq. of Glasgow.

Feb. 16. At Warrington, after a very short illness, aged 53, Mr. Joseph Crossfield, one of the leading members of the Society of Friends in that town. His remains were interred in the cemetery adjoining the meeting-house at Warrington, on the 20th instant.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 18.* At Gifford Lodge, Twickenham Green, aged 89, Richard Ancell, esq.

Jan. 21. Aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Jacob Rooke, esq. of Brentford Butts.

Feb. 10. At Grove House, Twickenham, aged 83, Diana, widow of Major Thomas Harriott, of West Hall, Mortlake, Surrey.

Feb. 11. At Isleworth, aged 74, Miss Mercy Drinkwater.

Lately. At Hampton, aged 7, Gilbert-Hylton, son of Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart.

March 2. At Harrow Weald, Ann-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. I. Appleyard, and only dau. of the late George Jackson, esq. of the Chancery Office, and of Bushey Heath.

MONMOUTH.—*March 9.* At Chepstow, aged 88, Mary, relict of Wm. Spear, esq. of Monkton, Dorset.

March 10. At Frog House, near Monmouth, Helen Montagu, third dau. of the late Arthur Wyatt, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 13.* At Caister, near Great Yarmouth, aged 31, George, eldest son of George Rising, esq.

Jan. 22. At Yarmouth, aged 85, Mrs. Peterson, who for more than half a century was engaged in the instruction of youth.

Feb. 11. At Swaffham, aged 88, John Dugmore, esq.

Feb. 13. At North Walsham, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Thos. Shepheard, esq.

Feb. 14. At Thorpe-next-Norwich, aged 59, Comm. William Hubbard, R.N. who was on board Admiral Collingwood's ship at the battle of Trafalgar. He attained the rank of Commander in 1838.

Feb. 20. At Holt, aged 68, Mrs. Proudfoot, wife of J. R. Proudfoot, esq. late Capt. and Adjutant of the Wrekin Militia.

Feb. 22. At the residence of her son, aged 96, Anne, widow of Charles Kitson, esq. Deputy Registrar of the diocese of Norwich.

Feb. 25. Aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Barnard, esq. of Great Ellingham Hall.

Feb. 26. At Cossey, aged 67, Margaret Gilbert, wife of Richard Mackenzie Bacon, esq. editor of the "Norwich Mercury," and mother of the proprietor of the "Sussex Advertiser."

March 3. At Hingham, aged 67, John Bayfield Nettleship, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Feb. 20.* At Polebrook, Diana, third dau. of the late Rev. Euseby Isham, Rector of Lamport.

Feb. 27. At Northampton, aged 34, Harriet, only sister of the Rev. Frederic Fysh, of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Lately. At Milton, aged eight months, the Hon. Margaret Mary Fitz-William, youngest child of Viscount Milton.

NORRIS.—*Feb. 9.* Sophia-Frances, wife of Thomas Wright, esq. of Upton Hall, and mother of the present Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. She was a dau. of Charles Chaplin, esq. was married first to John Sutton, esq. who died in 1801, and secondly in 1804 to Mr. Wright.

March 10. At Watnall, aged 58, Caroline, wife of Launcelot Rolleston, esq. M.P. and sister to Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. She was the only dau. of Sir George the first Baronet, by Jane, dau. of Richard Bantia, of Little Faringdon, esq. and was married in 1808.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 21.* At Cane End, aged 63, Elizabeth, relict of William Vanderstegen, esq.

Lately. Aged 74, Mr. Munday, the well-known bookseller of Oxford.

Feb. 14. At Linden House, Headington, Elizabeth, wife of William Henry Butler, esq.

Feb. 27. At Banbury, aged 52, Lyne Spurrett, esq.

SALOP.—*Feb. 19.* At Ludlow, Allen J. Nightingale, esq. Assistant Commissary-general.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Dec. 27.* At Chelwood, aged 81, Mrs. Rebecca Warner, sister of the Rev. Richard Warner, Rector of that parish. In affection for her relatives and friends, in good will to all mankind, and in charity to the poor and afflicted, to the utmost of her ability, the character of this excellent woman shone conspicuously.

Feb. 8. At West Quantoxhead, aged 69, Lucy, relict of the Rev. A. Fownes Luttrell, Rector of East Quantoxhead, and Vicar of Minehead.

Feb. 10. At Bath, Catharine, relict of James Gladell Vernon, esq. of Hereford-st. and Great Marlow, Bucks.

Feb. 11. At Bath, aged 71, Ann, relict of the Rev. Samuel Stuckey, of Wootton Bassett.

At Bath, George Edmund Hay, esq.

Feb. 15. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Baines, of the East India Co.'s Service.

Feb. 19. At Pitminster-lodge, near Taunton, Marianne Grant, wife of the Rev. James Elliott, M.A. and youngest daughter of the late John Calvert Clarke, esq.

At Hinton St. George, Elizabeth, relict of Thos. Mott, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Bateman, esq. M.D. of Yarmouth.

Feb. 22. At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Dr. Everard.

Feb. 24. At Staplegrave, near Taunton, aged 69, Mrs. Fowler, relict of Chas. Fowler, esq.

March 2. At Hinton St. George, near Crewkerne, aged 77, Mr. John James. He was for upwards of 60 years in the service of the late and present Earl Poulett, and during the last 24 years the home steward.

March 3. At Bath, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Earl, esq.

March 5. Aged 74, Edward Frere, esq. of Bitton rectory, near Bath.

At Bath, the residence of her son, G. B. Clapcott, esq. aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of John Clapcott, esq. of Keinton, Dorset.

March 10. At North Perrott parsonage, aged 51, Mary, wife of the Rev. Henry Hoskins, and dau. of the late Rev. William Phelps, of Montacute.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 12.* At Stone House, near Rugely, aged 67, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Hill, esq. of Dennis, near Stourbridge.

Lately. Aged 70, J. Best, esq. Rowley Hall.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 28.* At the residence of her son, Naughton rectory, Catharine, wife of the Rev. J. B. Wright, late of Tuddenham, near Ipswich.

Feb. 29. At Sudbury, Mrs. Jones, wife of William Brazier Jones, esq. and only sister to William Wright, esq. of Eyston Hall, Belehamp Walter, Essex.

Lately. Aged 82, Jemima, wife of the late Charles Lamprell, esq. of Little Bradley.

March 3. Aged 53, George Kilaer, esq. of Ipswich.

March 10. At the residence of her father the Rev. Edward Jermy, Carlton rectory, near Lowestoft, Sarah Theophila, wife of the Rev. John A. Ashley, of Woodhall, Hilgay, Norfolk.

SURREY.—*Jan. 6.* Elizabeth, wife of Laurence Redhead, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Surrey.

Feb. 12. At Surbiton Hill, near Kingston, aged 55, Lieut. Francis Brodie, R.N.

Feb. 14. At Streatham, aged 25, William Thomas Hutchins, B.A. of Worcester college, Oxford, and Vinerian Law Scholar, eldest son of William Hutchins, esq. of Hanover-square.

Feb. 15. At Carshalton, aged 78, Harbut Ward, esq.

At Shalford, near Guildford, aged 76, Charles de St. Lea, esq.

At Herron Court, Richmond, aged 40, G. C. Holford, esq. youngest son of the late T. T. Holford, esq. of York-pl. Baker-st. and Kilgwyn, Landoverly, South Wales.

Feb. 26. At Carshalton, aged 23, Lieut. John Liddell Aitken, 3d Bombay cav.

eldest son of the late J. Aitken, esq. E. I. C. Co's. service.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 11.* At Brighton, aged 8, Mary-Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Anderson.

Feb. 18. At Brickwall, Anne, wife of Thomas Frewen, esq. of Brickwall House, Northiam, Sussex, and of Cold Overton Hall, Leic. last surviving dau. of Wm. Wilson Carus Wilson, esq. of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland.

Feb. 24. At Brighton, aged 35, George Thomas Spalding, esq.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 70, the widow of John Trotter, esq.

At Hastings, Emma Kemp, wife of the Rev. Kyrle Ernie Aubrey Money, late curate of Weobley, Herefordshire.

March 1. At Brighton, aged 65, Thomas Chapman, esq. late of Wandsworth.

March 3. At Newick, aged 32, Thomas Baden Powell, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Baden Powell.

March 4. Aged 42, John Binns Wood, esq. of Brighton.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 30.* At Lapworth, aged 83, Mr. John Mortiboys. He was Master of the Free School of that place about 60 years.

Feb. 12. At Southam, aged 78, Wm. Lilley Smith, esq.

Feb. 17. At Henley-in-Arden, Mary, wife of the Rev. Poyntz Stewart Ward.

Feb. 23. Aged 87, Thomas Hardcastle, esq. of Warwick.

At Leamington, aged 73, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Thomas Warde.

WORCESTER.—*Jan. 7.* At Worcester, Robert Haliburton, esq. only surviving son of the late Gen. Haliburton, Madras establishment.

WILTS.—*Feb. 16.* At Devises, aged 85, Miss Christian Mortimer.

March 7. At Manningford, Mary-Dorothea, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis B. Astley, and niece to the late Sir John Astley, Bart. This gentle being was excellent in every relation of life: her religion was undefiled, her charity unbounded, and her brief existence spent in works of utility and goodness.

March 19. At Quemerford, near Calne, aged 86, Mary, widow of Mr. Slater Beale.

YORK.—*Feb. 14.* At Masham, aged 88, Roger Bolland, esq.

Feb. 16. At Leeds, Mellena, wife of George Wilson, M.D.

Feb. 18. At Scarborough, the wife of William Harland, M.D.

Feb. 20. Jane, second dau. of the Rev. John Shackley, Vicar of Osbaldwick.

Feb. 25. Aged 80, Mr. James Priestley, cloth manufacturer, Birstal. He was nephew of the late Dr. Priestley; but, as proof that he had not to experience the

same amount of vicissitude as his celebrated uncle, he was born, baptized, and died in the same room. He has left behind him a brother, in his 85th year, and a sister in her 83rd.

WALES.—*Jan. 12.* At Aston Hall, Hawarden, aged 3, Sophia-Harriet-Rigby, sixth dau. of Capt. T. E. Cole, R.N.

Feb. 17. At Plasgwynant, co. Carnarvon, aged 72, Daniel Vawdrey, esq.

March 5. At Ruthin, John Roberts, esq. solicitor.

March 12. At Tynewydd, near Llandilo, aged 108, Ruth Evans. She retained all her faculties to the last, and hardly ever suffered a day's illness. She had one daughter, twelve grand-children, thirty-eight great grand-children, and ten great-great-grand-children, all now living, with the exception of her daughter, who died a month ago, aged 89.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 6.* At Perth, James Hosack, M.D. late Surgeon to her Majesty's Forces.

Jan. 13. At Springvale, near Glasgow, Mr. John Johnston, Resident Eng. on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

Jan. 17. At Gourrock House, Renfrewshire, aged 70, Margaret, relict of Charles Steuart Parker, esq. of Fairlie.

Feb. 7. At Barassie Bank, near Troon, Matthew Strang, esq. Merchant, Provost of Kilmarnock.

Feb. 21. At Holland Lodge, Newington, Edinburgh, aged 49, George Glen, esq. late of Brompton-row.

Feb. 22. At Edinburgh, aged 76, Miss Charlotte Ogilvy, dau. of the late Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. of Innerquharity.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 24.* At Saintfield Lodge, Down, Anna-Eliza, wife of William Blackwood, esq. and only surviving dau. of the Rev. W. Jex Blake, of Lamas, Norfolk.

Feb. 4. At Limerick, the Hon. Mrs. Massy, relict of the Hon. G. E. Massy, of Riversdale. She was Elizabeth, dau. of Michael Scanlan, esq. of Bassinane, co. Limerick; was married in 1791, and left a widow in Jan. 1842, having had issue the present Hugh Massy, esq. Lieut. John Massy, 48th Foot, and three daughters.

Feb. 5. John Richards Hatchell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and on the 18th, Susan, only son and eldest dau. of George Hatchell, esq. of the Priory, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, and grand-children of the late Right Hon. John Philpot Curran.

Feb. 12. At Dublin, Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Jebb.

Feb. 20. At Carrickmacross, Dr. Kernan, for 26 years Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher.

Feb. 28. At Dublin, Sebastiana-Rosa-

Aliaga, wife of P. W. Kelly, esq. her Majesty's Consul for Carthage de Colombia, second dau. of the late Marquis of Suzco and Condes, of Lurigaucho.

Feb. 29. At Cork, aged 17, Miss Anna Delacour, eldest dau. of the Treasurer of the County. Her death was caused by hydrophobia, from the bite of a pet dog.

Lately. At Coleraine, Tipperary, aged 99, Thomas Price, esq. of Ardway.

March 1. At Frescati, near Dublin, aged 20, Jemima, wife of John Plunkett, esq. of that city, and youngest dau. of Richard Steele, esq. of Hunter-st. London.

March 8. At Carnville, co. Meath, aged 113, Mrs. M'Mahon.

March. 20. Aged about 40, the wife of John Tuthill, esq. of Rapha, near Nenagh, and sister to the Hon. Judge Jackson. She accidentally fell from a window, whilst pushing out some French blinds.

JERSEY.—*Dec. 27.* At St. Helier's, aged 37, William Henry Stiell, esq. son of the late Wm. Stiell, esq. of Home Park, Hampton Court.

GUERNSEY.—*Feb. 25.* At Guernsey, aged 81, Thomas Priaulx, esq.

March 3. At Clifton, aged 71, Catharine, relict of Anthony Priaulx, esq.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov. 6.* At Bombay, aged 25, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Capt. C. H. Burt, 64th Bengal Nat. Inf. eldest and only surviving dau. of G. Williams, esq. of Portland-terr. Regent's Park.

Nov. 29. At Trichinopoly, aged 22, Wm. Edwards Pascoe, esq. 12th Regt. M.N.I. youngest son of the late James Pascoe, esq. of Penzance, and of Kingsbridge, Devon.

Dec. 24. At Bhooy, in Cutch, Capt. John Davies, of the Bombay Army, fourth son of the late Solomon Davies, esq. of Epsom.

Dec. 29. Killed in action before Gwalior, aged 23, Lieut. Charles Newton, 16th Bengal Grenadiers, son of John Newton, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, formerly of South Lambeth.

At Maharajpoo, aged 21, Lieut. Henry Stanger Leathes, 2nd son of Thomas Leathes Stanger Leathes, esq. of Stockwell-pl. and of Dalehead Hall, Cumberland.

Jan. 1. At Camp Danaila, Major George Russell Crommelin, C.B. 1st. Native Inf. from a gun-shot wound received when heading his regiment at the battle of Maharajpoo, on the 29th Dec.

Jan. 19. At Octacamund, aged 24, Helen Isabella, wife of Hugh Cheape, esq. M.D. Madras Medical Service, and second dau. of Capt. W. G. Burn, formerly of Exeter.

Lately. At Neampore, Bengal, Robert

James, younger son of Richard Fisher, esq. of Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood.

ABROAD. — July 21. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 49, N. P. Levi, esq. late of Balham-hill, Surrey.

Sept. 13. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 24, Timothy, son of Chas. Curtis, esq. of Solihull, Warwickshire. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Sydney harbour.

Oct. 5. At Australind, Western Australia, aged 19, Robert Gordon Berney, son of William Hamilton, esq. her Majesty's Consul, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Dec. . . . At St. Helena, Lieut.-Col.

John Alexander Weight, late Commandant of the St. Helena Reg. East India Co.'s Service.

Dec. 10. At St. Petersburg, aged 77, George Sherriff, esq. late of Daldersee, Falkirk.

Jan. 9. At Rome, aged 18, Harvey Ferguson, eldest surviving son of John Montgomery, esq. of Benvarden, co. Antrim.

Jan. 11. At Mannheim, in Germany, aged 71, Capt. Wm. Payne, formerly of Nutwell, near Lymptone.

Jan. 15. At Obeonzeun, near Ansbach, aged 33, Charles Henry von Lang, M.D. eldest son of Dr. Lang, of Newman-st.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.) |

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from FEB. 24 to MARCH 16, 1844, (4 weeks.)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------------------|------|---------------|------|--------|
| Males | 2130 | } 4189 | | Under 15..... | 1750 | } 4189 |
| Females | 2059 | | | 15 to 60..... | 1415 | |
| | | 60 and upwards | 1020 | | | |
| | | Age not specified | 4 | | | |

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, March 16.

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 56 3 | 33 3 | 20 1 | 33 7 | 30 7 | 31 1 |

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 6l. 0s. to 6l. 12s.—Kent Pockets, 6l. 3s. to 8l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, March 22.

Hay, 2l. 15s. to 3l. 16s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 10s.—Clover, 3l. 5s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, March 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------|-----|
| Beef..... | 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d. | Head of Cattle at Market, March 22. | | | |
| Mutton..... | 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. | Beasts..... | 624 | Calves | 138 |
| Veal..... | 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. | Sheep and Lambs | 3200 | Pigs | 320 |
| Pork..... | 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. | | | | |

COAL MARKET, March 22.

Walls Ends, from 15s. 0d. to 21s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 13s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 42s. 6d.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 17l. —Ellesmere and Chester, 65. —Grand Junction, 156. —Kennet and Avon, 94. —Leeds and Liverpool, 650. —Regent's, 244. —Rochdale, 62. —London Dock Stock, 108. —St. Katharine's, 112½. —East and West India, 138. —London and Birmingham Railway, 235. —Great Western, 36½ prem. —London and Southwestern, 82½. —Grand Junction Water-Works, 85. —West Middlesex, 121. —Globe Insurance, 140. —Guardian, 49. —Hope, 8. —Chartered Gas, 66. —Imperial Gas, 86. —Phoenix Gas, 35½. —London and Westminster Bank, 25. —Reversionary Interest, 105.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Feb. 26, to March 25, 1844, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | Barom. | Weather. | Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | Barom. | Weather. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | in. pts. | | | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | in. pts. | | |
| Feb. 26 | 49 | 53 | 33 | 28, 29 | | 12 | 39 | 47 | 37 | , 51 | | f. r. with ha. s. | |
| 27 | 29 | 45 | 45 | , 44 | | 13 | 40 | 45 | 37 | , 93 | | do. sn. with r. | |
| 28 | 40 | 46 | 41 | 29, 56 | | 14 | 41 | 45 | 43 | , 85 | | cloudy, rain | |
| 29 | 40 | 49 | 46 | , 61 | | 15 | 45 | 50 | 45 | , 48 | | rain, fair | |
| M. 1. 2 | 45 | 55 | 46 | , 47 | | 16 | 45 | 50 | 41 | , 58 | | cloudy do. | |
| 3 | 45 | 50 | 46 | , 48 | | 17 | 39 | 4 | 36 | , 81 | | do. do. | |
| 4 | 46 | 49 | 42 | , 39 | | 18 | 4 | 45 | 39 | , 98 | | do. do. | |
| 5 | 35 | 38 | 40 | , 29 | | 19 | 45 | 48 | 40 | 30, 06 | | do. do. | |
| 6 | 36 | 40 | 33 | , 76 | | 20 | 45 | 50 | 42 | 29, 47 | | do. hea. rain | |
| 7 | 37 | 41 | 36 | , 79 | | 21 | 39 | 45 | 43 | 30, 0 | | fair, cloudy | |
| 8 | 38 | 41 | 39 | 30, 14 | | 22 | 42 | 47 | 41 | 29, 67 | | do. slight rn. | |
| 9 | 40 | 43 | 40 | , 27 | | 23 | 44 | 50 | 39 | , 59 | | cloudy, fair | |
| 10 | 49 | 54 | 40 | 29, 98 | | 24 | 43 | 46 | 43 | , 51 | | do. slight rn. f. | |
| 11 | 39 | 40 | 37 | , 76 | | 25 | 45 | 52 | 48 | , 71 | | ra. fr. cl. rn. | |
| | 48 | 53 | 41 | , 46 | | | | | | | | | |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Feb. 27, to March 27, 1844, 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 | 195 | 98½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 86 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 28 | 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 86 88 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 29 | 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | | 68 pm. |
| 1 | 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | 279 | | 68 70 pm. |
| 2 | | | 97½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 86 pm. | 71 69 pm. |
| 4 | | | 97½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 86 pm. | 71 69 pm. |
| 5 | | | 97½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | 110 | | | 88 pm. | 69 pm. |
| 6 | | | 97½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | 111½ | | | 89 pm. | 69 71 pm. |
| 7 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 90 88 pm. | 70 73 pm. |
| 8 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 73 72 pm. |
| 9 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 73 72 pm. |
| 11 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 88 90 pm. | 71 72 pm. |
| 12 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 90 85 pm. | 70 72 pm. |
| 13 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 70 72 pm. |
| 14 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 70 72 pm. |
| 15 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 72 pm. |
| 16 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 88 86 pm. | 69 71 pm. |
| 18 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 85 pm. | 70 67 pm. |
| 19 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 87 88 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 20 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | 111½ | | | 88 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 21 | | | 99 | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 86 88 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 22 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 86 pm. | 69 71 pm. |
| 23 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 68 70 pm. |
| 25 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | 112½ | | | 86 pm. | 70 68 pm. |
| 26 | | | 99 | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | 86 pm. | 70 68 pm. |
| 27 | | | 98½ | 102½ | 102½ | | | | | | | 68 70 pm. |

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1844.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. LEONARD COKE requests a further account of Lady Mary Coke to whom Horace Walpole dedicated in a few verses the second edition of the *Castle of Otranto*. She was the youngest daughter of John the great Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, who commanded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, was celebrated by Pope, and the patron of Jeanie Deans. She married in spring 1747, Lord Coke, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, and Horace Walpole in a letter to Sir Horace Mann of the 12th of January, 1748, mentions his ill-treatment of her. Subsequently, on the 17th Nov. 1749, it appears she swore the peace against him. He died in 1752 without succeeding to the title of Earl. She is believed to have survived the centenary anniversary of her father's great victory, and to have died in the neighbourhood of Chelsea about 1820; but particulars of the last half century of her career are wanting, and our correspondent has been unable to trace her death.

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS having announced his intention of publishing "the Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson," he will feel much obliged for authentic copies of any letters or other papers written by the great naval hero; or by being informed in whose possession any such documents may happen to be.

The *British and Foreign Review*, XVII. 232, corrects an error into which the *Quarterly Review*, LXXIII. 42, 43, has fallen regarding Mr. Lloyd, mentioned in the *Life of Wm. Taylor of Norwich*, I. 227. From *Taylor's Life*, I. 274, Charles Lloyd is evidently meant, the author of "Lines on the Fast," and a "Letter to the Antijacobin;" but *Brit. and For. Review*, XVII. 232, and the note in

Lord Byron's Works, VII. 277, make him the translator of "Alfieri's Tragedies," which would appear directly at variance with the account given in the second vol. of *Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica*, under "Charles Lloyd." Watt makes the author of "Lines on the Fast," "Letter to Antijacobin," &c. &c. a totally distinct person (though both of the same name) from the "translator of Alfieri's Tragedies." Either a reference to some work, or a short account of Mr. Charles Lloyd, would oblige L. L. H.

A GENEALOGIST inquires where he can meet with a pedigree or account of the branch of the Vernons of Sudbury, represented by the late eminent antiquary, the Rev. Dr. Edward Vernon, the Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

With reference to the passage in our memoir of the late Mr. John Wright, (p. 437,) respecting Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, where it is stated that "the work merged into Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, of which Mr. Wright became the editor, and had some shares in the work," Mr. T. C. HANSARD, considering that it is calculated to convey an impression that the publication is a joint stock concern, says, "It is very true that at an early period there were several partners in the work, and among them Mr. Wright: but it has been for a very long period my exclusive property."

Mr. G. G. FRANCIS inquires for an impression of the Seal of Neath Abbey.

ERRATA.—Page 158, 2nd col. l. 28, for the word afterwards, read father of (Lord Abercromby). P. 263, l. 21, for suggesti read suggesti; 2nd column, l. 45, for affenwoik read affenwoik. P. 445, l. 13 from foot, for Beale read Heale.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant of Laggan. Edited by her Son. 3 vols.

AMONG the papers found at the death of Mrs. Grant of Laggan in 1838 was a brief sketch of the earlier part of her life, which she began to write in 1825. It contained a view of the principal incidents of it from her birth in 1755 to 1806, when it terminated. The present volumes contain her correspondence from 1803 to 1838, during the greater part of which time she resided at Edinburgh. In 1816 she became known to the public as the author of the Letters from the Mountains. Her infancy was passed in America. In 1768 she returned with her parents to Scotland. In 1779, being then Miss Macvicar, she married a young clergyman named Grant, a name a little more brief and euphonious than her own. He died in 1801 of decline, leaving her with a family of eight children. Of these, however, as they grew up, many a beautiful flower was cut off and destroyed by the same fatal disease which had deprived her of a husband. Her eldest son, a promising young soldier, died in India; the last of her daughters was lost to her in 1827. Mrs. Grant, for the last twelve years of her life, received a pension of 100*l.* a year from George the Fourth; and Sir William Grant, the Master of the Rolls, left her by will an annuity of the same amount. She died Nov. 1838 in her 84th year. Her person is thus described by one who visited her in 1829. "I have seen Mrs. Grant of Laggan. She is a venerable ruin. She is so lame as to be obliged to walk with crutches, and even with their assistance her motions are slow and languid. Still she is not only resigned but cheerful; her confidence in divine goodness has never failed. I think I shall never forget that venerable countenance, so marked by suffering, yet so tranquil, so indicative at once both of goodness and greatness; the broad and noble forehead above all, relieved by the parted grey hair, exceeds in interest any feature of youthful beauty which it has yet been my fortune to behold. Her conversation is original and characteristic, frank yet far from rude, replete at once with amusement and instruction. She frequently among friends claims the privilege of age to speak what she calls truth; what every one, indeed, must acknowledge to be such in its wisest and most attractive form," &c. Mrs. Grant's Letters from the Mountains contain her correspondence with her friends from 1773 to 1804, which is continued in the present volumes, so that united they form an autobiography both full and authentic. All subjects considered interesting to the writer or her friends are treated of as they arise, and the more important events of her life, and the circumstances of the times, and anecdotes of her acquaintances, and anxieties regarding her children, are mixed up with the common incidents and ordinary topics of the day. If the present writer does not possess the charms of Madam Sevigné's style and expression, she excels her in the change and variety of her subject, and she possesses the same warmth of feeling without the perpetual and too elaborate profession of it. To her personal friends these volumes must offer most grateful recollections of past friendship; to the public they present a portrait of the

author by her own hands, and with the colours fresh from the pallet. All the domestic scenes and home sketches are drawn with tenderness and affection ; and she paints the manners of social life and the passing events of the day with great delicacy of judgment and strength of colouring, while her opinions of others are regulated by generosity of temper and feeling. They are the letters of a well-bred gentlewoman, as well as of a sensible observer and accomplished writer. While she was satisfied and pleased with a retired and contemplative life, she also enjoyed the delight of a polished and intellectual society.

In describing those she admired or loved, her warmth of friendship has just tinted the likeness with that colouring that makes it more pleasing without detracting from its truth. These letters will show that the writer possessed both strength of understanding and justness and delicacy of taste, while it will also be observed that the bereavements she experienced in many ways, though borne with fortitude and resignation, gave additional seriousness to her views, and a peculiar tenderness to her expression. It is an old observation that women excel in letter-writing,* and that their ideas and observations are given with a natural ease of expression and elegant familiarity of phrase which men rarely possess. Now if this observation is, as we believe it to be, true, we might, perhaps, trace it to this as to *one* of the causes, that they are not accustomed, so much as men are, to make a distinction between written and spoken language, or to require that when we take the pen in hand, as when we put on a dress suit, we should at once alter our manner and appearance, assume a more majestic look, walk with a statelier step, and wear an aspect of superior dignity and importance. Those persons whose letters are submitted to the press are generally authors who are conversant with literature, who have formed their manner from books rather than conversation, and who, besides having acquired what we may call a *printed* style, may be afraid that any relaxation might be deemed debasement, and the masculine character of their writings sink into weakness or vulgarity. But such a practice would be the very destruction of letter-writing, which is, in fact, nothing but good conversation written down. "Utinam et verba in usu quotidiano posita minus timeremus" is advice the letter-writer would do well to remember. "When," says an elegant and philosophical writer,† "a woman of feeling, fancy, and accomplishment, has learned to converse with ease and grace, from long intercourse with the most polished society, and when she writes as she speaks, she must write letters as they ought to be written, if she has acquired just as much habitual correctness as is reconcilable with the air of negligence," &c. But to return to Mrs. Grant and her volumes. The topics of her correspondence are very miscellaneous, touching on all that was most important or pleasing, in what she saw, heard, or read. These subjects would, we think, lose much of their interest in such detached extracts as we could make, and when separated from all that accompanies them. Take one trifle out of the heap, and like a single leaf it is blown

* "When you except a few men of distinguished talents, *ladies* both write and speak more agreeably than scholars. If you ask me the reason of this, I must inform you that the easy and natural excursions of the imagination are seldom checked in ladies, while the enslaved pupils of colleges and schools in tender youth are forced into awkward imitations, or dreary ungrateful tracts, where genius or beauty never were seen," &c. See the very elegant essay called "Clio ; or, a Discourse on Taste," by Mr. Usher, p. 92, concerning whom see Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

† Sir James Mackintosh.

away and lost; we have thought it best, therefore, to confine ourselves to those portions of the correspondence which contain information on literature and anecdotes of literary persons; Rudem enim esse in nostris Scriptoribus, aut inertissimæ segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi. Our own remarks we wish to be considered as lights reflected from the text rather than assuming an importance from any little original information they may contain. For the volumes themselves, he who opens them for amusement will find himself also receiving instruction. When the Sirens invited Ulysses to their island they not only offered the attraction of melody of voice and variety of song, but they promised also to open to him their ample stores of knowledge, and to satisfy his desire of information,

Ἰδμεν δ' ὅσσα γένηται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πολυβοτείρη.

We shall now commence the extracts, and, in order not to break in upon the narrative of the author, place our own observations at the bottom of the page.

Vol. I. p. 52. "Richmond and its whole neighbourhood is certainly a cluster of beauty, which, after all, one can hardly call rural, consisting of the houses of pleasure, and grounds adjoining, belonging to numberless noble and wealthy families. There are no views here (except that exquisitely luxuriant one from Richmond Hill) that would much please Mr. Brown; that is to say, they have no bold and striking features, and would make no figure in a landscape. Richmond Park too is very beautiful, and has an agreeable wildness that relieves the eye after the very tame, the very rich, country that surrounds it. Every walk we take seems to be crowded with departed wits and beauties. I meet Swift, Arbuthnot, Addison, and Pope, about Ham and Twickenham every day in idea. They are beautiful walks no doubt; but, if I durst say so, I like my own sweet Woodend better. The self-same rich scenes pall upon my eyes; but the silver Thames, meandering through the most charming meadows, decked with the noblest trees one can possibly behold, always delights me," &c.*

P. 189. "I sent you a copy of Paley's Sermons: they are very characteristic of the author, having all his power of argument, energy of thought, and purity of doctrine, with his careless, inelegant, and unfinished diction; they are much run after, I suppose because they are scarce, and were printed in the face of his dying prohibition; he did not think them sufficiently accurate or polished for the public eye."†

* Mrs. Grant has well described the associations with departed genius which the neighbourhood of Richmond and Twickenham must awaken, more, perhaps, than any other locality we could mention; but now the *natural* beauties of the spot alone remain. The genius loci, who still hovered over the land of song, departed for ever when Strawberry Hill was deprived of its exquisite treasures. Last autumn the walls whose mirrors had reflected "Wortley's eyes" were stript of their tapestried ornaments. This is the latest ravage which the spoiler could make. But Pope's monument to his mother still stands amidst his ruined gardens, to be sold to the highest bidder. It was on Richmond Hill that the eyes of him whose hand is now writing, first opened to the light of day, the noble landscape stretching over many a province lying below; and he who gazes on it will, perhaps, recollect with pleasure that its beauties have been immortalized alike by the poetry of Akenside and the pencil of Reynolds.

† There is so much right and so much wrong in Paley's works, so much original and so much borrowed, so much that is happy in illustration and so much defective in argument, so much that may be admitted with confidence and so much that must be received with caution, that an edition of his works, with proper introductions and notes, would be of much service. Two of his illustrations so well known and so much

P. 194. "Talking of genius leads me naturally to congratulate you on the awakened brotherly feelings of that Theodore (*Theodore Hook*) for whom I know your sisterly concern is restless and extreme. You may believe I rejoice over the capture of this shy bird, for his own sake as well as yours. You will teach him for his own good to make a due distinction between living to please the world at large, and exerting his powers in a given direction for his own benefit, and the satisfaction of his real friends. Of a person depending merely on talents and powers of pleasing what more brilliant example can be given than *Sheridan*? and who would choose to live his life and die his death?*" I talk of his death as if it had already taken place, for what is there worth living for that he has not already outlived? and who, that ever knew the value of a tranquil mind and spotless name, would be that justly admired, and as justly despised, individual? And if the chieftain of the clan be such, what must the tribe be "*of those that live by crambo clink*" as poor Burns called those hapless sons of the Muses, who, without an object or an aim, run at random through the world, and are led on by the unfeeling great and gay to acquire a taste for expensive pleasures and elegant society, and then left to languish in forlorn and embittered obscurity, when their health, and their spirits, and their means ebb together. Raise then your voice of truth and affection, and outsing all the syrens that on the coast of idleness strive to attract Theodore by the songs of vanity, pleasure, and dissipation; teach him to love those that love him, independent of all that flatters or pleases, for himself, and make auxiliaries of all those kindred among whom you are now placed, to make him know something of more value than empty admiration," &c.

P. 198. "I called on the Duchess of Gordon yesterday, she and I having a joint interest in an orphan family in the Highlands, which creates a

applauded, and that were deemed original, we have found in the course of our reading in previous works. That of the "Watch" in Natural Theology, is taken from "*Le véritable Usage de Contemplation de l'Univers pour la conviction des Athées et des Incrédules*," by Bernard Niewentyt, translated by Chamberlayne, and published under the title of the "Religious Philosopher." That of the comparison of "rivers marked out without any source to flow from, and running where there is nothing to receive them, when viewed in a map of a *district or small detached territory*, separated from the adjacent country," to the partial and narrow views we have of human life; for this he is indebted to Tucker's *Light of Nature*. Bishop Watson says with some truth, "Paley in *all* his publications had the art of working up in a very great degree of other men's labours, and of exhibiting them to the world as novelties of his own. The perspicuity with which he has arranged, and the elegant language in which he has explained many abstruse points, are his own, and for these I give him great praise." Vide Mem. of his own Life, vol. II. p. 266. We have heard that when the Bishop of Durham (S. Barrington) gave Paley his preferment he said, "I give you this, Doctor Paley, not for your Moral Philosophy nor for your Natural Theology, but for your Evidences of Christianity and your *Horæ Paulinæ*." Yet this is hardly agreeable to the language of the Dedication. The *Horæ Paulinæ* is certainly his *opus magnum*. The passage in Paley which Dr. Parr so much praised and so often quoted as *sublime*, is the last page of the fifth book of the Moral Philosophy, beginning "Seriousness is not constraint," &c. We could point out those works, and the parts of them, which should be consulted and used as commentaries on Paley's different works, with the cautions they afford, and the modifications they suggest, but it would extend too far the limits of these notes.

* Poor Sheridan! we know it from his own mouth, died *heart-broken*, and in utter destitution. "Tell Lady Besborough (he said to a friend the day before he died) that the eye she said was so bright will lose none of its brightness when it looks on the lid of my coffin." In justice to him it must be recollected that neither the adversity of his party, nor the slights he received from them, nor the temptations of poverty, ever shook his adherence to his public principles and attachments. His public character was incorruptible, when all beside was in ruins.

kind of business between us. She had a prodigious levee, and insisted on my sitting to see them out, that we might afterwards have our private discussion. Among other characters at her levee I saw Lord Lauderdale, who made me start to see him, almost a lean slippered pantaloon, who, the last time I saw him, was a fair-haired youth at Glasgow College. He was really like a *memento mori* to me. Had I much to leave I would have gone home and made my will directly. More gratified I was to see Sir Brooke Boothby, though he too looked so feeble and so dismal that one would have thought him just come from writing those sorrows sacred to Penelope, which you have certainly seen. Being engaged to dinner I could stay no longer. The Duchess said that on Sunday she never saw company, nor played cards, nor went out; in England, indeed, she did so, *because every one else did the same*, but she would not introduce those manners into this country. I stared at these gradations of piety growing warmer as it came northward, but was wise enough to stare silently. She said she had a great many things to tell me, and as I was to set out this morning I must come that evening when she would be alone. At nine I went, and found Walter Scott, whom I had never before met in society, though we had exchanged distant civilities, Lady Keith, Johnson's Queeney, and an English lady, witty, and fashionable looking, who came and went with Mr. Scott. No people could be more easy and pleasant, without the visible ambition of shining, yet animated and seeming to feel at home with each other. I think Mr. Scott's appearance very unpromising and commonplace indeed, yet, though no gleam of genius animates his countenance, much of it appears in his conversation, which is rich, various, easy, and animated, without the least of the petulance with which the faculty, as they call themselves, are not unjustly reproached," &c.

P. 232. "What do you think of the new novel of *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife*? I think there is considerable ability displayed in it; the principles are such as every one who professes genuine Christianity must acknowledge as just, and regard as sacred. But to theologians such a book is unnecessary, and, for those who must needs be caught by amusement, there is not enough; and if the intention was to excite the curiosity of strangers to religion, and lead them to serious reflection through the avenue of amusement, there certainly should have been more story and character, more display of wit and fancy, and less of what is calculated merely to instruct. Against this criticism the general reception of the book may be weighed.* What is universally read, must have some very powerful attraction, and the voice of the people in such an instance may be at least called the voice of Apollo; and certainly we have not known a book go

* *Cœlebs*. The popularity of this work was supported by the name of the author for a while, but soon declined, because it was written on a plan that in never but one instance was attended with success,—that of conveying instruction *directly* through fictitious representation; using the story of the novel merely as the shell to contain the maxims of wisdom, lessons of instruction, and dictates of prudence, which is something like the attempt to make physic palatable by presenting it in an embossed and golden cup. The exception we alluded to is that of Johnson's "*Rasselas*," but the moral instruction there given was the most generally interesting, as chiefly relating to the management of those habits and talents which fit men to the discharge of their duties; while at the same time the imagery in which it was presented was of an attractive kind to allure and delight the imagination, for, as the new scenery does as much for a new book as for a new picture, the elegance of a master's hand; and yet it is gradually fading into the obscurity of the past age.

so soon through so many editions. One reason may be, that it has a separate charm for every class of people. Why the pious and serious—who, though a quiet, are still a numerous class—read it need not be asked. Curiosity and the abilities displayed by the writer, attract very many; and a great number of both sexes who have no character at all read it merely because *Cœlebs* is in search of a wife. Johnson, the majestic moralist of the last century, did more good to the cause of religion than half the divines of the age, I mean their writings. When people are disposed to delight in devotional treatises, their hearts cannot be estranged from their Maker. ‘They that are whole need not a physician;’ but the book, supposing it to have a moral and religious tendency,—the book, I say, that does most good is that which is most read; and how many thousands were allured by the splendour of Johnson’s diction, and the weight of his reputation, to read in his works what they never attended to any where else, and to learn from him that the best talents are best suited to the noblest purposes, and that wit and infidelity are by no means so nearly allied as many suppose. His works form at least a lofty avenue to the temple of Truth, in which no one can walk long or steadily without wishing to reach the sacred fane which terminates the sublime vista.”

P. 236. “I have got a new book lately, which you must have seen—*Gertrude of Wyoming*. It is very provoking that Campbell’s democratic hoof should invariably and unnecessarily protrude itself through all the beautiful drapery in which he knows so well to clothe the children of his rich poetic fancy. Why should Waldegrave, a Briton born and educated, and married to the daughter of an Englishman,—Waldegrave, who had only for three months tasted the sweets of Transatlantic liberty,—why should he be seized with such an unnatural rage of antipatriotism, as to light the banner of revolt against his native Sovereign, and the glorious land of which he had the honour to be a native, and in which he had the happiness to receive his intellectual nurture? My annoyance at all this, and at certain strange omissions, obscurities and inversions, does not prevent my seeing and feeling all the charms of this exquisite poem, which unfolds new beauties at every renewed perusal.

“Closed were his *Gertrude’s* lips, yet still their bland
And beautiful expression seemed to melt
With love that could not die,” &c.

Was ever any thing so exquisitely refined, yet so sweetly natural as this stanza throughout? Nothing less than merits supereminent, the irresistible enchantment of genius the most powerful, arrayed in diction of chastened sweetness and polished elegance, could make me forgive his flagrant violation of truth and national character, when he introduces “poor *Scotia’s* mountaineers” as arming in the provincial cause. Glowing with the love of their native land, and full of ancient, venerable, perhaps useful prejudices, they all to a man armed in the cause of Britain, whether right or wrong. If taking the other side were a virtue, ’tis a virtue they have no claim to, and will not thank Campbell for bestowing on them,” &c.*

* The defect in Campbell’s *Gertrude of Wyoming*, as relates to the story, is, that it is so extremely inartificial as to be little more than a beautiful lyrical effusion—a picture of pleasing sentiments and elegant images, without much connexion. The defect in the language is in too great a variation between ornament and plainness. Every poem, like a piece of music, should be set in a certain key. See how Milton

P. 248. "Mr. Henry Mackenzie of the Exchequer, otherwise called the 'Man of Feeling,' is one of our nearest neighbours. . . . Walter Scott and the formidable Jeffrey have both called on me, not by any means as a scribbling female, but on account of links formed by mutual friends. You would think, by their appearance, that the body of each was formed to lodge the soul of the other. Having met them both formerly, their appearance was not any thing new to me—but Jeffrey looks the poet all over—the ardent eye, the nervous agitation, the visibly quick perceptions, keep one's attention constantly awake, in expectation of flashes of the peculiar intelligence of genius. Nor is that expectation entirely disappointed, for his conversation is in a high degree fluent and animated. Walter Scott again has not a gleam of poetic fire visible in his countenance, which merely suggests the idea of plain good sense. His conceptions do not strike you as by any means so rapid or so brilliant as those of his critic; yet there is much amusement and variety in his good-humoured, easy, and unaffected conversation," &c.

P. 253. "One of our nearest neighbours is Mr. Henry Mackenzie.* You have probably seen him as the 'Lounger.' Some call him the Scottish Addison; but that is too high praise, for, though he has much delicacy of delineation in moral painting, he totally wants humour or wit, or whatever you call that gay and playful faculty that assumes so many shapes to dazzle or to please, and pleases most when it pretends least; and this is the salt, the incorruptible principle, without which a periodical work can never live long. This may be the reason why, notwithstanding therefinèd sentiments and elegance of expression which distinguish it, one never takes up the 'Lounger' but when one feels inclined to lounge. But to return—Mr. Mackenzie is married to an excellent woman, in abilities at least his equal, though the cares of a large family have always kept her in the shade of privacy. Their sons and daughters are accomplished and informed young people; and their house is the resort of the best society in one sense, that is, people of fashion with cultivated minds. Lord Webb Seymour,† Lady Carnegie, Lady Minto, and others equally distinguished, I have met with there. . . . To-morrow Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake* comes forth in all the charms of novelty, and nothing else will be spoken of," &c.

P. 261. "Do you know, notwithstanding my wrath for his manifold literary offences, I think I shall be forced to like the arch-critic himself (*Mr. Jeffrey*.) He is, what indeed I knew before, the most affection-

attended to this, how Young neglected it. The poems of Thomson and Goldsmith were altered in later editions, on the ground of a *more harmonious uniformity of style*.

* For some account of Mr. H. Mackenzie, the author of the *Man of Feeling*, &c. see Scott's *Lives of the Novelists*, vol. II. p. 149; Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, vol. VI. p. 148. The story of "Le Roche" is the gem of the *Mirror*. Pinkerton remarks, "that it is odd the editor should admit so odd a blunder, as 'Serious Letters to the Mirror.' Was he ignorant that a man may be a Spectator, or Guardian, but not a Mirror? We observe both in the *Mirror* and *Lounger* more *Scotticisms* than we should have expected. Even the writings of Lord Hailes, a critic by profession, are not free from them. The "*Man of Feeling*" is the production of genius and sensibility, but H. Mackenzie's fame as a writer of pathos must be founded on Julia de Roubigné.

† Of that very interesting and estimable person, Lord Webb Seymour, so little known, and whose virtues, talents, and acquirements were only to be seen in the shade of a retired and private life, the reader may consult the *Life of Mr. F. Horner*, in which publication in fact his name was made known to the world for the first time.

ate relation possible, and truly good-natured in society, though so petulant on paper. He sometimes calls on me, and, being in the same circle, I meet with him wherever I go. He has a brother lately come from America, a widower like himself, and they reside together. I was asked with Mary to the first dinner they gave there; it was by no means a literary, or what Mrs. A. would call an intellectual, one. All was ease and good humour, without discussions or debates of any kind; indeed the party were rather relatives and friends than savans. I might except perhaps a little discussion on the *Lady of the Lake*, for which I augur a very favourable review. I hope you are all as much pleased with it as we are. There are some sturdy critics here, however, who deny Walter Scott the merit of being a poet at all, and call all that delights us jingle and jargon. The public at large is an excellent judge of poetic merit; some very fine things indeed are too much refined for its great wide ear; but, when it is much and long pleased, there must be excellence, and all that remains for the critic is to trace that pleasure to its source, and discriminate the lights and shades that needs must exist in whatever is human," &c.

P. 278. "My time is at present much occupied, but I shall avail myself of a short interval of leisure, to tell you what I am sure you will be interested in hearing—the particulars of the final interview between the Prince of Wales and the late Bishop of London (Dr. Porteus), which have lately been communicated to me from a source which appears to me quite authentic. Among other good people with whom my informant is intimate, is Mr. Owen, minister of Fulham, who was in a manner the Bishop's parish clergyman, and long his chaplain. He even gave my friend an account of this interview, as the Bishop gave it to him two days before his death. It seems his Royal Highness had sent out a summons for a great military review which was to take place on a Sunday. The Bishop had been confined, and did not hope, nor I suppose wish, ever in this world to go out again. He ordered his carriage, however, upon hearing this, proceeded to Carlton House and waited on the Prince, who received him very graciously. He said, "I am come, Sir, urged by my regard to you, to your father, and to this great nation, who are anxiously beholding every public action of yours. I am on the verge of time, new prospects open to me, the favour of human beings or their displeasure is as nothing to me now. I am come to warn your Royal Highness of the awful consequences of your breaking down the very little that remains of distinction to the day that the Author of all power has hallowed and set apart for himself." He went on in pathetic terms to represent the awful responsibility to which the Prince exposed himself, and how much benefit or injury might result to the immortal souls of millions, by his consulting or neglecting the revealed will of the King of kings; and, after much tender and awful exhortation, concluded with saying, "You see how your father, greatly your inferior in talent and capacity, has been a blessing to all around him and to the nation at large, because he made it the study and business of his life to exert all his abilities for the good of his people, to study and to do the will of God, and to give an example to the world of a life regulated by the precepts of Christian morality. He has been an object of respect and veneration to the whole world for so doing. If he has done much, you, with your excellent abilities and pleasing and popular manners, may do much more. It is impossible for you to remain stationary in this awful crisis; you must rise to true glory and renown, and lead millions in the same path by the power of your example, or sink to sudden and perpetual ruin, aggravated by the

great numbers whom your fall will draw with you to the same destruction ; and now, were I able to rise, or were any one here who would assist me, I should, with the awful feeling of a dying man, give my last blessing to your Royal Highness." The Prince upon this burst into tears, and fell on his knees before the Bishop, who bestowed upon him with folded hands his dying benediction : the Prince then, in the most gracious and affecting manner, assisted him himself to go down, and put him into his carriage. The Bishop went home, never came out again, and died the fifth day after. On hearing of his death, the Prince shut himself up, and was heard by his attendants to sob as under deep affliction."

P. 281. "I must tell you that we have read Mrs. Montagu's Letters. Mary thinks them extremely amusing ; I, too, am amused, but there is a visible hardness in her character,—such a total absence of the amiable romance of early life, and such an ungraceful harshness on some occasions, and petulance on others.—I cannot conceive how she has made such very desirable things as good principle, sound sense, brilliant wit, and much intelligence and early usage of the world so little pleasing ; there is everything to admire, but nothing gentle, graceful, or attractive. I greatly dislike her style.* Female wit has generally a kind of gay elegance that makes its manner recommend its matter : there must be something wanting when it pleases me so little, who am so delighted with everything of that nature. I cannot say how much Mrs. Carter's kind of humour amuses me ; and Gray's letters charm me beyond measure : his wit is of such a grave, odd kind, it takes one by surprise," &c.

P. 283. "Now, as to '*Self-Control*;' it is not Miss Hamilton's, nor is it the work of any one of the many it is ascribed to. The secret has, as yet, been carefully concealed, and all curiosity eluded ; but I am fixed in the opinion that it was born in Orkney : I shall not, however, anticipate your judgment in any respect regarding this work, so much admired by some and condemned by others. In this literary city it occasions as much conversation as a new island in the Clyde could do at Greenock."

P. 283. "Southey, who, I think, writes the articles in the Quarterly Review about the Methodists, is not far wrong. They do a great deal of good, as he allows ; but both the good and evil peculiar to their tenets are more obvious in England than here : indeed, their tenets are radically good ; 'tis their cheerless gloom, their spiritual pride, and their sectarian bigotry that are bad. If their clergy love *pleasure* less than others, they certainly love *power* more, and organize their modes of preserving it with as much diligence as ever the Jesuits did. Yet the Jesuits did much good among the subdued and wretched savages in Paraguay ; and the Methodists do a great deal of good among the ignorant and profligate

* Mrs. Grant's observations on the style and character of Mrs. Montagu's letters appear to us to be just ; they are clever, but not natural. Some manuscript letters of hers were published in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 87 ; ii. 178, and some in the third volume. It is not, we believe, generally known that no less a person than Conyers Middleton superintended her education. A slight sketch from the inimitable pencil of Madame du Deffand on this learned lady is sufficient. "Je vois quelquefois Madame Montagu, je ne la trouve pas trop pedante, mais elle fait tant d'efforts pour bien parler notre langue, que sa conversation est penible. J'aime bien mieux miladi Lucan, qui ne s'embarasse point du mot propre, et qui le fait fort bien entendre, &c. Mad. de Montagu s'est tres bien comportee à l'Academie ; c'est une femme raisonnable, ennuyeuse sans doute, mais bonne femme et tres polie." The allusion to her behaviour at the Academie was on account of an Essay of Voltaire's against Shakespeare being read there.

populace in England. For such converts their austere discipline is best suited; they drive them as far as possible from their wonted haunts, lest the evil spirit should regain possession of the herd, and urge them down the precipice. They do not show the extremes of their extravagance to us in Scotland; our people are too enlightened to bear it. They answer many good purposes: 'to goad the prelate slumbering in his stall,' and to shew all other teachers of religion how necessary it is to move the human mind by its two great hinges—hope and fear; the said mind being very little affected by moral essays,' &c.

P. 285. "I am pleased that you not only found much amusement in reading Miss Seward's letters, but have candour enough to own you did; for it is the fashion to rail at her as vain and absurd. Her bad taste and self-opinion are too obvious to escape detection from any person that can think or see: yet, though these prominent faults make her less estimable as a woman and less admirable as a writer, I am not sure that they detract much from the entertainment we derive from her letters. Her literary vanity in particular appears naked and not ashamed, with a most amusing *naïveté*. The singular artlessness of so artificial a character gives the idea of something unique and anomalous that we know not how to define, nor exactly whether to admire or despise. Talent and sincerity, however disguised, must have their attractions; and Miss Seward had both in no common degree. She furnishes arms against herself by her open avowal of so many feelings and opinions, that others would carefully conceal. She wants art, but, on the other hand, she totally wants delicacy and even that refinement of mind which is almost the necessary consequence of high cultivation. Witness the gross flattery which she gladly received and liberally bestowed. Perhaps it is wrong to call it flattery; her adulators, who for the most part were male and female coxcombs of the first magnitude, very probably thought all they said. Her coarseness and her laxity of religious principle she inherited, I fear, from her clerical father and housewively mother; this was nursed in a card-playing provincial town, where she was the one-eyed queen of the blind, having no superior to look up to, and her mind exasperated by all the underworkings of petty envy and malignity. Her intimacy with Darwin, however innocent, was fatal to her in different respects; his false brilliancy aggravated her false taste, and to the tottering fabric of her religious principle he gave the last blow. I believe that the friendship between her and Saville was as pure as that betwixt you and me; every person of sense and candour that ever knew them thought so, and the strain of their letters proves it incontestably. Saville was a man in the highest degree virtuous, pious, simple, and sincere; their friendship was inherited and begun with her father. Having now spoken so freely of Miss Seward's faults, let me do justice to her merits also. She was respectable for her honour and integrity, and the length and strength of her attachments. Could there be a better daughter, a warmer friend, or one that had more home-feelings and home-enjoyments? Her criticisms and descriptions, over-adorned as they are, still convey to the mind, in the most lively manner, one of the first charms of human existence, an enlarged capacity of enjoyment, and a keen and exalted relish for all that is capable of delighting in external nature or the wider world of intellect; powers of enjoyment so buoyant and so active communicate their impulse to slower faculties, and for the moment invigorate and exalt them. . . . When you tell me you are not tired, I shall, perhaps, tell you more of Miss Seward."

P. 308. "You ask my opinion of Mrs. Hannah More's last publication (*Practical Piety*). Very favourable indeed it is; not that I think anything new remains to be said on the most important subject she treats. Yet if, by throwing those new and clear lights upon useful and well-known truths, which she is so capable of producing, the young are allured to serious consideration, and the old reminded of duties which the tide of worldly cares is apt to overwhelm, much, very much, may be done by her respected agency. I think there is no individual now living to whom the cause of religion owes so much. Her arguments on the subject of prayer are calculated to carry conviction to the reason and contrition to the heart. I have lately read again, with new delight, her *Strictures on Female Education*. There has not yet been any work published on that beaten subject more calculated to do good: genius of the first order, excellent sound sense, profound and practical piety, and thorough knowledge of the prevailing manners and characters, give value and ought to give efficacy to that admirable work," &c.

Vol. II. p. 29. "You ask me what I think of *Rokeby*. I think, in the first place, that it is the *Border Minstrel's Odyssey*; that is to say, there is in it a higher tone of morality, though less of the glow and rapidity of inspiration that hurried you along in his former productions. The descriptions are beautiful, and correctly true to nature, for you know that I, having traced all the scenes under the conduct of their enthusiastic owner, can judge pretty accurately of the resemblance. Mr. Morritt, who is himself a poet, looks on the Tees and the Greta with a lover's eye, and delights in pointing out the beauties of the valleys through which they wander. There cannot, however, be a more powerful illustration of Mr. Jeffrey's theory, of the necessary connexion between scenery and sentiment to give inanimate beauty its full effect, than the comparatively feeble impression left on the mind by description so fine in itself and so true to its original, for want of those legends and poetical associations by which our Scottish glens and mountains are not only consecrated, but in a degree animated. Observe how rich the notes of Scott's former poems are in allusions to traditions and quotations from local poetry! But where is the local poetry of England? Granville and Pope, of very late years, have celebrated Windsor and the Thames; our own countryman Thomson, too, hung a wreath on Richmond Hill: but what other place in England can be mentioned that awakes one poetical recollection? * Milton's very self has not sanctified a single spot; and Spenser's localities were all in Ireland."

P. 36. "I have dismissed my cold, and have at present no other illness but that of being sick of *Madame de Stael*, from whose ubiquity there is no escaping. She appears to fill every place, and the mania regarding her seems epidemical. . . . I consider *Mad. de Stael's Delphine* a very bad book; and I should be apt to insist on the author doing penance in a

* Mrs. Grant forgot to mention Jago's poem of *Edge Hill*; Crowe's finer poem of *Lewesdon Hill*; Dyer's *Grongar Hill*, so deservedly popular; among the elder poets are the names of Drayton and Denham, both of whom described local scenery; and in the present day there are Wordsworth's *Sonnets to the River Dudden*, &c. We may here mention that the story of the *Maid of Nethercombe*, introduced into the *last* edition of *Lewesdon Hill*, was not written by Mr. Crowe, but by his son, and might, perhaps, have been better spared. Mr. Orator Crowe reviewed *Shree's Rhymes on Art* in *Cumberland's Review*.

white sheet like Jane Shore, at St. Paul's, before I would forgive her for writing it.* All this I say to qualify the inclosed eulogy, and to assert my decided principle, that there is much danger in allowing talent to atone for dangerous opinions. I think the Bride of Abydos—as every bride should be—very beautiful; but the unrivalled Giaour is still more so. Now, as I cannot say anything nearly so good myself, I shall conclude by quoting a letter I lately received from Miss —, on the subject of Lord Byron and De Stael. ‘Madame de Stael entered at one door of the London Theatre just as the Edgeworths exited at the other: I, too, was exiting, but just contrived to get one sight of her, worth a dozen of common ones; I need not say *contrived*, for the D—s kindly pressed me to meet her at their house, the day after her arrival; and as the only guest besides was Lord Byron, and as they drew each other forth in perfection, I never listened to a dialogue so thoroughly entertaining. The present sentiments, political and religious, of Childe Harold and Mad. de Stael are as completely in contrast as her torrent of eloquence and his cold sarcastic wit,” &c.

P. 40. “Mr. Jeffrey has married Miss Wilkes, a young lady from America. About two years and a half since I received a note from him, apologizing for a short invitation, and entreating that I would come next day to dine with some American friends. I had been much obliged to him for similar compliances, so set out readily and met these strangers. One was a dark gloomy-looking man, another his wife, the plainest, worst dressed woman I had seen; and the third was a gay, fashionable looking girl of seventeen. These were M. Simond, † a Frenchman, who left Lyons during the revolutionary horrors, and went to America, where he married Miss Wilkes, niece to the patriot; Mrs. Simond his wife, and Miss Wilkes niece to that wife. Simond, though very unlike a Frenchman, being reserved, fastidious, and philosophic in the highest sense of the phrase, is a man of talent, great refinement, and agreeable conversation when he does converse. His wife is a person that, after the unfavourable impression of her unpromising exterior was got over, I liked exceedingly; most candid, most disinterested, most benevolent, with a cultivated mind, plain manners, and continual good humour. How it came to pass I know not, but so it was, that she lived much with the noted Mrs. Montagu, and all her opinions were formed in that school. The party besides consisted only of Mr. Henry Mackenzie (the Lounger), his daughter, Miss Elizabeth

* Let us hear what the Comte Segur says of this work, to which the motto prefixed seems little in harmony, “Un homme doit savoir braver l'opinion; une femme s'y soumettre.”—“Je met dans une classe a part le Roman de *Delphine*; la lutte des opinions sur cet ouvrage égale peut-être celle des défauts et des beautés dont il fourmille.” See Segur sur les Femmes, vol. III. p. 258. We believe that the character of Cerlebes in *Delphine* was intended for Madame Necker Saussure, the biographer and cousin of Mad. de Stael. Mad. de Stael confessed that *Delphine* was intended for *Aerself*, a la beauté près.

† This M. Simond has given in his interesting Travels in Switzerland some anecdotes and account of Mad. de Stael: he mentions her letters from Paris to her father, which Mr. Bonstetten said were written with more spirit, ease, eloquence, and acuteness of observation than any thing of hers ever published, and regrets the *caution* of M. Necker, who burnt them. See vol. I. p. 282, &c. He mentions among other traits of character, that at Coppet, while Mr. Bonstetten was walking in the grounds, he was struck with a switch from behind a tree; turning round, he saw Mademoiselle Necker, then a child of five or six years old, laughing, who said,—“Maman veut que je me serve de la main gauche, et j'essayois.”

Hamilton, and myself; and we all did wonderfully well. These strangers remained for some time in Edinburgh, making excursions round it," &c.

P. 48. "I am glad M. de Stael has left England: prudery apart, I never relished the worship paid to a Minerva so much more than equivocal in conduct. Far am I from wishing to limit that mercy which keeps the gates of accepted penitence open to those who have erred most deeply: yet such is my impression of the rectitude, deep feeling, and honourable shame that belongs originally to the female character, and revives with renewed force when fallen woman endeavours to regain the height from which vice has precipitated her:—so perfectly do I comprehend what such a person must feel, from one or two instances which have come within my own observation, that I have no faith in a triumphant Magdalene sitting on the tripod of inspiration to deliver oracles to her admirers, or mounting the throne of literary eminence to dictate to her implicit worshippers. A real female penitent aspires to no such distinctions: humility is the first fruit of real penitence; and that penitence which has to expunge a public scandal given to the world, aggravated by volumes of the most pernicious sophistry, would plunge into the depths of retirement if it produced the necessary effects of deep and sincere remorse. The habits of that vice which is fed and supported by gratified vanity are very obstinate, yet not indelible. It is not mere rhapsody to say,

Let heaven seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd;
Not touch'd, but wrapt, not waken'd, but inspir'd.

But what is Madame de Stael's religion when you examine it? That poetical German devotion that seeks theatrical effect and strong sensation; that wishes to forget immutable justice in divine beneficence; that seeks God more in his *works* than in his *word*, and worships more as imagination pictures him than as he has revealed himself:

As wise as Socrates, if such they were,
As wise as Socrates might justly stand
The definition of a modern fool.

The enthusiasm that she supposes essential to devotion is certainly more that of the imagination than of the heart. Yet I will allow that, even in figurative and fanciful manner, the suffrage of a person so distinguished in favour of religion, is desirable; we ought never to forget the declaration,—'He that is not against us is with us.' . . . I certainly did not set out with the intention of wandering so far after Madame de Stael, but I certainly did grudge a little the homage paid her when in England, without at the same time detracting from the superiority of her talents and acquirements," &c.

P. 50. "I hope you have read, or will read, *Waverley*. I am satisfied from internal evidence that Walter Scott, and no other, is the author of that true and chaste delineation of Scottish manners, such as they existed at the time he assigns for his drama. I am afraid, as you only saw fine and great people in Scotland, that much of this truth of painting will be lost on you. He is not, however, just to the Highlanders; and the specimens of Highland manners which he gives are not fair ones. He makes them on different occasions ready to assassinate, without their well knowing why, those who displease their chieftain. This is unfair and unjust. A Highlander, in old times, was much too ready to use his dirk in a quarrel man to man, and held life much too cheap in skirmishes about cattle, &c.,

but no people on earth had such a horror at assassination. Of taking the life of another without risking one's own, there is no example even in the sad history of the insurrection of Forty-five; and of murder, they have such a horror, that they even scruple to use the term. But the consequences of a party brawl they do not account murder," &c.

P. 59. "Have you seen Wordsworth's new poem, *The Excursion*? There is much beautiful writing in it, and much piety; but his piety has too much of what is called Pantheism,* or the worship of nature, in it. This is a kind of German piety too; they look in the sun, moon, and flowers, for what they should find in their Bible. The corruptions of the human heart, however, require a deeper and more radical cure than can be found in contemplating rocks and solitary glens: these remedies for the disorders of the heart must produce their chief effect on very sensitive or imaginative minds. . . . Wordsworth, they say, talks incessantly; his conversation has the perpetual flow of a stream,—monotonous in sound and endless in duration. I was quite surprised to hear this at first, imagining that, meditating so much as he does among lakes and groves, he had almost forgot the sound of his own voice: but I fancy he is rather like the late Dr. Moore, who, I was told, was always speaking when he was not writing. These lake poets, having their attention entirely withdrawn from the world, and what is passing in it, consider every thing that passes in their own minds of such paramount importance, that it must all be communicated, and considered worthy of attention," &c.

P. 61. "I now proceed to tell you that, though I hear some people impute *Waverley* to Boswell, the son of Johnson's biographer, who is unquestionably a man of genius, I still continue fixed in the opinion that it is Walter Scott's. I know his style of speaking, thinking, and observing so well, that, were he himself to swear as hard as Lord Cochrane that he did not write it, I would not believe him. The arch-critic (Mr. Jeffrey) and I had a discussion on it, when the book first came out; he perfectly agreed in opinion with me, going on surer ground, if possible, than internal evidence, though of that he felt the full weight. He says, he knows every man in Scotland capable of producing a work demonstrative at once of learning and genius, and knows only one mind equal to this work, and his impress is on every page. Miss H., a friend of ours, dined on Friday at William Erskine's; he is the *fidus Achates* of Walter Scott: the poet and his mate were there, as also the laird of Staffa, and other chiefs. In the evening there were two cantos of the unpublished *Lord of the Isles* read in the author's presence. Miss H. heard them praised, and thought them worthy of the applause they received: she is a spectator in large companies, but a shrewd and intelligent observer, and carries much away, not indeed of poetry. This is the bard's great work, national work I may say; for, behold! is not the battle of Bannockburn, the Leipsic of Scotland, —recorded therein? If his success equals my hopes, we shall crown him with thistles and add the rampant lion to his coat of armour. I am dazzled with the extract you give from your friend Mr. Sotheby, who has awaked the sleeping Muse of Tragedy. Joanna Baillie's are fine dramatic poems, but will not suit the stage: our critic was near sharing the fate of

* This accusation of "Pantheism" has been brought against Thomson in his *Seasons*, as well as against Wordsworth, in both cases we think quite erroneously, by taking single insulated passages and poetical expressions; a mode of interpretation perhaps of all most fruitful of error.

Orpheus, for his censure of her in the Edinburgh Review; the ladies here were enraged beyond measure. It should have been more gently expressed, but was far from wrong. Your lines from 'Ivan' are admirable. . . . Pray tell me more of Mr. Sotheby's character and history. I received a present two days since of 'Discipline,' a new work by Mrs. Brunton, author of *Self-Control*.—I now know and like her, but am not sure I shall like her book," &c.

P 78. "What has most interested me of late, has been a visit from Campbell, the sweet Bard of Hope. You must know his enchanting Gertrude, his Exile of Erin, and other unequalled lyrics. I wish I could share with you the satisfaction I felt in seeing him cheerful, happy, and universally welcomed and caressed in his dear "Queen of the North," from which he had been so long banished, by the necessity of seeking the bread that perisheth elsewhere. He is one who has suffered much, from neither understanding the world nor being understood by it. He encountered every evil of poverty, but that of being ashamed of his circumstances,—in that respect he was nobly indifferent to opinion, and his good, gentle, patient little wife, was so frugal, so simple, and so sweet-tempered, that she disarmed poverty of half its evils. This, I fear, was not the case with the Bard of Hope, whose morbid sensibility wars with the kind and generous part of his character, and who began the world under the influence of those violent discontented opinions that seem to accuse Heaven of injustice, because the wealth of mind is not accompanied with those advantages which fat contented ignorance often attains, and very justly, because it patiently labours for them. Poor Burns had a great deal too much of this. . . . It is time I should tell you the Bard is now come to Scotland, after an absence of thirteen years, to receive a legacy left him by a grand-uncle. You cannot think how much every one is delighted: though you did not care for Campbell, it would charm you to see people rejoice so cordially in his acquisition. He has visited me several times, and is so amusing and so original; his admiration of other people's genius, too, is so generous. Scott, though of different opinions, he regards with fond and high admiration: so it seems does Lord Byron. Truly great men must have a congenial attraction for each other. The great English moralist is only an exception that confirms the rule. After being starved for 30 years, married to Tetty, and afflicted with perpetual ill-health, it is more wonderful that any benevolence remained, than that all suavity should have been dried up with Johnson," &c.

P. 119. "What shall I tell you of literary novelty from this scribbling city? The last subject of discussion is a new poem by Dr. Thomas Brown, and called the 'Wanderer of Norway.' You do not know Dr. Brown? Well, then, he fills—worthily they say—the chair of the benevolent philosopher Dugald Stewart. He has great fertility of mind, and delightful variety of intelligence and playfulness in his conversation, which, in the long run, conquers the prejudice resulting from a manner so affected and so odd that there is no describing it. His lectures, I am told, are beautiful; he published poems long ago, but they were too metaphysical for common use or ordinary comprehensions.* He is the very best of sons

* Dr. Thomas Brown died of decline at Kensington, we believe, when not much above 40 years old. We think a life of him has been published. His Lectures will be still read for their philosophical acuteness and their elegance. His poetry has long since passed to the repository of the dead. Sir James Mackintosh said of his

and brothers. This description is meant to introduce the first thing that meets your eye in case you see the poem ; it is a dedication to his mother. . . . I should have told you that 'The Wanderer of Norway' is founded on the hard-fated Mary Wolstencroft's beautiful letters from that country, to which her rich though gloomy imagination, her deep feelings, and the dark mist through which her bewildered mind seems wandering, give a painful interest, not, I should think, to be heightened by poetry," &c.

P. 148. "I am quite of your opinion as to the too uniform splendour of Felicia Hemans. She keeps us hovering constantly on the wing, like birds of paradise, for want of a perch to repose upon. This cannot be said of the honest Lake poets. You may there find obscure and languid places where you may not only perch but nod till some of those beautiful passages which redeem the poppy-covered waste, occur to wake you. Did ever I tell you of one of said poets we have in town here, indeed one of our intimates, the most provoking creature imaginable? He is young, handsome, wealthy, witty; has great learning, exuberant spirits, a wife and children that he doats on, (circumstances one would think consolidating,) and no vice that I know, but, on the contrary, virtuous feelings and principles, yet his wonderful eccentricity would put anybody but his wife wild. She, I am convinced, was actually made on purpose for her husband, and has that kind of indescribable controlling influence over him that Catharine is said to have had over that wonderful savage the Czar Peter. Pray look in the last Edinburgh Review, and read the favourable article on John Wilson's City of the Plague,—he is the person in question; and had any one less in favour with them built such a city in the region of fancy, and peopled it in the same manner, they would have *plagued* him most effectually," &c.

P. 163. "I must not omit an anecdote, better than my own, about kissing hands. A young lady from England, very ambitious of distinction, and thinking the outrageous admiration of genius was nearly as good as the possession of it, was presented to Walter Scott, and had very nearly gone through the regular forms of swooning sensibility on the occasion. Being afterwards introduced to Mr. Henry Mackenzie, she bore it better, but kissed his hand with admiring veneration. It is worth telling for the sake of Mr. Scott's comment; he said, 'Did you ever hear the like of that English lass, to faint at the sight of a cripple clerk of session, and kiss the dry withered hand of an old tax-gatherer?'"

P. 200. "Most of our great towns are so fortunate as to have some piece of light sandy ground in the vicinity, which produces only furze and broom, and becomes valuable from its very defects, affording always a dry walk. The *links* of Edinburgh are also the gymnasium of the city, the place for boyish sports and manly exercises. Here the *wappinshaw*s were held of old; and here the good citizens pursue the flying ball, in the ancient mode of the golf. On the south side of these *links* are the frugal villas of the last race of the Edinburgh citizens, the old castle of Merchiston, where Lord Napier formed his logarithms, the shaded modest dwelling where Robertson wrote his history, another very near it where Adam Smith* composed the works that perpetuate his name, and several

work on Cause and Effect, "that, in his humble opinion, it entitled Brown to a place very near the first among the living metaphysicians of Great Britain."

* It is much to be lamented that Dugald Stewart, from some motive perhaps of delicacy, or perhaps constructing his biography on a different principle, neglected to use,

other quiet abodes, without any ornament but groups of ancient trees that surround them, that yet seem haunted by the illustrious shades of their former inhabitants. Beyond these the Pentland hills form a fine screen to the westward. I should add, to finish the picture, that the Pisgah of Edinburgh, Blackford Hill, from whence Marmion surveyed the Scotch army, is near the scene I have described," &c.

P. 207. "You ask me of Crabbe's Tales of the Hall. What shall I say of his merits, when I begin by confessing that his very faults delight me? All his quaintness, his elaborate minuteness, and his oddities of style, come to my sight like the moles and freckles in a dear friend's face, which I should be sorry to see removed. I seem to know his *dramatis personæ* intimately. How charming, yet how wounding, the sisters Lucy and Jane! What ease, and grace, and interest in Richard's detail of his childish feelings, and the incidents of after-life; and then the old bachelor, whose dog was so angry that he would not shoot, is inimitable. . . . I could tell you a great deal about Crabbe's very self if I had time, and you cared to hear."

P. 220. "Our thoughts, and indeed those of the Edinburgh public in general, have been much engrossed of late by one of those irreparable privations to which I have alluded. The death of Mrs. Brunton, the authoress of *Self-Control* and *Discipline*, under circumstances most aggravating to those nearly concerned, and painful to the feelings of her numerous friends and admirers, has produced a deep and universal sensation. Her character has been so ably and truly delineated in the public prints, that nothing can be added to her praise by me, who knew and loved her much, and

we believe destroyed, very curious particulars relating to Adam Smith, which had been communicated to him. Madame Riccoboni, who was a very good judge of manners, and a diligent observer of society, used highly to praise the manners and character of Smith. It is said that Adam Smith *dictated* his writings, and that this mode of composition may be distinguished by a peculiarity of style. A curious passage omitted in his *Moral Sentiments*, was first printed by Dr. Chalmers in his *Bridgewater Treatise*, vol. ii. p. 294-6. This eloquent work was translated into French by the widow of the celebrated Condorcet. We have never heard it remarked by any one that many parts of this treatise are almost translations from the *Ethics* of Aristotle. Smith's absence of mind, so remarkable as to appear hardly consistent with sanity, is not yet forgotten in the literary circles of Scotland, though we know but one person now alive who enjoyed his acquaintance. We must give one remarkable instance of it. Adam Smith was a commissioner of the Board of Customs. To this board was attached a porter, in a scarlet gown, with a staff of office. When a commissioner entered, the custom was for the porter to salute with his staff, and then precede him to the board-room. This had been repeated before Smith for years in the usual manner; but one day he came to the board apparently only in the *body*, his mind being left in some deep theory in his study at home. As he entered, the porter drew up and shouldered his staff; Smith, earnestly watching him, immediately did the same with his cane, holding it with both hands, as a soldier does his musket. The astonished porter then lowered his ensign of command; Smith did the same. He then stepped back to let the commissioner pass; Smith also retreated. The officer then moved up stairs with his staff advanced at length; Smith marched behind him, holding his cane in the same position, intently anxious in watching where the porter placed his feet on the stairs, and himself choosing the same spot for his. When they arrived at the door of the room, the porter saluted the philosopher with his staff, bowed very obsequiously, and retired; all which motions Smith imitated with the utmost seriousness and attention. It was only when a friend spoke to him, that the enchantment was broken up, and the sage restored to his senses. We regret to state that the manuscripts left by Dugald Stewart have been intentionally destroyed, a loss the greatness of which it is impossible to measure, and the motive that led to it it would be painful to surmise.

and brothers. This description is meant to introduce the first thing that meets your eye in case you see the poem ; it is a dedication to his mother. . . . I should have told you that 'The Wanderer of Norway' is founded on the hard-fated Mary Wolstencroft's beautiful letters from that country, to which her rich though gloomy imagination, her deep feelings, and the dark mist through which her bewildered mind seems wandering, give a painful interest, not, I should think, to be heightened by poetry," &c.

P. 148. "I am quite of your opinion as to the too uniform splendour of Felicia Hemans. She keeps us hovering constantly on the wing, like birds of paradise, for want of a perch to repose upon. This cannot be said of the honest Lake poets. You may there find obscure and languid places where you may not only perch but nod till some of those beautiful passages which redeem the poppy-covered waste, occur to wake you. Did ever I tell you of one of said poets we have in town here, indeed one of our intimates, the most provoking creature imaginable? He is young, handsome, wealthy, witty; has great learning, exuberant spirits, a wife and children that he doats on, (circumstances one would think consolidating,) and no vice that I know, but, on the contrary, virtuous feelings and principles, yet his wonderful eccentricity would put anybody but his wife wild. She, I am convinced, was actually made on purpose for her husband, and has that kind of indescribable controlling influence over him that Catharine is said to have had over that wonderful savage the Czar Peter. Pray look in the last Edinburgh Review, and read the favourable article on John Wilson's City of the Plague,—he is the person in question; and had any one less in favour with them built such a city in the region of fancy, and peopled it in the same manner, they would have *plagued* him most effectually," &c.

P. 163. "I must not omit an anecdote, better than my own, about kissing hands. A young lady from England, very ambitious of distinction, and thinking the outrageous admiration of genius was nearly the essence of the possession of it, was presented to Walter Scott, and had the opportunity through the regular forms of swooning sensibility on the one hand, and afterwards introduced to Mr. Henry Mackenzie, she bowed and kissed his hand with admiring veneration. It is a curious anecdote for the sake of Mr. Scott's comment; he said, 'Did you see that English lass, to faint at the sight of a creature who would kiss the dry withered hand of an old tax-gatherer?'

P. 200. "Most of our great towns are built on a piece of light sandy ground in the vicinity of the sea, and the soil is very fertile, and becomes valuable from its very fertility. The *links* of Edinburgh are also a very good place for boyish sports and manly exercises were held of old; and here the good countrymen of the ancient mode of the golf. On the frugal villas of the last race of the Edinburghs, Merchiston, where Lord Napier formed his residence, dwelling where Robertson wrote his history, and Adam Smith* composed the works that

work on Cause and Effect, "that, in his humble opinion, is very very near the first among the living metaphysicians."

* It is much to be lamented that Dugald Stewart did not finish his biography on

would have lived in the most cordial intimacy with her had circumstances admitted; but her spending the summer in the country, seven miles off, and in winter our inhabiting the extreme opposite parts in the town, prevented our meeting as often as we wished. We did meet, however, as often as we could at home, and frequently in third places. One consolation I have which does not seem to be taken into account by others; it is looking back on the peculiar and very superior degree of happiness which she enjoyed here, resulting from a clear conscience, and a life spent in the active and unwearied exercise of beneficence, a cordial and vital piety that was too much a part of herself to be worn outwardly in the way of display, a vigorous and powerful mind above disguise or littleness of any kind; a constant, unvaried cheerfulness, not the result of mere animal spirits, but of true wisdom and content; an excellent husband, loving and beloved, and sufficiency for her modest wishes. I might add that she combined with the treasures of a cultivated intellect the capacity for most judicious and regular family management. She was not merely happy in what she possessed, but in what she had not; she had not the least shadow of pride, that makes so many odious, nor of vanity, that makes so many ridiculous, and worse than ridiculous; consequently she had not a shade of pretence or affectation. I really never knew a person more perfectly natural in manner or language; judge how much she must have been beloved. One privation she felt at first keenly, but very early brought her mind to submit to it with cheerful resignation—it was the want of offspring. After being nineteen years married, this only wish seemed to be granted. Every one rejoiced, and many thought this was granted to her as a temporal reward for her generous and tender care for the forlorn and helpless children of others in various instances. Why should I tell of our hopes and joys on this occasion? After three days of great suffering, she gave birth to a still-born child. She insisted on seeing it, held its hand, and said, 'The feeling this hand has caused to my heart will never leave it.' Shortly after a relative came and spoke tenderly of her loss; in her plain strong way she said, 'There was nothing so dear to me as my child, and I make my Saviour welcome to it.' After this she never mentioned it, and seemed to go on well for a few days, when she was attacked with fever, which soon terminated fatally. I leave you to imagine what I cannot describe—the sorrow of her husband."

P. 223. "As to Blackwood's Magazine, it is somewhat odd that all the wits (for wits they certainly are) engaged in that work should be from the west of Scotland. Laurenwinkle, and all the contributions of the same masterly hand, are attributed to John Lockhart, the son of one of the ministers of Glasgow. He is a *handsome* gentlemanlike young man, in company reserved and silent, yet evidently a diligent observer. Mr. Thomas Hamilton, younger brother to Sir William, is the author of the *Memoirs of Ensigh O'Doherty*. The other West-country people are John Wilson, the 'Isle of Palms,' as he is called here, a man of genius and talents, much goodness of heart, and considerable eccentricity. He lived some time at the English lakes, where he still has property, and is a disciple and great admirer of Wordsworth. His younger brother James is, I think, at least equal to him both in talent and judgment, and possesses a sort of peculiar quiet humour which is irresistible. Mr. Robert Sym, maternal uncle of John Wilson, writes the letters from Timothy Tickler to Hogg and others, which you would think very good did you know the parties. I would say much of Wordsworth if I had time; he certainly has a head of

gold, but his feet are of clay, with little or no mixture of iron. . . I think he must have written his poem of "The White Doe" with these clay feet of his. There is something so pure and lofty in his conceptions—he views external nature so entirely with a poet's eye, and has so little of the taint of worldly minds, that I grieve when I find him wandering through the trackless wilds of metaphysics, where I cannot follow him, or in the lower and too obvious paths of childish inanity, where I wish not to accompany him," &c.

P. 247. "The morning before we left Edinburgh we had the Laureate to breakfast, that being the only time he could afford to us. I had James Wilson to meet him, a younger and graver brother of the Isle of Palms. When I speak of gravity, I mean the grave countenance with which he says things irresistibly ludicrous; he is in fact the author of some of the best, at least the most refined, wit in Blackwood's Magazine. But to return to the Laureate. I like him exceedingly: he has the finest poetical countenance, features unusually high, and somewhat strong though regular; a quantity of bushy black hair worn carelessly, but not with affected negligence; deep set, but very animated, black eyes; and a countenance serious and collected, but kindling into ardour when animated in conversation. I have heard Southey called silent and constrained; I did not find him so: he talked easily and much, without seeming in the least consequential, or saying a single word for effect; on the contrary, he converses with the feeling and earnestness of one who speaks not to flourish in conversation, but to relieve a full mind from subjects of frequent meditation. . . . If you ask me about Southey's singular and most laudable household, I will tell you in some future letter of what will surprise and please you, in regard to the very sweetness of his benevolence," &c.

P. 258. "Miss Joanna Baillie and her sister found means to pay me a long forenoon visit, when we had a good deal of quiet conversation. *Mrs.* Baillie (for so her elder sister chooses to be distinguished) people like in their hearts better than Mrs. Joanna, though they would not for the world say so, thinking that it would argue great want of taste not to prefer Melpomene. I, for my part, would greatly prefer the muse to walk in a wood or sit in a bower with; but in that wearisome farce, a large party, Agnes acts her part much better. The seriousness, simplicity, and thoughtfulness of Joanna's manners overawe you from talking commonplace to her; and as for pretension, or talking fine, you would as soon think of giving yourself airs before an apostle. She is mild and placid, but makes no effort either to please or shine. She will neither dazzle nor be dazzled; yet, like others of the higher class of mind, is very indulgent in her opinions; what passes before her seems rather food for thought than mere amusement. In short, she is not merely a woman of talent but of genius, which is a very different thing, and very unlike any other thing, which is the reason that I have taken so much pains to describe her. Joanna's conversation is rather below her abilities, justifying Lord Gardenstone's maxim, 'that true genius is ever modest and careless.' Agnes unconsciously talks above herself, merely from a wish to please, and a habit of living among her intellectual superiors. I should certainly have liked and respected Joanna, as a person singularly natural and genuine, though she had never written a tragedy. I am not at all sure that this is the case with most others," &c.

P. 310. "I am going to speak of one whose Correspondence I have 1

reading, even of Horace Walpole,* the witty, the ingenious, the amusing, the selfish, the vain, the heartless, and the Godless. All this he was, and moreover a declared and virulent Whig, yet evidently considering 'the people' as scarcely of the same species with himself; professing popular opinions with more aristocratic feelings and manners than any other man of the same reach of understanding. His temper was gay and easy, and he possessed all the gilding and polish of court manners, with a good portion of talent, yet sense enough to know that he could by no means take his place in the first ranks of the aristocracy of genius, and he was too much a noble to be satisfied with ranking in the second; so he contested himself with being a kind of virtuoso, and writing scraps of poetry in the French style of gay, witty, *vers de société*, the only style of poetry in which they excel. The emulation of the noble wit has not been very successful, for all his courtly trifles of this kind are totally deficient in ease and grace, the only merits to which such verses pretend. If nature made any mistakes, one would be tempted to say a mistake had placed him in England, for certainly no Englishman ever had so much of the French character and taste. He seems to me always most at home in France, and it must be allowed that no Englishman ever wrote letters with such light and playful felicity. You are going to silence me with *Cooper*, the charm of whose elegance, purity, and gentle pleasantry have long delighted me; but I speak only of talent. You are fascinated with Horace's amusing powers, his talent and vivacity, though you see, at the bottom of all, a selfish sceptical character, who, measuring others by himself, believes not in the existence of generosity or any human virtue. Now with *Cowper* it is the reverse; it is himself, the charming character of the amiable and hallowed recluse, unveiled in his letters, that forms their chief attraction. The powers must however be great, in the other case, that fix your attention to the careless effusions of one whom you can neither esteem nor love. You will however receive much entertainment from Horace Walpole's Letters, and also considerable information—shall I add edification? Yes; for it is good to know how little the world has to give to its votaries, and how sad is the decline of life without some fairer prospects to light its gloom than the world has to bestow."

Vol. III. p. 9. "I was persuaded to dine out yesterday. It might almost be called a dinner of authors and artists: at the head of the last was Sir Henry Raeburn, and of the first John Wilson—if, indeed, the benign influence of Dr. Brewster's modest worth did not claim precedence. There was much good and lively talk at dinner, and some good music in the evening. I never saw the laird and lady appear to such

* The press has of late years poured forth numerous commentaries, and reviews, and opinions, and sketches of Horace Walpole, both Whig and Tory, favourable and disparaging, some composed with knowledge, some with impartiality; but these have served their turn and are forgotten; while two masterly portraits of him, taken at different periods of his life, and written both in foreign languages, will remain to perpetuate the truth of the likeness and the talent of the writers. The first, by Coopers Middleton, will be found prefixed to his *Quædam Monumenta*, &c. and bears the testimony of that accomplished scholar to Walpole's early attainments and admiration of art; the second is by Madame du Deffand, written in 1776, of which every line shows the fine taste, feeling, and sagacity of the writer. The colours are faithful, and yet the impression of the whole is far from pleasing. Gibbon called him "the ingenious trifler;" we wonder that no enemy hit upon the expression—"Le sublime du frivole."

advantage. . . . There is a very elegant and pleasing book, the title of which I do not remember ; it is written by a son of Mr. Adolphus the barrister,* a youth about twenty-two, and contains the result of more reading and reflection, more delicacy of taste and accuracy of judgment, than one would suppose attainable at that early period. It is moreover very entertaining, which you will wonder at, when you know that the whole purport of the volume is to show the impossibility of the Scotch novels being written by any one but the author of *Marmion*. If your brother has not seen them, *Simond's Travels* must afford him not merely amusement, but new and impartial views of many things which are too familiar to us to strike observation or awake reflection. I know no book of the kind which contains so much sense and truth. I speak of the *Tour in Britain*. That in Switzerland has the same attractions, only that the history and policy of the little cantons possess no lively interest ; but, where he merely tells what he sees and feels, your attention is chained down by the powers of genius and sensibility," &c.

P. 14. "I have been agreeably interrupted by a much valued and pretty frequent visiter—Mr. Henry Mackenzie, who is more animated, more correctly informed, and pleasant, than any young person I know. Apropos to what is very pleasant, very lively, and full of sense and information : if you find time or inclination to read a small volume, ask for the lately published *Life of John Home*, by Henry Mackenzie.† It will give you a distinct and faithful picture of the society and manners of Edinburgh, at the period when it first rose to distinction from the number of highly-gifted persons who adorned every profession, and shed a lustre on the land of their nativity. . . . Have you heard any thing of a book which everybody (meaning every idle Athenian eager for novelty) is now reading? It is called the "*Confessions of an English Opium-eater*," Many strange things and persons have I encountered in my journey through life, and among the rest this same opium-eater. I spent an idle half day talking with him fourteen years ago in London, when he was a student at Oxford, and met him once since. I directly recognised him through the thin disguise in his book : I am since assured that I have not been mistaken. Ask more about him, if you have any taste remaining for oddities," &c.

P. 34. "What a being must Cowper have been that could excite such a pure and fervent attachment ; and how much beyond the conception of ordinary minds was the tenderness, the constancy, the fortitude, and, above all, the faith of this blessed woman ! Lady Hesketh, the good, the generous, and the amiable, tried to fill her place, but sank under it. Miss Fanshawe, who was with Lady H. in the last months of her life, told me that she never recovered the miserable winter she spent with her beloved cousin," &c.

P. 39. "Speaking of books, we have been all much engaged with *Jeremy Taylor* of late. There is a new edition, preceded by an admirable life, by that most admirable person *Reginald Heber*. Read it by all means ;

* These Letters by Mr. Adolphus were dedicated to Mr. Richard Heber, and were written with much cleverness and ingenuity. After reading them, little doubt could exist in the mind of any one regarding the Author of *Waverley*.

† This *Life of John Home*, by Henry Mackenzie, was reviewed by Sir Walter Scott in the *Quarterly Review*, and the critique contains, as Mr. Lockhart says, "a rich chapter of Scott's early reminiscences."

such sound opinions, most happily yet simply expressed, so much learning without pedantry, and research without tediousness, so much piety without dogmatism or bigotry, are rarely met with.* He—this eminent divine—goes to Calcutta in the very spirit of martyrdom; he carries all these fine and consecrated talents, all that wealth of knowledge, and that power of genius, to a region where they will be comparatively little understood or appreciated. You know, perhaps, that he goes out as Bishop. Mr. Canning, who greatly loves and admires him, urges him to stay for the first vacant English bishoprick. His brother, who has a large estate, and has no heirs, is equally averse to his going; but the highest and purest motives urge him to spend and be spent in the service of his Master," &c. (P. 57. "Now to speak of books. There is a lady here whom I think you must know—Miss Ferrier; her father is a very old man, and she, who is not very young, and has indifferent health, secludes herself almost entirely with him. The fruits of this seclusion appeared three or four years since in the form of a novel called *Marriage*: it was evidently the production of a clever caustic mind, with much good painting of character in it, that could not be produced without talent and considerable knowledge of men and books. I have just finished a hasty perusal of a new work by the same author, called *The Inheritance*, and join the general voice in pronouncing it clever, though there is, perhaps, too much of caricature throughout. Pray read it; there is strong sense in it, and it keeps attention awake even when it does not entirely please. There are some here who praise this book beyond measure, and even hold it up as excelling the invisible charmer. This leads me to *Redgauntlet*, where Walter is himself again. Who says that his forte is low characters? I do not meet in books, and very rarely in life, such gentlemen as his, with sentiments so just, so manly, and so happily expressed. Witness the feeling without weakness or painted sentimentality, the dignity without strut or false elevation, the graceful ease and unbending spirit displayed in the painful interview betwixt the infatuated Chevalier and his adherents. Basil Hall's Letters on South America I have read with pleasure, and hope, nay believe, the information they contain is genuine; yet he sometimes reminds me of the Clown's address to Malvolio, when he supposes him possessed: "Out upon thee, foul fiend! speakest thou of nought but ladies?" I have met with Basil Hall, and was never more surprised. I looked for a bold weather-beaten tar, but I found a gentleman, with a soft voice and soft manners, pouring out small-talk in half-whispers to ladies; I believe, however, he is very estimable. Two volumes of Ariosto Rose's Recollections of Italy have lately amused me much. He is acute, elegant, and refined even to fastidiousness; but some allowance must be made for a young man nursed in purple and fine linen, and fed with Greek and Roman classics, and born to smart and agonize at every pore, from being the hapless owner of a sickly and sensitive frame. . . . Of Byron's death I like neither to speak nor hear. What a fall was his before the scene closed!" &c.

* In the Life of Jeremy Taylor, by R. Heber, there is no mention of a tract which we possess—"A Pindarique Elegie upon the Death of the Right Rev. Father in God Jeremy, late Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, by L. Mathews, A.M. a sacr. domest. 4to. Dublin, 1667," which should be inserted in the next edition. On the tract called "Christian Consolations" not being by J. Taylor, see Gibb's Correspondence, vol. II. pp. 509, 513, by Al. Knox, M.A. a work of great interest both in theology and literature.

THOUGH it has long since been admitted as a general fact that the organisation of this country, both political and judicial, owes its rise to the primitive institutions of Germany, yet there are many points connected with its details which have not received that particular attention they may justly be considered to merit. One, not the least interesting of these, I have made the subject of the present paper, viz. the origin of the Shire, in which also is necessarily involved that of the official who anciently presided over it. The following observations are, however, more particularly directed towards tracing the introduction into England of the latter, viz. the *Ealdorman*, or principal military and civil governor of the county during the Anglo-Saxon period, and the subsequent vicissitudes and development of his office.

As our Belgic and Anglo-Saxon ancestors were equally of the Teutonic race, it may be unhesitatingly allowed that those fundamental principles of government and law which cannot in any way be traced to Roman forms, have been derived from the one or the other of them. But the British Belgæ appear to have been so completely Romanised after their conquest, that there are no sufficient grounds for a belief that any Teutonic custom which we now hold has been transmitted from them, and the charge of the *ealdorman* offers no trace of genuine Roman institutes.* It therefore follows that the *ealdorman*, not being a Roman officer, under the disguise of a barbarian name, was an indigenous product of Germany, subsequently imported into this country by the invading hordes of Saxons, Jutes, and Angles during the fifth and sixth centuries of our æra; and that the

* If the Roman organisation had been preserved, the *præses*, *consularis*, or *corrector*, would have been found in this country, and the civil jurisdiction would have been separated from the military command. (See Savigny's *Geschichte des Römischen rechts im mittelalter*, vol. i. c. 4, § 80.)

latter is the true representation of the case, admits, I think, of the clearest and most satisfactory elucidation and proof.

Amongst the Germanic tribes the country at large was divided into regular districts, over each of which presided a magistrate, who in peace administered justice, and in war commanded the freemen of his own limits.†

This official, who receives from Tacitus the simple appellation of *princeps*, was undoubtedly more ancient than royalty, and, before the institution of the latter, enjoyed the supreme authority. He was elected by the general council of the nation,‡ and received from it the civil and military jurisdiction with which he was invested.§

† This district is called by Cæsar *pagus*, which he also explains to have been a political division of the country, supplying one thousand men towards a war. (*De Bello Gallico*, 4, c. 1.) Tacitus describes a subdivision which furnished a quota of one hundred men only, (*De Moribus Germ.* c. 6,) and to this he applies the same name. The different sense in which the two historians have used this word appears clearly by the following comparison: Cæsar (*de B. G.* 4, c. 1.) asserts that the Suevi inhabited one hundred *pagi*, while Tacitus says of the Semnones, who were a tribe only of the great Suevic nation (c. 39), "*centum pagis habitantur.*"

‡ Tacitus (*de Morib. Germ.* c. 12.) "*Eliguntur in eisdem conciliis et principes qui jura per pagos vicosque reddunt.*" Cæsar (*de Bello Gallico*, c. 23.) "*Principes regionum et pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, controversiasque minuunt.*" *Ibid.* c. 22. "*Magistratus et principes,*" &c. The military character of the *princeps* appears *passim* in Tacitus. In regard to the council by which he was elected, it is not clear whether it was the limited assembly of the freemen of the gau or *pagus* only, or the general convention described by Tacitus. (c. 13.)

§ At a period in Longobardic history thirty-five *duces*, the same as the *comites* of the Franks, ruled the country in its several divisions without a king, until necessity required his election. (Paulus Diaconus, lib. 2, tit. 32.) Savigny justly observes, (*vol. i. c. 4, § 83, in note*), "This event is usually looked upon as a

The duration of his charge was not uniform in all ages. At first it was most probably restricted to the period of a year, though in succeeding times it became enlarged to the life of the dignitary.*

Savigny has conjectured that in some districts this dignity was from the first hereditary;† but if such an authority were able to establish and perpetuate itself in an individual family by lineal descent, the person who enjoyed it would, by a train of circumstances of this kind, and the consequent overthrow of so important a principle of the Germanic constitution as the popular election of its own magistrates, be no longer the administrator of law to a free tribe, but the monarch of some minute domain, like the kingdom of the Hwiccas in England, a sovereignty at the most embracing no larger territory than the present county of Worcester; and it appears from Tacitus that before his time the tradition of royalty had begun to emerge in Germany in some instances,‡ and probably under simi-

revolutionary usurpation, but we should rather regard it as a return to the ancient national constitution." See also a subsequent quotation from Witichindus. In referring to the same fact, Cæsar says, (B. G. 6, c. 22,) "In pace nullus est communis magistratus."

* This is more consistent with notions of the ancient liberty of the Germans than any longer period would seem to be; for the same duration of time regulated their usufruct in land, and it is not probable that they would be less cautious or more liberal in delegating power to their nobles, than in conferring on themselves the enjoyment of property. Cæsar (B. G. 6, c. 21,) says, "Neque quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet, sed magistratus ac principes in annos singulos gentibus cognationibusque hominum, qui una coierunt, quantum eis et quo loco visum est, attribuant agri, atque anno post alio transire cogunt." Tacitus (de Morib. Germ. c. 26) says, "Arva per annos mutant."

† Savigny, vol. i. c. 4, § 79.

‡ As it had previously done amongst the Germanic tribes in Gaul, an instance of which was Ambiorix, among the Eburones (Cæsar, B. G. 5, c. 27, and ib. c. 1.) "In Gallia a potentioribus atque his qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant vulgo regna occupabantur." In

lar circumstances to those I have mentioned.

But when a foreign invasion pressed upon the country, or an attack on a neighbouring tribe was determined upon, greater union and concentration of strength were obviously required than such a scheme of government as I have just described could by any possibility afford. On these occasions, therefore, the national council selected from the number of *principes* one who should act as the commander-in-chief, and to whom, in that character, all the other magistrates, during the continuance of the war, should pay an unreserved and implicit obedience.§

But this particular duty terminated with the hostilities that gave it birth, and the *dux*, or extraordinary chieftain, then returned to his pristine

Germany the Quadi and Marcomanni had kings, "Nobile Marobodui, et Tadrigenus." (Tacit. de M. G. c. 42.) Also the Gothones, Rugii, Lemovii, and Suiones. (Ibid. cc. 43, 44). But the same author remarks, "Nec regibus infinita aut libera potestas," and this was acknowledged by Ambiorix, (Cæsar, B. G. 5, c. 27,) who openly declared, "Sua esse hujusmodi imperia ut non minus haberet in se juris multitudo quam ipse in multitudinem."

§ Cæsar (B. G. c. 23,) "Quum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit aut inferret, magistratus qui ei bello præsent, ut vitæ necisque habeant potestatem, deliguntur." Tacitus (de M. G. c. 7) "Duces ex virtute sumunt." In other cases a *princeps* would volunteer his services as *dux*, and be approved of by the people. So Cæsar, (ib. 6, c. 23,) "Ubi quis ex principibus in concilio se ducem fore, qui sequi velint profiteantur, consurgunt si qui et causam et hominem probant, suumque auxilium pollicentur." Savigny (vol. 1, c. 4, § 53,) says, "The duke was a general, having under him counts, who might be compared to the colonels of regiments. When in later times the dukes were appointed for the government of a province, their office did not change its nature, and, if they united to it the civil jurisdiction, they perhaps merely accumulated together the powers of both duke and count. But when one nation was found under the dependence of another, like the Germans and Bavarians in the Frankish empire, the duke of the conquered people was then in reality a king, though holding as a vassal of a paramount sovereign."

condition of equality with the other *principes*.^{*} His functions were, in the one case, limited and transitory; in the other they were more extended in their character, and their duration was ascertained. In succeeding times, when the barbarians had occupied the Roman empire, the change of circumstances occasioned by their conquests led, in the generality of instances, to the development of the ducal authority into the permanent condition of royal power. The *dux*, elected for the particular charge of an expedition, with superior powers over the *principes* or mere leaders of districts, as before-mentioned, was unwilling, or perhaps would not be permitted by his followers, to lay down his dignity on the moment of the first successes of the invasion, to which his own talents and exertions might have materially contributed; and, being thus allowed or compelled to enjoy the honours or support the labours of his pre-eminence for the remainder of his life, he would at his death, with the sanction of his fellow warriors, transmit the command to some energetic member of his own family, and by this act a regal house would be in the first instance established.

The same ceremonial which had attended the election of the *dux* was retained in the inauguration of the king, and the successor of the former was elevated in the sight of the host on the bucklers of his companions in arms.[†] Such a circumstance as I

have described need not excite our surprise when we consider that the invaders were posted in the enemy's camp; and, for their own generation, would be scarcely in a position to decide when the war, which had called the ducal office into being, had completely ceased in the intestines of their newly adopted country.

Of this we have as clear proof as it is possible or necessary to have in the history of our own petty kingdoms of the Heptarchy. Like the invaders of the continent of Europe, the Saxon, Anglie, Jutic, and Frisian tribes which occupied England, introduced into the conquered country their ancient national jurisdiction, and with that the office of *princeps* or *ealdorman*,[‡] the supreme magistrate of all Germany, however its various nations might multiply its names.

In all it displayed the distinct generic principle of the Teutonic con-

"Plaudentes tam parmis quam vocibus eum (Clodovechum) clypeo evectum, super se regem constituerunt." Vitiges, the Gothic king, says of himself, *apud Cassiodorum*, (Variar. Lib. 10, Epist. 31.) "Indicamus parentes nostros Gothos inter procinctuales gladios more majorum seuto supposito, regale urbis contulisse, præsentem Deo, dignitatem."

‡ This title long after remained in some use in Lower Germany. Uubbo Emmius (De agro Frisicæ inter Amasum et Lavicum fl. deque urbe Groning. in eodem agro, &c. Gronin. 1646, pp. 207, 264) says that before A. D. 1300 there were four burgomasters of that city and eight "oldermanni." Amongst the Franks, Burgundians, and Visigoths, this magistrate was called *comes*, a Roman name, which they exchanged for the native designation of the office; the latter, however, was preserved by the Franks, who used the word "*grāfo*," or *graf*, indifferently with the other. The application of the word "*comes*" to express a barbarian dignity is explained by Savigny (vol. 1, c. 4) in the following manner:—"Prior to the Conquest, the Franks near to the eastern frontiers of the empire found there *comites* and *duces* commanding certain districts, and these magistrates, the first that they were acquainted with, might be compared to their *grafs* or counts. In reality the *comes* of the Romans, like the count of the Franks, united military authority and civil jurisdiction, though restrained within strict limits."

* Witichindus, Corbei, lib. 1. annal. (Meibon. Script. rer. German. t. 1, p. 634.) "A tribus etiam principibus totius gentis ducatus administrabatur. Si autem universale bellum ingrueret, sorte eligitur, cui omnes obedire oportet, ad administrandum imminens bellum. Quo peracto, æquo jure ac propria potestate unusquisque contentus vivebat." The agreement between this passage and the quotation from Beda, which will be afterwards found in the text of this paper, is most remarkable.

† Tacit. Hist. 4, c. 15. "Impositusque scuto more gentis et sustinentium humeris vibratus *dux* deligitur." This occurred amongst the Canninefates. Gregory of Tours describes the same ceremony at the inauguration of Clovis the Great, King of the Franks. (2, c. 40.)

stitution,—the union of civil power with military command, to which nothing analogous could be found in the ordinary Roman imperial forms of office, where the refinement of a civilized nation strictly separated the civil jurisdiction from the military authority.*

There is a passage in the history of Saint Beda which not only affords considerable light in regard to the ealdorman, both in the character of the ordinary *princeps* and the extraordinary *dux*, but furnishes an interesting commentary upon what the Roman historians have recorded on the same subject. He speaks in reference to the German Saxons, to whom his countrymen, with the reminiscence of emigrants, constantly applied the appellation of *Old Saxons*.† “Non enim habent regem iidem antiqui Saxones, sed satrapas plurimos sue genti præpositos, qui ingruente belli articulo mittunt equaliter sortes, et quemcunque sors ostenderit, hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur, et huic obtemperant. Peracto autem bello rursum æqualis potentie omnes sunt satrapæ.”

This passage appropriately leads us to a consideration of the results of the invasion of our country by the same Teutonic tribe.‡ Cerdic, and Cynric his son, although in its origin they conducted the West Saxon expedition merely as the elected leaders of their nation, not only afterwards held fast their authority during their lives, but transmitted it to their posterity, who thenceforth enjoyed the prerogatives of a hereditary royalty.§ An alteration

of circumstances, such as I have before remarked, converted the fleeting and transitory powers of the *dux* into a fixed and permanent supremacy.

From this great metamorphosis of the *dux*, we are led to the next phase of our subject—viz. the ealdorman of England, as we find him in the historic periods of our own annals.

In the state of affairs last alluded to, the ealdorman of the Angles and Saxon tribes, having, in accordance with the voice of the nation, like the *græfo* of the Franks, received a superior, became within his own locality only the first officer of the sovereign, receiving from him the nomination to his charge, which was now extended to the term of his life,|| and in respect of this delegated authority standing in immediate relation to the former alone, and not to the public body of freemen, who had resigned into the hands of a monarch their original right of control over their magistrates, and with it a great portion of their pristine liberty.

After the lapse of a few centuries the true descent of the ealdorman was totally unknown in England. In the dreams of those historians who advanced an hypothesis respecting it, a local origin and a modern date were assigned to this remote institution, and the identity of the office with that of the Frankish *comes* entirely escaped their attention. Ingulf and William of Malmesbury ascribe to Alfred the Great the creation of the ealdordoms of England.¶ Yet there are references to this officer in the early histories and records, which it is highly im-

* Savigny, vol. 1, c. 4, § 79.

† Bed. Eccl. Hist. gentis Anglorum, lib. 5, c. 11.

‡ Chron. Sax. A.D. 495. It may be asserted as a historic fact, that no kings led the Germanic irruptions into this country.

§ So Hengest and Horsa were simply the “heretogan,” or generals of the Jutes, who landed in Kent in 449; but, whether from the necessity of keeping up his original extraordinary power, or from imitation of the petty British kings whom he overthrew, the former appears to have assumed a kingship. He held the “rice,” or kingdom of Kent, and his son Æsc succeeded him. At the same time it is to be observed that these men, and also

Cerdic and Cynric, were of a prevailing family or kin, which drew its origin from the hero Woden, and that circumstance may have been a main cause of the acquiescence of their followers in their continued power. His family was, in the words of the Saxon Chronicle, the “cyne cynn,” or royal race of all the people south of the Humber. (S. C. A.D. 449.) The pedigree of Ida, the first king of the Northumbrians, is traced even higher—viz. to the mythologic Geata. (Note of a Friend.)

|| When the original *ducatus* was fixed for life—i.e. on the institution of royalty, the ealdorman obtained a similar enlargement of the term of his own office.

¶ Ingulf. Will. Malmes. lib. 2, c. 4.

probable were unseen by those authors, and, being so, there appears nothing that can give a colour to those misrepresentations.

An early historical notice of the ealdorman occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 568, when Ceawlin, king of Wessex, and his brother, Cutha, in an engagement with Ethelbyrt, king of Kent, defeated him and slew two of his "ealdormen;" and in 653 the same historian relates that the Middle Angles or Mercians received Christianity under their "ealdorman" Penda, the son of the Mercian Pæda. Mention is also made of this officer in Ine's laws, (A.D. 688 to 728,) c. 36, where, speaking of a person harbouring a thief, the legislator says, "Gif he ealdorman sytholige his scyre, butan him se cyning arian wille."

These quotations alone are sufficient to shew the incorrectness of the assertions of Ingulf and the monk of Malmesbury, inasmuch as they prove that the ealdormen and their shires were a constituent part of the government of each heptarchic kingdom long prior to the reign of Alfred. It is, however, far from improbable that the foundation for this tradition may have consisted in the fact that Alfred after his kingdom had been rescued from the anarchy of the Northmen restored the ealdormen to the government of the shires from which the former had expelled them.

The word ealdorman in its original meaning signifies chieftain. We therefore cannot be surprised at seeing it occasionally used in this general and more lax sense, where technical strictness of language was either unnecessary or impossible under the circumstances to be attained. As an illustration of what I have mentioned, we find the Saxon Chronicle state that in the year 465 "Hengest and Horsa fought at Wippedfleet, and slew twelve British ealdormen" (Wylisce Ealdormen). And Brocmail, the Welsh general at the battle of Chester, is also an "ealdorman."*

The great power and importance of the ealdormen are manifested by the mention in the Annals not only of their distinguished actions, but also of their

deaths, which are recorded in the same paragraph with those of kings.† The merchant in Ælfric's Dialogues places them in a similar juxtaposition. He says of himself, "Behefe ie eom ge cyng and ealdormanum, and weligum and eallum folce."‡

The ealdorman was said to hold his province under the king's hand (under cynges hand).§ This peculiar expression is explained by a parallel passage in the Testament of King Alfred, wherein he confers on certain of his tenants the liberty of choosing which hand (*i. e.* landlord) they may please (*hyra freols swylce hand to ceosenne swylce him leofast sy.*)|| The province of the ealdorman was called his *ealdordom*, but it also more generally received the name which it still retains, *viz.* shire (*scyre*), with which, in its present state, it was anciently also co-extensive. The derivation of the latter word, if it arose only to express the district of the ealdorman after the institution of royalty and the consequent application of new and different principles to it, might be held to imply a jurisdiction severed or removed from the immediate control of the king, with a view of relieving him in his judicial character from the pressure of accumulated and almost impracticable duties, and to afford the subject greater facilities and readier means of obtaining such remedial justice as his necessities might require. If, however, the word was the genuine and old appellation of the *pagus* of the *princeps* during the period in which he was one of the highest magistrates of the nation, and before all jurisdiction and justice, according to the principles of the Byzantine lawyers, were considered to emanate and diffuse themselves from the crown alone, it would then simply express a *division* of the country for legal and military purposes.

Under the Heptarchy the extent of the ealdordom continued to be limited universally to the shire; and the terri-

† Sax. Chron. A. D. 819, 822.

‡ Thorpe's *Analecta*.

§ L. L. Anglo-Sax. Ethelred, pars sec. c. 1.

|| Kemble's *Code Diplomaticus*, vol. II, p. 116.

* Sax. Chron. A. D. 607.

torial eorðom, which was formed out of the little kingdom of the Hwiccas, and is the first modification of the ealdorðom, is no exception to the rule. This species of eorðom we see for the first time in English history on the subjugation of that kingdom by the Mercians. In its original meaning the eorðom expressed the highest order of nobility, and of this we have the clearest evidence in the Anglo-Saxon remains.* Subsequently, however,

it acquired the additional sense I have alluded to, and became approximated

* Eorl, as a title of nobility, is only to be found in the codes of Ethelbyrt, Eadric, and Hlothere, and in the *Judicia Civitatis Londonia*, and seems, therefore, to have been confined in that sense, except in the language of poetry, to the kingdom of Kent, and the city of London. There is, however, a passage in the *Judicia* which would intimate that at that epoch (viz. the reign of Athelstan) the term was obsolete. "Hit was hwilum in Englalagum, &c. gif thegen geteah that he weorþ to eorle, þonne was he syth-than eorl rihtes weorþe," and as a proverbial expression we find it to a late time, (A.D. 1008, *Lit. Constit.*) "Theorh Godes gyfe thræl wearþ to thegene and ceorl wearþ to eorle, and singere to sacerde, and bocere to biscope." In the laws of Eadric (c. 2) an "eorlcund man" is mentioned whose were is 300 shillings, thrice the amount of an ordinary man; and in Ethelbyrt the ranks are called "eorl and ceorl," and there is a regulation for the "mund betstan widowa eorlcundre." These expressions altogether necessarily imply a nobility of birth, which is also shewn more particularly by the termination (*cund*) of the latter word. In the remaining states we must seek for the same dignity under different appellations. In Ine's laws (c. 34) "deorboren," and (c. 84) "fulborene thegnas" are spoken of, and (cc. 30 and 54,) "gesithcund" and "ceorl" are the same antithesis which in the "*Judicia Civitatis Londonis*" is "eorl and ceorl." The identity of the gesithcundman (who is sometimes called gesith and gesithman) with the Kentish "eorl," is proved by the following authority of Wihfred, (c. 6,) who, after mentioning the punishment for adultery committed by a gesithcundman, proceeds next to speak of the ceorl, without any intermediate gradation. But there appears to have been another and more legal appellation for this noble class. The three ranks into which Anglo-Saxon society was divided were represented by the twelfhynd, sixhynd, and twyhind. The first comprehended the thegens, both king's and

medeme, (L. L. Hen. I. cc. 69, 76;) the other expressed an intermediate rank; and the third was the ceorl, who was thus six times the inferior of the twelfhynd. (*Judic. Civ. Lond.*) They respectively received these names from the amount of their were, that of the twelfhynd being 1200 shillings, that of the sixhynd 600 shillings, and that of the twyhynd 200 shillings only. There is some difficulty in defining the nature of the sixhynd; I think, however, the term was applied to designate the ceorl who, by the acquisition of riches, had attained as independent a station in society as the thegen, but through the want of gentle birth was necessarily incompetent to assume the legal privileges of the latter. Ine (c. 29) says, "If a Welshman have five hydes he is sixhynd." Now it was a peculiarity of the Saxon law to assign to each order what it considered to be the quota of land proper or competent to be possessed by it, and thus the estate of a single thegen was assumed neither to exceed or fall short of five hides of land. (*Jud. Civ. Lond.*) The Welshman, therefore, of the quotation was a person possessed of a thegen's amount of property, but not of his full honours and privileges. In England this class became in course of time both numerous and important, for it included within its import those merchants and burgesses who had attained personal wealth by commerce and trade, though they might not perhaps possess in land the value of a thegen's fee. To this latter case Ine also alludes in a passage (c. 49) respecting the amount of the fyrdwite, which is assessed by him in the same proportions as the were. (See *Fred. Edw. ad finem.*) He says, "If a gesithcundman holding land neget the fyrd, he shall be fined 120 shillings and lose his land; if he does not hold land, 60 shillings; and the ceorlish man 30 shillings." The wife of the gesithcundman is therefore the same as that of the twelfhynd, (*Alfred's Laws*, c. 30.) In the *Jud. Civ. Lond.* (the section concerning weregilds,) the were of a "massthegen" or priest, and of a worldhegen, is 2000 thrymes. The same document also says, "If a ceorl thrive so that he have a helmet, breastplate, and gold-hilted sword, he is still a ceorl, (i. e. notwithstanding these were the appropriate arms of the thegen); but if his son and his son's son thrive to that degree that they have so much land, their offspring shall be of gesithcund kin, and the were shall be 2000 thrymes," i. e. a thegen's were. This clearly evinces

to the ealdorodom. It is observable that this use of the word is found in the first instance exclusively amongst the Anglie nations of England, though after the Danish conquest it was generalised throughout the country.

After the subjection of the kingdom of the Hwiccas, the *regulus*, or *subregulus* (as he was then also called), was retained in the character of eorl of the province; and this new title sometimes appears as an adjunct to the old appellation, and at others to have entirely superseded it.*

In a charter of Æthelbald King of Mercia, (A.D. 736,) Ethelric of the Hwiccas is styled "Subregulus atque comes gloriosissimi principis Æthelbaldi."† Again, in a charter of the same monarch, (the date of which is between 723 and 737,) "Reverentissimo comiti meo mihique satis caro, filio quondam Hwiccorum regis Oshearaes Æthelricæ." And in a charter of Archbishop Nothhelm, (between 734 and 737,) "Gloriosissimus

that the remote ancestor and the two succeeding generations remained sixhynd, but the ensuing race became twelfhynd, or full thegen.

* The existence of this eorlodom, which is clearly distinguished as well from the prior ealdorodom as the later eorlodom, has not received the attention which it claims. Sir Francis Palgrave, (vol. II. p. ccclii.) from a passage in Ethelward, considers it certain, or nearly so, that in his time the title of eorl was not employed by the Anglo-Saxons as denoting a specific dignity. In this respect, though he has avoided the peculiar errors of Dr. Henry and his school, by whom, from ignorance of the language, the signification of the two titles was confounded, he has fallen into another equally as great.

† Kemble's Cod. Diplom. vol. I. Nos. 80, 82, 83, 131. By the composers of the Anglo-Saxon Diplomata, and all other accurate latinists, the words *dux* and *comes* are never interchanged as identical terms, but the one invariably represents the *ealdorman* and the other the eorl. Asser's constant use of the word *comes* for ealdorman, does not invalidate this rule, for, being a foreigner, the want of strict Anglo-Saxon technicality easily explains itself. His use of *comes* is borrowed from the Continent; in the same manner as the phrase "vassallus," which is also employed by them, but is totally unknown to Anglo-Saxon law.

Mercensium rex Æthelred cum comite suo subregulo Hwiccorum Oshero." In a charter of a later date, viz. 777, to which Offa of Mercia and Aldred of the Hwiccas were parties, the latter is not called *comes* or eorl, but *dux* or ealdorman. The expressions are "Subregulo meo, Aldredo, videlicet duce propriæ gentis Hwiccorum."

The next innovation upon the ealdorodom took place in the reign of Alfred the Great, by whom the whole of Mercia, on its rescue from the Danes, was erected into one principality.‡

In 874, the Danes had expelled Burhred the last king of the Mercians, and occupied his entire kingdom, which thenceforth formed a principal portion of the Denalage. In 886, Alfred recovered it, and gave it to his son-in-law Æthelred, with the appointment of "ealdorman and hlaforð" of the Mercians. On his death in 912 he was succeeded by his wife Æthelflæd, the *hlæfdige* of the Mercians, who died in 920 or 922, and a few months after her daughter and successor Halfwin was despoiled of her power by Eadward, and, in the words of the historian, "him cyrde to call se theodsepe on Myrc-naland." He accordingly assumed Mercia into his own hands.

Alfred had erected Mercia into a fief. He would appear to have contented himself with the immediate government of his patrimonial kingdom of Wessex, and from the disordered state of the times to have preferred the retention of Mercia under a similar scheme of government to that which it was formerly subject to. It

‡ The fief of Mercia would appear to have been granted to Æthelred and Æthelflæd jointly. This is intimated by a charter of the former in Kemble's Diplomata, vol. II. No. 330, also the charters of Wigferth and Werfrith in the same volume, (Nos. 340, 341). In a joint charter of Eadward and Æthelred (No. 338) are the following remarkable expressions. "Æthelredum quoque et Æthelflædam qui tunc principatum et potestatem gentis Merciorum sub prædicto rege tenuerunt;" and a charter of Werfrith, (ib. 339,) is signed, "Æthred aldorman and Æthelflæd Mercna hlaforðas." This fact alone can explain the succession of Æthelflæd on her husband's death.

in fact became a palatinate, the holder of which owed fealty to the West-Saxon suzerain. His powers and privileges far exceeded in extent and importance those which had usually characterized the ealdordom; and Asser, the friend and chaplain of Alfred, did not hesitate to dignify Æthelred with the style of king. In speaking of the additional gift of the city of London made by Alfred to that prince, he says, "Genero suo Ætheredo Merciorum comiti commendavit servandam, ad quem regem omnes Angli et Saxones qui prius ubique dispersi fuerant aut cum paganis sub captivitate erant voluntarie converterunt et suo dominio se subdiderunt."^{*}

There is another passage also in the same historian which is clearer and more definite on the subject. In describing the submission to Alfred of a prince of South Wales, he says, "Regis dominio cum omnibus suis eadem conditione se subdidit, ut in omnibus regie voluntati sic obediens esset, sicuti Æthered cum Mercia."[†]

The terms applied by the Saxon chronicler to express the authority both of Æthelstæd and her daughter are equally peculiar and distinct. Of the first he says, "Myrcna *anweald* midriht hlaforddome healdendewæs;"[‡] and of the other, "ælces *anwealdes* on Myrcnum benumen."[§] It must be remarked here, that the word *anweald* signifies imperial power, and is generally employed in that sense in the Anglo-Saxon laws and chronicles. || The phraseology also of the charters of Æthelred and Æthelstæd is that of *reguli*. ¶

From the expressions of the Saxon Chronicle in mentioning the resumption of Mercia by Eadward the elder, it may be inferred that it was then placed on the same footing as Wessex, and that the ancient *ealdormen* were reappointed to the shires as under its kings. ** This however did not continue

long, and the ealdordom of all Mercia was subsequently revived, for in 963 we find Ælfere ealdorman of the whole province under Eadgar.^{*} On his death in 983, his son Ælfric was appointed in his place. In 1007, Eadric was named by the West Saxon kings "ealdorman on eall Myrcna rice;" but after the treaty of peace between Eadmund Ironside and Cnut in 1016, which ceded Mercia to the latter, he would appear to have lost his province. It was however re-granted to him, as before, in the course of the ensuing year, when the Dane became the master of all England. Eadric was shortly afterwards put to death, and his ealdordom reverted to Cnut, who appears thereupon to have reinstated the ealdormen in the shires. Towards the close of his reign, the ealdordom of Mercia was again revived, in the person of Leofric; but, as we shall afterwards see, under an appellation more in consonance with Danish usages.[†]

I now pass to the eorldom of Northumberland, for that of East Anglia, though earlier in date, displays in its construction nothing which is either peculiar or striking.[‡]

Northumberland was governed by

"and thær beo on scyre biscof and se ealdorman." The eorl is not mentioned at all in them.

* Hoveden, p. 245, LL. Eadgari.

† There is a remarkable instance of the accuracy of the Saxon chronicler's phraseology under the year 1036, when, in the same paragraph which speaks of the *eorls* Leofric and Godwin, he refers to Ælfhelm, who was slain in Ethelred's time (1006), under the title of that time, viz. as *ealdorman*.

‡ In 870 East Anglia came into the hands of the Danes on the defeat and death of St. Edmund. In the treaty which ceded the right over this kingdom to Guthrun, the subordinate officer of the latter is called "eorl" (Fædus Edweardi). It appears to have been previously one single ealdordom, and on the death of Guthrun in 890 was probably reinstated as such, though I do not find any mention of it until 963 (Sax. Chron.), when Ethelward subscribes a charter of Eadgar, and we find by Hoveden (fol. 245) that he was ealdorman of the Eastangles. On his accession Cnut conferred it as an eorldom on Thurkill (S. C. 1017).

* Sax. Chron. † P. 52.

‡ Ibid. p. 49. § Sax. Chron. A.D. 920, 922.

|| Laws of Hlothære, Athelstan, &c. Sax. Chron. A.D. 918, 921, &c.

¶ Vide Charter (No. 311), Kemble's Cod. Diplom. &c.

** The laws of Cnut (c. de comitiis municipalibus) show this was done,—

its own kings until the expulsion of Eric or Yric in 954, after which event Edred the West Saxon, in the words of the chronicle, "feng to Northymbra rice."* He appointed one eorl for the whole province; but Eadgar, on the next vacancy, named two, viz. Oslac for Yorkshire alone, and Eadulf Yfelcild for the rest of the old kingdom. This twofold division was discontinued under Ethelred, and one eorl was appointed for the whole province.

When we consider the formation either of the eorldoms of the Hwiccas and Northumberland, or of the first ealdordom of Mercia, we are led to the curious reflection, that, whilst in its original state the ealdordom was the parent of royalty, as we have before seen, there afterwards arose from the debris of the Heptarchic kings the final modification of the former office, and the ealdorman saw himself again in the position which the antique laws of Germany had assigned to him.

The eorldoms of the Hwiccas and Northumberland agree closely in the fact of being hereditary. In regard to the first it is clearly shown by the quotation from the charter of Æthelbald, which has been already referred to, and the same circumstance can be shown even more definitely in the case of Northumberland.† The ealdordom of Mercia, whilst in the possession of Æthelred and his family, was also hereditary, as we have formerly seen.

In the case of the eorldom of the Hwiccas there is a peculiarity which is not to be found in that of Northumberland, or in the lordship of Mercia, viz. the retention of the ealdormen of the shire. For so long as the royal line continued in hereditary possession of the kingdom of the Hwiccas, the reigning king, although in relation to the paramount sovereign he was only the *comes* or *dux* of a province, yet over his own subjects he retained the

full regal title, and accordingly exercised the right of nominating, either of his own independent authority, or with the sanction of his superior, an *ealdorman* or *eorl* of the single province in which his little kingdom was comprised. In the charter of Æthelbald before referred to (A.D. 736) Heardbert, one of the attesting witnesses, is described as "frater atque *dux* præfati regis," i.e. of Æthelred, king of the Hwiccas. Also in a charter of Athelweard (A.D. 706), a *subregulus* ‡ of the same kingdom, occurs the name of Cuthbert, "*comes* Wicciorum." The early Danish invasions would appear to have annihilated this eorldom, and it afterwards became merged in the province of Mercia.

On the establishment of the Danish line in England we find a further development of the ealdordom, which then also exchanged its title for that of eorldom, and this latter form of it endured to the extinction of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy.§

The change to which I allude did not occur till the reign of Cnut's sons, or perhaps the close of his own, when we find the celebrated Godwin to have been eorl of Kent, Sussex, and Wessex.|| Under the rule of the Confessor, besides this huge eorldom of the father, we find that his son Swegen held a similar appointment over the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Somerset, and Berks, while the other son Harold possessed Essex, East Anglia, and the counties

‡ Kemble's Cod. Dipl. No. 56.

§ This eorldom may be undoubtedly attributed to the Danes, and, even if it were not their actual introduction, yet there is no question but the general confusion occasioned in the country at large had rendered a complete new distribution and readjustment of the local jurisdictions absolutely necessary. The gain in concentration of military strength by the eorldoms must not be overlooked as a cause. Ingulf, in alluding to these circumstances, says, "Limites ac termini territoriorum et comitatum translati et a statu veteri longe immutati prout pecunia divitum in mentibus barbarorum, qui nihil aliud quam ruinas querebant, reponderabat."

|| Flor. Wig. 1051.

* Sax. Chron. Pinkerton's Enquiry into the History of Scotland, vol. i. App. No. xix. MSS. Bib. Cotton. Dom. D. viii.

† Sim. Dun. A.D. 969. The Confessor departed from the rule in 1055, when he conferred the eorldom of Northumbria, vacant through Seward's death, on Godwin's son Tostig.

of Huntingdon and Cambridge. At the same time Mercia was in the hands of Leofric, and Northumberland in those of Siward. It will be seen by the reader that of these eorldoms, Swe-gen's was composed of counties taken partly from Wessex and partly from Mercia; and that Harold's was formed entirely out of the Denalage. It follows that the diminution in the extent of the eorldoms of Leofric and Godwin must have been made up out of the remaining portions of the Denalage, as we know of the existence of no other eorldoms at that time.

This impolitic proceeding, in concentrating so exorbitant a power in the hands of single individuals and their families (for all the greater ealdordoms, if not legally hereditary in the sense of a fief, were usually so in practice,*) could not fail to produce consequences which in their result tended to endanger the prerogative or control the person of the sovereign, and, as a natural corollary to either of those acts, to compromise the general peace of the community. This was conspicuously exemplified during the reign of the Confessor, and to use the words of the excellent archæologist Mr. Kemble, "In the darkening evening of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy four great hereditary ducal houses seemed already about to establish themselves, and overshadow the throne;"† but such a consummation, as is well known, was prevented by the Norman conquest.

This form of the eorldom was the last change which the *principatus* of Germany was fated to undergo, and with it terminated the various modifications of that ancient office which, as we have thus seen, had already passed, by successive stages, into the dukedom of barbarian Germany, the

kingdom of the victorious invaders of the Roman empire and the ealdordom of the Anglo-Saxon tribes.

H. C. C.

Doctors' Commons.

MR. URBAN, *Lower Wick, near Worcester, Nov. 18.*

I HAVE had the pleasure of reading the observations of Mr. JOHN MAJOR and Mr. W. WIRE, in your excellent Magazine for Oct. and of Mr. W. READER, in that of Nov. in answer to my letter* in your September number relative to the early editions of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and am glad to find that, since the late Dr. Southey published the *Life* of the Author, a copy of the first edition has been discovered. This I presume will solve the point whether it was published before or after Bunyan was liberated from prison in 1672; and it will also show whether there is any material difference between it and the second edition, either in the *Apology*, the *Progress*, or the *Epilogue*. Perhaps Mr. MAJOR will favour us with information on these points through your valuable Magazine, unless a second edition of the *Life* is contemplated.

The copy of the second edition of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which, in my previous letter, I mentioned, in a quotation from Mr. Ivey's *Life* of Bunyan, as being in the possession of Mrs. Gurney of Walworth, now belongs to one of her surviving brothers, William Brodie Gurney, Esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey, who, in answer to some inquiries of mine, has kindly informed me that it consists, first, of the Author's *Apology*, then of the first part of the *Progress*, and lastly of the *Epilogue*; that there is no *Frontispiece*, but that a portrait of the

* So Ælfere, the ealdorman of Mercia, was succeeded by his son Ælfric (983, Sax. Chron. Nov.), Godwin by his son Harold (1053 Sax. Chron.), and Leofric by his son Ælfgar (1057, Nov.) Notwithstanding this fact, however, the eorldom was not hereditary in the full extent of the term. The circumstances connected with Tostig's expulsion from Northumbria would appear to show this (*ib.* 1055, 1064).

† Cod. Diplom. Introd. p. cxii.

* Errata in that letter:

P. 261, l. 36, for "Legality," read "Legality's."

P. 262, l. 22, 23, for "the conclusion of Christian's battle with Apollyon," read "the meeting of Christian and Apollyon before the battle. l. 34, for "be" well, read "go" well.

P. 263, l. 12, second column, for "to receive them," read "who conducted them."

l. 42, for "old," read "Mr."

author (not sleeping), has been stuck in, which is from an edition after his death. That it also contains four cuts, probably added from the same subsequent edition, namely, 1st, Evangelist, with a scroll, meeting Christian; 2nd, Christian seated in an arbour at the summit of the hill Difficulty, with Formalist and *Hypocrisis* below, turning into other paths downwards; * 3rd, Christian ascending the hill Difficulty, and approaching the lions, &c.; and 4th, The Pilgrims greeted by the Shepherds on the delectable mountains. These cuts have the same lines under them as are set forth in the corresponding cuts in my copy, but of a more ancient spelling.

Mr. Major says, in your October number, "that the first three editions of the Pilgrim's Progress had no cuts;" and that "it is doubtful whether the first edition has the portrait of the author dreaming; but the second and third have this portrait." Now if all the copies of the second edition had the portrait of the author dreaming, it must have either been lost or withdrawn from Mr. Gurney's copy, and the other substituted in its place.

"I observe," Mr. Reader says, in your Nov. number, "that the copy in the British Museum is without any illustrations;" but he does not say whether it has the portrait or not.

It perhaps would be desirable to collate the copy in the British Museum with Mr. Gurney's copy, to see whether they are both exactly alike, so far as concerns the second edition, as it is possible that the one or other of them might have been a reprint in after times, although dated in 1678; and it is rather curious that the Museum copy, as stated by Mr. Reader, is bound up with what is called the Third Part, and also with an account of Bunyan's Life and Actions, and his Elegy, printed in 1692.

I shall be most happy to give you the information relative to our great allegorist, which is referred to in the first part of my previous letter, should it not be noticed in the posthumous works of the late Dr. Southey.

Yours, &c. JABEZ ALLIES.

* This picture varies from the one in my book, but both have the same lines under them.

CORNISH ANTIQUITIES.

THE following papers, which we have extracted from the "Cornwall Gazette" and the "West Briton," appear deserving of a wider circulation, and more permanent preservation, both as respects their immediate subject of Cornish Antiquities, and for their remarks on the preservation of national remains in general.

LETTER I.

(To the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette.)

"Sir,—I grieve to learn that St. Piran's church, within ten years of its disinterment, has become a ruin, every vestige of which it seems too probable will soon have disappeared. Is not this melancholy fact disgraceful to our boasted civilization—and does it not expose the hypocrisy of our pretensions to a love of antiquity? When the church was first examined by Mr. Trelawny Collins,† and Mr. Michell, a light roof placed on it would have preserved it for ages, as it had suffered but little from the ravages of time. If it be as old as Mr. Haslam supposes,‡ it must

† See in our Magazine for November 1835, vol. IV. N.S. p. 539, an account of the discovery of the buried church of Peran-zabuloe; and in our vol. V. p. 49, a review of the Rev. C. T. Collins's "Lost Church Found."

‡ In a communication to the Royal Institute of Cornwall, read at their meeting Dec. 8, 1843, the Rev. W. Haslam considered that Mr. Trelawny Collins had not done justice to the antiquity of the "old church." Mr. H. describes it as *AGAIN* nearly covered by the sand, "*despoiled and broken down*, with little in its general appearance to recommend it, nothing in that to attract the stranger but its associations." When opened by Mr. Michell *all were in good preservation*: even the holes or steps in which the rafters rested along the top of the side walls were as perfect as when the rafters were taken out of them! The walls are nearly two feet thick all around; the masonry of the rudest kind imaginable, affording no slight evidence of the antiquity of the structure. There is not any lime used, either in the building or plastering, but China clay has been used instead. The principal entrance was in the south side, nearer to the west than the east end of the building. It was a neat semi-circular arched doorway, of parallel sides, with a splay, having a moulding unlike in detail any which has hitherto been known in this country, and which, contrary to Saxon or Norman custom, is continued along the arch and down

have escaped destruction by the piratical hordes which infested our coasts in its earlier days, and perhaps was treated, even by them, with reverential care—whilst the Reformation, and the Civil War, to which

the sides of the doorway, without impost or base. This entrance was ornamented with three heads, now in the museum of the Society, one on each side of the spring of the arch, and one on the keystone, but which are considered of later insertion. There is another smaller doorway, but without the ornaments—probably the priest's door—in the north-east corner of the church. Both these doors lead into the interior by a descent of three steps, which in the principal entrance were much worn. The floor is of concrete, composed of coarse sand and China clay. The interior of the church is distinctly divided into chancel and nave, the former 10, the latter 15 feet in length. The chancel was separated from the nave by a rail or screen, as is evident from the grooves in the south wall and marks along the floor; and there were stone seats extended along the wall of the nave, but not continued into the chancel. Attached to the east wall was an altar-tomb, lying lengthways east and west, not in the centre of the east wall. In the centre of this wall, and a little above the altar, was a small window, having a slight internal splay, about two feet wide, and round-headed, and most probably about 2½ or 3 feet high. In the south wall of the chancel was another small window, of which the arch, the only one now remaining, is the rudest that can be seen. SUCH WAS THE CHANCEL IN 1835, when first recovered from the sands; now the south and east walls have fallen down, and its old enemy the sand, which has preserved it from more ruthless enemies for many centuries, is again gathering round. From the description of the church Mr. H. proceeded to the consideration of its date, and, in opposition to the opinion of Bloxam, who never saw it, but who, reasoning from the imperfect description of Mr. Trelawny, assigned to it an (q. no?) earlier date than the 11th century, he claimed for it a very high antiquity. He showed that it was built in the Roman mode, and presented all the characters of the early Christian churches, while it wanted those both of the Saxon and Norman style. Among other facts connected with the inquiry, he noticed that it was the practice of the early British Christians to have the baptistry outside the church. There was no evidence of a font within the church of Perranzabuloe, while there is a spring within 20 yards of it.

we owe the loss of so many venerable fabrics, swept by without defacing St. Piran's church, for it was happily concealed from their fury by the friendly shelter of the sands. What ruthless spoilers, more cruel than any former invaders of its sanctuary, have so quickly laid it waste? Having weathered so many storms, it has sunk in a treacherous calm. Spared by the respect of lawless men, and preserved by accident from the malice of open foes, it has received its deathblow from the cruel patronage of its well-meaning and fair-spoken friends—

“O domus antiqua—heu quam dispari dominare domino!”

“The question, what state of things will justify the removal or appropriation of ancient remains, is one which in most instances may be easily answered. When their usefulness or beauty would suffer, or their object be lost to the world, by leaving them where they are found, the reply will be in the affirmative. The coin—the last hope of ambition, a statue dug from a heap of ruins, and a few such matters, may be fairly taken possession of by those who feel an interest in preserving them. Cases, too, may occur on which opinions will be divided, and hence Lord Elgin's transfer of Grecian marbles to this country has not wholly escaped condemnation, although he could allege in his excuse, that the barbarians then in possession would probably have soon consigned them to the lime-kiln. But who could he be assured that they would have survived the Greek revolutionary war, would not regret that they no longer adorned their own Athens? Lord Elgin's excuse, however, will not avail any spoilers of our antiquities at home, for in this country the law, if enforced, and public opinion, if appealed to, would be sufficient for their protection, and therefore no plea can justify their removal from the situations they have immemorially occupied—especially as in almost every instance they owe all their charm to the *genius loci*—the inspiration of their native abode. Impressed with this conviction, I some years ago read with deep concern that three heads—one of them apparently the key-stone of the doorway of St. Piran's Church, and sundry other relics, had been placed in the museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall! The organ of acquisitiveness, methought, has attained its greatest development in the heads of my countrymen. Now chipping Pompey's pillar—now parloining bits of stucco from the walls of Pompeii, or mutilating the tombs in Westminster Abbey—there are many who, if not restrained by fears of persons' danger, would steal a

finger from the Apollo Belvidere, or its nose from the "statue that enchants the world"—and all this for the paltry purpose of placing a misnamed curiosity on their mantel-pieces or lobby tables, or receiving the thanks of a society of *virtuosi* for the donation of their plunder. Are then societies of men of education formed that they may open show-rooms for the display of—I had almost said—stolen goods? If so, perish such societies! for they only hasten the ruin of those monuments of antiquity of which they should be the public protectors, as their members are individually the natural guardians. You must pardon the warmth of my expressions on this subject. I cannot envy him who does not feel a becoming indignation. I do not however write merely with a view to censure, and I wish, through the medium of your paper, to submit to the Royal Institution a few suggestions by the adoption of which that society and similar ones will entitle themselves to the gratitude of every lover of antiquity. Let them limit their object to enriching their museums with accurate drawings and MODELS, either of the whole or portions of all our ancient monuments—and let them no longer countenance the hateful and most discreditable system of bone-grubbing, which is now so much in vogue, and has descended even to the minor societies in this county. Distant as they are but a few miles from any of our Cornish antiquities, how much more honourable will be the office of protecting and preserving, than of mutilating them. What tourist who had a heart to feel would not prefer an excursion of a few hours, and the delight of recalling on a once hallowed spot the scene of simple and earnest, though it may have been mistaken, piety which it presented in ages long gone by, to handling in a museum, and wondering at the rudely sculptured heads, and crunching between his fingers the mouldering bones of St. Piran and his companions?

If something be not soon done to arrest the progress of destruction by the killing kindness of antiquarian specimen-hunters, and by the systematic and wholesale plunder of stone-carriers, masons, and farmers, and by the ruder but scarcely less injurious attacks of wanton ignorance, within a century more, the record, the picture, and the piece-meal in the museums, will alone remain to assure our descendants that Cornwall had a past, and, no new abode of civilised man, was inhabited—aye and christianised too—more than a thousand years before New Holland and New Zealand, which may

then be rising to the rank of empires, were known to exist.

A few instances taken at random from the immediate neighbourhood of Penzance will show that this is no improbable conjecture. In his valuable little work on St. Just Mr. Buller has published Dr. Borlase's sketch of Chapel Carn Brè, near the Land's End, as it existed in his time—80 years since. In the drawing it is nearly perfect, and some now alive remember it but little impaired. It is now only a heap of ruins, in which nothing of the design can be traced. Much of one of the entrenchments at Castle Treryn (the Logan Rock) has been carted away. In the parish of Sancreed Chapel Uuy is now totally ruined, though it is said to have been used for divine service four times in the year within the memory of persons but recently dead, and was certainly not long ago in tolerable preservation. A fine cromlech near the Beacon in the same parish, whose appearance, in consequence of the upper stone having slipped off at its back, entitled it in the opinion of the country people to the name of the "Giant's chair," has been broken up within the last five years. A monumental stone at Sparnon, near the road leading from Buryan Church Town to the Logan Rock, and marked in the Ordnance Map, has also been cloven by the occupiers of the land of a noble Lord within the same period. On Choon Castle, the most perfect of our British or Danish (as Borlase considers them) stone-hilled hill-forts, the greatest havoc has been perpetrated within the last 20 years. At Zennor, a large cromlech, described by Borlase, was wantonly demolished by some masons about 40 or 50 years ago, and about the same time another in the parish of Gulval met a similar fate from the same craft. A cromlech at Lanyon, in the parish of Madron, larger than that commonly pictured, but unknown to Borlase, having been discovered only at the beginning of the present century, on the removal of the usual heap of stones under which it lay buried, was overturned shortly afterwards, and, one of its stones being split, a part of it was taken away to form the "*gravel*" (girder) of a country chimney. Crosses innumerable have been destroyed, and their sites are now only known from local names indicating their former existence, or from portions of them built into the adjoining hedges. Many which remain have been converted to the most degrading purposes, or have become objects of sport to modern Vandals. At Madron Church town, a crucifix, interesting to

the mere antiquary, since it exhibited (as many others hereabout) in its sculptured kilt no uncertain memorial of ancient Cornish dress, was removed a few years ago from the opposite hedge in which it had been buried, to the outside of a blacksmith's shop, where it has served as a post in the shoeing of cattle. Little more than a quarter of a mile further north a remarkably neat cross had long lain by the side of the stone containing its socket, but it was no sooner restored by the liberal care of a gentleman, then resident at Madron, than it became the butt of the miners, who repeatedly overthrew it, and at last broke its stem; and, even after it had been again erected, and united by a bar of iron, their persevering brutality succeeded in its final destruction.

Many more instances in proof of my assertion might have been adduced. The above will suffice to draw attention to the conservation of our ancient monuments, whilst I doubt not as numerous and afflicting examples of the exercise of a destructive propensity might be collected from every locality in the county. The case of St. Piran is in itself a host—"instar omnium." Cases like these almost make one lament the boasted freedom of Englishmen to do what they will with their own; indeed the statements I have given induce a doubt whether they do not lie under the stigma of loving mischief for its own sake. It is humiliating to compare ourselves in these respects with the nations of the continent, where the better taste of the people renders unnecessary the jealous care with which their arbitrary, but in such matters one might say paternal, governments watch over their antiquities. For my part I almost fear that ours will never be sufficiently protected until some stringent law shall have made the proprietors responsible for their safety, and shall inflict a severe penalty on those who ruin what nothing can restore. This, however, is more to be desired than expected; and, in the mean time, the Royal Institution of Cornwall might exert itself usefully and honorably in defence of what its members venerate. It should constitute itself the protector of what yet remains, and, by the influence either of intreaty or shame, induce the landed proprietors to guard, what is legally their property, but morally the property of every patriotic Cornishman. But, that the Society may occupy a position in which this high duty may be effectually discharged, they should remember, how some few years ago the commander of a revenue cutter, in a frolic, or for a wager, overturned the Logan Stone, and how, instead

of cashiering him as he deserved, the Government ordered him to replace it at his own expense; and, as they have, though with less unworthy motives, too closely followed his footsteps, they should now submit to the imperative claims of those better feelings of our nature which they have unwittingly outraged. They should restore without delay their ill-gotten spoils to the desecrated church of St. Piran; build a fence around, and adopt other suitable means to preserve it from further injury. Having thus done all they can to atone for the errors of the past, they will be able, with a clean conscience, to demand that others shall exercise a generous forbearance in future. P.

Penzance, December 12, 1843.

LETTER II.

(To the Editor of the West Briton.)

SIR,—Lest "M."’s singular misconception of my proposal to place our antiquities under the protection of the law should interfere with the candid consideration of it on its own merits, I feel compelled to offer some explanation of my meaning. But I must first thank him for his interesting communication, which at once confirms my conjecture that the destroyer has not been idle in other localities, and affords another most lamentable proof of the greater rapidity with which the ruin of our national monuments is effected in these civilized times. "M." has unfortunately attributed to me a proposal to guard our antiquities by the police and by soldiers; as I never recommended anything so absurd, I can only suppose that he has been misled by Dr. Barham's joke about the necessity for a "hill-castle and sand-hill police," and has himself conjured up a military force which had not been previously alluded to, even in jest.

It becomes therefore desirable to restate what I proposed, and to do so somewhat more fully. I wished to protect our antiquities by a stringent law, which should make the proprietors responsible for their safety; but which, of course, should punish them only for wilful injury, or culpable neglect, or connivance at the impunity of the offender when he was known. This, I submit, would not require *any force* at all. The knowledge of the existence of such a law, or at any rate the infliction of a heavy fine upon one or two by way of example, would make the landholders wide awake, and for their own interest they would *prosecute* any one attempting the work of destruction, which they might do, either by suing him for a trespass, or indicting him for the malicious injury of property. If the law on this

point be not sufficiently precise already, one clause of the act for rendering the proprietors responsible might enable them effectually to punish the culprit. With such an act hanging over their own heads there can be no doubt they they would be more vigilant than any police; and the law, I may hint, is, after all, a stronger protection than the soldiery. I will not measure the quantum of punishment I think desirable. Let it, however, be as severe as the administrators of the law can be supposed willing to inflict; for, unhappily, to attempt more would secure impunity to the offender by enlisting a morbid sympathy in his behalf.

I am happy to find that I am not alone in proposing a scheme which "M." probably regards as Utopian. A day or two ago a prospectus was put into my hands which has been recently issued by some members of the Antiquarian Society in London. Their plan is, to form, in connection with that society, an Association, with corresponding members throughout the kingdom,* which shall have as one of its chief objects the preservation of our remaining monuments of antiquity, and the solicitation of the attention of Government to the subject; and how the Government can act in this matter except through the medium of Parliament, and by the strong arm of the law, I am at a loss to understand. I feel confident that the intelligent men of whom the largest and most influential part of the proprietors consist will not be opposed to such a measure; they are not the wrong-doers. The mischief has been carried on by the small proprietors, tenants, and, above all, by the *agents*, in every case which has fallen under my notice, where it has not been perpetrated by wanton ignorance. And as to giving the landed proprietors full power to punish any miscreant who may plunder or deface the antiquities on their estates, it cannot be supposed that these monuments, which in a moral point of view are strictly national, and have occupied the same position for ages, are less legitimate objects of protection than the bird, which visits my field to-day and my neighbour's to-morrow, and may have been hatched ten miles off, or nobody knows where. One gentleman,† who has

already made a most praiseworthy attempt to avert the ruin of a great natural curiosity which was one of the lions of our county, is, I am happy to understand, deeply interested in the preservation of our antiquities. To him, therefore, I would earnestly appeal to introduce into Parliament, or to second in his place, such a measure as shall save our country from the infamy of destroying the monuments of its olden time.

One argument used by "M." against the interference of law seems to be that the progress of education amongst the people will inspire a better taste, and render the protection of a law unnecessary. I gladly acknowledge that amongst well-educated men there is a respect for these things which either did not exist at all, or or but very feebly, even in the same class a hundred years ago, as may be understood from the contempt which Addison expresses for the Gothic so frequently in his *Spectators*. The cases, however, I have already adduced, and I know many more of *recent* destruction, afford little ground for hope that the elementary education, which alone it can be supposed possible to diffuse *widely* amongst the people, will inspire much taste. If I might sport a metaphysical question, I should say that in some persons, and even in whole nations, there is an intuitive good taste, but in those not so gifted by nature good taste seldom appears, except as one of the last results of mental cultivation and high refinement. But, even supposing that education will work this marvel generally, is there no reason to fear that long before the faculty is acquired the monuments which it is expected to preserve and respect will have ceased to exist? The causes for such an apprehension are sufficiently obvious; the unexampled spread of our daily-increasing population into the most secluded districts unveils to public gaze those monuments which were formerly little known and seldom seen, and the demand for stone for the new houses, &c., everywhere building will shortly consign the remainder, as it has so many already, to the tender mercies of the stone-carrier and the mason. As a single specimen of this sort of procedure in the now densely-in-

* This alludes to the British Archaeological Association, the establishment and progress of which we have elsewhere narrated.

† Sir Charles Lemon, M.P. for the county, offered to purchase the Töl-men in Constantine Parish, on hearing that the proprietor was about to blast it for building stones, when the man attempted

to take advantage of his generous interference by demanding £500. I fear the negotiation has failed; but the Government, who are the chief purchasers in that neighbourhood, have notified their refusal of stone so obtained. For a plate and description of the Töl-men see *Borlase's Antiquities*, 2d edit. p. 147. Borlase considers it was a rock idol.

habited parish of St. Just in Penwith, I may mention that some of the circles described by Mr. Buller only two years ago can no longer be found. They have been used in building cottages, &c. &c. although in St. Just stones are probably more plentiful than blackberries.

I will only add, that I rejoice to find that, however we may differ as to the means required to prevent this irreparable mischief, the Secretary of the Royal Institution of Cornwall and "M." do not yield to myself in the anxiety to save our antiquities from impending ruin, and I hope that the discussion of the subject before the public will have helped to rouse every man of influence in the county to the discharge of an imperative duty.

I am, Sir, yours, P.

Penzance, January 16, 1844.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, March.*

IN the review of Lord Brougham's third volume of his "Statesmen," which opens the recent March number of this Magazine, the biographical sketch of the celebrated Fouché, partly contributed by Lord Stanhope, is adverted to with marked encomium. But how far the commendation will sustain inquiry, or be confirmed on perusal of its object, may be estimated by a reference to the preceding month's publication, page 156, where it is adversely encountered by indications of a singular unacquaintance, on the part of these noblemen, with the most notorious and obvious circumstances of this remarkable man's life.* And, as

* I might have added that, in the pretended Memoirs of Fouché, of which Lord Stanhope seemed rather disposed to credit the genuineness, as Mr. Alison fully did, the fabricator, Alphonse Beauchamp, (as I have repeatedly made manifest in this Magazine by a reference to the legal decisions on the subject,) amongst other calumnies, uses the authority of Fouché to impress on Napoleon and his step-daughter Hortense, the wife too of his brother Louis, the foul stain of criminal intercourse. Her eldest child, Napoleon Louis Charles, for a while looked upon as heir presumptive to the imperial crown, but who, born in 1802, died in infancy, is there represented as the fruit of this incest. That the imputation, similar to that which involved an equal guilt with his sister, the beautiful Pauline, was utterly groundless, every unprejudiced observer of Napoleon will not hesitate for a moment to believe,—so foreign, notwith-

standing his unscrupulous indulgence in more ordinary irregularities, was such gross immorality to his nature and habits. In allusion to the defamation, first propagated, if I mistake not, by Louis Goldsmidt, a writer not unknown to Lord Lyndhurst, the exiled Emperor emphatically repelled it at St. Helena. "De pareilles liaisons n'étant ni dans ses idées ni dans ses mœurs." Yet he acknowledges that his brother Louis, like Cæsar, was not unmoved by the reported suspicion, though convinced of its fallacy. "Louis savait bien apprécier ces bruits, mais son amour propre, sa bizarrerie n'en étaient pas moins choqués," &c. *Mémoires de S^c Hélène, 19 May, 1816.*

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standing his unscrupulous indulgence in more ordinary irregularities, was such gross immorality to his nature and habits. In allusion to the defamation, first propagated, if I mistake not, by Louis Goldsmidt, a writer not unknown to Lord Lyndhurst, the exiled Emperor emphatically repelled it at St. Helena. "De pareilles liaisons n'étant ni dans ses idées ni dans ses mœurs." Yet he acknowledges that his brother Louis, like Cæsar, was not unmoved by the reported suspicion, though convinced of its fallacy. "Louis savait bien apprécier ces bruits, mais son amour propre, sa bizarrerie n'en étaient pas moins choqués," &c. *Mémoires de S^c Hélène, 19 May, 1816.*

the *u* to the *o*, as is still often done, and so pronounced. On the death of the city's most illustrious son, Montesquieu, in February 1755, Lord Chesterfield, who had well known and greatly admired him during his sojourn in London, inserted a panegyric on him in our newspapers, which D'Alembert translated and introduced into the "Analyse de L'Esprit des Lois," usually prefixed to that great work. In Lord Chesterfield's composition, the English orthography—Bordeaux, is there maintained, while the translation which immediately follows, exhibits Bordeaux,—long previously, and ever since, universally adopted in France. The names, indeed, of cities, as of individuals, often undergo strange transformations, even of those most familiar to the world. In southern Europe, our metropolis is called Londres; and we say, Elsineur for Helsingoer, Leghorn for Livorno, &c. The French, like the Greeks, most freely use, or rather abuse, this license; as we find exemplified, not only in the old chronicles, but in the modern memoirs of Grammont. And yet, that original *local* designations, in particular, are of great importance in antiquarian and statistical research, is not only obvious to the simplest consideration of the subject, but signally demonstrated by the interesting depositions of the Rev. Mr. Todd and Mr. Petrie before the Irish Ordnance Survey Committee of last year.

At page 238 of the same article, Lord Holland is stated to have read the whole of the works of Erasmus, extending to twelve volumes folio; but the edition here necessarily alluded to was that of Leclerc (*φιλολόγος*), printed at Leyden, in 1701—1706 (*Gent. Mag.* for June 1843, p. 590), which contains, in regular enumeration, only ten volumes; so that Lord Holland's copy must have been subdivided, as the bulky tomes often are. The original collection, published in 1540, at Basil, by the sons of Frobenius, the author's attached friend, and their brother-in-law, Episcopius, forms eight volumes in folio. But it is totally eclipsed by Leclerc's edition.

This incidental mention of Erasmus induces the recollection, and, from its
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literary import, will, I hope, justify the introduction, of the following little circumstance connected with

..... "that great *name* [shame,"
The glory of the priesthood, and the
as characterised by Pope.

In the *Ménagiana*, tome ii. page 399, appears an epitaph, pointed, with a double violation of metre, and ridiculous play on the word, against this accomplished scholar, to whom the principal influence in the restoration of letters is universally and justly assigned. It runs thus—

"Hic jacet Erasmus, qui quondam erat
mus,
Rodere qui solitus, roditur a vermibus."

On which *Ménage* remarks, that the author, when asked why he had made the first syllable of *vermibus* short, replied that, finding he had made the first syllable of *bonus* long, he thus counterpoised and neutralised the false quantity, which he considered a sufficient corrective of the error; pretty much as the criminal codes view the forfeiture of a *second* life, that of the culprit, as the best corrective of a prior homicide. The learned *Ménage* adds, that he did not recollect the name of this sapient prosodian; nor does his equally learned and far more tasteful continuator and critic, La Monnoye, supply the defect, which, however, I am enabled to do. It was Jacobus Lopez Stunica, a doctor of divinity at Alcalá de Henares, or Complutum, renowned both for its university, and as the birth-place of Cervantes. Stunica had written against Erasmus and the innovations of the day, which roused the ire and provoked the ridicule of their impetuous and little scrupulous advocate, Ulrick Von Hütten, in his famed *Dunciad*, the "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum." (Lond. 1701, 12mo.) Yet Stunica's ascertained co-operation in the noble Complutensian Polyglott may well be assumed as a warrant of no ordinary attainments, albeit in them may not be comprised poetic taste or a metrical ear; for to no work is the Christian world more largely indebted than to this inestimable repository of the earliest impressions of various texts of the Bible. The report of his mission to Rome in search of manuscripts for

this great Catholic undertaking, (and how these manuscripts are appreciated may be seen in Lelong, Adam Clarke, Calmet, Horne, &c.) was published in 1517 (4to). It is rare and curious, little known, I find, to biblical critics. Another Stunica and a contemporary belonged to the Augustinian fraternity at Toledo, his name was *Diego*, but they are often mistaken one for the other. The fiery Von Hütten and Erasmus, of a very different and most pacific temper, discreet by reason, or timid by nature, did not long continue on amicable terms, as the latter's "Spongia adversus Aspergines Hutteni," bears ample, though no decorous, evidence of; for the German reformer is there, and still more in his correspondence, where the epithet *Ψυδός* is applied, (Epist. 704, Opp. tom. iii.) arraigned of gross licentiousness, testified by disease, of which the uneradicated seeds, in the then imperfect state of the healing art, abridged his life, ere he had completed his thirty-sixth year. For the *Stunica*, see N. Antonii Bibliotheca Hispana Nova, 1783, Madriti, tom. i.

The Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum, of which Von Hütten, if not the sole, was certainly the principal author, is a composition pregnant, it must be allowed, with humour, and the wit, rather coarse, indeed, of the age; but its point was most sensibly felt on one side, as its merits were loudly extolled on the other. It was probably the most popular work of the period; and long did it uphold its verdant fame, of which time has necessarily dimmed the bloom, for, while often referred to, seldom is it read.

"La vostra nominanza è color d'herba;
Che vien, e va; e quei la discolora,
Per cui ell'esce de la terra acerba."
Dante, Purgatorio, canto xi. 115.

Erasmus is stated by Joseph Simler, in his biography of Henry Bullinger, (Zurich, 1575, 4to.) to have been excited to such immoderate laughter by its perusal, that he burst an abscess which had arisen on his face, and thus prevented the necessity of an ordered surgical operation. "Adeo ejus lectione in risum profusus fuit, ut abscessum in facie enatum, quem medici secari jusserant, præ nimio risu ruit." This accident is numbered by

Bayle (art. Erasme, note s) among the beneficial fruits of reading; but it is, I believe, on record, that a sword-wound in a duel has similarly anticipated the application of the scalpel or lancet in dispelling a gathering imposthume; and I heard old Mr. William Barton of Bordeaux, father of Mr. Hugh Barton of Battle Abbey, and of General Barton, &c. acknowledge, that he owed many years of life to a wound in the knee, from a pistol-shot, in a duel with the father of the present Viscount Lismore, which, by causing the insertion of a seton, gave vent to the noxious humours that had threatened his health. The inference thus drawn by Bayle from the fortunate circumstance may, consequently, be in perfect analogy applied to duelling—that disgrace to civilized society, not more abhorrent to religious precept than senseless in its aim, while the offender is allowed an equal chance of aggravating a committed outrage by making its avenger his *honourably* murdered victim! No rational being should surely recur to such a mockery of reparation, or can present himself on this delusive field of honour or spirit, without feeling internally, and observing to himself, if not in the language, at least in the sense, of the poetic words,

"Arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis." (Virgil. Æneid. li. 314.)

Another member of Von Hütten's family, one of the most ancient in Franconia, though little known, appears to me entitled to a passing notice, from his career of adventures, very candidly, and without the least consciousness of their atrocious nature, recounted by himself, in a Narrative which remained unpublished from his death in 1546 to 1785, when it was printed at Leipzig. (8vo.) This Philip Von Hütten, sent in 1531 to take possession of Venezuela by the great Augsburg banking-house of Weiserus, to whom Charles V. had granted that province in discharge of a considerable debt, quickly caught, it would seem, the contagion of the age and region; for his and his companions' conduct was there marked by the same disregard of humanity, and exercise of oppression, that have consigned the Spanish name to abhorrence, and

"damned to eternal fame" its character in the course of South American conquests. Like his Spanish models, too, one of the principal objects of his research was the alluring "El Dorado," a golden dream of universal enchantment at that time, and which so powerfully fascinated the imagination, seduced the reason, or attracted the avarice of Raleigh, fifty years after. But

"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames?"

Philip Von Hütten was assassinated in 1546, up to which date, from 1535, he related his proceedings. At a subsequent period, the family of Welserus was distinguished by one of its name, "Marcus," to whom advertence will be found on more than one occasion in the columns of this Magazine, and to whom Bayle has assigned an article. See particularly the *Gent. Mag.* for August 1839, p. 136.

An epitaph on Erasmus, less obnoxious to prosodial censure than Stunica's distich, though, otherwise, a very common-place production, is among the "Elogia" of Paulus Jovius (Basil. 1677, folio,) but it little deserves, I think, the encomiums I have seen bestowed on it.

"Theutona terra suum cum miraretur
Erasmum,
Hoc majus, potest dicere, nil genui."

Beza's inscription at foot of the portrait by Holbein is a tasteless antithesis, as remarked by Bayle. It is in the Genevan reformer's "Icones Virorum Illustrium," (1580, 4to.)

"Ingens ingentem quem personat orbis
Erasmum,
Hic tibi dimidium picta tabella refert.
At cur non totum? mirari desine lector,
Integra non totum terra nec ipsa capit."

Such a subject, we may easily suppose, was a pregnant source of eulogy; but none can be compared to that of Janus (*sic*) Secundus, the elegant author of the *Basia*, beginning "Defunctus vitâ," &c. for beauty of diction or pathos of expression. Catullus, Propertius, or Tibullus, his models, are scarcely superior. It is, however,

rather too long for quotation here; but an historical anecdote associated with the *Basia*, involving the name of a compatriot of Erasmus, and not less the pride of his country, is too tempting to be withheld on such an offered opportunity, as it is brief in circumstances, and shall be in narration.

In 1619, during the trial of the patriotic Barnveldt and the admirable Grotius, at the prosecution of Maurice of Nassau, as Arminians or Remonstrants (for such, even among Protestants, was the mutual and sanguinary intolerance of the period), and while these pre-destined victims were in close confinement, in anticipation of their prepared sentence, their friend Petrus Scriverius, then engaged in a new edition of *Secundus*, was permitted to consult Grotius on the undertaking. In sending, however, each proof-sheet for correction, he substituted to the author's text verses communicative of the proceedings, as they advanced, against the illustrious prisoners. Barnveldt had thus the melancholy forewarning of his execution, which occurred the 13th of May, 1619, and Grotius, of his adjudged perpetual incarceration, of which Scriverius, in the same way, facilitated the evasion, on the 6th of June, by enabling Grotius to concert with his wife the stratagem which effected his escape to the Austrian Netherlands. The fact is detailed in Gerard Brandt's "Narrative of the Trial," Rotterdam, 1708, 4to. and in John Wagenaer's esteemed history of the *Fatherland* (Holland), up to 1751 (21 volumes, 8vo.), page 305 of the tenth tome. This edition of *Secundus* by Scriverius was printed at Leyden, in 1619, "apud Jacob. Marcum." The *best* certainly is that of Leyden, 1821, by Bosscha. The edition of Bayle, said also to have been perused all through by Lord Holland, consists of sixteen octavo volumes, published in 1820 to 1826. I consider it the most desirable, because superior to the folios, not only in convenience of form, but in addition of matter.

Yours, &c. J. R.

ON PAVEMENTS OF FIGURED TILES.

MR. URBAN, 131, *Piccadilly*,
April 20.

THE minor decorations introduced as accessories to ancient ecclesiastical architecture have mostly suffered in so material a degree from the injuries of time, and still more from the destructive intemperance of the XVIIth or the puritanical zeal of the XVIIIth centuries, that the most trifling remains which now exist are regarded as valuable evidences by the careful student of antiquity. To one of the least conspicuous, although not the least interesting, of these decorations, namely, pavements of tile enriched by impressed designs, attention has recently been much drawn; the restoration of ancient churches, and the construction of modern edifices in the style of ancient times, naturally led to the revived use of a mode of decoration more effective than costly, and capable of being employed in sacred structures with the most happy and harmonious disposition. The interesting publication of specimens of such tiles* has also mainly contributed to this result; great perfection has already been attained in the re-production of these pavements at the manufactories of porcelain and earthenware, at Stoke-upon-Trent and Worcester, especially at the latter place, where the identical process anciently in use has been faithfully adopted. These modern pavements have hitherto been less successful in regard to general arrangement than the close imitation of ancient designs, as exhibited on each tile severally; this defect has arisen chiefly from the very imperfect state of the ancient pavements, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining authentic and satisfactory authorities. In the times that immediately succeeded the Reformation the direct interference of the Legislature was required to prevent the wanton destruction of public monuments; in our days the conservative taste which during later years has rapidly developed itself, and been ex-

tended to almost all parts of the realm, has created, and is creating, a more efficient guardianship than could be produced by any government measure; the chief danger now incurred arises from ill-advised restoration, inaccurate imitation, or injudicious use of ancient authorities. Without running into the affectation of ascribing undue importance to any object, merely on account of antiquity, it must be admitted, as well by the student and admirer of ecclesiastical architecture, as by the artist practically occupied in works of restoration, or construction, that the productions of the mediæval period are replete with tasteful feeling and harmony of disposition, and that the taste of these dark ages, as many are pleased to term them, is frequently as superior to that of modern times in the selection of congruous ornaments, as in the skill and elegance that marks their execution. At a moment then when the revived taste, to which allusion has been made, renders pavements of decorative tiles daily in request, a careful investigation of existing ancient authorities becomes not only interesting, but requisite. Few churches in the kingdom exhibit a more extensive assemblage of such decorations than the Priory Church of Great Malvern, and I am led to hope that to many of your readers a faithful and detailed description may be acceptable, in illustration of the varied character of this kind of sacred decoration, the principles displayed in the general arrangement, and the peculiarities that occur in that interesting church, as regards the mode of application.

A few general observations on this kind of pavement may not be misplaced. No positive evidence has yet been obtained as to the date of the invention, or the country whence the manufacture may be traced; it probably originated in the Roman Mosaics, which in England are found to be chiefly composed of tesserae of baked clay; and a few specimens of a much later period, that have been noticed in England and France, seem to supply the step of transition from Mosaic to Tiles. In these, each piece is of a single colour, but they are so adjusted

* Examples of Encaustic Tiles, Parts I.—III., 4to. London, 1842. Ancient Irish Pavement Tiles, exhibiting 32 patterns, after the originals existing in St. Patrick's Cathedral, &c., with remarks by Thomas Oldham, LL.D. Dublin, 4to.



I.



II.



III.



IV.



V.



VI.



VII.



VIII.

STAMFORD LITHO





IX.



X.



XI.

STAMPTON

STANFORD LIBRARY



together or incrusting one on another, as to form a polychromatic pavement in regular geometrical designs. Thus a cube or a quatrefoil of one colour is found inserted in a cavity fashioned to receive it, in a tile of another colour, and pierced through the entire thickness of the tile. It may be remarked that little essential difference exists between such pavements, and the Roman Mosaics, found in England: the general designs, and greater dimension of the component portions, are the chief distinctions. The next step was to make each tile supply a portion of a more complicated design, by means of a process which incrusts the ornament substantially upon its surface. The process of manufacture was simply this: upon the quarry of red clay, hardened probably in part in the sun, the design was impressed by means of a stamp cut in relief, much resembling a wooden butter-print; and the cavities thus formed on the surface were usually filled with whitish-coloured clay, sometimes of so thin a consistency as scarcely to fill the hollows, so that impressions or rubbings may be taken, and sometimes wholly omitted. The tile thus prepared was then faced with a metallic glaze, which gave to the white clay a slightly yellow tinge, and a more full and pleasing tint to the red. Accidental varieties of colour arose either from the tile being turned black by exposure to fire, or green by some metallic admixture. Some of the earliest productions of this kind are supplied from the ruined church of Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk, preserved in the British Museum; and the specimens that exist of the XIVth and XVth centuries are numberless, and during the XVIth, when they gave place to the glazed Flemish tile, which then came into fashion, these tiles seem to have fallen into disuse. They have been termed Norman, merely because the first to which attention was drawn were found in Normandy; but exist in far greater variety in our own country. Of this description are all the tiles of which I propose to offer a description; one single instance indeed of the use of fictile pavements of a different kind, prior to the *renaissance*, has hitherto been noticed; this is the pavement of part of the Mayor's Chapel at Bristol, composed of tiles ornamented with

superficial colouring, laid on as in the ordinary manufacture of painted or enamelled ware; but these are undeniably of Spanish fabrication, properly termed *azulejos*, and beyond doubt were imported for this special purpose by some Bristol merchant. The earliest English specimen of this kind of polychromatic decoration known to me to exist seems to have been made for the mansion erected at Gorhambury, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, about 1577.

With regard to the tiles with impressed designs in red and white, it may be affirmed that they were manufactured in this country, from the fact that kilns for burning them have been discovered, and especially one, which was brought to light in 1833, in the immediate vicinity of the Priory of Great Malvern. This kiln supplied, there can be little doubt, the rich variety of tiles which, as it appears either by the dates imprinted on them, or the distinctive character of ornament, were fabricated at the period when the Priory Church was rebuilt, about the middle of the XVth century. These same tiles, the productions of the Malvern kiln at this period, may be seen also in many churches in the neighbouring counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Monmouth. A representation of this kiln, with a description by Harvey Egginton, Esq. F.S.A., may be seen in Dr. Card's account of the Priory Church. In December 1837 a second kiln of similar construction was discovered near Droitwich, in a recently consecrated cemetery in the parish of Saint Mary Witton. A number of tiles identical with those still existing in Worcester Cathedral, and the Priory Church of Malvern, were found piled up therein; but, from an erroneous idea, as I believe, that this kiln was an ancient salt-work, no sufficient notice was taken of the discovery; for a detailed account of which I am indebted to Jabez Allies, esq., F.S.A., who was present at the investigation.* The tiles found at this place appear to be of the XIVth century. The site of a third kiln has

* A communication made to the Worcester Natural History Society by Mr. Allies, and read at a meeting in 1838, was published in the "Worcester Journal."

recently been pointed out to me in Staffordshire, near Great Saredon, adjoining the Watling-street, S.W. of Cannock. The character of the fragments found here in profusion seems to shew the existence of a manufactory during the XVth century, and similar tiles have been found in the neighbouring churches.

The existence of the kilns, which have been noticed, in the vicinity of Great Malvern, will readily account for the great variety of tiles which are there found. They are now displaced and mutilated, and the original arrangement lost; but I have been able still to enumerate upwards of an hundred distinct varieties of design. For the sake of arrangement they may be classed under the following divisions:—

Sacred symbols: inscriptions, consisting either of verses of the Scripture or pious phrases.

Armorial bearings of the sovereign, or individuals connected with the monastery by benefactions or otherwise: personal devices or mottos.

Ornaments, conformable to the style of architecture or character of decoration prevalent at the period, but devoid of any special import.

The first sacred symbol that merits notice is the fish, (fig. i.) adopted from an early period as an emblem of the Saviour, as shewn by d'Agincourt and various writers on the catacombs at Rome. The Greek name *ἰχθῦς*, a fish, is composed of the initials of the words *Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ υἱὸς Σωτήρ*, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour. A single specimen (date XIVth century) remains at Malvern, now much defaced. Its perfect design may be seen at Worcester, in a little chamber over the entrance to the deanery, on the south side of the Cathedral, used as a school for the choristers; as also in the museum at Worcester, where specimens found in the Droitwich kiln were deposited. Tiles bearing this device have likewise been found at Stratford-on-Avon, Exeter, and Caen in Normandy. It must be observed that four of these tiles at least are required to make a complete series; the perfect design then becomes apparent, being formed of intersecting circles, which cut off elliptical spaces, wherein the figure of the fish is inclosed.

The symbol of the cross is very frequently and variously introduced. One example of its application is remarkable, now no longer to be seen at Malvern in its perfect form; but portions of the design exist there, and the complete cross may be seen in the north aisle of the Lady Chapel in Worcester Cathedral. The cross in this instance is composed of numerous pieces, which form a cross flory of elegant fashion, suitable to be placed in a pavement of tile to mark an interment beneath, (fig. xi.) so as to avoid breaking the uniformity of the flooring by the introduction of a sepulchral slab. It may be added that in many places portions of inscriptions formed with tiles, each bearing a single letter, have been found; and it is evident that these fictile ornaments were occasionally employed in churches paved with tile, in place of the flat slab engraved with the cross flory, the inscribed fillet round its verge, or other sepulchral memorial. By this means the area of the church was not encumbered, as when an effigy or raised slab was introduced, and the regular continuity of tiled pavement was preserved. Instances still existing of the use of tiles for such purposes are rare. In the Lady Chapel at Gloucester tiles may be seen, which probably were intended to cover the whole place of interment, and are inscribed—*Orate pro anima Joh'is Wertenb.*

The sacred monograms *ihc* and *rc* occur often, occasionally surmounted by a crown, and the scutcheon composed of the symbols of the Passion is also frequently introduced: the example given (fig. ii.) presents, in the centre, the cross, surrounded by the crown of thorns, nails, hammer, scourge, spear and dice, the reed with a sponge, the vessel in which the vinegar and gall was mingled, and the ladder employed in the taking down from the cross. A weapon like a glaive or bill, which is also here seen, is a symbol often introduced, but not hitherto explained.

Another example of this curious coat-armour of the Passion may be seen on one of the wall-tiles (fig. ix). In the reign of Edw. IV., the Countess of Hungerford bequeathed a pair of silver candlesticks "pounced with the arms that longeth to the passion."

(Dugd. Bar. ii, 208.) and an earlier instance of the mention of this singular imitation of heraldry, in allusion to things sacred, may be noticed in the curious inventory of the valuable effects of Hen. V., printed in the Rolls of Parliament. The device, or monogrammatic character, surmounted by a crown (fig. iii.) may, as I believe, be explained as composed of the letters of the name of the Blessed Virgin, in honour of whom and of St. Michael the church of Great Malvern was dedicated. A symbol, the ancient use of which in allusion to the Virgin has not hitherto been noticed, is the Heart, frequently so employed at a later period by the Jesuits, but it occurs on tiles both at Malvern, and in Worcester Cathedral, in one instance charged in the centre with a four-petaled flower, or *marguerite*; and it seems probable that the device was thus introduced here in allusion to the Virgin, whose Feasts are, in England, invariably designated upon the ancient elog-almanacks of wood by the symbol of the Heart. It is also deserving of notice that the principal ornaments of the groined ceiling of the porch at Malvern are the crown of thorns with the monogram *ih̄c*, and the heart pierced by nails: inscribed scrolls surround both symbols, but the legends are defaced. The striking emblem of the Pelican vulning herself is found upon one of the wall-tiles (fig. ix.); many examples of its use in England might be cited, as on the spire-formed cover of the font at Ufford, Suffolk, and the font at North Walsham, Norfolk; it is found amongst the symbols of the Passion in the nave at Cirencester, and pellean lecterns formerly existed in the Cathedrals of Durham, and Norwich, and other churches. The legendary tale was this, that the pelican, having slain her young, mourns over them three days, and then, vulning herself, restores them to life by the aspersion of her blood, according to the ancient dictum;

"Ut pellicanus fit matris sanguine sanus,

Sic sanati sumus nos omnes sanguine nati." *i. e.* Christi.

(As the pelican is made whole by its mother's blood, so are we healed by the blood of the Son, that is, of Christ.) Under the head of symbols, or ornaments of a sacred character, many

other devices which occur upon the tiles at Malvern might be noticed; as the verse Job xix. 21, the words of which are so curiously arranged on the tile (fig. v.), "Miseremini mei, miseremini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me." (Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me.) Four tiles are here required to compose the set, the intricate arrangement of which is very singular; on the border may be noticed the names of the Evangelists, with the date a: d: m. cccc. lvi. The angelic salutation, Ave Maria, is found on two distinct sets of tiles; on another, the following legend, "Pax Christi inter nos (or vos) sit semper, Amen." (The peace of Christ be amongst us (or you) for ever, Amen), with the shield of the Passion, and the monogram *ih̄c*, crowned (fig. iv.)

A representation of an inscribed tile of very curious character, is given (fig. vii). In the centre appears a rose, surrounded by the following inscriptions, "Mentem sanctam, spontaneum honorem Deo et patrie liberacionem," which may be perhaps thus rendered, The holy mind, honour freely rendered to God, and liberty to the country. This identical legend was inscribed on the great bell given to the church of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, by Prior Thomas Keder-mynstre, elected in 1402: it no longer exists, but Dugdale has preserved the inscription, which appears to have been of a talismanic nature. In a little volume of MS. notes, medical recipes and charms, compiled by a certain monk in the XVth century, and recently purchased for the Brit. Museum (Manuale P. Leke, et R. de la Laund, monachorum, Add. MS. 12,195), the import of this strange legend may be seen: it is there given with charms for fever and other ailments, and its efficacy is indicated by a note in the margin, "for fyre." It may be observed that virtue being attributed to the sound of the consecrated bell, in averting the peril from storm and lightning, the occurrence of these talismanic words upon the bell at Kenilworth may be attributed to the popular belief of their preservative efficacy against fire, which seems also to give the clue to explain the cause of their appearance

on the ornamented pavements of sacred structures.

The subject of such belief, as formerly received, and of the precise value attributed to talismanic preservatives, and written charms, is one that merits more attention and research than hitherto it has received. The intelligent inquirer, desirous to appreciate fairly and correctly the habitual feelings and opinions of ancient times, will not reject such evidences with contempt, as mere absurd relics of credulity and superstition, but, mindful of the signal power of tradition, sanctioned by general belief, and the force of early education, will regard with tolerance and respect even those weaknesses of his forefathers, as sources from which he may derive valuable as well as curious information.

At some future occasion I shall resume this account of the tiles still existing in the interesting Priory Church of Great Malvern, and endeavour to shew the intention with which the numerous heraldic and personal devices which are there to be found were selected, as appropriate memorials of those whose pious liberality had reared the stately fabric, or whose names were in some other manner connected with the annals of the monastery.

I remain, Mr. Urban,
Your faithful servant,
ALBERT WAY.

Mr. URBAN, *March 31.*

THE effigy of a youth of the house of Courtenay in the chapel at Haccombe,* engraved in the last number of the Gentleman's Magazine, probably represents EDWARD COURTENAY, the eldest son of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe (brother of Edward 3rd Earl of Devon, and grandfather of Edward the 7th Earl of that House). According to an inquisition taken in the 3rd Hen. VI. Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe left issue (by his third wife Maud, sister of Sir Thomas Beau-

mont,) EDWARD COURTENAY, his son and heir, who was then eight years of age and upwards. Nothing more is known of him from records; but he must have died without issue, because on the death of his mother in the 7th Edw. IV. her second son Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, co. Cornwall, was found to be her heir.

Though the effigy of Edward Courtenay was placed in the family chapel at Haccombe, he appears to have died while a student at Oxford, for in the chapel of Christ Church there is a brass containing the representation of a youth, with this inscription: "*Hic jacet Edwardus Courtenay filius Hugonis Courtenay fratris Comitum Devon,*" and these Arms: Or, three torteaux, a label of three points, each point charged with three mullets.

This brass is engraved in Fisher's "*Sepulchral Monuments in Oxford,*" and was noticed in your number for July, 1836, vol. IV. N. S. p. 69.

The tradition mentioned by your correspondent, that the effigy represented "one who would, if he had lived, have become Earl of Devon," seems therefore to be correct.

Yours, &c. N. H. N.

Note.—We have been reminded by two other correspondents, Capt. SHORTT of Heavitree, and M. W. B. that the youthful effigy is noticed in "*Prince's Worthies of Devon,*" as follows: "At her (i. e. as Prince supposes, Courtenay's daughter, married to Carew,) feet lies the effigies of a youth curiously cut in alabaster, and finely polished, in a frame of the same, two angels supporting his pillow and a dog at his feet, who may be supposed to have been the brother of this last-mentioned lady, and only son by his first lady of Sir Hugh Courtenay aforesaid. If he had lived he had not only been Lord of Haccombe, but Earl of Devon." Prince is not entirely right in this assertion, as Sir Hugh Courtenay had three wives: by his first he had no issue; by his second, Philippa Ercedecene, (the heiress of Haccombe,) he had one daughter, married first to Carew, and secondly to Vere, who transmitted her possessions to her children. But the youth alluded to was a son of Sir Hugh Courtenay, by a third wife, and, though he might have been Earl of Devon, would not have possessed Haccombe.

* We omitted to apologize in our last No. for the lettering on the Plate, on which the effigy was erroneously described as "at Powderham."—*Edit.*

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The First Part of New Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakespeare. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 120.

HOW far "on this side idolatry" is the veneration which certain classes of Englishmen now-a-days bestow upon Shakespeare is a question which the perpetually increasing number of publications dedicated to the illustration of his life and writings forces occasionally upon the mind. No longer an attraction merely to the sight-seer and the seeker after excitement, as in the days when "Shakespeare and the musical glasses" divided the town, and formed themes of fashionable conversation, the great bard is now almost resigned by the stage to the student. Sage, grave men dedicate their energies to the deep study of his writings; the explanation of a few of his obsolete words is stock in trade enough for a would-be glossographer; a happy conjectural reading of a difficult passage exalts a man to the highest heaven of ingenuity; and the addition of a fact to his biography, be it no more important than the colour of his shoe-tie, is held to entitle a man to very high credit as a discoverer. There is something a little ridiculous in all this, and what is ridiculous in it is heightened by the tone and manner of these eager inquirers. Controversies about letters and syllables are carried on in the most ardent earnest way; differences of opinion assume in expression the shape of point-blank contradiction; the small questions in debate are enunciated in a pompous solemn style; and, if ever a determination is arrived at, it is announced after the manner of Sir Oracle, with the most approved gravity, and in words the heaviest and the hardest that can be found. In spite of these peculiarities, nay perhaps partly on account of them, the Shakespeare inquirers contrive every now and then to give us a good deal of amusement, and, if we cannot work ourselves up into the high state of feeling and

enthusiasm which is required in order to enter fully into the deep mysteries of the question relating to the number of *es* and the number of *as* to be used in the spelling of Shakespeare's name, or if with much confusion of face we are compelled to admit that we cannot feel a deep interest in "that great problem of all, to determine the grandfather of the poet" (p. 3), we are nevertheless fully alive to the general value of those memorials of the past which the industrious searchers after Shakespeare-relics are from time to time turning up, and the particular applicability of those memorials to the illustration of the works and the biography of this wonderful man.

Leaving then the orthographical question, and the grandfather question, to be settled by those who take an interest in them, we have no difficulty in finding "metal more attractive" in the pages before us, and to it we gladly turn.

Except in general admiration of the poet, Mr. Hunter's opinions upon most points run strongly counter to those of the majority of previous inquirers. His theory is, that Shakespeare was descended from a family which had some pretensions to hereditary gentility, and that that family was probably seated at Wroxhall in Warwickshire. Such a family Mr. Hunter traces back to one Richard "Shaksper" (p. 10), bailiff of the priory of Wroxhall in 1534. (ibid.) In 1545-6 this Richard disappears, and three several Williams arise in his place. One of these Mr. Hunter conjectures to have been a son of Richard, and father of John, who was the father of the poet (pp. 11, 12), unless indeed another Richard lately discovered by Mr. Collier, and resident at Snitterfield, close upon Stratford, should turn out to be, as Mr. Collier suggests, the father of John (p. 119). Considering the dates there seems no necessity for an intermediate descent between Richard and John, and Mr. Collier's new evidence is rather strong in favour of his Richard;

but we leave the point for others to determine.

John Shakespeare is found by Mr. Hunter at Stratford in 1552, in which year he and two other persons were presented by a jury for causing a nuisance in Henley Street, the street in which stands the house traditionally said to have been the poet's birth-place. This is new matter, but it is not conclusive in favour of the house which has acquired such celebrity. The present information which connects John Shakespeare with Henley Street stands thus: Mr. Hunter shews that it is probable he resided there, but without being able to identify any particular house, in 1552. In 1556 he purchased a copyhold house and garden in the same street (Malone, II. 94), and in 1574 he purchased two freehold houses, also in the same street. The house so well known is one of the two freehold houses. The poet was born in 1564, and therefore probably in the copyhold house, the situation of which in Henley Street is unknown. Malone did not trace John Shakespeare at Stratford before 1555.

Mr. Hunter examines John Shakespeare's transactions with the heralds, and is anxious to support the literal accuracy of the statements in the several grants. Every thing is said that can be said in their favour, and moreover the memorandum appended to the second draft (Vincent 157, No. 24), is read thus, "This John sheweth a *patierne* thereof under Clarence Cook's hand in paper xx yeares past." The word in Italics has always before been printed *patent*, an important difference.

That John Shakespeare fell into pecuniary difficulties Mr. Hunter does not believe. The strong evidence of the fact is considered insufficient. Mr. Hunter thinks he "lived upon the proceeds of his own and his wife's inherited property," and "educated his son [the poet] as the heir of a family of some consideration ought to be educated." In all these points which concern the *status* of the poet's family Mr. Hunter puts them on much higher ground than previous inquirers. We confess his reasoning does not satisfy us, but it is entitled to careful consideration.

Mr. Hunter believes that it was not

the deer-stealing, but some poetical lampoon upon the Lucys which drove the poet from his native county, and that the lines said to have been recovered by Joshua Barnes,

"Sir Thomas was too covetous
To covet so much deer," &c. &c.

have the best pretensions to be considered the identical composition. In support of this view he infers from the beautiful epitaph upon Lady Lucy (printed by Malone, II. 145; and Hunter, 58) that some peculiar circumstances affecting that lady must have called forth so singular a record of her virtues, and that there were those who disliked her in spite of all her excellence. We rather view the matter as Malone did, but we are glad the subject attracted Mr. Hunter's attention, for it has occasioned him to string together some notices of the Lucys, too pleasant and too valuable not to be quoted.

"Sir Thomas Lucy survived his lady five years, dying in 1600. He was succeeded by his son, another Sir Thomas, who enjoyed the estate not more than four or five years. This Sir Thomas was a scholar in that peculiar species of learning in which Shakespeare delighted; for we find him leaving, in his will, 'all his French and Italian books' to his son. He left a widow, who was originally Constance Kingsmill, a great heiress, who had been brought up in the family of Sir Francis Walsingham, where she was a companion of his daughter, the Stella of Spenser, who became the wife of Sir Philip Sidney, about the same time that Constance married the younger Sir Thomas Lucy. But that was the least of her merits. I have seen a manuscript account of this lady written by the wife of one of her descendants,* in which, among many high commendations, it is said that in the family of Walsingham she was noted for her 'courteousness and decent sober carriage.' This lady had Cherlecoate after her husband's death, and there she brought up the large family committed to her care by her husband, consisting of six sons and four daughters. Her eldest son was another Sir Thomas Lucy, who was nearly thirty years of age at the time of Shakes-

* Mrs. Elizabeth Lucy, a daughter of Bevil Molesworth, esquire. The original is in the possession of Robert Benson, esquire, recorder of Salisbury, who descends from the Lucys.

peared's death. He and his brothers were educated at the Universities and Inns of Court, and improved by foreign travel. He was himself returned in six several Parliaments for the county of Warwick; but, what is more to the present purpose, he was a scholar—one who delighted in literature, and whose table, as saith his epitaph, was always 'open to the learned.' The 'greatness of his library' is also spoken of by his contemporaries, and we may see him lying on his tomb in the church of Cherlecot, with a study of books at his head, and at his feet a managed horse, an exercise in which he greatly delighted. He was the intimate friend of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, as appears in Lord Herbert's account of his own life, and we may even trace him in the poetical literature of his time. John Davies of Hereford, in his *Scourge of Folly*, 1611, a book more to be admired for the many useful biographical notices which it contains than for the felicity of the verse, speaks of him thus:—

The all-belov'd and highly priz'd gem,
That in the court's brow like a diamond,
Or Hesperus in heaven, doth lighten them,
For men to see their way on glory's ground.

"Richard, another of the sons, was a man of genius, as is evident from his being named one of the eighty-four who were to form an Academe Royal in the reign of James the First, to be associated in some way with the Order of the Garter. He was one of the earliest Baronets, and was the progenitor of the Lucys of Broxborne. William, another of the sons, became Bishop of St. David's.

"Constance Lucy, the eldest daughter, died at ten years of age, in 1596, and had an epitaph in the church of the Holy Trinity, in the Minories:

Et quondam lucida, luce caret,
Ante annos *Constans*, humilis, mansueta,
modesta.

"In better taste is the epitaph in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, for Constance Whitney, a granddaughter of Sir Thomas and Constance Lucy, who appears to have been included in the family circle at Cherlecot. 'This lady Lucy, her grandmother, so bred her since she was eight years old, as she excelled in all noble qualities becoming a virgin of so sweet a proportion of beauty and harmony of parts; she had all sweetness of manners answerable, a delightful sharpness of wit, an offenceless modesty of conversation, a singular respect and piety to her parents, but religious even to example. She departed this life most Christianly, at seventeen; dying the grief of all, but to her

grandmother an unrecoverable loss, save in her expectation she shall not stay long after her, and the comfort of knowing whose she is, and where, in the resurrection, to meet her.*"

"Possibly, time may yet bring evidence to light which may shew that there was some connection between Shakespeare and this family, in the later period of the poet's life; when at Sir Thomas Lucy's table 'bonus quisque gratissimus accubuit, presertim si theologiam sapuit, et *musas imbibit*; quorum ipse sitientior dubium an scientior fuerit.'

"The Lucys, it may be observed, have previously found little favour at the hands of the Poet's friends."

From 1586, when the Poet is thought to have left Stratford, to 1592 we have no information respecting him, except what is contained in a paper found by Mr. Collier, at Bridgewater House, and which exhibits him, in November 1589, as a player, and as "a sharer in the Black Fryers playhouse," and the twelfth person in order in the enumeration of the company. Mr. Hunter views this paper with suspicion: but his objections are not, in our opinion, sufficient to invalidate it. He objects to the appearance of the name of Richard Burbage, who "seems not to have been more than nineteen," (p. 68). If that were clearer than it is, it is unquestionable, on the other hand, that on or before 1589 he was on the stage (Malone, III. 348), and so great an actor, bred to the stage from his infancy, may be believed to have distinguished himself at an early age. Again, Mr. Hunter objects to Nicholas Towley. Mr. Hunter says, "one of the best established facts in the history of the actors of Shakespeare's plays is, that Towley was an apprentice of Richard Burbage, that is, an apprentice of a man who was himself but nineteen, and possibly less, in 1589." Now the only evidence we know of Towley's apprenticeship is, that in his will, made in 1623, he terms Burbage, who was then dead, his late "master." Chalmers says, "I suspect [he] had been the apprentice or the servant of Richard Burbage." (Malone, III. 485.) That Burbage was described as Towley's master, because he was the head, or chief,

* *Munday's Stowe*, fol. 1633, p. 779.

or master of the company of which Towley was a member, is to us quite as satisfactory a conjecture. Certainly Towley was an actor in 1599 (*ibid.* 483). Mr. Hunter's other objections are of minor importance. On the whole we do not see any ground for doubting the genuineness of this paper, but we are by no means certain that it intimates that the persons mentioned in it were *proprietors in the theatre*, we should rather say that it does not go beyond proving them to be "players" and "sharers" in the profits.

Having been led to notice the Bridgewater papers, Mr. Hunter comments upon the others of them in a way unfavourable to their genuineness. The points of criticism are very minute, and it is impossible for us, in our limited space, to enter upon them. It will be sufficient if we direct attention to the circumstance that all these papers are questioned for various reasons.

The next point is one which is entirely new. Mr. Hunter shall state it in his own words:—

"In the course of any researches of my own, only one document has presented itself which is entirely unknown, containing a notice of Shakespeare during the course of his London life. It shews us, what has hitherto remained undiscovered, in *what part of London* he had fixed his residence at the period of his life when he was producing the choicest of his works. But this is not all; it shews him dwelling in a parish in which, perhaps above all, we might wish to find him, the parish in which many conspicuous persons have resided, and where, in our day, we find more of old London than in, perhaps, any other space so contracted. I mean the parish of St. Helen Bishopsgate, where is Crosby Hall, and where, in the church, are the monuments of Sir John Crosby and Sir Thomas Gresham, and of other worthy citizens, the glory of a former age. We have evidence, of the most decisive nature, that on October 1, in the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth, which answers to the year 1598, Shakespeare was one of the inhabitants of this parish, and consequently a near neighbour of Crosby Hall. It is an assessment roll of that date for levying the first of three entire subsidies which were granted to the Queen in the 39th of her reign. How long before, or how long after, he might reside there, we know not, but his name does not appear in a similar assessment

roll in 1600. I have also searched the registers of the church, in hope to find his name, in vain."

The words in the roll which relate to Shakespeare are these:—

Assd. William Shakespeare. v. xij. s. ii. (p. 78.)

The poet's retirement to his native town and the society he there met with are pleasantly commented upon, and give occasion to the following notice of this interesting place.

"Stratford is designated by Camden *emporium non inelegans*. But when Camden wrote and when the Shakespeares lived, the glory of Stratford was departed. Few towns suffered more by the measures adopted at the Reformation. Before the changes then made, it had a large establishment of priests, the most cultivated and learned order of the community, of whom six, a warden and five fellows, were connected with the parish church, a most beautiful structure, worthy to be, as it is, the mausoleum of England's most favourite poet, performing in it the splendid services of the church; and four connected with another ecclesiastical edifice, smaller, but not less beautiful, the Guild Chapel in the heart of the town. There was also the master of the grammar school, who was generally, perhaps always, a clerk. The priests connected with the church lived together in the edifice called the College. The measures of the Reformation deprived Stratford of the benefit of the services of these priests, which had been secured by the liberality of former natives or inhabitants, and gave them instead only a vicar and his assistant, very poorly endowed. For the guild, with all the beautiful and interesting circumstances connected with it, circumstances of charity, piety, and of the devout recollection of the dead, they got a poor lay corporation. The alms-houses and the grammar-school were allowed to remain. These changes took place just before the Shakespeares became seated at Stratford, and the whole work was accomplished some years before the birth of the poet. Some effect would probably have been produced on the genius of Shakespeare, had he been born while still the splendid pageantries of the antient system were in their high and palmy state.

"In the time of Shakespeare Stratford suffered both by pestilence and fire. It is to be hoped that Mr. Malone's happy remark on the security of the infant Shakespeare,

When nature sicken'd and each gale was death,

will never be unobserved by those who shall undertake to write on his life:—'a poetical enthusiast will find no difficulty in believing that, like Horace, he reposed secure and fearless in the midst of contagion and death, protected by the Muses, to whom his future life was to be devoted,

" Sacra
Lauroque, collatâque myrto,
Non sine diis animosus infans."

Shakespeare was literally an infant at the time, baptized on the 25th day of April 1564, and on the 11th of July following the first victim was buried. This was an inmate of the house of Thomas Gethin, whose wife soon followed, being buried on the 20th. There were no interments till the 24th, from which day to the end of the month the number buried was 15. In August there were 35 buried, in September 23, in October 58, in November 26, and in December 18. This was in a population scarcely exceeding 1,500 persons."

After notices of the Stratford families with whom the poet probably associated, and of his Stratford friends whom he remembered in his will, we find the following,—

" I have said that the will has never been sufficiently well edited, and I will give one proof—' if my said daughter, Judith, be living at the end of the said three years, or any issue of her body, then my will is, *and so* I devise and bequeath, &c.' It ought to be, ' then my will *is soe*; I devise and bequeath,' &c. much more firm, and the diction, probably his own, more pure."

The occurrence of a mistake of this kind is rather singular after all the endeavours which have been made to procure accuracy. It proves that the best of antiquaries, like the best of other men, are " but men at the best." In the extract we have just given respecting Stratford, Mr. Hunter himself has stated the day of Shakespeare's baptism erroneously. It was the 26th, not the 25th, April 1564.

Mr. Hunter quotes the error in printing the will as if it were one of several. It would have been well if he had further contributed to the attainment of accuracy by mentioning any others within his knowledge.

Pleasant chapters follow upon the Combes, the Quineys, the Halls, the Nashes, and then, to our mind, the pleasantest of all, one devoted to " the Bernards," in which Mr. Hunter an-

swers the question which has sometimes been raised as to what became of Shakespeare's manuscripts? * Mr. Hunter shews the predominance of puritanism in Stratford, that Shakespeare's daughter Mrs. Hall, and his granddaughter Lady Bernard, became converts to its tenets, as did also one of Sir John Bernard's daughters, Elizabeth, married to Henry Gilbert of Nether Locke, in Derbyshire. In all these persons the puritanical feeling was accompanied by its usual abhorrence of " stage plays," and, in reference to the last of them, Mr. Hunter adduces the following positive testimony to that effect :

" Her husband, Mr. Gilbert, wrote some account of her, which he entitled, ' Some brief Remarques on the most Christian life and pious death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, eldest daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Abington, near Northampton.' I have perused this manuscript. It contained an account of Mr. Gilbert's first introduction, their courtship, and subsequent marriage. When she was first introduced to her house at Lockoe, her father and mother-in-law accompanied her. Much is said of her extraordinary charity and piety and her contempt of the attractions and amusements of the world. In 1663, she was in London: she went to see the king and queen at dinner, and to kiss their hands, but she was so sick of the vanities of the place that she could not be persuaded to stay more than a week. A more remarkable fact follows:—' They would needs persuade her to go see a play in the afternoon. With much difficulty she consented, and went to the Duke's Play-house, by Lincoln's Inn Fields; but would not go into a box, nor far into the pit, but sat in the entrance near unto the door. I think the play was 'The Five Hours' Adventure,' but I remember she was very weary of it, though it was the first and last she ever saw in her life.' One should have liked to have known how one of the finer moral plays of Shakespeare would have been received by

* Is there not some reason for believing that Shakespeare's papers were handed over to Heminge and Condell, the editors of the first folio? They say of him that, " what he thought he vitered with that easinesse that *wee have scarce received from him a blot in his papers.* But it is not our prouince, *who onely gather his works* and give them to you, to praise him."

a lady who was almost one of his family, fifty years after his decease.

"Mrs. Gilbert's piety soon became of the severest cast; a cloud of religious melancholy settled on her mind. The manuscript contains a long and sad account of her extreme distress under the apprehension that she had committed the unpardonable sin. She died young."

Mr. Hunter states the inference from these facts thus:

"Now suppose that Shakespeare left unfinished works, precious leaves in which were preserved for future use lines as they were spun by his ever-working mind. Would they have been valued as they deserved to be valued by persons such as these, in whose hands they would fall and remain by regular succession. Would they not even sorrow over some things which had escaped him, while he thought only of lending his influence to check the excesses into which Protestantism was running in certain quarters, as on the other hand he threw ridicule on some absurd pretensions of the Romanists. His greatest admirers will think that he may have gone too far, and there are in his plays passages which nothing can ever fully excuse. In what he sought, however, in respect of his influence on the state of religion in his time, there was manifested his usual good sense, the maintenance of what is good in religion, but the exposure of imposture and extreme folly, even though it came in the guise of religion. But this would not satisfy the puritan mind. And this leads me to notice briefly the information, remarkable, if true, of Davies, who has before been quoted, that Shakespeare "died a Papist." He might be a Papist as Harsnet and the elder Crashaw and Laud might be accounted Papists, for in those days there were many who thought that not to be a Puritan was not to be a Protestant: not to fall in with the excesses of puritanism, which, in truth, was nothing more nor less than an extension of what most persons in those times deemed the Protestant principle, would be to many to desert the cause of Protestantism altogether, which might easily give occasion to the rumour of which Davies has preserved the memory. The late Mr. Charles Butler, eager to draw all men of eminence into his net, places Shakespeare's name in the front of eminent English poets who were Roman Catholics; but the truth probably was, that he rested at a point between Rome and Geneva, rejecting what was bad, and receiving what was good from both."

Besides making some positive addi-

tions to our knowledge of Shakespeare and his connections, these pages have the further merit of examining the facts and evidences adduced by other persons in a manner which is calculated to aid in the establishment of truth. Whatever can abide such investigation as Mr. Hunter's will stand. He will find few followers, we think, in many of his opinions, especially in his endeavour to establish the gentility of the poet's family, and the consequent antecedent probability that his opinions and prejudices would be those of a man of birth and family. Nor do we think that upon a full and fair investigation of his opinions any such aristocratical leaning would be found. On the contrary, we regard it as perfectly wonderful how he soared occasionally above these little prejudices at a time when they were nearly at their strongest. He felt within him the stirrings of a spirit before which the pride of pedigree was humbled, and, in the full consciousness of the value of mental power, did not hesitate to proclaim the unpalatable truth (putting it into the mouth of one who spoke it with a bitter and conscious feeling of its reality),

"A beggar's book outwards a noble's blood."*

Mr. Hunter's book is defective in one point. In many instances he does not state where his authorities may be found. In the case of new evidence this is extremely important. The "Court Roll," as he terms it, which contains the presentment against John Shakespeare in 1552, the assessment roll which proves connection with the parish of St. Helen's, the MS. Life of Mrs. Gilbert,—where are they? To use his own words in reference to Mr. Collier and the Bridgewater papers, "No one who knows Mr. Hunter can for a moment doubt that they have been seen by him;" but, still to copy from himself, "it is most desirable that when any such documents are propounded to the world they should be opened fully and

* His opinion upon the general question of the comparative value of honours inherited and acquired may be read in "All's Well that Ends Well, Act ii. sc. 3."

unreservedly to all critical inquirers in this department, and undergo a strict and rigid examination." (p. 74.) The publication is to extend to three or four more parts, and in the course of them Mr. Hunter can supply this deficiency.

We shall look for the continuation of these "Prousions," as Mr. Hunter terms them, with interest; and in the mean time would direct to it the attention of all Shakespeare inquirers. Although we dissent from some of the author's opinions, we heartily recommend his work to careful and candid consideration.

Anglo-Catholicism. A short Treatise on the Theory of the English Church, with remarks on its Peculiarities, the Objections of Romanists and Dissenters, &c. By William Gresley, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield. 12mo.

DIFFICULT and abstruse as are some of the points discussed in this very seasonable work, yet has the author illustrated them in so clear and perspicuous a manner that it is impossible for any reader to mistake the meaning of any one of his statements. Expressing himself in language which, although plain and simple, is always strong and vigorous, and occasionally eloquent, Mr. Gresley has produced a work which may be read with advantage and profit by all classes, by the younger pupil in theological science and by the more advanced student. Mr. Gresley writes always with openness, candour, and honesty, and his readers therefore may consult him without suspicion or fear of being led astray; knowing that they are treading on firm ground, they may walk on in security.

Those chapters in the book which are devoted to a consideration of some of the errors exhibited by Churchmen in the present day, and to a suggestion of certain remedies for them, are particularly worthy of notice. If severe in some of his observations, he probably thinks that where error exists it is better to exert an over degree of strictness than too much leniency. His observations on the subject of fasting merit especial attention. Few topics have been less understood or more misrepresented in the present

day than this. Many persons are in the habit of confounding an observance of fasting with a leaning to the faith of Rome, an evident proof that they are but little acquainted with the history of our Lord or the precepts which he has laid down. To show how different were the opinions entertained on this subject in the last century, in a period distinguished unhappily by laxity of doctrine, it may be sufficient to state that Dr. Jortin, who was decidedly latitudinarian in his views, has written a sermon on this subject, in which he recommends the observance of this duty on various grounds, both as conducing to our spiritual and physical health. Mr. Gresley has treated the subject in a very rational and practical manner, and in a way which can offend the prejudices of no well-disposed person.

"An ordinance more strictly scriptural," he says, "or more decidedly sanctioned by the example of our Lord himself and his apostles—more plainly in accordance with the practice of the holiest men, whether of the former or latter dispensation—more necessary for the present age, when thousands are spiritually dead in luxury and self-indulgence; in short, a more valuable and important ordinance, cannot be named. Until this ordinance of religion be restored, it is futile to look for improvement either in individual holiness or national piety. Men are being destroyed by excess of wealth, and ease, and comfort; amassing riches, acquiring consequence, devoting themselves to the pursuits of ease and refinement; and not a few ruining themselves by positive over eating and drinking, not perhaps so as to be liable to the charge of intemperance, but still so as to clog and sensualize both body and soul. To correct these flagrant evils, the Church provides her simple remedy, but the world scornfully rejects it. The Church appoints certain days of fasting and abstinence, in which, by self-denial in small things for religion's sake, we may learn to control our lusts, and passions, and appetites, and make those sacrifices which are required of us. The Church bids men fast for their soul's health; but the world says—'No, we would rather sit in our pews and hear the sermon. We do not feel disposed to fast; it is not the fashion of the day: you tell us, "Faith cometh by hearing," and if we have faith all will be well. Tell us then of Christ's sufferings; tell us while we sit comfortably in our pews of all that He

hath done and endured for us; paint them in your most eloquent language, then we shall believe. What more do you require of us? Alas! is not this the religion of the majority?'

• • • • It is very difficult to decide exactly what is the right mode of fasting. To lay down precise rules is almost impossible, on account of the variety of persons, circumstances, and differences of health. To some, absolute fasting might be death, and others, who are poor, seldom have more food than is required to sustain the necessary strength for their labour. It will occur to many, that in the present state of society some inconvenience would arise from fasting; our domestic habits, and still more our social enjoyments, would be interfered with. 'How ridiculous,' some will say, 'when we have an invitation to dinner, to have to look at the Church calendar, and see whether it is a fast-day. How many pleasant engagements we shall have to decline! and what are we to say when people ask us? We cannot say we stay at home because it is a fast-day—we should be laughed at.' Now I am persuaded that this slight inconvenience itself is one of the advantages of the system. Religion *ought* to regulate our daily lives. We *ought* to make our social engagements bend to our duty. Are there not six days in the week, or at least five, on any of which we may have our dinner parties, or other festivities? Let a few persons of rank and influence resolutely set their faces against the desecration of the Church's ordinance by feasting instead of fasting, and it would soon come to be understood that when people invited their friends to an entertainment they ought first to consult the Church calendar; and that to ask a strict Churchman to dinner on a fast-day, was as much as to say they did not want to see him. And then consider only the funds which might be devoted to relieving the wants of the poor. If rich people in London, for instance, would but devote their Friday's dinner, or the cost of it, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, how soon might the voice of complaining be banished from our streets, and the starving poor be raised up from the dust! *It is scarcely possible to devise a more obviously beneficial plan, whether to relieve the crying wants of the poor, or save the rich from the sensualising effects of their abundant wealth, than the simple return to the Church's ordinance of fasting.*"

Now, whether they may resolve to follow this advice or not, every one must confess that there is a great deal

of good sense in it, both as regards our spiritual and physical welfare.

Mr. Gresley goes on afterwards to speak of the necessity of reviving the observance of the festivals of the Church as well as her fasts.

"The Church," he says, "has not only its fasts but its festivals. It spreads its hallowing influence over our joys as well as sorrows; it sanctifies our hearts at all times with its holy ordinances. But this branch of our Church's system is, like the other, disused and disregarded by the same worldly influence. Men will not admit religion as a guest to their feasts, and so their feasts are ungodly, sensual, and worldly. In truth, we have been so long disused to religious festivals, that we do not know how to keep them."

We would willingly give more of Mr. Gresley's observations upon this subject, but must now conclude by a general recommendation of this work, which is quite worthy of the previous high reputation of its author.

Sermons on the Duties of Daily Life.
By F. E. Paget, A.M.

WE have been indebted to the present writer for many volumes of agreeable instruction, some of which we have had the opportunity of noticing in our review, and we have read the present volume of *Sermons*, with the satisfaction which is derived from the good feeling as well as sound doctrine contained therein.

The author well observes in his preface,

"That every generation has its distinguishing form of error; for each in succession the tempter provides new snares, or revives old ones. Against each heretical or schismatical tendency, as it arises, it is the duty of the Christian priesthood to warn the faithful. Hence, at different times, some one class of doctrine has been more urgently insisted on than any other; and this, not so much on account of the relative importance of these doctrines in the scheme of revelation, as because, from special circumstances, there was at some given period a special danger lest the children of the Church should be perverted in some particular respect," &c.

He then observes,—

"In the present volume it has been the author's wish and endeavour to avoid dis-

puted topics as much as possible, not because he has no opinion of his own on the subjects which so unhappily agitate us, nor because he deems it undesirable that churchmen, when fully instructed, should choose their side; but simply, because the object of a sermon is something more than to help persons to become judges of controversy; and it is more than ever the duty of a preacher in times of controversy to remind his hearers that the way to be enlightened to discover divine truth is to seek it in the practice of obedience." (John vii. 17.)

The author then explains what he means by Church principles:

"By Church principles he means those which are in *entire accordance with the Church and the Prayer Book*; a Church in which all things necessary to salvation may be found, and which offers us blessings and privileges far greater and more numerous than we choose to avail ourselves of; a Church which is Catholic, not Sectarian, following primitive rule and practice, not the corruptions of divided times and later ages; neither Romanizing nor Ultra-Protestant, but Evangelical and Apostolical, in the true sense of these terms; a Church in which there may be imperfections and deficiencies (as in her discipline, in the working of her system, and in the lives and tempers of her members), but with which, till they have lived up to her ordinances, fully and unreservedly, it does not behove any of her children to be dissatisfied, and of which, therefore, it still less behoves them to set up themselves as judges," &c.

Writing under these principles, and with his acknowledged learning, taste, and judgment, Mr. Paget has produced a volume of practical Discourses, to which his readers may come with confidence, read with pleasure, and, unless from their own fault, finish with profit to themselves. We cannot make any selection of some of the Discourses, as more valuable than the others, or as being intrinsically superior; but we think the usages and opinions prevalent in society, high or low, may authorise us to recommend S. vii. on the Sins of the Tongue; S. xv. on Fasting; and S. xii. on Obedience to the Church, her ministers, and ordinances.

The Search after Proserpine, and other Poems. By Aubrey de Vere.

WE look on this volume of poems as we should on a plot of ground
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

where the richest flowers and beautiful weeds have been profusely and promiscuously sown; their variegated exuberance of bloom and colour at once dazzling the eye and not satisfying the taste. In short, the author appears to us to have much poetical feeling, much power of describing both external nature and the mental sensations and passions, to possess a copious vocabulary of poetical words by which best to express his ideas, and, besides the skilfulness of the artist, as thus shown, to have a mind impressed with those greater truths and higher principles, which give to poetry a far nobler character, and point at more important ends, than art, unsanctified or unassisted by them, could ever hope to reach. He seems to us defective in that critical power or will that can reject even beauties when misplaced, and which looks on a fine image or original thought as a woodman does on a majestic tree, knowing how much its grandeur and beauty would be impaired by the proximity of others. Our motto is, "You should compose in the ardent morning of inspiration, but you should correct in the cool evening of reflection; let the stream of inspiration come foaming, and boiling, and gushing from the Delphian rock; but let it grow gentle, and calm, and limpid before its waters are offered to the lip of taste." The poets of the present day are very clever men, possess much genius, and have studied the best models of composition: but they write for a careless and half-educated public, who have so much to read that they cannot examine with strictness the accuracy or perfection of the different works that are passing before them; but if they were to say, "I shall write for Mr. Wordsworth, for Mr. Rogers, for Mr. Campbell, for Mr. Hallam, for those few who can feel truly and judge correctly,"—it might have, we think, a very beneficial effect on the productions of their muse, and, while they possess more poetical genius than their predecessors had, it might tend to give them some of their caution and correctness.* We now give a few specimens of the poetry of this volume.

* We beg to inform the author that Galileo was never in prison (vide p. 288), and that Milton, instead of living in a

SONG.

I.

There lies an isle-surrounding bay,
Itself by mountains girdled round,
And wandering winds whose circling breeds
From vaulted caves and futed reeds
A wild and melancholy sound,
Scarce audible, yet heard for aye.

II.

Serene as o'er an inland stream
The wild swans move across the brine,
Or motionless at dawn or eve
Upon the crimson'd billow heave;
While o'er the fair horizon's line
The sportive dolphins plunge and gleam.

III.

O give me on that ocean lake
A boat, a convent on that shore;
Or, crowning yonder isle of shells,
That I may hear the matin bells
With their angelic hymns once more
The long forgotten echoes wake!

SONG.

Our bark shot past an island nested
In a woody ocean bay;
The shower had drifted past us long,
Yet still on high the rainbow hung,—
One arc on that bright island rested,
Seaward the other bent away.

Under our bark a wave was dying,
Warm from my lips a wish it bore;
I wish'd that little island ours,
Ours that little island's flowers.
But cold that wish, and lost that sighing,
Long, long ere yet they reached the shore.

Against that isle a wave was dying,
It sank beneath the wish it bore;

Another past us roll'd, and then
Another follow'd in the train.
Alas! there is no end of sighing,
A single wish begets a score.

LOVE AND SORROW.

Whenever under bowers of myrtle
Love, summer-tress'd and vernal-eyed,
At morn or eve, is seen to wander,
A dark-eyed girl is at his side.

No eye beholds the virgin gliding
Unsandl'd through the thicket's glooms,
Yet some have marked her shadow moving
Like twilight o'er the whiter blooms.

A golden bow the brother carries,
A silver flute the sister bears,
And ever at the fatal moment
The notes and arrows fly in pairs.

She rests her flute upon her bosom,
While up to heaven his bow she rears,
And, as her kisses make it tremble,
That flute is moistened by her tears.

The lovely twain were born together,
And in the same shell-cradle laid,
And in the bosom of one mother
Together slept and sleeping play'd.

With hands into each others' woven,
And whispering lips that seemed to teach
Each other in their rosy motion
What still their favourites learn from each.

Proud of her boy, the mother showed him
To mortal and immortal eye;
But hid (because she lov'd her dearer)
The deeper, sweeter mystery.

Accept them both, or hope for neither,
Oh! loveliest youth or maid forlorn,
For grief has come when love is welcome,
And love will comfort those who mourn.

SOPHOCLES.

Alone I wander'd through a city lone,
(The tomb august and monumental state
Of empire past away and desolate !)
For here, 'mid crumbling frieze, and columns prone,
Down a great palace-court, the shades were thrown
Of seven majestic statues, calm as Fate.
A snow-white circle 'neath the purple noon
They formed; I midmost in that circle sate.
One was a king, and regal, though uncrowned;
Low-bent he stood—standing as if he slept,
With blinded eyes, and chaf'd his feet around.
Another was a royal maid, who kept
Her eyes upon an urn funereal, pressed
With both her marble hands deep deep into her breast.

hovel (p. 290), always lived in good houses, and to the last had such an income as enabled him to keep two or three

servants. Poverty and riches are relative to people's habits and wants, and Milton was comfortably off.

SUN-RISE.

I saw the master of the sun. He stood
 High in his fiery car, himself more bright,
 An archer of immeasurable might.
 On his left shoulder hung his quiver'd load;
 Spurn'd by his steeds, the eastern mountain glow'd;
 Forward his eager eye and brow of light
 He bent; and, while both hands that arch embow'd,
 Shaft after shaft pursued the flying Night.
 No wings profan'd that godlike form; around
 His polish'd neck an ever-moving crowd
 Of locks hung glist'ning; while such perfect sound
 Fell from his bow-string that th' ethereal dome
 Thrill'd as a dew-drop—while each passing cloud
 Expanded, whitening like the ocean-foam.

An Autumn in Switzerland. By Mrs. Ashton Yates. 2 vols.

THE author has made her little work interesting by judicious and frequent extracts from Vieussieux's History of Switzerland, which contains the history of the different cantons, and many curious anecdotes connected with it. To which she has added pictures of local description, and accounts of such daily adventures and incidents as vary and enliven a traveller's life. At vol. I. p. 183, we found in the account of the Barons of Unspannen what we presume to be the foundation of Mr. Rogers's beautiful poem of Jacqueline. In the second volume we find an original letter of Rousseau which we shall transcribe as an interesting relic of that poor child of genius and of nature, whose dark and melancholy life has passed away, but whose words, whether we like it or not, never cease to haunt the spot where they were once heard.

"A Motier, le 1^{er} 8^{bre}, 1763.

"Si le froid s'adoucit que le tems soit beau, et mon état supportable, je compte partir d'aujourd'hui en huit, pour tâcher dans un pèlerinage de quatre ou cinq jours d'échapper aux espions et aux importuns. Si ce projet vous *dait*,* et que vous voulez être mon compagnon de voyage, venez, et tâchez d'arriver au plus tard le Samedi 8 pour dîner. Je vous connais peu, cher Beauchateau, mais je vous crois

* "Dait" is an old French word not found in modern dictionaries. Menage derives it from "deceit;" it seems in this place, in the sense of "agreer," rather to come from "dulce est."—R.V.

vertueux et bon, voilà tout ce qu'il me faut. Par dessus cela vous êtes aimable, ma fortune est faite pour ces trois jours. Surtout venez seul, et ne parlez de rien à personne.

"A Monsieur Beauchateau, Horloger,
 "Au Cendrier à Genève."

There is also an original letter from Buonaparte to Mons. Paul Barde, Librarian at Geneva (1786), which we believe we have seen printed before, and which shows that he was reading Rousseau. "Je vous prie de me faire passer les Memoires de Madame Wacens et de Claude Anet, pour servir de suite aux Confessions de Rousseau." This letter is written in a wretched hand scarcely legible. Buonaparte was at the time an officer of artillery in garrison at Valence, in Dauphiny.

Where the over-credulous author picked up the following marvellous story of Gibbon we cannot conjecture, but it is one of those "morceaux de persiflage et de mensonge," which are passed as sterling coin to the heedless traveller:

"Gibbon and Voltaire, from some cause unknown, had written satires on each other at a time when they were personally unacquainted. Voltaire likewise used his pen to illustrate one of his productions, and sketched a caricature of Gibbon as a dwarf, possibly a likeness, having 'un gros ventre, nez plat, et tête énorme.' Some time after Gibbon went to Geneva, and called on Mons. Tronchin, the friend and physician of Voltaire, and said, 'Voltaire se moque de moi, je veux aller le voir à Ferney, car on dit qu'il n'est pas beau.' Two days after he went to Ferney. Voltaire

desired Madame Denis to show him every kind of attention, but refused to see him. Gibbon resolved on attaining his object, sent away his carriage, &c. and remained three days in the house, living with the ladies, who had several times hinted his visit was sufficiently protracted. At length Voltaire, wearied of self-imprisonment, sent him a billet—

Monsieur,

Don Quichote prenait des auberges pour château ; mais vous, vous prenez mon château pour une auberge.

Gibbon replied,

En ces lieux je comptais voir le Dieu de génie ;
L'entendre, lui parler, et m'instruire en tout point ;
Mais, comme Lucullus, à qui je parle envie,
Chez vous on boit, on mange, et l'on ne vous voit point.

Gibbon then left the house. During his stay he had been very liberal to the servant, and heard from him the habits of his master. Some time afterwards he returned to Ferney on foot. He asked the coachman to let him see a young mare that was a great favourite, and said to him, 'Eh bien, mon ami, si tu veux la mener dans le grand berceau de Charmille, ou va se promener votre maître, et la laisser courir, je te donnerai un bon pour-boire.' The servant complied, and Gibbon hid himself in the berceau. Voltaire was in his library from whence he issued in a violent passion and demanded why the mare was suffered to be within those precincts. The coach-

man pretended the animal had accidentally escaped. Gibbon came forth from his hiding place, clapped his hands with great glee, saying, 'Adieu, Monsieur, je t'ai vu cette fois, tu n'es pas beau non plus.' Voltaire's rage was redoubled ; however, he desired Wagniere, his secretary, to run after Gibbon and demand twelve sous for having seen the bête. 'C'est juste,' replied Gibbon, 'en voilà vingt-quatre; tu diras à ton Seigneur, que j'ai payé pour deux séances, je reviendrai demain.' When the secretary reported the answer, his master exclaimed, 'Ce diable est plus méchant que moi ; il me jouera quelque mauvais tour ; il faut faire ma paix avec lui. Wagniere, il faut aller l'inviter à venir dîner demain avec moi.' Next day Voltaire sent a written invitation and his carriage in great state to bring him to Ferney. Gibbon accepted of both favours. Voltaire received him as he alighted, and presented him to the company asked to meet him. No allusion was made to what had passed. Gibbon afterwards paid him frequent visits of two or three days, and 'il ne fut plus question de ce qui s'était passé dans l'allée de Charmille.'"

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that there is not a word of truth in the whole account, and it appears to us to be a fabrication of a very late date, or some of the heedless flies of our travellers would have been caught in it before now.

Poems by Henry N. Methuen, Esq.— This volume of poetry, *cum multis aliis*, shows that there are many well-educated clever young men in the present day, who can write with facility and even elegance ; but who, contented with hastily expressing their first thoughts, and eschewing the necessary labour of revision and emendation, in all probability never will improve on their present attainments. These poems show poetical feeling and talent ; but they ought to be considered by their author as a mere experiment to try his powers,—an attempt to lay a foundation for a better and nobler structure to be raised hereafter ; an experiment to prove whether he possesses the powers of the *poet*, to which hereafter he must add all the labour of the *artist*. When there are as in the present day so many competitors for the laurel—so many persons who can write with tolerable elegance and some invention,—

the only prospect of distinction that offers to any one, is in that superiority over others, which will assuredly proceed from greater care and more thoughtful attention. It is labour that assures immortality. The following poem is very well—and seems to show that the author can do better if he strives : if he considers his poetry to be a *recreation* to him, depend on it, it will be no recreation to any one else.

DOVOR* AT NIGHT.

The silver moon was creeping high,
The queen that rules the night,
The sea, the chalky cliffs, the sky
Lay glistening in the light.

* "Dovor." It must have been observed that the spelling of the name of this town has within the last few years changed ; and that on coaches, way-bills,

And noiselessly, like fairy things
 Reflected in the tide,
 With white and self-directed wings,
 The vessels seemed to glide.
 The murmur of the polished deep
 Was soft, as is the sigh
 Of infants, who in gentle sleep
 Are dreaming pleasantly.
 The brave old castle's rounded towers
 Stood brooding o'er the main,
 And guns, prepared with sulph'ry showers
 To sweep the briny plain.
 Suspicious of their ancient foe,
 The grey walls seemed to scowl,
 As warriors who their foe-men know,
 Tho' veil'd in peaceful cowl.
 And lights from out the loop-holes shone,
 And martial music rose
 With stirring notes the night upon,
 The signal of repose.
 The passer-by would pause to hear
 Those sounds, that floated down
 In softened cadence on his ear,
 And melted o'er the town.
 While midway up the white cliff's face
 The buildings seemed to cling,
 Where scarce appeared a resting-place
 For e'en the seagull's wing.
 They cluster'd nigh the castle dark,
 The champion of their peace,
 Below whose walls the anchor'd bark
 Might bid her watchings cease.

Sermons preached before the University, &c. By the Rev. C. Marriott, A.M.—The author observes that these sermons were printed in consequence of the desire of several friends, and that they are published almost exactly as they were delivered. In language plain, but forcible and correct, and argument and explanation sufficiently copious, these discourses appear to us to be well suited not only to the learned audience before whom some were preached, but to persons of lower attainments. We have no room to make extracts from sermons, which in that style of composition, to do justice to the author,

and every where "Dover" is written for "Dover." The reason we have found to be the following very insufficient one. In an old deed that turned up in some attorney's office, or elsewhere, the name of the town (perhaps by mistake) was written Dover, and, on this *single authority*, some one set the fashion of the altered orthography, which for novelty's sake has spread; but it is to be hoped will soon give way to the proper and established name.—*Rev.*

should be of some length: we shall, however, quote one sentence, which, like a chance-scattered seed, separated from the rest, may perhaps find a reflective bosom in which it may grow. "It is not good or healthy," speaking of circumstances attending Christ's death and resurrection,— "to suppose that we live in any such great crisis, as that our case may fairly be put on a level with that of the disciples at the time of our Lord's resurrection. *The danger of our times is thinking too much of things in general, and too little of our own particular duties.* Men feel their individual life in a manner suspended, in a great crisis, if they reflect on it as such, and often deceive themselves into thinking they are doing all their duty, because they think they are on the right side. Now it is clear that such a state of mind becomes exceedingly dangerous, when allowed to exist for a length of time. It may be even right, or at least excusable, for a man's consciousness of his individual state and duties to be suspended for an instant, when great things are to be done or practised; but the constant imagining that this is the case, and deferring our *special duties* for the sake of seeing how the general affairs of the Church may turn, fosters pride, and leads to party spirit, and forgetfulness of our true and inner life," &c.

A Treatise on the growth of the Peach. By John Smith.—Mr. Smith is well known in the county of Suffolk, as a very skilful and successful horticulturalist; and we can safely recommend this treatise on the peach, as one of the most useful that can be obtained. It will be a guide as to the choice of the different varieties, and as to the training every practical gardener must use his own judgment, in selecting from the many kinds proposed by different persons, or, if he can, improve upon them.

Remarks on the Book of Psalms as prophetic of the Messiah.—This work is dedicated to the Rev. Martin Routh, who for upwards of half a century has filled that distinguished station (of President of Magdalen College, Oxford) "with honor to himself and satisfaction to the University." Nor will the volume disgrace the venerable name attached to it, for it contains much valuable information, and breathes a very devout and religious spirit. Many difficulties are removed, many allusions explained, and the purport and intent of the different Psalms are illustrated. The volume may be con-

sidered as a very useful guide and commentary to the study of one of the most important, and the most popular of all the portions of the ancient Scriptures; the great subject of this wonderful book, as the author expresses himself, being the redemption of man by the victory of Messiah over Sin and Death.

The Patriarch; or Oral Tradition, &c. By the Rev. R. Gascoyne.—The chief poem in this volume, the Patriarch, will be read with pleasure by those who are satisfied with good sense and just reflections expressed in easy and melodious versification. We must, however, except one passage (p. 73) beginning

“Soho! of Cambridge and of Oxford too, &c.”

and we must expostulate with the author for his temerity in printing such lines as we meet with at p. 109, called, “A Clergyman’s Rules!”—Can he think that familiarity of subject begets or authorizes incorrectness of composition? if he does so, let him look to the parity of Swift’s style to be undeceived; and then let him not give us such prodigies of things meant for rhyme as “hymn and sin,” “doze and toast,” “morn and storm,” &c. and in a subsequent poem, p. 113, let him correct his concluding couplet

“His ripen’d soul for heavenly bliss
Where now his hope—the Saviour—is.”

and when he is at his poetical desk, he may as well brush up the following anomalous verses to Miss H.

“Thy parents then their error read,
And moved to tears the fruits of glee,
Or prophet like, or truly said,
Our fairy one will prove a Sophy.
Oh! lovely Soph, when thee I wed,
Thy wisdom from above shall aid me,” &c.

Religio Medici, its Sequel; Christian Morals. By Sir T. Browne, Kt. With resembling Passages from Cowper’s Task.—The purpose which the Editor has accomplished in the present republication of these treatises, has been to unite the Christian Morals to the Religio Medici for the first time; the Religio Medici being Sir Thomas Browne’s first work, and the Christian Morals the latest; and the Editor justly remarks, “that it is delightful to perceive the perfect harmony that reigns in both works, although well nigh half a century rolled away between the respective periods of their composition.” The other object he has attained, has been that of giving a more correct text of the Religio Medici than any previous Editor had furnished. It appears that this popular work was surreptitiously published

in 1642. It came out under the author’s own care in 1643. To this edition, a table of errata was prefixed; but the subsequent editions were printed without any reference at all to this table! The impression of 1692 is the most faulty of any, for it adds new blunders to the old ones. The folio of 1686 keeps the old ones, and the reprint of 1736 cannot claim this modified praise. As regards the Christian Morals, it appears to have been first printed in 1716, from the original MS. and forty years afterwards by Dr. Johnson, with a life of Browne; it is also printed in the excellent edition of Browne’s works by Mr. Wilkin, which we hope has met with that encouragement which it amply deserves; for it must rank among the best and most judicious republications of the present day, and, indeed, presents the only genuine and complete collection of the works of a most singular and justly celebrated writer. The Editor has added an index of the peculiar and uncommon terms used by the author; and a pleasing collection of passages from Cowper’s Task, containing sentiments and expressions similar to those of the Norwich Philosopher; the diligence of the Editor, which is most worthy of imitation, has been called forth by his love of the subject and admiration of his author; and the intrinsic merit of the work itself ought to ensure a continuance of that popularity it once enjoyed, perhaps beyond any work of the same nature.

An Essay on the relation in which the Moral Precepts of the Old and New Testament stand to each other. By John Davies, A.M.—This Essay gained the Hulsean Prize for the year 1842; the author appears to us to have taken a full and accurate view of his subject, and to have discussed it in a manner worthy the distinction he has acquired. After observing on the origin and nature of law, he shows the distinction between positive and moral precepts;—this leads to the examination of the nature of the Jewish and Christian dispensations as Revelations of Divine Truth. Of these dispensations, as systems of morality, he shows the substantial identity, and the greater fullness and extent of Christian morality. He lastly notices the motives and objects, or ends of moral actions, under the two dispensations. It will be seen that the view there taken of the subject leaves no important branch or portion untouched, and to the justness of the reasoning, and the clearness and elegance of the style, we bear our humble testimony, which, however, is only valuable after the higher testimony be-

stowed, as it is independent of it. We are more particularly pleased with Chapter iv. on the identity of the two dispensations, and where the grace of God, manifested in the Gospel of Christ, is shewn not to be opposed to the moral law, but to be its life and strength. "It is (to use the author's words) the excellence of christianity that she incorporates the antient principles of morality within her system; she has amplified them to nobler proportions, and fixed them upon sure founda-

tions; she has brought to light many truths that sin had long covered with darkness; she has decided many things that were doubtful in their nature; she has supplied new and powerful motives, and furnished additional aids; she has connected morality more closely with religion, both in its source and in its end, and thus made it more fitting for the acceptance of him who is infinite in holiness and love, &c.

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For Graduates.—In Greek, Latin, or English prose, "The probable influence of increased means of communication between different nations, on their civilization."

For Undergraduates.—In Greek, Latin, or English verse, "The ruined Cities of Central America."

Bishop Berkeley's gold medal for Greek has been awarded to James Monaghan, B.A. (1841).

The Vice-Chancellor's prizes have been awarded to Andrew Fawcett, B.A. (1843), for composition in Latin prose, and to William F. Meredith, B.A. (1844), for compositions in Latin and English verse.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

Mrs. Pemberton of Sherburne Hall, having communicated her wish, in compliance with the recommendation of her late husband, John Pemberton, M.A. to found a Fellowship in this University, to be called the Pemberton Fellowship, of the annual value of 100l. and two Scholarships, each of the annual value of 30l. to be called the Pemberton Scholarships, and having expressed the conditions on which the Fellowship and Scholarships are to be held, the endowment was accepted at a Convocation held on the 20th of March, and the Registrar was directed to convey to Mrs. Pemberton the grateful thanks of the University for this munificent benefaction.

ASTLEY COOPER PRIZE.

The first award of this munificent prize, under the will of the late eminent surgeon, whose name it bears, has just taken place. Sir Astley Cooper bequeathed a large sum of money, to be appropriated in triennial prizes for the best essay on certain physiological subjects named by himself; the first, the one now adjudicated, being "on the structure and uses of the thymus gland." The physicians and surgeons of Guy's (Sir Astley's own) Hospital are the appointed judges, and the successful competitor on this occasion is Mr. Simon, one of the anatomical teachers in King's College, and Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

The most comprehensive memorial left of the late Sir Robert Ker Porter's talents has this year become the property of the British Museum. It is a large folio, containing the original drawings he made during his well-known travels in the East, illustrated by their attendant notes, and all sketched on the relative spots, faithful to what he saw, whether views of country, cities, remains of antiquity, people and their costumes, or ancient inscriptions, &c. &c. Sir Robert Ker Porter spent

three years, or rather more, in the East, indefatigably pursuing his researches, and carefully recording, by pen and pencil, their results.

Some of Galileo's manuscripts, presumed to have been lost or burnt by order of the Inquisition, have been found at Florence, among the archives of the Palazzo Pitti. The Foreign Quarterly Review says:—"The manuscripts, besides being objects of curiosity, are likely to be useful to astronomical science, inasmuch as they contain information respecting the eclipses of former times,—a course of the satellites of Jupiter, subjects to which Galileo directed great attention."

Amongst the manuscripts in the Dorian library at Rome, there have been found 47 autograph letters of King Henry IV. to Clement VIII. (Hypolite Aldobrandini.) They are to be published.

Moritz Retzsch has brought out a new *livraison* (the 7th) of Illustrations of Shakespere. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is the drama thus illustrated.

"Childe Harold" has been translated into the German, very spiritedly, by Baron Zedlitz.

ARCHITECTURE.



CONSECRATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EAST CHISLEHURST, KENT.

April 16. The new church dedicated to St. John at Sidcup in Chislehurst parish was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Lord Bishop of Rochester. It has been erected almost at the joint ex-

pense of Lord Bexley and Henry Berens, esq. The foundation was laid on the 27th Nov. 1841, and the materials used consisted principally of brick and flint. Great attention has been paid to the ar-

rangement of the interior. In fact, all has been accomplished that taste and skill, learned research and liberality, could command. Mr. Berens in his report says, that owing to "the contributions of friends he is enabled to report the fitting-up of the interior in a far more complete state than he anticipated. The whole of the windows* have been filled with ground plate glass, presented by Mr. Wollaston of Welling. A beautiful service of plate and other appendages for the communion have been presented by members of the family of Footscray Place; a finger organ of great power and sweetness, and also a peal of six bells, by a member of his own; a complete set of books of the handsomest description by his relation the rector of Buckland, Surrey; an altar canopy of ancient carved oak by the rector of North Cray; and a pair of handsome carved oak chairs for the east end, by Mr. Hayward of Dartford." Mr. Berens might justly have enumerated in the catalogue some of his own magnificent donations, such as the altar-piece, font, pulpit, &c. &c. all charged with carvings of our Saviour, or the apostles, or the saints, or scenes illustrative of Scripture passages or typical of some article of our holy faith. At the back of the communion-table is a carved altar-piece beautifully executed by V. Bonamii on a pure block of Carrara marble, the subject L. Vinci's Lord's Supper. Around it, in gold letters shaded with red, on a mazarine blue, with old English illuminated capitals, is inscribed, "This do in remembrance of me. Draw near with faith, and take this holy Sacrament to your comfort;" the whole encompassed with a carved oaken frame. On the dexter side, in a corresponding frame, in gilt letters (apparently cut abroad), in plain Roman capitals, "The Belief" and "The Lord's Prayer," whilst on the opposite side to match are "The Commandments." The oaken chairs within the communion rails are splendid models of carving. The altar-table is also of oak, and is covered with a richly and elaborately worked altar-cloth. The communion-rails are of veined white marble surmounted with black marble. The font is one of the chastest specimens of modern construction. It is fitly formed of the very purest white Carrara marble, and stands on a sexangular pedestal, with compartments containing subjects from the life of St. John the Evangelist. The pulpit is of carved oak of foreign

* The window at the eastern end is to be replaced we understand with stained glass at the expense of the Rev. E. W. Edgell.

workmanship, and bears date "Antwerp, 1651;" the execution of the apostles' heads is of the highest merit. The analogium is of brass, and also from abroad, and (if our recollection serves us) is surmounted with the Prussian eagle. The corbels are also of carved oak, and represent the twelve apostles.

Few prelates can have greater cause for congratulation on the visible good effects of their labours in the increase of church accommodation in their dioceses than the present Bishop of Rochester, since, within a circuit of five miles of his residence at Bromley, no fewer than seven episcopal chapels have been erected either by the private bounty of individuals or public subscription,—two at Bexley, one at Bromley, Blackheath, Sydenham, Penge, and this at Chislehurst.

Lord Bexley (in conjunction with the Church-building Commissioners) has undertaken the erection of an appropriate and commodious parsonage-house, and invested a sum in the funds for the endowment of the minister.

Dartford.

A. J. D.

NEW CHURCHES.

Sept. 30. The new church at *Redhill*, Surrey, an elegant structure, with a beautiful spire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It is calculated to hold 600 persons—two-thirds of the sittings being free. It was first proposed on account of a sum of money (400*l.*) being paid by the London and Brighton Railway Company for waste land they had taken, and has been liberally carried forward by the donations of the gentry in the neighbourhood. The architect is J. T. Knowles, esq.

Oct. 17. The Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church, built at *Gallowgill*, near Kirkby Malzeard.

Nov. 3. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church at *Farsley*, in the West Riding. The site was presented by Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Fixby Hall, who contributed 100 guineas towards the building fund, which amounted to 1,450*l.* The erection and fitting up of the church will not exceed that amount.

On the same day, the consecration of St. Mary's Church, *Platt*, near Wrotham, Kent, was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is capable of accommodating 500, and has been erected from the design of Messrs. Wichcord and Walker. It is cruciform in plan, consisting of chancel, nave, and transepts; the style is Early English, with a large western tower. Its roof is of timber, shewing internally the entire framing. The nave and transepts are fitted up with low

pews and free seats, and the chancel entirely free from any encumbrance. The church is also without galleries, except the tower, which is to contain an organ and the singers. The church is placed in a most romantic and elevated situation on the road to Plaxtol, and the tower, which is 65 feet high, is visible for very many miles round. A beautiful stained glass window over the altar has been presented by the Rev. Mr. Randolph; a silver altar service, by Miss Yates, of Fairlawn; and a stone font by Colonel Austen.

Nov. 5. The new parish church at *Oldswinford*, co. Worc. was opened for divine service in the presence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who delivered an appropriate sermon. It is built of stone, quarried on land belonging to the feoffees of Oldswinford Hospital, in the parish of Pedmore, and is in the style of the 13th century. The windows are full of rich tracery, and the whole of them filled with stained glass. The church contains 1457 sittings, 781 of which are free. The cost of erection is about 5,000*l.* raised by voluntary subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated Society and from the Worcester Diocesan Society.

Nov. 16. The new church at *Cruden*,

near Aberdeen, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. It is built in the Early English style, having long, narrow, lancet windows, with alternate buttresses, and a spire about 90 feet high, which, from its elevated position, is seen to a great distance both by sea and land. The structure is plain and simple, but chaste and appropriate. The internal arrangements are all carefully studied. The ground has been granted by the Earl of Erroll, who has otherwise contributed to this pious work.

Dec. 12. A new district church on the Dicker Common, in the parish of *Arlington*, Sussex, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. This church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been built in the course of the last year by voluntary contributions, aided by grants from the Incorporated Society and the Chichester Diocesan Association. It contains about 300 sittings, all of which are free, and is designed to supply the spiritual wants of a population of about 500 souls, settled of late years in a newly-inclosed country remote from their parish church, and generally in humble circumstances. The Rev. Dr. Warneford has given 500*l.* towards the endowment.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 28. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Samuel Birch, esq. Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, and one of the Secretaries to the English Section of the Archæological Institute at Rome, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

James Dearden, esq. F.S.A., presented two impressions of a representation of an ancient British ornament, described as a collar, discovered in Lancashire in 1831. It measures in diameter 5½ in., the weight is 1 lb. 4½ oz.; one half is of a square form, enriched with zigzag lines, the other is formed of a number of twisted and engraved ornaments, separated from each other by small rings, precisely similar to the bronze ornament found in Worcestershire, and exhibited by Jabez Allies, esq. F.S.A., on Dec. 14, 1843. This last is evidently the half of an ornament identical in design and purpose with that discovered in Lancashire.

The Lord Stanley of Alderley, F.S.A. exhibited an ancient ornament, apparently intended as a kind of necklace, formed of several pieces of jet or cannel coal, dis-

covered near Holyhead Mountain, in Anglesea, in 1828. It is formed of several pieces, gradually narrowing towards the two extremities, attached together by means of numerous small holes drilled through the inner edges, and entirely through the breadth of some pieces. The portions of greatest width, towards the centre of the necklace, measure 2¼ in. by about 5-8ths in breadth, and 2-5ths in thickness. A representation of a similar ornament, formed of amber, and found in a barrow at Kington Deverill in Wiltshire, is given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. I. pl. 3, p. 46. This necklace was accompanied by another, formed of oblong beads, of a form slightly tapering from the middle, and measuring in length from ¾ in. to 1¼ in.; also a small conical button, similar in form to some of bone which are represented in the same work, vol. I. pl. 12, p. 103; and a small triangular ornament, all formed of the same light and slightly inflammable substance, either coal or jet. Some portion of these neck-ornaments appear to be deficient, and the entire length cannot be

ascertained. They were deposited in cavity of the rock, probably sepulchral, in which two urns were found, which on exposure to the air fell quickly to pieces.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A., exhibited a jug, communicated by Thomas Neale, esq. being a specimen of Flemish ware, of a greyish white colour, stamped with ornamental designs, and of elegant fashion. It was found at Butley Priory, Norfolk, and is now preserved in the Chelmsford and Essex Museum. Its date is of the close of the XVI. century. A representation drawn by John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A., accompanied this exhibition.

Mr. B. Hertz, of Great Marlborough-street, exhibited a series of ancient keys formed of bronze, some of which bear a remarkable resemblance to the ring-keys and patented inventions of modern times.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited a variety of antiquities communicated by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Great Newport-street, consisting of German carvings in oak, forming various groups illustrative of the "Via Crucis;" an Italian holy-water vessel of bronze; and a candlestick of copper, elaborately enriched with silver ornaments, described as having been brought from the Albambra, and similar to one which was formerly at Strawberry Hill.

It was announced that Charles Frederick Barnwell, esq. M.A., Beriah Botfield, esq. M.P., Richard Lord Braybrooke, and the Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, M.A., had been appointed auditors of the accounts of the Society for the year ending Dec. 31, 1843.

April 18. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

John Barrow, esq. of the Admiralty, author of *Travels in Norway and Iceland*, &c. was elected Fellow.

Among the presents received was a copy of *Iconographie Chrétienne, Histoire de Dieu*, by M. Didron, Paris, 1843, 4to. This work forms the commencement of an elaborate treatise illustrative of the Symbolism of Christian Art, and exhibits the varieties of distinctive conventional representation adopted by the artists of the Middle Ages in regard to each of the three persons of the Trinity. The volume is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts.

The Lord Stanley of Alderley, F.S.A. exhibited a British sepulchral urn, containing fragments of burned bones, found in digging for gravel, in the township of Over Alderley, Cheshire, near the Macclesfield road, and adjacent to a supposed ancient line of communication. The form remarkable, on account of the small red handles or ears, placed at around the upper part, as if for

suspension. Another urn, found near the same spot, is represented in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited various Roman remains communicated by the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association. They were found on an elevated spot, about three miles south of Chesterford, and submitted for examination by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden. They consist of *pateræ* and small vessels of red ware, some of which are plain, and others ornamented with foliage; with the potter's mark upon one of them, OF · VERI (*officind Veri*). Also a remarkable vessel of thin glass 4½ in. high, and 2¼ wide, which holds about half a pint, and is embossed on the surface so as to resemble the cone of the fir; a glass lachrymatory; ornaments of bronze, fashioned as lions' faces, and apparently intended as the heads of nails; portions of various glass vessels, and of a very large amphora; with a coin of Trajan. Numerous fragments of pottery and glass were found in different parts of the hill.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a circular leaden fibula, purchased in London by Mr. B. Nightingale, and resembling at first sight the Roman medallions which occasionally are found mounted in gold borders. It measures in diameter two inches; a bust, with a rudely shaped and crested helmet appears on the obverse, and the remains of fastenings on the inner side show that it was destined to be used as a brooch. Adjoining the bust are seen certain letters, explained by Mr. Smith as indicating the name of Vitalianus, the Gothic chieftain, who, at the head of 60,000 barbarians, waged war during six years with Anastasius.

Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. F.S.A. communicated, in a letter to the President, observations on the identity of the Fitz-Robert, one of the Barons who compelled King John to sign *Magna Charta*, suggesting that, according to the practice of adopting a surname formed by prefixing Fitz to the Christian name of the father, he was probably the John Fitz-Robert, son of Robert Fitz-Roger, whose chief seat was at Clavering, in Essex. A pedigree was annexed showing the descent, drawn from the Close Rolls, and Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, parish of Aynhoe.

Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. M.P. communicated, by the hands of Sir Frederic Madden, F.S.A. a charter of the XIIth century, preserved amongst the muniments of the Lechmere family, being a confirmation from Ralph de Mortuo Mari

of a grant of land in Wribbenhall, co. Worcester. The peculiarities consist in its being signed with a cross by each of the persons who make and confirm the grant, a practice of rare occurrence; and in the mode of appending the seal, by a thin label, not from the foot, as usual, but from the middle of it. No similar instance of this mode of attaching the seal has hitherto been noticed in England; an instance in some degree similar occurs in the collection of charters at the Hotel de Soubise, Paris.

John Bidwell, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a curious signet ring of fine gold, found at Thetford, in Suffolk, in 1823, accompanied by some observations in a letter from Albert Way, esq. Director. The ring bears, as the chief device, an eagle displayed; on the inner side is engraved a bird, with the wings closed, and intended, as Mr. Hudson Gurney supposed, to represent a raven; a conjecture which, with various other considerations, led him to appropriate the ring to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the adherent of Henry VII. This device may, however, represent a falcon; a ducal crown is placed over the head of the bird, and, from the design of this ornament, and general fashion of the ring, Mr. Way is disposed to consider it a relic of the earlier part of the XIVth century. It is very similar to inscribed signet rings discovered on the field of Cressy. No satisfactory appropriation of these devices, which appear to be heraldic, has been hitherto proposed. The ring was evidently a love-token, as appears by the legend inscribed both externally and on the inner side, *DEUS ME OUROYE DE VOUS SEUIR A GREE—COM MOUN COUER DESIRE*, God work for me to make my suit welcome to you, as my heart desires. *Ouroye* is the optative either of *overer*, corrupted from *operari*, or *ouvir*; *aperire*; the word occurs often in either sense in early tales of romance. The verb *seuir*, written by Joinville *sivre*, signifies to follow, as in Anglo-Norman *sever* or *seeyr*, to sue; but it may also imply to render service. This interesting ring weighs 5 dwts. 10 grs. and appears to have been partially enamelled.

Albert Way, esq. Director, communicated a letter from Charles Tucker, esq. of Harford, Devon, descriptive of the curious cathedral of Albi, department of Tarn, in the south of France, according to observations made during a recent journey. This noble structure is little known, it lies remote from any great route, about nine posts north of Toulouse: it is constructed with brick; the first stone was laid by Bp. Bernard, August 15, 1282, and the church was consecrated

in 1480. The tower at the west end was elevated by Louis d'Amboise, in 1475, to the height of 290 feet, and its construction is remarkable. In the interior of the church the elaborate screen and enclosure of the choir are richly sculptured, but the most striking feature of interest consists in the profusion of paintings in fresco, which decorate the walls of the cathedral, and, by their freshness of colouring, afford a striking proof of the durability of that kind of decoration. The earliest are of the XIVth century. The stone-work of the choir, constructed under Cardinal Louis d'Amboise, by a company of itinerant masons from Strasburg, is most elaborate, and enriched with a profusion of statues and delicate tabernacle work. This cathedral was condemned by the Directory, and preserved by stratagem, being one of the few existing monuments of architecture which escaped with comparatively little injury, although the painted glass, the numerous and splendid sepulchral brasses, the rich screens of iron-work, and other decorations were destroyed.

Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A., exhibited two sketches representing the Ancient Refectory of Great Malvern Priory, now wholly demolished. These sketches were made in 1837. The exterior had been much disguised by recent repairs, and the building, on account of its unattractive external aspect, had been little noticed; it had the ordinary appearance of a barn, and was usually filled with the produce of the farm to which it was attached. The chief feature of interest was the beautiful roof, as shown in the interior-view, which formed a very interesting illustration of the domestic architecture of the XIVth century. Two years subsequently the whole building was wantonly destroyed, merely to make way for a poultry-yard and some out-buildings; and these sketches are now, perhaps, the only memorials of its curious construction. It consisted of a hall, with the usual partition, and two doors at one extremity, adjoining the butteries; the general character of the construction and ornaments showed that it was built in the early part of the reign of Edward III. It was constructed entirely of timber, which appeared in a very sound state: the hall was divided into four bays, by three principals, with intermediate subordinate principals to give support to the purlins. In each bay, except in that which contained a plain door of entrance, were two tiers of square-headed traceried windows, the pattern of the tracery being varied, as usual in works of that period. The loss of this interesting specimen by needless

demolition, in wanton disregard and ignorance of its value, is another evidence of the urgent necessity of prompt and judicious measures to secure as far as possible the existence of ancient remains; and the exertions of intelligent antiquaries should be zealously directed to the diffusion of a more intelligent taste for such objects, as the best means of securing their preservation, whilst they keep a vigilant eye upon any act which may threaten their existence.

April 23. This being St. George's Day, the annual elections took place. The officers were all re-chosen, with the following Council. [The names of the new Councillors are printed in Italics]

George Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., F.R.S. President; Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer; *Charles F. Barnwell, esq. M.A. F.R.S.*; *Beriah Botfield, esq. F.R.S.*; *Richard Lord Braybrooke*; *William Bromet, M.D.*; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. K.H. F.R.S. Secretary; *Lord Albert Conyngham*; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. F.R.S. Secretary; *Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart.*; Hudson Gurney, esq. F.R.S. V.-P.; Henry Hallam, esq. M.A. F.R.S. V.-P.; William Richard Hamilton, esq. F.R.S. V.-P.; Rev. S. R. Maitland, M.A. F.R.S.; *Thomas W. King, esq.*; Philip Viscount Mahon, V.-P.; *Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, esq.*; *Charles Roach Smith, esq.*; Capt. Wm. H. Smythe, R.N. F.R.S.; Thomas Stapleton, esq.; Albert Way, esq. M.A. Director.

A party of the Society, nearly forty in number, afterwards dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P. in the chair.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Central Committee of this Association have issued their first Quarterly Journal, from which we learn the following particulars of the principal matters of antiquarian interest, which have hitherto been laid before it:—

A letter from the Rev. W. L. Girardot, curate of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, respecting some paintings recently found on the walls of the church of Godshill. The subject is that of the Saviour on the cross, which, Mr. Girardot imagines, is placed against a shrub or tree.

A letter from the Rev. W. Dyke, curate of Cradley, Herefordshire, concerning the site of St. Michael's chapel, Great Malvern. Some small remains of this chapel, which was probably the oratory of St. Werstan, who first made the settlement on the Malvern Hills, adjoining the position subsequently occupied by the priory, still exist within a walled garden in the upper part of the village.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

A letter from the Rev. John L. Petit, on some peculiarities of Church Architecture in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.

Mr. W. H. Rolfe, of Sandwich, forwarded for inspection some minute pieces of worked gold, found on the sea shore, under the cliff opposite the Infirmary at Margate. The fragments appear to be portions of coins and ornaments. One is evidently part of a half-noble of one of the Edwards or Henrys, another resembles the loops attached to Roman and early French gold coins for the purpose of wearing them as decorations of the person.

Mr. C. Roach Smith informed the Committee that Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden, had recently visited Wootton in Northamptonshire, for the purpose of obtaining authentic information respecting a discovery of coins, reported to have been made at that village about a year since. Mr. Clarke's visit proved successful, and although many of the coins had been dispersed since the discovery took place, he succeeded in obtaining the remainder (615) for examination. They were deposited in an urn; the mouth protruded from the side of a bank in which it had been buried, and had been noticed for years by labourers in going to and from their work. The coins, all of small brass, are as follows:—

| | Reverses. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| Gallienus | 29 | 66 |
| Salonina..... | 8 | 16 |
| Postumus | 16 | 25 |
| Victorinus | 12 | 212 |
| Marius | 2 | 3 |
| Tetricus Pater | 9 | 117 |
| Tetricus Filius | 5 | 46 |
| Claudius II. | 24 | 63 |
| Quintillus | 4 | 6 |
| Aurelianus | 10 | 15 |
| Tacitus | 9 | 12 |
| Probus | 16 | 28 |
| Numerianus | 1 | 1 |

615

Among these coins not a single new variety occurs, and but very few rare reverses. They afford, however, another example to those noted in many similar discoveries, of the usual occurrence of this and other series of coins in conformity with their accepted degrees of rarity.

A note from the Ven. Archdeacon Hill, giving an account of the discovery at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, of some urns containing burnt bones and ashes. These remains were found by the Rev. James White, during excavations for building a

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cottage, at a distance of about 600 yards from the sea.

Mr. Thomas Charles, of Maidstone, communicated a notice of researches now under prosecution by himself and Mr. C. T. Smythe, which he hopes will be of interest to the antiquary, as they may furnish particulars respecting the discovery of a Roman building on the banks of the Medway, close to Maidstone. The excavations, as far as they have yet proceeded, have disclosed walls, pavements of a coarse kind, fresco paintings, &c.

Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich, forwarded for exhibition an aureus of Vespasian, found at Helmingham, county of Suffolk. The reverse exhibits the Emperor, crowned by Victory; in the exergue, COS· VIII.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited drawings, executed by Mr. Kennett Martin, of Ramsgate, showing the positions of two human skeletons, and also of some urns, which, a few years since, were discovered during the excavations for the foundations of a house on the Western Cliff, near Ramsgate. The skeletons were deposited in a horizontal position, at a considerable distance from each other, in a basin-shaped grave, dug out of the solid chalk, and filled in with chalk rubble. This grave appears to have been of more extensive dimensions than would have been absolutely necessary for two corpses. In a recent discovery of skeletons at Stowting, in the same county, it was noticed that in a grave scooped out of the chalk soil, which was capacious enough for seven or eight bodies, only one skeleton was discovered. The urns were found arranged in groups on either side of, and a few feet from, the grave. Some of them contained burnt bones, and with them was found a bronze fibula and a patera of the well-known red Roman pottery, with the ivy-leaf pattern on the rim. These sepulchral interments, although so contiguous to each other, would appear to belong to different times. The urns are unquestionably Roman, and their contents warrant their being referred to the Romano-British epoch, but the skeletons would appear to indicate a burial of a later period.

Mr. Martin also contributed a sketch of the excavations which uncovered part of the remains of the ancient pier of Ramsgate, with the depth in feet, the nature of the soil, the specimens of coins, and other objects found. At the depth of from seven to eight feet, coins of the Henrys and Edwards were met with; three or four feet lower, large flints and bricks (presumed to be Roman); at the depth of from sixteen to twenty feet, piles of wood sunk in the solid chalk were discovered, and among them Roman coins, in small brass, of the Constantine family.

Mr. C. R. Smith informed the Committee that in consequence of a communication from Mr. W. Bland, of Hurlip, in Kent, he (Mr. S.) had visited the village of Stowting, in the same county, and inspected some ancient remains recently discovered in cutting a new road up the hill leading towards the common. They consist of long swords, spears, and javelin-heads, knives, and bosses of shields, of iron; circular gilt brooches, set with coloured glass and vitrified pastes; buckles of bronze, silvered; beads of glass, amber, and coloured clay; a thin copper basin, and three coins, of Pius, Plautilla, and Valens. These objects were found deposited by the sides of about thirty skeletons, at from two to four feet deep, in the chalk of which the hill is composed. The graves in which the skeletons were found were filled in with mould. One of the bosses, like a specimen noticed in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, is ornamented on the top with a thin plate of silver, and the tops of the nails or rivets, which fastened the boss to the shield, are also silvered. Since Mr. Smith's visit, an urn has been found and some other objects, of the whole of which careful drawings will be made by the Rev. Frederick Wrench, who has promised to forward them, as soon as the excavations are completed, for the inspection of the Committee.

The village of Stowting is situated in a secluded nook in the chalk hills called the Back-Bone of Kent, about two miles from Lyminge, and seven from Folkstone. In a field below the hill where the antiquities before mentioned were discovered, two skeletons were dug up, many years since, together with iron weapons; and in a field called Ten-acre Field some hundreds of large brass Roman coins were ploughed up. Five of these, now in the possession of Mr. Andrews, the proprietor of the field, are of Hadrianus, Aurelius, Faustina Junior, Commodus, and Severus. Coins are often found in the adjacent fields, and in the village. Two small brass coins of Carausius and Licinius, picked up in a locality termed the Market-place, are in the possession of the Rev. F. Wrench. On the hills are barrows, some of which seem to have been partially excavated.

Mr. John G. Waller made three communications. The first related to the state of the monument of Brian Roeliff, in Cowthorpe church, twelve miles distant from York, which records the founder and builder of the church, *fundator et constructor hujus ecclesie totius operis usque ad consummationem*. He is represented with his lady holding a model of the church between them; over their heads are canopies and heraldic decorations.

found this interesting memorial in a most disgraceful state of neglect; the canopies much mutilated, many fragments with escocheons of arms, and the whole of the inscription, in the parish chest, liable to constant spoliation: added to this, a large stone was placed upon the figures. Surely a monument like this, a record of a benefaction and an event (for so we may call the erection of the church), deserves to be rescued from a lot but too common to such remains. The history of Brian Rocliff is found in the very interesting volume published by the Camden Society, *The Plumpton Correspondence.*"

The second communication of Mr. Waller was a notice respecting some effigies of wood, at Little Horkesley, in Essex, which when Mr. Waller visited the church about six years ago were placed near the porch. They represent two knights and a lady, apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century. Mr. Waller states that he was informed they had been recently displaced from their proper position in the church, and were then, with unbecoming neglect, put out of sight in a corner near the porch.

The third communication described not the destruction of a monument only, but that of a church and its monuments. Mr. Waller states, "About five years ago I visited the ruins of Quarendon chapel, in the immediate neighbourhood of Aylesbury, county of Bucks: I found the walls in good condition as far as regards stability, and only suffering from neglect and wanton injury. The interior presented all the pillars and arches supporting them in good condition, save the injury caused by the visitors cutting their names thereon, and everything shewing how little share time had had in the work of demolition." This matter has, however, been long since made known; see the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1817, where exterior and interior views of the chapel were given.

Mr. Way reported that the monumental brass of Sir John Felbrigg, the founder of Playford church, Suffolk, had been torn up, and, at the time when he visited the church, not many years since, was in the church chest. By a subsequent communication from Mr. D. E. Davy, of Ufford, it appears that this interesting memorial has been affixed to a stone in the chancel, but many portions are now defective.

Dr. J. Jacob, of Uxbridge, announced that he proposes to publish a ne of the Monumental Brasses of En

Mr. William Sidr castle, communicate that the corporation to demolish an int ecclesiastical archit

church of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin, on the wreck of which a grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Gibson promises a detailed description of this curious structure, the preservation of which for the purposes of public worship in a populous city, where increased church accommodation must be highly desirable, could not fail, at a period when much attention has been given in Newcastle to architectural decoration, to benefit and gratify the public. It also appears that this venerable monument interferes with no local convenience, and that persons who take an interest in its preservation would gladly contribute.

The Archæological Journal, in addition to the preceding Report, contains brief articles on Numismatics, by Mr. C. R. Smith; on Painted Glass, by C. Winston, esq.; on Anglo-Saxon Architecture, with numerous wood-cuts, by T. Wright, esq.; on Bell Turrets, with engravings, by the Rev. J. L. Petit; on the Medieval Antiquities of Anglesey, by the Rev. H. L. Jones; on the Horn-shaped head-dress in the reign of Edward I. by T. Wright, esq.; on the Cross-legged Effigies commonly attributed to Templars, by Watson S. Walford, esq.; a Catalogue of the Emblems of Saints, by the Rev. C. Hart; Early English Receipts for Painting, Gilding, &c. communicated by Mr. Wright; a Review, with wood-cuts, of M. Didron's *Iconographie Chrétienne*, &c.

The members of the Association now amount to about 660, including ten Bishops and ten Deans. We are enabled to announce that the General Meeting is definitively fixed to take place at Canterbury (with the sanction of the Dean and Chapter) about the middle of July, and that it is proposed to proceed at that time with the excavations commenced last year, by private parties, at the Roman town, or fortress, of Richborough.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

At the Terminal meeting of this society, held March 20,

Mr. Nicholls, of Trinity college, read an elaborate paper on the Ancient Military Works of Cambridge, tracing their history from the time of the Romans downwards. He illustrated the subject by plans of the castle and fortifications.

Mr. Woodham exhibited to the society an impression of an ancient seal found at Morden, on the site of a ruined

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irable to
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plate, which the society has decided upon publishing.

Professor Corrie gave a short account of the celebrated relic called the "Blood of Hayles," and preserved in the monastery of that name in Gloucestershire. He proved, by reference to Holinshed, and also to the original report of Latimer, and the other visitors of the monastery, that the common story of its being the blood of a duck, renewed every week, was incorrect.

Professor Willis then laid upon the table a copy of his paper on the Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages, forming Part IX. of the society's publications.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 25. Dr. Lee in the chair.

Samuel Sandilands Rogers, esq. and Peter Hardy, esq. F.R.S. were elected Members.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, Hon. Sec. brought before the Society several rare and unedited coins, among which were, 1. A brass coin of Cunobelinus, obv. victory standing to the left cv. rev. an eagle. In the collection of W. Bateman, esq. 2. A silver coin the size of, and found with some sceattas in Kent, obv. male unbearded head to the left, rev. a winged figure, in the field E. P. This piece resembles the British or Gaulish coins, and is particularly remarkable as being found with Saxon sceattas with which it accords in weight. It is in the cabinet of W. H. Rolfe, esq. 3. A gold coin mounted with a loop, obv. EUPARDVS EPS. diademed head, and robed bust to the right, rev. a double cross, on either side NINV. Mr. Smith remarked that this coin is altogether of a novel description, and he attributes it to Eupardus, a Bishop of Autun, who lived about the beginning of the sixth century, but of whom history gives little or nothing beyond the name. This unique coin is also in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, and was found at Canterbury.

J. N. Hughes, esq. forwarded for exhibition some small brass Roman coins found in excavating the foundation of an ancient building at Micheldever on the estate of Sir Thomas Baring.

The Rev. Henry Jenkins exhibited a gold British coin found at Mark's Tey, in Essex.

Read, 1. A note from the Rev. T. F. Dymock, on an unpublished coin of Hardycanute.

2. A paper by Samuel Birch, esq. on the coins of Cunobeline, reading TASC, or TASCIA, or TASCIOVANI'F. For two centuries these coins have exercised the criticism of numismatists without any

satisfactory interpretation being given. Mr. Birch grounding his argument upon comparison with contemporaneous coins of Augustus reading CAESAR'DIVI'F, explains the British CVNOBELINVS'REX' TASCIOVANI'Filius, *Cunobelin King, son of Tasciovan*. There is no classical authority for the name Tasciovanus, but there seems some analogy between it and that of Tasgetus and Taximagulus, the King of Kent, who attacked Cæsar; while Geoffry of Monmouth and others who trace the succession from Brute call the predecessor of Cunobeline, Tenuantius, Themantius, and various other names, a slight alteration in the orthography of which would reduce this word to Tasciovanus.

Casts from several coins in the British Museum were exhibited by Mr. Birch in illustration of his paper.

3. A paper by Charles Johnson, esq. on the salt money of Abyssinia called "ahmulah."

These "ahmulahs" vary in size, but are usually about eight inches long, and narrower at the extremities than in the middle. From the deliquescent nature of the material great differences exist between a new specimen and one that has been in exchange for only a few months, especially in the rainy season, when they lose their character as currency and become articles of exchange alone. As money, new salt-pieces are received in Shoa during the dry months at the rate of twenty for the favourite Austrian dollar of the coinage of 1782, bearing on the obverse the head of the Empress Maria Theresa. It is essential that the diadem, shoulder knot, and the letters S'F' under all, should be distinctly visible, as any other dollar will bring only sixteen or eighteen ahmulahs.

4. A paper by Thomas Burgon, esq. on Three Denominations of Greek Money and their application to the discovery of the Tyrian and Aegyptian (or Ptolemaic) Drachmæ and Talents.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Deck of Cambridge has collected an abundance of Roman remains, some obtained from the site of the old castle recently levelled to make way for improvements in that part of the town, others derived from excavations in Jesus and Emmanuel lanes; and no small quantity obtained from Comberton, Trumpington, and the Bartlow Hills. These consisted of Roman bricks, cinerary urns, and other pottery ware of divers quality and for various purposes, several curious articles in bronze and other metals, glass, coins of Vespasian and Antoninus Pius, portions of the human skeleton, fresco

paintings, &c. &c. Mr. Deck is enabled, from his practical knowledge as a chemist, to account for the remarkable changes which some of the specimens have undergone by the action of the air, damp, and other causes.

THE PORCELAIN TOWER AT NANKING.

A British officer obtained some particulars and a printed paper from a person in charge of the above edifice, of which the following is a translation. It exhibits in a striking manner the gross credulity and superstition of the Chinese. Subjoined is an extract from the literal translation:—

"After the removal of the imperial residence from Nanking to Peking, this temple was erected by the bounty of the Emperor Yung-lo. The work of erection occupied a period of 19 years. The building consists of nine stories of variegated porcelain, and its height is about 350 feet, with a pineapple of gilt copper at the summit. Above each of the roofs is the head of a dragon, from which, supported by iron rods, hang eight bells, and, below, at right angles, are 80 bells, making in all 152. On the outside of the nine stages there are 128 lamps; and below, in the centre of the octagonal hall, twelve porcelain lamps. Above they illuminate the thirty-three heavens, and below they enlighten both the good and the bad among men. On the top are two copper boilers, weighing 1,200 lbs. and a dish of 600 lbs. weight, placed there in order constantly to avert human calamities.

"This pagoda has been the glory of the ages since Yung-lo rebuilt and beautified it; and, as a monument of imperial gratitude, it is called the 'Temple of Gratitude.' The expense of its erection was 2,485,484 Chinese ounces of silver, equivalent to 150,000l. sterling.

"There are in this pagoda, as a charm against malignant influences, one carbuncle; as a preservative from water, one pearl; from fire, one pearl; from wind, one pearl; from dust, one pearl; with several Chinese translations of Sanscrit books relating to Buddha and Buddhism."

Lecompte, in his Journey through China, says, "The wall at the bottom is at least twelve feet thick. The staircase is narrow and troublesome, the steps being very high; the ceiling of each room is beautified with paintings, and the walls of the upper rooms have several niches full of carved idols. There are several priests or bonzes attached to the building, to keep it in order, and illuminate it on festival occasions. This is effected by means of lanterns made of thin oyster shells, used by the Chinese instead of glass. These are placed at each of the eight angles, on

every story, and the effect of the subdued light on the highly reflective surface of the tower is very striking and beautiful."

POMANDER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Mr. James Murdoch, grocer, Airdrie, has an interesting relic of Mary Queen of Scots, of the authenticity of which there can be no reasonable doubt. It is a small round box, bearing a tolerably close resemblance, in point of size and general appearance, to the vinegarette presently in use among the ladies, and may have been used for the same purpose by the unfortunate Queen. The substance of which it is composed resembles gold, though it is evidently an inferior metal. In the lid is set a very fine specimen of the *lapis lazuli*, of a beautiful blue colour. This box was presented by the Queen to a favourite gardener, named M'Culloch, in the gardens attached to the Royal Palace at Lithlingow; and has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants, handed down from father to son, and cherished by them as a precious relic. One of these descendants, a woman, is at present residing in Linlithgow, and has the custody of the keys of the palace—a privilege which, it appears, she enjoys by a sort of hereditary right. The last descendant of the family, however, into whose hands the box came was Mr. M'Culloch, present Procurator Fiscal of Airdrie, who lately presented the relic to Mr. Murdoch of that town—a gentleman who possesses, perhaps, the largest private collection of antiquities in the west of Scotland. The notion in Mr. M'Culloch's family appears to be, that the relic was presented to their ancestor as a snuff-box. That this is an erroneous supposition, however, will at once be made clear by the fact that tobacco was not introduced even into England till the year preceding Queen Mary's death.

An ancient fresco painting has been discovered in *Rotherham* church, Yorkshire. Over the point of an arch is a half-length figure of the Saviour, surrounded by a great number of figures, with their hands clasped in a devotional attitude. From this description we think the subject is most probably the Last Judgment. The figures were about four feet in height, and each is distinctly marked by a broad black outline.

Ancient Coins.—About the beginning of the present year the son of a poor man, who holds a small possession in what is called the forest or common of *Cowie*, about three miles north from Stonehaven, in digging for the purpose of blasting,

came upon some ancient coins buried about three feet deep in the earth. They had the appearance of having been contained in some earthen vessel, no remains of which, however, were found. Those in the centre were much decayed, those on the outside in better preservation; but all were covered with a hard coat of green rust. They proved to be Roman *denarii* (silver), containing a fine variety of those of the Emperor Vespasian, his two sons Titus and Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Antoninus Philosophus, Lucius Verus, colleague of the latter; Commodus son of Antoninus Philosophus and Septimus Severus, who died at York; with several of Roman ladies, in particular Faustina, daughter of Antoninus Pius, and wife of Antoninus Philosophus. The greatest number were of Antonini, no two of them having the same reverse. At the time they had been deposited the ground, although now entirely denuded, must have been covered with wood, as the many roots and fallen trunks of oak trees abundantly testify. The ancient forest or common of Cowie is situated on a tail of the Grampians, which approach the coast here, and the place where the coins were found is about a mile and a half from the ancient encampment of Re or Righ Dikes, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Antiquary.

At Kingston, near Kegworth, Leicestershire, the men employed by Mr. Strutt in the erection of his new mansion have turned up a quantity of funeral urns, many of which are of fine workmanship. They contain calcined bones and ashes, and from the number already discovered (upwards of fifty) it is supposed that it was a place of Roman sepulture for a considerable district. No coins have been found.

A few days ago some workmen were employed in removing some gravel from a pit in Bewdley-park, adjoining Tickenhill House, when, about nine inches below the surface, they discovered a pair of curious bronze stands for candles; they appear to be composed of a mixture of copper with tin, and a little greasy wool was found in one of the sticks. Tickenhill House was the residence of Prince Arthur, son of Henry the Seventh. They have been presented to the Natural History Society's Museum, Worcester, by Mr. Bryan, bookseller, Bewdley.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Comité Historique has decided on publishing the whole or part of the original accounts of expenses incurred by the Car-

dinal d'Amboise, minister to Louis XII., in building the magnificent Chateau de Gaillon, in Normandy. The most valuable information is contained in these documents concerning the prices of all materials for building, labour, works of art, &c. at the time to which they relate, and also concerning the names of several French artists and architects.

M. Ardant, of Limoges, has lately published a small work on the enamellers of Limoges and their works during the middle ages. It contains, among other curious matter, the copy of a manuscript of the sixteenth century upon the making of enamels, with various receipts for the process.

Another curious book has been published, on the pilgrimage of the Flagellants at Strasburg in 1349; containing extracts from a MS. chronicle of 1363, drawn up by one of the clergy of the cathedral.

The large work of the Rev. MM. Martin and Cahier upon the cathedral of Bourges is going on in excellent style. That part which illustrates the stained glass windows is peculiarly good. The atlas of plates is on what the French publishers call "Atlantic folio." It is illustrated by examples from Salisbury and Cologne.

In order to stop the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of country places in France from selling objects of mediæval art contained in churches to dealers in curiosities, many bishops have now insisted on each beneficed clergyman making out an exact inventory of all objects whatsoever in his church, and returning it to the central diocesan archives. He is thus held responsible for the articles in the inventory, and no sale can take place without the bishop's permission.

The French Chambers now vote 600,000 francs (24,000*l.*) per annum for the preservation of national historical monuments, and the departments give 900,000 francs (36,000*l.*) per annum more for the same purpose. The minister of public worship has 1,600,000 fr. (64,000*l.*) per annum for the repairs of cathedrals alone, and the towns in which they are situated give 1,000,000 fr. (40,000*l.*) per annum more.

In the middle of an extensive forest near St. Saulge, about five leagues from Nevers, have been found the ruins of an entire Gallo-Roman town, a temple, and other buildings, squares, and many streets. Every day, vases of different materials, statues, and other relics of value, are being turned up.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Clementine of Orleans, Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was on Friday morning safely delivered of a prince, who, by command of the King, received the Christian names of Philippe Ferdinand Marie Augustus Raphael, by which he was christened by the Archbishop of Paris.—The Ministerial project of law respecting the customs has been issued. One of its principal provisions is to raise the duty upon all machinery imported into France from Foreign countries. The present duty is 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on steam engines, and 15 per cent. upon other machinery. These duties are to be greatly increased.

SPAIN.

Peace has been restored at Madrid. Queen Christina made her entry into the capital in the evening of March 24, amidst the acclamations of the populace. The first interview of the Queen with her children took place in a tent pitched on the road, near Aranjuez. Her Majesty then received the English and French Ambassadors, and the Members of the Cabinet. Senor Munoz, who still remains at Paris, has been raised to the peerage, with the title of Duke of Rianzares, and of Grandee of Spain of the first class. This is preparatory to a regular marriage with Christina.

PORTUGAL.

Affairs still remain in a very unsettled state. A petition to the Queen for the removal of the Cabral Ministry, has been signed by three ex-Ministers. The Con-

stitution has been suspended till the 23rd of April.

INDIA.

Peace and tranquillity, according to the last accounts, prevailed throughout the whole of the British possessions in India. The affairs of Gwalior had been finally arranged to the satisfaction of the Governor-General, the young Sovereign had been formerly installed on the 20th Jan., in presence of Lord Ellenborough, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the military and civil authorities. On the 22d the army of Sindiah was reviewed in presence of the Maharajah and Chiefs, and on the same day it was dissolved, by proclamation, the troops composing it having been directed to proceed to the several destinations assigned to them. The Mahratta soldiery, to the number of 20,000, laid down their arms, and tendered their services to the Sovereign of Gwalior. On the 23d Lord Ellenborough took his departure for Calcutta, accompanied by General Grey and the left wing of the army. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation announcing that an augmentation of nearly 10,000 men will be required, ostensibly for Sindh and Gwalior, but in reality, it is believed, to watch the movements in the Punjaub.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has engaged to abolish the punishment of death in cases where Christians abjure Mahometanism. In order to arrange this necessary act of clemency, several of the Turkish Ministry have found it necessary to retire.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 4. A little before midnight, a fire broke out at the Rose and Crown wine-vaults, occupied by Mr. Williams, No. 227, Oxford-street, which was in a very short space of time wholly destroyed, and six persons perished in the flames, viz., Mrs. Williams, aged 30, Eliza, her daughter, aged 4½ years, William, her son, aged eight months, Sarah Hodgson and Charlotte, the cook and nursery-maid, and Jacob Pickering, the pot-boy. The bar occupied nearly the whole of the ground floor of the building, and a number of large vats extended almost to the second floor, and were well stocked with spirits.

April 11. This day, as about 200 men were employed in constructing an iron roof at the terminus of the Dover branch railway, it was observed by some of the

men to swerve slightly to and fro, and scarcely had the alarm been given when the whole gave way with a tremendous crash, burying those who had not had time to make their escape from below in the ruins. One poor fellow (Edward May, a carpenter) was killed, and eight others were severely injured.

The Tixall Estate. This fine property, consisting of Tixall Hall and the entire domain of Tixall, nearly 4,000 acres of land, situated in the "garden of Staffordshire," has been purchased by Viscount Ingestre, M.P., from Sir Clifford Constable, Bart.; Sir Clifford reserving to himself Haywood Abbey, the ancient seat of the Aston family. The Tixall property will form a splendid addition to the Ingestre estate.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 25. John James Robinson, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* M. C. Walker.

March 27. John Macaulay Higginson, esq. to be Civil Secretary to the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada.

March 29. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. G. Drummond to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—49th Foot, Major T. S. Reynolds to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major D. M'Andrew to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. D. Brown, 45th Foot, and Capt. T. Armstrong, 1st W. I. Reg. to be Majors in the Army.—Staff, Col. Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B. of 13th Foot, to be Quartermaster-General to the Queen's troops in the East Indies.

April 1. The Rev. G. R. Gleig, (Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea,) to be Principal Chaplain to the Forces, *vice* the Rev. W. W. Dakins, D.D. who retires; the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A. to be Chaplain to troops stationed in London.—Edward Leigh Master, esq. to be Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerk of Arraigns at Gibraltar.

April 2. George Dodd, of Grosvenor-pl. esq. M. P. to be one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

April 3. The Hon. John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, (now Secretary of H. M. Embassy at St. Petersburg,) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias; Andrew Buchanan, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Florence,) to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Russia; Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, to be Secretary to H. M. Legation at the Court of Tuscany.—John Campbell, of the College in New Sarum, esq. and Caroline-Frances, his wife, in compliance with the wills of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham and Wadhham Wyndham, esqs. deceased, to take the name of Wyndham after Campbell.

April 4. William Hatfield Gossip, Fellow Commoner of St. John's coll. Camb. in compliance with the will of the Rev. C. H. Reaston-Rodes, of Barborough-hall, co. York, to take the name of De Rodes only, and bear the arms of Rodes.—The 40th Regiment to bear on its regimental or second colour, and likewise on its appointments, in addition to any other distinctions heretofore granted, the words "Candahar," "Ghuznee," and "Cabool," "1842," in commemoration of its services during the second campaign in Afghanistan.

April 5. Grenadier F. Guards, Lieut. and Capt. E. B. Reynardson to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, brevet Colonel Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B. from Captain half-pay 5th W. I. Regiment, to be Major.—Brevet, Captain W. Butler, 86th Foot; Capt. G. C. Collins, 73d Foot; and Capt. J. R. T. Graham, 2d Dragoons, to be Majors in the Army.—Staff, Colonel T. E. Napier, on half-pay Unattached, to be Deputy Adjutant-gen. to the Forces serving in Ireland.

April 9. Patrick Walker, esq. to be H. M. Agent and Consul-General in the Mosquito territory.—John Lindgren, esq. to be H. M. Consul in the Island of Porto Rico.—Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Majors J. H. Wood, W. E. Jackson, and G. Durnford to be Lieut.-Colonels.—The Hon. James Hope, of Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, in compliance

with the will of Thomas Baron Wallace, to take the name of Wallace after Hope, and bear the arms of Wallace in the first quarter.

April 10. Master George Grant Gordon to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, *vice* Wemyss.

April 11. Alfred Miller Mundy, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the Province of South Australia; James Morris Collier, esq. to be Treasurer for the Island of Tobago.

April 12. 18th Foot, Lieut.-Col. T. S. Reynolds, from 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. H. W. Adams, who exchanges.—79th Foot, Capt. E. J. Elliot to be Major.

April 16. Henry Birchfield Swaby, esq. (Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty in England,) to be Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes.

April 17. Worcestershire Militia, Major J. Cox to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. C. Brock to be Major.—The Right Hon. John Hope, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and the Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, sworn of the Privy Council.—William Earl of Lonsdale sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—The Rev. H. Walford Bellairs, the Rev. Frederick Watkins, and Joseph Fletcher, esq. to be three of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—Knighthood by letters patent, Colonel William Chalmers, of Glenrich, co. Perth, C.B.

April 18. Colonel T. F. Wade to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor-laws.

April 21. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major C. Dalton, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 23. John Nodds Dickinson, esq. to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales.

April 25.—Knighthood by patent, Thomas Herbert Maddock, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

April 26. Charles Bennett, esq. to be Provost-Master-general for the Island of St. Lucia.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain—W. A. Willis, of the *Frolic*.
To be Retired Captains—W. Style, C. T. Thruston.

To be Commanders—Richard W. Peiley, C. F. Schomberg, C. B. Hamilton, C. J. Featherstone.

Appointments.—Captains, Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. (1814) from Formidable to Queen; G. F. Rich (1833) from Queen to Formidable.—Commanders, E. W. Garret (1866) of the *Mara*, at Trafalgar, to Greenwich Hospital; W. H. Hitchen (1877) from Queen to Devastation; T. S. Brock (1842) to Bonetta; H. M. Denham (1826, *addit.*), to Royal Sovereign Yacht, for surveying.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Christchurch.—Hon. Edw. A. J. Harris.

Bristol.—Sir W. W. Follett, re-elected.

Hastings.—Mungrave Briscoe, esq.

Huntingdon.—Thomas Baring, esq.

Woodstock.—Marquess of Blandford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Crawley, to be Archdeacon of Monmouth.

Rev. R. Lampen, to be Preb. of Exeter Cath.
 Rev. P. A. Le Heup Wood, to be Canon of Middleham.
 Rev. H. Bond, to be Canon of Wells.
 Rev. W. P. Musgrave, to be Canon of Hereford.
 Rev. T. W. Webb, to be Minor Canon of Gloucester.
 Rev. P. S. Aldrich, St. Thomas's, Turks' Islands R. Bahianas.
 Rev. J. J. Bardham, Welborne R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. G. Barker, Matlock R. Derbyshire.
 Rev. J. Bartlett, St. John's, Ivington P.C. Herefordshire.
 Rev. C. Bellairs, Christchurch P.C. Coventry.
 Rev. G. R. Blackburne, Whitchurch P.C. with Long Ashton, Somerset.
 Rev. R. L. de Burgh, Harmondsworth with West Drayton V. Middlesex.
 Rev. W. Cardall, Holy Trinity P. C. West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
 Rev. R. Chadwick, Christchurch Lofthouse P.C. York.
 Rev. R. A. Coffin, St. Mary Magdalene V. Oxf.
 Rev. C. Cooke, Withycombe R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Crofts, St. Saviour's R. York.
 Rev. C. Deedes, Chilton Canteloe R. with West Camel, Somerset.
 Rev. G. T. Driffeld, Stratford Bow R. Middx.
 Rev. W. M. Dudley, Whitchurch V. Hants.
 Rev. R. Ellis, Bellerby P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. G. S. Escott, Barnwood V. Glouc.
 Rev. J. W. Fletcher, St. James's, Handsworth P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. H. K. Fortescue, East Allington R. Devon.
 Rev. B. Gibson, St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney RR. London.
 Rev. W. Goodwin, St. Benedict P.C. Norwich.
 Rev. J. Groyther, Fawston V. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Hallowell, Chillenden R. Kent.
 Rev. J. Hallward, Swebstone-cum-Snarestone R. Leicestershire.
 Rev. T. Harris, Horsepath P.C. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. R. L. Hopper, St. George, Brandon-hill V. Bristol.
 Rev. J. Hughes, Llanrian V. Pembrokeshire.
 Rev. F. Jackson, Parson Drove P.C. Ely.
 Rev. C. W. J. Jones, Loddswell-cum-Buckland Tout Saints V. Devon.
 Rev. C. Kent, Elton P.C. Herefordshire.
 Rev. J. W. Kirkham, Llandysilio P.C. St. Asaph.
 Rev. N. Lowe, Colliton Rawleigh V. Worc.
 Rev. T. W. Mellor, Woodbridge P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. N. Molesworth, St. Clement's Spotland P.C.
 Rev. S. Mossop, Calderbridge New Church P.C. Cumberland.
 Rev. D. Nihil, Bridgewater-cum-Chilton V. Somerset.
 Rev. H. A. A. Oakes, Nowton V. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. J. Ormerod, Framingham Pigot R. Norwich.
 Rev. J. Palmer, Doverdale R. Worcestershire.
 Rev. J. Pitt, Rendcomb R. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. W. Ramsden, Buslingthorpe R. Lanc.
 Rev. H. W. Rawlins, Kilton V. with Fiddington, Oxfordshire.
 Rev. T. J. Rowsell, St. Peter's, Stepney, P.C. Middlesex.
 Rev. E. D. Scott, Enham Knight R. Hants.
 Rev. R. Skipsey, St. Thomas's P.C. Bishopwearmouth.
 Rev. S. L. Smith, Church Brampton R. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. J. H. Stephenson, Lympham R. Som.
 Rev. M. Stuart, Cottesmore R. Rutland.
 Rev. W. Tudor, Sidersterne R. Suffolk.
 Rev. D. T. H. Wilson, Redgrave R. Suffolk.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. S. H. Braham to the Earl of Waldegrave.
 Rev. P. Gilpin to the Duke of Northumberland.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir Frederick Pollock to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir W. W. Follett to be Attorney-General; Frederick Thesiger, esq. to be Solicitor General.
 The Earl of Haddington (First Lord of the Admiralty), to be an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.
 J. Ayrton Paris, M. D. F.R.S. to be President of the College of Physicians.
 Rev. J. Batterfield, to be Head Master of the Free School, Catterick, Yorkshire.
 Mr. T. Byers, B.A. to be Assistant Classical Master of Oakham Grammar School.
 Mr. John H. C. Wright, B.A. of St. John's coll. Camb. to Assist. Master of Southwell Collegiate School.

BIRTHS.

March 4. In Upper Harley-st. the wife of F. H. Dickinson, esq. M.P. a dau.—9. At Vienna, the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, a son.—14. The Duchess of Savoy, a son.—19. At Bath, the wife of W. P. Okeden, esq. of Henbury, Dorset, a dau.—21. The wife of Luke Trapp Flood, esq. a son.—At Brighton, the lady of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a son.—24. At Hither-green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.—25. At Bedford Cottage, Plymouth, the widow of Benjamin W. Thorold, esq. a dau. and heir.—At Seaton, the wife of Major Daubeny, C.B. of the 55th Foot, a son.—At Wimbledon, Surrey, the wife of Dr. James Bright, a dau.—29. At Alverton House, Penzance, the wife of Capt. Anson, R.N. a son.
Lately. In Paris, the Princess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (Princess Clementine of Orleans), a son.—In Upper Belgrave-st. the Marchioness of Hastings, of a posthumous dau.—In Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a son.—At Cheltenham, the Countess Baptiste Metaxa, a son and heir.—At Lyne grove, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Cavendish, a dau.—In Southwick-terr. Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a dau.—In York-terr. Regent's-park, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell Scarlett, a dau.—At Carlton-terr. Mrs. W. Gladstone, a son.—In Dublin, the Countess of Erne, a son.—At Chester, the lady of Sir Edward Walker, a son.—At Reading, the wife of Major Gen. Tickell, C. B. a son.—Lady Boughey, a son.—Lady Molyneux, a son.—At Winchester, the wife of the Hon. Major Spencer, 44th regt. a son.—In Nottingham-pl. the wife of Lancelot Shadwell, esq. a son.—At Florence, the wife of John Wyndham Bruce, esq. a son.
 April 1. At Newport, Monmouthsh. the wife of Stephen Towgood, esq. a dau.—3. At Goodrest Lodge, near Reading, the wife of Bulkeley J. M. Praed, esq. a son.—4. At St. John's college, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wynter, Vice Chancellor of the University, a son.—8. At Halwell Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hocker, a son and heir.—10. At Houghton Hall, Norfolk, Mrs. William Henry Tudor, a son.—13. In Belgrave-sq. the Marchioness of Camden, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 2. At Melbourn, Port Philip, Thos. Rutherford, late of Kilmore, Ireland, to Harriet, fourth dau. of the Rev. R. Blackmore, Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.
 Nov. 8. At Perth, on the Swan River, Western Australia, T. F. Bedingfield, esq. late of Sussex, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of W. Boys, esq. of Deal, and niece of the late Admiral G. Sayer.
 27. At the Mauritius, T. G. S. Swan, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen., to Sarah-Bonner, eldest dau. of J. B. Price, esq. Deputy-Commissary-General.

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- Jan. 3. At Berhampore, Frederick-Arthur, son of John A. Killwick, esq. late of Southwood, to Sophia, third dau. of W. M. Gray, esq. of Nautisporre, Bengal, India.
10. At Calcutta, William Ferris, esq. of Burdwan, third son of the late Rev. Thos. Ferris, Vicar of Ballington, Sussex, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of S. Robinson, esq. of Islington.
- Feb. 6. At Chitivalson, near Bimlipatam, East Indies, Thomas Palmer Moore, esq. 2nd Madras Nat. Inf., second surviving son of the late George Moore, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Jessie, eldest dau. of Montgomery Young, esq. of Eakside, Musselburgh, N. B.
10. At Calcutta, George Udny, esq. Civil Serv., to Anne-Lydia, second dau. of Samuel Tomkins, esq. of Lombard-st.—At Bombay, J. D. Inverarity, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. to Maria-Martha, eldest dau. of John Pollard Willoughby, esq. Chief Secretary to Government, and Provisional Member of Council.
31. At Bombay, Alexander Tod, esq. 42d Regt. Madras Army, only son of the late A. Tod, esq. Bengal Civil Serv., to Sarah-Orrick, third surviving dau. of the late Capt. Richardson, Indian Navy.
27. At Malta, Commander Erasmus Ommanney, R.N. of H.M.S. Venerius, son of the late Sir Francis M. Ommanney, to Amelia-Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Smith, esq. of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Malta.
- March 2. At St. Helier's, Jersey, James Madcliffe, esq. of the Chateau de Crenan, Cotes du Nord, France, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Thomas Acton Wollaston, esq. of La Folinais Hennebihen, in the same department.
5. At Carigtowell, Capt. Barclay, H. M. 26th Regt., son of the late Col. Barclay, of the same regt. and grandson of the late Gen. John Barclay, R.M. to Charlotte, dau. of the late N. M. Cunmins, esq. of Woodville, co. Cork.
11. At Thorpe, near Norwich, Edw. Geo. Cubitt, esq. 7th Hussars, youngest son of the late George Cubitt, esq. of Catfield, to Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Weston, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Edmund Butler, only son of the late Hon. Henry Butler, and nephew and heir of the Earl of Kilkenny, to Frances-Penelope, only child of Thomas Rawson, esq. of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.
12. At Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Grieve, 75th foot, to Louisa, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Canon of Rochester.
14. At Yoxford, Suffolk, Charles J. Wade, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Emily, third dau.; and Charles J. Plumptre, esq. of Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury, and Gray's-inn, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Robert Colmer, esq. of the Rookery, near Yoxford, and of the Inner Temple.—At Cheltenham, William, second son of T. H. Nurse, esq. of Ashbury, Barbadoes, to Rosa, second dau. of Edward Kendall, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Edrady-nate, Capt. Robert Scott, Hon. East India Company's late Naval Service, to Margaret, eldest dau. of James S. Robertson, esq. of Edrady-nate, Perthshire.—At Brighton, Henry Drummond, esq. M. D. to Maria-Sarah, widow of David Edw. Morris, esq. of Brighton.
15. At Jersey, Jos. Deslandes, jun. esq. his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul for that Island, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of George Winter, esq. of Baddisamma, Ceylon.
16. At St. Martin's, Ludgate-hill, Ferdinand Schack von Brockdorff, esq. of Antwerp, to Mathilde Offresie, third dau. of A. Saportas, esq. Consul of the King of Prussia at Antwerp.—At St. Pancras, Herbert Robinson, esq. of Old Broad-st. and of Madeira, to Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. S. C. Styles, R.N.
18. At Caversham, Oxfordsh. Frederick D. Cleveland, esq. Capt. Royal Art. to Mary-Innes, dau. of the late William Innes Pocock, esq. Lieut. Royal Navy, of Rose Hill, Caversham.
19. At Reigate, Paul Foskett, esq. of Wood-hatch, to Maria, dau. of the late Joseph Wood, esq. of Westminster and Stoke Newington.—At Athlone, Somerville M'Donald Calder, esq. Royal Art. son of Lieut.-Col. Calder, Commanding Royal Eng. Halifax, to Sarah-Constantia, third dau. of G. H. Green, esq. of Camberwell.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Honeywood, esq. second son of the late J. C. Honeywood, Bart. to Barbara-Henrietta, youngest dau. of James Whyte, esq. of Filton House, Devon.
20. At Dublin, Gartside, eldest son of Thos. Tipping, esq. of Davenport Hall, Cheshire, to Jane-Margaret, eldest dau. of Robert Fowler, esq. of Rathmoyon House, co. Meath, and niece of the Earl of Erne.—At Sands, Perthshire, Harry Young, esq. of Cleish, to Mary, third dau. of the late Laurence Johnston, esq. of Sands.—Mr. Benjamin Louis Meyer Rothschild, eldest son of the late Mr. Meyer Israel Rothschild, of Roskild, Denmark, to Miss Levyson, only dau. of Mr. Montague Levyson, of Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury.—At Beaumont, Windsor, the seat of Viscount Ashbrook, Henry Every, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry Every, Bart. to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart. and relict of Geo. Powney, esq.
21. At Kingsteignton, John Whidborne, esq. to Lucinda-Diana, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nicholas Watts, Kingsteignton.—At Liverpool, Charles-Paul, youngest son of the late T. H. Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, Wilts, to Emma-Mary, youngest dau. of the late M. Benson, esq. of Liverpool.—At Barley, Herts, the Rev. Henry Wortham, B.A. of Jesus College, to Emma, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Barley, Prebend of Bristol, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.—At Kenton, Wm. Erving Smith Clarke, esq. eldest son of Wm. Clarke, esq. of Buckland Tout Saints, the late High Sheriff of Devon, to Marianne, eldest dau. of Sir Robert William Newman, Bart. of Mamhead.
22. At Moncreiffe House, Edmond, only son of Edmund Wright, esq. of Maldeth Hall, Lancashire, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late Sir David Moncreiffe, of Moncreiffe, Bart.—At Gore, the Rev. William Leslie Radham, M.A. to Emily-Heaketh, only dau. of R. M. Muggerridge, esq. of Westmount, co. Wexford.
23. At York, the Rev. John Arundel, of London, to Mrs. Burke, of York, widow of the late Edmund Burke, esq. of Eaglescliffe, near Yarm.
25. At Warwick, Frederick Pritchard, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Mary, youngest dau. of William Collins, esq. M.P.
26. At Hurst-pierpoint, Sussex, Charles Hoskins Masters, esq. only son of Charles Leigh Hoskins Masters, esq. of Barrow Green House, Oxted, Surrey, to Emily, younger dau. of Nathaniel Borrer, esq. of Pakyns Manor, Hurst-pierpoint.—At St. Mary's, Melcombe-Begis, James M'Connell Hussey, esq. B. A. of Exeter coll. Oxford, son of William Hussey, esq. of Montague-pl. Glasgow, to Laura, dau. of William Moffatt, esq. of Weymouth.—At Speldhurst, Kent, Home Gordon, esq. only son of Sir Orford Gordon, Bart. to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late B. Barnwell, esq. of Weymouth-st. Portland-pl.—At Clifton, John North, esq. to Kimberly, youngest dau. of James Cunningham, esq. of Oakfield-house, Clifton.

27. At Islington, Capt. Sherlock, of Dover, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Charles Crickett, esq. of Deal.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John Cox, esq. of Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh, to Margaret, eldest dau. of J. R. McCulloch, esq.

28. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Charles Old Goodford, Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge, to Katherine-Lucia, third dau. of George Law, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. George John Jones, esq. to Charlotte-Eliza, widow of the late Francis Alexander Grant, esq.—At Farnham, Major Duberley, 64th Regt., son of the late Sir James Duberley, of Gaines, Hunts, to Katherine-Powell, dau. of the late Wadham Locke, esq. M.P. of Rowdeford House, Wilts.—At Barnstaple, Wm. Anthony Deane, esq. eldest son of Anthony Deane, esq. of Webbery, to Lucy-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Stephen Bencraft, esq. of Barnstaple.—At Steynton, John Hugh Burgess, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, only surviving son of the late Edward Burgess, esq. of Waltham Abbey, to Augusta-Sarah, dau. of Thomas Dumayne, esq. of Milford Haven.

30. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Frederic-William, son of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart. of Silvertou Hill, Lanarkshire, to Emily-Maria, dau. of Thomas Carvick, esq. of Wyke, Yorksh. and Highwood Hill, Middlesex.—At St. Marylebone, Joseph Needham, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Jane, eldest dau. of Major Frazer, of the Regent's Park.—At Greenwich, Masters Francis James Archer, esq. to Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Charles Bradley, esq.—At Sevenoaks, Frederick, eldest son of Sir Frederick Pollock, M.P. (now Lord Chief Baron) to Julia, dau. of the Rev. H. Creed, niece of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries.—At Manchester, Augustus F. Padley, esq. of Christ's coll. Camb. to Catherine, dau. of the late Samuel Mather, esq. of Broughton Hall, Lancashire.

Lately. At Adbaston, the Rev. E. H. V. Colt, Vicar of Hill, Gloucestersh. to Ellen, dau. of F. H. Northern, esq. M.D. of Lea House, Staffordsh.—At Birmingham, S. Holmden Amphlett, esq. second son of the late Rev. R. H. Amphlett, of Newhall, Worcestersh. and Rector of Hadnor, to Mary-Georgiana, eldest dau. of George Edward Male, esq. M.D.—At Battersea, Capt. Sandom, R.N. to Jane, dau. of J. C. Constable, esq. of Oak-house, Battersea.—At Cheltenham, George de Morgan, esq. to Josephine-dau. of Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.—At Clapham, Alfred Fowler, esq. to Agnes, dau. of the late Edward Taylor, esq. of Chalford, Gloucestersh.—At Kennington, A. P. Owen, esq. of Aylesbury, to Mary, dau. of J. C. Hewlett, esq. of Camberwell.—At Cheltenham, William Philpot Brookes, M.D. to Henrietta, dau. of John Peart, esq. of Oxford-st.—At Ealing, S. A. Linderman, esq. to Sophia, dau. of the late Wm. Spear, esq. of Monkton, Dorset.—At St. Vincent, W. G. Alves, esq. late of Enham-house, Hants, to Emily-Caroline, dau. of Pemberton Ross, esq.—At Hereford, H. O. Robinson, esq. to Isabella-Hamilton, widow of E. C. Dansey, esq. and dau. of Charles Walker, esq. of Ashford Court, Salop.

April 2. At Harborne, near Birmingham, Patricius-Constantine, son of Hayden Corrie, esq. of Dublin, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of Mr. Woulds, late lessee of the Theatres Royal, Bath, Swansea, and Cardiff.—At Ruxton, Herefordsh. Edwin James Isbell, esq. of Ross, to Grace-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Jonathan Noad, esq. of Merfield House, Somerset.—At Southwick, Hants, William Augustus Raper, esq. M.B. to Mary, dau. of Charles

Winkworth, esq. Controller of Her Majesty's Customs, Ramsgate.

4. At Hornsey, George Ashcombe, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Charles Perrott, esq. of Highgate.—At Childwell, Frederick-Urling, second son of Jeremiah Smith, esq. of London, Merchant, to Rachel-Sophia, seventh dau. of the late John Halliley, esq. of Dewsbury.—At Bath, Edward Grevile, esq. to Agnes, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Hawarden.

5. At Gretna, L. S. F. Y. Buckingham, esq. son of J. S. Buckingham, esq. of the British and Foreign Institute, to Caroline-Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Frederick White, of H. M. Packet Service, Weymouth.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Lawrence, esq. of Brunswick House, Windsor, to Eliza, only dau. of Henry Saunders, esq. Winchester Tower, Windsor Castle.—At Headley, Thomas Lacy, esq. of King's Arms-yard, Solicitor, to Marianna, eldest dau. of Capt. Gustavus Evans, R.N. of Headley Grove, Surrey.—At Lewisham, Frederick James Percival, esq. to Emma, second dau. of the late Ralph Gilbert, esq.

9. At Oxford, Joseph Holland, esq. Surgeon, Oxford-road, Manchester, to Harriet-Anne-Edgar, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hody Rogers, Rector of Pylle, Somerset.—At Whitchurch, Oxfordsh. Mr. William Samuel Stevens, of Blount's Court, to Mary-Kate, second dau. of James Pearman, esq. of Goring Heath.—At Southampton, William Sterndale Bennett, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of James Wood, esq. R.N.—At St. Martin's, the Earl of Aboyne, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly, to Mary-Antoinetta, only surviving dau. of the Rev. P. W. Pegus, and the Countess Dowager of Lindsey.—At Layton, Robert, son of Isaac Braithwaite, esq. of Kendal, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of John Masterman, esq. M.P.—At Eastry, Commander Thos. Hervey, R.N. eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Hervey, K. C. B. to Christian-Bargrave, eldest dau. of William Bridges, esq. of Eastry Court, Kent.—At St. John's, Paddington, Francis-Alfred, fourth son of the late Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, to Mary-Anne, elder dau. of the late Henry Vigne, esq. of Church Hill, Walthamstow.—At St. Marylebone, Wm. Hay, esq. of Clifford-street, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late William Taylor, esq. of the 10thth Hussars, and grand-dau. of the late Thomas Harrington, esq. of Brighton.—At Brighton, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. of Rodborough, Gloucestersh. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Dr. Horsley, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

—At St. Mary's, Bathwick, the Rev. G. L. Harvey, Rector of Yate, son of the late Sir Ludford Harvey, to Persis-Scott, only child of Capt. Nichols, formerly of the 3rd Buffs.—At Liverpool, E. Williams, esq. Surgeon, of Bristol, to Amelia, youngest dau. of T. Cassin, esq. and niece of the late Mr. Sheriff Liptrap, of London.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. Christopher Heath, to Ellena-Gratianna, second dau. of Henry Campbell White, esq.

10. At Edmondsham, the Rev. George Barons Northcote, M.A. of Exeter Coll. Oxford, eldest son of G. B. Northcote, esq. of Somerset Court, Somerset, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late H. W. B. Monro, esq. of Edmondsham, Dorset, and of Ewell Castle, Surrey.—At Lee, Kent, Thos. MacMillan Scott, esq. the younger, of Wauchope, Roxburghsh. to Catherine-Jane, dau. of B. Roberts, esq. of Ravensbourne Park, Kent.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Thomas Peregrine, esq. of Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Capt. Ford, of Chelsea College.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.

March 19. At his residence, York House, Twickenham, aged 86, the Right Hon. William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, co. Cumberland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1640), and of England (1764), K.G., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and F.S.A.

The Earl of Lonsdale was born Dec. 29, 1757, the elder son of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., Rector of Swillington, co. York, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouche, Vicar of Sandal. His father was created a Baronet in 1764; and the title (which had merged in the peerage) was revived in 1824 in favour of the Earl's only brother, now Sir John Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. When Mr. Lowther, his Lordship sat in the Parliament of 1780-4 as member for Carlisle, and he must have been one of the last survivors of that Parliament. We believe he was not in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790; but at the general election in 1796 he was returned for the county of Rutland.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father, June 15, 1788.

Sir William Lowther was appointed Major in Macnamara's regiment of foot, Aug. 22, 1794; and a Lieut.-Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1800, which rank he had subsequently retained. He was for many years Colonel of the Cumberland Militia, and resigned the command to his second son.

On the death of his cousin James Earl of Lonsdale, May 24, 1802, he acceded to the dignities of Viscount and Baron Lowther, which had been created by a patent dated October 26, 1797, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther. The dignity of Earl of Lonsdale, which had been conferred on the same nobleman in 1784, then became extinct; but it was revived in favour of his successor, by patent dated April 7, 1807.

His Lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter July 18, 1807, and installed March 31, 1812.

Lord Lonsdale was the earliest friend of Mr. Pitt, and his long public life has been not less marked by unimpeachable integrity, than by the most unswerving and consistent devotion to the principles

of that eminent man. He nevertheless numbered among his friends, and most affectionate admirers, many men of opposite politics to his own. His manners were of the gentlest kind, and fascinating to a degree that can only be understood by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His highest pleasure and ambition centered in conscientiously discharging the duties of a kind and affectionate parent, a munificent landlord, and a zealous advocate for the best interests of his country. His princely fortune enabled him to indulge the most noble trait which can adorn the human character—an unostentatious benevolence—his generous heart and hand being ever open to the appeals of distress, or to assist and encourage rising talent; and many now living have cause to bless the day when Providence kindly brought them under the notice and patronage of the good old Earl of Lonsdale. His lordship was a munificent patron of literature and art, and his high attainments as a classical scholar threw a tone over the society assembled round his hospitable board, and frequently amongst the nobles by whom he was surrounded might be found a Wordsworth, a Rogers, a Davy, a Southey, and other eminent literary characters. A friendship subsisted between his Lordship and Mr. Wordsworth, which is alike honourable to the peer and poet. The "Excursion" is dedicated to the Earl in one of Wordsworth's best sonnets.

The Earl of Lonsdale married, July 12, 1781, Lady Augusta Fane, eldest daughter of John 9th Earl of Westmoreland; and by that lady, who died March 6, 1838, he had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. Augusta, who died an infant in 1789; 2. Lady Elizabeth Lowther; 3. Lady Mary, married in 1820 to the late Major-Gen. Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, C.B. and was left his widow in 1828, with one son; 4. the Right Hon. William now Earl of Lonsdale; 5. Lady Anne, married in 1817 to the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart.; 6. the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland, and Colonel of the Cumberland Militia, who married in 1817 Lady Lucy Eleanor Sherard, eldest daughter of Philip 5th Earl of Harborough, and has issue three sons and three daughters; and 7. Lady Caroline, married in 1815 to Lord William Poulett, next brother and heir-presumptive to the Duke of Cleveland, but has no issue.

The present Earl was born in 1789, but is unmarried. He is a Privy Councillor, and has been Postmaster-General during the present Ministry. He has sat in Parliament as Baron Lowther from 1841. His Lordship has been appointed to succeed his father as Lord-Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland. The late Earl's remains were removed on the 27th of March, and interred at Lowther on the 1st of April, attended by the present Earl, the Hon. Colonel Lowther, Sir John Beckett, Lord Wm. Powlett, Lieut. Henry Lowther, John H. Lowther, esq. M.P., the Hon. G. O'Callaghan, George Bentinck, esq., the Rev. H. Lowther, Arthur Lowther, esq., and Mr. Robertson; and as pall-bearers, John Paile, esq., John Benn, esq. Joseph Benn, esq. and William Lumb, esq.

LORD WILLIAM HILL.

March 18. At Bramford Park, near Ipswich, in his 28th year, Lord William Frederick Arthur Montague Hill, Captain in the Royal Scots Greys, and Aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Lordship was born July 10, 1826, the second son of Arthur present and third Marquess of Downshire, by Lady Maria Windsor, eldest daughter of Other-Hickman 5th Earl of Plymouth. He entered the 43rd Light Infantry in the spring of 1834, at Waterford; and accompanied that regiment to New Brunswick, in the month of June, 1835. He was also present and marched with it through that arduous, difficult, and unprecedented march (except the 104th Regiment in 1814), through the portage from Fredricton to Quebec, during a Canadian winter, between the 11th and 28th December, 1837. His commission as Lieutenant was dated 21st of October, 1836; but he remained and did duty with the 43rd until the summer of 1839, when he joined the Scots Greys.

Lord William Hill met his death in Bramford Park, the seat of the Dowager Lady Middleton, while proceeding to the hunt. Having mounted his horse about half-past twelve, his lordship seemed to have dashed with his well-known boldness down the park. At the bottom of a hill there is a pond, and in endeavouring to turn the horse so as to avoid it, the animal, which was in the highest state of excitement, bore his lordship with so much violence against a large tree, as to knock him from his seat, and cause instant death. The horse was shortly afterwards mounted by a youth named Palmer to ride him out of the park, but the horse was in such an unmanageable state that

he was almost instantly thrown off; and, his head coming in contact with some palings, he received such serious injuries as to cause his death also in a few hours.

At the general desire of the regiment, conveyed to the Marquess of Downshire through Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, commanding the Scots Greys, the funeral took place at Ipswich instead of the family burial-place at Easthampstead, Berks. The Marquess of Downshire, Marquess of Salisbury, Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Sandys, Lord Edwin Hill, Viscount Holmesdale, Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., Colonel Clive, Capt. the Hon. N. Hood, Sir W. Middleton, Bart. &c., attended the funeral; and the body was interred, with all military honours, at the church of St. Mary Tower.

DON AUGUSTIN ARGUELLES.

March 23. Aged 68, Don Augustin Arguelles.

This most eminent personage of the Spanish Revolution was born in the Asturias in 1775, the younger son of a noble family. He was educated in the university of Oviedo, and proceeded to practise in the provincial court; but, finding this sphere too narrow, he betook himself to Madrid. Too young for legal functions, he became employed in the secretary's office for the interpretation of foreign languages, from which post he was taken and sent on a mission to Lisbon. He afterwards went to London on a diplomatic mission of a similar nature.

He was at Cadiz on the French invasion in 1808, and was appointed member of the first Cortes; and he was unanimously selected as the person to draw up the Constitution. This document, with his report preceding it, are both too famous to need being characterized. He was rewarded, like other patriots in 1814, by a condemnation to the galleys at Ceuta. The tribunal indeed refused to sentence him, but Ferdinand VII. volunteered to inscribe the sentence with his own hand. During six years the illustrious Arguelles partook of the labour of the galley-slave. When a statue is erected by his countrymen to their greatest name, the fetters of Arguelles will prove the fittest decoration.

The revolution of 1820 liberated Arguelles, and opened a scene for his eloquence. He became Home Minister, and, as such, took that position which he ever since maintained, of a moderate and practical statesman of the thoroughly liberal or *Exaltado* party. But the French Bourbons stepped in to crush those liberties which the Spanish Bourbons were not alone able to stifle; and Arguelles became

an exile in England. The death of Ferdinand again opened to him a return to his country, and the voice of Arguelles was once more heard in his native Cortes. Age and events had now still more tempered his youthful ardour; and though a stern opponent of Zea's *despotismo ilustrado*, as well as of Toreno's aping of and leaning upon France, the views of Arguelles were as far removed from wild republicanism as from the servile and impracticable aim of setting up a constitution in the likeness of absolutism.

His principles and party prevailed, attained power, enforced its views of internal government in the constitution of 1837, and persevered in those efforts which finally expelled Don Carlos and his party from Spain. But it is seldom that the party which conquers and establishes freedom is allowed to profit by it. The minority of the Queen gave insecurity to the head of the government, and the Queen-mother, who had adopted a line of government not liberal enough to please the citizen class, though too liberal to suit the Legitimists, fell from want of any support in any class or party. The Liberals triumphed, and, in want of better, chose Espartero to be Regent.

His elevation displeased the more ambitious and younger men of the Liberal party, who were anxious for a regency of three, and for thereby leaving open many avenues to ambition. Arguelles was one of those who opposed this repetition of the French triple Consulate. When the Duke of Victory became Regent, the care of the young Queen's person and education was entrusted to Arguelles, who dismissed the mere courtier tribe, and endeavoured to accustom the infant ear of royalty to some other language than the whispers of flattery and intrigue. These arrangements, more than all else, offended the court of the Tuileries, and the overthrow of Arguelles and Espartero became the great aim and effort of that court and its agents. Nearly three years were taken to effect it. An attempt to carry the palace by a *coup de main*, under the patronage of the French Chargé d'Affaires, Pageot, failed. Slower modes of operation were adopted. More than a score journals were founded by the French in Madrid and in the provinces, all uttering the most nefarious calumnies against England and the Regent. French emissaries circulated them in every garrison town, and insinuated themselves into every officer's mess. The republican party at Barcelona and elsewhere were taken into pay; the political rivals of the Regent wereajoled, and won over in Paris and in Madrid; and, when all was ripe for execution, the bat-

teries were unmasked. Barcelona again rose in insurrection. Committees were formed at Perpignan and Bayonne. Money in great abundance was forwarded from Paris, whilst the funds which the Regent expected from bankers there were cut off. In short, the conspiracy succeeded. The Duke of Victory was driven from the kingdom, and Arguelles, appointed tutor by a decree of the Cortes, was deprived of his office by the simple order of General Narvaez. In the few months which have since elapsed Arguelles lived retired; he saw the interment of the constitution by Narvaez; and might say, with Grattan, he had watched over the cradle of his country's liberties, and had followed them to the grave.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The funeral of Arguelles took place at Madrid on the 25th of March. The multitudes that assembled and accompanied his remains in solemn procession to the tomb, have no parallel in the annals of that capital. It was an almost universal tribute to the memory of a man whose name had never been sullied with intrigues for place, power, or wealth. As guardian to the royal children, during the regency of Espartero, he was entitled to above 14,000*l.* a year. Of this he would only accept the tenth part, and at his death just 22 dollars were found in his house, and old claims on the Government for 7,000 dollars. All that the *Heraldo* could find as matter of reproach against Arguelles was, that, being a bachelor, he was unfit to exercise a fatherly care over the royal orphans; and, further, that he had no merit in refusing nine-tenths of his salary, 'for he cleaned his own boots and had no wants.' Would that Spain had left a few more honest shoe-blacks, to put to the blush the hordes of adventurers, political and military, who degrade her in the eyes of Europe! As the Queen-Mother was making her triumphal entry into the capital, a partisan rode up to her carriage with the 'joyful news—the happy coincidence—the hand of Providence displayed in the death of her enemy, Arguelles.' 'Hush!' said Maria Christina, 'do not let the children hear it, for they loved him!'

SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART.

March 9. In CURZON-street, in his 78th year, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., G.C.H., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty, and Physician to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Sophia, President of the College of Physicians, F.R.S., and F.S.A., a Trustee of Rugby School, &c. &c.

He was born Oct. 2, 1766, the second

son of John Vaughan, M.D. of Leicester, by Hester, second daughter of Mr. John Smalley, alderman of that town, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Halford, of Wistow, co. Leicester, Bart. His father was Physician to the Leicester Infirmary, and the author of some "Observations on Hydrophobia," on the "Cæsarean Section," and on the "Effects of Cantharides in Paralytic Affections." He was the son of an auctioneer, and had acquired a moderate fortune in his profession, which might possibly have enabled him to have left at his death 10,000*l.* among his children. But he preferred to expend his own fortune in procuring the best education for his sons, trusting that they would reap the harvest by their future success in their respective professions. This plan was fully successful, and Sir Henry was enabled to assist his worthy parent with an annuity of 300*l.* during the latter years of his life.

The sons were educated at Rugby. Sir Henry and his three next brothers were all at Oxford at the same time; the youngest went to Cambridge.

Sir Henry's next brother, the late Sir John Vaughan, rose to be a Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards a Justice of the Common Pleas; and died a Privy Councillor in 1839. A memoir of him, communicated by Sir Henry Halford, will be found in our vol. XII. p. 648.

The next brother, the Very Rev. Peter Vaughan, D.D., was Dean of Chester, and Warden of Merton College, Oxford. He died in 1826.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Richard Vaughan, G.C.H., late Envoy extraordinary to the United States of America, still survives.

The youngest son, the Rev. Edward Vaughan, was the meritorious and very popular Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester. He left a family, some of whom have distinguished themselves.

Sir Henry Vaughan was entered at Rugby School with his elder brother James (who died young) on the 25th July, 1774. He proceeded from Rugby to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. June 17, 1778, M.B. Jan. 14, 1790, and M.D. Oct. 27, 1791. He subsequently studied for some time at Edinburgh.

In 1794, at the age of 28, being elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, he settled in London. By the recommendation of Dr. Hall, of Oxford, he consulted Sir George Baker on his future prospects, and was told that he stood little chance in the metropolis for five years, during which time he must continue to support himself from other sources, at the rate of

about 500*l.* a year. With this intention (and the alternative, in case of failure, of returning to Leicester, to take his father's position,) he borrowed 1,000*l.* (for which he paid 2,000*l.* in principal and interest in the course of a few years), and on that capital tried his fortune. Sir Henry was much gratified, in after life, by being informed by the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading, that the celebrated Dr. Warren had predicted on Dr. Vaughan's coming to town that he would rise to the head of his profession. The first year his receipts were 200*l.*, the second year the same sum, the third year 350*l.*, the next 500*l.*, the next 750*l.*, the next 1,000*l.*, and then progressively more and more, until his appointment, about 18—, to be Physician to King George the Third, when insane, in conjunction with Dr. Baillie. The two doctors travelled to Windsor together; and in the chaise compared notes as to their relative success, when Dr. Baillie's last annual receipts were 9,600*l.*, and Sir Henry Halford's 9,500*l.*

When the King's first insanity occurred, the Queen's councillors had, by virtue of their office, the nomination of the person to whose care the Sovereign, under such unhappy circumstances, should be committed; and the Rev. Dr. Willis, whose experience in insanity had been great, was selected. It is said that Dr. Willis's treatment in the first two illnesses had made a lasting impression in the monarch's mind, and that he could never, after his restoration to health, hear the name of Dr. Willis mentioned without experiencing a shudder, and suffering an agony which was visible to all around. During Sir Henry's attendance, therefore, on the Princess Amelia, his Majesty desired him, in case of his Majesty experiencing a relapse of his malady, to take care of him, adding that Sir Henry must promise never to leave him, and that, if he wanted further help, he should call Dr. Heberden, and, in case of further need, which would necessarily occur if Parliament took up the matter, Dr. Baillie. The introduction of these physicians when his Majesty became ill again, which he did very soon after, conciliated the confidence of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, who added the name of Sir Henry to the list of his Physicians in Ordinary. This confidence was continued when the Prince became George the Fourth, and thence descended to William the Fourth, and to Queen Victoria. Thus Sir Henry Halford was Physician to four successive sovereigns, an honour never conferred on any previous physician. Three of them he attended in their last illnesses.

Almost every member of the Royal Family, from the time of George III. has been under the care of Sir Henry. His attentions to the Duke of York during his last illness were so remarkably unremitting, that, to manifest the sense entertained of them, he received by royal warrant a grant of armorial augmentations and supporters. His arms were previously, Argent, a greyhound passant sable, on a chief azure three fleurs de lis or. For the centre fleur de lis was substituted a rose argent, and in further augmentation was added, on a canton ermine a staff entwined with a serpent proper, and ensigned with a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis (being that of a Prince of the Blood Royal). As a crest of augmentation, a staff entwined with a serpent or, as on the canton. As supporters, two emews proper, each gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis.

Dr. Vaughan was created a Baronet by patent dated 27th Sept. 1809. In 1815, after the death of Sarah, Countess of Denbigh, the widow of Sir Charles Halford, Bart., of Wistow, (the last male heir of that family, and who died in 1780,) he took the name and arms of Halford by Act of Parliament. Being in the receipt of so large a professional income, he expended for many years the whole produce of his estates upon their improvement, and afterwards settled his son and heir upon them.

He was first elected President of the College of Physicians in 1820, and had been re-elected in every subsequent year. By virtue of that office he was a trustee of the British Museum. On the 25th June, 1825, the new College of Physicians in Pall Mall East was opened, and Sir Henry delivered an oration on the occasion in the presence of the Dukes of York and Sussex, and many persons of the highest distinction. This was the most splendid meeting ever held by the College, and an elegant collation was provided for the numerous assemblage at Sir Henry's expense. The oration which, like the Harveian, was composed in Latin, is distinguished by the purity of its style, and is particularly valuable as affording the testimony of the President, and of Dr. Baillie, to the religious character and opinions of the medical profession.

On that day Sir Henry Halford received from King George the Fourth the star of a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order; and William the Fourth subsequently promoted him to be a Grand Cross.

Upon the decease of George the Fourth,

a very splendid clock, surmounted by a bust of his Majesty, was presented to him by the Royal Family, in proof, as the inscription states, "of their esteem and regard, and in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his professional abilities and unwearied attention to their late beloved sister the Princess Amelia, Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, His late Majesty King George the Third, His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and lastly of his Majesty King George the Fourth."

As a physician Sir Henry Halford was a favourite with all classes, and enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of his patients. In consultation he was much regarded by his professional brethren on account of the quickness of his perception, the soundness of his judgment, and the readiness and abundance of his resources. In society he was prized, for to strong natural sagacity and good sense he added the charm of a highly classical taste, and considerable literary attainments. In temper and disposition he was remarkably sociable and kind-hearted; and, though irritable, was placable and forgiving.

He was proud of his literary productions, which he reprinted more than once. They were as follow: "Oratio Harveiana, habita 18 Oct. 1800," 4to. "An account of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles the First in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the presence of the Prince Regent, 1813," 4to. The original manuscript of this is deposited in the British Museum authenticated by the signature of the Prince Regent. It is reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1813.

In 1831 Sir Henry published his *Essays and Orations* in a small volume. The essays are on the following subjects: 1. The Climacteric Disease. 2. The necessity of caution in the estimation of systems in the last steps of some diseases. 3. The Tic Douloureux. 4. Shakspeare's Test of Insanity (in Hamlet, Act III. Sc. 4). 5. The Influence of some of the Diseases of the Body on the Mind. 6. The *Kawas* of Aretæus, now called the Brain Fever. And he afterwards published four other papers read at the College, On the Treatment of the Gout; On Phlegmasia Dolens; On the Treatment of Insanity, particularly the Moral Treatment; and, On the Deaths of some illustrious Persons of Antiquity. In 1834 he published a paper, On the Education and Conduct of a Physician; and in 1835, another, On the Deaths of some Eminent Persons of Modern Times. Abstracts of all these essays will be found in Pettigrew's Portrait Gallery, to which we are

indebted for valuable aid in the present memoir.

In 1835 he again delivered the Harveian Oration, in consequence of the death of Sir George Tuthill, who had been appointed to that honourable function. This oration contains merited tributes to the memoirs of Dr. Maton, Dr. Ainslie, and Dr. Powell.

Sir Henry was attached to the composition of Latin poetry, some specimens of which have appeared in our pages. His evidence on various subjects given before Committees of the Houses of Parliament will be found in the printed Reports.

The best portrait of Sir Henry Halford is by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Another by H. Room is engraved by J. Cochran 1838 in Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery.

Sir Henry Halford married, March 31, 1795, the Hon. Elizabeth St. John, third daughter of John eleventh Lord St. John of Bletsoe; and by that lady, who died June 17, 1833, he had issue one daughter Louisa, married in 1819 to Frederick Coventry, esq. cousin to the Earl of Coventry, and has issue; and one son, now Sir Henry Halford, born in 1797, and one of the present members for South Leicestershire. The present Baronet married, in 1824, his cousin Barbara, daughter of Sir John Vaughan, by Augusta second daughter of Henry twelfth Lord St. John of Bletsoe, but has issue a daughter only, born in 1825.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR G. H. B. WAY.

Feb. 19. At Brighton, aged 67, Lieutenant-General Sir Gregory Holman Bromley Way, Knt. C.B. Colonel of the First West India Regiment.

He was the fifth son of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Place, Bucks, and Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. William Cooke, D.D. Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and was born in London, December 28, 1776. He entered the army in 1797, as Ensign in the 26th or Cameronian Regiment of Foot, and was captured by a French Privateer on his passage to join that corps in Canada; he was detained prisoner in France during a year and a half, and ultimately regained his liberty by exchange. The 3rd Nov. 1799, he procured a Lieutenancy in the 35th Foot, and with that corps served two years in the Mediterranean, being engaged at the siege of Valetta and capture of Malta from the French. The 20th Jan. 1803, he obtained a company in the 5th Foot, and, after serving in the Channel Islands, sailed with his regiment as part of an expedition under Lord Cathcart to the Elbe, but, the vessel being wrecked

off the Texel, he was taken prisoner by the Dutch. On his exchange he served in the expedition to Buenos Ayres and the Cape de Verd, with Major-General R. Craufurd, and subsequently went to St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope and South America. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the forces under Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, and at the storming of Buenos Ayres led the right wing of the infantry brigade. The 25th Feb. 1808, he obtained a majority in the 29th Foot, and proceeded forthwith to Portugal, in which country as well as in Spain his regiment highly distinguished itself. He served under Sir Brent Spencer off Cadiz, and thence proceeded to join the army under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal. He was present at the battles of Roliça, when, on gaining the plateau with a few men and officers of his regiment, Major Way had the blade of his sword shot away at the hilt, and the small party being at the same moment charged by the enemy, he was rescued from the bayonet of a French grenadier by the humanity of General Brenier. He subsequently commanded the light infantry of Major-General Stewart's brigade, which led the advance of the British army in the actions of the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May, at the passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto, and subsequent retreat of Soult's army. He was present in the battles of the 27th and 28th of July, at Talavera, and engaged in the action on the hill commanding the left of the British position, which was so gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet by the 29th regiment, on the 27th, and defended on the morning of the 28th against a body of 8000 French grenadiers, who attempted to regain it, but was repulsed by the 29th and 48th regiments. He was present also at the battle of Albuera, in 1811, and on the fall of his Lieut.-Colonel succeeded to the command of the 29th during the action, for which he had the honour of receiving a medal. In the midst of this action, during which the British force suffered severely, 7000 men being opposed to 22,000 of the best troops of the enemy, he was shot through the body, and his left arm fractured by a musket-shot at the shoulder joint. The 30th of May 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return in that year, with the skeleton of the 29th, reduced to about 100 effective men, Colonel Way by considerable exertion re-formed the corps, and embarked a second time for the Peninsula, in 1813. But the heat of the climate, and the effects of the severe wounds he had received, made his return to England indispensable. His

Majesty George IV. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and appointed him in 1814 Companion of the Bath, with permission to wear the Order of the Tower and Sword presented to him by the King of Portugal. Shortly after his return he was appointed to the Staff in North Britain, as Deputy Adjutant-General, and, on that office being abolished in 1822, was named Colonel of the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, which was disbanded three years subsequently. On the accession of William IV. in 1830, he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and to that of Lieutenant-General, 23 Nov. 1841, on the birth of the Prince of Wales. On the 21st Nov. 1843, he was gazetted to the Colonelcy of the first West India Regiment.

Lieut.-General Way married, May 19, 1815, Marianne, daughter of John Weyland, esq. of Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire, and Woodrising, Norfolk, by whom he has left no issue. His remains were interred in the family vault in the church of Denham, Buckinghamshire.

VICE-ADMIRAL DICKSON.

Jan. 28. Vice-Admiral Edward Stirling Dickson.

He entered the royal navy in 1772, in his 7th year, and was present in the *Acteon* at the attack of Charleston, where she was destroyed by the batteries of Sullivan's Island, under which she grounded. Having been transferred to the *Bristol*, he was at the capture of New York, and afterwards joined the *Eolus*, in which he assisted at the capture of the *Prudente*, French frigate. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant at the very early age of 15, and appointed to the *Artois* a captured frigate. In the *Sampson* he assisted at the relief of Gibraltar; and he was wounded on the glorious first of June, while second Lieutenant of the *Cæsar*, which led the van. In the West Indies, while commanding the *Frederick* cutter, he beat off a privateer of very superior force, which gained him promotion as Commander of the *Victorieuse*. When stationed off Trinidad, he suggested to Admiral Sir H. Harvey the facility of capturing that island, and led in the fleet which reduced this important colony in 1797. In convoying the trade to St. Kitt's he encountered off Guadeloupe two Republican privateers who laid him alongside, one of which he captured, and the other escaped. He took the towns of Carrupano and Rio Caribe, on the Spanish main, destroying their fortifications; and, while boarding a privateer protected by them, he was again severely wounded in the head. The

immortal *Picton*, then Governor of Trinidad, with the English inhabitants, acknowledged these services by presenting him with a sword worth 100 guineas, while Earl Spencer rewarded him by his promotion to Post rank. In 1804 he re-captured in the *Inconstant* the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, with a garrison of 300 men; and in the same ship, on the Gurnsey station, commanded a squadron for blockade of St. Malo. In 1809 he was sent out in her to the Isle of France station, but unfortunately grounded to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope, by an unusual set of the currents; he repaired the damage by heaving her keel out in Table Bay, and righting her when the swell set in, and this for several consecutive days, a feat of seamanship denounced as impracticable by Commissioner Shield, the success of which, however, drew forth from Admiral Bertie his admiration in public orders to the officers and ship's company.

In the *Stately* he commanded the naval forces at the siege of Tariffa, and received the thanks of the Admiralty. Admiral Penrose, who at Gibraltar witnessed the operations, at a time of the year generally severe, but which during the siege was uncommonly boisterous, thus estimated them: "You have had to contend against obstacles too many to enumerate in a letter, but sufficient to call forth the most ardent zeal and the most skilful seamanship, and the result has proved that you have made use of both in an eminent degree, as neither a moment's time nor a man's life has been lost." This arduous and anxious service procured him the command of the *Swiftsure*, a line-of-battle ship, under Lord Exmouth, at the blockade of Toulon, where he formed frequently one of the in-shore squadrons, which continually, under the batteries, baffled all attempts of the French fleet to escape.

In the *Rivoli*, on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, he was most actively employed in the Mediterranean; he blockaded Naples, and, observing the *Joachim* and *Capri* line-of-battle ships at anchor in the bay, under the Fort of St. Elmo, determined, after consulting Mr. J. M. Davison, his master, to run alongside the outermost, and carry her by boarding; for this purpose he went in with a favourable wind, but to his surprise found that both ships, apprehending his intentions, had sheltered themselves inside the mole. With unabated vigour he prevented the escape of Napoleon's mother and sister Pauline from *Cant Mare*, who, embarked in *P'Inconstant* were there awaiting that purpose.

thus intercepted and captured at his own risk, after a spirited resistance, the *Melpomene* frigate, bearing the tri-coloured flag sent by Napoleon to convey them to France, an act of hostility in time of peace censured by Napoleon, but which our government approved by giving her as a prize to the captors. He then took command of the expedition against Naples, under General M'Farlane, which, becalmed on the Calabrian shore, and welcomed by the peasantry (ever hostile to the French conscription and government,) by bonfires, thus apprised Murat of the impending danger of his dynasty, and produced his immediate surrender to the Tremendous, Captain Campbell.

Selected by Lord Exmouth at Naples, Capt. Dickson commanded the expedition against the fortress of Porto Ferrajo, and thus, reducing the Island of Elba, had, as recorded by the historian James, the singular honour of striking the first and last tri-coloured flag of the hundred days' war. He was subsequently employed on a diplomatic mission to Tunis, and returned to England with his prize. In 1831 he was appointed to the *Ganges*, of 80 guns, at Portsmouth, where he received the rank of Rear-Admiral, which terminated his active service.

Like many of the veterans of the old school, Rear-Admiral Dickson carved out his estate by his own sword and energies, but his early exploits, being previous to the peace of Amiens and the Peninsula campaigns, were subject to the stringent rules of exclusion, thereby debaring him and many others of those decorative honours to which they were so pre-eminently entitled.

MAJOR-GENERAL NEDHAM.

Feb. 13. At Worthing, aged 74, Major-General William Nedham, late Colonel of the 4th Veteran Battalion.

This officer entered the service the 24th of May, 1786, as an Ensign in the 37th foot. On the 24th Aug. following he was removed to the 17th foot, and in Sept. 1788 he obtained a Lieutenancy in the same corps. He served on board the *Colossus* in Lord Howe's fleet as a marine for six months, and subsequently proceeded with his regiment to the West Indies. In July 1794 he purchased a company in the 17th foot, from which he was transferred to the 130th. From 1796 to 1800 he was on half pay, but during this period served as a Brigade-Major on the staff in Ireland. In July 1800 he was appointed to a majority in the 9th Light Dragoons; in 1802 he was again on half pay; in 1803 he served on the staff of the Sussex district; and the 9th

of June, 1803, received a majority in the 18th foot. The 28th of August, 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Battalion of Reserve; the 16th of May, 1805, he was removed to the 3rd, afterwards the 1st Garrison Battalion. The 4th of June, 1813, he obtained the brevet of Colonel; that of Major-General the 12th of August, 1819; and was appointed Colonel of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, on that corps being formed, the 20th of November following. Major-General Nedham's last foreign service was with the 1st Garrison Battalion at Malta.

MAJOR-GEN. GOODMAN, C.B.

Jan. 2. In British Guiana, Major-General Stephen Arthur Goodman, C.B. K.H.

This officer entered the British army in Oct. 1791, as Ensign in the 48th foot. In 1795 he obtained his Lieutenancy in the same regiment, and proceeded on foreign service. In 1800 he embarked with his regiment from Minorea, and joined the force under the command of General Sir Charles Stuart, destined as a British contingent for the battle of Marengo. He subsequently served at the surrender of Malta in 1800. In 1803 he obtained his company in the 48th. In 1809 he joined the army of the Peninsula; was present at the hard-fought battle of Talavera, and commanded the light companies of Major-Gen. Richard Stewart's brigade in Lord Hill's division during the first night of that battle. He was appointed subsequently to the staff of the army as Judge-Advocate-General, and Assistant-Adjutant-General. He took a part in the terrible siege of Badajos, was present at the taking of Fort Picorini, and was then placed in the responsible position of taking charge of General Phillipon, the Governor of Badajos, whom he was ordered to conduct to Elvas. In 1813 Captain Goodman received his majority, and in that rank served at the battle of Salamanca, and in the operations at Madrid. On the march from Madrid to Burgos Major Goodman was appointed to take charge of the Adjutant-General's department, owing to the absence, from sickness, of the Adjutant-General—a very flattering distinction to be conferred on so young an officer. In this highly responsible post he served at the siege of Burgos, and during the masterly retreat of the British army from before that city to the frontier of Portugal. In consequence of this service, Major Goodman was appointed Judge-Advocate-General to the Forces ordered from the army of the Peninsula to America, which

appointment, however, was subsequently changed to that of Judge-Advocate-General to the Army under the Prince of Orange at Brussels, and, lastly, to the same highly important post to the army under the Duke of Wellington. These brilliant services were closed by his being present at the battle of Waterloo, and continuing with the Army of Occupation until it removed from France, having previously, in 1813, attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

In 1819 he received the civil appointment of Colonial Secretary of the colony of Berbice, and arrived there and assumed his duties early in the following year. In 1821 he was appointed to the then highly lucrative situation of Vendue-Master of Demerara and Essequibo, in the discharge of the duties of which post he continued till his death. His colonial life thus extends over a period of twenty-four years, during which time, we are informed, he was only once absent from his charge, namely, for seventeen months, from May 1835 to Oct. 1836. Though appointed to a purely civil situation in British Guiana, his military services were not withheld when required by the intestine disturbances in the colony. In 1823 he was called upon by the then Governor of the Colony, Lieut.-General Murry, to serve in the militia, at the breaking out of the servile revolt. He organised and commanded the militia during that period, for which service he received the thanks of the separate colonies. Since that period up to the disbanding of the militia General Goodman continued to serve the community in which his lot had been cast as a Brigadier-General of the Militia, and as Inspector-General of the Province.

By the brevet of 1830, Lieut.-Col. Goodman obtained his Colonelcy; and by the subsequent brevet of 1842 the rank of Major-General.

He has left a widow and eleven children.

MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. F. G. HERIOT.
Dec. 30. At Comfort Hall, Drummondville, Canada, after a protracted illness, in his 58th year, Major-General the Hon. Frederick George Heriot, K.B. and C.B.

He was born in Jersey, Jan. 11, 1786, and entered the service at the age of 15, as Lieutenant in the 49th Foot, Oct. 9, 1801; he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in Canada from 1801 to 1816.

General Heriot had secured the attachment of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances both in public and private life, by his kind and conciliatory manners,

as well as by his benevolence and charitable disposition, both of which were unbounded. Of the village of Drummondville he may truly be said to have been the father and founder, having retired there, on half-pay, in 1816, with a number of veterans and pensioners from the different corps disbanded in the province after the late war; his Majesty having rewarded his active and meritorious services by a large grant of land situated chiefly in the county of Grantham, of which the village forms a part. His mortal remains were borne to their last resting place by two parties of six each, composed respectively of the oldest servants of his household, and pensioners who had shared with him in life the chequered scenes of peace and war, alternately relieving each other, and followed by a numerous mourning concourse. Since General Heriot's retirement on half-pay he had always held the rank of Colonel of militia, and, excepting when engaged in the discharge of his various public duties, Drummondville has been his residence.

ROBERT BATESON, ESQ., M.P.

Dec. 24. At Jerusalem, in his 28th year, Robert Bateson, esq., M.P. for the county of Londonderry.

Mr. Bateson was the eldest son of Sir Robert Bateson, of Belvoir Park, co. Down, Bart., by Catharine, daughter of the late Samuel Dickson, esq., of Ballynaguille, co. Limerick. He took the place of his father, as member for the county of Londonderry, at the last general election. He was attacked by low typhus fever shortly after his arrival at Jerusalem, under which he gradually sunk, and expired after an illness of nine days. His afflicted family and friends have the consolation of knowing that he received the most unremitting attentions from Dr. Macgowan, the experienced physician to the mission, and enjoyed every spiritual comfort from the kind and repeated visits of Dr. Alexander, the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, and the Rev. Mr. Ewald.

ROBERT PHILIPS, ESQ.

March 14. Aged 84, Robert Philips, Esq., of the Park, near Manchester.

Mr. Philips was a gentleman of the greatest eminence in the mercantile world, of extensive wealth, and, above all, of high character for his public and private munificence. He was Lord of the Manors of Snitterfield, Wolverton, and Bearley, where he was justly and most highly respected and beloved.

The father of Mr. Philips was the second of three brothers, John, Nathaniel,

and Thomas, who were all partners in business. Thomas was born in the year 1728, and died in 1811, at the advanced age of 83; the present Sir George Philips, Bart., is his son. Nathaniel, the father of the deceased, was born in 1726, and died in 1808, at the age of 82; and the subject of this notice was born April 3, 1760, and had he lived a month longer would have completed his 84th year.

Mr. Philips was a partner in the house of John and Nathaniel Philips and Co., though of late years he did not take any active part in business, being represented in the concern by his sons. He has been for many years past regarded as one of the heads of the liberal party in Manchester. He was one of the principal founders of the Manchester and Salford Deaf and Dumb School and Asylum, to which he was a munificent contributor. He was the oldest member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which he entered on the 5th of November, 1783, when in his 24th year. He was also a liberal benefactor to the Manchester New College, having given upwards of £500 to that institution; of which, while it was placed at York, he was the President, during the years 1834—1837, and he filled the office of a trustee to the time of his death. His son, Mr. Mark Philips, is now its President.

The funeral of the deceased took place on the 20th March, at the Presbyterian Chapel, Stand, of which for some years past Mr. Philips and his family had been regular attendants, and indeed the principal supporters. It was attended by Mr. Mark Philips, M.P. for Manchester, Mr. Robert Needham Philips (sons of the deceased); Mr. Robert Hyde Greg, Mr. James W. Mylne, of London, and Mr. William Duckworth, of Beech Wood, Southampton (sons-in-law); Mr. Nathaniel Philips of Leamington, and Mr. Robert Philips, of Heybridge (nephews); Mr. Chadwick (a partner in business); Mr. Harris (the deceased's solicitor), and Mr. Richard Aspden (many years a confidential agent). The procession was joined on the road to Stand Chapel by a number of carriages, containing the mayor, aldermen, and other members and officers of the council; members of the council, &c. of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and about twenty-two gentlemen from the various business establishments in which the deceased was a partner.

Mr. Philips married Miss Needham, a daughter of Matthew Needham, esq. of Len-Nottingham: his surviving children are the two sons above-mentioned, and two daughters, Miss Caro-

line Philips, his youngest daughter, died on the 25th Feb. last.

JEREMIAH HARMAN, ESQ.

Feb. 7. In Adams Court, Broad-street, in his 81st year, Jeremiah Harman, esq.

Mr. Harman was chief of a family known in the commercial world for nearly a century, and highly esteemed both in this and other countries. He may himself be said to have stood at the head of the city, both as to mercantile and private character; liberal in his dealings, and inspiring confidence by his honour and integrity, as well as love for his personal qualities.

The house, of which he died the principal partner, was of very old standing. It originated with the Lisbon trade, and was in extensive transactions with Portugal at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. At first the firm was Gurnell and Hoare; then Gurnell, Hoare, and Harman (the father of the late lamented gentleman); then Harman, Hoare, and Co.; and, lastly, Harman and Co., which was its title for the last forty years. To the Russian court the house have been bankers for half a century, and so continue to the present time.

The subject of the present memoir was a Director of the Bank of England from 1794 to 1827; embracing the eventful period of the restriction of cash payments, and all the great financial and political difficulties of the country. He was much consulted by Mr. Pitt and Lord Liverpool on all questions of moment; and also gave evidence of the most important character before the Bullion Committee of 1810; before the Committees on the resumption of Cash Payments, in 1819; on the Bank Charter, in 1832; and on other investigations of similar character and importance.

In 1816 he was Governor of the Bank; and in that year an addition of 25 per cent. was made to the capital of Bank-stock. Three years afterwards, in 1819, the thanks of the Court were voted to him for his share in the labours of a commission which had been appointed by the Crown for the prevention of forgery. In 1827, on his retirement, the thanks of the General Court were unanimously voted to him for his long and valuable services.

As a public character the late Mr. Harman was known to all the ministers of the day, from Mr. Pitt downwards. The Orleans collection of pictures was sent to the house for safe custody. In later life, on succeeding to his father's house at Woodford, as his walls became enlarged, his pictures increased. At Woodford, surrounded by pleasure grounds of little less than two miles in extent, and backed by a prospect upon which the most fastidious

eye might have satisfactorily gazed, Mr. Harman lived as a great city merchant and a gentleman ought to live.—In his habits he was among the most regular, the most honourable, and the most exemplary of mankind. He was present at almost all the councils connected with charitable institutions, and his father and himself were amongst the founders and chief patrons of the Philanthropic Society in St. George's Fields. In acts of private charity, also, no one was more ready and liberal in relieving distress; and, though distinguished for his love and knowledge of the best works of the ancient masters, he was a kind friend to many modern artists.

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MR. HOBLER.

Jan. 21. At Pentonville, aged 78, Francis Hobler, esq. for 56 years Chief Clerk at the Mansion-house.

Mr. Hobler was the son of a watchmaker in Soho, a native of the canton of Vaud in Switzerland. He was baptized at the Swiss Protestant Church, where, as he was the first child christened there after its establishment, all the elders of the congregation stood sponsors for him at the baptismal font. His education was carefully attended to, and included an acquaintance with the dead and continental languages; the French, Spanish, and German he spoke with ease and fluency, which proved of the highest use to him in the discharge of his official duties. Connected with these acquirements were a vigour of intellect, a sparkling wit, a suavity of manners, and an amiability of disposition, that very early in life endeared him to his companions, and in after years recommended him to many a generous patron.

On leaving school, he was placed in the counting-house of Messrs. Blache, the then extensive sugar-brokers in Mincinglane; but not liking the monotonous routine of a commercial life, he was transferred to the offices of an eminent crown lawyer, to whom he was articled, and where his assiduity procured for him the notice of some of the leading members of the corporation, who, previously to the expiration of his articles, gave him the appointment of clerk to the sitting aldermen at Guildhall. Having filled this situation for several years, Mr. Hobler was, on the promotion of Mr. W. L. Newman to be City Solicitor, removed to the higher and more lucrative post of chief clerk to the chief magistrate, which he continued to fill to the entire satisfaction of the public, and of every successor to the civic chair, until within a very few weeks of his retirement, last year, never, during that long period, having been absent

three weeks at any one time, either for pleasure or the benefit of his health.

The duties of this office are far from being of a light or ordinary character. The Lord Mayor is usually some trader or merchant, but little acquainted with the laws he has to administer, and must, in most instances, depend entirely upon the advice of his chief clerk, who, in addition to the usual qualifications of a common law practitioner, should have a perfect knowledge of the criminal statutes, and of the peculiar privileges and customs of the City. Indeed it is almost impossible to describe accurately the varied information of this important civic functionary. The Lord Mayor is considered by the houseless and distressed of every nation as their natural friend and protector; and hence the constant appeals to his benevolence from the sons and daughters of misery, too often simulated by artful and designing vagabonds, not only demand that his clerk should be well versed in the continental tongues, but that he should be gifted with a nice preception of human character, which few possess, and is only to be obtained by long and close observation. And equally applicable is this last remark to the investigation of crime; for, as is justly remarked by Mr. Hobler, jun., in his letter to the Town Clerk of London, detailing the duties of his father's office,—“Many an alderman, by a word from him, has been dissuaded from committing for trial the youthful offender not yet hardened in crime, and the thief of necessity has been admonished, and perhaps so relieved as not again to be tempted.”

All these qualifications were united in Mr. Hobler; and, to his honour it should be known, that, over and over again, when the funds placed at his disposal by the Lord Mayor and other charitable persons were insufficient to relieve the urgencies of the applicants for charity, his own purse was at their command, and drew forth from many a grateful heart sincere and fervent prayers for his welfare. To foreigners, in particular, the worthy gentleman was ever accessible; and his kindness to the unfortunate Spanish, Italian, Polish, and other political refugees will long be remembered by them, and has caused many a curious letter of thanks, addressed, “A son Excellence le tres Honorable Monsieur le Secretaire Generale du Milord Maire de Londres.”

But whilst in Mr. Hobler the truly wretched and unfortunate ever found a compassionate and sympathising friend, he was a constant terror to the confirmed beggar and hardened criminal; the recognition of his keen and penetrating eye,

followed by the notice, "You and I are old friends, I think," being always fatal to their pursuits for at least some time to come.

In personal appearance, Mr. Hobler was a fine, tall, upright, powdered-headed gentleman of the old school, always neatly dressed in a closely buttoned-up black coat, drab breeches and gaiters. He never was seen in trousers, although some of his friends have a vague recollection that in former years he sometimes wore pantaloons and Hessian boots. In his habits he was perfectly regular, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, never rode, but always walked to and from his residence in Queen's-row, Pentonville, and the Mansion-house, and with such exactness as to time, that his appearance on any part of his journey was a sure indication of the precise hour of the day.

In conversation Mr. Hobler was highly intellectual and facetious, and the readiness of his repartee installed him *par excellence* as the civic wit. In his family, and amongst his personal friends, he was greatly esteemed and beloved. Some time since his portrait was painted by a lady artist, residing in Rathbone-place, from which was taken a lithographic print. The original painting, after his retirement, was purchased and framed at the expense of the Lord Mayor, and now graces the wall of the justice-room, immediately behind his lordship's chair.

Mr. Hobler married at an early age. His family consists of two sons and two daughters, one son being a well-known solicitor, and formerly Secretary of the Numismatic Society. The other son is a wealthy agriculturist in New South Wales; of his daughters, one is married and living in Canada, and the other is single.

MISS SARAH MARTIN.

Oct. 14. At Yarmouth, Norfolk, Miss Sarah Martin.

In the death of this scarcely less remarkable than estimable female, society at large, and more particularly the town of Yarmouth, her residence, has sustained what it is to be feared will prove an irreparable loss. A life which was more completely devoid of all considerations of self, was more exclusively devoted to doing good, and in the pursuit of that object really accomplished a greater quantity of good, would with difficulty be found; perhaps not at all, if the effect produced be measured by the amount of talents that, humanly speaking, was allotted by the Almighty to the purpose. To give publicity to the details of such a life is not only agreeable, but may almost be considered a bounden duty.

There are few, except in the very lowest classes of society, who may not feel in reading these particulars that an example which it is altogether in their power to imitate is thus proposed to themselves. Some may even be tempted to think, when the springs and modes of action and their results are laid before them, that they hear the words of our blessed Saviour, "Go thou, and do likewise." The power of wealth, the influence of station, the grasp of genius, the expansion of the mind by study, all these are naturally calculated to enlarge the sphere of utility; but with no one of these could the subject of the present brief memoir be said to have been gifted; of most she was eminently deficient. A child of poverty, accustomed throughout life to earn her daily bread by her daily labour, she nevertheless proposed to herself a very different decided object, and this she steadily kept in view. The object was to visit the prison, and relieve and reform its wretched inmates; and thus to do what she humbly hoped might be acceptable in the eyes of her Creator by benefiting her fellow-creatures. It needs scarcely to be said that a strong religious impression would alone have been competent to have produced such an effect. But no sooner did this gain power over her mind than her determination was formed: she persevered through evil report and good report; against objections, remonstrances, and ridicule, against privations, against the harder trials of what could not but be offensive to a delicate female—nay, even against the neglect and rebuffs of those whose welfare she sought, she "held the even tenor of her way;" and she succeeded no less to the comfort of herself than of the objects of her solicitude. Some account of the effects of her exertions is already before the public in five several parliamentary reports from the pen of Capt. Williams, the humane and judicious inspector of gaols. In that for 1835, he states, "Sunday, November 29th, I attended divine service in the morning at Yarmouth prison. The male prisoners only were assembled; a female resident in the town officiated; her voice was exceedingly melodious, her delivery emphatic, and her enunciation extremely distinct. The service was the Liturgy of the Church of England; two psalms were sung by the whole of the prisoners, and extremely well, much better than I have frequently heard in our best appointed churches. A written discourse of her own composition was read by her: it was of a purely moral tendency, involving no doctrinal points, and admirably suited to the hearers.

Watts's Divine Songs. She prepared from the Bible ten sets of questions, answered by texts, on the most prominent Scripture truths; she had them copied in large writing on pasteboard sheets hung along the walls, and she commenced teaching them herself; but, on discovering that two girls about nine or ten years old had taught what they had learned of her to two of their bedfellows, she transferred this work to such among them as desired to undertake it, and found the plan answer well. The interest taken by the children in their religious instruction astonished her, and she records with gratitude, that it was always to her a charming sight to observe the happy countenances of these children while teaching their little pupils for her to hear them on a Monday.

From the workhouse to the gaol is but too commonly a single and an easy step, and such it proved—but, in the present instance, happily—with Miss Martin. We quote her own words when we say that "often, in passing the latter, she had felt a strong desire to obtain admission to the prisoners and read the Scriptures to them, for she had felt much of their condition and their sin before God, how they were shut out from the society whose rights they had violated, and how destitute they were of Bible instruction, which alone could meet their unfortunate circumstances." And here also she was indebted to a casual occurrence for the accomplishment of her wishes. She had heard of a woman having been committed for having cruelly beaten her child; and she applied, and obtained leave to visit her, while the other prisoners, witnessing the comfort then administered, each after each prayed to be allowed to share it, and thus she gradually established her footing. The public attention had not then been directed to the subject of prison discipline. Howard and Neild were dead, and Mrs. Fry and Sir Fowell Buxton were but at the outset of their benevolent career. Gaols were nothing more than places of confinement and privation, and occasionally punishment; safe custody was nearly the whole that was required, and, provided the doors were locked upon the inmates, no inquiry was made how their time was spent. The most of it was given up to gaming, swearing, playing, and bad language, while visitors, and provisions, and liquor, were indiscriminately admitted from without with little restriction. At Yarmouth, too, it must unfortunately be admitted that no attention was at that time paid to the moral or religious tuition of those confined: except by name, the very existence of the Sab-

bath might be said to be unknown among them. Here then Miss Martin resolved to make her stand; she had gone one Sunday to see a female convict under sentence of transportation, and had found her engaged in making a bonnet. With such a fact before their eyes, but little persuasion was needed on her part to induce the prisoners to pay some respect to the day set apart by the command of the Almighty for rest. Some of their own number at first undertook to read to the others, while she herself attended and joined in the service. The duty of performing this, after a short time, fell upon her; and she for twenty years unremittingly continued it, both morning and evening. The consequences of such a line of conduct may easily be imagined; they have, indeed, been strongly portrayed in the quotation made above from Captain Williams's Report. It were impossible in a publication like this to attempt to follow them in detail, but they will be found in her own memoir, and still more strikingly in the extracts subjoined from her prison-journals, which she kept with great care; regularly recording whatever she observed regarding the prisoners, their offences, their state of mind on coming within the walls, the effect she was able to produce upon them, their feelings on returning to the world, and in many instances their subsequent conduct, and their success or the contrary in life.

To both parties it is but justice to add that the results were in the greater number of instances satisfactory. These records have by Miss Martin's will been consigned to a lady in the neighbourhood, who, it is much hoped, may be induced to deposit them in the public library of the town, where and where only they will find their proper resting place. They will be frequently seen by those acquainted with the writer, with whom they cannot but increase their reverence for her character, and they may lead others to tread in her steps. Possibly also they may fall under the eyes of some one whose case they record, and who, while he reflects on his now altered condition, may be the more encouraged to persevere in his reformed career, while he blesses the ministering hand, and thanks the power that guided and prompted it.

After all, the question will naturally occur, how it could possibly happen that any one situated like Miss Martin should have been enabled to devote her time to pursuits that could in no wise contribute towards the providing of her "daily bread." This would have been altogether

impossible without extraneous aid. The fact was, that her whole dependable income was the interest of a sum of between 800*l.* and 900*l.*; but, when it became known how she employed herself, and what good she did, a lady who had watched her progress proposed to pay her for a day, weekly, as much as she would have earned by dress-making; and the benevolent example was followed till every day was so "bought off." Various persons also contributed small pecuniary aid to assist her in finding employment for discharged prisoners; and, finally, the town-council persuaded her, though with much difficulty, to accept an annual grant of 12*l.* meeting her remonstrances with the cogent remark, "If we permit you to visit our prisons, you must submit to our terms."

Yet another question may likewise possibly be asked, How could a young woman of low origin and condition, and without support from the authorities, insure respect, or even decency, in such a place? But those who would make the inquiry are far from conversant with human nature. They take a very incorrect estimate of the dignity of the female character, in whose train respect and esteem are no less certain attendants than regard and affection. If, according to the poet,

"Vice is a creature of so hideous mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen,"

the contrary, happily, holds good with virtue; and this was strikingly exemplified in Miss Martin, with regard to whom, Captain Williams informs us, "only a single instance is recorded of any insult having been offered her, and that was by a prisoner of notoriously bad character; upon which," he adds, "she gave up her attendance upon the ward he belonged to, but, at the earnest entreaty of the others, resumed her visits after his discharge."

THORVALDSEN.

March 24. At Copenhagen, Thorvaldsen, the celebrated sculptor.

Thorvaldsen was born on the 19th Nov. 1770, during a journey made by his family from Iceland to Copenhagen. His father, Golskalk Thorvaldsen, was a carver of figure-heads for ships; his mother the daughter of a clergyman. The child showed an early disposition for drawing, and was placed by his parents, whose circumstances were narrow, at the Arts Academy of Copenhagen, where he was received without charge. He began early to exercise his skill, it is said, upon the figure-heads at which his father laboured, and at which the young Thorvaldsen would work when he carried his dinner to

the carver at the wharf. At the Academy he gained no prize, however, until 1787, and the great silver medal two years later, when the historical painter Abildgaard took a fancy to him, and gave him further instruction in the general principles of art. In 1791 Thorvaldsen gained the small gold medal for his composition of "Heliodorus chased from the Temple," and at the same time the patronage of the Minister of State, Count Reventlow. In 1793 his mezzo-relievo of "Peter Healing a Lame Man at the Gates of the Temple" obtained for the young man the great gold medal and the three years' travelling studentship. But before he took advantage of the means thus afforded to him for visiting the wonders of art in the South, he devoted a couple of years to labour at home, and completed several pieces of sculpture.

On the 20th of May, 1796, Thorvaldsen left Copenhagen in a Danish ship of war; but the voyage of the young sculptor was so tedious and dangerous that he did not reach Rome till May, 1797, having passed by Malta, Naples, and Palermo. The presence of the great works of art which here surrounded him, if they inspired him with energy and emulation, filled him oftentimes with despair; and stories are told of works completed by the young man, and then broken to pieces and thrust aside in a corner of his studio. However others might praise him, he was the last to be contented with himself. His three years' salary was come to an end, and he had made preparations to return to Denmark, with the clay model of his Jason statue, which he had completed for the academy (after having broken up the first figure of the natural size), when Mr. Hope ordered the marble of him, and enabled him, by his munificent remuneration, to remain in Rome. Shortly after wealth and honour now flowed in upon him. All the great patrons of art throughout Europe were anxious for works from his hands, and he remained in Rome until 1819, occupied with prodigious activity. Having to make a monument for the Swiss who fell at Paris in 1792 (the wounded lion), he determined to visit the place where the monument was to be erected, and at the same time to take the opportunity of revisiting his native country. While in Copenhagen the Government ordered from him statues of the "Saviour," the "Baptist," and the "Twelve Apostles," for the Frauenkirche, then newly built; and it was with these works that he occupied himself especially on his return to Rome.

He returned to Copenhagen finally in 1837, having completed, in the forty-two

years of his labour, about two hundred great works and a great number of busts.

A series of outlines from Thorvaldsen's works (Stuttgart, 1839), from which the above biographical sketch is taken, mentions the English possessors of some of his principal pieces. Mr. Hope was the purchaser of the "Jason," the "Psyche," and the "Genius and Art;" the Duke of Bedford of the bas-relief of "Briseis;" Lord Lucan of the famous "Day and Night;" Lord Ashburton of the "Hebe;" and Lord F. Egerton of the "Ganymede." His statue of Lord Byron, intended for Westminster Abbey, but refused admission by the late Dean of Westminster, remains at present unerecited.

Among his principal works were the model of the "Triumph of Alexander," a bas relief, 140 feet long and three feet high, conceived and executed in three months, Thorvaldsen having agreed to execute it for Napoleon's residence, the Pope's Palace, on the Quirinal, showing the most masterly modelling ever seen. His "Mercury slaying Argus" is unrivalled, and among a collection of the antique appears where it ought to be. His equestrian statue of Poniatowsky is a large work, not equally worthy of him; but Poniatowsky standing is perfect, only eclipsed by Flaxman's "Sir John Moore." His great group of "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness" is characterised by a species of Raphaellesque expression, and one portion, a youth leaning on the shoulder of an old man, is the most divine thing ever seen; the intellectual expression of calm old age, and the awakening intelligence of the youth, elevate the soul to a degree not to be conceived unless seen. His "Saviour and the Twelve Apostles," a colossal work—Christ being 18 feet high, and the others 12 each—are wonderfully draped figures, characteristic to the highest degree of the different men: the draperies seem as if one could raise them, they are so exquisitely cast and executed. His great monument of the Pope Pius, in St. Peter's, contrasts unfavourably with Canova, who was the greater artist of the two *in nudo*—witness "Palamedes," the "Nixus-Theseus," and the "Centaur," contrasted with Thorvaldsen's "Mars;" but in female form and simple beauty of expression Thorvaldsen was immeasurably his superior, witness the contrast of the two "Hebes," "Night and Morning," "Hercules and Io," and the multitude of beautiful little exquisite bas-reliefs Thorvaldsen was ever producing.

Benevolence and simplicity marked his character; no artist ever asked his advice that he did not feel anxious to give

it. He really lived, as he said an artist ought to do, for art itself. Though simple in his manners, he was the companion of princes, but estimating them only as they loved art, and approximated the artist. The present King of Bavaria was his pupil and friend. The Giardino di Malta, belonging to his Majesty, opposite Thorvaldsen's studio, was itself a studio. Everybody loved Thorvaldsen, and the enthusiasm of his countrymen, when he returned to Copenhagen, having bequeathed the results of his long life to them, speaks volumes as to their feelings.

On the evening of his death Thorvaldsen went, as was his custom, to the theatre. Before the commencement of the performance he suddenly fell back in his seat, and he was carried out, and soon after breathed his last. To the last day of his life he preserved his activity and cheerfulness of spirits, and he was engaged on some important works, among which may be mentioned a colossal statue of Hercules for the Palace of Christianburgh. All he died possessed of he has bequeathed to the Thorvaldsen Museum; but, with the exception of his works of art, his property is not so great as was imagined. He had been working on a bust of Luther on the day of his death. He was about five feet nine inches in height, with a broad and low forehead, and flowing grey hair.

Thorvaldsen was honoured with a public funeral at Copenhagen on the 30th of March. The body lay in state the day previous, in the room appropriated to antique works of sculpture in the Thorvaldsen Museum. Here the ceremony commenced the next morning at eleven o'clock with a dirge, composed by Holst and Kung, and executed by all the students of the Academy of Fine Arts. After this the Rev. Dr. Claussen delivered an oration upon the genius of the deceased. The coffin was then taken down and placed in the hearse, during which the members of the Italian Opera, who were placed in Thorvaldsen's studio, performed a *cantata* in Italian, written by Sperati, and composed by Holst; and when the hearse moved slowly away the students of the Academy of Fine Arts sang another plaintive song from the balcony of the building. The mournful procession was headed by two of the most eminent members of the Academy of Fine Arts, followed by about 800 students; after them came all Thorvaldsen's countrymen—all the Icelanders now residing here—and then, almost without exception, all the artists in the city. The plain open coffin came next, simply ornamented on one side with a carving of the I

a design from the great master's own hand, and of Victory on the other. On the coffin were placed interwoven branches of palms and cypress, but none of the numerous decorations belonging to the deceased sculptor. On the canopy of the bier was placed one of the last and most beautiful works of the great artist,—Hope leaning on an anchor. Next came, immediately after the corpse, as chief mourners, all the members of the Academy of Fine Arts, headed by their President, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, followed by all the other Royal Princes, and a great number of the principal officers of state, officers of the army and navy, and upwards of 8,000 citizens of all classes. The streets through which the procession passed, from the Museum to the church, were lined *en espalier* with the different companies of trades, with their colours and ensigns covered with crape, and they themselves in deep mourning. The streets were lined in the same manner by the different regiments of the garrison, and the whole distance from the Museum to the Frauenkirche (about an English mile) was, according to the ancient Scandinavian custom, strewn with white sand intermixed with juniper leaves. At the entry of the church His Majesty the King, in deep mourning, received the corpse, and after the coffin had been placed on a catafalque, which had been erected for that purpose, the *Requiem* was performed, written by one of Thorvaldsen's friends, Adam Oehlenschläger, and composed by Gläser. The Bishop of Zealand then performed the funeral service, and delivered an oration; after which the coffin was consigned to its last abode, during which time the students, amounting to several thousands, who had not found admittance into the interior of the church and had placed themselves in the churchyard, sang a hymn, also written and composed for the occasion. Her Majesty and all the Royal Princesses occupied the Royal pew during the whole of the ceremony. The bells of all the churches in the capital tolled from eleven till two o'clock, and when the procession came in sight the Dead March from *Saul* was performed. A monument upon a magnificent scale will be erected to his memory, at the public expense, for which subscription lists have already been opened, headed by His Majesty.

THE REV. JAMES CARLOS.

Feb. 14. After a long and severe illness, in his 72nd year, the Rev. James Carlos, of Frostenden Grove, in the county of Suffolk, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, and forty years

Rector of Thorpe by Haddiscoe, Norfolk, to which he was presented in 1804, by the then Lord Chancellor.

He was the only son of the Reverend James Carlos, many years Rector of Boscobel in Norfolk, and last descendant* of Colonel Carless, or Carlis, the faithful friend and companion of King Charles the Second, at Boscobel, after the battle of Worcester in 1651. Of an amiable and benevolent disposition, possessing great kindness of heart, he did much good without ostentation, and has left many sorrowing friends.

Colonel Carlis is thus mentioned in a small volume published in 1690, entitled, Boscobel, or the History of his Sacred Majesties most miraculous preservation after the Battle of Worcester. "This Col. William Carlis was born at Bromhall in Staffordshire, within two miles of Boscobel, of good parentage; is a person of approved valour, and was engaged, all along, in the first war for his late Majesty, of happy memory, and since his death has been no less active for his Majesty that now is; for which, and his particular service and fidelity before-mentioned, his Majesty has been pleased by letters patent, under the great seal of England, to give him, by the name of William Carlos, (which in Spanish signifies Charles,) this very honourable coat of armes *in perpetuum rei memoriam*, as 'tis expressed in the letters patents :



* We observe that the Editor of the Boscobel Tracts, published a few years

“ He bears upon an oak proper, in a field or, a fesse gules charged with three regal crowns of the second, by the name of Carlos; and for his crest a civic crown or oaken garland, with a sword and scepter crossed through it saltierwise.”

GEORGE LACKINGTON, ESQ.

March 31. At his cottage in the Circus Road, St. John's Wood, aged 76, George Lackington, Esq., the once eminent bookseller and publisher of the Temple of the Muses at Finsbury Square.

He was nephew to that singular and well-known character, the elder Lackington, who, when he had realized a handsome fortune, resolved to retire from business, and close his life in the country. At that time the father of Mr. George Lackington, a thriving coal merchant, of the same name but a very distant if any relation to the bookseller, thought it would be a judicious establishment for his son to purchase into a concern where that name was so extensively and profitably known. George thus became a publisher, and for many years carried on the trade in conjunction with Mr. Allen (an excellent judge of old books), and Mr. Hughes, the lessee also of Sadler's Wells. When the splendid Temple of the Muses was erected, the contractor for mail coaches (we believe another sleeping partner) drove a coach and four horses round the interior of the dome, as a proof of its capaciousness. When surrounded with thousands of volumes, it was indeed the most extraordinary library in the world; and their publications, almost the first of cheap literature, were wonderfully extensive and profitable. Mr. A. Kirkman, Mr. Mavor (son of Dr. Mavor of Woodstock), and the late Mr. Joseph Harding (of whom we gave a biographical notice in our number for January last), were also afterwards partners, but the parties separated in consequence of various deaths and casualties, and the firm was continued in Pall Mall East under the name of Harding and Lepard. The Temple itself was destroyed by fire, and is now little more than a shell.

During his later years Mr. Lackington was one of the official assignees of bankrupts in London, and in the discharge of his official duties he was singularly able, from his talents for figures, his punctuality, his address, and his experience.

Mr. George Lackington married a

since, states that Colonel Carlos had no son, and could consequently have no descendants in the male line. We may add, however, that our old and correspondent, Mr. E. I. appeared to be a descendant of the f

daughter of Captain Bullock, R.N., and has left two daughters, both, we are informed, eligibly married. He was in all respects a worthy member of society: urbane in his manners, well-informed, and universally esteemed.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 21. At Gateshead, aged 55, the Rev. *Hamilton Murray*.

Jan. 23. The Rev. *Henry Norman*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Moreton, and Lecturer of Newport. He was of St. Catharine's-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

At Riverview Avenue, Rathgar, aged 67, the Rev. *Skeffington Preston*, Rector of Drumconra, co. Meath, only surviving brother of the late Lord Tara. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800.

At Redcar, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Thomas Saul*, M.A., Incumbent of Wilton, in Cleveland. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, as 3d Wrangler, M.A. 1797.

At Clowance, Cornwall; aged 52, the Rev. *John Molesworth St. Aubyn*, Vicar of Crowan. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1788; and succeeded in 1839 to Clowance, and the ancient estates annexed, on the death of his uncle, the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. (of whose will see the particulars in our Vol. XII. p. 542), and thereupon received the royal licence to assume the name of St. Aubyn, and bear the arms of that family in the first quarter. The like privilege has now been granted to his next brother, the Rev. Hender Molesworth (see p. 415).

Jan. 24. The Rev. *Erasmus Goddard*, for twenty-eight years Perpetual Curate of Lingwood, Norfolk, which was in his own patronage. He was formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799.

At Barton Stacey, Hampshire, the Rev. *Henry Middleton*, Vicar of that parish.

Jan. 25. The Rev. *Jeffrey Davies*, Curate of Cadoxton, co. Glamorgan, met with his death by falling into a pit newly made for the purpose of inserting a post in a ship-building yard at Neath. The hole in which the body was found was only two feet and a half diameter at the surface, two feet at the bottom, and six feet in depth. The body, when discovered, was in a sitting posture, but, from the narrowness of the hole, nearly doubled up; the feet were elevated above the level of the head, which was pressed down on the chest. From the sandy nature of the soil the heels could get no purchase, and the Rev. gentleman appeared to have been quantity of loose

sand which he had displaced from the sides of the hole and deposited in his lap, and which partially filled his mouth and eyes. The deceased has left a widow and six children to lament their sad and sudden bereavement.

The Rev. *James Jones*, for twenty years Vicar of the united parishes of Mathry, Granston, and St. Nicholas, Pembrokeshire, and Rural Dean of Upper Dewsland.

Jan. 26. At Islington, aged 33, the Rev. *John Ray*, eldest son of the late John Ray, esq. of Finchley.

The Rev. *William Wollen*, D.C.L., for fifty-eight years Rector of Bridgewater with Chilton, and twenty-nine years Vicar of Kilton, Somersetshire, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1788, and D.C.L. 1815; was presented to Bridgewater in 1786 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and to Kilton by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Jan. 28. At Ladoek, Cornwall, aged 37, the Rev. *Henry Ware*, M.A., Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1832 by John Ware, esq.

Jan. 31. At Mitford vicarages, Northumberland, aged 64, the Rev. *W. D. Thompson*.

Feb. 8. At Kirk Andreas rectory, Isle of Man, the Ven. *John Cecil Hall*, B.C.L. Archdeacon of that island, and Rector of Kirk Andreas. He was the youngest son of the late Very Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D.D. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, by the Hon. Anna Maria Bridget Byng, aunt to the present Viscount Torrington. He was a student of Christ Church, and was presented in 1832 by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Great Cressingham with Bodney, Norfolk. In 1839 he was appointed Archdeacon of Man and Rector of Kirk Andreas. The Archdeacon was a man of lively and engaging manners, an amiable and sincere Christian, and may be considered to have been successful in life, having been honoured with the regard of Lords Melbourne, Russell, Brougham, and Lyndhurst. In politics he was a moderate Whig; in his religious views a consistent churchman. The cause of his death was typhus fever, caught from a sick parishioner, while in the conscientious discharge of his pastoral engagements. It is singular that the author of "The Primitive Church in its Episcopacy," &c. should have just mentioned, in a note attached to his work, this praise of the Manx clergy:—"The clergy of the Isle of Man are an excellent specimen of what Christian ministers should be. A Manx friend writes, 'Typhus fever has been raging here for

the last month, and many among the lower orders have fallen victims to the malady. I am happy to say that—— (naming a clergyman) has acted a most praiseworthy part in visiting them when alive; and, after the vital spark had flown, he actually put them into the coffins!' " And then others of the clergy are honourably named, together with the Bishop and Archdeacon Hall. Alas! before this book was many days before the public, this esteemed Archdeacon had fallen a sacrifice to the conscientious zeal with which he performed his clerical obligations. The excellent Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Short) with conduct worthy of the author of "What is Christianity?" shrunk not from his imperative duty also, and, on the Wednesday before his death, was praying by the bed-side of the lamented Archdeacon. Mr. Hall married Feb. 8, 1832, Frances Amelia, elder daughter of the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, and cousin to Viscount Powerscourt.

Feb. 9. At his rooms in Jesus college, Oxford, the Rev. *Thomas Davies*, B.D. lately, and for many years, Senior Fellow and Bursar of that Society, and Rector of Besils-legh, Berks. Mr. Davies was a native of Denbighshire. He was born in 1780, and entered as a commoner of Jesus college, Oxford, March 16, 1799. In 1802 he obtained a Scholarship, and in the following year became Fellow of that house, B.A. Nov. 3, 1802, M.A. June 17, 1805, and Junior Proctor of the University in 1811. In 1813 (May 20) he proceeded Bachelor in Divinity. In early life, and immediately after taking his Master's degree, we believe Mr. Davies accepted a chaplaincy in the Royal Navy, where he served on board the Hibernia, then stationed in the Mediterranean; but for many years he has resided constantly in the University, where, as well as in the neighbourhood, his kindness of feeling, unaffected hospitality, and the honest openness of his character, had endeared him to a very extensive acquaintance, by whom he was greatly esteemed, and is now universally lamented. And, it must be added, that in this feeling the poor, both of Oxford and Besils-legh sincerely participate, for he was truly liberal in his charities in both places. His remains were deposited at Besils-legh on the 14th, where he was followed to the grave by his nephew, the Principal, nine of the Fellows and some of the Incumbents of Jesus, by the Warden of New College and Mr. Williams, his old and tried friends, Mr. Clough lately Fellow of Jesus, and Mr. Short of Trinity, Mr. Duffield, Mr.

Wintle of St. John's, Mr. Watson of Brasenose, Mr. Wilson of Trinity, Mr. Tuckwell, and some other friends and neighbours.

Feb. 11. At the Parsonage, Wrenbury, near Nantwich, Cheshire, aged 65, the Rev. *Gilbert Vawdrey*. He was the eldest son of Daniel Vawdrey, esq., of Middlewich, (by Mary his second wife, daughter and co-heiress of Peter* Seaman, esq., of Warrington,) and half-brother to Daniel Vawdrey, esq., of Plas-gwynant, co. Carnarvon, whose death we so recently noticed (see our Feb. No. p. 205). Mr. Vawdrey was first ordained to the curacy of Holme's Chapel, near Middlewich, which he held for several years, until he was presented to the living of Wrenbury, (in 1810,) by the Rev. Edward Hinchliffe, M.A., then Vicar of Acton, afterwards Rector of Barthomley, in which parish it is situate. He had, therefore, held this incumbency for 33 years at the time of his death. We regret to say that the end of this worthy and amiable gentleman was hastened by having caught a severe cold on a journey to Chester, whither he was obliged to go, at the late assizes, on the occasion of a prosecution against a party who had committed a burglary at his house, and of which he was then convicted.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 9. At North Brixton, aged 59, Charles Peake, esq.

Feb. 19. James Underwood, esq. of Paddington-house, Tulse-hill.

Feb. 26. At Streatham, Ann, eldest dau. of the late George Bankes, esq. of Balham-hill.

Feb. 28. At Norwood, aged 32, Thomas Radclyffe Symes, of Dublin and Balleybeg, co. Wicklow.

* Mr. Seaman was the descendant of an old and respectable family resident at Middlewich for several generations. He died in November, 1787, leaving issue, five daughters, viz.: 1. Elizabeth, married to James Nicholson, esq., of Warrington; 2. Mary, married to Daniel Vawdrey, esq.; 3. Catharine, married to Josiah Perrin, esq.; 4. Hannah, married to Sir William David Evans, knight, many years one of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, and successively a Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, and Recorder and President of the Vice Admiralty Court of Bombay; and 5. Amy, who died unmarried.

March 3. At Brixton, aged 67, Mary, relict of William Barnfield, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

March 4. Aged 82, Thomas Flower Ellis, esq. of Bedford-hill, Streatham.

March 6. At Putney, aged 78, Richard Lee, esq.

March 14. In Sloane-st. aged 38, Robert Hingeston, esq. M.D.

Suddenly, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, aged 70, Ann, relict of William Pearce, esq. a magistrate of Essex.

In Aldgate High-st. aged 58, George Barker, esq.

Aged 63, Wm. Anderson, esq. of Paddington, Engineer to the Grand Junction Water Works Company, and to the Exeter Water Works.

March 15. Aged 53, Catharine, wife of John White, esq. of St. Andrew's-pl. Regent's-park.

March 16. In Lower Berkeley-street, aged 90, Mary, wife of John W. Commerell, of Strood, Sussex.

At Dalston, aged 81, Robert Carter, esq.

In Curzon-st. Henrietta, relict of John Balfour, esq. of Trenabay, and of Charlton, Kent.

At Clapham Rise, aged 80, Sarah, widow of John Scott Whiting, esq. of Epsom, and sister of the late Joseph Muskett, esq. of Easton Hall.

March 17. Aged 86, Mr. John Groves, of Charlton-crescent, Islington. After leaving several legacies to distant relations and friends, he has bequeathed sums to various charitable and missionary societies, &c. amounting to 5,600*l.*, accumulated by industry and economy.

In Harley-st. Robert Prickett, esq. of Octon Lodge, Yorkshire, and Upton Cottage, Broadstairs.

March 18. In Upper Brook-st. aged 17, the Hon. Charles Watkin Neville Cholmondeley, youngest son of Lord Delamere.

At Clarendon House, aged 85, the Right Hon. Maria-Eleanor the dowager Countess of Clarendon. She was the youngest dau. and co-heir of the late Hon. Admiral John Forbes, her twin elder sister being the Countess of Mornington, who survives. She married, Jan. 5, 1791, John-Charles third and late Earl of Clarendon, uncle of the present peer, by whom she had an only child, Lady Harriet Villiers, who died unmarried in 1835. She has bequeathed to the Earl of Clarendon an estate in Wales; but all the rest (including her mansion in North Audley-street, plate, jewels, &c.) is left to the Countess of Mornington.

March 19. In Oxford terrace, Hyde-park, Anne, third dau. of the late Christopher Magnay, esq. Alderman of London, of East-hill, Wandsworth.

At Fulham, aged 76, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Owen.

March 20. In Manchester-buildings, Westminster, aged 67, Edward Hanson, esq.

In Gerrard-st. Soho-sq. aged 37, Mr. William Wade, for many years resident medical officer to the Westminster General Dispensary.

In Connaught-ter. Laura-Emily, wife of Benjamin Cowie, esq. of Tilgate Forest Lodge, Sussex.

In King's-road, Chelsea, aged 64, William Clark, esq.

March 21. In Upper Berkeley-st. Sophia-Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Vigden, esq. formerly of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

March 22. In York-st. St. James's, aged 28, the Rt. Hon. Henrietta-Maria Countess of Uxbridge. She was the 4th daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. by Lady Mary-Charles Anne Wellesley-Pole, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mornington, and became in 1833 the second wife of the Earl of Uxbridge, by whom, besides other children deceased, she leaves issue three sons (one recently born) and one daughter. The body was conveyed for interment to the family vault in Lichfield cathedral.

At Streatham Common, aged 65, Mary-Anne, relict of Peter Phillips, esq. of Barbadoes.

At Greenwich, Anna-Maria, widow of the Right Hon. George Tierney. She was Miss Miller, of Stapleton, co. Glouc. and was married July 10, 1789: see the memoir of Mr. Tierney in our Magazine for March 1830, p. 271.

March 23. In Camberwell Grove, Joseph Tayler, esq. formerly of Clapham. Aged 76, Martha, relict of Robert Hamilton, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Aged 69, in Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, Albert Francis Favey, esq. formerly of Antigua, and of Thornton Heath, Surrey.

Aged 78, John Mackintosh, esq. of Encombe-terrace, Wandsworth-road. He was formerly the first bassoon at the Opera-house and Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts. He retired from the profession 10 or 12 years ago, having married a lady of good property.

In Canonbury-lane, Islington, aged 70, Robert Prince, esq.

Sophia, wife of John Radcliffe Robins, esq. and dau. of the late Joseph Aldridge, esq. formerly of Great Newport-st. and of Hampstead, Middlesex.

March 24. In Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 92, Mrs. Sydenham, relict of Humphery Sydenham, esq.

At Edmonton, at an advanced age, Richard Watts, esq. an eminent printer

and type founder, of London, and formerly printer to the University of Cambridge.

March 25. At Madeley Villas, Kensington, aged 75, Maurice Jones, esq. late of Jamaica.

In North-cresc. Bedford-sq. aged 49, Louis Armond De Grenier, esq.

March 26. In Down-street, Piccadilly, Fanny, relict of Adm. Sir Hyde Parker. She was the youngest child of Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. and G.C.B. by Ann, daughter of Commodore Matthew Mitchell, of Chiltern, co. Wilts; she was the second wife of Sir Hyde Parker, and was left his widow in 1807.

At Blackheath Park, aged 79, Thomas Chapman, esq. late of Elainore, Denmark.

At Brompton, Sarah, relict of William George Scarlett, esq.

March 29. In Piccadilly, James Goddard Doran, esq. Capt. half-pay, of the 14th Inf. a Director of the Steam Navigation Company.

Aged 74, John Gould, esq. Solicitor, of Gloucester-st. Queen-sq. and late of Rochester.

March 30. In Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 75, P. J. Heisch, esq.

March 31. At Islington, Mrs. P. Allan, widow of George Allan, esq. of the Grange, near Darlington, and formerly M.P. for Durham.

In Kennington-lane, aged 47, James Draper Nixon, esq. only son of the late James Nixon, esq. of Knockholt, Kent.

Lately. At his residence, the One Tun Tavern, Chandos-st. Covent Garden, aged fifty-two, Mr. George Ruthven, one of the Old Bow-street Officers. He was for thirty years attached to the police force, having entered it at the age of seventeen, but in 1832 he retired with a pension of £201. per annum from Government, and pensions likewise from the Russian and Prussian Governments, for his services in discovering forgeries to an immense extent, connected with those countries. Among his many notorious captures may be reckoned those of Thistlewood, for the Cato-street conspiracy, in which daring enterprise Smithers was killed; and the taking of Thurtell, the murderer of Wear. He was a most eccentric character, and had written a history of his life, but would not allow it to meet the public eye.

At the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, aged 78, Miss A. B. Cockings, housekeeper of the Society for about 60 years.

April 2. At her house, Upper Harley-st. aged 59, Sophia, relict of Wm. Dickenson, esq. of Kingweston, Somerset.

Aged 12, James, eldest son of A. L.

Irvine, esq. of Smyrren Lodge, New Peckham.

April 5. Aged 15, Frances Margaret Davies, eldest dau. of Capt. Chandler, 17th Lancers.

At Highbury, Mrs. Percival, widow of Richard Percival, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

April 6. At Homerton, aged 80, William Robertson, esq. late of Kindence, Ross-shire, N. B.

Aged 62, Abraham Brooksbank, esq. of Bermondsey.

At the Parade, Harleyford-road, Kennington, aged 72, Charles Dimes, esq.

April 7. At Kennington, aged 60, Mr. George Stapleton, of Whitefriars, the oldest contractor for cleansing in London.

Aged 74, in Buckingham-pl. Fitzroy-sq. Mary, widow of Thomas Eales, esq. of Belmont, Staindrop, co. Durham.

April 9. Aged 87, in Spencer-st. Northampton-sq. Charles Biggs, esq.

In Portland-pl. Clapham-road, aged 47, Miss Emmeline Corner.

April 12. In Curson-st. aged 5, Alexander James, eldest son of George Wm. Hope, esq. M.P.

April 13. In Chatham-pl. Blackfriars, aged 67, Frederick Bode, esq.

BEDS.—*March 22.* Arthur Sambrook, third son of Samuel Crawley, esq. of Stockwood.

At Bedford, James Small, esq. Senior Alderman in the town council.

BERKS.—*March 17.* At Reading, aged 18, Arthur Smith, of the 4th Reg. son of Dr. Prichard Smith.

March 19. At Abingdon, Charles-Joseph, eldest son of the Rev. Giles Daubeny, Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts.

BUCKS.—*Lately.* At Eton College, aged 13, Montague-Aubrey, eldest son of Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 12.* At Gonville Cottage, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of George Milner, esq. of Comberton.

March 28. Near Trumpington, in consequence of a fall from a phaeton, Mr. Edward Jones Fox, an under-graduate of St. John's College. He was the son of Dr. Fox, of Berkeley-sq. Bristol.

Lately. At Foxton, at an advanced age, Mr. William Chapman. He was a miser worth 50,000*l.*, which he has left to an illegitimate son.

April 10. At Wisbech, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Metcalfe, esq. a justice of the peace for the Isle of Ely, and mother of the mayor of Wisbech.

CORNWALL.—*March 16.* At Camborne, aged 21, Frederick-John, fourth son of the Rev. Hugh Rogers, Rector of that parish.

March 31. At Redruth, Rebecca, wife

of the Rev. J. W. Hawksley, M.A. Rector of Turvey and Knotting, Beds. and mother of the Rev. J. W. Hawksley, jun. Rector of Redruth.

CUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 21.* In Carlisle, aged 80, Mrs. Jackson, widow of Richard Jackson, esq. and sister of the late Rev. Thomas Lowry, D.D.

March 16. Aged 84, John De Whelpdale, esq. of Bishop Yards, Penrith, Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for Cumberland and Westmoreland.

DERBY.—*March 15.* Aged 36, Andrew-Richard FitzHenry, esq. late of Horn Hay.

At Derby, Warren Cooper, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire.

DEVON.—*March 9.* Aged 72, at Prescott-house, near Tiverton, the wife of W. Tally, esq.

March 13. At Lythecourt-house, near Tiverton, the wife of W. Smale, esq.

March 19. Aged 81, Thomas Bridgman Luxmoore, esq. of Fair Place, Okehampton.

At Teignmouth, aged 91, Richard Brine, esq.

George Lillies, esq. of Kenton, a retired Surgeon of the Navy.

March 22. At Plymouth, aged 23, Benjamin-Walter Thorold, esq. formerly of Lincolnshire.

At Exeter, aged 82, Charlotte, relict of the late Edward Heyes, esq. Descended paternally from the ancient family of Coigny, who settled in Pembrokehire during the reign of Henry VII.; and maternally from the Philipps, of Picton Castle; niece to the late Mrs. Waller, of Hall Barn, Buckinghamshire, and Farmington, Gloucestershire, and aunt to Mrs. Cameron, Dan-y-Graig, near Swansea.

March 23. Aged 40, Mary-Ann, wife of Charles Bruton, esq. Northernhay-house, Exeter.

Sarah, relict of Burnet Patch, esq. of Exeter.

March 24. At Brixham, aged 24, Miss S. Vittery, third dau. of the late E. Vittery, esq. and sister of the present banker, E. Vittery, esq.

March 26. At Blackborough-house, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Voules, esq. of Windsor.

At Ashburton, aged 82, James Hainsworth, esq.

March 28. At Belle Vue, Tor, Thomas Bouchier, esq. M.D. late surgeon of the 36th, and latterly of the 98th Reg.

Aged 79, Richard Thomas, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1840.)

At Teignmouth, aged 74, Susanna, wife of Dr. Lewis, formerly of Ross, Herefordshire.

March 29. At the Vicarage, Cornwor-

thy, the residence of her brother-in-law the Rev. Charles Barter, aged 77, Salome, widow of Samuel Kekewich, esq. of Peamore House, and mother of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, esq.

Lately. At Holcombe Court, aged 74, Peter Blewett, esq. magistrate for Somerset and Devon.

At Devonport, aged 105, an old and respectable mason, named Pincombe. He retained his mental faculties up to the last few days of his existence.

At Dawlish, Charles, son of the late G. Rochfort, esq. M.P.

April 2. At Finboe, aged 82, John Reynolds, esq.

April 5. At Ashburton, aged 73, William Burnard, esq. of Charmouth, Dors.

DOMSET.—*March 20.* At Stonecombe, near Beaminster, aged 57, Joseph Bishop, esq.

March 31. At Handley, aged 73, Ann, relict of Wm. Hooper, esq. of Ringwood.

At Blandford, Lt.-Col. Samuel Cleaveland, late of the Madras Artillery.

At the Grange, Wareham, aged 42, John Bond, esq.

April . . At his seat, aged 79, General John Michell. He entered the army 7th Feb. 1781; was made Lieut. June 25, 1785; Capt. July 31, 1790; Major, Nov. 30, 1792; Lieut.-Col. Aug. 24, 1795; Colonel, April 29, 1802; Major-Gen. Oct. 25, 1805; Lieut.-Gen. June 4, 1814; and General Jan. 10, 1837. He served at the siege of Fort St. Philip, in the island of Minorca, and was taken prisoner at its surrender.

April 1. Aged 89, James Langdon, esq. of Sherborne.

At Fordington, aged 57, P. Elliott, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

DURHAM.—*March 29.* At Sadbergh, aged 101, Ann, relict of John Featham, esq.

March . . On his way from the Sedgefield station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to the village of Morden, where he lived, Mr. T. Hutchinson, the eminent railway contractor. He had a few glasses of whisky at the Sedgefield station, and in less than half an hour after he was found with his head within the rails, and an engine with a train of 35 waggons had gone over his neck, right shoulder, and arm. He has left a widow and six children.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 17.* Aged 54, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Howard, of Springfield-hall, near Chelmsford, and eldest dau. of the late Edward Clay, esq. of Greenstead-park.

March 12. At Walthamstow House, the wife of Dr. Greig.

March 13. At the Rectory, Hock-

ley, aged 32, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. William Harding.

March 14. Anne, relict of Wm. Pearce, esq. of Aldborough Grange.

March 21. At Sible Hedingham, aged 70, Mary-Magdalen, widow of Rear-Adm. George Fowke.

Aged 65, John Raven, esq. of Bocking Hall.

March 25. At Chelmsford, Elizabeth, wife of John Copland, esq.

April 10. At the vicarage, Witham, aged 43, Clara-Sandford, wife of the Rev. John Bramston.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 15.* Aged 25, Martha-Jane, dau. of Samuel Whittack, esq. of Hanham Hall.

March 17. Miss Eliza Cooper Vander Horst, of Clifton.

March 21. Mary, relict of the Rev. James Dods, Vicar of Almondsbury.

At the Hotwells, Clifton, aged 24, Henry, youngest son of Langley St. Albyn, esq. of Alfoxton, Somerset.

March 22. Aged 66, Mary, relict of John Roebuck, esq. of Cheltenham and Painswick.

March 23. Aged 90, Betty, relict of John Duck, esq. M.D. of Bristol.

March 25. At Cheltenham, aged 70, Esther Baruh Lousada.

March 27. At Hardwicke Court, near Gloucester, aged 64, Nicholas Lewis Fenwick, esq.

March 30. At Bristol, aged 84, Mary, relict of Samuel Wyndowe, esq. of Kingsdown.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 20, Daniel, 4th son of John Cox, esq. of Olivers, Painswick.

At Cheltenham, Henry Wynne Poole, esq. late Major 36th Madras Nat. Inf.

At Stroud, aged 50, W. Hopeon, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 43, Barbara, youngest dau. of E. Long, esq. solicitor, late of Worcester.

April 2. At Cainscross, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. G. Uwins, and eldest dau. of Joseph Blower, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

April 4. At Alvestone, aged 67, Wm. Norris Tonge, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1831.)

April 8. Aged 64, Samuel-Lichigaray Dunsford, esq. of Bristol.

HANTS.—*Jan. 21.* At Muddiford, near Christchurch, aged 36, the Hon. Charles Robert St. John, youngest son of the late Viscount Bolingbroke. He married, in 1841, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, esq.

March 18. At Hall Place, West Moon, aged 91, Joseph Sibley, esq.

March 25. At Ventnor, I. W. Mary, wife of Francis-Sadler Frittle, esq. and

only child of Peter Rose, esq. of Demerara.

Lately. At Hanley, son of Gen. Bacon, of Bevis Mount, Southampton.

Aged 67, John Jolliffe, esq. many years a member of the old corporation of Southampton.

At Norlington House, Ryde, I. W. aged 23, A. Topham, esq.

At Hillyards, I. W., Mary, wife of W. Thatcher, esq.

April 4. At Niton, I. W. Charles, third son of the Rev. Wm. Moody, of Bathampton House, Wilts.

April 8. At Ventnor, I. W. aged 50, Mr. Charles Dix, third son of the late Rev. Joshua Dix, of Canterbury.

HERTS.—*March 24.* At Bishop's Stortford, Louisa, wife of John B. Bowker, esq. and only child of Henry J. Wyatt, esq. of Chelsea.

April 6. At Bishop's Stortford, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Langton.

April 8. At Hemel Hempstead, Susannah, wife of Charles E. Grover, esq.

HEREFORD.—*April 4.* At Merton House, Ross, Sarah, wife of William Hooper, esq.

KENT.—*March 2.* At Margate, Juliana-Emma, wife of Dr. Case, M.D.

March 16. At Sittingbourne, aged 75, Eleanor, wife of W. Castle, esq.

March 19. At Dover, aged 72, Robert Wright, esq. formerly of London, Merchant.

March 22. At Dover, aged 83, Louisa, relict of the Rev. John Charles Beckingham, of Bourne Place.

March 23. At Canterbury, aged 70, Bentley M'Leod, esq. formerly of Stockwell.

March 25. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Richard Gellett, esq.

March 28. At the vicarage, St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 58, the Hon. Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Hodson, Vicar of St. Peter's, and second dau. of the late Lord Harris.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, Frederick Adams, esq. late of the East India Company's Service.

March 30. Catharine, wife of Edward Legh, esq. of the Limes, Lewisham.

Lately. At Tenterden, aged 91, the Rev. Laurence Holden, the oldest Dissenting Minister in the kingdom, having been pastor to the same congregation upwards of seventy years.

April 3. Margaret, widow of John Baines, esq. late of Shooter's Hill.

At Worthing, at an advanced age, John Bradley, esq. of Bath Buildings.

April 4. At his quarters, on the Western Heights, Dover, brevet Major Tathwell, of the 95th Regt. He had seen much

service in India, having been present at the Burmese war, with the 41st Foot; at the capture of Rangoon, the engagements in front of that place, at the attack on Kimindine and Pagodd Point, the capture of Fort Syriam, and the storming of the works in front of the Dagon Pagodd. He was found dead in bed by his servant.

April 8. At Sedcup, John, only son of the late Joseph Park, esq. formerly of Gibraltar.

At Maidstone, aged 84, Mary, relict of Joshua Knowles, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

April 13. At the vicarage, Benenden, Frederick, sixth son of the Rev. Daniel Boys.

LANCASTER.—*March 16.* At Liverpool, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Lundie, esq. late of Jamaica.

March 17. Aged 63, John Walton, esq. of Worsley Mills, near Manchester.

March 19. At Manchester, Nancy, relict of Thomas Earnshaw Tidswell, esq. of Withington.

March 20. At Liverpool, aged 85, William Ward, esq.

March 28. At Liverpool, aged 62, Charles Boutflower, esq.

March 29. At Liverpool, Nathan Cairns, esq.

LEICESTER.—*March 10.* Thomas Warner, esq. of the Elms, near Loughborough.

April 6. At Kirkby Mallory, aged 12, the Hon. Caroline Russell, youngest dau. of the Baroness de Clifford and the late John Russell, esq.

LINCOLN.—*March 23.* At Cleethorpes, near Grimsby, in the 100th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Dobson. She was born at Barnoldby-le-Beck, near Grimsby, about the 28th Dec. 1744, and was baptized on the 26th Jan. 1745. She had been a resident at Cleethorpes 78 years, and was the mother of 11 children, 37 grand-children, and 33 great-grandchildren.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 15.* At Edmon- ton, Harriett, wife of Carsten Holthouse, esq. late of Keppel-st. Russell-sq.

Lately. At Mill Hill, Hendon, aged 83, Elizabeth, wife of John Innes, Commander in the late Maritime Service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Hampton, aged 7, Gilbert, son of Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart.

April 5. At Finchley, aged 86, Lieut.-Gen. Anthony Salvin, late of Durham.

MONMOUTH.—*March 17.* At Llanrumney Hall, Anne, wife of George Rollings, esq. and relict of David Richards, esq. of Hyde Hall, Trelawney, Jamaica.

March 24. At Penhow Parsonage, Charles Coles, esq. late Capt. in the North Devon Militia.

April 7. At Monmouth, aged 21, Wil-

helmina-Boyd, dau. of W. D. Taunton, esq. and youngest grandchild of the late John Hooke Greene, esq. of Durnsford Place, Bathwick Hill.

NORFOLK.—*March 24.* At Norwich, aged 82, Frances, wife of the Rev. John Hamfrey, of Wroxham.

March 27. Aged 27, Harriet-Anna, wife of the Rev. Charles Turner, of Norwich.

Lately. At Cromer, aged 74, Mary Alexander, dau. of William Alexander, esq. brother of James first Earl of Caledon.

April 12. At his father's, aged 33, Charles John, third surviving son of Samuel Paget, esq. of Yarmouth.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Lately.* At Northampton, aged 34, Harriet, only sister of the Rev. Frederick Fysh, late of Bath.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March 18.* At Newcastle-on-Tyne, John Allan, esq. of Dalton-on-Tees, third son of the late Robert Allan, esq. of Newbottle House, Durham.

Lately. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 43, John Blackmore, esq. Civil Engineer.

OXFORD.—*March 20.* At Wootton, near Woodstock, aged 38, Alfred, third son of the late Charles Thomson, esq. Master in Chancery.

SALOP.—*March 25.* Aged 96, Anne, relict of Edward Kenion, esq. of Knayton, near Thirak.

SOMERSET.—*March 13.* At Bath, aged 79, George Dick, Lieut.-Gen. and Senior Officer in the Bengal Army.

March 21. At Odcombe cottage, near Yeovil, James Lucas, esq. late of Bristol.

March 26. At the Grange, Banwell, aged 63, Leonora, wife of George Emery, esq. and fourth dau. of the late Richard Bingham, esq. of Melcombe Bingham, Dorset.

March 29. Aged 80, at Keppel Cottage, Trull, Jane, relict of the late Sir Wm. Hamilton.

Lately. At Yeovil, Elizabeth, widow of John Henning, esq. of Toller Fratrum, Dorset.

At Bath, Jane H. youngest dau. of the late Simon Murchison, esq. of Colgong, East Indies.

Aged 83, Martha, wife of John Weaver, esq. of Rudghill, Winsford.

At Bath, Edward Barlow, esq. M. D.

April 5. At Bath, aged 35, Capt. Chambre-Brabazon-Ponsonby Alcock, of the Bengal Engineers.

STAFFORD.—*March 19.* Aged 66, Mrs. Charles P. Johnstone, wife of C. P. Johnstone, esq. of Newbold Manor, near Lichfield.

March 20. At Stone House, Rugeley, aged 76, Mrs. Hopkins.

SUFFOLK.—*March 10.* At her father's, the Rev. Edward Jermya, Carlton rectory,

near Lowestoft, Sarah-Theophila, wife of the Rev. John A. Ashley, of Wood-hall, Hilgay.

March 16. At Mildenhall, aged 95, Thomas Gataker, esq.

March 23. Aged 19, Emily-Louisa, dau. of Major Schreiber, of the Roundwood, Ipswich.

March 26. At Hadleigh, aged 32, Charles-Lucas Wallace, esq. sixth son of the late Rev. Job Marple Wallace, M.A. Rector of Great Braxted, Essex.

April 8. Aged 88, Nathaniel-Warner Bromley, esq. of Baasfield hall, and East-st. Red Lion-sq. and formerly of Gray's-ian.

SURREY.—*Feb. 17.* At Richmond, Helen, relict of John Duff, D.D. of Kinfauns, Perthshire, N.B.

March 18. At Tooting, aged 73, Paul Storr, esq.

April 1. At the residence of his son, Farnham, aged 71, Samuel Clark, esq. many years merchant of Poole.

April 3. At Barnes, Mary-Margaret, wife of Henry Cremer, esq.

April 7. At Thornton Heath, Croydon, aged 76, P. Frith, esq. formerly of Narbro', Norfolk.

SUSSEX.—*March 14.* At Brighton, at an advanced age, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Charles Morice, M.A. of Windsor, Domestic Chaplain to George III. and Chaplain to the Dukes of York and Gloucester, &c.

March 16. Aged 90, Mary, wife of John W. Commerell, esq. of Strood.

March 17. At Brighton, aged 61, the widow of George Royds, esq.

March 21. At Hastings, John Hollingbery, esq. only son of the late Rev. Drake Hollingbery, of Winchelsea, Chancellor of Chichester, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

March 23. At Brighton, aged 36, Jessy-Walker, wife of Henry Kennedy, esq. eldest dau. of the late Capt. Bright, R.M. of Woolwich, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bright, of Clifton.

March 29. At Brighton, Martha, wife of Francis Child, esq. of South Lambeth.

April 2. At Brighton, Harriet-Emily, wife of John Brightman, esq. of Lavender Hill, Surrey.

April 3. At Worthing, aged 71, John Bradley, esq. late of Show Bank, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

April 6. At Hastings, John-George Brown, esq. Lieut. 6th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late Archibald Brown, esq. of Glasgow.

April 12. At Brighton, aged 63, Mary-Louisa, dau. of the late James Bouden, esq. of Hampstead, and of the Chamberlain's-office, Guildhall, London.

WARWICK.—*March 12.* At Birmingham, aged 83, William Whitworth, gent. late of Hornsey, Middlesex.

March 19. At Rugby School, aged 15, Charles-Herbert, youngest son of the Ven. Archdeacon Goddard.

March 23. At the vicarage, Harbury, Frances-Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Clement Newsam.

March 26. At Coventry, aged 80, Mrs. Whitem, relict of Alderman Whitem of that city.

March 31. At Mancetter Lodge, aged 27, Mary, wife of Richard R. Jec, esq.

April 4. At Leamington, aged 34, Capt. David Baxter, late of the ship Bombay Castle, of Bombay.

WILTS.—*March 19.* At Quemerford, near Calne, aged 86, Mary, widow of Slater Heale, esq.

March 23. At Salisbury, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Philip Pinckney, esq. of Berwick St. John.

Lately. Aged 59, Lucy-Mary, wife of Thomas Swayne, esq. of Steeple Langford.

April 1. At Warminster, aged 30, William Lye Seagram, esq. only son of William Frowd Seagram, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Pershore, W. Woodward, esq. surgeon.

YORK.—*March 25.* At Pelham, near Gainsborough, aged 69, William Welpett, esq.

March 28. At Spofforth, aged 64, Mary, widow of the Rev. Richard Hartley, D.D. late of Bingley, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Hudson, A.M. late of Hipperholme.

Aged 38, J. W. Lonsdale, esq. solicitor, Halifax.

March 30. At Sheffield, Thos. Daniel Philipps, esq. surgeon, youngest son of the late Rev. N. Philipps, D.D. of Moor Lodge, near that place.

At Old Malton Abbey, aged 40, Charles Smithson, esq.

Lately. At Leeds, Mr. Walter Warren, of London, and son of the late Thomas Warren, esq. of Blagdon House, Blagdon, Somerset.

WALES.—*March 16.* Aged 64, Robert John Harrison, esq. of Caerhowel, co. Montgomery.

March 21. Near Aberffraw, Anglesea, aged 14, the second son of the late Sir G. W. Tapps Gervis, a nephew and ward of Mr. Fuller. He was on a visit to Mr. John Fuller, of Bodorgan, and remaining out later than usual in the evening his absence caused much alarm, he being a stranger to the neighbourhood. After a search of two days his body was found in the river between Bodorgan and Llandwyn, in consequence, as is supposed, of being short-sighted, and endeavouring to reach

home by a shorter road on the approach of night.

March 25. At Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, aged 77, Col. John-Frederick Browne, C.B. late Lieutenant-Colonel 28th foot.

March 26. Aged 106, Mary Bassett. She resided all her life in a cottage contiguous to the Middle Bank Copper Works, near Swansea.

At Nolton villa, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, aged 26, Emma-Wilkins, wife of David J. Harmar, esq.

March 29. At Cuffern, Pembroke, John Stokes, esq. many years Coroner for the county.

At Tremains, Glamorganshire, aged 72, Maria-Alicia, wife of Richard Lewellin, esq. of Tremains, and only dau. of the late Rev. David Jones, Rector of Langan, in the same county.

SCOTLAND.—*March 21.* At Fasnacloich, Argyleshire, aged 50, John Stewart, esq. of Fasnacloich, a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate of the county.

March 24. At Edinburgh, aged 19, Lieut. Chas. William Hope, Royal Eng. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, G.C.H.

March 31. At Inchbrayock, near Montrose, Anne, wife of Major-Gen. Archibald Watson, Bengal Light Cav. and dau. of the late Archibald Scott, esq. of Dunningald and Usan, Forfarshire.

Lately.—Robert Steuart, esq. of Stuart-hall, Sheriff Clerk of the County of Renfrew.

April 6. Mr. Oliver, of Lochend. He was an agriculturist, a Director of the Highland Society, one of the Committee of Management of the Agricultural Chemistry Association, and in all agricultural experiments he was ever ready to take an active and intelligent interest.

IRELAND.—*March 10.* At Court Devonish House, Athlone, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Du Bourdieu, K.H. brother of Mrs. Gem and of Mrs. Wilmshurst.

March 17. At Dublin, Anne, wife of Edward Tierney, esq. and sister of the late Lady Tierney.

Aged 20, William-Cavanagh Murphy, esq. eldest son of William Murphy, M.D. of Cork. He was an Undergraduate of Cambridge. He held a scholarship and the Wortley Exhibition for Moral Philosophy, in Gonville and Caius College.

JERSEY.—*March 10.* At Leicester House, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 64, Richard Chase Sidney, esq. third son of the late John Sidney, esq. many years of the Court Lodge, Yalding, Kent, and brother of Sir Robert Sidney.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 29.* Killed in action, at Maharajpoo, Lieut.-Col. Ed.

James Matthews, Surgeon to the Forces, half-pay.

March 17. At Marsilles, aged 39, William Musgrave, esq. son of the late Christopher Musgrave, esq.

March 18. At Tours, Ann, wife of R. Rowes, esq. of Stratford Grove, Essex.

March 21. At Freybourg-en-Breisgau, Hannah, wife of Baron de Porbeck, and niece of the Hon. Miss Colman.

March 25. At Heidelberg, Germany, Archibald Sympson, esq.

At Paris, aged 64, Patrick Stewart, esq. of Auchenlunkart, Banffshire.

March 26. At Amsterdam, aged 73, Capt. John Duval, late of the 81st foot.

March 28. At Carlsruhe, Baden, Ce-

ilia, wife of Wingfield Yates, esq. late of Parkfields, Staffordsh.

March 29. At Rome, aged 21, John Clayton Manley, esq. eldest son of John Shawe Manley, esq. of Manley Hall, Staffordshire.

March 30. At Nice, aged 30, Richard Octavius Ward, formerly Capt. in the Royal Hussars, and youngest son of the late George Ward, esq. of Northwood Park, Cowes.

Lately. At Bremen, Germany, aged 59, Commander H. W. Bishop, R.N.

At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, aged 26, Maria, wife of A. Riddell, esq.

In China, aged 22, Amelius, son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM MARCH 23 TO APRIL 20, 1844, (5 weeks.)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------------------|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| Males | 2284 | } 4700 | | Under 15..... | 2135 | } 4700 |
| Females | 2416 | | | 15 to 60..... | 1548 | |
| | | 60 and upwards | 986 | | | |
| | | Age not specified | 31 | | | |

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, April 23.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 55 11 | 32 10 | 20 4 | 32 0 | 28 10 | 30 0 |

PRICE OF HOPS, April 23.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, April 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, April 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Beef..... | 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> | Head of Cattle at Market, April 26. | |
| Mutton..... | 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | Beasts..... | 620 Calves 183 |
| Veal..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> | Sheep and Lambs | 8940 Pigs 376 |
| Pork..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | | |

COAL MARKET, April 26.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 173.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 159.—Kennet and Avon, 10½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 650.—Regent's, 24½.—Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 109½.—St. Katharine's, 114.—East and West India, 138.—London and Birmingham Railway, 235.—Great Western, 34½ prem.—London and Southwestern, 84.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 87.—West Middlesex, 121.—Globe Insurance, 140.—Guardian, 50.—Hope, 8.—Chartered Gas, 66.—Imperial Gas, 86.—Phoenix Gas, 36½.—London and Westminster Bank, 25½.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1844, 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. |
| Mar. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | | | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | |
| 26 | 50 | 57 | 52 | 29, 71 | fair, cloudy | 11 | 53 | 58 | 50 | 29, 96 | fair, cloudy |
| 27 | 52 | 58 | 53 | , 80 | cl. slight rain | 12 | 51 | 60 | 49 | , 92 | do. do. hea. rn. |
| 28 | 49 | 56 | 47 | 30, 34 | fair | 13 | 50 | 57 | 52 | , 76 | do. do. do. do. |
| 29 | 43 | 58 | 40 | , 49 | foggy, fair | 14 | 50 | 57 | 53 | , 95 | cl. slight rn. |
| 30 | 43 | 54 | 43 | , 39 | fair | 15 | 53 | 60 | 52 | 30, 08 | fair, cloudy |
| 31 | 46 | 55 | 43 | , 26 | do. | 16 | 52 | 60 | 51 | , 19 | cloudy, rn. fr. |
| A. I. | 45 | 55 | 47 | , 25 | foggy, fair | 17 | 55 | 67 | 54 | , 22 | fair |
| 2 | 50 | 67 | 49 | , 10 | fine | 18 | 54 | 57 | 45 | , 19 | do. cloudy |
| 3 | 55 | 67 | 50 | 29, 83 | do. | 19 | 52 | 60 | 57 | , 30 | do. do. |
| 4 | 55 | 65 | 61 | , 87 | do. | 20 | 56 | 62 | 56 | , 32 | cloudy, fair |
| 5 | 50 | 55 | 43 | , 78 | slight rn. fair | 21 | 60 | 65 | 56 | , 28 | fair, cloudy |
| 6 | 49 | 55 | 41 | , 87 | fair, cloudy | 22 | 58 | 67 | 56 | , 17 | do. |
| 7 | 48 | 50 | 41 | 30, 20 | do. do. | 23 | 54 | 67 | 49 | , 29 | do. |
| 8 | 47 | 59 | 45 | , 37 | cloudy, fair | 24 | 54 | 62 | 49 | , 19 | do. cloudy |
| 9 | 50 | 61 | 52 | , 46 | fine | 25 | 54 | 64 | 49 | , 03 | fine |
| 10 | 55 | 67 | 50 | , 34 | do. | | | | | | |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

| 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 | 195 | 98½ | 97½ | | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | 86 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 28 | 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | 86 88 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 29 | 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 68 pm. |
| 1 | 195½ | 98½ | 97½ | | 103½ | 102½ | 12½ | | | 279 | | 68 70 pm. |
| 2 | | | 97½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 86 pm. | 71 69 pm. |
| 3 | | | 97½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 86 pm. | 71 69 pm. |
| 4 | | | 97½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 88 pm. | 69 pm. |
| 5 | | | 97½ | | | 102½ | | 110 | | | 89 pm. | 69 71 pm. |
| 6 | | | 97½ | | | 102½ | | 111½ | | | 90 88 pm. | 70 73 pm. |
| 7 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 73 72 pm. |
| 8 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 73 72 pm. |
| 9 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 73 72 pm. |
| 11 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 88 90 pm. | 71 72 pm. |
| 12 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 90 85 pm. | 70 72 pm. |
| 13 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 70 72 pm. |
| 14 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 70 72 pm. |
| 15 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 72 pm. |
| 16 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 88 86 pm. | 69 71 pm. |
| 18 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 85 pm. | 70 67 pm. |
| 19 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 87 88 pm. | 67 69 pm. |
| 20 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | 111½ | | | 88 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 21 | | | 99 | | | 102½ | | | | | 86 88 pm. | 68 70 pm. |
| 22 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | 86 pm. | 69 71 pm. |
| 23 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 68 70 pm. |
| 25 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | 112½ | | | 86 pm. | 70 68 pm. |
| 26 | | | 99 | | | 102½ | | | | | 86 pm. | 70 68 pm. |
| 27 | | | 98½ | | | 102½ | | | | | | 68 70 pm. |

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A LONDON MEMBER OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY, who was present at the annual meeting (which is noticed in the *Literary Intelligence* of our present Magazine) and was much gratified with the satisfactory Reports both of the Council and of the Auditors, requests us to direct attention to the following paragraph in the former:—“The Council desire to point out to the Members how advantageous it is to the Society that gentlemen possessing local influence should give their assistance as Local Secretaries; and recommend to all Members who feel desirous to promote the welfare of the Society, not to omit any opportunity of securing the services of such gentlemen. Under the new arrangements in reference to the receipt of subscriptions, but little trouble is thrown upon the Local Secretaries: but their co-operation with the Secretary is very often of the most essential service.” The gentleman who proposed the adoption of the Report, having stated his willingness to serve as Local Secretary for his district (Mr. Dearden, of Rochdale, in Lancashire), the Secretary, in the name of the Council, assured him that in no way could Members resident in the country so effectually serve the Society as by undertaking the not very laborious duties of that office. Now, as the Members who could thus effectually serve the Society are just those who were absent from the Meeting, and, consequently, ignorant of the services they might render, our correspondent begs to call their attention to this subject. We may take the opportunity to add that any inquiries relative to the Society may be addressed to the London Secretary, Mr. W. J. Thoms, to the care of Messrs. Nichols, Parliament Street.

Mr. J. Toulmin Smith, in his “Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century,” 1839, p. 167, has shown the high antiquity of the pedigree of the sculptor Thorwaldsen, (whose memoir appeared in p. 546,) in his descent from Thornfinn, and Gudrid his wife, two of the earliest colonists of the American Vinland, the exact site of which is so much disputed. They passed a winter at Straumford, *i. e.* *The Bay of Currents*, where their son, Snorri, was born, and which spot Mr. Smith identifies with *Buzzard's Bay*. “Snorri Thornfinnson was thus born in the present state of Massachusetts, in the year 1007, being the first of European blood, of whose birth in America we have any record. From

him the celebrated living sculptor *Thorwaldson* is lineally descended, besides a long train of learned and illustrious characters, who have flourished during the last eight centuries in Iceland and Denmark.” (Mr. Smith spells the name *Thorwaldson* with an *o*.)

E. J. C. remarks, with reference to our note in p. 548, that “Colonel Carlos had a son who was buried in Fulham Church, and has a monument in the chancel (Faulkner's History of Fulham, 4to. p. 70, and Strype's *Stowe*, vol. 2, App. 73.) The poetical inscription given in Mr. Faulkner's work intimates that he outlived his father. The Editors of the Boscobel Tracts were therefore wrong in their assumption that he was childless.”—We are informed that a family of Prior, some years ago, in the belief that the male line of the Carlos family was extinct, assumed the Carlos arms and crest. The grandfather of Mr. Prior, now of Chancery Lane, was (through his mother) nephew to Mr. Gregory Carlos, of Portsmouth.

The Rev. THOMAS QUARLES, having collected together from various sources, hitherto unnoticed, much matter for a *Life of Francis Quarles*, the author of the “Emblems,” would feel obliged by any communication respecting the poet or his writings, addressed under cover to Mr. Cundall, bookseller, 12, Old Bond Street, London.

C. N. inquires what has become of Dr. Tredway Nash's MSS. from which was compiled his *History of Worcestershire*, and if there are any continuations of the collateral branches in his own pedigree subjoined to that work.

A YORKSHIREMAN inquires, Is there any existing drawing of the plan or elevation of Meaux Abbey in Holderness? and if so, where is it to be met with?

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM, of Rugby, begs to thank an anonymous correspondent, “A STRANGER,” for his communication relative to a window on the north side of Dorchester Church, Oxon. An account of that very interesting church is about to be illustrated by the Oxford Architectural Society, and a communication on the subject shall be forwarded to those under whose immediate superintendance it will be published. The suggestion relative to the Saxon coins shall be acted upon if a future edition of the work alluded to by “a Stranger,” one having been just published, should be called for.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Remarks on Mr. J. P. Collier's and Mr. C. Knight's Editions of Shakespeare.
By Rev. Alexander Dyce. 8vo. 1844.

WHEN new editions of Shakespeare were announced by Messrs. Collier and Knight, we certainly conceived that the public would derive great advantage from their learning and industry; but, although we expected some original information to be given, and some new light occasionally to be thrown on difficult and disputed passages of the text, we looked yet more anxiously to a careful and judicious selection of the notes of the older commentators, and to a removal of the immense and ponderous loads of learned rubbish, under which the poetry of Shakespeare had gradually been buried. This huge mass of commentary had become a positive evil and incumbrance to the reader, often detaining him in piles of obscure and needless erudition, in dull disputes and illogical reasonings, and often leading him astray by fanciful interpretations and violent and unnecessary emendations. The notes in the voluminous editions of Reed and Malone were the accumulated productions of all the critics, from Rowe the first editor to Malone the last, and great part of them was occupied in animadversions on each others' arguments, refutations of each others' conjectures, and displays of their own superior skill and sagacity.

"Critics there were who others' names defaced," &c.

The real difficulties which the annotators had to contend with were, for the most part, obscurities in the idioms and poetical language of the times, allusions to customs not understood, errors in the text from the plays not having been printed from authorised copies under the careful superintendence of the author or editor, but obtained from the prompters and players at the theatre; to these must be added the typographical mistakes of the printers, and lastly the unwarranted substitutions by the early editors of their own conjectures. Warburton said of Pope, "that by a careful collation of the early editions, he rectified the faulty and supplied the imperfect reading in a great number of places;" and yet, so far from this being true, Pope often inserted readings into Shakespeare's text on the simple principle of *improving it*, whenever he found a passage that appeared inelegant, difficult, or obscure, as in *Timon*, Act 2, sc. 2.

"I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,"

He reads,

"I have retir'd me to a *lonely room*."

But Dr. Johnson led the way to a sounder and better school of criticism. "Conjecture," he says, "though it be sometimes unavoidable, I have not wantonly nor licentiously indulged. It has been my settled principle that the reading of the ancient books is *probably true*, and therefore is not to be disturbed for the sake of elegance, perspicuity, or mere improvement of the sense. For though much credit is not due to the fidelity, nor any to

the judgment of the first publishers, yet they who had the copy before their eyes were more likely to read it right than we who read it only by imagination. But it is evident that they have often made strange mistakes by ignorance or negligence, and that therefore something may be properly attempted by criticism, keeping the middle way between presumption and timidity. Such criticism I have attempted to practise, and when any passage appeared inextricably perplexed, have endeavoured to discover how it may be recalled to sense with least violence. But my first labour is always to turn the old text on every side, and try if there be any interstice through which light can find its way, nor would *Huetius* himself condemn me as refusing the trouble of research for the ambition of alteration. In this modest industry I have not been unsuccessful. I have rescued many lines from the violations of temerity, and secured many scenes from the inroads of correction. I have adopted the Roman sentiment, that it is more honourable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy, and have been more careful to protect than to attack," &c. But on whatever principles the various commentators on Shakespeare have proceeded, and however different their talents and acquirements, it must be in fairness confessed that there is not one, from the earliest to the latest, who has not added something to the elucidation of his author, either by judicious interpretation, or fortunate and skilful conjecture. What one wanted another supplied, and even the humblest had something to bring. Thus much curious and remote learning has been brought to bear successfully on difficult passages of the text, truth has been elicited in the conflict of adverse arguments, and few works have been overlooked, whether printed or manuscript, that could throw light upon the pages of the great glory of the English stage. The last edition of those voluminous and learned commentaries was given by Mr. Boswell in the Shakespeare which he printed from Malone's manuscripts; and since that time, nothing of any importance has been done, till the appearance of the two present editions. Those however who open them, with the hope of finding in them a selection or abridgment of the older commentaries that we have described, will be disappointed: the purpose of the editions has been of a different kind; and the editors have rather aspired to the title of original criticism, than been content with the humbler task of correcting and improving the labours of their predecessors. To Mr. Collier the praise is certainly due of having given such a faithful and accurate collation of the older editions, as to render any future endeavour of the same kind utterly superfluous: and in some instances he has found his labour rewarded by the discovery of the authentic text, and the rectification of a long disputed passage on which conjecture and learning would equally have been employed in vain.

The publication of Mr. Dyce to which we now come, contains the observations of that gentleman, upon the readings of these respective editions, and on the reasonings on which those readings are supported by the authors. We do not enter on this subject, we trust, in the least, in the spirit of a partizan; but approach it without bias, in the honest spirit of open and fair criticism: and therefore we do not hesitate to say, that this publication certainly shows that Mr. Dyce deserves the high reputation he has acquired, as a person intimately acquainted with our dramatic literature, with the idioms and language of our early writers, and who is in an unusual degree familiar with the whole vocabulary of the English language, that his criticisms are always founded on ample knowledge, and by sufficient examples; he makes no rash conjectures, he

defends no harsh idioms and forced constructions; nor flies for refuge in cases of difficulty to overstrained, laborious, and unsatisfactory interpretations. He knows "Quam bellum erat, confiteri potius nescire quod nescires, quam ista effutientem *nauseare*, atque ipsum tibi displicere." In this work, we think he has been of considerable service to the text of Shakespeare, not only by particular criticisms, but by holding out an example to future commentators of the spirit in which they should approach their task, and of the qualifications which are necessary to enable them to fulfil it, with credit to themselves, improvement to the author, and satisfaction to their readers. There is no cause why either of the editors should receive offence at this publication; because Mr. Dyce has never differed from them without specifying his reasons, nor ever disputed their conclusions without bringing his arguments and authorities fully before them. We therefore hope that the editors will, in the candour of generous minds, believe what he says, that this work originated in pure love of Shakespeare, and not in the desire of decrying their labours. And we shall be glad to hear them adopting the language and feeling of a very sensible and judicious scholar, who had been brought up in the best school of criticism, which teaches how to receive correction, when offered in the spirit of a scholar and a gentleman. "Cum doctissimus ille vir meorum nonnulla recte reprehendisse videretur, *ea vel sustuli vel correxi*; et tantum abest, ut politissimo scriptori propter censuram, quam tulit, malevelim, ut ei *propterea maximas habeam atque agam gratias*. De eo vicissim bene meri sum conatus; omnia tamen quæ minus placebant, ne memoravi quidem, multo minus ad vivum resecuri; quippe qui memor fuerim, me non aliorum refellendorum, sed Ciceronis explicandi purgandique provinciam suscipisse."* Our own observations we offer with that diffidence which ought to be brought to the very delicate and difficult task of verbal criticism; and by no means in any attempt to rival the successful labours of those, with more learning and talent than ourselves,

"Who study *Shakespeare* in the inns of Court."

TEMPEST.†

Vol. IV. p. 36. Miranda, speaking of Caliban, says,

"'Tis a *villain*, sir,
I do not love to look on."

Here "villain" is to be understood in the sense of "slave," but there is no note in Reed's edition.

P. 91.— "Sometimes I'll get thee
Young *seamells* from the rocks."

In the old edition it is "scamels." Theobald conjectured "seamells," but no authority has been given for this word. Mr. Dyce has shewn that there is such a word as "seamall," from Holme's Acad. of Armory, p. 262. He himself queries if the right reading be not "staniels," a common species

* Vide Prefationem J. Davisii ad Ciceronem de Natura Deorum, pag. ult.

† Our references are made to Reed's Ed. of Steevens, 21 vols. 1803, the one we happen to possess. This is necessary to mention as the text varies in the different modern editions.

of hawk. But the true reading, we think, is that which has escaped all the commentators, viz. "seegell." *Λαρος*, *gavia*, a *seacob*, or *seegell*; see *Avian precipuarum historia* per G. Turnersum, 1544, 12mo. As "scamel" has no known meaning nor authority, and as the word "scamell" is without authority, we consider our reading to have the foremost claim to be admitted as the text. The seagall or seamew in Suffolk is always called the "seacob," therefore the *seegell* is the common seamew; and this word comes on the authority of an ornithological work.

Act V. sc. 1, l. 77, K. 208, Dyce 7.

Mr. Dyce has very rightly understood and correctly pointed the song "Where the bee sucks," and we transcribe it from his punctuation, that we may the better shew what we consider to be the great mistakes of the editors in their respective interpretations.

"Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do cry.
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily.
Merrily, merrily shall I live now
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough."

Mr. Collier says "In the original there is no point after 'couch,' but it seems necessary, and was inserted by Malone." He accordingly reads,

"There I couch. When owls do cry,
On the bat's back I do fly,"

That this is quite wrong we can entertain no doubt, not only because "there I couch" is a mere repetition of "there I lie," but that Shakspeare meant, "when night came, at which season the owls cry, Ariel couches, and takes his repose in the cowslip's bell. Also it leads to another still greater mistake, which is that, according to this reading, Ariel flies after summer only in the night-time, or "when owls do cry;" for these amply sufficient reasons this reading is to be utterly rejected. The punctuation of Mr. Knight is still worse.

"Where the bee ~~sucks~~ there suck I;
In a cowslip's bell I lie:
There I couch when owls do cry
On the bat's back. I do fly
After summer merrily."

For *in primis*, according to all grammatical construction, "the owls cry on the bat's back;" but this would be too inconvenient to the "bat" to suppose it could be intended. Then comes a note of which we give the part necessary in order to shew how the innocent body of Shakspeare has been inhumanly and unnecessarily mangled by his commentators.

"Theobald changed 'summer' into 'sunset.' Warburton supports the old reading very ingeniously: 'The roughness of winter is represented by Shakspeare as disagreeable to fairies, and such-like delicate spirits, who on this account constantly follow summer. Was not this then the most agreeable circumstance of Ariel's new recovered liberty, that he could now avoid winter and follow summer

quite round the globe?" But here a new difficulty arises. Bats do not migrate as swallows do in search of summer. Steevens, with his own real ignorance, says that Shakspeare might through his ignorance of natural history have supposed the bat to be a bird of passage. He inclines, however, to the opinion not that Ariel pursues summer on a bat's wing, but that after summer is past he sides

upon the warm down of a bat's back. is to be subjected to this strict analysis, Excellent naturalist! why the bat is torpid it is difficult to reduce all its images to after summer. If this excellent song then the measure of fitness and propriety," &c.

The author of the Pursuits of Literature said that the commentators of Shakespeare had been called, we believe, by Dr. Joseph Warton, "the guides of public taste;" to which we have nothing to observe, but that sometimes *guide posts* have been erected, pointing the directly contrary way to what was intended. In the present case we must differ from them, as we see no difficulty in the song, nor the slightest impropriety in the images, which we take to be these:—"I suck in the flowers where the bee sucks; my home is the bell of the cowslip; and there I repose at night when the owls begin their cry; and, after summer appears, or in pursuit of the summer, I fly merrily on the backs of the bats," &c.

The cowslip is the flower of *spring*, and first Ariel describes his habits at that season; but when *summer* appears, then he can take his evening gambols or pastimes upon the back of the bat, or, it may be, if an interpretation still closer to the words is demanded, that he "flies on the back of the bat to find summer," the bat often appearing *before* summer comes in warm and genial evenings of the spring, as we saw them frequently this year in the end of April in our own garden, and they may be seen in mild weather flying even in winter.* To our apprehension, there is something extremely poetical and pretty in the evening flight, and aerial gyrations of the bat, being supposed to be in search of summer. There is no allusion to *migration* whatever, and no need of it; and, further, the commentators, including Mr. Knight, seem to have adapted their ideas to the climate of England! whereas the scene of the play is laid in the Bermudas, the summer islands, or in the southern shores of the Mediterranean; and in the southern latitudes there are many species of swallows *who do not migrate at all, but remain all the year in the same locality*; so that we agree with Mr. Dyce in believing "that Shakespeare intended to describe Ariel as flying on the bat's back in *pursuit of approaching summer*," but not in the way of migration; as evidently the two seasons of spring and summer are, in the song, marked out definitely by the images of the "cowslip" and the "bat," one being the "flower of spring," the other "the bird of summer." We beg leave to add, as we may hereafter have occasion to point out, that, in points of natural history, the older commentators on Shakespeare have been exceedingly incorrect.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

In sc. 2, p. 37, of Mr. Collier's edition,

"Not with fond *shekels* of the tested gold,"

he conjectures that Shakespeare wrote "cycles," when Mr. Dyce says, "he has some difficulty in believing that this was seriously proposed." Well may he say so! The word "shekel" has two distinct meanings: 1. that of a silver coin; 2. that of a weight or money of account. When occurring in the Old Testament with the epithet *gold* or *silver*, it is explained "weight," not "coin." No *gold* shekels as coins are known to exist. In this line of Shakespeare it is used for weight, measure, or quantity.

* See instances of this in White's Selborne and other works on Natural History.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

P. 110. PRO.—“Over the *boots*, nay give me not the *boots*.”

The French have a similar proverbial expression. “Jacques Boileau se trouvant un jour avec plusieurs des ces Pères (les Jesuites) il les entendait tourner en ridicule les solitaires de Portroyal, qui s'occupaient, disoient des Jesuites, à faire des mauvais souliers par penitence. ‘Je ne sais pas,’ repondit l'Abbé Boileau, ‘s'ils faisoient de mauvais souliers, mais je sais qu'ils vous portoient de *bonnes bottes*.’ Nous ne donnons pas ce calenbourg comme un bon mot, mais comme un trait qui caracterise le genie de plaisanterie dont l'Abbé Boileau se promettait souvent l'usage,” &c. See D'Alembert, Hist. des Academies, vol. iii. p. 18.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

P. 396. PRÆ.—

“Odours, savours sweet,
So doth thy breath, my dearest Thisbe dear,
But hark a voice! stay thou but here a-while,
And by-and-by I will to thee appear.”

To make these lines rhyme Theobald proposes in the third line,

“Stay thou but here a *whit*.”

which after all is not a rhyme, and a very bad conjecture. Our opinion is that the three latter lines are meant to form a rhyming triplet, which is effected without any alteration, but only by a slight transposition.

“But hark a voice! stay thou *a-while but here*.”

P. 443.—“So doth the woodbine, the sweet honeysuckle.”

The note in the Variorum edition of two pages should all be erased, and instead of it should be written—

“The woodbine is—the honeysuckle.”

P. 468.—“That is hot ice, but wondrous *strange* snow.”

The critics seem agreed that *strange* is wrong, and if so, and its place is to be supplied by conjecture, the word “black” is the best. Our opinion is, that some one had written “strange” in the margin opposite the line of “hot ice;” and “black snow,” which note got into the text.

P. 488. The reading of the old copy “lily *tips*” was made by a mistake of the compositor, whose eye was caught by *cowslip* in the third line.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Vol. V. p. 75.—“It is a merry knight, will you go *an-heirs*,” old reading. Steevens conjectures “on hearts,” Warburton “heris.” Malone, “willyou go and hear us?” the two last are most wretched readings; and Steevens is too far from the text, if any nearer could be found. We would read, “Will you go *on here*?” which word is a familiar one with the host, who soon after says, “here boys, here, *here, shall we away*?” which in fact is the very same speech, with the words a little altered.

P. 272.—“Look you, Sir, such a one as I was this present.”

Mr. Mason would read,

“Look you, Sir, such as *once I was* this presents;”

but surely, with the addition only of the letter *s*, the sense is perfect—

“Look you Sir, such a one as I was this presents.”

P. 384.—The old copy,

“And thanks, and ever oft good turns.”

To supply the foot deficient, several conjectures have been made, but none with so slight alteration as would be

“And thanks and ever thanking, oft good turns.”

TWELFTH NIGHT, OR WHAT YOU WILL.

P. 357.—“But in strange manner he is sure possessed.”

The old copy,

But in *very* strange manner he is sure possessed, *madam*.”

These superfluous words are probably the interpolation of the actor. In the lines that follow, although “some” is properly thrown out, it is not necessary to reject “to,” and therefore we would read,

“Were best t’ have guard about you, if he come.”

P. 383.—“I am not *tall* enough to become the function well.”

It was a great waste of labour for Tyrwhitt to propose “pale,” and Farmer “fat,” for a word suiting the text better than their substitutions.

P. 393.—“Yet there he was, and there I found this *credit*
That he did rage the town,” &c.

A whole page and half of notes may here be dispensed with; and instead might be written, “This credit, i. e. this thing or tale *credited*.”

P. 406.—“After a passing measure or a pavin.”

The old copy reads, “And a passing measure’s pavyn.” We think this leads to a truer reading, “After a passing measure *and* a pavin;” for the *s* at the end of “measures” we consider was meant to be an abridgement of *and*. Thus, the substitution of “or” is avoided; and such niceties are of the utmost importance in criticism; for no letter should be introduced, if another nearer to the text could *equally well* supply its place. In his corrections of the text of the Greek tragedies, Professor Porson always kept this rule in mind, and in adopting the emendations of others, often went over them as it were with his own pen, admitting no *needless* alteration of a single letter. Employed with such care, and respect to the text of authors, criticism becomes a pleasing as well as honourable task; but when its arrows are shot at random, they can afford no credit to the commentator, nor pleasure to the reader; and “telum imbelles sine ictu” is a line we must too often apply to the conjectures on Shakespeare.

P. 321.—“The Lady of the Strachy married the yeoman of the Wardrobe.”

There being no such word as “Strachy,” Warburton reads, “Trachye.”
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Smith, "Straccio," clouts and tatters. Steevens, "Starchy," Malone, Wardrobe, and so on, "quisquillas, ineptiasque." Johnson, more prudent and sagacious, thinks it an allusion to an unknown story; and we would read "the Lady Strachy;" "Strachy" being a *common* name, and such allusions to real names occur constantly in the Italian novels and histories; though the person of course is imaginary.

We must now, in justice to Mr. Dyce, give a specimen or two of his commentary; though unfortunately some of his happiest and best observations are too long for our 'margin.'

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Scene 3.—Collier, p. 218. Knight, p. 63.

"Go about the fields with me through Frogmore. I will bring thee where Mistress Ann Page is at a farm-house a feasting, and thou shalt (shalt) woo her. *Cried game*, said I well?"

No note in Mr. Collier's edition!

Mr. Knight prints, "*Cried game?* said I well?" and concludes a note by observing, that surely Ann Page "at a farm-house a feasting" is the *game* which the host has *cried*. The meaning would be *perfectly obvious* were we to read, *Cried I game?*

On this passage, in the Variorum Shakespeare, we have more than two pages of annotation, from which nothing is to be learned except that the modern editors are unable to ascertain the right lection, though Warburton came very near it.

Read, *Cried I aim* (*i.e.* did I give you encouragement? said I well?) So in Act iii. sc. 2 (p. 224.) Ford says—"To these violent proceedings all my neighbours shall *cry aim*" (*i.e.* give encouragement.)

This is sensible and satisfactory, and is what a note should be.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—Collier, p. 271. Knight, p. 453.

"Hang thou there upon the tomb,
Praising her when I am *dumb*."

This is the reading of the folio, which is probably right. The 4to. has *dead* for *dumb*.—Collier.

Probably right! why, even if *all* the old editions had "*dead*," the rhyme would be sufficient to prove that Shakespeare must have written *dumb*.

"Midnight, assist our moan,
Help us to sigh and groan,
Heavily, heavily;
Graves yawn, and yield your dead,
Till death be uttered,
Heavily, heavily."

The folio gives the last line "heavenly,

heavenly," which Mr. Collier thinks "may be right;" and which Mr. Knight adopts, telling us that the meaning is, "Death is expelled heavenly—by the power of heaven."

A speech of Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2, stands thus in the folio:—

"I have of late, but wherefore I know not, lost all my mirth, forgone all custome of exercise; and indeed it goes so *heavenly* with my disposition, that this goodly frame the Earth seems to me a sterill Promontory," &c.

Now, in the former passage, "*heavenly*" is as certainly a misprint for "*heavily*" as in the latter.

We can only express our astonishment that the opinion of the two editors on the obvious error of the press should have rendered these notes necessary; and should we not find as we proceed, that these respective editions improve upon this early part of them, we may reluctantly be obliged to borrow the words, and perhaps follow the example of a great critic: "Nunc vero, quoniam quæ putavi esse præclara, expertus sum quam essent inania, cum istis musis rationem habere cogito."

We now give another entire note of Mr. Dyce, without any interruption of our own.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.—Act ii. sc. 1, Collier, p. 24, Knight, p. 398.

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall;
Some run from *breaks of ice*, and answer none,
And some condemned from fault alone.

"Thus the text stands in the old copies, which seems right, the meaning being, that some escape without responsibility, even though the danger seem as imminent as when the ice breaks under them. But Malone and others would change the expression into 'brakes of vice,' and it would be an easy corruption, if there were any necessity for a change. It is certain, as Steevens shows at large, that an old instrument of torture was called a 'brake,' but not by any means certain that Shakespeare intended a reference to it."—COLLIER.

"Here Mr. Collier has silently made an alteration ("breaks") which was originally proposed by Steevens, but which that commentator afterwards repudiated. The old copies have "brakes of ice."

"Mr. Knight retains the original reading, but observes, 'We are by no means

and Mr. Dyce then gives instances of "sin" for "vein," "times" for "vines," "due" for "vice," "rise" for "use," "vaines" for "bones," "distained" for "unstained."

sure that, in the crowding together of images, which we find in this play a double image may not have been intended.

"Some run from brakes off ice, and answer none,

a conjecture which no one will approve. For my own part, I feel convinced that Shakespeare wrote "brakes," i.e. instruments of torture. The word in that sense is by no means uncommon; for instance, Palsgrave has, 'I brake on a *brake* or payne bauke, as men do mysdoers to confesse the trouthe, *je gelynne*," L'claircissement de la Lang. Fran. 1530, fol. cixxi. (Table of Verbes.)"

"I am equally confident that 'ice' is a typographical error for 'vice.' Our early printers had a remarkable proneness to blunder in words commencing with the letter v;"

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.—P. 29.

Act V. sc. 1.—Collier, p. 173. Knight, p. 197.

"I never came within these abbey walls,
Nor ever did'st thou draw thy sword on me;
I never saw the chain, so help me Heaven!
And this is false you burden me withal."

So the passage stands in all the modern editions—not only with wrong punctuation, but with an obvious misprint. The last line of the speech, as Mr. Collier himself observes, is a repetition of an expression previously used by Adriana,

—————"So befall my soul
As this is false he burdens me withal."

The passage ought to stand thus:

"I never came within these abbey-walls,
Nor ever did'st thou draw thy sword on me;
I never saw the chain. So help me Heaven,
As this is false you burden me withal."

(*To be continued.*)

Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant of Laggan. Edited by her Son. 3 vols.

(*Concluded from p. 472.*)

Mrs. Grant went to an exhibition of fruits and flowers in the Hopeton rooms:—

"I had no bonnet, but a very respectable cap, and, as I walked in from my sedan chair, I was surprised to see another lady with exactly such crutches, and precisely such a shawl as my own. I looked with much interest at my fellow-cripple, which interest she seemed to reciprocate.

She took her place in another room, equally large and splendid and as gaily decorated as the one where I was placed, but so open that I had a full view of it, and of her sitting a little beside me, with the very fellow shawl to mine. Amidst all the flush of bloom before me, I often withdrew my attention to regard this withered flower with still-increasing interest. We were so as that every time I turned to look her eyes met mine, and at length, I thought, with a known and familiar expression, till at last I remarked it to those around me, and that I thought she would like to be introduced to me when the show was over. I thought, too, I had seen her somewhere; her figure was as ample as my own, but I comforted myself that I had a better face, hers being almost ugly. I rose at length, and so did she, and I saw her no more. Think of my mortification at having the laugh of the whole house against me on coming home; *there was no such room, and no such lady. When I had been talking of this other lady, they imagined it to be all playfulness, and never thought of the deception,*" &c.

We remember a story so similar to this in its circumstances as to be remarkable, and occurring in an *out of the way* book, now but little read, we may venture to extract it:—"Madame de Montausier crut ensuite avoir vu son fantôme: un jour que sa devotion l'avoit arretée á la chapelle après la messe du roi, et qu'elle s'en revenoit seule par la grande galerie, qui, comme vous savez, conduit aux appartemens; elle crut voir, a son coté, un dame faite et mise tout comme elle. Cette vision l'etonna; et comme la galerie est longue, après avoir marché quelque tems avec sa semblable, qui lui rendoit regards pour regards, et saluts pour saluts, elle lui demanda son nom. L'autre lui repondit, qu'elle etait *la Duchesse de Montausier*. Cette reponse, que la veritable Duchesse crut entendre, l'epouvante; elle courut dans son appartement, ou l'on s'aperçut bientôt du desordre de son esprit. Chacun raisonna sur cette aventure: les uns le rejettoient comme fausse, d'autres y ajoutoient foi, et disoient que Madame de Montausier etant de la maison de *Lusignan*, pouvoit fort bien avoir vu son fantôme, puisque cela arriroit ordinairement aux personnes de cette famille, lorsqu'ils etoient prêts de mourir. La mort de Madame de Montausier, qui arriva bientôt après, sembloit fortifier cette opinion; pour moi, qui ne donne pas fort dans le merveilleuse, je n'imagine que Madame de Montausier *vit sa figure dans les glaces* de la grande galerie, et que son esprit, deja un peu troublé, lui persuada toute autre chose," &c.*

P. 91. "I had a call the other day from old Henry Mackenzie, who has indeed been always my frequent visitor: you will be surprised to hear of the old man attending the Royal Society at eighty, and reading memoirs, written with much spirit and accuracy. The subject of a paper which he read there a fortnight since was the operation of the mind in dreams,—a proof, in addition to a thousand others, of the independence of spirit upon matter,—the mind performing such complex operations while all the bodily organs

* See *Lettres Historiques et Galantes de Madame Dunoyer*, vol. i. p. 337, 1760. A similar circumstance has been related to me, as well authenticated, having taken place in the village of Benhall, in Suffolk, in the person of a farmer returning late in an autumn evening from his fields, when a person joined him in a lonely part of his path homeward, whose figure, dress, look, in short everything, was a counterpart of his own. He walked with him side by side till he came to the wicket gate of the garden; the farmer then asked his *stranger-self* to enter his house, but on turning he was gone. The person's name to whom this happened has been told to me, but the circumstance was reluctantly mentioned or heard by the family, who have long left the parish.—Rav.

are inert. He mentioned, as an instance, that last summer, in his *sleep*, he had translated a French epigram into correct English; this, on awaking, he wrote down, and sent to Professor Dugald Stewart as a curiosity. He added, in his paper, several instances in which Coleridge's muse had literally visited his dreams.* Encouraged by finding the same thing had happened to others, I ventured to tell Mr. Mackenzie what I had scarcely ever mentioned to any one, for fear of having my veracity called in question. The circumstance occurred in the last century, on board the good ship Africa, on my way from America. I dreamed that I saw lying folded on the cabin floor, a paper like a street-ballad, coarse and dirty: I unfolded it, however, and read in "gude black print," a ballad consisting of fourteen verses, most, if not all, of which I distinctly remembered when I waked; they resembled nothing I had ever read or heard. So little was I aware of possessing powers which had lain dormant in my mind, that when I waked I scrambled about my berth in search of the non-existent paper. The subject was the launching of a man-of-war. The verses (which I could not write, being confined to bed) slipped, one by one, from my memory: all I now recollect is a chorus at the end of each verse. A few nights ago there was another meeting of the Royal Society, for which the veteran sent my son a ticket. What was his surprise to hear Mr. Mackenzie mention to the Society, as an additional proof of his statement on the former evening, that a friend of his, Mrs. G. of L., had dreamed a dream, &c."

P. 98. "I must next answer your question about *Tremaine*, which I do reluctantly, for I am very sorry that I can neither at all admire, nor much approve of, a work written, I believe, with the very best intentions, and meant to advocate the best principles, both political and religious. It is a feeble prosing book, which may however be not only agreeable, but in some measure useful, to feeble prosing people; but it will never convert an infidel, because none of those conceited gentry will wade through all the painfully tedious theology and wire-drawn arguments. The task of giving suitable manners, language, and sentiments to a man of refinement requires a great deal more of that sublimated spirit of fine sense, and fine taste, than the author of this work is master of," &c.

P. 138. "Miss Douglas greatly wished to see Mr. Henry Mackenzie. We found the family at a fine old gentleman-like place, called Old Hailes, three miles west of Edinburgh. They went there to nurse their daughter Hope, a lovely, meek creature, much resembling my Isabella—little known in the world, but very dear to her family. Mrs. Mackenzie, with the

* The poem which Coleridge composed in his sleep was *Kubla Khan*; or, a Vision in a Dream. He says of it, that "In the summer of 1797, then in ill health, he had retired to a lonely farm house, between Porlock and Linton, on the Exmoor confine of Somersetshire and Devonshire. In consequence of a slight indisposition, an anodyne had been prescribed, from the effect of which he fell asleep in his chair at the moment he was reading the following sentence, or words of the same substance, in Purchas's Pilgrimage. 'Here then Kubla Khan commanded a palace to be built, and a stately garden thereto; and thus ten miles of fertile ground were enclosed in a wall.' The author continued for about three hours in a profound sleep, at least of the external senses, during which time he has the most vivid confidence that he could not have composed less than from two to three hundred lines; if that indeed can be called composition, in which all the images rose up before him as things, with a parallel production of the correspondent expressions, without any sensation, or consciousness of effort. On awaking, he appeared to himself to have a distinct recollection of the whole, and, taking his pen, ink, and paper, he instantly and eagerly wrote down the lines that are here preserved," &c. See Coleridge's, *Poems*, ed. Ald, l. p. 266.—REV,

soundest sense, great conversational talents, and manners that would grace a court, has lived much retired, devoting her whole time and thoughts to her family, yet always receiving the best company. Every one thought it a privilege to be admitted to share their alight evening refreshments, where crowds never came, and where ease and good breeding took away the restraint which intellectual superiority sometimes creates," &c.

P. 156. "I had a charming guest before I left town to come here—no other than the very charming Mrs. Hemans, for whom I have long felt something very like affection. She had two fine boys with her, the objects, visibly, of very great tenderness, who seem equally attached to her. She is entirely feminine, and her language has a charm like that of her verse—the same ease and peculiar grace, with more vivacity. If affliction had not laid a heavy hand upon her she would be playful; she has not the slightest tinge of affectation, and is so refined, so gentle, that you must both love and respect her. She, and Southey, and your own dear self are the only persons, whom I previously drew pictures of, who have not disappointed me," &c.

P. 175. "The two books which have most contributed to interest me of late are Bishop Heber's *Indian Journal*,* and the *Life of Sir Thomas Munro*. The latter I knew personally: his sister, Mrs. Erskine, brought him to see me. He was by no means a drawing-room gentleman, but then he was something better. I knew Sir Thomas much better in his letters: very charming they were, and now form the gems of this publication. I had read, along with his sister, a series of them for thirty years. I do not think she showed them to above two or three persons besides out of her own family. I was pleased with the manly simplicity and purity of the style, and its occasional playfulness, and gratified by the views which the letters opened of the interior of India, such only as a gifted mind, communicating with another of the highest class, could afford. I would have a myrtle and a palm planted by the grave of the Bishop, and overshadow that of the Governor with an oak and a laurel. I rejoice in seeing all his relatives brightening in his fame," &c.

MR. URBAN,

IN the month of March (30th) a communication was sent to the *Gardener's Chronicle* on the subject of "The Mustard-Tree" of Scripture, giving an account of a paper read by Professor Royle at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society. I shall first give

an abridged account of the professor's statement, and then make a few observations on it. His inducement for bringing the subject before the Society was in consequence of "his having traced an Indian tree, chiefly by its Asiatic synonyme, to be the mustard-tree of Scripture." This tree in Syria

* Among a few unpublished manuscripts and private letters of the late Bishop Heber, in the possession of the present writer, written to a near relation of his, he has cast his eye on one relating to the death of Mr. Stow, who we believe was his Chaplain. "Should Miss Stow not have received his (the Bishop's) letter on the hopeless state of her brother," the Bishop says—"I have determined to go round by the Metalunga again in order to meet her, great as will be the delay that this will occasion in my northern journey; the desirableness of shortening as much as possible the agony of her suspense, and preventing the feelings with which she must learn the news of her brother's death on her arrival, is paramount to all consideration of convenience or expedition. It is, I own, a selfish regret, but one which I cannot help feeling, that you are so soon to leave India; such is, alas! the state of society here, in which we pass each other like bubbles in the mighty streams that surround us, and in which acquaintances, which are to us the most interesting and delightful, are separated as soon as we are by the waters of the ocean, or a yet more awful barrier," &c.—R.V.

is called *Khardal*, which also is the Arabic name for mustard, and the seeds are used in Syria for the same purpose as mustard in Europe; but what tree this *Khardal* was the professor did not know. In referring, however, to his Himalayan botany, he found the word *Kharjal*, one of the names of a tree in North-West India, which was well suited to the mustard-tree of Scripture. This *Kharjal* is the "*Salvadora Persica*," first obtained from the Persian Gulf; it is common in India, is found in Arabia, and subsequently discovered on Mount Sinai. It also grows in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, on the banks of the Jordan, and round the Sea of Tiberias. The *Kharjal* of India, then, according to this account, is the *Khardal* of Palestine, or the *Salvadora Persica*, the mustard-tree of Scripture. It is a *large tree*,* has seeds smaller than a grain of black pepper, an aromatic smell, and a taste like mustard or garden cresses. Such is the substance of the information given by Prof. Royle. The editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle* observes that he entirely agrees in this view of the subject, notwithstanding the objections urged against it by Lambert and Donn. It also appears that Rosenmüller, the well-known commentator on the Scriptures, does not agree in this belief, and that Mr. Frost had conjectured the "*Phytolacca dodecandra*" to be the tree alluded to. We shall now state our reasons for not agreeing in the conclusions of the learned professor, first observing the necessity that this tree should agree with the description of that in Scripture, not in one point alone—that is, in its seeds being in pungency of taste like our mustard, but in all others that may serve to distinguish it. Now the parable of the mustard-tree is given by three of the Evangelists, in the following words:

St. Matthew, xiii. 31. "It is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof."

St. Mark, iv. 32. "Is less than all the

seeds that be in the earth, but when it is sown it groweth up and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches, so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it."

St. Luke, xiii. 19. "It is like a grain of mustard-seed, which a man took and cast into his garden, and it grew and waxed a great tree, and the fowls of the air lodged in the branches of it."

From the statement of these writers it appears that this mustard-seed when sown becomes the greatest of all herbs, or a very great garden herb, and grows to be a tree. But it is first of all to be observed that the expression in St. Luke "a great tree" is an interpolation of the translator, and unwarranted by the original text, which is simply *καὶ ἐγένετο εἰς δένδρον*, "and became a tree," or "grew up to be a tree;" therefore there is no authority at all for the tree being a *great one*. The next observation I have to make is, that the expression used in the translation of two of the passages out of three, "*the fowls of the air*," may seem to favour the notion of the tree being large on which they lodged; for we do not now use the expression "*fowl*," except to signify birds of a certain size; and probably many persons have represented in their imagination, when thinking of this passage, the picture of a large tree, on which the eagle, or vulture, or stork, or some wild predaceous birds, were roosting. The expression in the Greek is *τὰ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν*, the birds of the air, which in our old language were called "*fowl*," without restriction to size, as the word "*fowler*" shows; and Chaucer and the old poets apply the word *fowl* to the small birds,

"The *smale fowle* gan make melodie,
Who slepen all night with open eye," &c.

The point which we have now attained, is simply that it is not necessary that the tree described as the scriptural mustard tree should be a *large one*, as it is not so signified by the sacred writers; but this mustard tree is described, as not only a tree, but a *herb*, and the greatest among herbs: and this will lead us to look at the expression of the text in the original language, in order to learn with accuracy what is meant by the word *herb*: *μῆζον τῶν πάντων λαχάνων*, says

* "A large tree with numerous branches. The Ameony when on horseback often sat under the tree." *v. Gard. Chronicle.*

St. Matthew, and this exact expression is copied by St. Mark. Now λάχανον is "olus" in Latin, in English "garden-herb." Theophrastus classes all plants in the following order. 1, δένδρον, a tree. 2, θάμνος, a shrub. 3, φρύγανον, a small shrub or bush. 4, πόα, a herb, under which he ranks ὁ σίτος, frumentum, and τὰ λάχανα, olera; but what does he mean by "olera?" why, he says, καλούμεν τὰ λάχανα τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἡμετέραν χρείαν. (Lib. vii. c. 7.) "Olera vocitamus, quæ nobis usui cibario sunt." "We call those plants *herbs* that are useful for food, as beet, cichory, fennel, mallow, καὶ ὅλας ὅσα κίχωριώδη, quæcunque intubacea sunt." In order then to answer to the description of scripture, it is necessary that the *mustard tree* should in its early growth correspond to the nature of the class of plants here described as *herbs*: and indeed it appears that this is one of the most material points in the argument; for not only is a very small seed to produce a tree, but it is necessary also that before it becomes a tree it should be a *herb*, an order of plants different from that of trees. It is not allowable to take one part of the description from the parable, and omit another; the tree that is to answer to that of the parable must *not only proceed from a small seed, but become a herb*. And this brings us to the next step of the argument, which is to inquire whether this λάχανον can become a δένδρον; can this herb grow to be a tree? Now Theophrastus, the best authority we can have, describes this very class of plants, which he calls δενδρολάχανα, or olera arborescentia,—arborescent herbs. And he observes that some plants depart from nature, and exceed their natural size, as the μαλάχη—the mallow—grows tall, and becomes a tree, ὑποδενδρουμένη, and this growth it attains in seven months, so that its stem is the size of a spear, and is used for walking sticks; and then he adds, that some of the λαχανῶδων, or herbs, grow with a single stem, and appear to take the nature of a tree; therefore some call these herbs, "tree-herbs," and these herbs for the most part, when they remain, or live, put out *branches*, and altogether assume the form of a tree; (see lib.

1, c. 4;) οἷον δένδρου φύσιν ἔχοντα γίγνεται, but they are short lived, πλὴν ὀλιγοχρονώτερα. Here then Theophrastus supports and explains the language of scripture, for we find in him that the λάχανα become δένδρα, the herbs grow to trees, and further that they put out κλάδους, branches. Speaking of the λάπαθος (rumex,) he says it is πολύκαυλον καὶ πολύκλαδον, has many stems, and many branches; which word κλάδος we find applied to herbs, as well as trees. He says of the ἀνηθον (anethum, Ang. "dill,") κοριάννον (coriandrum,) that they are ἀμφω πολύλοχα, both have many branches. From this brief examination of the subject, it appears to me that clearly Professor Royle's tree has no title whatever to the claim he has made for it, as it does not answer in two important particulars:—1st, having a very small seed;* 2dly, being a herb-tree, a δενδρολάχανον, instead of a δένδρον; and we moreover find the language of the sacred parable entirely supported by the scientific description of the Greek botanist—viz. that the smallest of all seeds (which is a form of expression for "a very small seed,") produces a garden-herb which grows fast and tall, so that its stem is a spear's thickness, and that it throws out branches—and then it follows, as a matter beyond dispute, that birds might come and perch upon it, or repose beneath its shade; thus is the correctness of the parable vindicated, and certainly a herb that becomes as a tree, and *not a tree*, is the plant to which our Lord alluded: but we can go one step further, and show that this particular herb Σινάπι, is called a λάχανον by others as well as by Theophrastus, (Lib. z. c. 1,) where he treats περί τῶν λαχανουδῶν. The scholiast on Aristophanes, on the proverb ἐβλεπε νάπιν (he looked mustard at him) says, that that species λαχανόν, is δριμν τὴν φουσιν (sharp, pungent), and adds that νάπιν is what we now call σίνηπι. Thus I think all that the argument requires is proved. That the 'Sinapis Orientalis' is the 'Sinepi,' that the Sinepi is a λάχανον, and that the λάχανον sends out κλάδους or branches, having at-

* The comparative being used for the superlative. v. Matth. Gr. Gram. 457.

tained such a growth as to become a tree-herb, or *δενδρολάχανον*;* and I will just add, that it was from the common plants of the field, as wheat, or barley, or tares, or lilies, and not from trees comparatively rare, that the illustrations in our Saviour's parables were taken; and Theophrastus mentions (Lib. 7, c. 1) among the common garden-herbs sown in the Spring cabbage, radish, beet, lettuce, nasturtium, coriander, and *mustard* (*νάπυ*).

The error then of those who have previously investigated this subject I conceive to have arisen from their not taking the original text as the guide of their researches; and thus, instead of searching for a 'garden herb' which would answer the description of Scripture, they looked for a tree; and, further misled by the English version, for a tree of size. Should I appear in this paper to have cleared away the difficulties and objections that have long surrounded the subject, I take no more credit than belongs to my having chosen what I believe to be the right path, and the only one that could be successfully pursued, that is, *adherence to the words of the original text*; which belonging to a book popularly written, yet, when compared to the language of science, is found *exact*; and we have now the authority of the most eminent Greek botanist to support the words of the Evangelists, and to show that a *small seed of the Σινητι, Sinapis nigra, or black mustard, can produce a tree with branches, on which the birds may roost*. I will now only add, that the *Salvadora Persica* does not appear to have been known previous to 1750, that it was discovered by Garcin, who named it from an eminent botanist, *M. Salvador*, of Barcelona. Its leaves are two inches long and an inch broad, the flower yellowish, the taste of the leaves pungent, the smell perceived at three or four yards distance. The natives use the leaves bruised as an external remedy for the bite of the scorpion. See *Philosoph. Trans.* No. 491. It is mentioned by Sir A. Burnes, in his *Travels in Bokhara* (vol. iii. p. 122,) who thinks it is described by

* The word *δένδρον* is applied to a well-known shrub, *Rhodo-dendron*, *Ροδοῦ ἄνθει δένδρον*, and we use the word *tree* in the same sense—the *tree-rose*, *tree-mallow*, *tree-primrose*, &c.

Arrian; and if so, it must be in Lib. vi. c. xxii. p. 454, ed. Raphelii.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Benhall, May 1844.

P.S. It will be seen from the above statement that the chief cause of error on the subject of the mustard-tree has arisen from not observing the force of the word *λάχανον*, which confines the inquiry to a garden-herb, and that the word *δένδρον* was applied by the Greeks to a plant that took the form of a tree, as well as to a tree. While writing on the subject, I have observed in a cottage garden a plant of the brassica tribe which has been left to grow to seed, that has attained the height of nearly ten feet, and has thrown out several side branches, and, rising with a single and naked stem, has assumed the form of a small tree. This is precisely the appearance of the tree, I conceive, which is mentioned in Scripture, and this 'brassica' is a plant of the same class as the 'sinapis,' which in Egypt is said to grow to an equal height.

MR. URBAN, *Wirksworth, April 13.*

THE paper you did me the favour to insert in the February No. of your excellent Magazine, on the writers of the Quarterly Review, has had the effect I wished and anticipated, of eliciting some information on the subject.

I, in common with many of your readers, feel much gratified and obliged to Mr. Barrow for the very interesting communication he has made of the numerous and valuable contributions of his father. No one has done more to extend our knowledge of geography, or to clear up doubtful and controverted points in that as well as other sciences, than Sir John Barrow; and we can only regret that Mr. Barrow has not specified his various articles. The key he has given, however, will enable those who are interested in the subject to discover most of them; and, as Sir John Barrow has already published many of his essays on the polar regions in a separate and valuable volume, it is to be hoped that he may be induced to re-publish a selection from his other articles.

The catalogue I now send comprises that portion of the Review included between the first and second Index,

and, as I have no private sources of information, is, like the former one, necessarily very imperfect. I have not, indeed, for the reason above stated, made much use of Mr. Barrow's communication, but have only ascribed to Sir John Barrow those articles which I have ascertained to be his from other sources.

In a future communication or two I shall bring down my list to the present time, and shall feel grateful to any of your numerous correspondents who may correct any mis-statements of this account, or render it more complete by the addition of other names.

Yours, &c. T. P.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

VOL. XXI. 1819.

Art. 10, p. 196. Copyright.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 2, p. 321. Cemeteries of Paris. Do.—(Vide Byron's Works, vol. 15, p. 59.)

Art. 11, p. 273. North-West Passage.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 2, p. 321. De Humboldt's Travels.—Do.

Art. 9, p. 486. Whistlecraft's King Arthur, and Romantic Poems of the Italians.—Ugo Foscolo. (Vide Byron's Works, vol. 11, p. 104.)

J. Hookham Frere was the author of this (Whistlecraft's) poem.

VOL. XXII.

Art. 3, p. 59. British Monachism.—Mr. Southey.

(Vide Heber's Life, vol. i. p. 303.)

Art. 10, p. 492. State of Public Affairs.—Do.

Art. 2, p. 302. H. Stephens's Theaurus.—Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London. (Vide Hallam's Literature of Europe, vol. i. p. 260.)

Art. 9, p. 163. State of Female Society in Greece.—Sir D. K. Sandford?

Art. 10, p. 203. Cape of Good Hope.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 6, p. 415. Passage of Himalaya Mountains.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 2, p. 34. Dupin.—Do.

Art. 8, p. 437. Burckhardt's Travels.—Do.

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Art. 1, p. 1. Life of Marlborough.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 12, p. 549. New Churches.—Do.

Art. 10, p. 198. Milman's Fall of Jerusalem.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide his Life, vol. ii. p. 5.)

Art. 1, p. 207. Translation of the Bible.—Mr. Goodhugh. (Vide Quart. Review, vol. 19, p. 250.)

Art. 5, p. 400. Spence's Anecdotes.—Mr. Croker.

Art. 8, p. 166. Clare's Poems.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 11, p. 225. Course of the Niger.—Sir J. Barrow.

VOL. XXIV.

Art. 1, p. 1. Southey's Life of Wesley.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide Heber's Life, vol. 2, p. 5.)

Art. 6, p. 139. Belzoni.—Compiled from documents sent by Mr. Salt.

(Vide his Life, vol. 1, p. 492.)

Art. 7, p. 169. Insanity.—Dr. Uwins. (Vide Memoir of his Life, Gent's Magazine.)

Art. 9, p. 462. Huntingdon's Life and Works.—Mr. Southey.

(Vide Crabbe's Works, vol. 3, p. 68.)

Art. 5, p. 352. Modern Novels.—Dr. Whateley, Abp. of Dublin. (Vide Lockhart's Life of Scott, vol. 7, p. 4.)

Art. 10, p. 511. Anastasius.—Mr. Gifford.

(Vide Athenæum, No. 318, p. 810.)

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Art. 1, p. 279. Cromwell.—Do.

Art. 2, p. 25. Lyon's Northern Africa.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 9, p. 175. Parry's Voyage.—Do.

Art. 4, p. 392. Lord Waldegrave, Memoirs.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 12, p. 534. Miss Berry's England and France.—Do.

Art. 2, p. 347. Apocryphal New Testament.—Rev. Hugh J. Rose. (Vide Brit. Magazine, vol. 15, p. 332.)

VOL. XXVI.

Art. 6, p. 109. Rob Roy, &c. Mr. Senior.

Art. 12, p. 454. The Pirate.—Do. (Vide Lockhart's Life of Scott, vol. 5, p. 150.)

Art. 5, p. 374. Buckingham's Travels.—Wm. J. Bankes. (Vide Buckingham's Letter on his America.)

Mr. Buckingham brought an action against Mr. Murray for this article.

Art. 3, p. 341. Kotzebue's Voyage of Discovery.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 13, p. 474. Stewart's Dissertation. Dr. Sayers? (or Mr. Bowdler.)

(Vide Taylor's Life and Correspondence with Mr. Southey.

VOL. XXVII. 1822.

Art. 1, p. 1. Camoens.—Mr. Southey. (Vide Lardner's Cyclop. vol. 96, p. 333.)

Art. 6, p. 123. Walcot v. Walker.—Do.

Art. 2, p. 39. Æolic Digamma.—Ugo Foscolo.

(Vide Penny Cyclop. vol. 13, p. 248.)

Art. 9, p. 178. Walpole's Memoirs.—J. W. Croker.

Art. 11, p. 239. Currency.—Dr. Copleston, Bp. of Llandaff.

(Vide his Correspondence with the Earl of Dudley.)

Art. 11, p. 524. Contagion.—Dr. Gooch. (Vide Family Library, vol. 14, p. 334.)

Art. 10, p. 476. Byron's Dramas.—Bp. Heber.

(Vide his Life, vol. 2, p. 64.)

Art. 1, p. 273. Early History of Rome.—Dr. Arnold.

(Vide his Life in Biog. Dict. of the Society of Useful Knowledge.)

VOL. XXVIII.

Art. 1, p. 1. Religious Sects.—Mr. Southey.

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Art. 1, p. 271. Lacretelle.—J. W. Croker.

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Art. 3, p. 59. Egypt, &c.—Sir J. Barrow.

Art. 6, p. 372. Franklin's Journey.—Do.

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Art. 9, p. 241. Spain.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 10, p. 524. Ecclesiastical Revenues.—Do.

Art. 4, p. 378. Ld. J. Russell's Don Carlos.—J. W. Croker.

VOL. XXX.

Art. 4, p. 79. Belsham's History.—Mr. Goodhugh. (Vide his former Articles.)

Art. 8, p. 185. Cowper's Letters—Private Correspondence.—Mr. Knox ascribes the reviewal of this work to

Bishop Heber. (Vide his Correspondence with Bp. Jebb, vol. 2, p. 511.)

Art. 12, p. 542. Lady Suffolk's Correspondence.—Sir Walter Scott.

(Vide his Miscellaneous Prose Works, vol. 19, p. 185.)

Art. 10, p. 216. Dry Rot.—Sir John Barrow.

Art. 11, p. 231. Parry's Voyage.—Do.

XXXI. 1824.

Art. 14, p. 229. New Churches.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 1, p. 263. Hayley's Life and Writings.—Do.

"My paper upon Hayley was so offensive to Mr. Gifford that after it was printed he withheld it from two successive numbers, and, if he had not then ceased to be editor and had persisted in withholding it, I might probably have withdrawn from the Review. There neither was nor could be any reason for this, but that he could not bear to see Hayley spoken of with decent respect."

(Vide Southey's Letter in Sir Egerton Brydges's Autobiography.)

Art. 2, p. 26. Lives of Newton and Scott.—Mr. Knox thought this article

was written by Bp. Heber. (Vide Corres. with Bp. Jebb, vol. 2, p. 511.)

Art. 9, p. 445. Interior of Africa.—Sir J. Barrow. (Vide Blackwood's Mag. vol. 17, p. 478.)

VOL. XXXII.

Art. 1, p. 1. Church of England Missions.—Mr. Southey.

Art. 7, p. 160. Past and Present State of the Country.—Do.

Art. 6, p. 152. Dibdin's Library Companion.—Mr. D'Israeli?

(Vide Dibdin's Literary Reminiscences, vol. 2, p. 739.)

Art. 3, p. 67. Early Roman History.—Dr. Arnold. (Vide Life of Dr. Arnold in Biog. Dict. of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.)

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Art. 7, p. 194. Hallam's England.—Mr. Southey.

"Southey, a bitter critic, and works Hallam with great acuteness and force." *Wilberforce.*

(Vide his Life, vol. 5, p. 291.)

Art. 12, p. 539. Emigration.—Mr. Southey. (Vide his Essays.)

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Art. 8, p. 475. State of the Country.—Mr. Southey.

MR. URBAN,

May 13.

THE Gentleman's Magazine is the most appropriate place in which to meet an accusation of literary misconduct.

In the preface to the second volume of a work that has just appeared, entitled "*Baronia Anglica Concentrata*," &c. "by Sir T. C. Banks, Bart. N.S., Member of the Inner Temple, Law Genealogist, Author of the '*Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*,' '*Stemmata Anglicana*,' '*Honores An-*

glicani,' 'History of the Marmyun Family,' and other genealogical works," after imputing to Mr. Burke, the editor of a Peerage, &c. "piracy" and "base plagiarism," he has presumed to bring a similar charge against me. As I never permit an imputation to be cast upon me by any man in his real name (even though the weight which might otherwise belong to such name be lessened by the ridiculous attribution of unwarranted titles) without refuting the calumny, I must request admission for the following statement in your pages. Mr. Banks's words are:—

"I must now turn to a gentleman of much higher note, of whom I would wish to say something more favourable than he deserves at my hands. I mean the learned and indefatigable Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, who, having seen my *Stemmata Anglicana*, was pleased very speedily after to adopt its arrangement and contents, in a very considerable degree, into a work of his own, entitled 'A Synopsis of the Peerage of England,' and therein to incorporate a notice of those very persons of whom (as before observed) I was the first to give any account to the public. In his remarks on some of them, he condescends occasionally to cite my name; while in others whom he mentions he states that no genealogical author has given any account of them, though an account was to be found in the *Stemmata*, from which he had plagiarised their titles. As no genealogical author, according to his assertion, had noticed them, it would have added much to his own credit to have been the first to have brought them forward, and have rendered his own work more novel and interesting. The sinister motive for mentioning me in some instances, and omitting me in others, where I might have had some credit for priority of information, requires no comment, as being too evident. Mr. Hunter, in his Deanery of Doncaster, considers that the silence of Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Synopsis*, of that very eminent statesman and ecclesiastic, Sir John de Sandale, is much to be regretted. But, had Mr. Hunter looked into my *Stemmata*, he might have seen an account of the subject of his lamentation. I will only add, that, although I deem myself rather scurvily treated by Sir Harris, I give him with much pleasure the highest commendation for his very many erudite, meritorious, and estimable publications."

There are here three distinct charges:—

1st. That the plan of the "Synopsis

of the Peerage" was taken from the "*Stemmata Anglicana*."

2nd. That I incorporated therein a notice of persons of whom Mr. Banks was the first to give any account to the public without referring to his works.

3rd. That I did not in the "Synopsis of the Peerage" notice Sir John de Sandale.

To the first of these charges it is only necessary to repeat what is said in the preface to the "Synopsis of the Peerage:"—

"It will at once be seen, that the plan on which the *Synopsis of the Peerage of England* has been formed, was that of *Heylyn's Help to English History*," a work of which numerous editions appeared between the year 1641 and the year 1786. "Whilst, however, making the candid avowal that the obvious utility of Dr. Heylyn's work suggested the present, the editor owes it to himself briefly to state those points, in which, he hopes, it will be found an improvement on that well-known production," &c. "The difference, however, in many other instances between the 'Help to English History' and these volumes, is, it is presumed, fully sufficient to justify his considering the present as a totally distinct work."—pp. 9, 10.

That the plan of the "Synopsis of the Peerage" was in no degree borrowed from Mr. Banks's "*Stemmata Anglicana*," is further proved by *dates*. His dedication of that book is dated from the "Dormant Peerage Office, December, 1824," and the volume was published, according to the title-page, some time in 1825.

The "Synopsis of the Peerage" appeared in June 1825, and, even if I had not other conclusive proofs that it was commenced early in 1824, the very work itself must show that it could not have been written and printed in *six months*. Nor is this all; for from a single glance at the "*Stemmata Anglicana*," it will be evident that it bears no resemblance whatever to the plan of the "Synopsis." It is quite true that the "*Stemmata Anglicana*" is referred to occasionally in such parts of my work as were not completed before Mr. Banks's volume was published, which establishes, what I readily admit, that I obtained the book as soon as it was to be bought, and that

I had no unwillingness to refer to it, in the unfinished portions of my labours, when I found any original matter. But Mr. Banks also says that I have quoted it unfairly, and he ventures to insinuate that I have done so collusively. If I understand him, the offence consists in my not having cited him whenever I noticed those Barons of whom Dugdale has not given any account; and which forms his *second* charge against me.

The only evidence of those individuals having been Barons, are the Writs of summons to Parliament, which Writs were printed by Dugdale in 1685, and, more accurately, by order of the House of Lords in 1820.

- Having consulted those Writs as soon as I began my work, and long before the "*Stemmata Anglicana*" appeared, I derived from *them*, and not from Mr. Banks's book, the knowledge that the persons in question had been Barons of the realm. No doubt I was aware of the existence of Mr. Banks's "*Dormant and Extinct Baronage*," printed in 1807; but, though in compiling that work he might and ought to have referred to the writs printed by Dugdale, he is entirely silent respecting the Barons about whom he has now raised a discussion, but all of whom ought to have been as fully noticed in his "*Dormant and Extinct Baronage*" as in his "*Stemmata Anglicana*," or in his "*Baronia Anglica Concentrata*."

It appears, therefore, that from servilely following Dugdale's *Baronage*, Mr. Banks omitted to notice these Barons in his "*Dormant and Extinct Baronage*;" and that from *not* servilely following Dugdale, and still less Mr. Banks, I did notice them in my first work on the *Peerage*, great part of which was, as I have already said, written long before the world ever heard of the "*Stemmata Anglicana*."

With regard to the *third* charge, that I did not mention Sir John de Sandale in the "*Synopsis of the Peerage*," it is sufficient to observe that he *never was a Baron of the realm*.

No fact in literary history is better known than that charges of plagiarism are usually brought by those who have themselves most frequently committed the offence. Contempt seems, however, to be the proper way in which

of other men's books. I made no complaint even when the "*Synopsis of the Peerage*" was reprinted from beginning to end, by some provincial Pirate, without the slightest allusion to its author in any part of the book. In this I only imitated what I imagined would have been the conduct of the learned Dugdale, could he have seen the manner in which his great work has been treated in the "*Dormant and Extinct Baronage*," and in Mr. Banks's other works.

N. HARRIS NICOLAS.

MR. URBAN, *Maryville, Cork,*
May 6, 1843.

A REMNANT of antiquity lately came into my possession of so curious and singular a kind, that I consider some account of it may be interesting to you and your learned readers. It is in the form of a large caterpillar, of silver, hollow, and having the back and sides coated with pieces of glass and composition of various colours, the prevailing colour being yellow, with a streak of dark blue pieces at each side, and one of red along the back; it is in length about four and a quarter inches, and about two in circumference; it is, in fact, an exact imitation in size, colour, and appearance of the caterpillar called by the country people the *conac* or *murrain*;* and, from the dread in which this reptile is universally held by them as being supposed injurious to cattle, it appears highly probable that this jewel was used as an amulet or charm against the reptile of which it is so close a resemblance. It was lately found near Timoleague in this county, where there is a Franciscan Abbey, built in the reign of Edward II. and a sacred well. At what period this amulet was fabricated it would be difficult to say, but it has the appearance of great antiquity, and is a proof, if any were needed, that the arts in Ireland had in ancient times attained a very considerable degree of perfection.

A caterpillar of similar workmanship

* This insect is, I am told, the larva of the *emperor* moth. There is also another caterpillar of exactly similar size and shape, but of a dirty blackish colour, and called by the country people the black *murrain*, four of which preserved in spirits have been for many years in my possession.



Found near Timoleague, co. Cork, April 1843



Found in the co. Roscommon 1843.



Found in co. Tipperary



1843.

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evidenced by his blameless and useful life. The lines

———— Tibi nos, tibi nostra supellex
Ruraque servierint,

are plainly allusive to the extraordinary contributions made by the Royalists to the cause of their sovereign at the time when the glass was inscribed. The year 1641 witnessed the outbreak of those fatal dissensions which eventually led to the execution of the unfortunate Charles; and Evelyn, good royalist as he was, appears by his Diary to have been, if not daunted by the display of the popular force, at least induced to quit his native land to absent himself "from this ill face of things." It may excite some surprise that at a critical period, when not only the "supellex ruraque" of all royalists, but their bodily services were in such urgent request, he should have conceived the expediency of quitting the kingdom; but his peaceful and amiable character partly accounts for his choice. It should also be remembered, as another ground of vindication, that he had but very lately lost both his parents, and, being "of a raw, vaine, uncertaine, and very unwary inclination, thinking of nothing but the pursuit of vanity and the confused imaginations of young men,"* "studying a little, but dauncing and fooling more,"† it is not to be wondered at that he was not arrested by political motives from pursuing the usual terminating stage of a polite education. It appears also that he did not fail to contribute at least some of his property to the royal cause; for, on July 12th, 1643, he writes, "I sent my black manege horse and furniture to his Ma^{ty} then at Oxford."

The character of the second pane is so obvious as to require less comment. The letters are not traced with such scrupulous neatness as in the other, and the second word of the second line is particularly indistinct. They run thus:

Thou that betrayst mee to this flame,
Thy power be to quench the same.

Though unauthenticated by a signature, the fact of this pane having been found in company with one of undoubted authenticity, the similarity

of character,* and, above all, the artistic delineation of a burning heart, with an eye dropping compassionate tears on it, a fair specimen of the practical address of the author of "Chalcography, may outweigh doubts and suspicions; and, indeed, if not Evelyn's work, still there is such quaintness, originality, and sentiment in the "conceite" that an illustrious paternity would scarcely enhance its merits. Unfortunately for the lovers of romance, no trace of the tender passion under the influence of which this soft sentence was graved on the glass is perceptible in Evelyn's Diary.

O nymph! unrelenting and cold as thou
art,

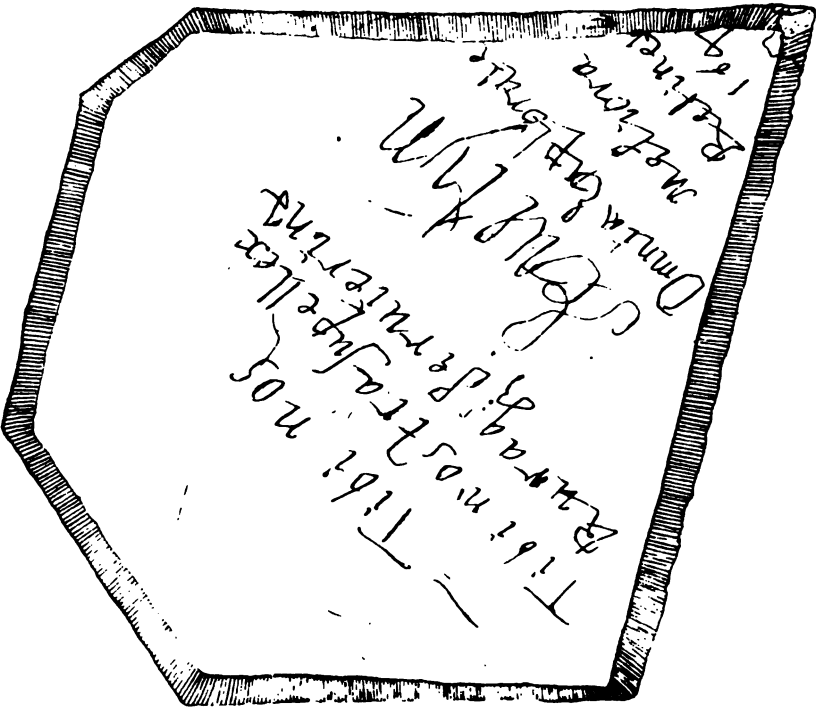
This heart is as proud as is thine own,
was not his language. On the contrary, he informs us of his marriage in 1646-7 with Mary, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Brown, without the slightest preliminary hint of the state of his affections. Yet, from an entry in his Diary at Naples in 1644-5 (to which the courteous reader will permit me merely to refer him), it may with perfect fairness be inferred that the impenetrable ægis of a virtuous and faithful love defended him. The entries in Evelyn's Diary rarely bear upon matters of a private nature, and it would be injudicious to deduce from his silence on the subject of his youthful attachments that he was unsusceptible of the nobler impressions of love. Throughout the Diary it must be observed that a predominant feature of his character was a calm sedateness, with a reluctance to be involved in intrigues of any kind, whether political or private; the single exception of his affair with Colonel Morley, on the subject of the surrender of the Tower to Charles II. being honourable to his principles as a consistent royalist.

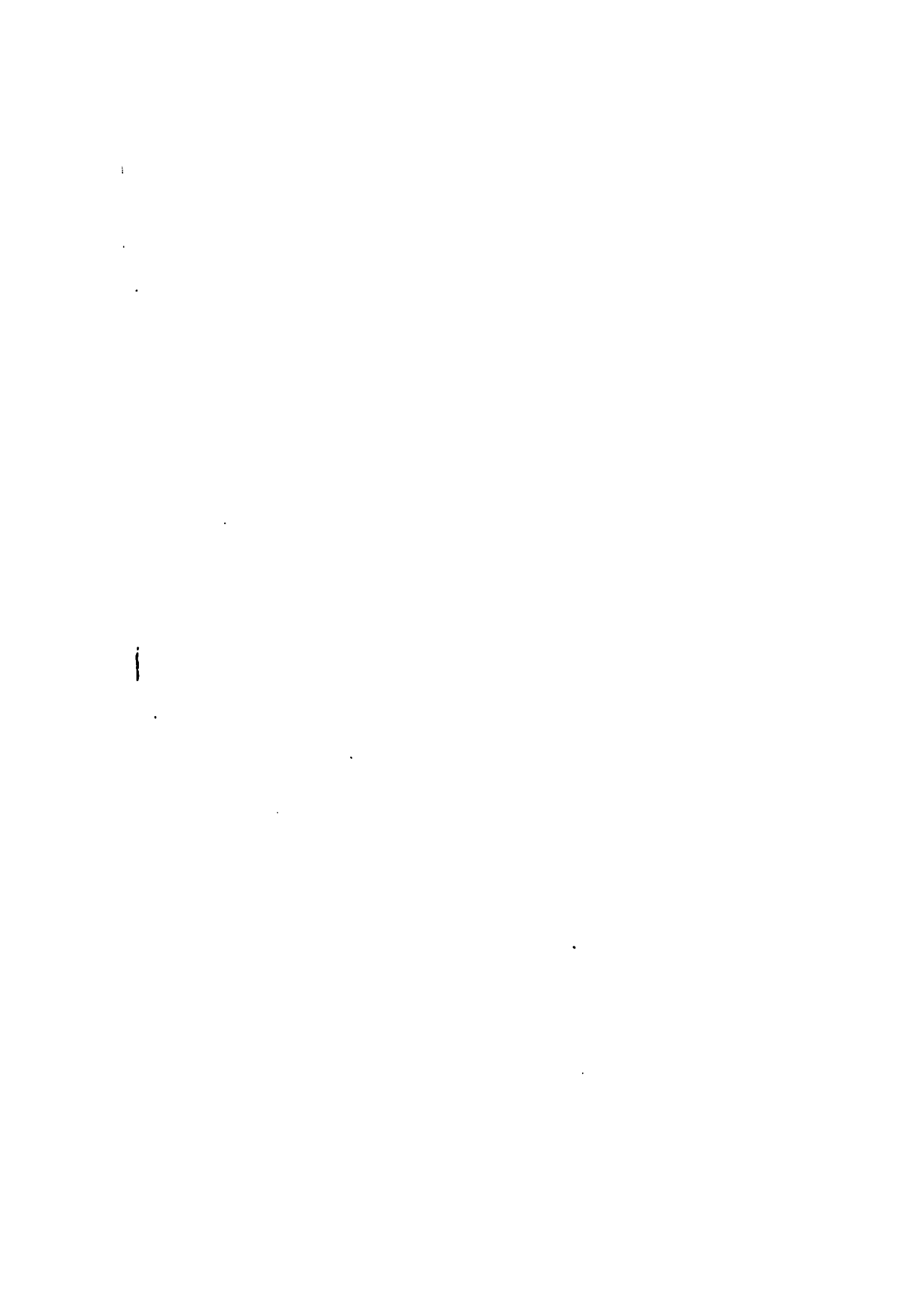
Yours, &c. FREDERIC A. MALESÓN.

* We do not agree with our correspondent in regarding the writing on the two panes to be unquestionably from the same hand, though both are probably coeval. In the first quarry the inscription is indisputably proved to be Evelyn's by his peculiar signature. The writing of the second quarry is less clear than that of the first; and the word read by our correspondent "power" is possibly mistaken.—*Edit.*

* Diary, 1827, vol. i. p. 18.

† Diary, vol. i. p. 53.





MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, March 6.*

IN a former paper I was anxious to shew, from the evidence of the Domesday Survey, that at the date of that venerable document the number of places of worship, by whatever name they were designated, whether churches or chapels or oratories, was far greater than the examination of the returns of the Inquisitors would lead us to believe. I was led to this conclusion from observing the very great number of places that are to be found in Domesday, in different counties, which have the syllable *chirche*, *chirce*, *circe*, *cherche*, &c. prefixed, yet have no mention of the existence of any church in the Survey. With respect to many of these, it is more than probable that they were destroyed by the ravages of the Danish invaders, who, being pagans as well as savages, spared neither church nor cloister. But it could not be the case with all; for in the days of King Canute, not many years before the date of Domesday, many new churches were built, and so great was his zeal in the cause of Christianity, that he framed a system of ecclesiastical laws containing twenty-six canons, of which the first four enlarge and secure the protection of the Church. At the period of the landing of the Duke of Normandy, the number of new erections dedicated to Divine worship had prodigiously increased, and the numbers both of the secular and regular clergy had increased, and their possessions still more. But, according to the Saxon laws, churches were ranged into three orders:

1st. The *ealdan mynstre*, or mother church.

2nd. The church having a *legerstowe*, or place of burial.

3rd. The *feld cyric*, field kirk, or chapel without a cemetery.

In the *Leges Eadgari*, par. 2, the word *ealdan mynstre* appears *sometimes* to mean the cathedral church; but more generally applies to those churches of antient erection to which *tithes* were due, such as occur in several parts of the Domesday Survey. But, besides these, there were in the infancy of Christianity in this island structures of a smaller kind, sufficient perhaps for the early converts, in the then thinly populated state of the country. We know that this was

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actually the case from the authority of the venerable Bede, who wrote in the early part of the eighth century, and who, after informing us that Paulinus was diligently employed, under the auspices of Edwyn, in preaching and baptizing throughout the provinces of Deira and Bernicia, and that he usually resorted to the banks of rivers for the convenience of baptizing, proceeds to say, "*Nondum enim oratoria vel baptisteria in ipso exordio nascentis ibi ecclesie poterant edificari, at tamen in Campodono, ubi tunc villa regia erat, fecit basilicam.*" From this passage we learn that, about the year 625, Paulinus established a basilica in Campodono, which, except the church of York, was the only place of worship in the Northumbrian kingdom in his day; but, at the time Bede wrote his history, more than a century had elapsed since Paulinus preached, and during that time both oratories and churches and chapels had increased. Paulinus,* it is true, after the fall of the great King Edwin, was obliged to abandon his flock, but shortly afterwards a successor of no less piety and learning was raised up in the person of Aidan, who was appointed Bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island. By the labours of Aidan and many other pious missionaries, the Northumbrians were soon recalled from their apostacy, and, unless many other oratories and baptisteries had been founded since the time of Paulinus, where would have been the propriety of the expression *not as yet*

* In a former paper I enumerated the churches in the wapentakes of Agridge and Morley, included in the Domesday Survey. The church of Dewsbury is one of these, and is regarded as the parent of most of the early churches afterwards erected. The following inscription is placed on a cross, which at present stands at the east end of the chancel, on the outside of the church: "*Paulinus hic predicavit et celebravit. A.D. 627.*" This is, however, not the identical Saxon wheel cross, but a fac-simile of it, made, probably, from Camden's traditionary copy. It is probable that basilicæ or oratories and small wood-built structures were erected by Paulinus in some of the churches in others. The latter, however, were not the original erection of

(nondum, were they able* to erect oratories and baptisteries. But during the three succeeding centuries, and especially from the beginning of the tenth to the middle of the eleventh century, vast sums were raised for the erection of cathedrals, monasteries, and churches in all parts of England, so that we are told by one writer that, at the death of Edward the Confessor, a third of the lands of England were devoted to religious purposes, and, as such, exempted from all taxes, and for the most part even from military services.† Sir Henry Spelman, though well acquainted with the Domesday Survey, seems to have adopted the authority of Sprott, who lived about 1274, and who, speaking of William the Conqueror, says, "Fecit etiam totam Angliam describi, quantum terræ quis baronum possedit et quot feodatos et milites, quot carucatos et villanos, quotque ecclesiarum dignitates. Et repertum fuit primo de summâ Ecclesiarum XLV. M. XI." So that here we have two authorities, one that of Sprott's Chronicle, which asserts that at the time of the formation of the Domesday Survey there were found to be no less than *forty-five thousand and eleven parish churches within the kingdom*, while the whole number actually noticed in the Survey itself amounts to a few more than 1700. Possibly Sprott's account may be very erroneous, and the number of churches given in his Chronicle far too great; but the Domesday Survey is certainly not to be considered as in all respects a correct record of the whole number of churches existing about the time of the Conquest. This, indeed, is the opinion of Sir Henry Ellis, who, in his general introduction to Domesday, states, "that unexceptionable evidence has been adduced of the existence of one church in Kent, and of several others in Northamptonshire, which certainly are not noticed in the Survey; and in Oxfordshire no notice whatever is taken of the church of Dorchester, although the seat of a bishoprick had been removed from it but a short time before the taking of the survey." That there must have

been a very great increase of churches in the reign of Edward the Confessor, is evident from one of the laws ascribed to that king, wherein it is asserted that in many places there were three or four churches, where, in former times, there was but one. I have already mentioned that, at the death of the Confessor, a large proportion of the wealth of England was devoted to ecclesiastical purposes.* This was well known to the Norman Conqueror, and soon after he was seated in the throne of England he seems to have formed the design of depriving the most eminent of the English clergy of their emoluments and dignities in the Church, and of conferring them on his countrymen, or upon persons on whose loyalty he could depend. It seemed a matter of small consequence to him what number of churches there were in England, unless it could be shown that some substantial endowment was annexed. The man that could, as is commonly reported, destroy thirty-six churches, in order to enlarge the new forest in Hampshire, has not much claim to our respect as a benefactor to the Church. It was the landed property of the clergy upon which his eyes were fixed, and this is the reason that all those churches and other religious edifices, to which no glebe of any quantity was attached, are either

* We are told, moreover, that at this period prodigious sums were expended in the purchase of relics, that the roads between England and Rome were so crowded with pilgrims, that the very tolls they paid were objects of importance to the princes through whose territories they passed, and very few Englishmen imagined they could get to Heaven without paying this compliment to St. Peter, who kept the keys of the celestial regions. The Pope and Roman clergy carried on a very lucrative traffic in relics, of which they never wanted inexhaustible stores—kings, princes, and wealthy prelates, purchased pieces of the cross, or whole legs and arms of Apostles; while others were obliged to be contented with the toes and fingers of inferior saints. Agelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, when he was at Rome, A.D. 1021, purchased from the Pope an arm of St. Augustin for one hundred talents, or six thousand pounds weight of silver, and one talent, or sixty pounds weight of gold. Vide Henry, Hist. of Britain, vol. iii. p. 396.

* Literally, "could not be erected as yet in the infancy of the Church," &c.

† Spelman, Gloss. p. 396.

entirely omitted or at all events mentioned *incidentally*, or for some object that might seem of consequence at the time of the entry. It is clear then that we can draw no conclusion from Domesday of the number of parish churches, still less of the chapels and oratories, and other religious endowments that we read of in the Saxon times.

At the end of the enumeration of the lands of Tovi, in Norfolk, Domesday, tom. ii. fol. 265, it is said "Om's eccl'e s't in p'tio c' maneris," yet we do not find that one of all these churches is separately entered.

We find often enough the words "Ibi ecclesia ⁊ Presbyter," but seldom without some endowment, sometimes in land, as *e. g.* a certain number of hides or carucates, with so many villani, &c. so that the first object appears to be a return of the landed property and its appendages, not the number of the churches, except when connected with the land. There are exceptions, I admit, but not such as to invalidate the general rule. In some counties indeed, as Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall and some few others, if the account in Domesday is to be relied upon, there were scarcely any parish churches. In Dorsetshire the number is not great. The same may be said of some other counties; but is it to be believed that no places of worship existed in these parts? Is it probable that the Anglo-Saxons, who, to their honour be it spoken, sent missionaries abroad to spread the consolations of Christianity among their continental ancestors and the neighbouring nations, would make no spiritual provision for its introduction at home? There is reason to believe that in those very counties where there is hardly any notice of a church in Domesday, such places of worship did exist in times anterior to the Saxon invasion; for we have accounts of tombs and shrines of British saints, which show the existence of Christian places of worship, when those counties were occupied by the ancient Britons. Camden tells us, that near Leskerd was a church formally called S. Guevir, (which in British signifies a physician); where, as Asser tells us, King Alfred, while he was in the midst of his devotions, recovered of a fit of sickness.

Other instances of a similar kind are mentioned by Camden, tending to show that christianity flourished in very early times in these very counties, which, according to Domesday, have scarcely *any church at all*. In short, this part of the kingdom was famous for its veneration of Irish saints, as well as their own, inasmuch that between both there was hardly a town but what was consecrated to some one of them. The little village of Saint Buriens was formerly called Eglis Buriens, i. e. church of Buriand, a certain Irish saint; and it is afterwards stated that King Athelstan built a church here, and, unless it was afterwards destroyed by the Danes, it seems improbable that it should not be in existence in the Conqueror's time.

In the Lansd. MSS. there is a charter of liberties conferred by Athelstan to the church and town of Beverley. I find no mention in Domesday of any such church, which (if this charter is genuine) must, one would think, have been standing at the period of the survey. If this charter is to be relied upon, Athelstan further endowed the church with sac and soc and thol and them, and granted a perpetual college of secular canons, consisting of seven priests, to celebrate masses and perform the rites of divine service in the church; and Dugdale tells us that the right of sanctuary was then first vested in the church of St. John by the pious munificence of Athelstan, and a fridstol,* or chair of peace, was placed near the altar, as an emblem of protection to the refugee.

If I do not greatly mistake, the task would be no very difficult one to discover many more such instances of omission of churches in Domesday, some perhaps from carelessness, others designedly, either from the motive I

* Camden has preserved the following inscription, said to have been engraven on the original fridstol. "Hæc sedes lapidea Freedstool dicitur; i. e. Pacis Cathedra, ad quam reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habet securitatem."

A statute of Edward II. provided, that "so long as the criminals be in the church, they shall be supplied with the necessaries of life," and be permitted "exire libere pro obscæno pondere deponendo."

have already stated, or to answer some general scheme of policy, which the critical position of the conqueror might render expedient. Had either one or the other of the two words *Ecclesia* or *Presbyter* been annexed to the name of the towns I have alluded to, we might have regarded it as sufficient evidence of a then existing church, for it is possible that the officers of the Exchequer, who abridged the returns, might consider the single entry of *Presbyter* as, in most cases, implying the existence of a church. Such indeed we find to be the case in Leicestershire, where we meet with an enumeration of *Presbyteri* at no less than forty-one places in that county, yet it is only in the town of Leicester that we find the word *Ecclesia* used.

There is another circumstance too which I find it difficult to explain in the survey relating to the tithes of churches and circset. I have already alluded to the ecclesiastical laws of Canute, in which are enumerated all the dues payable to the clergy, as tithes of corn and cattle, Rome scot, church scot, and the payment of them secured by various penalties, &c. One would have imagined that the support he had met with from the see of Rome, would have induced the Conqueror so far to preserve the appearance at least, if not the reality, of respect to the church, as to cause inquiry to be made on the liabilities of the land to the church; not a word of it is mentioned in the instructions to the Inquisitors. They were ordered to inquire into the name of the place, who held it in the time of King Edward, who was the present possessor, how many hides in the manor, how many carucates in demesne, how many homagers, how many villans, how many cotarii, how many servi, what freemen, how many tenants in socage, what quantity of wood, how much meadow and pasture, what mills and fish ponds, how much added or taken away, what the gross value in King Edward's time, what the present value, and how much each freeman or sochman had or has. Such are the exact terms of the Inquisition. Historians however, it must be confessed, do not entirely agree respecting the nature of the returns required; some say a return was ordered to be made "quot animalia," others

take no notice whatever of any return of live stock. The writer of the *Saxon Chronicle* coolly tells us, that not a hyde, or yardland, not an ox, cow, or hog were omitted in the census; and Brompton even adds, "quot ecclesie parochiales." But it is more than probable that all these and other variations were suggested by a partial examination of the returns. Such is the opinion of the ablest writers. The *Saxon Chronicle* does indeed assert that King William permitted an account to be taken of the lands of the archbishops, diocesan bishops, and abbots; but those who trace the policy of the Conqueror, the speedy deposition of these prelates, and the substitution of foreigners in their place, may perhaps not give him much credit for this concession.

One would imagine, from the slight mention of tithes in the survey, that all such churches as were unendowed with land must have derived their support entirely by voluntary oblations, or by church scot or masses. In six counties the word "decimæ" is not so much as once mentioned, and in none are tithes introduced except incidentally; yet the payment of tithes is several times enjoined in the Saxon laws, and it is expressly forbidden* that the clergy of one parish should entice the parishioners of another for the sake of their tithes. It should seem that the lay owner was at liberty to select such church as he preferred, and the consecration of tithes made to that church was the ordinary practice. By the testimony of the two shires of Nottingham and Derby, "De Stori antecessore Walterii de Aincurt d'nt q'd sine alicuj' licentia potuit facere sibi æcl'am in sua terra ⁊ in sua soca ⁊ suam decimam mittere q. vellet." In another place we find the tithe of a ruined church transferred to the priest of another parish. It seems that from 5 to 20 acres formed the usual extent of what was to support the church.

There is one entry in Berkshire both of the value of the dues of the church as well as the tithes, but they were held of the Crown, and a certain

* In the *Liber Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, printed in Wilkins' *Concordia*, vol. I. p. 265, dated 994.

quantity of land is also mentioned. In Suffolk, under Tornai, we have mention made of a church in King Edward's time of one carucate of land, of which Hugo de Montfort has 23 acres, which he revokes in favor of a certain chapel, which four brothers, freemen of Hugo, erected on their own land near the cemetery of the mother church; and these four brothers were inhabitants of the parish of the mother church, which was insufficient to accommodate the whole parish. *One half of the burial dues* belonged to the church, as well as a fourth part of other offerings; but whether the chapel had been consecrated or not the hundred were unable to say. Here the chapel was built near the cemetery of the mother church; but, whether divine service was performed in it in the same manner as the mother church, or whether one or more priest resided in the parish, is not said. There was a well-known Saxon law, that if a thegn had erected a church in his boclande, having a place of burial,* he was to give to the church one third of his own tithes; if he had not a burial place, he was to give what he chose out of the nine parts. The practice of burying within cities commenced among the Saxons many ages before the Conquest. Cuthbert, the eleventh bishop from Augustin, obtained leave to make cemeteries within cities. The inference to be drawn from this is, that before that time the custom was to inter the dead at a distance from the living. I find in the county of Suffolk a church mentioned to which nine freemen gave 20 acres for the good of their souls; but the soul seat did not always consist of land; but there can be no doubt that the revenues of the Church were materially indebted to this custom, for it appears in all the wills. If the body was buried out of the "riht scire" or parish, the soul's seat was to be paid to the minister to which he belonged. It was to be

always given at the open grave. So urgent was the duty of this practice felt, that several of their gilds were formed for the purpose of providing a fund for this purpose. But this practice continued many ages after the Conquest, and whoever has perused the first volume of the Wills and Inventories, &c. of the Northern Counties of England from the eleventh century downwards, as published under the auspices of the Surtees Society, will find in every part of that very interesting volume examples of testamentary liberality to the Church. The first will (or rather, as it has been with more propriety termed, a mortuary) contains a list of the splendid robes, plate, &c. of William de Kari-lepho, abbot of St. Vincent's in Normandy, but, after the Conquest, consecrated Bishop of Durham in 1082. These costly ornaments along with other articles of value were bequeathed to the monks of Durham. But I am trespassing upon your pages. There remains another source of ecclesiastical revenue in the Saxon times, church dues, *circset* or *chirchesset*,* which was at first a quantity of corn paid to the priest on St. Martin's day, as the first-fruits of the harvest. It seems, however, to have included, especially in later times, not only corn but poultry, or any other provision paid in kind to the religious. This church scot in many cases constituted the principal support of many of the clergy, and yet the sum total of the land which is returned as subject to this payment is very insignificant. There are not a dozen names of places in the whole Survey where any such payment is mentioned. This seems unaccountable on any other supposition than that these dues were too trivial to be recorded, or if returned by the local commissioners were struck out for the sake of abridgment, or as irrelevant and unnecessary

* According to Selden, so essential was the circumstance of a cemetery to the constitution of a church, that even as late as Henry III., in a case of *quare impedit*, the issue was not *whether it were a church or chapel*, but whether it had rights of baptism and sepulture.

* Fleta (lib. 1. c. 47.) thus defines *chirchesset*, "certam mensuram blade tritici significat, quam quilibet olim sancte ecclesie die S. Martini, tempore tam Britanorum quam Anglorum, contribuerunt;" and the *Leges Inæ* say, "Circisceatta reddita sint in festo S. Martini: si quis hoc non compleat, sit reus 60 solidorum, et duo decuplo reddat ipsum circisceatum," &c.

matter. The jurors in numerous instances framed returns more comprehensive than was required by the king's precept, and in many instances there is reason to believe that the Survey handed down to us was less circumstantial than the original returns, from which they were excerpted. And when it is considered that, from the very nature of the questions propounded in the king's precept, none but persons long resident in each district could give accurate information, and that to Saxon proprietors the most valuable portion of the returns was due, what more likely than that in some more remote and less cultivated districts, where the inhabitants were in a very rude and barbarous state, there should be a difficulty in many instances in finding persons competent to give the requisite information; and, admitting that such qualified persons were found, the Saxon tongue was so little cultivated by the Norman scribes, that they were very likely to commit a mistake in translating or in transcribing such returns. One such mistake I find in this neighbourhood in the name of a village, which in the Survey is printed Heptone instead of Heatone, the letter *a* being changed into *p*. The village is placed in the proper place betwixt Leptone and Dalton, and is now known by the name of Kirkheaton, a church having been erected there subsequently by one of the Lacies. Had there not been in the survey another village spelt Hoptone I should have thought it possible that Heptone was a misspelling for Hopton, another village not very distant; and there are other marks, if I mistake not, of careless transcribing on the part of the Norman scribes.

It has often been a subject of surprise that Halifax, which is the capital of one of the largest and most populous parishes in the kingdom, should not be named in Domesday when several other villages around it are enumerated, such as Eland, Ouram, Hipperholm, Stainland, Greetland, Fixby, Rastrick, &c. What may, perhaps, add to our surprise is the well-authenticated fact that a church at Halifax is mentioned in existence not long after the Conquest, yet after the completion of

Domesday, and going under the name of a rectory.* How then shall we account for the omission? It was quite impossible, had such a town or even village as Halifax existed at the period of the Domesday survey, that the Inquisitors should have overlooked it, seeing that so many of the circumjacent townships are recorded. The truth is that the term Halifax or Hali faich or fas, the holy forest, (for *fach* is an ancient name for forest,) was applied to the forest, in which there was an hermitage dedicated to St. John the Baptist, where, in fact, the parish church now stands. In the ages before the Conquest it was embosomed in woods, and the sanctity in which the hermitage was held attracted a constant influx of pilgrims from the surrounding districts. Camden's account of Halifax tells us "that at first it was a hermitage of very great antiquity, and the church that now is built from, or rather added to, a chapel long since built, was consecrated, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, who is styled by some ancients the first father of hermits; and in which place, they pretend, was kept the real face of St. John the Baptist; hence was it named Halifax or holy face." Others derive the word from the Norman word *fax*, signifying hair, in allusion to an idle fable, which, as it is on all hands regarded as a monkish invention for mercenary purposes, I will not trouble your readers with on this occasion. But it seems to me that neither of these latter derivations is the true one, but that the name was given to the place from the situation of the hermitage in a forest; hence it was called Hali fachi or sacer boacus.† It was situate in a dark and solemn grove on the bank of

* Vide Dr. Whitaker's *Loidis et Elmete*, p. 331.

† In *Glossaria* of Ducange and others I find the word "*fachia*" interpreted "*sylva ex arboribus inceduis*," that is, a wild wood of unpruned trees, a fit site for a hermitage or hermitry. *Fachia* is also translated *Gallicè futaye*.

‡ John de Sacro-bosco, author of the *Treatise de Sphæra*, is said to have been born in Halifax.

Dr. Whitaker derives the name of Halifax from Hali, and an old plural noun *fax*, in Norman French denoting "*high ways*."

a small rivulet, possibly for the convenience of baptizing the early Christian converts, and it would have been difficult to have found in the whole district a place of greater privacy and retirement, or (as the face of things then stood) one better calculated for the purposes of devotion, such as was the object of this hermitage. We have no account of the period when the church or chapel built on the site of this hermitage was consecrated, but it may have been used, and probably was used, as a place of divine worship before the Conquest. It is more than probable that the number of chapels at the period of Domesday was much greater than a perusal of that work would lead us to suspect. Where capellæ are mentioned it is generally in connection with some church, but that they existed independently of any such connection we may be sure from the incidental allusions made to such chapels. In Norwich, for instance, it is stated that the inhabitants had forty-three chapels. But we are not told how they were supported. It must always be borne in mind that the churches of the Anglo-Saxons, especially in the earlier periods, were built of wood. Of such materials was the first church in Northumberland built, as well as the one of Holy Island. I am aware that many specimens of ancient Saxon ecclesiastical architecture are still adduced in proof of the use of stone masonry, but they appear chiefly in the instance of a few parish churches which existed in Saxon times. But the number of such is small when compared to the number of churches, few as they are, that are recorded in Domesday. Of the great majority of unrecorded chapels, oratories, hermitages, &c. existing at or about the period of Domesday, the trunks of trees from the surrounding forest or the turf, and occasionally, perhaps, such stone as might be dug on the spot, constituted the whole materials of these humble yet holy structures.

Yours, &c. J. K. WALKER, M.D.

MR. URBAN,

T—l House,
March 25.

IN a book entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Works of the Right Honorable Sir John Sinclair, Bart.,"

written by his son, the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A., and published at Edinburgh in 2 vols. crown 8vo. 1837, there is a preliminary account of the ancestry of the Baronet, in which an indirect attempt is made to engraft him on the legitimate stock of that branch of the Sinclairs in which the ancient Earldom of Caithness still exists. The sister of the learned writer is well known as the authoress of several amusing though inaccurate productions; and this lady, without the slightest hesitation or demur, is incessantly trespassing on the patience of her readers with notices of her illustrious ancestors the Earls of Caithness. Both brother and sister, however, seem to be ignorant of the fact that their connexion with the Caithness family is one not recognised in law, seeing that the founder of their family was illegitimate. This ignorance is the more remarkable, as the reverend gentleman and the lady have a brother who follows the calling or occupation of a genealogist, and who has given the world a tolerable estimate of his talents in that line in the publication of a treatise on the meaning of the words "heirs male" in the patents of Scottish peers.

Now this gentleman, whose unceasing inquisitiveness in all matters of pedigree astonishes and delights all those who have the honour of his acquaintance, should have put his pen through the following passage, which occurs at page 3 of his brother John's memoirs of his father:—

"George, fifth Earl of Caithness, conveyed, in 1596 and 1603, the lands of Ulbster to Patrick Sinclair, whom in both grants he designates his cousin. Dying without issue, Patrick was succeeded by his brother John, styled Master (Magister), a title of honour peculiar in those times to professional scholars. To this learned gentleman the same Earl renews the former grants, for the particular love and favour that he bears towards his cousin Master John Sinclair of Ulbster. This charter was confirmed by the King in 1616."

That the eldest baron was termed Master is unique in the Scotch parlance, and the title of honour in

here set forth is altogether preposterous, as, so far from being esteemed an honourable distinction, it was uniformly applied to professional persons. Thus notaries public, a very subordinate class, were so termed; so were teachers or *dominies*; and probably the highest grade to whom it was assigned were preachers—thus the well-known Robert Bruce was called “Maister,” so was John Knox, &c.; the probability is that this John was either a notary public or a *dominie*. The expression *consanguineus* or cousin proves nothing, as it was not unusual for the great feudal lords of that period to style their vassals or retainers so, the more especially where they happened to be illegitimately connected with them.

At a subsequent place the Rev. John, in treating of the descendants of the learned John, records amongst the most distinguished of the family “John Sinclair of Brims, who served during the thirty years’ war in the Scottish army, and Sir George Sinclair of Clyth,” &c. It is therefore a fact that Sinclair of Brims was a descendant of the learned Patrick; and, as the former was an ancestor of the late Sir John, it will admit of no controversy that Maister John Sinclair was the common ancestor.

The question therefore comes to be, Who was Maister John? Now in the Great Seal Record preserved in the General Register House in Edinburgh, Lib. 45, No. 18, there occurs a legitimation dated 20 June, 1607—“*Patricio et Magistro Joanni Sinclair filiis naturalibus quondam WILLIELMI Sinclair de Mey.*” William Sinclair of Mey was succeeded in his estate by his younger brother George, the ancestor of the present Earls of Caithness; it is therefore plain that, had not Maister John been a bastard, he would have inherited the estate of Mey, and his descendant, Sir John Sinclair, would have been Earl of Caithness.

The letters of legitimation are decisive on the question; their effect, as all Scotch lawyers know, was to enable a bastard to make a settlement of his estate, and the object of the royal licence referred to was to enable Maister John to succeed to the lands of Ulbster. The application, therefore, for such authority was con-

clusive as to the illegitimacy of those who thought proper to make it.

To add further authority seems almost unnecessary; but for at least 150 years afterwards the Ulbster family bore the distinctive mark of bastardy upon their arms. These marks are (at least in Scotland) either the baton sinister or the gobonated border; thus Nesbitt remarks in his *Heraldry* (1722)—“Bastards are distinguished either by a border gobonated, or by a sinister bar.” Again he says—“This border has not only been used by the issue of bastards, but even by bastards themselves, so that the border gobonated is become more suspicious of being a sign of illegitimation than any other figure in heraldry except the *baton sinister*.”—p. 13, vol. 2. Thus the Duke of Beaufort wears a gobonated border, probably in consequence of the double illegitimacy in his family, whereas some at least of the ennobled descendants of Charles II. bear only the baton sinister.

Accordingly Nesbitt thus describes the arms of the Brims family—“John Sinclair of Brimmes, a son of a second marriage of Mr. John Sinclair of Ulbster, descended of the family of May, come of the House of Caithness; his arms are “surrounded by a border gobonated.” Again, Patrick *Sinclair of Ulbster* has his arms within a “bordure gobonated.”

When this distinctive mark of illegitimacy was removed does not appear, yet it could not have been much before the time of the late Sir John; indeed the circumstance was well known among the gentry of the county of Caithness, for during one of the political contests for that county, when party ran high, the worthy Baronet was looked upon as a kind of *novus homo*, and one aristocrat of high family, although holding the same politics, refused to vote for the great agriculturist, asserting that “his bonnet was toom” (i.e. empty, or not tied behind,) meaning thereby, according to the phrase in that part of the world, that he came of illegitimate stock.

I observe in a former number* a communication relative to the Caith-

* Sept. 1843, p. 260.

ness pedigree, in which the error as to the legitimacy of the Ulbster family is pointed out. Probably your correspondent had not seen the passage from the Memoirs of Sir John, as he would undoubtedly in that event have been more precise in his proofs.

Yours, &c. LEGITIMUS.

MR. URBAN,

*College of Arms,
April 8.*

YOUR account of Littleborough chapel, in your valuable periodical of February last (p. 182), and of the praiseworthy conduct of the lady whose munificence has so much contributed to the window at the east end, induces me to offer to your readers a few of the early notices of the family of Newall, of whom that lady is a member, as well in blood as by her marriage with her cousin, the present Robert Newall, esq. of Lane Cottage, near the family mansion of Lower Town House.

The family of Newall is one of those ancient families who have for centuries resided on their paternal estate; but in the retirement of respectable life, holding the rank of yeomanry, which in former times, and particularly in the age when the Newalls first settled in Lancashire, formed no unimportant portion of society: sufficiently elevated beyond the humbler classes to preserve a tolerable degree of influence and authority amongst them, while they were sheltered in their retirement from those political storms which distracted the higher circles of the community, and which led to the ruin of many of the best families of the kingdom, and to the confiscation of their estates.

The first mention we find of this family is that of Lawrence Newall, in a deed, dat. 8th July, 31 Hen. VI. as a grantee for life of certain messuages in the town of Northowram, being in Shipden, in the parish of Halifax, co. York, with remainder to his son William, and the heirs of the said William and Isabella his wife, who was the daughter and co-heir of Christopher Kyrshagh, of Town Houses (now called Lower Town House, the seat of Mrs. Newall, the widow of the late Lawrence Newall, Esq. the eldest

Mr. Robert
eparish

of Rochdale, and within the chapelry of Littleborough:—"Ita q'd post decessum d'ci Laurencii omnia p'dca mesuagia tr. & ten' remaneant Will'o Newall filio p'dci Laurencii & heredib' inter ipsum Will'm & Isabellam ux'em unam filiarum Xp'oferi Kyrshagh de eorum corporibus legitime procreat', " &c.

And also by a deed of the same date, Henry Marland, vicar of Rochdale, and Roger Walmursley, chaplain, confirmed to Christopher Kyrshagh certain messuages, &c. "in villa de Honersfield" for life, with remainder as to a moiety thereof to "Elianore filie d'ci Xp'oferi;" and the other moiety to "Isabella alt' filiar' d'ci Xp'oferi, habend' et tenend' sibi et heredib' inter ipsam & Will'm Newall de corp'b' eor' legitime p'creat'," &c.

Town Houses thus came to the Newalls by the match with Isabella, who was, with her sister Eleanor, the wife of Jordan Chadwick, (*a quo* the Chadwicks of Healy Hall,) a coheir of her father, Christopher Kyrshagh. This William Newall and Isabella his wife had issue a son, Lawrence Newall, who was living 16 July, 18 Ed. IV. when his father gave him certain lands in "Schypden infra villam de Northowram;" and also 20 April, 21 Ed. IV. as by an indenture of that date, by which it appears that "divers actions have been moved & stirred between Laurenc Newall upon that one partie, & Jurdan Chadwick vpon that other partie, whereupon there is sufficient suyrte to performe the ord'nunce & dome of vs St. John Assheton knyght, & John Bothe squyer, arbri', chosen of the p'ties;" and an award made to the effect that "y^e said Jurdan and Alienor his wyfe, and the heyres of the bodeye of y^e said Alieno' lawfully begeten, to peacibly have all man', mes', & londz, the queche at any tyme were of Cristofer Kyrshawe, withⁿ y^e p'ochie of Rachedale, called the Wyght Ollers Aounden the Chogh Milne;" and that "the said Laurence & y^e heires of his body lawfully to be gotten to have al' man' mes', landes, & ten', in the p'och of Rachedale, y^e quech were sumtyme of Cristofer Kyrshawe, called the Townhousez, & lands in s^t p'och, betwene a place called Whitfield and another place called Hall-bergh."

The last-mentioned Lawrence Newall was party also in the 12 H. VII. & 13 H. VIII. to several indentures of settlement on the marriages of his son William Newall, and his grandson Lawrence Newall (son of the same William), and died *ante* 24 H. VIII. leaving a widow, Sibill, of whom, however, we have no account as to her family. William married Margaret, daughter of John Milne, 12 H. VII. by whom he had a son, Lawrence. He married, secondly, to Jone, daughter of Richard Clayden of Tongton, co. Lanc. 13 Hen. VIII.; and by the same articles, which were dated 10th January that year, he covenanted that his son Lawrence, then under the age of eight years, should marry Jane, the sister of the said Jone. This marriage, however, was dissolved in 1548, by reason of the minority of the parties, by the Consistory Court of Chester. The original instrument for effecting that object is now in the possession of Mrs. Robert Newall; the seal has the royal arms, and the document runs in the name of the king, and bears date 15th Feb. 1548, 2 Edw. VI.*

William Newall, just named, made his will 17th Sept. 1550, describing himself of "the Logher Town House," and directs his burial to be in the parish churchyard of Rochdale, and appoints his son, the aforesaid Lawrence, his executor. This is the first document of a testamentary description in this collection of evidences; and he states himself to be indebted in the sum of eight shillings to "y^e Lytlebrogh chapell." This will was proved 11th Oct. 1550, in the Commissary Court of Chester.

Lawrence Newall, his son, lived about seven years after the decease of his father, and in his will, dated

April 2, 1557, likewise describes himself of "the Logher Town House," desires to be buried in Rochdale church, and gives to the "bying of a chalis or vestment to y^e Lytlebrogh chapell ij^s." This will was proved before the Dean of Manchester 19 April, 1557.

Robert Newall, son of the last-mentioned Lawrence, was very young at his father's death; for in 1575 we find him in the guardianship of "Robert Sayvell of Pullayne," co. Linc. esq. who by indenture dated 6 Feb. 7 Eliz. grants to "Henry Scolfeld of Waytorker, in the parish of Rachedale," yeoman, the "custody, wardship, and marriage of Robert Newall, son and heir of Lawrence Newall, late of Lower Town House in the parish of Rachedale aforesaid, deceased, together with the governance of the lands of the said Robert Newall, holden of him the said Robert Sayvile until the said Robert Newall shall be of the full age of twenty-one years." And the instrument recites that "he the said Robert Sayvile is very lawfull and rightfull guardiane in chyvalrye of the bodye of the said Robert Newall."

This Robert Newall died 4 Feb. 23 Elizæ, seised of Townhouses and Castlemore in Hundersfield, as appears by an *inq. post mortem* taken 22 September, 40 Eliz. at Rochdale before Edward Leigh, esq. escheator. He left a son, Robert, who was at the decease of his father aged only four years; and a daughter, Dorothy, who became the wife of James Kayes, as appears by a bill and answer preserved in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, amongst the pleadings of that year.

The will of Robert Newall the father is recited in the pleadings just referred to. It bears the date 1 Feb. 24 Eliz.* The proceedings relate that he died seised of a messuage in Hundersfield, co. Lanc. as "held by the tenure of knight's service as of the manor of Rochedale of Sir John Byron, Knt," and that "the said Sir John Byron, after the death of the testator, possessed himself of the bodie of the said Robert the son, and did by his deed grant unto John Belfield of Cleggwood, the wardship of the said Robert."

* All the deeds from which the family pedigree has been deduced are in the possession of Mrs. Robert Newall, of Lane Cottage, and are in an excellent state of preservation. None of the seals exhibit any *family* armorial bearings, unless the seal of Robert Savile, 7 Eliz., who is mentioned hereafter, having the impress of an owl, be an exception; but, as no wreath or coronet occurs, it has not the characteristic quality of being a crest or armorial ensign.

* So in the original record in the Duchy Office, but the inquisition states that he died in 23 Eliz.

Robert Newall the son had been contracted in marriage when in his minority to Alice Belfield of Rochdale; but the marriage, by reason of their minority, was declared void 21 January 1592, and the sentence of divorce was registered at Chester. He was at that time described of "Town House," and was then only fifteen or sixteen years of age. He died in 1659, the register of his burial at Rochdale fixing that event to be 18th February, 1658-9.

He left by Mary his wife a numerous family, of whom his eldest son, Robert, was baptized at Rochdale in 1599. This Robert Newall married Mary, the daughter of James Fielden of the Haghe in Hundersfield, by whom he had Lawrence, his eldest son, who died unmarried at the advanced age of 87, in the year 1711, and who resided on the family estate of Lower Town House; his brother William Lawrence, who succeeded him, also resided there, and from whom the present family descend.*

As the object of this memoir has been principally to notice the early descents of this highly respectable family, with the view of showing the importance of preserving family evidences, it will not be necessary to occupy your valuable space with details relative to the modern generations; but it may be observed that this is one of the comparatively rare instances of establishing by clear and satisfactory documentary evidence, a continued and unbroken line of descent connected with residence upon the family estate for nearly *four centuries*, and of deducing such descent unassisted by the visitations or any other contemporary authority in a tabular or compendious form. And, although the family in question may fairly boast of such a descent, and of retaining the estate of Town Houses from the time of Henry the Sixth to the present day, they may also congratulate themselves on the "pride of ancestry" from a still more remote period through the Kershaghs, by whom that mansion

was brought to them. If not trespassing too much on your limits, I will briefly recite some of the incidents connected with the Kershaghs, which appear equally interesting, as being also illustrative of some of the customs of former times.

John de Kyrkeshagh paid a rent of two shillings to William de Litholres *ante* 1281, 9 Edw. I. His son Matthew, who was living at that time, married Margery, daughter of William de Litholres, and received from his father-in-law by deed 9 Edw. I. a circuit of land called Longelghheye, Litholres, and Milne in Honersfeld, and his mother-in-law Matilda, in 6 Edw. III. released Litholres to him, she then being a widow. Margery his wife, in 14 Edw. III. also released all her claim to her lands in Honersfeld, on the river Rache, to Henry de Kyrkeshagh their son.

Henry de Kyrkeshagh had a son, "Galfridus del Kyrkeshagh," living 44 Edw. III., and who settled all his lands in Honersfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton on John Tytheler, Vicar of Rochdale, his trustee, 14 Ric. II. Henry's widow, Isabella, in 1408, released to her son John de Kyrkeshagh all her claim in the lands of Lythollers, Belfeld, and Newbold, in the "villes" of Honersfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton. This John de Kyrkeshagh, or *Kyrshagh*, of "Town Houses near Rochdale," as by a charter without date, had his father's lands settled on him and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas le Hayward in 1390. He was living 2 Hen. VI., and had a son Christopher Kyrshagh of Town Houses, whose daughter Isabella was the wife of William Newall, 31 Hen. VI.

Christopher Kyrshagh had an indulgence granted to him by Peter de Monte, Nuncio of Pope Eugenius IV. to him and to his wife Margaret for absolution, 18 Hen. VI. 1440; and another from Pope Pius II. to them as Trinitarians of the Hospital of St. Thomas at Rome, 37 Hen. VI. 1459. He settled his paternal estates as before mentioned, 31 Hen. VI., and died about the 18 Edw. IV.*

The following arms illustrative of

* Robert Newall, who married Miss Fielden, had other children by her, of whom Jane married James Dearden of Newhouse and Whitfield in Hundersfield, gentleman, and became the ancestress of the present James Dearden, esq. F.S.A. of Rochdale.

* Vide pedigree of Chadwick and Kyrshaw, *Reg. Norfolk I.* 26, and pedigree of Newall, *Norfolk VIII.* 148, in *Coll. Arm.*

the family connections to which I have adverted have been selected by Mrs. Newall, and placed with others in the window of Littleborough Chapel.

KYRKESHAGH, of Town House: Or, on a chief per pale gules and sable three bezants.

LITHOLRES, of Litholres: Vert, a lion rampant or, semé of caltraps sable.

NEWALL, of Town House: Quarterly, *first* and *fourth*, Per pale gules and azure, three covered cups within an orle or: *second*, Kyrshagh: *third*, Litholres.

CHADWICK of Healy: Quarterly, *first*, Chadwick, Gules, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets argent: *second*, Kyrshagh: *third*, Healy, Gules, four losenges engrailed in bend ermine: *fourth*, Butterworth, Argent, a lion couchant azure between four ducal coronets gules.

BUCKLEY, of Howarth Parva: Sable, a chevron between three bull's heads caboshed argent; quartering Butterworth. (The Chadwicks of Healy quarter Buckley of Buckley. *Coll. Arm.*)

HOLT, of Stubley: Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three fleurs-de-lis of the field. (Also quartered by the Chadwicks. *Coll. Arm.*)

BELFIELD, of Cleggswood: Ermine, on a chief gu. a label of five points ar.

Ten other shields contain the arms of some of the ancient families of the district, as Bamford of Shore, Ingham of Cleggswood, Halliwell of Pike House, &c. and those used by the bishop of the diocese, the clergy connected with the parish, and by some of the gentry of the neighbourhood.

The present mansion of Town House was erected about 40 years ago, on the site of the old house, of which a model and drawings are preserved. Several portraits of the ancient members of the family are likewise at Town House, as also an old family Bible, temp. Eliz. in its original binding.

Yours, &c. R. D.

MR. URBAN, Cirencester, Jan. 13.

IN page 2 of your present volume, a correspondent wishes to learn the most effectual means of destroying the grubs which eat holes in books, and of preventing their attacks. Having suffered considerable damage in this way, the subject was forced on my attention, and the result of my experience is much at his service. Keeping books in a damp room, and moving them but seldom, will render them

particularly liable to attack. For many years I have employed a solution of corrosive sublimate of mercury in clean rain water, applied with a pen or feather, to destroy the grubs, both in books and furniture, and have applied it generally on book-covers, as well as on articles of furniture, by means of a sponge tied on the end of a short stick, to avoid wetting the fingers. An ounce of the sublimate (which will not cost more than sixpence) may be added to a quart bottle-full of the water. This quantity would saturate an imperial pint of water at the common temperature, but boiling water would dissolve one-third of its own weight; to dissolve it speedily, therefore, the water may be warmed. This is the solution used by Kyan to pickle and preserve timber; but I had employed it, long before his patent, in consequence of reading in Thénard's *Traité de Chimie*, tom. iii. p. 643, first edition, 1815, of a method first used by Dr. Chaussier of preserving dead bodies, by putting them into a saturated solution of this salt. Thénard there says he had seen a human head thus preserved, which had been exposed to the sun and rain for a great many years, without having undergone the slightest alteration. It was but little changed in appearance, and was easily recognised, although the flesh was become almost as hard as wood.

The mischievous insect which has been most injurious in my case appears in the hottest days of summer as a small mopish beetle of a coffee-brown colour, and about the tenth of an inch in length; but the greatest mischief is done in the spring, when it appears in the larva state as a white grub, with a brown speck on the head. I can immediately detect the beetles on the wing. At first they are plump, and if crushed exhibit eggs; in a short time, probably after their eggs are deposited, they may be found dead near a window, and merely an empty crust. I have bestowed much attention upon them, but have been unable to detect them laying their eggs, nor am I certain that I have found their eggs in place before they were hatched. They are the *PRINUS pertinax* of entomologists,* the woodfretter, or wood-worm.

* Booth's Analytical Dictionary, p. 93.

The solution should contain less sublimate than the proportion before-mentioned when used to wash the covers of bound books; two drachms and a half to a pint of water would be sufficient as a preservative. Some solution may be added with advantage to the bookbinder's paste.

Although I have mentioned but one kind of insect, this wash is effectual against all others.

Yours, &c. A. MERRICK.

MR. URBAN, *Yarmouth, March 14.*

I BEG leave to send you the annexed transcript from the inscription upon a brass plate affixed to the wall in the church of Westhall in Suffolk; and I flatter myself you may join with me in appreciating its historical interest, and may consider it on this account deserving of insertion in your valuable repository. On the present, as on many other occasions, I have felt great cause for regret, that, rich as is the county of Suffolk, much as it abounds in curious matter of different descriptions, and many as are the men of talents and learning and research it has produced, it should have remained to the present day altogether without an historian. The Rev. Edward Forster, indeed, some fifty years ago, proposed to supply the desideratum, and issued a prospectus accompanied with a list of queries for the purpose. The same was done about twenty years subsequently by Henry Jermy, esq. and D. E. Davy, esq. conjointly. But in neither case has any result followed; and, excepting *Kirby's Suffolk Traveller*, and the *Beauties of Suffolk*, and *Excursions in Suffolk*, all of them works of the most meagre character, no publication whatever of a general nature has at present appeared in relation to the county.* And yet the path of its historiographer

cannot but have been considerably facilitated by the quantity of materials provided to his hand. The Histories of the Hundred of Thingoe, of Bury, of Ipswich, of Dunwich, of Framlingham, of Lowestoft, of Southwold, of Hawsted, and of Hengrave, are already before the public in print; besides sundry publications more limited in their scope, and a General View of the Agriculture of Suffolk, by the laborious Arthur Young, himself a resident in the vicinity of Lavenham. Nor, in enumerating these, many and important as they are, has mention by any means been made of the whole or perhaps even of the most valuable portion prepared for the purpose. The singular liberality of Mr. Hudson Gurney purchased and deposited in the British Museum the great mass of materials collected by Mr. Jermy, stores not more remarkable for their extent than for the laborious and recondite research with which they had been accumulated; and Mr. W. S. Fitch of Ipswich has formed another collection, hardly inferior in quantity, but very dissimilar in character, being peculiarly rich in ancient charters, and rolls, and court-books, and deeds, and autograph letters, and drawings, and engravings, than which there are no more legitimate materials for history and topography. Of Mr. Jermy's papers a detailed account will probably soon be published in some volume descriptive of the MSS. in our great national repository. Mr. Fitch has himself undertaken to illustrate his own collection, and has printed, though only for private circulation, the first moiety of his catalogue. This spirited example it is hoped may in time be generally followed; for it is difficult to appreciate the advantages to be derived from such publications, which, by giving notoriety to what would else remain in comparative obscurity in the drawers and closets and shelves of a private mansion, at once stimulate inquiry, draw forth hidden treasures, teach their possessors to know and estimate and preserve them, and enable men of similar pursuits to direct their inquiries with the greatest prospect of success.

To return to the parish of Westhall, the more immediate object of this letter,—what is known of its early

* We may take occasion to mention here the "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller," by Mr. Augustine Page, now in the course of publication, and nearly completed; and that Mr. Davy of Ufford is now contributing to "The Topographer and Genealogist" a series of descriptions of the Sepulchral Antiquities of the county, of which the hundreds of Babergh, Blackburn, and Blything have already appeared.—EDIT.

history is both small and unimportant. The Bohun family, as may be inferred from the inscription upon the brass, and as is recorded by Kirby, did not become possessed of the lordship till the reign of Henry the Eighth. From that period they continued to hold it, till, about twenty years ago, the Rev. Francis Browne Bohun, the uncle of the present Mr. Bohun of Beccles, a descendant in the female line, alienated it by sale. Their property in the parish appears from a manuscript in his hands never to have been large; but their mansion was one that denoted opulence and importance. It was an erection of the early part of the sixteenth century, a spacious square building, flanked at each corner with a small turret, and entered by Tudor archways; the whole of dull unsightly brick, and altogether destitute of any architectural pretensions. One half of it was taken down about the year 1808: the part still standing is reduced to the comparatively ignoble state of a respectable farmhouse, but still retains too many decisive marks of its original character to be passed without attracting attention.

Among the members of this illustrious family who resided at Westhall, the only individual that has acquired any posthumous notoriety is Edmund Bohun, the author of the manuscript just mentioned, an autobiographical sketch of a considerable portion of his life. He was born in 1644, and died early the following century. From the inscription upon the brass it may be inferred that he was the grandson of Nicholas Bohun, son of Francis, who placed it in the church, and was consequently by his mother's side great-nephew of the celebrated Sir Edward Coke. Of his works an imposing list will be found in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*; but, with the exception of his *Great Historical, Political, and Geographical Dictionary*, nearly the whole were of a controversial, and consequently an ephemeral, character; indeed to such a degree, that, numerous as they were, they have not even availed to procure insertion for his name in the pages of the *Biographia Britannica*. In those of the *Parliamentary History* he stands recorded with no enviable notoriety.

It appears that for a short time he held the office of Licensor of the Press, and in the execution of it unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the House of Commons for having affixed his imprimatur to two pamphlets, the one entitled *A Pastoral Letter*, the other *King William and Queen Mary Conquerors*. The Commons accordingly summoned him before them: the times were perilous, and probably on that account a very severe sentence was pronounced,—that the books should be burned by the common hangman, and that the culprit should be reprimanded and deprived of his post, and committed to prison. Nothing further of him is known.

The church at Westhall is an interesting building, evidently of the Norman æra, as are several others in the neighbourhood, though they, like this, may have undergone so many reparations and alterations and additions that but little of the original structure remains. Mr. Davy, in his *Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk*, has figured the arches to the southern and western doors of entrance, both semicircular, and both richly ornamented. Over the latter are, what is very unusual, three smaller blank arches of the same style, imbedded in the wall.

Below, you have the inscription upon the brass, with which as I began so I end, subscribing myself,

Yours, &c. DAWSON TURNER.

Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Buckingham and Gloucester, son of King Edward the Third, married Elioner, eldest daughter and heir of Homfray Bohun, Erle of Hertford, Essex, and Northampton, high Constable of England, whose grandmother was a daughter of King Edward the First: the said Thomas and Elioner had issue a daughter, named Anne, sole heir. She was first married to y^e Erle of Stafford, of whom descended the late dukes of Buckingham, and the lord Stafford that now is. Secondly, she was married unto S^r William Boyrchier, Earle of Ewe, by whom she had issue, Henry, Will^m, John, and Thomas: Thomas became a priest and was Arch-bishop of Canturbury: of Henry descended the late Earles of Essex and others: of William is descended the Earle of Bathe that now is: the afore named John married the daughter and heir of the lord Barners; and they had issue S^r Homphry Boyrchier.

chier, who married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of S^r Fredericke Tylney; and they had issue John Bovrchier; and the said Hymphry died in the lyfe of his father, and therefore lived not to be lord Barners; and the said John Bovrchier, lord Barners, after the death of his grandfather, married Katherine, daughter of S^r John Haward, Dyke of Norfolk; and the said Lord Barners and Katherine had issue a daughter, named Jane, their sole heir; she was married to Edmvd Knivit, Sergeant Porter of the house of Kinge Henry the Eight; and they had issue divers sonnes and daughters, whereof one, named Elizabeth, was married vnto Francis Bohvn Esquire; and they had issue Nicholas Bohvn, that married Avdrie Cooke, sister to S^r Edward Cooke, attorney generall to Kinge James; and the said Nicholas died in the life of his father, leaving behinde him, begotten of the bodie of the said Avdrie, seaven children, all infants.

Novemb: 16, 1602.

MR. URBAN,

IN a French work now I believe little read in France, and not at all in England, called "Lettres Historiques et Galantes par Madame du Noyer," Amsterdam, 1760, six volumes,* I met with the following account which seems very singular and romantic; the scene of which is laid in England, in the county of Kent, the date of the event about 1700.

"Il a paru en Angleterre, dans la province de *Canterbury*, une femme toute extraordinaire, et qui se vante de guérir toutes sortes de maladies par le moyen de quelques drogues qu'elle donne *gratis*; et ce qu'il y a de particulier c'est que non seulement elle ne prend point d'argent de ses remèdes, mais qu'au contraire elle fait des charités considerables à ses malades, afin qu'ils puissent se nourrir commodément, pendant le tems de la cure; ce qui fait que quantité de pauvres se mettent entre ses mains, et que plusieurs s'en louent. Cette femme ne paroît pas

* On this work of Madame du Noyer, see Voltaire's *Melanges Littéraires*, tom. iii. p. 365, and *Connaissance de la Poësie*, p. 155, ed. Londres. See also the *Life of Madame de Maintenon* by Beaumelle, tom. ii. p. 57, and tom. iv. p. 101, by which it appears that the work has been copied by all the writers of the history of the times of which it treats. My own opinion is more favourable to its wit than to its truth.

avoir plus de vingt ans, et en accusé quelquefois quatre cens. Elle est belle comme le beau jour, parle toutes sortes de langues, sans qu'on puisse connoître à son accent, qu'elle est celle qui lui est la plus naturelle. Elle se dit tantôt d'un pays, tantôt d'autre, et ne repond jamais de même, lorsqu'on lui fait des questions; et cela, parcequ'elle ne veut point dire qui elle est; car lorsqu'on lui fait voir qu'il y a de la contradiction dans ses reponses, elle dit fort naturellement, que n'ayant pas envie de dire qui elle est, ni d'où elle vient, elle se divertit à inventer tous les jours des contes differents pour amuser les curieux, n'étant point obligée de contenter leur curiosité. Elle est aussi extraordinaire dans son ajustement, que dans ses manières. Elle porte un just-au-corps d'homme, avec une jupe, de même que nos princesses lorsqu'elles vont à la chasse; mais sous cette jupe elle a des culottes. Son just-au-corps est ouvert de manière qu'il laisse voir la plus belle gorge du monde; de grands cheveux blonds flottent à grosses boucles là-dessus; et lorsqu'elle sort, elle met au voile, et un chapeau sur sa tête. C'est ainsi qu'elle court les champs, comme autrefois *Medée*, pour cueillir des simples. Et quoiqu'elle soit tous les jours exposée à l'ardeur du soleil, elle a pourtant le teint d'une beauté enchantée. Trois filles la servent avec la même respect que si elle étoit une reine; et lui gardent un secret inviolable. Cependant tout ce mystère avoit extrêmement intrigué les peuples. Les uns, donnant dans le merveilleux, pretendoient que c'étoit la ce qu'on appelle le *juif-errant*, ou du moins quelque nouvelle prophétesse; d'autres, croyant raisonner plus juste, assuroient que c'étoit le Prince des Galles, ou du moins quelqu'un de sa faction, qui vouloit par ses bienfaits attirer le petit peuple dans son parti, afin de causer par ce moyen quelque revolution dans le pays. Sur ces diverses conjectures, on saisit la belle dame, et elle risquoit aller au pillori, comme les prophetes *Camisards*, si elle n'avoit pas eu assez d'éloquence pour faire voir que n'ayant fait tort à personne, et ne s'étant point ingérée de dogmatiser, ni de parler d'affaires d'état, on ne pouvoit sans injustice la retenir en prison. Les pauvres qu'elle avoit assistés, crièrent hautement contre un pareil procédé, et comme on ne pouvoit point forme d'accusation contre elle, on la mit en liberté. Elle a fait plus de séjour dans la province de *Canterbury* que dans les autres endroits d'Angleterre, parcequ'elle a trouvé un plus grande quantité d'herbes qui lui sont nécessaires, et qui fait toute son occupation, car elle passe presque tout son temps à les cueillir, ou à les épucher. Au

reste, elle ne mange presque jamais ; et des gens m'ont assuré qu'ils avoient été avec elle trois jours de suite, pendant lesquels elle n'avoit pas mangé un seul morceau de pain. Mais en revanche, elle boit beaucoup de vin et de brandevin, sans que ces liqueurs fortes alterent sa santé, ni faisant impression sur son beau teint. Elle loge toujours dans les meilleurs cabarets, où elle fait belle dépense, donnant l'or à pleines mains : ce qui me fait croire que c'est une personne extrêmement riche, qui aime la vie ambulante, et à intriguer les gens, et qui dépense son bien à ce petit jeu ; car, comme dit certain poète, '*sua cuique voluptas.*' Quoiqu'il en soit voilà le fait, et il n'y a pas moyen de développer ce mystère ; pas même de s'éclaircir du sexe de cette personne : car quoiqu'elle ait les manières fort libres, et que quantité de grands seigneurs lui ayant fait la cour, il's n'ont pourtant pu la connoître que très-superficiellement.'

Is the person here described, or are any of her adventures mentioned in any English paper or register at the time? One cannot suppose it to be a fictitious history, for if so it would be without point or meaning; and, if true, it would probably be mentioned in some work or other, with other circumstances which would assist in throwing light on it. I give the entire narrative as it may be found in vol. IV. p. 104—7.

Yours, &c. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *April 9.*

AS I have paid some attention to the matters which form the subject of MR. DUNKIN'S communication to you, contained in your Magazine for this month, I cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon it, nor from saying it greatly surprised me.

Your correspondent seems to have forgotten, or he suppresses the fact, that *Cæsar twice* invaded this island. On the first of these occasions it has been computed he was here only about twenty-five days, during which period his operations were unquestionably confined to a portion of Kent. When he came here, in the ensuing year, with an increased force, he was, according to the best authorities, in the island about four months. MR. DUNKIN says that *Cæsar* could not have been more than thirty-two days in Britain; yet he asserts he has closely examined

Cæsar's account of his invasion (not *invasions*.)

It is a most astounding position, assumed or asserted by MR. DUNKIN, that many of the kingdoms or states of the Britons were within the limits of Kent, namely, the *Cenimagni*, the *Cassii*, the *Segontiaci*, and the *Trinovantes*; and, from his placing *Noviomagus* at Dartford, he means, I presume, to include the *Regni*. All this is incredible, and subversive of every authority, ancient and modern.

After such extraordinary notions, it cannot be expected that the other parts of MR. DUNKIN'S communication (conjectural as they really are, but apparently stated as facts) can be the subject of any legitimate controversy or argument.

There are very few events of our ancient history much better attested than that *Cæsar* did pass *the Thames*, and (in the absence of direct information) that he did so at *Coway Stakes*,* and marched to *Verulam*.†

* How could *Cæsar's* own words apply to the *Medway*? "*A mari circiter milia passuum octoginta.*"

† Relative to the antiquity of *Walton-upon-Thames*, I had occasion some months ago to write what follows:—

The name itself of *WALTON* indicates the place to have been a Roman station, and it must have been the *Pontes* of that people, for the large pieces of wood (stakes as said) that have for ages past been found in the river there (supposed to have been some of the stakes placed by the Britons to oppose *Cæsar*) were no other than the remains of the Roman bridge (or bridges) mentioned in *Antoninus* as *Pontes*, and of which a tradition in the neighbourhood remains. The town, in connection with this bridge, was called by the Britons *Bibrax* or *Bibract*, by the Romans *Bibrocum* (from *Bibroci*, the people of this tract), and which name is still preserved in that of the adjoining village of *Bislet*. The original name of British and Roman places is often found in the vicinity of their real site, whilst *that* has obtained some Saxon or other name. Many instances of this can be adduced. It may be relied on, in my opinion, that *Cæsar's* passage of the *Thames* was at *Coway Stakes*, for I submit that the term "*COWAY*" is a corruption of some British word signifying concealed or hidden (*e. g.* *Cudd*, *Cuddfa*, *Cuddio*, &c.); or it may have arisen from "*covered*" or

As connected with this subject, there is one upon which I am desirous of observing, namely, the confusion which seems to me to have existed, for a very long period, among our antiquaries, with regard to the Roman line of road, as expressed in their Itineraries, from London to Canterbury. This may, for aught I know, have been explained in the manner here attempted by me, as it is so obvious; but, as I am not aware of the existence of such an explanation, I will submit my view of the question, which is as follows:

It seems very plain to me, that the Romans had two roads into Kent from London. The one (circuitous) by the way of Carshalton and Wallington, in Surrey (their *Noviomagus*), and Sevenoaks (their *Vagniac*), to Canterbury; the other, upon the Watling Street,* direct to Rochester, and on to Canterbury. The former of these routes forms a portion of the second iter of Antoninus, and of the 15th iter of Richard of Cirencester. The latter is that upon which the third and fourth iters of Antoninus and the first iter of Richard proceed.

It is highly probable that the first-mentioned road is the one upon which Cæsar marched on his way to the Thames,† and the one spoken of by Camden as "the consular way of the

Romans, which formerly (as Higden of Chester affirms) went from Dover through the middle of Kent."

It is observable that the second iter of Antoninus differs a little from the first iter of Richard in the route to Canterbury, as here shown.

| <i>Antoninus.</i> | Inverted. | <i>Richard.</i> |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Londinium | } | Londinium |
| Noviomagus | | Noviomagus |
| Vagniacis | | Vagniac |
| Durobrivis | | Madus |
| Durolevum | | Durolevum |
| Durovernum | | Cantiopolis, |
| | | "Quæ est Durovernum." |

The only difference between them is, that in the way to *Durolevum* [Milton] (via *Noviomagus* and *Vagniacis*), in the time of Antoninus, *Durobrivis* [Rochester] was passed through; but afterwards, as recorded by Richard, the way lay through Maidstone [*Madus*] to *Durolevum*, and avoided Rochester; so that it may be fairly concluded that *Madus* was a station which had risen into repute subsequently to the date of the Itinerary of Antoninus. This diversity between the Itineraries is to me a great proof of the fidelity of both, and of their not being of the same era.

Yours, &c. J. P.

MR. URBAN,

May.

I AM so much interested by Mr. DUNKIN's account of Cæsar's march through Kent in your Magazine for March, that I beg to present him, through you, with the following little paper drawn up many months ago, proposing certain inquiries, the necessity of which, in order fully to elucidate this subject, may possibly have escaped him; and am, Sir,

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

Although Julius Cæsar's history of his invasions of Britain has often been diligently perused, it has not yet, I think, been sufficiently contemplated in a topographical point of view. I beg to suggest, therefore, that such local investigation be instituted as may truly demonstrate if possible what route Cæsar took when pursuing the army of the Britons at his second invasion: what was the river, then called by the natives *Tamisis*, which he forded in his advance on the capital of Cassibe-

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"*covert*" [Spenser writes it *cowrd*]; so that I think it may be safely concluded that Coway Stakes means the concealed or hidden stakes. Vide Bede, Camden, Manning and Bray, Brayley's New History of Surrey, and Gent. Mag. for March and April 1841, Vol. XV. N.S. *Bibrax* or *Bibract* (Latinized by *Bibrocum*) was probably the name of the station anterior to the Roman invasion, and it is plain from Cæsar, that where he passed the Thames was the usual place at which the Britons forded that river, and therefore *Pontes* or *Bibrocum*, now Walton, was a station of remote antiquity.

* Richard's statement that his first iter proceeded on the Watling Street, even into Wales, is in a great degree confirmed by Camden and Gibson. See the latter's edition of the *Britannia*, pp. 544, 553.

† As no Roman roads could have been formed anterior to the period of Cæsar's invasion, our Correspondent appears to presume their previous existence in the same direct lines. This, we think, will not be readily admitted.—EDIT.

launus: and whether this capital was, as said to have been, on the site of St. Alban's, or of some town not north of our Thames.

Unfortunately, however, Cæsar's account of these transactions—the only account from an eye-witness that has descended to us—cannot be implicitly relied on; for several historians, almost contemporary with him, have given us reason to believe that, either from want of correct information, or from mere jealousy of British bravery, he has not always told "the whole truth."

But in this investigation my chief object being to elicit some definite opinions on the subject, I shall couch my remarks in the form of definite questions; and proceed first to ask

What is the precise locality where Cæsar landed at his last invasion of Britain?

And as this spot must be calculated by its distance—thirty-eight miles from the Portus Itius, his place of embarkation—it is important to ascertain on what part of the Gaulish coast Itium was situated; whether at Calais, at Boulogne, or at Wissant, a now choked-up port formerly considered by Camden, and latterly by Danville, Bonaparte, and his engineers, as the real Portus Itius.

But we should previously inquire whether the length of a Roman mile in Julius Cæsar's time was the same as that in the after-times of Strabo, which, compared with our English mile of 1760 statute yards, we estimate at 1635 such yards. And here I beg to observe that this inquiry might perhaps be best determined by a careful study of the ancient Itineraries of Italy—the sites of ancient Roman towns being much better known in Italy than in Gaul or Britain.

My next question is,

At what river, twelve Roman miles from Cæsar's place of landing, did the Britons endeavour to stop his progress?

And this involves the inquiry—supposing Cæsar not to have been resisted as he was, on which of the large British towns would he have marched; and whether he was otherwise acquainted with the situation of any such towns (or even their existence) than from the information of the young refugee British prince Manda-

bratius and of certain British merchants trading with Gaul—but who probably could only correctly inform him as to the southern coast of Britain.

The great question, however, and the only one which has been commented on with any due attention, although hitherto unsatisfactorily, is whether the river Tamisis, which in the Celtic language merely signifies winding-water, be really our Thames, or whether it be not the Medway, as held by some, or some river in Sussex or Surrey? and at what precise spot, eighty Roman miles from the sea, its only (so Cæsar says) fordable part, he passed such river; and whether these eighty miles are to be reckoned "as the crow flies," or according to the direction taken by the retreating Britons?

And, lastly, whether the remains of certain stakes shod with lead, long ago said by Bede to have existed in the Thames, near Walton, at a place now called "Coway Stakes," were not probably there placed for other than hostile purposes at a period subsequent to that of Cæsar's invasion?

O. writes—"In Lord Brougham's critique on the late Lord Ellenborough, March, p. 235, are some remarks on the pronunciation of 'marchant,' 'Hartford,' for 'merchant,' 'Hertford,' &c., saying this pronunciation was not provincial but old English. We may say the same of Barnard, in Barnard Castle, Lord Barnard, in Surtees's History of Durham, which is also not unfrequently written Barnard, particularly in Latin. In Bernard Gilpin it is generally so written, but even there it is frequently deviated from, and the *a* introduced instead of the *e*. A curious coincidence of this kind I lately met with. A son of mine, now resident in London, a Houghton scholar, and therefore well acquainted with the history of Bernard Gilpin, told me that he had seen the names Barnard and Gilpin upon two contiguous shops in Holborn. My curiosity was so far excited as to lead me also to see it, and behold, I found them at No. 38 and 37 Holborn, a little above Hatton Garden, on the opposite side of the way; No. 38, Barnard, and No. 37, Gilpin, and no connection between the parties. Here they were on the 25th May, 1843, and like the old woman who sat under the hill,—

If they are not gone
They remain there still."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Heimskringla, or Chronicle of the Kings of Norway. Translated from the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson; with a preliminary Dissertation by Samuel Laing, Esq. Author of A Residence in Norway, A Tour in Sweden, Notes of a Traveller, &c. In 3 vols.

THIS is a translation of the whole of the Heimskringla, or Sagas of the kings of Norway, composed by the celebrated Snorro Sturleson in the 12th century. The original is a series of Norse annals, of considerable value, beginning with Odin and going down to the year 1178. The present translation is preceded by a Dissertation, which appears to have been written principally for the purpose of supporting the singular hypothesis, that in the early ages of our æra the Norse race had in all things of moment, in war, politics, and literature, an absolute and decided superiority over the nations of purely German descent, and particularly over the Anglo-Saxon occupiers of Britain. Mr. Laing reproaches the English historians with gross and wilful misrepresentations, and the public with as gross a credulity, on the subject of his Scandinavian favourites, and endeavours to shew that, during the period of the Danish invasions of this country, the Anglo-Saxon population were debased and effete both in intellect and warlike spirit, and were only restored to a national character and independence by this second northern inundation. The causes of this popular *decadence* and debasement are attributed by our author to the introduction of Christianity, Latin, and Church learning; but it will be fairer both to the reader and Mr. Laing to let the latter state his theory in his own words:

“The renovation of Anglo-Saxon institutions, the revival of principles of social spirit which were exhausted in the old Anglo-Saxon race, may be traced to this fresh infusion from the northern people. * * * * * the laws and institutions derived

Roman power, or formed under it after the Roman empire became christianized, had buried all the original principles of Teutonic arrangements of society as described by Tacitus, and in France the name was almost all that remained of Frank derivation. All the original and peculiar character, and spirit, and social institutions of the first inundation of this German population, had become diluted and merged under the Church government of Rome. * * * * * This abject state of the mass of the old Christianized Anglo-Saxons is evident from the trifling resistance they made to the small piratical bands of Danes or Northmen, who infested and settled on their coasts. It is evident that the people had neither energy to fight, nor property, laws, or institutions to defend, and were merely serfs on the land of nobles or of the Church, who had nothing to lose by a change of masters.”

There is much more in the same style (for Mr. Laing has the fault of self-repetition); but enough has been extracted to shew the nature of the extraordinary theory which has taken possession of Mr. Laing's mind; and by the perusal of the above extracts the reader will discover that the labours of Montesquieu and Savigny, and the facts of our ancient annals, are either totally unknown to our author, or his zeal for a crude and unfounded hypothesis has blinded him alike to evidence and common sense; but even in this heterodoxy he is not quite original, as Pinkerton, though in a more guarded form, has preceded him in eulogies of the capacity of the piratical Vikings, whose real character was only distinguished for an enormous and unparalleled thirst of blood and gold,—the sole themes of the genuine Northern Scalds.

But to examine the data of this theory, as given by Mr. Laing. The Roman influence in Germany, though its own sphere of partial influence, has bounded the Jutland peninsula.

out the slightest alteration the original principles of the Teutonic organization, social, political, and judicial, and imported them into their new settlements. The Frankish laws long existed in Gaul, contemporaneously with the imperial *corpus juris*. The Ostrogoths and Lombards of Italy, and even the Visigoths of Spain, left behind them principles of jurisprudence and government, identical with those of the kindred tribes of Germany, and totally distinct from the Roman forms of either.

The influence of the Church in the early ages, to which Mr. Laing refers, is known to have been, without exception, salutary and benign, and, to a less prejudiced mind than our author's, the "dilution and mersion of the original and peculiar character, spirit, and social institutions of the first inundation of the German population," with which he charges it, will appear, as it was in reality, the adaptation of the nation to the usages of society and the duties of a civilizing faith. The forms of its government, and of most of its institutions, remained the same in their great and free principles, whether the people were the slaves of the superstition of Woden or the free servants of the Christian religion. The Anglo-Saxon clergy were remarkable, even to a fault, for an adherence to national prejudices, and nothing could be feared from the interference or cabals of the Court of Rome, when, as in the case of the Anglo-Saxon Church, its hierarchy was uniformly composed of the higher orders of the native society. In a word, the same spirit which had impelled Hengest, Cerdic, or Ida, to the invasion of these shores, supported their descendants in the defence of them against the ruthless berserkers of the North—the heroes of Mr. Laing. The successes of the Northmen against the scattered and surprised inhabitants of England may be more truly attributed to their greater concentration of force, and *esprit de corps*, than to the low state of English courage. From the first invasion of England by the Northmen in 787, (Sax. Chron.) during the Heptarchy, throughout the reigns of Egbert and his sons, whenever the former were met in a fair field by the Anglo-Saxons, or, to use the phrase of our ancestors, whenever there was a

folgefefoht, or an engagement of the regular and full *fyrð*, victory as often terminated in favour of our countrymen as of their enemies. The successes of the Northmen were generally against the divided forces of an ealdorman or king's thegen, who had been rash enough to attempt, single-handed, a *rad* against the enemy.* The victories of the indomitable Alfred over the barbarians upon their own element, the recovery of Wessex, and incorporation of Mercia with that kingdom, are sure testimonials in favour of Saxon prowess, to which we may add the splendid affair of Brunanburh under Athelstan, a crowning event, which secured peace to England until the disastrous days of Ethelred II. when the misrule of the country, under the trembling and *unready* hand of that monarch, encouraged the aggressions of the Danish Svein and his son Cnut, the most talented captains of the age; and even in that instance treachery and disunion amongst the English were better friends to the invaders than even the bravery and warlike spirit of their own ravenous hordes; and their success was not accomplished until the death of Eadmund Ironside had left England without a native chief fit to govern her. In the later days of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy the boasted Northmen, and their leader Harald Harfager, were signally defeated at Stamford Bridge by the usurper Harold, backed only by a levy in the Southern provinces, without any mixture of the Danish population of East-Anglia and Northumberland; and the succeeding melancholy event of Hastings, where a small portion of the same forces for a time maintained the field against the great majority of the army of William, which was composed of the most daring of his warlike subjects, and the hungry adventurers of all Europe, was acknowledged by the Normans themselves, not so much as the work of their own hands, as a special manifestation of Providence in their favour.

The cause also of this assumed lack of courage in the Anglo-Saxons, as laid down by Mr. Laing, seems a sin-

* Sax. Chron. A.D. 871,

gular one. He asserts it to have been the want on their part of any laws and institutions to defend. Yet the researches of our antiquaries (it might have been thought) would have led any writer to a different conclusion. Mr. Laing's Sagas, however (none of which are earlier than the 12th century), have blinded his eyes or stopped his ears to the perception of truth on this subject. It is now well known that the Anglo-Saxons possessed a free constitution adapted to the necessities of the times, though the zealots of republicanism may sneer at the notion, and they were in this respect eminently superior to the Franks and other nations of the continent, amongst whom the more arbitrary principles of feudality had already developed themselves. But, as Mr. Laing states his views on this point at great length in another part of his "Preliminary Dissertation," we will reserve our comments until we come to it in due course, and in the mean time we will consider his second charge of inferiority against the Anglo-Saxons. After giving a curious list of the Sagas of Iceland, Mr. Laing proceeds to observe on the literature of that country, making it at the same time a pretext and vehicle for depreciating the efforts of the Anglo-Saxon race, with whose literary remains, to say the least, he appears to be but slenderly acquainted, though we think we might be justified in saying that he is totally ignorant of them. Mr. Laing says,

"Now we have here a vast body of literature chiefly historical, or intended to be so, and all in the vernacular tongue of the Northmen. It is for our Anglo-Saxon scholars and antiquarians to say whether in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, or in the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin together, such a body of national literature was produced, whether such intellectual activity existed between the days of the Venerable Bede, our earliest historian, in the beginning of the 8th century, and the days of Matthew Paris, the contemporary of Snorro Sturleson, in the first half of the 13th. * * * * In the same period in which the intellectual powers of the Pagan, or early Christianized Northmen, were at work in the national tongue upon subjects of popular interest, what was the amount of literary productions among the Anglo-Saxons?"

Our author, however, does not wait for the Anglo-Saxon scholars and antiquaries to answer his question. He answers it himself, and thereby inferentially classes himself amongst the number of those gentlemen. But his claims to this distinction cannot, we think, bear investigation. He says,—

"Gildas, the earliest British writer, was of the ancient British, not of the Anglo-Saxon people, and wrote about the year 560, or a century after the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in England. Gildas Albanus, or Saint Gildas, preceded him by about a century, and both wrote in Latin, not in the British or the Anglo-Saxon tongue. The 'Historia Ecclesiastica Venerabilis Bedæ' was written in Latin about the year 731, and King Alfred translated this work of the Venerable Bede into Anglo-Saxon about 858, or by other accounts some time between 872 and 900. Asser wrote 'De Vita et rebus gestis Alfredi' about the same period, for he died 910. Nennius and his annotator Samuel are placed by Pinkerton about the year 858. Florence of Worcester wrote about 1100, Simeon of Durham about 1164, Giraldus Cambrensis in the same century. The 'Saxon Chronicle' appears to have been the work of different hands from the 11th to the 12th century. Roger of Hoveden wrote about 1200, Matthew Paris, the contemporary of Snorro Sturleson, about 1240. These are the principal writers among the Anglo-Saxons referred to by our historians down to the age of Snorro Sturleson, and they all wrote in Latin, not in the language of the people, the Anglo-Saxon."

We hasten to assure the reader, who might otherwise be tempted to imagine we had played him false, that this is a faithful excerpt from the author's "Preliminary Dissertation," vol. I. c. 1, p. 35.

We beg leave to inform Mr. Laing that it is scarcely surprising that Gildas should have preferred the inditing of his querulous epistle in Latin to the employment of Anglo-Saxon for that purpose, inasmuch as being a priest he was well acquainted with the one, and, being a Welshman, was totally innocent of the other. We assure Mr. L. that A. Samuel, and Giraldus, were of the same former, and therefore classed amongst the Anglo-Saxon writers. It mig

Mr. Laing that the designation of the Saxon Chronicle was given to it from the fact of its being composed, to use his own words, "in the language of the people" and not in Latin. After deducting these authors, whose merits we cannot as Englishmen assume to ourselves, the list of Mr. Laing is diminished to only seven "principal writers," the aggregate amount of intellectual talent displayed by the Anglo-Saxon race from the epoch of the invasion of Britain to the year 1240.

Is this ignorance or intentional misrepresentation on the part of our author? Under what plea can a writer of the 19th century be excused who has attempted to mislead the public by such baseless assertions?

But there is another view of the same subject, and for Mr. Laing's instruction we will give it;—after premising that, although the Anglo-Saxon literature had necessarily fallen with the decay of the pure dialect in which it had been composed, yet at the epoch of the Reformation there is little doubt that the remains of that literature were very extensive, and the few works which have come down to the present day are only the survivors out of the havoc occasioned by that event amongst the conventual and collegiate libraries of this country. Notwithstanding the great national change of language, and all its train of literary interruption and destruction, we still possess some of the earliest and most valuable vernacular productions of western Europe. The poems of the Anglie hero "Beowulf," (the earliest Gothic epic,) of the battle of Finnesburh, and the Traveller's Song, bear internal evidence, of a date long prior to the Augustinian age, and of an importation from the old German soil. After the conversion of the nation to Christianity we have the Creation of Cædmon, a work full of beauties, and containing many of the first thoughts of the "Paradise Lost," a coincidence of mind which should in fairness be imputed to the credit of the Anglo-Saxon monk; the poem of Judith, the remarkable contents of the Vercelli Codex, and the Exeter MS., the latter of which contains the excellent and highly interesting historical ballad of the fall of Byrhtnoth, the ealdorman of East-

Anglia. The gospels were translated and treatises composed on almost every subject of interest in those times in the vernacular tongue; and lastly, we possess collections of Anglo-Saxon law in the same dialect, which are unequalled in number and extent by any of the Continental remains. Notwithstanding these works (and we have only named a few of those which now exist) are all printed (with the exception only of part of the Codex Vercellensis), and well-known to the merest dabbler in antiquities, the present writer has the hardihood afterwards to assert that, "during the five centuries in which the Northmen were riding over the seas and conquering wheresoever they landed, the literature of the people they overcame was locked up in a dead language, and within the walls of monasteries. But the Northmen had a literature of their own, rude as it was, and the Anglo-Saxon race had none—none at least belonging to the people."

Again, to turn to the other side of Anglo-Saxon and English literature,—the Latin authors, Mr. L.'s list may be improved by the following additions:—Alcuin, Eadmer, the historians of Ely and Ramsey, William of Malmesbury, Ealred of Rievaulx, Henry of Huntingdon, John of Salisbury, Richard of Devizes, William of Newbury, Jocelin of Brakelonde, Gervase of Canterbury, Ralph de Diceto, &c. all included in Mr. Laing's period; and we will also inform him that many of these writers would have done honour to a later age, when the opportunities for learning were easier, and that St. Bede was not only an historian, but wrote voluminously and ably upon all the subjects within the reach of the learning of his age.

The next accusation of our author is, that we have borrowed from these Northmen all we now possess of good in our political and social organization. He says (vol. i. c. 3, p. 95)—

"If the historical Sagas tell us little concerning the religion and religious establishments of the pagan Northmen, they give us incidentally a great deal of curious and valuable information about their social condition and institutions; and these are of great interest, because they are the

nearest sources to which we can trace almost all we call Anglo-Saxon in our own social condition, institutions, national character, and spirit.

* * * * *

"In historical research it is more reasonable to go to the nearest source of the institutions, laws, and spirit of a people—to the recent and great infusion into England from the North, during the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, of men bred up in a rude but vigorous exercise of their rights of legislation, and in all the acts of their government—than to the most remote, and to trace in the obscure hints of Tacitus, of popular and free institutions existing a thousand years before in the forests of Germany, the origin of our parliament, constitution, and national character.

* * * * *

Our civil, religious, and political rights—the principles, spirit, and forms of legislation through which they work in our social union—are the legitimate offspring of the *Things* of the Northmen, not of the Wittenagemoth (*lege* Witenagemot) of the Anglo-Saxons—of the independent Norse, not of the abject Saxon monk."

If we can understand our author at all, he must mean that, prior to the Danish ravages of our land, we had no civil, religious, or political rights whatever; for, if it can be shown that such rights were pre-existent in England, they cannot by any sophistry be denominated the offspring of the Norse pirates—the eaters of horse-flesh, the pluralists of wives, and the expositors of their own children (*vide*, Mr. L.'s Preliminary Dissertation), the men who, in our author's dreams, were destined to found in this country an Utopia of civil and religious liberty, and to form the remote source from which the divine inspirations of Shakespeare and Milton were to be derived.

Montesquieu says, "Si l'on veut lire l'admirable ouvrage de Tacite, sur les mœurs des Germains, on verra que c'est d'eux que les Anglais ont tiré l'idée de leur gouvernement politique. Ce beau système a été trouvé dans les bois." This great writer regarded the observations of Tacitus as pregnant data for historical disquisition, but to Mr. Laing they seem obscure hints only. In this instance it may be said of the Roman historian, *Intelligibilia, non intellectum adfert*. The obscurity is to be found in the mind of the modern dissertator, not of the ancient philosopher.

In reply to Mr. Laing's assertion, we also as confidently assert, and with better means of proof, that we owe no one institution to the Northmen. The Witenagemot is as undoubtedly the progenitor of our parliament as it was itself the descendant of the *generale concilium* of the Germans, spoken of by Tacitus. The members of the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot were the ealdormen, the thegengs, and the hierarchy of England, which, during all ages, has had the character of a limited monarchy, while, on the other side, the *Things* of Scandinavia were the democratic assemblies of the bonder, a class identical with the ceorlas of the Anglo-Saxons, though the latter were luckily not then admitted into the legislature of the country. The jury and the judicial constitution of the county courts existed here long prior to the incursions of the Danes, and necessarily so, as they were beyond doubt the imports of the German invaders of Britain. The distinction of the ranks of society was the same as among the old Germans; the legal procedure, the tenure of land, whether as the fiscal estate or the private allodium, were developments of principles of which the Teutonic mind was cognisant long before their irruptions into the Roman empire, and their occupation of this soil.

The reader will now have seen enough of Mr. Laing's assumptions, and we will turn to the translation, which is executed with ability and precision, indeed more so, we think, than the subject merited; for we doubt greatly the necessity or utility of a version of the whole, and more particularly of the earlier portion of this collection. The purpose of Mr. Laing would have been better answered by selections from the original, and the appendage of judicious notes* where the text required an elucidation, or any analogy of the customs and institutions of other Gothic kingdoms sug-

* Mr. Laing's notes to the present work are not always remarkable for accuracy; e. g. he says, vol. i. p. 318, speaking of an engagement between the West-Saxon king and the Dane Eric, the pretender to Northumbria: "This battle, according to the Saxon Chronicle, took place 944. It mentions the fall of

gested itself. This would have made a smaller and more readable book, but might not have suited Mr. Laing's literary ambition.

After what has been advanced by Mr. Laing touching the superiority of the ancient Norse *literati*, it will be proper to give the reader a specimen of the literature which Mr. Laing so earnestly extols above the lore of St. Bede, the graceful poesy of Alcuin, the romance of Beowulf, or the heroic history of Byrhtnoth (vol. i. p. 226). The following elegant fiction records one king Fiolner's death:—

“Once, when Fiolner went to Frode in Sealand, a great feast was prepared for him, and invitations to it were sent all over the country. Frode had a large house in which there was a great vessel many ells high, and put together of great pieces of timber, and this vessel stood in a lower room. Above it was a loft, in the floor of which was an opening through which liquor was poured into this vessel. The vessel was full of mead, which was excessively strong. In the evening Fiolner with his attendants was taken into the adjoining loft to sleep. In the night he went out to the gallery outside, to seek the privy of the house, and he was very sleepy and exceedingly drunk. As he came back to his room,” &c.

Jam satis!

A Collection of Civil War Tracts relating to Lancashire.

THIS second publication of the Chetham Society, edited by the learned historian of Cheshire, Mr. Ormerod, is in many points of view a valuable addition to the history of the county; consisting, however, of a great variety of materials, few of which are properly authenticated, and many of them abounding in errors and mis-statements, derived from many sources, and of very different degrees of authority. It has been the aim of the editor to reduce

a Regenald—Rognvald—and an Anlaf.” The Chronicle however simply states, “Her Eadmund cuning geode eal Northymbra-land him to gewælde and aflymde ut twegen cyningas, Anlaf Syhtrices sunu and Regenald Guthferthes.” Five years after the same Anlaf is recorded by this Chronicle to have returned to Northumber-land.

them to shape, and draw out of them a tolerably regular and consistent narrative of the events of those stirring times. It is not at all surprising that, in doing this, he should have overlooked some of these errors, or have made slight mistakes in doubtful matters, more especially where a local knowledge was necessary to remove the difficulties of the original writers; and it is solely with a view of carrying out Mr. Ormerod's work that we make the following remarks and suggestions.*

One of the most curious of these tracts is by the German engineer Lieut.-Col. John Rosworm, entitled “Good Service hitherto ill-rewarded; or, an Historical Relation of eight years Services for the King and Parliament, done in and about Manchester and those parts.” Printed at London in 1649. After detailing certain exploits he goes on to say,

“Whilst I was prosecuting these things, I was solicited, April the 1, 1643, by the Deputy Lieutenants, to attend and assist our forces, against *Wigan*; for indeed the souldiers declared themselves discontented, if I went not along with them. I went accordingly, being loath that those should want any of my service who had afforded me such room in their hearts; nor were we without a happy success in our attempt, for by a gallant assault, chiefly of Colonel *Ashton's* men, we took that strong town in less than an hour. The town being taken, to my best remembrance, we sent 500 muskettiers of Colonel *Ashton's* men to secure *Bolton*, not far from us. Whilst the town was taken, the enemy having for a refuge observed and fitted the church and steeple adjoining for their advantage, fled thither as many as could, and killed from thence, I dare say, more men after the taking of the town, than we had lost in the whole assault besides. Whilst we struggled with this difficulty, an alarm was sent us from the enemy; I went speedily with some few horse to view the state they stood in. I found them onely three slender troops of horse, who, observing us to present a resolute face towards them, they instantly tried their heels, and gave us language enough in their disorder, to tell us we need not trouble ourselves with such enemies. I returned with what hast

* Communicated by John Robson, esq. of Warrington.

I could, with the truth in my mouth, but avoid Colonel *Holland* in such a shaking agony of fear, that he was ready to march away with all our forces, consisting of 2000 foot, most part good muskettiers, the rest club and bill men, and to my best remembrance about 200 or 300 horse, besides eight peeces of ordnance, and no want either of ammunition or provisions. And surely with this force I durst have seen the face of the greatest enemies we had about us, though conjoynd at that time. Having this confidence, I earnestly desired him not to leave that garrison so fearfully, that was won so gallantly; or, if he would not stay himself, to leave me 500 muskettiers, and one troop of horse, and clear me of the prisoners, of which we had already good store, and I would entertain any attempt of the enemy, and prosecute the rest of the service touching the town, which was yet unfinished. His answer was, Stay that stay would, he nor any of his men either would or should stay. I could almost have torn my flesh at this answer; yet, suppressing my passion, with deep intreaties and repeated persuasions, he was at length wrought so farre as to promise a stay till I had forced those who had possessed the advantage of the church steeple wholly to surrender; I having assured him that I would either do it, or otherwise in one houre blowe them up, he gave me his hand to assure me of his stay. I thereupon first summoned them, but in vain. I prepared for execution, the event whereof startling the enemy, they all surrendered, being 86 in number. But whilst I was receiving their arms, and making preparation for their convoy, Colonel *Holland* (for, alas! who can settle a trembling heart?) marched away with all the forces, left me with one company only, (these also, fearing their inability to deal with so many prisoners, forsaking me,) engaged amongst 400 prisoners, many good arms, two great peeces of ordnance, in the midst of a town where generally all the towns-people were great malignants. Being thus wholly forsaken by all, I was forced first to run to finde my horse, and to flee for my life, which, in such a danger, was most strangely saved." pp. 225-227.

It is evident that Rosworm, writing from memory, has made a mistake in the name of the town. Bolton had successfully resisted an attack of the Earl of Derby in the previous February, and was decidedly attached to the Parliament. The twenty-fifth tract is "First Assault on Bolton-le-Moors by Lord Derby's Wigan Forces, Feb. 16, 1642-3." But from Tract xxxi. and the notes upon it (p. 91),

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we learn that after the reduction of Wigan the Manchester troops advanced to *Warrington*, "with their valued and faithfull German engineer." It was "a town of great strength, where some write the Lord Strange was quartered, where being arrived they gave a suddaine a valiant onset against the town, which put the said earl and his forces to such a non-plus, that maugre their resistance they were forced into the church to secure themselves, where without all question the said earl is surprised or slain," &c. P. 93. The Royalists' account from *Mercurius Aulicus* is very different to this, but describes the same event as occurring in the first week of April 1643. There can be no doubt that for *Bolton* in Rosworm's "Good Service" we ought to read *Warrington*. This is plain from the tract "*Lancashire's Valley of Achor*;" the author says, "we assaulted *Warrington* the fifth day of April, about four of the clock, till the night tooke us off. This we came to leave our dead, to distress the well affected in the towne, to shame our courage," &c.

The title of Tract xxxiv. is "Exceeding Joyfull News out of Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, or an extract of certain letters from thence, being a True Relation of the Parliament Forces taking the Townes of *Warrington* and *Whitchurch*," &c. London, 1643. From the learned editor's note it appears that the only printed copy known was in the collection of Mr. Thomas Heywood, from which a transcript had been made by Mr. Baines, (author of the *History of Lancashire*,) to whom Mr. Ormerod is indebted for it.

"Whether the statements are correct or otherwise, the tract," says Mr. Ormerod, "is of no small interest, from its reference to the first parliamentary occupation of Liverpool. It is necessary to read *Ashton for Aston*; and as *Warwick was Admiral for the Parliament*, to make an amendment by reading *Manchester* instead of 'Earl of his aide.'"

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is also observable, as it is extraordinary that a town covering Lathom, and commanding the centre of South Lancashire, which had been twice taken by Manchester forces, and was in the possession of Parliament in a carefully dismantled state, should be selected by Ashton as the place to send Col. Tyldesley and his Royalists to, *with ordnance, arms, and ammunition.*

"The time when Liverpool passed into the hands of the Manchester forces, however, (in whatsoever manner,) would be the last week of May or beginning of June 1643."

The blunders in the tract itself are quite enough to render it worthless as an authority; but it has betrayed the learned editor into one or two errors which ought to be corrected. *No conflict took place at Liverpool at this period,* and, according to the tract itself, it was Col. Tyldesley who proposed to Ashton that the Royalists should retire to Wigan. Its narrative states, that

"After the Earl of Derby's flight the Papists, and those who adhere unto them, betooke themselves to a towne called *Warrington*, and another towne called *Whitchurch*, which places were both very strongly fortified with men, ammunition, powder, and ordnance.

"Whereupon the *Manchester* forces besieged the said townes, and after about ten dayes siege the enemy quitted themselves of part of the towne of *Warrington*, together with the church; for that they conceived that in leaving thereof they should the more advantage themselves, thinking that the *Manchester* forces would not in a few dayes scale their workes, and enter into those places which they had left."

Certainly the bravery of the Royalists in quitting the place could only be equalled by the prudence of the Parliamentarians in not entering it.

"About which time one of the ships, under the command of the Earl of *Warwicke*, strooke into the harbour called *Liverpoole*, into the river of *Merse*, which cometh to the said towne, and put the enemy into a great feare; and although the ship came in rather by accident than with any intent to aide the Earle of *Derbies* forces, yet within two days after, the *Manchester* men having gotten the great street, and planted their ordnance on the church which commanded the towne, the Popish forces sent to desire a parley with Colonell *Ashton*, which was commander-in-chiefe of the *Manchester*

forces, upon which hostages were delivered on both sides, and propositions made to Colonell *Ashton* by Colonell *Tilley* to this effect, viz.—

"I. That the forces in the towne should surrender up the same to Colonell *Ashton* for the use of the King and Parliament upon quarter.

"II. That they should carry away with them their ordnance, armes, and ammunition, and so march away with bag and baggage.

"III. That, without pursuit or interruption of the Parliament's forces, they should march to *Wiggin*, or some other place in that county, without molestation.

"Which proposition not being consented unto, Colonell *Ashton* made another assault against the enemy, slew many of them, and put them into such confusion, that as many of them as could fled away for safety, and the rest were forced to yield themselves prisoners. There were in the towne about sixteene hundred horse and foote, of which about three hundred were taken prisoners; and those that escaped were forced to leave their armes behind them, and ten good pieces of ordnance, besides all their bag and baggage. It is reported that, from the beginning of the siege, Colonell *Ashton* lost but seven men, and that there were slaine of the enemies forces (as it is reported by the inhabitants of the towne) at least eighty persons, many of them being of good quality."—pp. 103, 4, 5.

The whole of this statement refers to the second siege of *Warrington*, which, according to *Burghall's Diary*, commenced on May 21st; the church and steeple surrendered on the 26th, and the town on the 28th, as stated in the "*Valley of Achor*." What has apparently misled the learned editor, is the account of the vessel coming "into the harbour called *Liverpoole*, into the river of *Merse*, which commeth to the said towne"—viz. *Warrington*, of which the writer had just been speaking.

The letter quoted from *Mercurius Politicus* at p. 287 is dated from *Stockden Heath*, now *Stockton Heath*, about a mile and a-half south of *Warrington*, on the road to *Northwich*.

The Barons' War, including the battles of Lewes and Evesham. By William Henry Blaauw, Esq. M.A. 4to. pp. 321.

IF we may "draw conclusions" from the place whence the preface to

the present work is dated, its author resides within a few miles of the castle and battle-field of Lewes. The "distant view" of these memorable localities induced him to examine into "the causes and circumstances of the great event which has given them a place in history," and, finally, put it into his mind to write this goodly volume, in which he has illustrated the "sanguinary contest" between the barons and their sovereign by an inquiry into "the manners and temper of the times," and "the characters and motives of the chief actors." In carrying out his design Mr. Blaauw was greatly assisted by some publications of the Camden Society,* but he by no means confined himself to such authorities as could be consulted in his retirement at Newick; the British Museum presents a variety of important unpublished materials, and many of these he seems to have referred to and used, so that his book is founded upon the best authorities. His subject, we need scarcely remark, is one of great historical importance and curiosity. The hero who was the victor at Lewes, and who died as a hero ought to die at Evesham, has not had justice done to him. His name is one of the greatest in our early history,

* We especially allude to these publications not merely because Mr. Blaauw has derived a very great deal of his matter from them, but because also the allusion gives us an opportunity of correcting a singular blunder in the last published number of the Quarterly Review, No. CXLVI. p. 527. Our eminent contemporary expresses his surprise that "these Camdenians should have escaped Mr. Blaauw." Escaped him! Why, all the newest and most interesting matter in his book is derived from them! The critic was led into this mistake by Mr. Blaauw, whose references are extremely imperfect and not quite fair. No one who finds "Polit. S. from MS. Harl. 978," "Pol. S. from MS. Harl. 2253," "Pol. S. from MS. 13th cent." at the bottom of page after page of Mr. Blaauw's book must suppose, as the innocent critic in the Quarterly did, that these are proofs of the author's "research." They are all references to the Camden Society's publication entitled "Political Songs," edited by Mr. Wright, whose name never appears in Mr. Blaauw's book! All Mr. Blaauw's references are most imperfect.

but he opposed his sovereign, and has consequently been treated with scorn by one class of our historical writers: he supported the Church against the Pope, and has therefore been traduced by another class. Of late years, indeed, a more candid tone has been adopted. The calm philosophy of Sir James Mackintosh has worked wonders in Simon de Montfort's favour, but much yet remains to be done, much which the time has not arrived for doing. Before his merits and his misdeeds can be duly appreciated, portions of several of the works in MS. referred to by Mr. Blaauw, and, above all, the letters of Adam de Marisco, must be published. Why, let us ask, have those letters not yet appeared? We were told four years ago, in the introduction to Rishanger, that they would ere long be printed entire. We know not who entertained the design at that time, Whoever it was, if he has relinquished it, we venture to suggest the publication to Mr. Wright and the Camden Society;† or, if Mr. Wright's hands are full, Mr. Blaauw would bring a very competent acquaintance with that particular period to the work of editorship.

The book before us wants compression in some of those parts which relate to the minor details of the subject, whilst some of its most striking points are passed over a little too hastily. The narrative is defective in what artists term relief. Mr. Blaauw has got together his materials with care, he has put all his objects upon the canvas, but they are not grouped with sufficient attention to light and shade. The power, however, of producing in historical writing that impression which is analogous to the pictorial effect of the artist, is one of a very high order, and many a useful

† We would beg, also, to be allowed to echo the recommendation of the writer of the article in the Quarterly Review, to which we have before referred, that Mr. Wright should continue his Political Songs. His original design was to bring the collection down to the death of Richard III. and we hope he has not abandoned it. The testimony of the Quarterly Reviewer, and the
Mr. Blaauw " " " "
Wright's f " "
had been n

book is compiled by writers who have not arrived at the possession of it. Such a book is Mr. Blaauw's. It is generally a full narrative, written in a pleasing discursive manner, and that part of it of which the scene lies near Lewes is illustrated by Mr. Blaauw's local knowledge, and by some interesting engravings.

In May, 1264, Henry III. took up his quarters at the priory of Lewes, whilst in the castle and neighbourhood of that ancient town there mustered around him an army so numerous, that it seemed to justify the contempt with which he regarded the comparatively feeble bands of his rebellious subjects. His brother the king of the Romans, and his gallant son Prince Edward, were the leaders of the royal host, the sovereign bringing to the field only the authority of his name and the celebrated royal standard of the Dragon, an *oriflamme*, the rearing of which boded death to thousands. The opposing army, reinforced by a body of London citizens, advanced to Fletching, a village "about nine miles north" from Lewes, (p. 120,) and from their camp, pitched in the depths of an adjoining forest, despatched an embassy to the king.* The ambassadors, who were the bishops of London and Worcester, offered the king a large sum of money if he would consent to a reference of the subject in dispute to any number of competent clerical arbitrators. Confident in the strength of the royal army, these terms were rejected with scorn, Prince Edward declaring that the barons should have no peace unless they put halters round their necks, and surrendered themselves to be hanged or drawn† at the royal pleasure.

Such an answer put an end to negotiation, and the succeeding night was spent by the two armies in a manner strikingly parallel to that which preceded the battle of Agincourt. De

Montfort was the Henry V. and the similarity of his conduct proves that the great features of heroism are the same in every age, in like manner as the contempt in which he was held by the royalists shews that the lineaments of folly are equally permanent.

Before sunrise the army of the barons was in motion. A silent march through the intervening forest brought them within sight of Lewes, the surprise of a solitary sleeping sentinel stationed at an important out-post put them in possession of information as to the disposition of the royal army, and, ere its leaders had recovered from the festivities of the preceding evening, the army of the barons covered that part of the range of the South Downs which rises abruptly to the eastward of Lewes. "The ground," says Mr. Blaauw, "here branches off into three projecting points separated from each other by deep hollows, all more or less advancing towards Lewes." (p. 154.) Each of these projections became the position of a division of the rebel army. On the north or left nearly opposite the castle were stationed the Londoners; on the south or right a division under the command of two of de Montfort's sons; and, between those two bodies, the centre, commanded by Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, "occupied that branch of the hill descending with an uninterrupted slope into the town." (p. 156.) De Montfort himself headed a reserved force in the rear (p. 158); and the baggage with a car, or "chare," which an accident had lately compelled de Montfort to occupy, were stationed apart in a conspicuous position either for convenience or by design. (p. 151.)

Prince Edward began the fight by sallying from the castle (p. 167) at the head of a gallant body of chivalry to meet the advancing Londoners. Some insults lately received by the queen in passing through the metropolis, and the general evil repute of the citizens for disloyalty, gave to the prince's attack something of the bitter feeling of revenge (p. 169); he "thirsted for their blood," says an old chronicler quoted by our author, "as the hart pants for cooling streams." (p. 171.) "Erect as a palm," and followed by the noblest of the supporters of the falling monarchy, he

* Mr. Blaauw gives March 13, 1264, as the date of their letter to the king. It should be *May* not *March*.

† Mr. Blaauw says (p. 139), "for us to hang them up or drag them down as we please." The words are,

—"et ad suspendendum
Semet nobis obligent, vel ad detrahendum."
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 84.

rushed forth upon the undisciplined and ill-armed citizens, and scattered them like chaff before the wind. Their flight was homewards "towards London," says the city annalist, and "along the most northern slope of the downs numerous bones and arms have been found," proving the simple accuracy of the chronicler, and "tracing the direction of their flight towards the west, where the abrupt steepness of the ground afforded fugitives on foot the best chance of escape from horsemen." (p. 172.) For four miles (p. 173) the prince continued his murderous pursuit, driving the flying wretches into the river on the one hand, and cutting them to pieces with his cavalry on the other; and thus was "one entire wing" of de Montfort's army not only "cleared off the ground," but almost annihilated, and apparently without any endeavour to aid them on the part of their leader.

His attention was probably sufficiently occupied by the proceedings in another part of the field, where the King of the Romans led a vigorous attack upon de Montfort's left wing. The advantage of the ground gave increased power to the slingers in the barons' army, and not only several charges of this division of the royal troops were withstood, but ultimately they were driven to flight, and routed by the tremendous power of this apparently simple engine. (p. 175.) De Bohun, Percy, with Bruce, Baliol, and Comyn, the leaders of the Scotch auxiliaries, and many other noblemen, surrendered themselves as prisoners, whilst the King of the Romans fled for refuge to a mill, long after known as "King Harry's Mill," although Mr. Blaauw's endeavours to identify the spot on which it stood have been ineffectual. (p. 180.)

This was the critical moment of the day. Placed between his two wings, on the one side victorious and on the other defeated, de Montfort now threw all his force upon the royal centre, where the king was stationed, in the hope of routing that before Prince Edward could return to his father's aid. Although personally unwarlike, the king gallantly defended himself, but, overpowered by numbers, was compelled to retreat to the priory, "from whence he had marched in the

morning so full of hope and pride." (p. 177.) Here the contest was maintained until the evening, the superiority of the barons and the danger of the king becoming more apparent every hour, the King of the Romans being compelled to surrender himself and his windmill,* and King Henry being pent up in the abbey.

When the prince had satiated his revengeful feelings against the Londoners he returned with all the pride and satisfaction of a conqueror, but on his way was attracted by de Montfort's "car or chare" stationed, as we have mentioned, with his standard and baggage, on a conspicuous position on the downs; and, in the hope that he might find his great adversary still confined there by lameness, he wasted precious moments in a vain and inglorious attack upon the "chare." It was eight o'clock in the evening when he returned to Lewes, his men weary and "journey-bated."

"With great joy he turned again, but little joy he found."

The town was in the possession of the barons, although the castle and the abbey still held out for the king. Ignorant of the disasters which had taken place during his absence, the prince had no means of ascertaining their extent except by fighting his way through the ranks of his enemies. The great difficulty was at the bridge.

"Many leaped into the river, whilst others fled confusedly into the adjoining marshes, then a resort for sea-fowl. Numbers were there drowned, and others suffocated in the pits of mud, while, from the swampy nature of the ground, many knights who perished there were discovered after the battle still sitting on their horses in complete armour, and with drawn swords in their lifeless hands. Quantities of arms were found in this quarter for many years afterwards." (p. 114.)

The prince and the more daring of his companions succeeded in reaching the priory, but a large body of the king's noblest and principal supporters,

* This windmill of the windmill afforded a great advantage to the king. It is said that the king was engaged against the windmill by Percy.

panic-stricken, and believing everything to be lost, fled in haste to Pevensey, and secured their safety by at once crossing into France. In the mean time, as the night advanced, the contest at Lewes assumed a more dreadful form. By some contrivance, probably resembling the Greek fire (p. 185), the garrison of the castle succeeded in setting the town on fire in several places. The barons retaliated by firing the priory, and pillage was added to slaughter. In order to stay this hideous confusion, de Montfort suggested a truce until the morrow, (p. 186,) which was consented to, and thus the combatants were severed for the night. When the day dawned the utter and hopeless state of ruin to which the royal cause had been reduced became so apparent that an accommodation was agreed to, which yielded the prince a prisoner as a hostage for his father, and placed the chief power in the state in the hands of de Montfort. How he exercised that power belongs to another phase of his eventful history, and we cannot enter upon it. Our brief narrative of the sanguinary battle which placed that power in his hands will have sufficed to show what kind of local illustration the subject has received from Mr. Blaauw.

"The traces of the battle," he says, "are deeply stamped upon the history and constitution of the country, legible as those of Magna Charta, but the only local record of the vanquished monarch is the simple name of 'Mount Harry,' ever since popularly affixed to the lofty point of the Downs near the field of battle. This is so distant from Lewes (nearly two miles) that it was probably in the rear of de Montfort's army; but it may, indeed, have been where his car and standard were placed, or where the king had posted his negligent watch over-night. The low mounds caused by the heaps of bodies interrupting the smoothness of the turf, a decayed bone, or a broken weapon, occasionally found, alone recall the memory of the angry thousands once assembled there." (pp. 188, 189).

Minor Poems by Schiller: translated by J. H. Merivale.

IT appears to be acknowledged by the Germans that Schiller is the greatest of their *national* poets; he who occupied the other twin-summit of

Parnassus, being of universal genius; and Madame De Staël's expression concerning him,—"Ses écrits sont lui,"—has been considered so just as to have become proverbial; but, as Mr. Merivale observes, it is in his fugitive pieces that Schiller's mind ought to be studied; for, while we often trace him in the personages of his drama, in his shorter and lyrical poems he is *always* himself. It appears that these poems may be classed under two periods of the poet's life, the earlier and the later, and that the present translator has given only the maturer fruits of the poet's genius, because it was wholly impossible to render them in such a manner as to create a corresponding impression in the minds of English readers: of his epigrams also, and short satirical pieces, only certain portions have been given, though some of these are of later date. The first difficulty the translator had to encounter arose from the form of verse adopted by Schiller, after the model of the ancient poets; and in attempting to imitate their metres he felt that no previous efforts had been crowned with success. The Germans, as is well known, have succeeded in introducing a species of rhythm, founded on the classical writers, which has become popular; and Mr. Merivale conceives that the reason of their success is to be attributed to the comparatively recent growth of their poetry, and its consequent freedom of restraint from those conventional rules of prosody which long habit has fixed as the standard measure of English versification. It is only in this single instance that he has not adhered in translation to the metrical form of the original poems, which he justly thinks to be of the greatest importance, having "a deep feeling that form is of the very essence of poetry, and that the soul itself escapes and evaporates in the transfusion of the sentiment into another shape of outward vehicle." Of his author's genius it is to be expected that the translator should entertain a high opinion; accordingly Mr. Merivale says, "That the mind of the writer was of the very highest order of genius, whose affinity to the greatest of our living poets is too remarkable to escape the notice of even the most superficial observer. In one unhappy

particular, and for a brief and stormy period of his poetical existence, the genius of Schiller may indeed be found more closely still to resemble that of the most illustrious among the recent denizens of our English Helicon; but the gloomy and querulous scepticism of the 'Resignation,' and the more splendid profaneness of the *Götter Griechenland*, are amply atoned by the spirit of Christian humility and submission, the deep sense of a superintending Providence, and the noble aspirations after immortality which mark so many of the poet's later effusions: and his lofty preference of the 'things of the spirit' over the paltry objects and allurements of sense, will for ever place him at an immeasurable distance in respect of moral grandeur above our equally distinguished, but less fortunate, Byron.*

Mr. Merivale had certainly a task of difficulty to execute, and which made no common demands on his talents; first, because to transfuse the poetry of the German language into our own, required that the translator also should possess poetical talent and feeling, and that of a kind bearing affinity to the same qualities in the author: and secondly, because these poems are of a meditative, thoughtful, and reflective character, requiring a particular nicety and accuracy of language to express them at once with ease and correctness. They abound in high abstracted feelings of moral grandeur,—in bright delineations of ideal beauty. To transfuse such poetry into another language, and into metres foreign to our usage, required no slight exercise of the mind, and this the translator seems strongly to have felt, and he has frequently expressed the difficulty he experienced, and the doubts of his success. We think, however, that success has crowned his efforts, and that, on the whole, he has given as true and as elegant a reflection of the original as could be anticipated, even by those who were previously acquainted with Mr. Merivale's taste and poetical feeling. At the same

time we cannot believe that Schiller's poetry will be *popular* in the English dress. The German poet appears to us to have written for a smaller and more select circle of readers than the English press is ambitious to embrace; we think it impossible that any *public*, whether German or English, could understand, feel, and admire, the essential spirit and thought of aims so elevated, of feelings so profound, and of associations so remote from the common track and path of their ideas and sentiments, as form the very material of these poems. They require thought and leisure to be reflected on and understood; their beauties do not lie on the surface. They very little resemble anything we have in our older poetry; except, perhaps, some portions of Akenside's poetry that he drew from the fountain of Plato, may be thought to resemble them. In Wordsworth, and perhaps in Coleridge, a much closer likeness may be found; and he who would study the natural taste and feeling of the two countries, and compare their relative qualities, what they had alike, and in what a difference was to be observed, might find no unpleasing or unprofitable task in the perusal of these respective authors. We have no room to quote the longer poems entire, as the Song of the Bell, or the Cranes of Ibycus—and to give mere fragments would be useless; but we have selected a few of the shorter poems, more as specimens of the translator's skill than of the author's genius; which can only be appreciated by a patient and thoughtful study of the entire volume.

CASSANDRA.

1.

Joy in Troja's courts abounded,
Ere the lofty ramparts fell;
Hymns of jubilee resounded
From the golden-chorded shell.
Now from fields of strife and slaughter
Rests at peace each valliant head;
While to Priam's fairest daughter
Pelous' god-like son must wed.

* This is most true: but we acknowledge any of Schiller's lyrics to be equal to those of Byron in genius.—REV.

Thro' the streets with Bacchic madness
Rushing comes with hollow swell,
And on thoughts of silent sadness
One alone is left to dwell.

3.

Joyless most when joy exceeded
Did Cassandra's footsteps rove,
Lonely, desolate, unheeded,
Through Apollo's laurel grove.
'Mid the forest depths slow winding
Wandered the prophetic maid,
And, her sacred locks unbinding,
Flung to earth the mystic braid.

4.

"Joy forgotten—bliss forsaken—
Each exulting bosom shares;
And the sire's new hopes awaken,
And glad pomp the sister wears.
I alone must inly sorrow
When the sweet illusions fly,
Who behold the fatal morrow
Winged with ruin hover nigh.

5.

"Lo! a torch! I see it flaring—
Not, alas! in Hymen's hand,
In the clouds behold it glaring,
But 'tis not an altar brand.
Lo! 'tis the festal board they're spreading,
But my full foreboding mind
Marks the fateful footsteps treading
Of the gloomy god behind.

6.

"And they call my moaning madness,
And they mock my bosom's smart;
Lonely, then, in silent sadness,
Let me wear my burthen'd heart.
By the happy shunned, discarded,
Scorn of pleasure's frolic ring,
Heavy falls thy lot awarded,
Pythian god—remorseless king.

7.

"Wherefore hath thy fatal kindness
My awakened sense decreed,
In this land of utter blindness,
Thy dark oracles to read?
Visual sense too perfect lending,
Why withhold the warding power?
It *must* fall—the doom impending
Must draw on the dreaded hour.

8.

"Wherefore lift the veil, when terror
Darkly hov'ring threats our breath?
Life itself is nought but error,
And to know, alas! is death.
Hide, oh! hide fate's dreary portal,
Make mine eyes from blood-stain free;
'Tis a fearful thing the mortal
Vessel of thy truth to be.

9.

"My blest ignorance restore me,
And the joys that once were mine;
Ne'er came streams of gladness o'er me
Since my voice hath echoed thine.

7

Thou, the thankless future giving,
Didst the present render vain;
Vain the hope, the bliss of living—
Take thy false gift back again.

10.

"With the bridal chaplet never
Might my perfumed locks be crowned,
Since thy servant, I, for ever
At the altar's foot was bound.
All youth's spring-tide sorrow-shaken,
Life consumed in ceaseless smart,
Each rude shock by Troy forsaken
Smote on my presaging heart.

11.

"Treading light youth's sportive measures,
Others wake to life and love—
All who shared my childhood's pleasures,
I can only anguish prove.
Spring, that clothes the earth with glory,
Brings no rapture to my mind.
Who that reads life's coming story
Aught of bliss in life can find?

12.

"Polyxene! for blest I hold thee,
Who, in bright illusions drest,
Think'st this night he shall enfold thee,
He of Greeks the first and best.
See, with pride her bosom swelling,
Transports she can scarce contain,
Heavenly powers! yourselves excelling,
In the dream that fires her brain.

13.

"I too saw him, when my beating
Heart its bosom lord proclaimed,
Saw his beauteous face entreating,
With the glow of love enflamed.
Then methought with him how brightly
Might my days domestic shine;
But a Stygian vision nightly
Stepped betwixt his arms and mine.

14.

"All her pallid spectres yonder
From the Queen of Night repair;
Wheresoe'er I walk or wander,
Grisly shapes I see them there.
E'en while frolic youth ran bounding,
Thronging still they on me pressed;
Ghostly crowds my path surrounding—
No! I never can be blest.

15.

"Murder's steel—I see it glancing;
Murder's eye—I see it glare;
Right or left my sight advancing
Horror meets me everywhere.
Tho' I fain would 'scape, unwilling,
Knowing, shudd'ring, fix'd I stand;
And, my destiny fulfilling,
Perish in the stranger-land."

16.

Scarce the voice prophetic ended,
Hark! wild clamours rolling spread,
At the temple gates extended,
Thetis' mighty son lies dead.

Discord rears her snaky tresses,
All the gods afar have flown;
And the thunder-cloud thick presses,
Heavily over Ilium.

ON EMMA.

Far in misty grey enshrouded,
Now my vanished gladness lies,
One pure star alone, unclouded,
Still attracts my wand'ring eyes.
Like the stars, alas! its light
Beams but through the gloom of light.

Had thy last long sleep oppressed thee,
Had stern death thine eyelids closed,
Still my grief would have possessed thee,
In my heart thou hadst reposed;
But thou livest bright and free—
Livest not, alas! to me.

Can sweet hopes of love's inspiring,
Emma! can they transient prove?
What is past, long since expiring,
Emma, say can that be love?
Can its flame of heavenly glow
Perish, like our joys below?

HECTOR'S AFSCHIED, 1780.

Andromache.

Will my Hector from me part for ever?
Go where fierce Achilles, sated never,
Heaps his offerings at Patroclus' bier?
Who, in future years, when thou hast perished,
Who will bid thy young hope, fondly cherished,
Hurl the javelin and the Gods reverse?

Hector.

Dearest wife, restrain thy tears from flowing,
For the death-field is my bosom glowing,
By these arms upheld hath Ilium stood;
Fate I'll meet with soul that never falters,
And, protector of my country's altars,
Pass exulting to the Stygian flood.

Andromache.

Never more thy clanging arms to listen,
Idly in the hall to see them glisten,
Priam's race of heroes all destroyed!
Thou must hence to where no dog-star shineth,
Where Cocytus midst her deserts pineth,
All thy love forgot in Lethe's void.

Hector.

All my thoughts, and all my soul's desiring,
Will I quit at Lethe's sad requiring,
But my love will ne'er resign.
Hark! already at the walls 'tis burning!
Gird my good sword on! forego thy mourning!
Hector's love shall live in Lethe's spite.

*The History of the town of Gravesend,
in the county of Kent, and of the
Port of London. By Robert Pierce
Cruden. Royal Soc. pp. viii. 570*

THIS is not only a very hands
volume, but also one of much in
It has the advantage of the gen
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

of works upon local history, from the
author having taken into his range of
subjects not merely a provincial town,
but also the more prominent features
of our great river the Thames, and the
annals of the port of the English me-
tropolis.

Some doubts seem to hang about
the name of Gravesend itself. The
present author tells us,

"Gravesend, under the name of Grave-
sham, is noticed in the great Norman
survey; but this relates to the manor, and
does not afford evidence that there was a
town upon the spot at that time. There
is, however, some ground for the presump-
tion that even at that period there was a
resort to the place, for the benefit of a
convenient communication by water with
London, and it is to this intercourse that
Gravesend owes its origin and advance-
ment."

Mr. Cruden extracts the Domesday
accounts of the manors of Milton and
Gravesham;* and he afterwards states
(p. 11) that there were three manors
within the two parishes of Gravesend
and Milton at the time of Domesday,
as there are at this day. But we do
not perceive any authority for the latter
assertion. Parrock, which is the third
manor alluded to, is not mentioned in
the Survey; and, if not, how is its
existence at that period proved? It is
stated, indeed, in the survey, that the
manor of Gravesham (distinct from
Milton) had been three manors in the
time of King Edward, held respectively
by Leuric, Ulwin, and Godwin; "but
now," adds the Survey, "it is in one."

Parrock, it appears, is the name
given to the manor vested in the Cor-
poration of the town, the lands and
messuages of which it consists being
interspersed in the parishes of Graves-
end and Milton. It might be con-
cluded that the name had been derived
from the *parochia*, or parish at large,
being considered its lord; but we

* In the latter there is this misappre-
hension. The words "T. R. E. valebat
iiij libras; quando recep[it] tantundem;
modo xj. libras," are translated, "In
the time of King Edward the Confessor it
was worth when he received as
before several
the

must not adopt this interpretation too hastily, for it was purchased by the Corporation from a private proprietor so late as 1694. The name appears, however, to have been applied in another part of the same county to a parochial meeting-place. Somner, in his *Treatise on Gavelkind*, p. 28, speaks of "Paroc-time, that is, when the lord or his bailiff and friends met to hold a Paroc, a court-like kind of meeting, not much unlike the Forest swain-mote;" and he adds that such was the origin of the name of a place by Bleane Wood near Canterbury, then called by corruption Paddock, which corruption also has sometimes prevailed (says Mr. Cruden) at Gravesend.

It appears also that, so early as 1268, "la Parrok" formed the demesne of a person named after his place of residence, Robert de la Parrok, to whom King Henry the Third then granted free warren, a weekly market on Saturdays, and a fair for three days on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Edmund the Confessor, which market and fair are still continued.

We are somewhat surprised that Mr. Cruden has not found more to tell us of the family of Parrock. His only other notice of them is a passage of Camden's *Remains*, which mentions that whilst the baronial family of Say bore for arms Quarterly or and gules, that of Parrock, of Parrock near Gravesend, bore Ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules, in the first quarter a chess-rook. We scarcely think that Camden meant from this to infer, as Mr. Cruden has done, that Robert de la Parrok was a member of the family of Say.

Mr. Cruden traces the etymology of Gravesend, in its original form of Graves-ham, as the dwelling-place of the Graaf or Reeve; and compares the name with that of "S'Graavenzande, situated six miles south-west of the Hague in the United Provinces, in a sandy district;" but as there is no sand in our own case, *Gravesend* may be suspected to be an instance of arbitrary corruption to which places on the coast* would seem to be peculiarly

liable. Possibly the term *end* may have recommended itself to the seafaring folk as descriptive of the last town on leaving the Thames.

As a place of transit Gravesend was anciently of much importance. Travellers to the continent from the metropolis neither went entirely by sea, nor journeyed as far as possible by land, but they took "the long ferry" to Gravesend, and then made their way through Rochester and Canterbury to Dover. Whilst Calais remained in the hands of the English, that circumstance formed a reason, in addition to the narrowness of the straits, for the passage from Dover being generally preferred. The prosperity of Gravesend materially suffered in consequence of the loss of Calais in 1557-8, "because of the diminution or discontinuance of the common passage between the town of Dover and the city of London, of old time much frequented and used," as states the preamble of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1562 (p. 190.)

The prosperity of Gravesend as a victualling port is within more general recollection; but this also has been subjected to material checks, arising from the termination of our naval warfare, from the construction of commodious wet-docks in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, and lastly from the abolition of the commercial functions of the East India company, and the consequent disuse of the gigantic argosies which were formerly seen to ride at anchor in front of the town.

A third æra, however, in the prosperity of Gravesend has arisen from the discovery of steam navigation, and the consequent facility with which the citizens of the metropolis are enabled to visit a town agreeably situated at the mouth of their river. This last accession of good fortune has led not only to the enrichment of the townsmen, but to the material improvement of the town itself, by the erection of new streets and other buildings of use and beauty, together with two handsome landing-piers, at which thousands disembark to stroll through those streets, in which they are invited, on every hand, to take "tea made with shrimps at —d." a head.

* See a letter in our Magazine for Sept. 1832, p. 254, showing the alteration of Cawshot, near Southampton, from *Cerdices Ors*.

We have left ourselves space to enumerate but very briefly the various subjects of importance and general interest upon which Mr. Cruden has entered, rather as parts of the history of the river Thames than of the town of Gravesend alone. He has directed his attention to the history of the embankments by which the river is in various places confined; to the formation of the royal naval establishments at Deptford and Woolwich; to the invention of a rudder affixed to the sterns of vessels; and to the history of the great Tudor man-of-war, the *Harry Grace a Dieu*, which is ascertained to have been built at Woolwich.

In matters of national history he has entered at large into the progress of Wyatt's rebellion; into the defence of the Thames during the threatened Spanish invasion, temp. Eliz.; and into the hostile descent of the Dutch, temp. Charles II. His illustrative engravings are numerous, and include views of Gravesend, Greenwich, and Woolwich, all drawn in the year 1662, by Jonas Moore, gent. afterwards Sir Jonas; and also a curious plan hitherto unpublished of the fort formed at Tilbury in the year 1588.

Ecclesiastical Law. The Constitutions of Othobon. By J. W. White.

LEGATINE constitutions, being founded on the asserted right of the Papacy to control or modify the government of all churches within its communion, were necessarily in the early ages an important element in the formation and spread of the general canon law.

The only productions of this kind which relate to England are the constitutions of the Cardinals Otho and Othobon in the 13th century. For, though other legates *a latere* of the holy see visited this country as well before as after them, nothing emanated from their efforts in the shape of written canons or constitutions. In 1125 a legation had been annexed *ex officio* to the primacy of Canterbury by Honorius the Second; but this did not preclude his successors from sending legates *a latere* to England when they considered it requisite. The first occasion of this kind after that epoch was the commission of

Henry Bishop of Winchester, during the reign of Stephen, and his legation, if it did not produce any direct and intentional benefit to the country, deserves commemoration as the cause of the introduction of civil law to our shores.* The mission of Pandolf to King John is well known, and the succeeding reign was honoured by the visits of Otho and Othobon.

All these prelates not only performed the special duties of their commissions, but also mixed intimately in the political affairs of the age. In later times Wolsey obtained the same dignity, but his *curia legatina*, if we may trust the jaundiced pages of Polydore Virgil, was as oppressive to the civil rights of the lay subject as it was injurious to the real interests of the Church. At the Reformation these constitutions, not being "repugnant or contrariant to the laws of the realm or the prerogatives of the king," were provisionally confirmed by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 16, § 3, until a general revision of the canon law should be completed; but the *Reformatio legum*, though framed for that express purpose, was never legalised, and the above-mentioned constitutions, under certain exceptions, have ever since formed part of the *jus canonicum* of the Anglican Church. The sanction which they received at the hands of Henry and his reformers could be due only to their intrinsic merit and the absolute necessity of continuing them for the maintenance of the Church. An approval, coming from the quarter which we have named, being necessarily unprejudiced, naturally carries great weight with it; but, notwithstanding this high testimony in favour of these and the other ecclesiastical constitutions, there have never been wanting persons who, as their prepossessions against Rome will not permit them to distinguish the essential truth and excellence of these laws from their

* The legal disputes which the legation of Henry of Winchester occasioned between that prelate and the Archbishop of Canterbury induced the latter to send for Magister Vacarius, the celebrated luminary of the civil law, who, on his arrival in this country, established the first school on that subject at Oxford. (Gerv. Dorobornensis Actus Pontificum Cantuarensium, X. Scriptor.)

casual association with the forms of the Papacy, have always regarded them as the dangerous relics of a defeated but watchful and still powerful foe.

The present pamphlet forms an appendage to the translation of the Constitutions of Otho, which we noticed in a former number in terms of approbation, and we are happy to accord to it the same favourable opinion that we expressed in regard to the other.

Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described by John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. one of the Secretaries of the Numismatic Society, &c. No. I. HISPANIA.

THIS is the first number of what promises to be a large and laborious work, but for which neither the industry nor the talents of the now long-experienced author are likely to prove deficient. He has commenced with the coins of a country presenting probably greater room for novelty of illustration than any other, in consequence of their having baffled, in a great degree, the learning and the research of the most eminent numismatists. "Even Sestini, whose labours have contributed so largely to the stock of numismatic knowledge, has failed most signally in his account of the coins of ancient Spain." It is to an essay of M. de Sauley, published in 1840, that we chiefly owe the knowledge now attained on this subject. By his persevering researches he has been enabled to master the Celtiberian

legends which appear on many of the coins of Hispania, and thus to restore them from the forlorn hope of the *incerti* to their own cities. Instead of assenting to the very high antiquity which some authors, in their ignorance, have been induced to assign to these coins, M. de Sauley is of opinion that they date from a period about two centuries before the reign of Augustus. The silver coins are evident copies of the earlier consular denarii. For the types of their brass money they were not indebted to the Romans alone; in one instance they are found to copy a well-known coin of Syracuse. "With regard to the written language of the ancient inhabitants of Spain, there is reason to believe that it had its origin in Bætica, the coins of which have legends which read from right to left, with the vowels suppressed, a sufficient indication of oriental origin." At Emporiæ and at Rhoda the types and legends are palpably Greek, while at Gades, Abdera, Malacca, and Sex, they are entirely Phœnician. From these two extreme points, observes M. de Sauley, the two systems of writing probably advanced until they met. Hence arose a great diversity or gradation of alphabets, of which Mr. Akerman has prefixed tables to the present portion of his work. These discoveries are very interesting, and promise to throw some light upon the language and the commercial intercourse of the Phœnicians, of which so much has been written, and so little accurately ascertained.

Remedies suggested for some of the Evils which constitute the Perils of the Nation. 12mo. pp. xx. 472.—This volume, as the title intimates, is a sequel to the work which appeared about a year ago called *The Perils of the Nation*. After showing the root of the evil, its germination, growth, and fruit, the author suggests as remedies, among others, a return to scriptural principles, church extension, education, and the cottage-allotment system. The readers of the former work may anticipate the nature of this; but such as have not read it can have only a vague idea of the appalling contents. It ought to be generally read, thought over, and acted upon. We wish we could see it become as popular as Dr.

Brown's celebrated "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times" was formerly. The consequence of that severe exposure was, as Voltaire observes, that the English immediately began to beat their enemies in every quarter of the globe. Would that we could see the comfort of the lower classes, and their attachment to the higher (who are after all their best friends), promoted by this eloquent volume. At page 119, the author says, "We are inclined to believe that the deficiency in right motives, and in right practice, is perceptible less among those who are wealthy by descent than among those who are eagerly pursuing the acquisition." At p. 364 is an expostulation with lay-impropriators which may

do some good. The peculiarities of La Vendée (p. 441) must not be understood departmentally, as the system by paying rent with half of the produce exists in Brittany as far north as the department of Ille et Vilaine, and so also did the feelings which have made La Vendée so celebrated, though perhaps not quite in the same degree as in that primitive district. At pp. 303, 329, the author advocates a power of compelling marriage in certain cases, as enacted in Exodus, xxii. 16, 17, and Deut. xxii. 28, 29. Some practical difficulty attends the proposal, as it has been found, in the case of filiation, that to make a declaration sufficient evidence is holding out an inducement to perjury, and even to licentiousness. The difficulty might, however, be obviated by adopting a principle from the 105th canon, and requiring other evidence than the oath of the party concerned. Among the descriptions of commercial fraud and villainy which the author has given, particularly in the former volume, it seems like inhaling a purer air, to read the character for honesty borne by the Vaudois and the Wickliffites. See p. 76 of this volume, and the references.

The Faith once delivered to the Saints. By the Rev. J. Ridgway, M.A. Rector of High Roding, Essex. fcp. 2vo. pp. 284.—The object of this volume is to exhibit "the faith once delivered to the saints in its distinctive principles and sure results," in a series of six discourses. If they were preached, we think that the controversy with Bishop Bethell by name was ill-judged, and that it would have been better done in an appendix. But, perhaps, they were only composed for the press. Had the author treated the subject of the second discourse in a separate tract the book would have been improved. On the whole, however, they contain some powerful writing, and some pointed statements. We particularly recommend to the reader the portion at p. 30—33, which is thus expressively summed up in the table of contents, "Divine truths not to be suppressed nor injudiciously stated."

Letters from Canada, and the United States. By John Robert Godley, esq. 8vo. 2 vols.—This book possesses a calmness and clearness of judgment, a true impartiality, and an absence from prejudice, with the exception of those prepossessions in favour of the good and the excellent, which, if they are to be termed prejudices, are most wholesome ones, and are to be classed as virtues instead of errors. The author, when he speaks of any of the peculiarities which are to be found among

the natives of the United States, does so without any asperity or coarseness, and pronounces his judgment upon them with perfect fairness and candour, without indulging in a tone of scoffing or ridicule which appears to give particular offence to the Americans.

On the great and important subjects of religion and politics, however, Mr. Godley shows himself a firm and staunch advocate of the church and the government of England. A large and by no means the least important part of this work is devoted to the Canadas. Under this head Mr. Godley discusses the capabilities afforded for emigration by that country, and states the price of land in different districts, the relative advantages and disadvantages, and the difficulties with which the settler has to contend. He considers that the only way to preserve these colonies to the British crown will be by extending and increasing the influence of the Church of England throughout their limits. It seems that not a single member of the Church of England took any part in the late insurrections in Canada, but that those rebellious movements were confined to the Romanist inhabitants of French extraction, and the Dissenters. The same, we believe, was the case also in the great American rebellion, in which not a single member of the Church of England was engaged. On the mere grounds of expediency alone, therefore, it would appear to be the duty of the State to extend the means of usefulness of the Church in the colonies, without viewing those still more grave and important obligations which are incumbent on every government of increasing the spread of true religion, and promoting the moral and religious welfare of the people, objects which it is almost needless to say are to be effected among the dependencies of Great Britain by adding to the extent, the weight, and influence of that most pure and apostolic Church which is planted by the providence of God in this our land. There are districts in these colonies which are removed by a distance of many many miles from a church, the inhabitants of which are visited by a clergyman only at intervals of several months. At present nearly the whole expenditure of the Church in the Canadas is supplied from the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Is this worthy of a great country? Is it worthy of a religious, of a Christian country?

Blanche Cressingham. A Tale. 2 vols.—This tale possesses all the excellencies of both the old and the modern school of fiction without exhibiting the

defects common to either. It has all the stirring adventure, the abundance of incident, and the romantic character belonging to the former, and the good taste and high moral tone observable in the best examples of the latter school. It is altogether one of the best and most original novels we have seen for some time. There is in it that which may suit every class of readers. An admirable domestic tale, highly wrought and thrilling adventure, pleasing and picturesque descriptions of natural scenery, well drawn and well sustained character, and good moral lessons; all these are to be found in these two volumes, which, bye-the-bye, contain as much matter as would fill four volumes of ordinary size.

The Promised Glory of the Church of Christ. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth. (*Christian's Family Library*, No. 40.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 412.—The table of contents to this volume might be condensed into these particulars: the Progress and Triumph of Divine Truth; the Growing Union of all the People of Christ; the Principle of the Future Judgment; and the Glories of the Heavenly Kingdom. The subjects are treated deeply and solemnly. Sometimes, indeed, a text is presented in a point of view to which we hesitate to assent; but this is seldom the case, and the reader has himself to blame if he does not learn something, or find his former impressions renewed by the perusal. The following passage, in which the author endeavours to combine two subjects that are too often discordantly treated, is excellent: "The charge that may be brought against sinners is two-fold. You have transgressed the law; you have not truly believed the gospel. The first charge is met by pleading our faith in Him, and the divine promise made, 'that those who believe in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.' The second charge, as to the reality of our faith, is met by works of love, the invariable effects of faith in Him." p. 191. Compare this with the words in the Liturgy, "and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel," which we presume the estimable writer had in his mind.

Family Prayers, for every Morning and Evening in the Month. By the Rev. T. Raven, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xx. 244.—This volume is introduced by a preface from the pen of the Rev. T. Dale, on the nature of family prayers and of manuals for that purpose. Of the prayers themselves we can say that they possess some of the principal requisites for such compositions, being both devotional and plain.

There is a sameness occasionally discernible, which may make it desirable to use them alternately with other manuals, so as to secure the various advantages of different styles.

A Description, historical and topographical, of Genoa, with Remarks on the Climate and its influence upon Invalids. By Henry Jones Burnett, M.D. Resident Physician and late Assistant Inspector-general of Hospitals in Spain. 12mo. pp. 68.—The author of this unpretending little volume has been for some years resident in Genoa, and must therefore be conversant with all that is worthy of description in that beautiful city. This task he has performed in a very compendious form, compressing much information into a small compass. After the struggles of centuries, Genoa was, at the Congress of Vienna, annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia, whilst Venice was assigned to Austria. In a comparison which the author makes in his introductory remarks between these once rival queens of the southern sea, he remarks that "At the present day Genoa is in many respects more fortunate; for, though both are shorn of their dignity as independent republics, Genoa has never ceased to be a place of active foreign trade and distant maritime expeditions; whereas Venice, in a commercial point of view, has been destroyed by the trade of Trieste, and broods over her grand but deserted canals with a melancholy air of regret."

Journals of the Rev. Messrs. Isenberg and Krapf, detailing their proceedings in the kingdom of Shoa, and journeys in other parts of Abyssinia. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 642.—This is a volume of great value, and which, to do it typographical justice, should have been printed in a taller form. It has widely extended our knowledge of Africa. Mr. James M'Queen has prefixed a memoir on Eastern and Central Africa, partly founded on these journals, and partly on the expeditions sent by Mahomed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, up the White Nile. He has also constructed two maps, on a large scale, which are the best we possess of these districts, and to which future geographers will be greatly indebted. Messrs. Isenberg and Krapf were in the employment of the Church Missionary Society, and their journeys were performed in the years 1839—1842. To quote all the passages of religious, local, or social interest, which we had marked in the course of reading, would be impossible. But we would refer to one, as showing the ubiquity of fable; A villager told Mr. Krapf that the cele-

brated obelisks at Asum "were erected by people who wanted to go and fight a battle with God Almighty." (p. 508.) This is an Abyssinian version of the war of the giants, such as might serve appropriately for a note to Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, b. 1, l. 151—3. There is a slight discrepancy in the language of p. 479, where Mr. K. says he has never seen Jerusalem, from that of p. 468, whence we should infer that he *had*, and which requires either revision or a note. The liberality of the French Consul at Mas-

sawah, M. de Goutin, in offering Mr. Krapf, though a perfect stranger, as much money as he wanted for his journey to Aden, is highly to the praise of that functionary, and shows the respect he entertained for the missionary character. (p. 529.) In the preface there are some curious remarks on the different modes of conducting missions by different parties, which remind us rather forcibly of Cato's speech to Sempronius in Addison's drama,

"'Tis not in mortals," &c.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Norrisian Prize for the best Prose Essay on a sacred subject, has been adjudged to the Rev. Joseph Woolley, M.A. of Emmanuel College, and Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham. Subject, "By one offering Christ has perfected for ever them that are sanctified." Hebrews, x. 14.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 2d of May, Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair.

The Council reported that, during the past year, by the investment of sums received on account of compositions, the stock standing in the names of the trustees for the Society has been increased from 60*l.* 1*9s.* 10*d.* Three per cent. Consols. to 739*l.* 1*9s.* 1*d.* The Society maintains its full number of 1,200 members, and amongst the candidates lately proposed for admission are several gentlemen resident in the United States of America and in the East Indies; a circumstance which may be considered as a proof of the wide and general interest excited by the publications of the Society.

The publications of the past year have been—

The first volume of *Promptorium Perulorum sive Clericorum*. An English and Latin Dictionary of Words in use during the Fifteenth Century, with illustrations from other contemporary authorities. By Albert Way, esq. M.A. Director S.A.

Three Chapters of Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries, from the Originals in the British Museum. Edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A.

The Leicester Correspondence. Letters and State Papers relating to the Proceedings of the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, in the years 1585 and 1536, derived from a MS. placed at the disposal of the Society by Frederick Ouyry,

esq. and other sources. Edited by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.

These works, although not so numerous as those of some former years, contain more printed matter than those of any preceding year; and are of a character strictly accordant with the objects of the Society, and calculated to maintain its reputation and the general opinion of its usefulness.

A contemporary Translation of Polydore Vergil's History of the Reigns of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, and Richard III., edited by Sir H. Ellis, is very nearly completed, and will shortly be delivered to the Members.

Preparations have been made by the Council for many future publications; and some of those recently added to the list of works suggested promise to be of a very important character. Amongst them the Council particularly draw attention to—

I. The Original Wills and other Testamentary Documents contained in the Registers of Archbishops Ilip, Langham, and Wittlesey, ranging from A.D. 1349 to A.D. 1368. These are to be published, with the kind permission of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, from the Original Registers at Lambeth Palace.

II. The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, knight. To be edited by the Right Honourable the President of the Society. From the Original, in the possession of Thomas Williams Bramston, esq. Member for Essex.

III. A Selection from the Correspondence of various Members of the Verney Family. From the Originals, in the possession of Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

The Verney papers, which consist of many thousand original letters written during the period of the Great Rebellion in the reign of Charles I., the Protectorate, and the reign of Charles II., have long been regarded with interest by all historical inquirers to whom their existence has been known. They contain much important and interesting information illustrative of the effects of the public commotions of those periods upon the social condition of the people generally, and especially upon the fortunes of the distinguished family to various members of which they primarily relate. Sir Harry Verney has placed the whole collection entirely at the command of the Society, and has himself taken great trouble in the arrangement and cataloguing of them with a view to their being made useful for historical purposes. The first selection will comprise the period ending with the battle of Edgehill, where Sir Edmund Verney, Knight-marshal to Charles I., was killed

in the heroic defence of the royal standard.

The following other publications have also been suggested during the past year :

The Romance of Jean and Blonde of Oxford, by Philippe de Reims, an Anglo-Norman Poet of the latter end of the twelfth century. To be edited from the unique MS. in the Royal Library at Paris by M. Le Roux de Lincy, editor of the *Roman de Brut*. (In the press.)

The Metrical Romances of Sir Perceval, Sir Isumbras, Sir Dergrevante, and Sir Eglamour. To be edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. (In the press.)

The French Chronicle of London, from a MS. in the Cottonian Library. To be edited by George James Aungier, esq. (In the press.)

The Crosby Papers: a series of Documents illustrative of the History of Ireland. To be edited by Richard Saint-hill, esq.

The Correspondence of Lady Brilliana Harley, during the Civil War. To be edited by the Rev. T. T. Lewis, M.A.

A Treatise on Alchemy, with an Introduction showing the effect of Alchemical Studies upon Metaphysics and Divinity. To be edited by the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

A Collection of Laws relating to the Guilds in England. To be edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A.

The Chronicle of Ralph de Coggeshall. To be edited by Albert Way, esq., M.A., Director F.S.A.

Three English Medical Tracts of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Centuries respectively. With an Introductory Notice of the History of Medicine in England during the Middle Ages. By Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

Indications continually present themselves of the effect which this Society is producing upon our historical literature. Writers of all classes refer with commendation to its publications, which are gradually diffusing sound knowledge upon historical subjects, and giving our popular literature a higher tone. A striking proof of this has occurred in the recent publication of a translation of the Chronicle of Joscelin de Brakelond, in a form designed for very extensive circulation. The same Chronicle has formed the basis of a work of one of our most popular authors.

The officers and council of the Society were re-elected; with the following new members of council in the place of the three retiring by the laws of the Society: Lord Albert Conyngham, K.C.H., F.S.A.; Henry Hallam, esq. M.A., F.R.S., V.P.

Soc. Ant.; and Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

The third Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 26th of April, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, the Marquess of Conyngham, the President, in the chair.

The following works have been delivered since those enumerated in our report of the last Anniversary Meeting (June 1843, p. 629):—

1. Oberon's Vision in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," illustrated by a comparison with Lylie's "Eadymion," by the Rev. N. J. Halpin.

2. The Chester Whitsun-Plays: a Collection of Early Dramatic Representations by the Incorporated Trades of Chester. From a MS. in the British Museum, collated with other public and private manuscripts. Edited by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A., Correspondent of the Institute of France, &c. Part I.

3. The Alleyn Papers: a Collection of Original Documents, illustrative of the Life and Times of Edwald Alleyn, and of the Early English Stage and Drama: with an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

4. Honour Triumphant; or, a Line of Life: two Tracts. By John Forde, the Dramatist. Unknown to the editors of his works; and now first reprinted from the original copies published in 1606 and 1620.

5. Tarlton's Jests, from the edition of 1611; and Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatory, from the earliest copy; preceded by a Life of that celebrated Clown, and an Account of his Jigs and Merry Sayings. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., &c.

6. The True Tragedie of Richard the Third, which preceded Shakespeare's Play. From a *unique* copy printed in 1594, 4to. in the library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. To which is added the Latin Play of Ricardus Tertius, by Dr. Legge, from the Manuscript in Emmanuel college, Camb. Edited by Barron Field, esq.

7. The Ghost of Richard the Third, &c. Containing more of him than hath been heretofore shewed, either in Chronicles, Plays, or Poems. By C. B., 4to. 1614. This production is partly founded upon Shakespeare's tragedy, and partly upon the Chronicles to which he resorted; and it is recommended by introductory Poems, signed Ben Jonson, George Chapman, W. Browne, George Wither, and Robert Daborne. With Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

Several others are preparing for early delivery; and it is announced that, in

order to give facility to the collection of every kind of information relating to the Dramatic and Poetic Literature of the Shakespearean age, the Council have resolved on publishing occasional volumes of Miscellanies, to be entitled "Transactions of the Shakespeare Society." To this undertaking the Members and others are invited to send communications. The selection will be made by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and a volume issued whenever a sufficient number of papers are collected. The proposition has arisen from the conviction that many interesting illustrations from our old poets and dramatists are lost from the want of a means of recording and preserving them. Local customs and expressions, and illustrations derived from books or other sources, apparently remote from the subject, frequently occur, which, if registered, would afford to commentators facts and hints of value. The communication is therefore solicited of such observations and facts as may occur either in the course of reading, travelling, or residence in places where ancient manners and modes of speech are preserved, or such other elucidations as may be considered worthy of record.

The vacancies in the Council were filled up by the unanimous election of Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Rev. W. Harness; James Heywood, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Oxenford, esq.; and Edw. V. Utterton, esq. F.S.A.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

May 8. The fifty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund Society took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. There were about 200 gentlemen present, and the chair was taken by the Marquess of Northampton, supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Bolton, Lord John Manners, &c. &c. During the last half century the Literary Fund has devoted to the relief of the unfortunate scholar no less a sum than 30,228*l.*; and 2076 grants have been bestowed upon upwards of a thousand applicants. Mr. Amyot read the report of the Committee, and the subscriptions, which included, from her Majesty the Queen, 100 guineas; the Marquess of Northampton, the chairman, 25*l.*; Sir C. Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, the Duke of Somerset, Lord F. Egerton, B. B. Cabbell, esq., Sir J. Lubbock, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord R. Grosvenor, General Pasley, Professor Sedgwick, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Professor Barrow, Messrs. Hansard, Dr. Hawtrey, Professors Twiss and Greaves, 10*l.* each, and amounted in the whole to upwards of 800*l.*

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29. The annual meeting of this society was held at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. The Right Hon. Frankland Lewis presided. The report stated the total income during the past year, 13,228*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; the expenditure 12,853*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The assets, including 10,642*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* funded capital, amounted to about 12,000*l.* and the liabilities to upwards of 3,000*l.* The auditors directed attention to the continued diminution of the sum received from annual subscriptions, the amount for 1843 being 487*l.* 5*s.* less than in the year 1842. The auditors applauded the economy enforced by the council in the "ordinary expenditure," in which there was a decrease of 1018*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* The extraordinary expenditure was necessarily large, from the sums expended on the highly important buildings, the museum and the carnivora dens.

The report of the council detailed at great length the animals presented to the society for its museum, by persons residing in various parts of the world; the works presented to the library, and animals given to the menagerie. It was stated that the removal of the animals at the gardens to better ventilated dens and cages, and the absence of artificial heat, had contributed greatly to their health.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

The committee appointed by Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, to award a prize of 500*l.* for the best prose comedy illustrative of modern British manners and customs, concluded their labours on the 20th meeting, by unanimously adopting the piece entitled *Quid pro Quo, or the Day of Dupes*. This production is by Mrs. Gore, a lady well known to literary fame. There were 98 competitors. The award was signed by all the members of the committee.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Pusey, M.P. Chairman of the Journal Committee, reported the adjudication of the Society's prize of 50*l.* for the best report on the Agriculture of Wiltshire, to Mr. Edward Little, of Lower Sheldon Farm, near Chippenham.

The trustees of the "Acton Endowment," left by the widow of the late Samuel Acton, the architect, are empowered on the 1st Jan. 1845 to pay the sum of 105*l.* as a reward to the person who shall, in the judgment of the committee of managers for the time being of the Royal Institution, be the author of the best essay illustrative of the wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty, in such department of science as the committee of managers for the time being shall in their discretion se-

lect; such essay to be written and produced subject to such terms and conditions as the committee of managers shall prescribe.

Virtuosi Provident Fund and Dealers in Works of Fine Art Benevolent Institution.—Under this title a society was formed nearly two years since, having for its design the relief of distressed dealers in objects connected with the fine arts, and their widows and children. The second annual meeting took place on the 30th April, at Mr. Graves's rooms, in Pall-mall, and was numerously attended by many of the influential metropolitan dealers and other parties connected with the fine arts. Mr. Graves having been called to the chair, the report of the committee was read, by which it appeared that the society was making slow but steady progress, and that after paying all expenses upwards of 100*l.* remained in hand. The meeting was addressed by Mr. S. C. Hall in an eloquent speech advocating the objects of the society; after which Mr. H. Graves was elected President, Mr. W. Smith Treasurer, and other respectable dealers members of the committee. The meeting separated about ten o'clock.

Printers' Almshouse Fund.—A meeting of the friends of this valuable institution was held May 6, at the Mechanics' Institute in Chancery-lane, the chair being taken by Richard Taylor, esq. who, after

having shortly addressed the assembly, called upon the Secretary to read the report, by which it appeared that they had in hand the sum of 1140*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* so that the committee hoped that at their next annual meeting they would be in a position to lay before the public a plan for the commencement of the necessary erections. It was then resolved that the society be forthwith enrolled. The thanks of the meeting being carried to the Treasurer, &c. Mr. R. Taylor responded, and said he hoped the master printers of the metropolis would follow the example which had so liberally been shown them by his young friend on the right (W. Clowes, jun. esq.) He hoped that not only the master printers, but that the booksellers and all the lovers of literature, would lend their assistance in rearing some commodious dwellings for the repose of a body of men to whom the world was so largely indebted for their most important services.

The Original MSS. of the Clarinda Correspondence.—These interesting memorials of Burns have been sold by Messrs. C. B. Tait at Edinburgh. A spirited competition fully showed the great interest attached to these relics of Scotland's poet. As specimens of the prices, the letter No. 64 of the recent publication, containing the "Lament of Queen Mary," brought 5*l.* 5*s.*; No. 65 brought 1*l.* 16*s.*; No. 66 brought 1*l.* 11*s.*; No. 69 brought 1*l.* 10*s.*; and the others corresponding prices.

FINE ARTS.

MR. SEGUIER'S PRINTS, PICTURES, &c.

During the last half century no man in any way connected with the fine arts bore a higher reputation for accurate acquaintance with the merit and value of pictures, and for thorough probity in his dealings, than the late Mr. Segurier. He was the Keeper of the National Gallery and of the Royal collections, and his advice was always most eagerly sought after and followed by all the distinguished amateurs of this country. Under these circumstances the sale of his private collection at Christie's attracted extraordinary attention, and the prices at which his pictures and prints have sold fully justified the high opinion that had been formed of his taste and knowledge. His collection of prints was chiefly rich in the productions of Dutch and Flemish artists. The works of Rembrandt were nearly complete, and generally of extraordinary beauty, as the following prices will amply prove:—

Lot 233. Portrait of Rembrandt drawing, unfinished state on India paper.—21*l.* Smith.

246. Angel appearing to the Shepherds, probably the finest impression known.—25*l.* 4*s.* Smith.

252. The Presentation, in the dark manner, on India paper.—15*l.* 15*s.* Colonel Thwaites.

260. The Flight into Egypt, in the style of Elsheimer, a matchless impression, on thick India paper.—65*l.* 2*s.* Smith.

299. St. Jerome praying, first state on India paper, from Mr. Sheepshanks' collection.—16*l.* 16*s.* Graves.

407. Beggars at the door of a House.—10*l.* 10*s.* White.

431. Landscape, known under the name of "The Three Trees."—23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Hawkins.

439. The Irregular Landscape, so called from its being etched on an uneven piece of copper: on India paper.—24*l.* Smith.

452. The Cottage with the White Pales, first state.—21*l.* Mr. Coningham.

458. Two small Landscapes, one of them in the first state.—29*l.* 8*s.* Tiffin.

586. The Burgomaster Pix, a magnificent impression of Rembrandt's finest portrait.—66*l.* 3*s.* White.

590. Young Man in a Cap, a beautiful print, in an undescribed and unique state.—15*l.* 10*s.* Smith.

There were besides several fine prints by other distinguished Dutch masters :

632. The Complete Works of Ostade, one of the finest sets known. After a very spirited competition this lot was knocked down to Mr. Coningham at 309*l.* 14*s.* nearly double the price that Mr. Segurier paid for it at Mr. Esdaile's sale, about three years since.

139 and 140. Two beautiful sets of Nainox's Etchings, unique proofs before the numbers.—70*l.* 7*s.* Tiffin.

159. Cattle descending a Hill, a fine etching, by Paul Potter.—23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

805. Head of Vandyck, by himself, first proof, the etching only.—8*l.* Smith.

816. Waverius, by Vandyck, unique, and a most exquisite production.—14*l.* 14*s.* Mr. Ball.

Of the etchings by Claude, Mr. Segurier possessed the most perfect collection that has ever been brought to sale, and they were, with few exceptions, in capital condition. The following were the most important :—

689. The Dance, proof, from Constable's (the painter) collection.—13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Graves.

697. The Dance under the Trees; a brilliant first impression. An admirable specimen.—29*l.* 8*s.* Graves.

708. Landscape, with Two Men under a Tree, one of whom, probably Claude himself, is making a drawing of the prospect before him. No other impression of this beautiful print is known to exist, and it excited considerable competition. It was eventually knocked down to Mr. Smith for 36*l.* 15*s.*

No purchases were made for the British Museum.

Mr. Segurier's pictures were submitted to public competition a few days after, but none were of great importance. The collection consisted entirely of cabinet specimens of a pleasing class, one of the most important being the original picture by Wilkie of the scene from Sir Walter Scott's Abbot, engraved in the author's own edition of his works. This brought 110 guineas. Two admirable little bits by Ruysdael were bought by Lord Normanton at 76 and 91 guineas. A small Vanderveelde produced 33 guineas, and a minute Teniers 39. Hoppner's small

portrait of Mr. Pitt, purchased by Mr. Segurier at the artist's sale, sold for 41 guineas.

MR. JEREMIAH HARMAN'S PICTURES.

The sale of this important collection of pictures took place at Christie's rooms on the 17th and 18th of May. Its proceeds were upwards of 27,000*l.* The following are the prices at which some of the principal lots sold :—Lot 27. River Scene in Guelderland—325 guineas : Lord Normanton. 30. Cuyp; a group of four cows—400 guineas : Mr. Baker. 34. His own Portrait, by G. Dow—70 guineas : purchased, we believe, for the National Gallery. 38. Rubens, The Elevation of the Cross, the original design for the altar-piece of the church of St. Walburge at Antwerp—750 guineas : Mr. Buchanan, for, it is said, Mr. Holford. 49. Backhuysen; a View from the Shore, looking out to Sea—515 guineas : Mr. Farrer. 45. View in the Apennines, by S. Rosa—570 guineas. 46. La Queueville à Filer, by Karl du Jardin—360 guineas : Mr. Buchanan. 50. Halt of the Cavaliers at a Blacksmith's Shop—220 guineas : Mr. Newienhuys. 53. Embarcation of the Queen of Sheba, by Claude—900 guineas : Mr. Lloyd. 54. Wilson's View of Rome—310 guineas : Mr. Norton. Eastlake's Roman Peasant—265 guineas : Mr. Pennell. 65. Titian's Boy leaning on a Bank, fondling a Pigeon—155 guineas : Mr. Ellis. 79. The Cat, by Snyder—106 guineas. 87. Carlo Dolce, The Magdalen contemplating the Cross—690 guineas : Mr. Pennell. 94. Cuyp; View of Dordt, from the River—1010 guineas : Mr. Foster. 99. The Virgin and Child, by Garofalo—240 guineas : Mr. Buchanan. 100. Le Menage Hollandais, by Ostade—1320 guineas : Mr. Foster. 23. Rembrandt, Portrait of a Jewish Rabbi—410 guineas : Mr. Farrer—sold, we understand, subsequently, to the National Gallery. 103. The Tabby Cat—260 guineas : Mr. Newienhuys. 102. Paul Potter; a View of Haarlem—800 guineas. 109. Jan Steen, Peasants regaling in a Guinguette—600 guineas. 108. Landscape by Rubens—501 guineas. 110. Le Coup de Canon, Vanderveelde—1380 guineas : Mr. Foster. 111. Portrait of a Noble Venetian Lady, by Sebastian del Piombo—430 guineas. 113. The Age of Innocence, by Sir J. Reynolds—1520 guineas : Mr. Vernon. 114. Hobbema's Peasants crossing a Ford—1650 guineas; and 115. Claude's picture of Æneas, with his Father and Son, visiting Helenus, at Delos—1750 guineas : by Mr. Newienhuys.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. The Rev. H. S. Burr, Ch. Ch., presented Rubbings of Brasses from Roydon Church, Essex; and the Rev. W. Grey, of Magd. Hall, Drawings from the Churches of Chittlehampton, Devon; and Allington, Newton Tony, and Cholderton, Wiltshire.

A paper was read by J. E. Millard, esq. of Magdalene College, on monuments and gravestones, recommending the revival of flat monumental stones, or of coped stones, ornamented with crosses of various forms, with inscriptions if necessary, or with emblems expressing the profession or employment of the deceased, according to the ancient custom. The average cost of an ornamented coped stone is estimated, by a person well versed in such matters, at four pounds, while that of a common head-stone is usually three guineas, and even a small brass would cost ten pounds. The paper was illustrated by a number of drawings of stone coffin-lids and flat gravestones, ornamented with a great variety of devices, of which, however, the cross generally formed the leading feature, and of a curious boss in the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral, on which a funeral is represented, with eleven monks surrounding a stone coffin in the act of lowering the lid. The Chairman observed, that the adoption of these flat grave-stones, though very desirable, would be attended with much inconvenience in crowded churchyards, and that their use must necessarily be almost confined to the top of brick graves; but, wherever their use is practicable, they are infinitely preferable to the modern tombs with which our churchyards are disfigured. He thought, however, that head-stones, made ornamental according to such designs as those furnished by Mr. Paget and Mr. Armstrong, would often be found more convenient than flat stones. A member observed, that for the graves of the poor, which Mr. Millard appeared to have chiefly in view, the simple wooden cross at the head, with the name or initials and the date, a custom scarcely yet obsolete,

was preferable to any memorial of greater pretension, or of a more lasting material.

May 15. Mr. Millard presented a design for a wooden cross of gothic character at the head of a grave.

A paper was read by the Rev. W. Grey, of Magdalene Hall, on Garsington Church, Oxfordshire, illustrated by a number of drawings. The tower of this church is of transition Norman character, with more of the early-English features than Norman; the pillars and arches on the north side of the nave are of the same period, though perhaps more decidedly early-English. The rest of the church is Decorated, late in the style, but very plain, without even cusps to the chancel windows; the side windows of the aisles are square-headed, with good segmental heads inside; the east window of the south aisle is good Decorated, with flowing tracery. The south porch is open timber-work of the Perpendicular style. The clerestory windows are small foliated circles, with four-centred arches inside; the roofs are of later character, having been rebuilt in the time of Charles II., when several buttresses were also added. On *both* sides of the chancel, under the westernmost windows, are low side openings which retain the old iron-work, and have evidently been glazed, though long blocked up within to accommodate modern pews. The circumstance of these openings being found on *both* sides of the chancel, and having been originally glazed, contradicts most of the theories that have been stated respecting the use of them. None of those mentioned at a recent meeting of the Society seem to agree with these examples; still less will the name of Lychnoscope apply to them.

A set of drawings of St. Bartholomew's Chapel on Cowley Marsh, with an accurate calculation of the cost of building a fac-simile of it, was laid on the table. Also a design by Mr. Cranston for a wooden church, according to the suggestion of the Bishop of Newfoundland.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 2. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P. T. W. King, esq. F.S.A. Rouge-Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, communicated some Remarks upon the Stall-Plates of the Order of the Garter, existing in St. GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

George's Chapel at Windsor. It appears that, on an examination made in the year 1757, there were no plates for 146 of the ancient Knights, and of those which exist many are not contemporary with the Knights whose achievements they represent. Mr. King's remarks were di-

rected first to the point of the shields of arms being surrounded by the Garter: which is not the case in the oldest plates. The first so represented is that of the Duke of Burgundy, K. G. from 1469 to 1477. The plate of Lord Lovell in 1 Rich. III. is the first English subject whose arms are so encircled, and many of later date have no garter. The fashion became prevalent in the reign of Henry VII. and constant in the next reign. Mr. King remarked secondly upon the form of the helmet. The side-standing close helmet now assigned to the rank of Esquire, is found used by a peer (the Earl of Derby) in 13 Eliz. and by two other knights in the next reign. The barred helmet is first used by a Baron (Lord Knollys), in 1615, and gradually became universal with Peers. This distinctive use of helmets appears in fact quite a modern notion, nearly if not entirely subsequent to the actual use of helmets in the field of battle.

May 9. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Extracts were read from a third letter of William Roots, esq. to Mr. Hamilton, dated May 6, respecting the relics extracted from the Thames by the ballast-heavers near Walton. Two articles recently found are, a portion of a dagger or small sword, and a pocket-piece of Charles the First and Henrietta Maria. Mr. Roots is inclined to attribute the former to the same age as the latter, and thinks that both are memorials of the conflict on Surbiton Common, in which Lord Francis Villiers was killed, not a quarter of a mile from the place of their discovery.

Thereading was concluded of Mr. King's paper on the Stall-plates of the Garter. His remarks were directed to, 3. the use of coronets. Many Earls and Viscounts have no coronet in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and its use did not prevail until the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. 4. Supporters. Among the privileges of the Order of the Garter is that of using supporters, whether the Knights are Peers or not. Supporters are not, however, of high antiquity. The plate of the Marquess of Dorset (afterwards Duke of Somerset), K.G. in 20 Hen. VI. which has supporters, is not contemporary. That of John lord Dinham in 1 Hen. VII. has supporters, which (as in many other ancient achievements) really support the helmet and crest, not the shield. But there are only five plates with supporters to the 29th Hen. VIII. after which time they are universal.

Charles M. Joplin, esq. communicated a memoir on the remains attributed to the Druids in the neighbourhood of Furness in Lancashire. His descriptions were

illustrated by several drawings, which represent, 1. Various monuments at Stone Walls, Urswick, consisting of ruins of an oblong inclosure, a square one, a third of an extraordinary wheel-like form, and two cromlechs; 2. A temple of two circles of stones, called Sunbrick, at Birkkrigg; 3. A circular temple or camp called the Kirk at Kirkby Moor, accompanied by a cairn, which, on being opened, disclosed a tomb and a stone chest; 4. The Moot at Aldingham, an artificial hill now situated on the brow of a high cliff above Morecambe Bay; 5. A British camp at Appleby Slack, Birkkrigg; and 6. three stone hammers or celts found at Lindale and High Hauma.

May 16. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: Charles Tucker, esq. of Harpsford, co. Devon; Major John Arthur Moore, of Queen Anne Street; and Frederick William Fairholt, esq. of Grosvenor Cottage, Regent's Park.

Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a gold ring containing a miniature painting, supposed to be a contemporary portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. It belongs to R. B. Aldersey, esq. of Chigwell Row, Essex; and its descent is traced for a century and a half.

W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. exhibited from W. Roots, esq. two relics drawn from the bed of the Thames just above Kingston, one of them a spear head.

Dawson Turner, esq. F.S.A. communicated five drawings; the subjects of which are as follow:

1. An urn found at Burgh Castle, the Gariononum of the Romans; it was exhumed on the 29th Dec. last, in the same field, called the Brick-kiln field, on the eastern side of the castle walls, as were three figured by Ives, p. 35; and was partly filled with bones, which were accompanied by four iron nails.

2. A Pax, from the same village, carved in front with the Holy Rood, the Blessed Mary, and St. John.

3. A Roman sacrificial instrument, or præfericulum of brass, found at Heringfleet, in July 1842; it is inscribed *QUARTENVS F.* Its length is 10½ inc., and its diameter 6 inc.

4. A gun of wrought iron, of the time of Henry VII. or VIII. found in the sea near Lowestoft, and now in the possession of George Edwards, esq. Others have been found near the same spot, and probably from the wreck of the same vessel. Its total length is 9 feet.

5. A wooden shield, 24 inc. long, and three quarters of an inch thick, found in the wall of a house at Yarmouth. It is

carved with the quarterings of the Prince of Orange, and painted in colours.

Richard Almack, esq. F.S.A. of Melford, communicated a letter written by Sir Thomas Stanhope of Shelford, co. Notts, to Lord Burghley in 1588, relative to the funeral of his mother, Lady Stanhope, the widow of Sir Michael Stanhope, one of those who suffered with the Duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward the Sixth. The lady was lying dead at Nottingham. Mr. Almack supposed this document to be indorsed by Lord Burghley himself; but the indorsement is in the writing of one of his secretaries.

Edward Hailstone, esq. communicated transcripts from the register of trials before Major-Gen. Lambert and the Council of War sitting in Yorkshire in the year 1647.

May 23. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Walter Hawkins, esq. exhibited an ancient sword found in the bed of the river Thames in 1739, at the building of Westminster Bridge. It resembles the large swords of state of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The silver furniture of the sheath (itself decayed), adheres to it by the rust, and is impressed in several places with the motto *wif i* and a stag's head. It is probable the sword itself was a century at least older than the sheath. Its length is 5 feet 6½ inc. It has been welded, and it may be presumed has lost something by the mending.

The Rev. J. B. Reade, of Stone, near Aylesbury, exhibited an impression in tin-foil of a Norman font recently placed in his church, (to which it is suitable in style,) after having been long since removed from its original site, the church of Hampstead Norris in Berkshire. It has been for some years in a garden of a southern suburb of London, and was presented to Mr. Reade by J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. Mr. Reade noticed a statement in Dr. Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire, which asserts that Stone church was erected on an artificial mound, whereas it has been ascertained to be a natural sand-hill.

The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A. communicated a memoir upon a Preceptory of Templars, (and afterwards of Hospitallers,) at Garway in Herefordshire, which is neither described nor enumerated, even in the new edition of the Monasticon, but of which he has collected many very interesting notices, both historical and architectural. Their church (of Norman architecture) remains, and extensive indications of the site of their mansion, together with a remarkable dove-cote, which is still perfect. It is built of stone, the

wall of rubble rough-casted without and lined with ashlar within, of circular form, measuring 17 feet 3 inc. in diameter, and 16 feet in height. There are twenty tiers or compartments for the birds, forming altogether 666 holes. From the following inscription over the door, it is shown to have been erected in the year 1326.

+
A° D'NI MCCC
xxvi fact' fuit i^d co
lubarum per fratrem
Ricardum.

The two last lines being somewhat obscure, from the wear of centuries. On the interior face of the building occurs in one place the name

GILBE
RTVS

and on other stones are carved the double cross of the Templars, accompanied in one instance with the letter *R*, of the scriptorial form.

Adjourned over Whitsuntide to the 6th of June.

The Congress of the French Archæological Society will be opened at Saintes on the 15th of June next.

The 12th Scientific Congress of France, of which one section is for the investigation of historical and archæological matters, will meet 1st Sept. at Nismè; and on the 15th the Italian Scientific Congress will assemble at Milan.

ETRUSCAN CITY.

An ancient city has recently been discovered in the Tuscan Maremma. In cutting a road through the low ground between Magliano and the sea, some blocks of large size were found below the surface, and the engineer, perceiving them to be the foundation of walls, and being in want of rocky materials for his road, continued to unearth them, following their line till he had traced the entire circuit of the city. This he ascertained to be about six miles in circumference. The size and form of the blocks composing its walls, a few of which were still entire, various articles found within the city, and especially in tombs excavated in its neighbourhood, which have yielded pottery and bronzes, and a few of which have paintings on the walls, prove it to have been an Etruscan city. No Roman remains have been found within the city, which seems to mark it as having ceased to exist before, or at, the period of the Roman conquest of this part of Etruria. It is difficult to believe that a city situated at so short a distance from the sea, and of such an extent—one of the

largest of Etruscan cities, not inferior in size to Veii or Volterra—could have been passed over in silence by the writers of antiquity; but it is equally difficult to pronounce which of the Etruscan cities whose sites are yet undetermined this can be. It may be the long-lost Vetulonia, "once," as Silius Italicus informs us, "the glory of the Etruscans," which first gave to Rome the twelve lictors with their fasces, the curule chair, and the purple robe of state. (Communication of Mr. George Dennis of Hackney to the Athenæum.)

An extraordinary discovery of antique sculpture was made on the 14th May, by Mr. Fox, of the King's Head Inn, at Epworth, Lincolnshire. In digging a hole in his stack-yard to bury a pig, the head and body of a stone image were found, and, on a further search being made, upwards of fifty stone figures of angels, saints, martyrs, bishops, &c. were brought to light. None of them are perfect, but the stone of which they are made is in an excellent state of preservation.

Many urns, some glazed and ornamented, were lately found in levelling the ground behind the old church at Scarborough. Some of them were hermetically closed, and contained ashes and burnt bones, and are supposed to have remained there since the time of the Romans.

A few weeks since, as some labourers employed on Crickstone Farm, in the parish of Horton, Gloucestershire, were ploughing over a mound on an elevated piece of ground, called Church-hill, the earth suddenly gave way under one of the horses, and it was found that an entrance had thus been effected into a rude chamber measuring four feet in each direction, and containing the remains of six or eight human bodies, together with a vessel of very primitive shape, made from a blue sort of earth, and apparently baked in the sun, as it evidently had not been subjected to the action of fire. Some charred human bodies were also found, which had probably been the occupants of the vessel in question, as they were found near the same spot. The falling in of the earth and stones, and the unscientific exploration of the workmen, however, render an accurate description impossible. The bodies seemed to have been indiscriminately placed, and appeared as though they had been in a sitting posture. The size of the chamber would not allow of their being extended at length. The sides and top were formed of single flat stones, around

and outside of which smaller stones had been loosely built up in the form of a wall. Connected with this, and lying at right angles on the eastern side, was another opening similar to the former. The dimensions were about six feet by two feet and a half; in this, also, were the remains of two bodies. Supposing that this was not a solitary vault, openings were made in several places in the mound, which was of about forty feet in diameter, and appeared throughout to be constructed of loosely-built-up stones, of the same description as those dug up from the neighbouring quarry; and about a week afterwards another chamber, similarly formed to the last, of about six feet by four, and lying about twelve feet distance to the west, was discovered. In this were fourteen or fifteen human skeletons, all with heads to the east. The bodies must have been of all ages and sizes.

SEPOLCHRAL EFFIGIES FOUND AT BRISTOL.

On the removal of the pews and wainscoting of St. Stephen's church, Bristol, on the 6th May, three arched recesses have been discovered in the wall of the North Aisle. The two easternmost are plain and unoccupied, but the other is enriched with half-trefoils, and bosses of leaves starred. It contains an altar tomb, with recumbent effigies of a man and woman. The front of the tomb is ornamented with a succession of shields, and under them is a series of niches, containing whole-length figures, within decorated arches. The monument was shamefully mutilated for the purpose of fitting the oak paneling to the wall. The projecting portions of the arch, the right shoulder of the male figure, with part of the arm as far as the elbow, the head of the lion at his feet, the ledge of the slab on which the effigies rest, and the surface of the shields, have been cut away. The arms of both the figures are raised in a supplicatory position, but the man's hands are lost. Both his legs are also fractured, but are entire. With these exceptions, both effigies are in remarkable preservation. The church was new-pewed with mahogany in 1733, but the wainscoting by which this monument had been concealed was of oak; no information appears to exist as to the period of its introduction into this building; but, from the style of carving on some of the boards, it is conjectured to have been here upwards of two centuries.

It was surmised that the male effigy was that of John Sheppard, an eminent Bristol merchant, who rebuilt the tower of

St. Stephen's church; but he lived nearly a century later than its costume, and by his will dated 14 Dec. 1473, desired to be buried in the chancel. The male figure is habited in what was the prevailing dress of the higher classes in the reign of Edward the Third. It is a close-fitting body garment, called a *coat-hardie*, buttoned all the way down the front, and reaching to the middle of the thigh. Below the sleeves, which descend to the elbow only, are seen the sleeves of an under vest or doublet, buttoned from thence to the wrist; an ornamented military belt, then worn by every knight, is buckled across the hips, terminating on the left side at the end of the garment, but without any appendage. On the right are indications which would appear to denote that a dagger had been attached to the belt. The legs are covered with a thin elastic material unto the ankles, which are surrounded by a narrow band, interlaced on the inside, affording for the feet a similar covering, attached to short pointed slippers. The feet are curved, adhering closely to the concave body of the lion, on which they are supported.

Of the female figure, at whose feet reclines a dog, the emblem of nuptial fidelity, many diversified opinions have been expressed, and it is generally supposed to belong to a later date than that of its companion; if, however, we examine the costume, we shall find many indications which render it not improbable that it is of a contemporary era. The gown fitting remarkably close to the waist—its length in front, which conceals the feet, and the general straightness of the apparel, added to which, the oblong indentations like buckles, intended to represent pockets, as may be seen in illuminations of this period, are all consistent with the costume of the male figure. Opposed to this may be advanced the square head-dress, the most remarkable feature during the reign of Henry the Fourth; but examples, it is well known, occur of its occasional introduction much earlier.

We will now endeavour to ascertain how far the character of the altar-tomb will accord with the period we have assigned to the effigies. The side is relieved by six compartments or niches, surmounted with decorated pediments, each containing a small sculptured figure—the mullions by which they are divided terminating at the head with a shield. The figures seem to be emblematic of sorrow, and attired in the mourning habit of

about the year 1337. This style of sepulchral architecture commenced in the reign of Edward the First, and was common during the whole of the 14th century. Although, therefore, the tomb is not adapted to the recess in which it is inserted, and although the effigies themselves, from removal and other causes, have been disunited, and would appear as not originally intended as companions, we cannot avoid arriving at the conclusion that they each have a just right and title to the tomb on which they are laid.

We are not at present prepared to advance to whom these effigies may with certainty be attributed,—they might have been benefactors to the old church, of which the earliest notice occurs in 1304, and removed, at its re-building, between the years 1450 and 1490 into the recess where they are now placed.

On the 22d March, in a small field in the immediate vicinity of Closeburn Lime-works, near Edinburgh, belonging to Sir Charles Menteth, and until very lately in a state of nature, the plough turned up, about six inches from the surface, many thousands of silver coins, consisting of silver pennies and groats. Of the latter some are English of King Edward, coined at London, and others Scottish of King David, coined at Edinburgh. The pennies are partly of the London and partly of the York mint.

On the 29th March, in demolishing the Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (by an order of the town council of that borough), which was formerly the Hospital of Saint Mary the Virgin, were found four coffin-lids, and part of another, engraved with crosses flory in outline. One of them has a wheel-headed cross between a large knife and a sword.

At Crag Hall, Fesmond, near Newcastle, the residence of Mr. Charles Adamson, whilst the gardener was leveling and trenching the ground for a grass-plot in front of the house on the 27th March, he discovered two graves built with flat stones set edge-ways, so as to form the sides of them, having a flat stone laid on the top as a cover. In these were discovered four ancient British urns of an early date, containing fragments of bones and fine earth. Unfortunately only one of the number was got out whole.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 22. In Committee on the **FACTORY Bill**, two divisions took place, which led to no satisfactory result. A motion of *Sir James Graham* that "No young person or female adult be employed in a Factory in one day more than twelve hours," was negatived by 166 to 183; and an amendment of *Lord Ashley* of ten hours, was negatived by 166 to 121.

March 25. On the motion of *Sir Robert Peel* a Select Committee was appointed, to consider the Acts now in force with respect to the trial of **CONVERTED ELECTIONS**.

March 27. The **FACTORIES Bill** was withdrawn by *Sir James Graham*, and a new Bill presented, and read the first time; as was also a Bill for the more easy Recovery of Small Demands in the **COUNTY COURTS** of England; and a Bill for regulating the Bailiffs of Interior Courts. It is proposed that the County Courts' jurisdiction shall extend to the sum of 15*l.* The jurisdiction will refer to simple cases of contract debt—damages for a breach of the peace—unlawful holding of property, rendering the party liable to an action of trover. It is proposed to introduce this measure gradually, according to the wants and demands of certain localities, without incurring any great increase of expense.

April 1. *Lord Eliot* obtained leave to bring in two Bills, one for the Registration of Parliamentary Electors in Ireland, and the other to alter the qualification of **BURGESSES** in Municipal Corporations and of **VOTERS** in the election of Municipal Commissioners in Ireland.—In a Committee of **SUPPLY**, 100,000*l.* was granted for Civil Contingencies; 112,160*l.* for Public Buildings; 5,420*l.* for Temporary Houses of Parliaments, 60,000*l.* for New Houses of Parliament, and 7,000*l.* for Trafalgar Square. Among the resolutions reported was one of 37,067*l.* to defray the charge of the British Museum for the year ending March, 1815.—Bills were read the first time, for the better prevention of Fire in the Metropolis, and to provide for the establishment and regulation of Charitable Pawn Societies.

April 2. In a Committee on the **LAW OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.**, it was resolved that Bills be brought in, 1. for the regu-

lation of Joint Stock Companies; 2. for facilitating and improving the Remedies at Law and in Equity in reference to Joint Stock Companies; 3. for enabling private Partnerships to register the names of their Partners, and to sue and be sued in the name of their firm.—Adjourned over Easter to *April 15.*

April 16. The **CHARITABLE PAWN SOCIETIES Bill** was withdrawn.

April 23. A Bill to prohibit the holding of **VESTRIES** in Churches was read the first time.

April 26. A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Colony of **NEW ZEALAND**, and the proceedings of the New Zealand Company.

April 29. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a committee of Ways and Means, brought forward the Budget. After showing that his anticipations last year were more than borne out by the result, he proceeded to explain the points in which his estimate had fallen short of or exceeded the actual returns. He had estimated the Customs at 19,000,000*l.*; the actual sum realized was 21,423,000*l.*; the estimate of the Excise was 13,000,000*l.*; the sum realized 12,960,000*l.*; Stamps were estimated at 7,000,000*l.*, the return was 7,011,000*l.*; Taxes, estimated at 4,200,000*l.*, produced only 4,192,000*l.*; the Post-office estimate was 600,000*l.*, the produce 628,000*l.*; Crown lands, estimated at 130,000*l.*, produced 147,000*l.*; Miscellaneous Estimates, from which he anticipated 250,000*l.*, produced 268,000*l.*; and China money, calculated to produce 870,000*l.*, only realized 803,000*l.* The total estimate was 50,150,000*l.*, the total produce 52,215,124*l.* He was happy to say that the estimate of the expenditure had exceeded the actual expense incurred. The House was aware that last year there was a deficit of revenue to meet the expenditure to the extent of 2,400,000*l.*, and he was happy to announce that not only had the whole of it been cleared off and discharged, but there remained a surplus exceeding 1,400,000*l.* The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to state his view of the prospects of the country for the ensuing year, in which he endeavoured to guard against being too sanguine. He estimated the

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| Customs at . . . | £21,500,000 |
| Excise . . . | 13,000,000 |
| Stamps . . . | 7,000,000 |
| Taxes . . . | 4,200,000 |
| Property Tax . . . | 5,100,000 |
| Post Office . . . | 600,000 |
| Crown Lands . . . | 130,000 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 250,000 |

Total of about £51,790,000

He now came to the expenditure. He estimated the interest on the debt, which was last year 29,130,000*l.*, at only 27,697,000*l.*, showing an apparent reduction of 1,400,000*l.* This, however, was not a saving to the public of that sum, for it was to be attributed to the alteration in the periods for the payment of the dividend, the real saving in consequence of the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. being for this year only 313,000*l.* His estimate of expenditure stood thus :

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|---|-------------|
| Charges on the consolidated fund, including deficiency bills, &c. . . . | £30,097,000 |
| Army | 6,616,000 |
| Navy | 6,250,000 |
| Ordnance | 1,840,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,000,000 |
| Extraordinary expenses connected with China | 400,000 |

The total expenditure he estimated at 51,790,000*l.*, which would leave an apparent surplus of 4,146,000*l.*, but a real one of 2,376,000*l.* He had received applications, in consequence of the satisfactory state of the revenue, to reduce the duties upon almost every article of revenue, and there were some items of taxation which he thought might be reduced or repealed without trenching much upon the revenue. The first article he proposed to deal with was Glass ; and he believed a great facility might be given to that trade by abolishing the distinctive duties between bottle and flint glass, by reducing the duty on the latter from 2*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. He calculated the loss from this alteration at 45,000*l.*, but this year it would be only 35,000*l.*, as the reduction would not commence until July. He also proposed to repeal altogether the duty on Vinegar, by which he would lose 25,000*l.* The duty on Marine Insurances he proposed not only to reduce, but to alter the scale by which they were levied ; and, though he estimated from this an immediate loss of 100,000*l.*, he did not think it would be an ultimate loss to the revenue.

There were minor reductions, such as on stamps on agreements, and on proxies for voting at the election of railway direc-

tors, upon which he would not dwell, but turn at once to articles of customs. He proposed to reduce the duty on currants from 2*s.* per cwt. to 1*s.*, being the duty now paid on raisins. From this he anticipated in the first instance a loss of 90,000*l.* but the increased consumption would tend to decrease that loss. He proposed to lessen the distinctive duties upon English and foreign coffee, by reducing the latter from 8*d.* to 6*d.* ; and this measure he would accompany with one for an increased duty on chicory, which was extensively used for the adulteration of coffee. From this reduction he expected a loss of 50,000*l.* There was but one other reduction, which was the most important of them all, and which would imply a loss of 100,000*l.*—he meant the duty on wool, which he proposed to repeal altogether. All of these reductions would cause a loss of about 400,000*l.* to the revenue. He wished to state distinctly, but without going into the details, the principle upon which he intended to deal with the sugar duties. As the Brazil treaty would expire in November, they would be at liberty to adopt his recommendation, for they would be no longer bound to continue that country in the position of the most favoured nation. He would propose, then, that from November they should admit into this country sugar from all those foreign sugar-producing states which were exempt from the taint of slavery, at a differential duty of 10*s.* per cwt. The duty on British colonial sugar would be 2*s.*, and the foreign duty 3*s.* When the proper time came he would, of course, place the matter more fully before the House.—Mr. *F. Baring* said the right hon. gentleman should have told the House what the state of the revenue would have been if it had not been for the property tax ; and asked if it was intended that it should terminate at the end of three years ?—Sir *Robert Peel* said the income tax would expire next year, and that would be the time to consider whether it was necessary, or otherwise, to continue it for the five years originally contemplated.

April 30. Mr. *Fox Maule* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the administration of Oaths in the Universities of Scotland. The motion was negatived by 128 to 101.

May 2. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for a Bill to amend the laws relating to SAVINGS BANKS. Depositors now obtained a higher interest than could be derived from the funds. He, therefore, proposed to reduce the interest, which was 2½*d.* per day per 100*l.* to 2*d.*

per day. He also proposed to limit the amount of deposits to 20*l.* in one year, instead of, as at present, to 30*l.*; and no further deposits to be received after it amounted to 120*l.*, and all further interest to cease when the principal and interest amounted to 150*l.*; also to regulate the mode of investing by trustees, and other minor details.

May 3. On the order for Committee on the Factories Bill, Mr. *Roebuck* moved an amendment that, "it is the opinion of this House that no interference with the power of adult labourers in factories to make contracts respecting the hours for which they shall be employed be sanctioned by this House." The House voted for going into Committee by a majority of 282 to 76.

May 10. The FACTORIES Bill was read a third time. A debate commenced on consideration of the Eleven Hours' Clause, proposed as the medium between the ten and twelve hours, negatived on the former Bill; it was adjourned to Monday May 13, when a division took place, and the ministerial proposition was carried by the large majority of 297 to 159. The Bill afterwards passed by 124 to 29.—On the motion of Mr. *Baring Wall*, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the present state of the building of the NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

May 14. Mr. *Sharman Crawford* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the PARLIAMENTARY SUFFRAGE, and to secure the free representation of the people. Dr. *Bowring* seconded the motion; upon which the House immediately divided, and it was negatived by a majority of 97 to 31.—Mr. *Watson* moved for a Select Committee for inquiry into the orders of compensation, made in pursuance of the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 103, on the abolition of the Six Clerks' Office in the Court of Chancery. The *Solicitor-General* objected to the motion, and Sir *James Graham* contended that these officers had a prescriptive right to compensation, and that the Act by which it was secured to them had passed with all the usual precautions. Upon a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 84 to 68.

May 20. In Committee on the BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER it was resolved that it is expedient.—1. To continue to the Bank of England, for a time to be limited, certain of the privileges now by law vested in that corporation, subject to such conditions as may be provided by any Act to be passed for that purpose. 2. That the Bank of England should henceforth be divided into two separate

departments; one exclusively confined to the issue and circulation of notes, the other to the conduct of banking business.

3. To limit the amount of securities upon which it shall henceforth be lawful for the Bank of England to issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, and that such amount shall only be increased under certain conditions to be prescribed by law. 4. That a weekly publication should be made by the Bank of England of the state both of the Circulation and of the Banking Departments.

5. To repeal the law which subjects the notes of the Bank of England to the payment of composition for stamp duty.

6. That, in consideration of the privileges to be continued to the Bank of England, the rate of fixed annual payment to be made by the bank to the public shall be £180,000 per annum, to be defrayed by deducting the said sum from the sum now payable to the bank for the management of the public debt. 7.

That, in the event of any increase of the securities upon which it shall be lawful for the bank to issue such promissory notes as aforesaid, a further annual payment shall be made by the bank to the public over and above the said fixed payment of £180,000, equal in amount to the net profit derived from the promissory notes issued on such additional securities.

8. To prohibit the issue of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand by any bank not issuing such notes on the 6th day of May 1844, or by any bank thereafter to be established in any part of the United Kingdom.—9. To provide that such banks in England and Wales as on the 6th day of May 1844 issued promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand, shall continue to issue such notes, subject to such conditions and to such limitations as to the amount of issue as may be provided for by any Act to be passed for that purpose.—10. That it is expedient to provide by law for the weekly publication of the amount of promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand, circulated by any bank authorised to issue such notes.—11. That it is expedient to make provision by law with regard to joint banking companies.

May 24. On the motion of Sir *James Graham* a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the administration and operation of the law for the relief of the Poor in Unions formed under the Act 22 Geo. III., c. 83, commonly called Gilbert's Act. This is with the view of inquiring into the expediency of maintaining or dissolving such unions.—Adjourned over Whitsuntide to the 30th May.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The dispute between the Government and the Clergy continues. The latter wish to engross the education of the whole people; but Louis-Philippe is resolutely bent on opposing their pretensions.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Guizot lately declared that it was the determination of the Government to abolish negro slavery in the French colonies, and that in their course they would be guided by the example and experience of Great Britain.

SPAIN.

The Bravo ministry having resigned on the 2d of May, another has been appointed, and General Narvaez is now President of the Council and Minister of War. This country does not boast among its public men a single mind possessed of sufficient energy to enable it to meet the circumstances under which it is at present involved. A levy of 50,000 conscripts has been ordered. Queen Isabella and her mother are seeking by every means to ingratiate themselves with the army. The Queen has rewarded the services of General Rocali, who shot so many of his countrymen at Alicant, with the Grand Cross of the Order of Fernando.

PORTUGAL.

The revolt has terminated. Almeida surrendered on the 29th April. The troops gave up their arms and marched to the place whither they were ordered, and the officers escaped into Spain.

HAYTI.

The new President Herard marched with a large army for the city of St. Domingo, to quell the insurrection in the eastern portion of that island. Taking advantage of the absence of the General and troops the black people rose *en masse* on Sunday the 31st March, and commenced a slaughter of the brown population. The National Guards of Aux Cayes went with two cannon to suppress the rebellion; but their own General de-

livered up the ordnance to the blacks, and joined them himself. Thus strengthened they drove the National Guard back to Aux Cayes, entered the town, and murdered every brown person they encountered. The inhabitants crowded in numbers to the foreign shipping in the harbour, and many of them were afterwards landed at Jamaica.

INDIA.

The dissatisfaction which had existed among some of the native troops has subsided, but the 47th Madras regiment, which had shown a mutinous spirit in Bombay, has been sent to garrison Aden. Scinde is tranquil and comparatively healthy.

A civil war is raging in Lahore. The Court of Directors of the East India Company have, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in them, superseded Lord Ellenborough in his office of Governor-General of India. At a Court of Directors held at the East India House May 6th Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B. was unanimously appointed Governor-General.

ALGERIA.

On the 24th April an engagement took place between the Kabyles and the column commanded by the Duke d'Aumale in person. A dense fog which prevailed at the time caused a panic among the soldiers of the Goum, who marched on the flank of the main body, and their precipitate retreat occasioned some confusion in the ranks. The Arabs were repulsed, but not without a serious loss on the side of the French. During the *mêlée* the Duke d'Aumale, closely pressed by the assailants, was saved by a field-officer. His horse had been pierced by three bullets, and that of an officer riding close to him by five. The march of the expedition under the order of Marshal Bugeaud continued to be impeded by bad weather.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 11. A fire broke out at *Hillingdon House*, Uxbridge, the mansion of R. H. Cox, esq. (of the firm of Greenwood, Cox, and Co.) which destroyed a great portion of the building, including the drawing-room, in which Her Majesty was entertained to luncheon about three weeks before. The damage is estimated at 15,000*l.*

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXI.

May 1. A fire broke out at a blacksmith's in the village of *Stretton* near Ely, which eventually destroyed twenty-five houses and tenements, including three large farms, being about one-third of the place, and depriving 160 persons of their dwellings.

May 7. The Theatre Royal, *Manchester*, was destroyed by fire. It was a

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property and a store and was in its entirety about 700. It was insured to the extent of £100, which is a fact which will not cover the loss, and Mr. Baring the loss was made good by his property. The stage was a square of 60 feet by 4 metres.

May 11. A very destructive fire broke out in the town of Lyme Regis. Driveways communicating with some farms in the possession of Mr. G. Smith, taken in George's Court, adjacent to the station of the Great West. This with the Victoria inn, the Cape Hotel, the principal inn in the town, the Police-house, the Custom-House, the Corporation, and the Conservative Reading-room, the New Inn, the clock-tower of the stables, and in all about forty houses were destroyed. The last great fire in the town was on the 31st Nov. 1863, when the whole of Mrs. Green was destroyed.

May 12. A fire occurred at Newarth Court, Camberland, the ancient mansion of the Earl of Carlisle, which must be deeply regretted as detaching one of the interesting remains of the olden time. It is supposed to have originated in a fire near the porter's lodge. The small eastern tower containing the apartments and chamber of Beaufort Will, escaped, but its furniture, books, &c. were thrown out, and more or less injured.

Plymouth Breakwater. — The light-house on the breakwater being completed, the lights will be first exhibited on the evening of Saturday the 1st of June. The light will burn on an elevation of 63 feet above the level of highwater spring-tides, and will appear red in all directions seaward, and white within the line of the breakwater. A bell will be rung at intervals in foggy weather.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 6. East Suffolk Militia, Henry Benson, esq., to be Colonel. Charles Bliss, esq., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 29. West Middlesex Militia, Right Hon. George Stevens Byng to be Colonel.

April 30. Brevet Major Thomas Ryan, 50th Foot, E. W. Bray, 29th Foot, G. L. Christie, 2d Foot, James Stefford, 40th Foot, Marcus Barr, 26th Foot, P. J. Pettit, 50th Foot, Henry Havelock, 13th Foot, and C. T. Van Straubenzee, 29th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army; Captains Patrick McKie, 3d Foot, FitzHerbert Coddington, 40th Foot, J. B. Oliver, 40th Foot, A. W. F. Somerset, Grenadier Guards, M. G. Nixon, 26th Foot, and W. L. Tudor, 50th Foot, to be Majors in the Army; Majors H. C. Barnard, 51st N. Inf., J. G. Drummond, 6th N. Inf., Hope Dick, 51st N. Inf., Owen Phillips, 56th N. Inf., W. H. Rarle, 29th N. Inf., William Mactier, 4th N. Cavalry, William Garden, 36th N. Inf., E. J. Smith, Eng., Joseph Nash, 42d Light Inf., William Geddes, Art., Thomas Sanders, Art., H. J. White, 50th N. Inf., C. E. T. Oldfield, C.B. 5th Light Cav., James Alexander, Art., and J. T. Lane, Art. (all of the Bengal Army), to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, in the East Indies; Captains Patrick Grant, 59th N. Inf., Hiram Browne, Art., H. M. Graves, 16th Grenadiers, Charles Grant, Art., Bradshaw York Reilly, Eng., Frederick Brind, Art., Henry Clayton, 4th Light Cav., R. J. H. Birch, 17th N. Inf., B. J. Guyon, 51st N. Inf., James Saunders, 50th N. Inf., J. H. McDonald, Art., George Campbell, Art., Richard Cantley, 10th Light Cav., Ralph Smith, 28th N. Inf., Peter Innes, 14th N. Inf., Philip Harris, 70th N. Inf., Charles Ekins, 7th Light Cav., N. A. Parker, 50th N. Inf., F. R. Evans, 26th N. Inf., J. G. W. Curtis, 27th N. Inf., Thomas Young, 2d Grenadiers, and George Dalston, 59th N. Inf., (all of the Bengal Army) to be Majors in the Army, in the East Indies.

May 2. Major-Generals John Grey and H. G. Smith, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; Colonels James Dennis, 3d Foot, and Thomas Vallant, 40th Foot, Lieut.-Colonels

Alex. Campbell, 9th Lancers, Thomas Wright, 29th Foot, C. E. Careton, 16th Lancers, G. J. M. Mardwell, 16th Lancers, Joseph Anderson, 50th Foot, J. O. Clunne, 3d Foot, E. W. Bray, 29th Foot, and James Stefford, 40th Foot, to be Companions of the said Order; also, Major-General James Rutherford Lumley, Adjutant-General, and John Hunter Lither, Bengal Infantry, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; and Lieut.-Colonels Walter A. Yates, G. E. Gowan, Alexander Pope, Edward Biddulph, and Charles Hamilton, of the Bengal Army, to be Companions of the said Order.

May 3. Charles Fitzgerald, esq., Commander R.N. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.—1st Foot, Capt. Thomas Graham to be Major.

May 4. Viscount Mahon and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay to be additional Commissioners for inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts.

May 6. Royal Marines, brevet Major J. R. Coryton, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 9. Capt. Robert Maunsell, C.B. to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, vice Locker.

May 13. Rear-Adm. Wm. Bowles, C.B. to be a Commissioner of the Admiralty vice Sir G. F. Seymour.—Knighthood by patent, James Annesley, esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment.

May 13. William Lyon, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Vaughan.

May 14. Richard Mansel Oliver, of Melton Lodge, co. Leic. gent. and Margaret-Elizabeth, his wife, only child and heir of the late Rev. Millington Massey-Jackson (formerly Massey), late of Warrminster, and formerly of Dunham Massey, co. Chester, to take the name of Massey after Oliver, and bear the arms of Massey in the first quarter.

May 17. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart. to be Her Majesty's Secretary at War.—Unattached, brevet Col. Cecil Bishopp, from 11th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Col. Sir T. H. Browne,

from Capt. h. p. 23d Foot, to be Major; Capt. R. B. Wood, from 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major.

May 18. 11th Foot, Major William Chamber to be Major.—Durham Militia, R. S. Surtees, esq. to be Major.

May 20. Rev. Charles Loder Stephens, of Kencot, co. Oxf. to use the name of Loder only, in compliance with the will of Charles Loder, of Lechlade, esq.—James Weale, of Sparchford, in Diddlebury, co. Salop, a minor, in compliance with the will of Wm. Beddoes, late of Sparchford, esq. to take the name of Beddoes instead of Weale.

May 21. Lord Arthur Lennox to be a Commissioner of the Treasury, *vice* Young, appointed Secretary.

May 23. The Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. sworn of the Privy Council.

May 24. 15th Foot, Capt. George Pinder to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Colonel G. H. Zuhlicke, from Major h. p. Portuguese service, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Col. Sir William Chalmers, from Capt. h. p. 57th Foot, and brevet Col. Charles Beckwith, from Capt. h. p. Rifle Brigade, to be Majors.—Brevet, Capt. W. L. Peard, 41st Foot, and Capt. Charles Agnew, 11th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenants.—F. R. Coghlan (1814), of the Anson convict ship, at Van Diemen's Land, to be Commander, retaining his charge of that ship; Arthur Vyner (1841,) acting, of the Wolf, to be Commander; Thomas Burdwood (1807), to be a retired Commander; Lieut. Henry Briggs, to be Commander.

Appointments.—Commander John Hay, b. to the Prometheus; Commander Henry Layton, (1825), to the Cygnet, fitting at Sheerness; Commander C. B. Hamilton to command the Frolic, 16. Lieut. Bassett Loveless, to be Lieutenant in Greenwich Hospital (1844.)

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Abington.—Frederic Thesiger, esq.

Buckingham.—Right Hon. Sir Thos. F. Fremantle, Bart. re-elected.

Chichester.—Lord Arthur Lennox, re-elected.

Horsham.—Robert Henry Hurst, esq.

Launceston.—Rear-Adm. William Bowles.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Bland, to be Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne.

Rev. J. Boud, to be Preb. of Cudworth in the Church of Wells.

Rev. J. Garbett, to a Prebend of Chichester.

Rev. H. G. Adams, Cornwood V. Devon.

Rev. G. S. Barrow, Thorpe-next-Haddsee, R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. K. Betts, Christchurch P.C. Norwich.

Rev. J. A. Boddy, St. Thomas's, Cheetham, P.C. near Manchester.

Rev. J. Burdon, English Bicknor R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Carter, Glaisdale P.C. near Whitby, Yorkshire.

Rev. T. T. Carter, Clewer R. Berks.

Rev. T. Clowes, St. Lawrence R. Norwich.

Rev. H. J. Cooper, Ewhurst R. Surrey.

Rev. W. L. Darell, Frerherne R. Glouc.

Rev. W. Ellis, Luddington V. Linc.

Rev. E. Everard, Bishop's Hull P.C. Som.

Rev. R. Exton, Hemley R. Suffolk.

Rev. D. E. Fearon, Assington V. Suffolk.

Rev. T. L. Fellows, Lingwood P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Fox, Halle P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. H. Golding, Stratford St. Mary R. Suff.

Rev. J. Gunton, Marsham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Hon. S. Hay, Netherbury V. with Beauminster, Dorset.

Rev. A. B. Hill, Wonston R. Hants.

Rev. W. W. Hobson, Hales and Heckingham P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. C. G. Hulton, St. Paul's P.C. Manchester.

Rev. T. Jackson, Wadworth V. Doncaster.

Rev. W. B. James, Fen Ditton R. Cambridge.

Rev. T. Lamb, St. Mary P.C. Preston.

Rev. O. Leach, Hubberston R. Pembroke.

Rev. C. Lendon, St. John's, Lacey Green, Princes Risborough P.C. Bucks.

Rev. W. D. Longlands, Guernsey, R. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Maude, Hasheton R. Suffolk.

Rev. M. J. Mayers, Langham Bishops V. Norfolk.

Rev. C. W. A. Napier, Evercrech V. Somers.

Rev. J. B. Phillips, St. Andrews P. C. Manchester.

Rev. J. Picope, Farndon P. C. Cheshire.

Rev. R. Powell, Bury V. Sussex.

Rev. B. Richardson, Egton P. C. near Whitby, Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Robinson, Muncaster E. Cumberland.

Rev. O. Sadler, Braucaster R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Sinclair, to the new Church, Notting Hill, P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. J. K. Stubbs, Measham P.C. Derb.

Rev. J. Turner, Lancaster V. Lanc.

Rev. H. Ward, St. Nicholas, East Grafton, P.C. Great Bedwin.

Rev. B. White, Wribby-with-Wray P.C. Lanc.

Rev. G. S. Woodgate, Pembury V. Kent.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. A. Heartley, B.D. to be Bampton Lecturer for 1845.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge to be Governor-General of India.

Lord Granville Somerset to have a seat in the Cabinet.

John Young, esq. M.P. to be Secretary to the Treasury.

John Deacon, esq. (late Deputy Marshal) to be Marshal and Serjeant-at-Arme of the High Court of Admiralty.

John Clarmont Whiteman, esq. elected a Director of the East India Company.

Mr. Wild (late Secretary to the Statistical Society) to be Assistant Secretary to the Royal Society.

Dr. Richard King to be Secretary to the Statistical Society.

The Rev. H. B. S. Harris to be Master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital, Warwick.

Henry Mildred Birch, B.A. to be Assistant Master of Eton College.

Rev. E. Brine to be Second Master of the Free Grammar School, Kidderminster.

A. H. Frost, B.A. to be Mathematical Master in the Manchester Free Grammar School.

Rev. T. F. Layng, to be Head Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford.

Rev. H. A. Oram, B.A. to be Head Master of the Modern Free School, Macclesfield.

Rev. Richard Wall, B.A. to be Vice-Principal of the Training College, Chester.

BIRTHS.

March 14. At Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Almack, D.D. a son.—21. At Chesham, Bucks, the wife of Wm. Lowndes, esq. a dau.

April 5. In Woburn-pl. Mrs. W. Hallowes, a son.—10. At Wilbraham Temple, Mrs. Hicks, a son.—11. The wife of J. M. Key, esq., of Alderholt-park, Dorset, a dau.—15. At Canterbury, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hankey, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.—19. At Dane-court, Wingham, the wife of E. R. Rice,

esq. M. P. for Dover, a son. 21. At Earlswood lodge, near Reigate, the wife of Major F. P. Lynch, B. L. S. a dau. 23. At Ball's park, Herts, the wife of John Henry Pelly, esq. a son and heir. At the Manor House, Halliton, Leic. the wife of Thomas Vowe, esq. a dau. 27. At the vicarage, Leders, Dorset, the wife of Rev. F. MacCarthy, a dau.

At Wolverton house, Bucks, the wife of Richard Harrison, esq. a son. 28. At Rushden hall, Northampton, the wife of Frederick Barford, esq. a son. At Sutton, Lady Audley, a son. 29. At Edinburgh, the wife of Augustus Goddard, esq. a son. At Hinwick house, Beds, the wife of R. L. Orlebar, esq. a dau. 30. At Venbridge, Cheriton Hall, the wife of Lieut. Col. Lethbridge, a son.

July. At Biddin, the wife of Sir Gilbert King, Bart. a dau. At Upton court, near Slough, the wife of W. M. Browning, esq. a dau. At St. Leonard's, Lady Haddo, a dau.

At High Place, Lady Lambuck, a son. At Helyobee, Balop, the wife of Geo. Harper, esq. a son and heir.

Nov. 1. At Weymouth, the wife of Col. Melville Brown, a dau. At Noseley hall, Leic. the wife of Mr. A. G. Hestberg, Bart. a dau.

At Bilton hall, co. York, the wife of Capt. Charles Thompson, a dau. 8. At Fawley court, the wife of William Pierre Wilton, Esq. a dau. 11. At Kempington, Brighton, the lady of St. William Follett, M. P. a son. 12. At the Marquis of Londonderry's, Whitehall, the wife of the Marquisess of Blandford, eldest dau. of the Marquis, a son and heir. 14. The wife of Robert John Howard, esq. Milton, a son and heir. At Wandsworth, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Wigram, a son. 15. Viscountess Hereford, a dau. 16. In Lincoln's Inn fields, the wife of Peter Bellinger Hoole, esq. a son. 19. At Goddage, Lady Townshend Paquhar, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21. At Parramatta, New South Wales, Henry Watson Parker, esq. Private Sec. to the Gov., youngest son of T. W. Parker, esq. of Lewisham, to Emmeline Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Macarthur, esq. of Camden, in that colony.

Jan. 2. At Perth, Western Australia, Edward Caleb Souper, esq. clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils, &c. to Elizabeth Bennison, eldest dau. of George Spencer, esq. of St. Swithin's lane.

Feb. 26. At Calcutta, William Maples, esq. Bengal, C. S. second son of F. F. Maples, esq. of Crouch end, to Henrietta, third dau. of Henry Westmacott, esq. of Finchley.

March 28. At Naples, Lieut. Col. Charles Hay, commanding the 19th regt. fourth son of the late Gen. Sir James Hay, K. C. H. to Ellen, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K. C. B., K. T. S.

April 8. At Kidlington, the Rev. D. M. Evans, of Summertown, to Jane, dau. of the late John Fawdry, esq. of Salford, Lanc.

9. At Sidbury, Devon, Thomas S. Hodge, esq. of Sidmouth, to Jane, third dau. of Wm. Larkins, esq. Sidbury, and late of Blackheath. At Chapel St. Mary's, Suffolk, the Rev. E. J. Lockwood, of St. Mary's, Bedford, to Marianne, second dau. of the late Robert Barthorp, esq. of Hollisley.

10. At Marylebone church, William Henry Gardner, esq. surgeon, of Hastings, to Clara, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Hummerston, esq. and niece of the late Adm. Scott, of Southampton. The Rev. William B. Adey, Vicar of Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, to

Emily, dau. of the Rev. B. H. Bridgen, Rector of Danbury. The Rev. Edmund Yew. B. A. Curate of Stone, Isle of Oxney, Kent, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Waker, of Woodford-cum-membria. At St. Herbert's Jersey, the Rev. Christopher Heath, to Elizabeth Gratianna, second dau. of Henry Campbell White, esq. At Paris, the Baron de Besor, to Lady Augusta Margaret Fitzmaurice, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Munster. The Rev. C. A. Heurtley, B. D. Rector of Penny Compton, Warw. to Jane, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. B. Harrison, M. A. Vicar of Goudhurst, Kent. At Tintagel, Cornwall, to the Rev. Edwin Mountfort Sandys, Ann-Emma-Charlotte-Sophia, dau. of the Rev. E. S. Bree.

11. At Camberwell, James Oldham, esq. of Brighton, to Anna, second dau. of T. B. Oddfield, esq. of Champion-hill. The Rev. W. D. Wilson, M. A. Curate of Rurham Magna, Norfolk, to Mary-Frances, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. Wilson, Vicar of Walthamstow, Essex. At Tomohun, Devon, the Rev. Joseph King, of Sternfield, Suffolk, to Sarah-Maria, only child of H. Parker, esq. M. D. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. George Francis Trollope, of Parliament-st. to Constance, youngest dau. of the late William Haward, esq. of Battersea. At Eton, the Rev. William Warren, Rector of Wroot, Linc. to Anne-Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Bethell, Rector of Worplesdon, Surrey. At Yeovil, the Rev. William Nicholson, son of the Rev. William Nicholson, of Clossworth, Dorset, to Eliza, only surviving dau. of Henry Penny, esq. of Yeovil. At New York, Edward Hodges, esq. Mus. Doc., late of Bristol, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of the late William Moore, esq. M. D. and niece of Dr. Moore, formerly Bishop of New York. At Balworth, near Retford, John Barker, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Aylesbury, to Susanna, youngest dau. of Richard Hodgkinson, esq. of Morton Grange. At Kensington, John Lister, esq. M. D. of Beaumont-st. to Louisa-Anne, only dau. of the late Major Charles Grant, of St. Vincent. At Upton, Bucks, Capt. Wm. Cotterell Wood, R. N. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Stedman, M. A. Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Widow of the late Rev. Edward Polehampton, M. A. Rector of Greenford, Middlesex. At St. Pancras, Alfred Langdale, esq. eldest son of Marmaduke R. Langdale, of Gower-st. and Mountfield, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late W. C. L. Keene, esq. of Gower-st. and Lincoln's-Inn. At Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, the Rev. W. M. S. Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, Kent, and second son of Sir J. W. Smith, Bart. to Frances, third dau. of Robert Radcliffe, esq. of Bath, and Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Francis Russell, seventh son of the late Duke of Bedford, to Miss Peyton, dau. of the Rev. Alcegon Peyton, and niece of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. At Wandsworth, the Rev. James Ind Weldon, M. A. of Tunbridge, to Elmor, dau. of the late Michael Turner, esq. of Putney.

15. John Dalton, esq. of Stenningford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Linc. to Catherine, dau. of Charles Smith, esq. of Plainville, and granddau. of the late Sir John Sylvester Smith, Bart. of Newland Park.

16. At Westbourne, Charles Lavington, only son of the Rev. John Pannel, of Aids-worth, Sussex, to Matilda, dau. of the late Adolphus Meefkerke, of Julians, Herts. At Chaddesden, near Derby, Henry Brodhurst, esq. of Woodhouse-place, near Mansfield, Notts, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev.

John Clarke, of Worksop.—At Shrewton, Wilts, Evan H. Greene, second son of the late Wm. Greene, esq. of Bennesar, to Christiania, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Matthews, Vicar of Shrewton.—At Dartford, James Hunter, jun. esq. of Islington, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Hall, esq. of Dartford.—At Lambeth, Richard Minshall, esq. Abingdon-st. Solicitor, to Charlotte, only child of the late Henry Parr, esq. of Stockwell-villas.

17. At Lannceston, Capt. W. H. Anderson Morshead, R.N., C.B. second son of the late Col. Anderson Morshead, of Widey Court, Devon, to Jane, second dau. of the late Edw. Archer, esq. of Trelaske, Cornwall.—At Long Crendon, Bucks, Mr. Lewis Lovegrove, of Blackwall, to Arabella, youngest dau. of the late John Reynolds, esq. of Nottley Abbey, Bucks.—At Southampton, Robert Witham, eldest son of Wm. Witham, esq. of Eaton-sq. esq. to Dorothy Mary Maxwell, of Kirconnell House, near Dumfries.—At Handsworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. William Henry Flowers, B.A. to Anne, only dau. of the late Thomas Fletcher, esq.—At Sherborne, Dorset, George Singer, esq. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Burney, of Rimpleton, Somerset.—At Stoke Damarel, the Rev. Edward Montague Hamilton, second son of the late Cheney Hamilton, Receiver-Gen. of Jamaica, to Susan, dau. of the late John Carne, esq. of Falmouth.

18. At Tilehurst, Berks, Maurice Wemyss Midlane, esq. of the Admiralty, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Routh, B.D. Rector of Boyton, Wilts.—At Sidmouth, Devon, Capt. Dennis, E.I.C.S., to Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Ramley, of Arcot-house, Devon.—At Brislington, Frederick Russell, esq. to Anna, second dau. of the late Philip John Worsley, esq.—At St. Mary-lebone Church, George Higgins, esq. of Brickhill House, Bedford, to Caroline-George, eldest dau. of the late John Colburn, esq. of Cork.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Wells, R.N. of Holme Wood, Huntingdonshire.—At Aldingbourn, Sussex, Herbert Schomberg, esq. Commander R.N. eldest son of Vice-Adm. Schomberg, to Sarah, third dau. of the Rev. W. S. Bayton, of Westergate-house, near Chichester.—At Seaton, Frederick, son of John Elton, esq. of Weston-super-mare, Somerset, to Anne-Jane-Rice, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. I. Glascott, Vicar of Seaton and Beer.—At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, the Rev. W. L. Suttaby, Vicar of Postlingford, Suffolk, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Seeley, of Fleet-st. and Thames Ditton.—At Beckenham, Henry-Lancelot, eldest son of Lancelot Holland, esq. of Langley Farm, to Martha-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Peter Cator, esq. of Beckenham.—At Plumstead, the Rev. Wm. Hornby, of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Lanc. to Susan, third dau. of Capt. Phipps Hornby, R. N. C.B. Contoller-Gen. of the Coast Guard.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major A. M. Tullock, of the War Office, Gen. Superintendent of Military Pensioners, to Emma-Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir W. H. Pearson, of Hanover-sq.—At All Saints', Norwood, Francis-Henry, fourth son of the Rev. James Hogg, Vicar of Geddington, Northamptonshire, to Frances, dau. of John Robinson, esq. of Norwood.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. R. P. Collier, esq. eldest son of John Collier, esq. of Grimston, co. Devon (late M.P. for Plymouth), to Isabella, eldest dau. of W. R. Rose, esq. of Wolston Heath, Warwickshire. Covent Garden, James Raw-Close, Exeter, solicitor, to

Harriet-Maria-Beckley, eldest dau. of Alfred Baker, esq. late of Hayne House, near Silverton.—At Christ Church, by the Rev. M. Gibbs, Thomas Cowper, esq. second son of the late Wm. Cowper, esq. formerly of Gibraltar, to Charlotte-Anne, relict of the late Henry Blankley Rogers, esq. formerly of Gibraltar.

20. At St. Leonard's, John Tyrrell, esq. to Jessie-Louisa, relict of the late J. C. Warren, esq. and youngest dau. of Richard Meade King, esq. of Pyrland Hall, Somerset.

22. At Paris, Charles Mallett, esq. to Lucie, dau. of Baron James Mallett.—At Crondall, Hants, the Rev. E. Y. White, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. E. White, Vicar of Newton Valence, to Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. J. L. Crane, Vicar of Crondall.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Mr. Talbot Clifton, eldest son of Thomas Clifton, esq. of Lytham-hall, Lancashire, to Miss Lowther, eldest dau. of the Hon. Colonel and Lady Eleanor Lowther.

23. The Rev. Henry Thompson, B.A., late of Magd. hall, Oxford, to Julia Eliza, youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Walter Yea, Bart. of Pyrland hall, Somerset.—At Derby, the Rev. Henry Peach, Vicar of Tutbury, eldest son of Thomas Peach, esq. of Langley, to Florence-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Col. Mellor, of Derby.—At Brewod, Staff. the Rev. W. G. L.

Wasey, Perp. Curate of Quatford and Morville, Shropshire, to Eliza-Leonora, second dau. of the late Philip Monckton, esq.—At East Stoke, Notts. John Henry Elwes, esq. eldest son of Henry Elwes, esq. of Colosborne, Glouc. to Mary, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir R. R. Bromley, Bart.—At Balgove, near St. Andrews, Andrew Young, esq. of the Madras college, St. Andrew's, to Maria-Sophia, eldest dau. of Mr. John Mivart, of Melton-st. London.—At Ripon, Wadham Locke, esq. of Ashton Gifford, to Albinia, fourth dau. of John Dalton, esq. of Keningford hall, in the co. of York, and of Fillingham-castle, Lincolnshire.—At St. Mark's, Kenington, Charles Thick, esq. of Lombard-st. and South Lambeth, Solicitor, only son of Charles Thick, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of Thomas Green, esq. of Clapham-road.—At Streatham, William-George, youngest son of the late Douglas Johnson, esq. to Caroline, fifth dau. of William Borrodale, esq.—At Eccleston, near Chester, the Rev. W. Moxon Mann, B.A. British Chaplain at Coblenz, to Clara, youngest dau. of Digby Thomas Carpenter, of Hawke-house, Sunbury, esq. Capt. 61st, and niece of Lord Stanley of Alderley.—At Wherwell, Sir William Eden, Bart. to Elfrida S. H. Iremonger, youngest dau. of Col. Iremonger, Wherwell Priory, Hants.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Charles C. Grey, Commander R.N. to Caroline Nesbitt Macan, eldest dau. of the late Major Turner Macan, of Carriff, co. Armagh, Ireland.—At Walcot church, Capt. Ballard, 9th regt. eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Ballard, C.B. to Emily-Sarah, second dau. of J. R. Spencer Phillips, esq. of Riffhams Lodge, Danbury, Essex.—At Ampney Crucis, Glouc. the Rev. Edward Jenyns, Rector of Swaffham, and third son of the Rev. G. L. Jenyns, Canon of Ely, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. A. Daubeney, Rector of Ampney Crucis.

25. At Woodchester, Gloucestershire, Geo. Henry Hilland, esq. of Dumbleton, to the Hon. Charlotte Dorothy Gifford, eldest dau. of the late Lord Gifford.—At Leyton, Essex, Charles, eldest son of Nicholas Charrington, esq. of Leytonstone, to Marianne, elder dau. of William Keating, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. F. Elliot Voyle, esq. of the Bengal N.I. to Caroline-Sarah, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Noble.—At the chapel of the French

Lately At Earl Dillon, Col. Malcolm Nugent
Hon. K. P. youngest son of the late Lieut.
Col. John H. P. of Callaghan, Hon. John, to
Catharine, daughter of Antley Hall and Bedford,
Cousin-in-law of Capt. John Adam Durr,
Miss I. At Lopham, Bucks, the Rev. Alfred
Hubert Mitchell to Miss Laura Vassallart Neale,

George Jones, of Trarling,
George Anne, second dau.
of George Jones, Esq. of Trarling,
and
Robert Russell, Esq. of
Letchford, Carmarthen, George
Russell, Esq. of the Rev. G.
Russell, Esq. of St. George's, H. R. I.
W. Russell, Esq. of Col. Innes, Esq.
of King's College, Hants. to W. H. Russell, Esq. of
Forest House, Hants. to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of
William Hutchins, Esq. of Streatham.—Elias
Morratt, Esq. of Devonport-st. to Rachel,
second dau. of the late Alex. Goldsmid, Esq.
of Tavistock-pk.—At Dagenham, Edward
Hanson Denison, Esq. only son of Joseph De-
nison, Esq. of Stockgrove, Bucks, and of
Rehoboth, late to Helen, only dau. of the
Rev. T. L. Faulstich, of Parsloes, Vicar of
Dagenham, Essex.—At Leyton, Essex, Sir
Woodbine Parry, K. C. H., to Louisa-Ann,
dau. of John Hubbard, Esq. Forest House,

OBITUARY.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

March 8. At Stockholm, His Majesty Charles John XIV. King of Sweden and Norway, and Sovereign of the Order of the Seraphim.

Of all that brilliant race of warriors and of statesmen called into sudden life by the terrible forces of the French revolution, and sent forth by the energy of revolutionary war to scour and sack the plains and cities of Europe, few were gifted with the more dignified and enduring energy which survived the crisis of their youth—one alone retained by his own deserts the kingly prize which had been flung to him. Of all the phantasmagoria of the French revolution, and the King-vassals of Imperial France, Bernadotte alone preserved to our day the position to which he had been raised; but he preserved it because, in a country jealous of its ancient liberties and of its national independence, he learned faithfully to observe the conditions of a constitutional government, and to maintain, even at the sacrifices of his personal sympathies, the honour and freedom of the land which had adopted him.

John Baptiste Julius Bernadotte was born at Pau, the capital of Bearn, Jan. 26, 1764. His parents were humble, but not of the very humblest condition, as appears from the superior education they were enabled to give him. Some accounts say that he was designed for the bar; but, in his 16th year, he suddenly relinquished his studies, and enlisted as a private soldier into the Royal Marines. Notwithstanding his superior acquirements and his good conduct, the year 1789 found Bernadotte only a sergeant; but after the revolutionary torrent swept away the artificial distinctions of society, and cleared the military stage for the exhibition and success of plebeian merit, his rise was most rapid. In 1792 he was Colonel in the army of General Custines. The year following he served under Kleber with so much ability and zeal, that he was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and almost immediately afterwards to that of General of Division.

In the ensuing campaigns, the new General served both on the Rhine and in Italy, and on every occasion with distinguished reputation; but he kept aloof from the conqueror of Italy—having even thus early taken up an ominous foreboding of his designs.

The weakness of the existing government, the talents, popularity, and character of the hero, and, above all, the contempt which he exhibited for the orders of the Directory, when opposed to his own views, might well create distrust in a mind so sagacious as Bernadotte's. He was so little disposed to become the instrument of Buonaparte's ambition, that, after the peace of Campo-Formio, he flatly refused to serve in the army of England. With some difficulty he was persuaded to accept an embassy to Austria, from which he shortly returned. On the establishment of the Consulate, he received the staff of a Marshal of France, and in 1806 the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo was added to his other honours. In the German campaigns, as well as in the command which he held for a short time against the Chouans in the west of France, he was distinguished from all his military comrades by his consideration and generosity towards the conquered enemy. From 1806 to 1809 he commanded the first *corps d'armée* in the north of Germany; and it is recorded that his personal kindness to a body of 1500 Swedes, who had fallen as prisoners into his hands, first awakened amongst the younger officers of that nation those feelings of gratitude which led to his nomination as a candidate for the reversion of the crown of Sweden.

Of all the Imperial generals (for the sterner Republican spirits of the army had long been removed from the scene) Bernadotte was the least inclined to yield to Napoleon that servile deference which he so strictly exacted. The blemishes of the Imperial regime, the abuse of military power, and the jealousies which had sprung up between the *grandees* of that transitory court, had alarmed his caution, and, perhaps, offended his sense of justice. Suddenly, and by a personal impulse rather than by any subtle combination of policy or intrigue, his name was mentioned at the Diet of Orebro, where the deputies of Sweden were assembled to choose a successor to Charles XIII. The consent of the Prince de Ponte Corvo had already been privately implied; that of the Emperor Napoleon was, not without misgivings, extorted from him. Bernadotte said, with characteristic acuteness, "Will your Majesty make me greater than yourself, by compelling me to have refused a crown?" Napoleon replied, "You may go; our destinies must be accomplished."

From that hour Bernadotte ce. as he was afterwards styled, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden, turned with no divided affection to his adopted country. The first acts of his government were to refuse to permit the French fleet at Brest with Swedish sails, and to struggle against the oppressive exactions of the continental system. In 1812 a secret alliance was formed between Sweden and Russia; and in the following year the Crown Prince assumed the command of the combined forces of Northern Germany against the French Empire. The reward of these services which he had rendered to the cause of European freedom, and to the armies of Sweden, was his undisputed succession to that crown, which he owed neither to the sword nor to the arbitrary policy of his former master, but to the deliberate choice of the Swedish people. He showed himself worthy of the confidence of Europe by his undeviating adherence to those principles of order, justice, and forbearance, by which the maintenance of the general peace has been happily secured; and, by his frank and judicious compliance with the obligations imposed upon a sovereign by the free constitutions both of Sweden and of Norway, he earned the unbounded veneration of those nations. If we look back upon the annals of Sweden in the preceding half century, we are confounded by the perpetual revolutions which agitated the state and menaced the existence of its Kings. But since the accession of Charles John to the throne of Sweden, although the whole of Europe has at various times been shaken by important changes in the internal constitutions of its states, Sweden has continued to enjoy uninterrupted tranquillity and prosperity.

It was on his birthday in the year 1840, after a reign of nearly 30 years, that Charles John XIV. took occasion, in a speech from the throne, to survey with parental satisfaction the condition of his dominions. The population of the kingdom was so much increased, that the inhabitants of Sweden alone are now equal in number to those of Sweden and Finland before the latter province was torn from the former. The commerce and the manufactures of the country have been doubled, agriculture improved, instruction diffused, the finances raised from a state of great embarrassment to complete prosperity, the national debt almost paid off, a civil and a penal code proposed for promulgation, the great canals which unite the ocean with the Baltic have been completed, and, lastly, the secular hostility of the Swedish and Norwegian nations

has given way to mutual confidence, cemented by kindred institutions, and the enlightened government of the same sceptre.

Such are the claims of the late sovereign to the respectful and grateful recollections of his people. Of all the princes of his time, he sought most steadily and effectually to concentrate the whole energy of his government on the internal duties which it had to perform. He found Sweden exhausted by centuries of foreign war, which were followed by endless reverses abroad and convulsions at home; he has left her at the head of the secondary powers of Europe, and well prepared to uphold her interests and her dignity in those important questions which the course of events may, at no distant period, open for discussion on the shores of the Baltic.

A very interesting memoir of Bernadotte will be found in the volume entitled "The Court and Camp of Napoleon," but it is too long and too well known to be transferred to our columns on this occasion.

Bernadotte married the sister of the wife of Joseph Buonaparte. His son and heir has assumed the royal authority, under the style of Oscar the Second, and announced his intention of continuing the government of Sweden and Norway in the footsteps of his late father. The Prince of Vasa, the heir of the old dynasty, has written from Darmstadt to all the great powers, to say that, "in the present position of affairs, he should certainly abstain from all demonstration; but that he did not intend, on that account, to forego his own claim, as well as that of his family, to the throne of Sweden."

LORD ABINGER.

April 7. At Bury St. Edmund's (to which town he had come in the circuit), aged 75, the Right Hon. Sir James Scarlett, Baron Abinger, of Abinger, co. Surrey, and of the city of Norwich; a Privy Councillor, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, M.A. D.C.L. &c.

Lord Abinger was born in Jamaica, where his family had been long resident, and held considerable property. His younger brother, the late Sir William Auglin Scarlett, was many years the Chief Justice of that island. James was the second son of Robert Scarlett, esq. and Elizabeth Auglin. He was sent to England at an early age, for the purpose of education; and at the age of 17 was entered as a Fellow Commoner at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1790. M.A. 1794. Having selected

the law as a profession, he became a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar by that Hon. Society, July 8, 1791. He rose rapidly to a high position as an advocate. His commanding appearance, fine flow of spirits, colloquial style, and perfect perception of the temper of the different juries he addressed, gave him access to their feelings, and placed their judgments under his control. Business poured in upon him. His retainer-book recorded an amount of fees beyond the most sanguine expectations, and his bag every day showed by its bulk that, whatever causes were entered for trial, Mr. Scarlett was engaged for plaintiff or defendant. In 1816, Lord Eldon gave the successful barrister a silk gown; who henceforth took his stand as a leader of the foremost class, both in Westminster Hall and on the Northern Circuit.

Mr. Scarlett now aspired to parliamentary honours; and, at the election of 1812, contested the borough of Lewes, but was defeated, the poll being for

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| T. R. Kemp, esq. | 313 |
| George Shiffner, esq. | 164 |
| James Scarlett, esq. | 154 |

Again, on a vacancy in 1816, he offered himself for the same borough, but with no better success, being defeated by Sir John Shelley. He was indebted to the late Lord Fitzwilliam for his first introduction to the House of Commons, in 1818, as member for the borough of Peterborough. Mr. Scarlett's first speech in that assembly was in the debate on the finances of the nation (1819), in which he urged the expediency of carrying out Mr. Pitt's project of applying the sinking fund in aid of the deficiency of the revenue; and strongly animadverted upon the tone assumed by Castlereagh and Vansittart, who had intimated that, unless three millions additional taxation were imposed, the ministry must resign. The amelioration of the criminal code also found in Mr. Scarlett a frequent advocate. He supported Sir S. Romilly and Sir James Macintosh in their attempts to remove capital punishment, in a great variety of cases, from the statute-book; and, upon a resolution being passed by the House of Commons in favour of this object, Mr. Scarlett was placed on the committee to inquire and report to the House on the subject. Mr. Scarlett was not, however, so successful in Parliament as he was in the forensic arena. His chief effort was a speech on bringing in a Bill to amend the Poor-laws, but which attempt proved abortive.

In 1822 he stood for his *Aima Mater*,
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the University of Cambridge, with Lord Hervey and Mr. Bankes; but he was placed at the bottom of the poll, which terminated as follows:

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|-----------------------------------|-----|
| William John Bankes, esq. | 419 |
| Lord Hervey | 281 |
| James Scarlett, esq. | 219 |

He was re-chosen for Peterborough, after a contest with Mr. Samuel Wells.

On the breaking up of the Liverpool Administration in 1827, Mr. Canning invoked the assistance of the Whigs, and Mr. Scarlett became Attorney-General, and received the honour of knighthood on the 30th April. This was his first approach towards those Conservative principles by the consistent maintenance of which he has been distinguished for nearly 20 years. On Mr. Canning's death he continued to hold the post under the short administration of Lord Goderich; but, on the retirement of that nobleman from office, in Jan. 1828, Sir Charles Wetherell became the Attorney-General.

In May 1829 Sir Charles Wetherell made his adverse speech upon the Catholic Relief Bill, and was instantly dismissed from office by the Duke of Wellington, who offered the vacant post to Sir James Scarlett; who accepted it, stood again for Peterborough, and was re-elected. The public journals which opposed the newly-adopted Catholic Emancipation policy of the Cabinet, and had commented with unrestrained severity on the motives and conduct of the leading members of the administration, were now made to feel the weapons of the Attorney-General. In quick succession criminal informations were filed against the Morning Journal, the Atlas, and other papers, for libels on the Duke of Wellington and Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.

At the election which followed the death of George IV. Sir James Scarlett was elected for Maldon. On the accession of the Whigs to office in Nov. 1830, Sir James Scarlett's post was conferred by the new Administration on Mr. Denman. In 1831 Sir James Scarlett was returned to Parliament for Cocker-mouth.

In 1832, the first election after the Reform Act became law, Sir James Scarlett, with Lord Stormont, stood for Norwich on the Tory interest. The return was petitioned against; but the committee, not admitting the proof of agency, left the members in possession of their seats.

Upon the formation of the Peel cabinet in Dec. 1834, Sir James Scarlett was made Chief Baron, with a peerage, by the title of Baron Abinger, and his son succeeded to the seat for Norwich.

We append the following remarks on Lord Abinger's character from a writer signing "Lorgnette" in the *Britannia*.

"As an advocate at the bar he was really unrivalled. Sir John Copley might be more impressive in his appeals to the feelings, or might inspire more confidence in a purely legal argument; the fine sonorous voice of Denman, and his noble face and form, might enable him to appear more eloquent; Brougham might be more startling or more amusing; and Wilde more astonishingly clever in the tortuosities of legal skill; but not one of the great men who were the contemporaries of Lord Abinger at the bar equalled him, nay, or even approached him, in the great art of obtaining favourable verdicts.

"As a young man behind the bar, Mr. Scarlett soon attracted attention. Personal appearance has more to do with a man's first steps in life than we are usually disposed to believe. Without talents mere exterior advantages are, of course, useless in such a profession as the law; but it is astonishing how they help a young barrister along if his abilities keep pace with the promise exhibited in an intelligent face and commanding figure. This was the case with Mr. Scarlett. He had one of those compact, firm-set faces that look well in a wig. His West Indian extraction gave a sort of proud confidence to his carriage; his features, though not regular, were decidedly handsome; and his countenance, which was capable of every variety of expression, became full of intelligence when lit up by his eye, which twinkled with keen sagacity. His thorough acquaintance with his profession (acquired by long years of study), and the striking skill he displayed as an advocate whenever the opportunity fell to him, distinguished him as a first-class man long before he got his silk gown; and, like the present Sir William Follett, he was for a long period entrusted with the sole conduct of important cases while he was still a junior.

"Later in life, when holding the highest position at the bar, and ruling almost despotically the Court of King's Bench, it was a great intellectual treat to observe him conducting a cause. The secret of his remarkable influence over juries appeared to lie in the quiet unobtrusiveness of his manner, which threw them altogether off their guard. A spectator unacquainted with the courts might have supposed that anybody rather than the portly, full-faced, florid man who was taking his ease on the comfortable cushions of the front row was the counsel engaged in the cause. Or, if he saw him rise and cross-examine a witness, he would be apt

to think him certainly too indolent to attend properly to his business, so cool, indifferent, and apparently unconcerned was the way in which the facts which his questions elicited were left to their fate, as though it was of no consequence whether they were attended to or not. Ten to one, with him, that the plaintiff's counsel would get the verdict, so clear seemed the case, and so slight the opposition. But, in the course of time, the defendant's turn would come; and then the large-headed, ruddy-faced, easy-going advocate would rise slowly from his seat, not standing quite upright, but resting on his left hand placed upon the bar, and turning sideways to the jury, to commence the defence of his client. Still the same unpretending *nonchalant* air was continued: it almost seemed too great an exertion to speak: the chin of that ample face rested upon the still more ample chest, as though the motion of the lips alone would be enough for all that might have to be said. So much for the first impression. A few moments' reflection sufficed to dispel the idea that indolence had anything to do with the previous quiescence of the speaker. Now it became clear that, all the while he seemed to have been taking his ease bodily, he had been using his powers of observation and his understanding. That keen grey eye had not stolen glances at the jury, nor at the witnesses either, for nothing. Nor had those abandoned facts drawn out in cross-examination been unfruitful seeds, or cast in barren places. Low as the tone of voice was, it was clear and distinct. It was not a mere organ of sound, but a simple medium of communication between the mind of the advocate and the minds of the jury. Sir James Scarlett did not attempt, like Denman or Brougham, to carry the feelings of a jury by storm before a torrent of invective or of eloquence; nor was there any obvious sophistry, such as occupied too large a space in the speeches of Campbell or Wilde: it was with facts—admitted, omitted, or slurred over, as best suited his purpose—and with inferences made obvious in spite of prepossessions created on the other side, that this remarkable advocate achieved his triumphs. Not that he refused to avail himself of the prejudices which his knowledge of character and experience of juries enabled him to detect the existence of, with almost unerring accuracy. The skill he displayed consisted in the adaptation of his suggestions and inferences to those prejudices. But he never indulged in that parade of his mystifying power, which is so often apparent in the speeches of even the most distinguished advocates at

the bar. He was not satisfied unless he made the jury parties (and that with confidence in their own sagacity) to their own self-deception. Watchfulness, prudence in the management of a case, great moral courage in the choice or rejection of the means to be used on behalf of a client, experience of human nature, and great self-denial in the exhibition of that experience—these were the chief agencies by which he acquired his ascendancy over juries; while it is not surprising that he should have also acquired great influence over the bench, when he added intimate knowledge of the intricacies of law to an unusual personal deference for judges, and the *prestige* which almost unvarying success gave him.

"When in the House of Commons Lord Abinger continued, though from very different motives, the same unobtrusiveness which he adopted so successfully in the courts of law. He seldom or never spoke in support of Whig politics, but chiefly confined his efforts to legal questions. Upon such subjects as the reform of the criminal law his opinion had much weight with the House. He abstained from all attempts at oratorical display; and the same skill and self-denial which made him the ruling spirit in the Court of King's Bench also gave him, though in a modified degree, influence over the average understanding of the House of Commons, which is, after all, in the hands of a clever speaker, little more than a monster jury. The moderation of his political opinions, the Conservative tendencies which had become, from time to time, apparent, and which were inevitable from the construction of his mind, added to his high reputation at the bar, pointed him out to Mr. Canning as the most fit person to be Attorney-General in the Ministry which he was forming by a fusion of principles.

"Lord Abinger was not a showy judge. The same quietness of temperament which he displayed at the bar characterised him also on the bench. But, as might be expected from the position he held at *nisi prius*, his summings-up always exhibited great acuteness and knowledge of the true bearings of the case. As to whether his decisions on legal questions were of equal value, the higher members of the legal profession are the persons best qualified to form an opinion. As Lord Abinger was very little in the habit of assuming when on the bench, superficial observers may have carelessly and thoughtlessly formed an unfavourable estimate of his judicial capabilities.

"In the House of Peers Lord Abinger, though he spoke but seldom, and then

chiefly on legal questions, carried much weight. The constitution of his mind rendered this almost a matter of necessity. He had a great respect for constituted authority, and a wholesome hatred of all political quackery. He was by no means a regular attendant in the House of Lords.

"During the latter years of his life, and since his elevation to the bench, Lord Abinger grew very stout, and latterly infirm in his gait. An attack he had some few years back caused him to wear a black patch over one of his eyes, and he walked with a stick, apparently with difficulty. His intellectual faculties, however, remained unimpaired until the attack of paralysis, which ultimately terminated his existence."

Lord Abinger was one of the judges of the Norfolk Circuit, and being at Bury St. Edmund's he presided in the court on the 2nd April up to the late hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, going through the business of the day with the same clearness, precision, and skill which distinguished him in the prime of life. Within two hours from the adjournment of the court he was speechless, and, within the short space of five days, he breathed his last.

Less than a year after his call to the bar, viz. on the 22nd of August, 1792, Lord Abinger married the third daughter of Peter Campbell, esq. of Kilmorey, in Argyleshire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Having become a widower on the 8th March, 1829, he married secondly, Sept. 28, 1843, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lee Steere Steere, esq. of Jayes, Surrey, and widow of the Rev. Henry John Ridley, of Ockley. Mr. Ridley was a descendant of the celebrated Protestant martyr, Bishop Ridley, and, among other relics of that pious man in the possession of Lady Abinger, is the chair in which he used to study.

His eldest son, Robert Campbell Scarlett, now Lord Abinger, was born on the 5th of September, 1794. On the 19th of July, 1825, he married Sarah, the second daughter of George Smith, esq. Chief Justice of the Mauritius. The issue of this marriage is two sons and two daughters. The present Lord Abinger was called to the bar, and practised for a short time. He was returned to Parliament for Norwich in 1835, and for Horsham in 1841. The second child of the deceased is Lady Stratheden, married to the present Lord Campbell in 1821, and created a Peeress in 1836, whilst Sir John Campbell was Attorney-general. The third is the widow of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Currey, K. C. H. The fourth, Colonel the Hon. James Yorke Scarlett, of the 5th Dragoon

Guards; and his youngest son, the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, who had been marshal and associate of the noble and learned Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer, has been recently appointed Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Tuscany. He married, in 1843, Frances-Sophia-Mostyn, second daughter of Edmund Lomax, esq. of Parkhurst, Sussex.

The funeral of the late Lord Abinger took place on Sunday morning the 14th of April, at the small village of Abinger, about four miles from Dorking, in Surrey. Administration of his will has passed the seal of the Prerogative Court to his eldest son, now Lord Abinger, to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his personal estate. To his wife, Lady Abinger, he gives "a certain sum settled on her by marriage," and directs his executor to augment that sum by the sale of property and stock in the Bank; but, strange to say, in the will (which is in his lordship's own handwriting, and extremely short), no executor is appointed. To his "esteemed friend, Mr. Parkinson, of the firm of Farrar and Co., 100L., as a token of my esteem, free of legacy duty." He states, "I have given no legacies to servants, leaving their reward to the consideration of my son." These are the only legacies, and the property is sworn under 18,000*l.*

REAR-ADM. HON. F. P. IRBY.

April 24. At Boyland Hall, Norfolk, aged 65, the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk, brother to Lord Boston.

He was born April 18, 1779, the second son of Frederick second Lord Boston, by Christiana, only daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. and aunt to the present Lord Methuen. Admiral Irby entered the Navy 2nd Jan. 1791, and, as midshipman of the *Montague*, was in Lord Howe's glorious action of the 1st of June, 1794; and at Camperdown, under Lord Duncan, was Lieutenant of the *Circe*. In 1809, being appointed Captain of the *Amelia*, 38 guns, the Hon. F. P. Irby assisted at the destruction of three French frigates off *Sable D'Olonne*, after which he went in with his vessel and dislodged the French from a redoubt they had thrown up to strengthen their position under the *Ile d'Aix*, coast of France. In the same year, in company with the *Statira*, he captured the *Moucha* corvette, and several armed vessels off *St. Andero*; and in 1811 assisted at the destruction of *L'Amazone* French frigate off *Cherbourg*. On the 6th of February,

1813, Captain Irby signalized himself by his great gallantry, in a most severe and sanguinary action, which he fought off the *Isle of Los*, on the coast of Guinea, with a French frigate, *L'Aréthuse*, forty guns, commanded by Commodore Bouvet. The engagement lasted three hours and fifty minutes—it was nearly calm as they lay close to each other, and, when the *Aréthuse* sheered away, the *Amelia* was unable to follow; her three Lieutenants lay dead upon her decks, with 47 of her men. Captain Irby was severely wounded, as were all his surviving officers, and about 95 men; making a total of 145 killed and wounded. The adversary of the *Amelia* escaped, in consequence of her consort, the *Rubis*, a vessel of like force, being in the vicinity. The carnage on board the *Aréthuse* was equally great; the report sent to the French Minister of Marine stated the number at 150 in killed and wounded.—"Here (says James, in his *Naval History*, after giving a detailed account of the battle) was a long and bloody action between two (taking guns and men together) nearly equal opponents, which gave a victory to neither. Each combatant withdrew exhausted from the fight. Both frigates behaved most bravely; and, although he had no trophy to show, each captain did more to support the character of his nation than many an officer who has been decorated with the chaplet of victory."

Admiral Irby married first, Dec. 1, 1803, *Emily-Ives*, youngest daughter and co-heir of *William Drake*, esq. of *Amersham*, and sister to his brother's wife, *Lady Boston*. This lady died in 1806, in childbed of her only child, *Frederick William Irby*, esq. who is unmarried. The Admiral married secondly, Jan. 23, 1816, *Frances*, second daughter of *Ichabod Wright*, esq. of *Maberley hall*, *Notts.* and by that lady he had issue three sons and four daughters: 2. *Frances-Harriet*; 3. *Charles Paul*, who died in 1836; 4. *Henrietta-Maria*, who died in 1827; 5. *Margaret-Amelia*, married in 1843 to *Henry Kett Tompson*, esq. of *Witchingham*, *Norfolk*; 6. *Montagu Henry John*; 7. *Adeline-Paulina*; and 8. *Leonard-Howard-Loyd*, born in 1836.

REAR-ADMIRAL FANE.

March 28. At Bath, *Francis William Fane*, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

He was born Oct. 14, 1778, the younger son of *John Fane*, esq. of *Wormsley*, M.P. for *Oxfordshire* (a nephew of *Henry eighth Earl of Westmoreland*.) by *Lady Elizabeth Parker*, daughter of *Thomas third Earl of Macclesfield*. He entered the navy on the 15th

April, 1795, and within eight years and a half from that date he obtained his post rank, having passed through the inferior grades in less time than any Flag Officer on the list, with the exception of two of the distinguished members of the present Board of Admiralty, and another gallant Admiral. His rapid promotion, however, was not disproportionate to his gallant services. He was Midshipman of the *Terpsichore* frigate in her action with the Spanish frigate *Mahonesa*, in 1796; and in the same vessel distinguished himself in the action with the French frigate *Vestale*, which, after desperate fighting for two hours, was captured by the *Terpsichore*. Mr. Fane received a severe wound in this conflict.

When in command of the *Cambrian* he was distinguished for his zeal and activity in co-operating with the Spanish patriots on the coast of Catalonia, but unfortunately was made prisoner, in 1810, while commanding a detachment in an attempt to capture several armed vessels at Palamas. The dates of his commissions were,—Lieutenant, 12 Jan. 1799; Commander, 28th April, 1802; Captain, 30th Aug. 1802; and Rear-Admiral, 10th Jan. 1837.

Admiral Fane married, July 20, 1824, Ann, daughter of William Flint, esq. and youngest sister to Sir Charles William Flint, Under Secretary of State for the affairs of Ireland, resident at Westminster. By this lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

Some further particulars of his services will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, vol. ii. pp. 838 et seq.

SIR C. F. GORING, BART.

March 26. At Highden, near Lewes, aged 75, Sir Charles Forster Goring, the sixth Baronet of that family (with the precedence of 1627, by surrender in 1677 of the patent of Bowyer, of Leighthorne.)

He was born July 11, 1768, the eldest son of Sir Harry Goring the fifth Baronet, by his first wife, the only child of John Forster, esq. some time Governor of Bengal. He was appointed Major of the South Division of the *Rape of Bramber* Volunteers by commission dated Sept. 20, 1803. He succeeded to the title on his father's death, Dec. 1, 1824; and served the office of Sheriff of Sussex in 1827.

He married, Nov. 7, 1799, Bridget, daughter of Henry Dent, of Norfolk, esq. and had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Bridget; 2. Sir Harry Dent Goring, who has succeeded to the title; 3. Anna, who died unmarried in 1830; 4. the Rev. Charles Goring, Rector of

Twineham, Sussex, who married in 1832 Maria-Arabella, eldest daughter of General the Hon. Frederick St. John; 5. George Goring, esq.; 6. Elizabeth, married in 1834 to Joshua Robert Minnitt, of Anabeg, co. Tipperary, esq.; 7. Forster; 8. William; and 9. Ida, married in 1834 to Aubrey William Beauclerk, esq. late M.P. for East Surrey, eldest son of Charles Beauclerk, esq. of St. Leonard's near Horsham.

The present Baronet was born in 1802, and married in 1827 Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge, Norfolk, by whom he has issue. He was M.P. for Shoreham from 1832 until the last general election, when he was succeeded by Charles Goring, esq. of Wiston Park.

SIR JOHN GIBBONS, BART.

March 26. At Stanwell Place, Middlesex, aged 71, Sir John Gibbons, the fourth Bart. of that place (1752), Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia.

He was the eldest son of Sir William Gibbons the third Bart. LL.D. a Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, by Rebecca, daughter of Admiral Wilson, and sister to Sir Charles Watson, of Fulmer, co. Bucks, Bart. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Dec. 1814.

He married Oct. 27, 1795, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Taylor, of Charleton House, Middlesex, esq. and had issue John Gibbons, esq. who married first in 1824 his cousin Charlotte, sixth daughter of Sir Charles Watson, of Fulmer, co. Bucks, Bart. and secondly in 1838 Miss Cotton, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Cotton, Rector of Girton, co. Cambridge, a younger son of Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. and is deceased, leaving issue a son and heir, now Sir John Gibbons, who has succeeded his grandfather in the title.

The late Baronet had also issue Louisa, married in 1827 to her cousin John Henrick Gibbons, esq., and other children. Lady Gibbons died Oct. 20, 1835.

SIR R. A. DOUGLAS, BART.

Nov. 1. At the Mauritius, aged 36, Sir Robert Andrews Douglas, the second Bart. of Glenbarnie, co. Kincairdine, (1831,) Major commanding the reserve battalion of the 12th regiment.

He was born April 25, 1807, the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, K.B. Colonel of the 58th Foot, who assumed the name and arms of Douglas by sign manual in 1831, and was in the same year created a Baronet. He died Nov. 22, 1833, and was

succeeded by Sir Robert, who was appointed Ensign in the army Dec. 20, 1824, purchased a Lieutenantcy in 1825, and a company in 1828.

Sir Robert Douglas married in 1835 Martha-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joshua Rouse, of Southampton, esq. and is succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, born in 1837. Lady Douglas, with their infant children, arrived at the Mauritius from England only two days before Sir Robert's decease.

HON. R. BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, M.P.

May 5. At his father's in Portland House, aged 42, the Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, M.P. for South Lancashire.

He was born Oct. 27, 1801, the eldest son of Edward Bootle Wilbraham, esq. formerly M.P. for Lancashire, and who was created Lord Skelmersdale in 1828, by Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Taylor of Bitrons near Canterbury, and sister to the late Sir Herbert Taylor.

In 1835 he was returned to the House of Commons for South Lancashire, for which he sat in conjunction with Lord Francis Egerton. He died from an attack of influenza.

He married May 22, 1832, Jessy third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, Bart., and has left issue a son and four daughters.

The funeral of this respected gentleman took place on the 16th, at Skelmersdale, near Ormskirk. The body had been previously removed to Latham Hall, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale. About 11½ o'clock the procession left the Hall for the church, in the following order:—First mourning coach, containing the Rev. Mr. Battersby, Dr. Lax, Mr. Robert Boyer, and Mr. E. Boyer; the hearse came next; and then the second mourning coach, in which were Lord Skelmersdale, Mrs. R. Bootle Wilbraham, Mrs. A. Lascelles, and Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.; third mourning coach, containing Lord Stanley, Sir Brook Taylor, Mr. Farrington, and Mr. Warburton; and in the fourth mourning coach were Mr. Arthur Brooke, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Hutton, and the Hon. Arthur Lascelles. In the rear were the private carriages of Lord Skelmersdale and many of the local gentry and clergy.

It was by the urgent wish of Mrs. Wilbraham that she attended the obsequies.

T. P. ACLAND, Esq.

March 27. At Little Bray, Devonshire, in his 76th year, Thomas Palmer Acland, esq. uncle to Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller-Palmer-Acland, Bart.

He was born April 13, 1768, the seventh son of Arthur Acland, of Fairfield, co. Somerset, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of William Oxenham, of Oxenham, co. Devon, esq.

He was, we believe, unmarried. His will amongst other bequests contains the following donations, to be paid free of all legacy duty and charges:—North Devon Infirmary, Barnstaple, 400*l.*; North Devon Dispensary, 400*l.*; the Blue Coat School, Barnstaple, 300*l.*; Bell's School, Barnstaple, 200*l.*; Eye Infirmary, Exeter, 100*l.*; St. George's Hospital, London, 100*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 100*l.*; Lunatic Asylum, Exeter, 100*l.*; to trustees to be invested, and interest to be applied in purchasing Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books, to be distributed from year to year to the poor of Devonshire, with preference in favour of parishes wherein the testator had any property, 1000*l.*; Rector and churchwardens of Highbury, to be invested, and interest distributed to the poor at Christmas, 200*l.*; Rector and churchwardens of Charles, for the like purpose, 100*l.*; Rector and churchwardens of Barnstaple, for the like purpose, 100*l.*

COLONEL JOHN F. BROWNE, C.B.

March 25. At his residence in Wales, in his 77th year, Colonel John Frederick Browne, C.B.

The deceased Colonel had seen considerable service during a period of upwards of 30 years. He served in Flanders during the campaigns of 1793, 94, and 95, and ably distinguished himself at the siege of Nimeguen, and the sanguinary sortie from thence. In 1796 he assisted at the reduction of St. Lucie, and rendered considerable service throughout the campaign of 1801 in Egypt, especially in the actions of the 5th, 13th, and 21st of March. In 1805 he accompanied the expedition to Harar, and in 1807 went on active service to Zealand. In the following year he went with the expedition to Sweden, and the next year took part in the Walcheren expedition. Subsequently he was required for the operations in the Peninsula, and he gained considerable distinction at Barossa, under Lord Lynedoch, commanding the 26th Regiment in that battle. For his gallantry there he received a medal. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, 15th Sept. 1781; Lieutenant, 31st Jan. 1788; Captain, 2d Sept. 1795; Major, 9th July, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel, 23th July, 1810; and Colonel, 12th August, 1819.

LIEUT.-COL. R. SIMSON, K.H.

April 12. Aged 60, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Simson, K.H. Town Major of Hull.

This gallant officer entered the service of his country as an Ensign in the 81st Regt. and with which he first did duty in Sicily in 1805. Subsequently he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 43d Light Infantry, then forming, with the 52d and 95th Rifles, a crack brigade, under his relative and patron, General Sir John Moore, at Thorncliffe, on the coast of Kent.

In 1807 Lieut. Simson embarked with his regiment at Deal, in the expedition under the late Lord Cathcart against Copenhagen, and was present at Sir Arthur Wellesley's gallant affair in the island of Kioge. In the following year Lieut. Simson was again afloat with a force under the orders of Sir John Moore; but on their arrival at Gottenburgh, it being found that their services would be unavailing, the expedition was ordered to Portugal. From this period he was identified with the fortunes of Sir John Moore, in his advance on the Spanish frontier, and subsequent disastrous retreat. Captain Simson next served through a considerable portion of the Peninsular campaign, was present at the battle of Vittoria, and at the last fight before Toulouse. On the preliminaries of peace being signed, the 43d and the other regiments of the Light Division were ordered to America, where they took part in the war of reprisal for the outrages committed in Canada. At the attack on New Orleans Capt. Simson, leading the storming-party against the principal redoubt of the enemy's position, was thrown into the trench by a round shot, causing a severe wound, which resulted in the amputation of his left leg and thigh, and rendered him unfit for further active duties. He then retired with the rank of Major, but afterwards received his Staff appointment, and the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, with the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, as an acknowledgment of his services. The funeral of this gallant officer took place on the 16th April, and there have been few occasions of this description in Hull where the public feeling and sympathy have been so earnestly enlisted.

REV. DR. CRESSWELL.

March 21. At the vicarage house, Enfield, aged 68, the Rev. Daniel Cresswell, D.D. F.R.S., 22 years Vicar of that parish, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

His family have been landed proprietors in Derbyshire as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was born at Wake-

field, in Yorkshire, and sent after his earliest education to a grammar school of much celebrity at Hull, under the tuition of the Rev. Joseph Milner, the ecclesiastical historian, and brother to the late Very Rev. Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle.

From this seminary Dr. Cresswell seems to have proceeded rather young to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became in due time Fellow, having taken his B.A. degree in 1797, on which occasion he was 7th Wrangler, and the next year obtained the first prize for a Latin essay annually proposed to Bachelors of Arts in the University. M.A. 1800.

Dr. Cresswell was never concerned in the public tuition of his college, but took private pupils, resided some years at Cambridge, and bore College and University offices. He published also at this period several clever and useful mathematical works.

In the year 1822 Dr. Cresswell was presented by Trinity College to the vicarage of Enfield, (on the death of the Rev. Harry Porter); and became soon after, and continued to the time of his decease, an active, intelligent, and discriminating magistrate, discharging the duties of the office with courage and equity, and tempering where he could the exercise of justice with a due measure of lenity. In all matters which concerned the interests and welfare of the parish Dr. Cresswell engaged with alacrity, and took a lively part when persuaded of their utility and advantage, and would use his influence with effect in proper quarters. To the poor he was ever open for counsel and advice when asked, making it a rule never to be denied to any, and being at all times accessible to them.

Dr. Cresswell at various times, as parochial circumstances or the exigencies of the church at large might lead, printed a few sermons preached at Enfield.

A very short time after his settlement in his parish there occurred at no great distance from it the dreadful murder of Mr. Weare, which caused at the time a very considerable sensation. The new Vicar of Enfield preached a sermon on the occasion, guarding his hearers against the various violations of religion that eventually issue in the horrible crime of murder, and afterwards printed it.

He published soon after a Discourse on an abstruse but highly interesting question, the Recognition of Earthly Associates in another State of Being, which is handled with much delicacy, pathos, and power. In 1829 a small and elegant volume of very sensible and philanthropic sermons, entitled, *On Domestic Duties*, appeared from the same pen. One of

these is on a subject a little out of the ordinary line of discourses, namely, *On our Duty to Dumb Animals.*

In the year 1843 Dr. Cresswell put forth a volume of *Short Notes on the Book of Psalms, with the Prayer Book Version.* A preface is affixed, in which the author apologises for doing, in printing the Psalter with notes, what so very many had done before, but dwells feelingly on the excellence of a work that has been "the admiration, solace, and delight of the pious of all ages." The preface is replete with sagacious and orthodox remarks, and the notes are terse, clear, and often original. They seem to argue a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, and occasional hints from a variety of authors of different ages and tenets prove the existence both of much reading and great freedom from prejudice in the annotator.

Later, in 1843, Dr. Cresswell preached and printed for circulation, by request, two very instructive, judicious, and well-timed discourses on the *Worship of God in Spirit and in Truth.* In the first the author gives a very just idea of what his text, John iv. 24, imports; in the second, a true portrait of the Church of England's happy conformity to it.

Dr. Cresswell married, in 1827, Anne, daughter of the late Peter Thompson, esq. of Enfield, who survives him.

MR. JOHN CARNE.

April 19. At Penzance, in his 55th year, Mr. John Carne.

Removed by circumstances above the necessity of choosing a profession, and possessed of great natural sensibility, Mr. John Carne passed his youth and early manhood at home, occupied in the cultivation of elegant literature, and in the indulgence of a fertile imagination, to which the scenery of a romantic neighbourhood afforded a congenial soil. The first fruit of his literary leisure was a volume of poems, entitled "*The Indian and Lazarus,*" and published in 1820. Shortly after its appearance, he embraced an opportunity of accomplishing an object dear to his hopes from childhood, and visited those lands of Eastern story where his fancy had so often wandered. On his return he published, in the *New Monthly Magazine*, a series of "*Letters from the East,*" and on their completion collected them into a volume, a second edition of which has shown the approbation of a discerning public. This work, and his talents for society, introduced him to a familiar intercourse with many distinguished men of letters, amongst whom were Scott, Southey, Campbell, and Lockhart. His

literary reputation being now established, he published successively a continuation of the "*Letters,*" under the title of "*Recollections of the East,*" "*Letters from Switzerland and Italy,*" and "*Lives of the most Eminent Missionaries,*"—Catholic as well as Protestant. He also turned his attention to those local stories which his memory had treasured up, and the "*Tales of the West*" obtained considerable popularity. We may, however, be allowed to suggest that the publisher, in a future edition of these pleasing *Tales*, should restore the old Cornish names, which Mr. Carne, either for the sake of mystery or from some capricious notion that the substitutions were more euphonious, has rather strangely altered. Besides the above publications and two novels,—one, "*A Tale of Palestine,*" and the other, "*Stratton Hill,*" a story of the Civil War, the scene of which is laid in Cornwall,—he was a frequent contributor to various periodicals, magazines, and annuals.

During the latter part of his life he resided chiefly in Penzance, and seldom quitted it, except for the purpose of renewing from time to time his intercourse with those literary circles in which he had moved in London and Paris. To his amiable character every one who has at any time been acquainted with him bears the strongest testimony. He never had an enemy, and was beloved by his friends; whilst his social habits rendered him a general favourite. Oppressed by the infirmities of a premature old age, he had ceased for some years before his death to engage in any literary pursuits; but, although his health had been visibly declining for a long period, we are not aware that any apprehension was entertained that his disease was approaching its fatal termination. He was, in fact, preparing to set out for the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, when he was seized with shiverings and other mortal symptoms. His illness increased during the ensuing night; but, at an early hour the next morning, he fell into a sleep, apparently so sound that at first it was considered beneficial. Its long continuance, however, alarmed the attendants, and on the arrival of a medical gentleman it was discovered that imperceptibly, and thus mercifully spared that last agony he always dreaded, his gentle spirit had already passed to the presence of its Maker.

Mr. Carne was a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, at different times, before and after his journey into the East; but he did not reside long enough to take a degree. He was admitted in 1826 to Deacon's orders by Bishop Lus-

combe, the Chaplain of our Embassy at Paris; but, except during a few months' residence at Vevay, in Switzerland, we believe he never officiated as a clergyman.

In the autumn of 1824 he was united to a highly-accomplished and intelligent lady, Ellen, sister of Mr. Theodore Lane the artist, who, in every respect worthy of him, still survives to deplore her irreparable loss.

His body was buried in the family vault in Gulval churchyard. The funeral was private; but many of his friends joined the procession on its way to the church, and thus sought to express at once their regard and sympathy.

CHARLES LOUDON, M.D.

Feb. 2. At Paris, Charles Loudon, M.D.

Dr. Loudon was a man of the highest attainments, professionally and otherwise, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him for the kindness of his heart, the benevolence of his disposition, and the amiableness of his manners. The deceased, who was only 43 years of age, was married about 15 years ago to Miss Ryves, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Mr. Ryves, of Castle Ryves, in the county of Limerick. He has left no family. As a medical author, he was chiefly known for his work on population.

DUNCAN F. GREGORY, Esq.

Feb. 23. At Canaan Lodge, Edinburgh, aged 30, Duncan Farquharson Gregory, esq., M.A. Fellow and Sub-Lecturer of Trinity college, Cambridge.

He was the youngest son of the late Dr. James Gregory (who so long kept up the fame of the University of Edinburgh as a medical school), and inherited the mathematical talent of his ancestor, the inventor of the Gregorian telescope. He graduated B.A. in 1837 as 5th Wrangler, M.A. 1841. His nervous system was impaired by severe study, inducing bodily disease, which proved fatal, and has deprived science of a shining ornament. His amiable character will live long in the hearts of his friends and acquaintances. Happily, science has still a favourite in the family—his brother, Dr. William Gregory, of King's college, Aberdeen, being acknowledged to be one of the first chemists in Europe, and as an organic chemist not to be excelled.

Mr. Gregory was one of the moderators of the Mathematical Honour Examination in 1842, and one of the examiners in 1843. He was author of a very able work on Differential Calculus, and had got half-way through another on Ge-

ometry of Three Dimensions, the sheets having been printed as he proceeded. He was the chief projector of the Cambridge Mathematical Journal, a work which already enjoys a European reputation, and was its principal contributor till his death.

STIGLMAYER.

March 18. At Munich, aged 52, Johann Baptist Stiglmayer, director of the Royal Foundry of Munich. This distinguished engraver, painter, and sculptor, carried the art of casting metals to the highest point it had ever reached in Germany. The monuments of colossal grandeur for which the Germans are indebted to him amount in number to 193, amongst which figure in the first rank the equestrian statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, and the Electors, his predecessors, which have been all gilt; the obelisk erected at Munich, in commemoration of 30,000 Bavarians killed in Russia; the statues of Schiller, Jean Richter, Mozart, Beethoven, Bolivar, (for Bolivia,) and last, the statue of Goëthe, who was the intimate friend of Stiglmayer, and at the execution of which the latter, although ill, worked with so much ardour, that two hours after the cast was terminated, and even before the mould was broken, he expired in the arms of his assistants. Some months previously M. Stiglmayer, although he then enjoyed excellent health, had a sudden presentiment of his approaching death. From that moment he occupied himself night and day in preparing instructions for the execution in bronze of the statue of Bavaria, of which the celebrated sculptor, Schwanthaler, is now composing the model, a monument which is to be 68 feet high, and which, after the famous Colossus of Rhodes, will be the largest piece of sculpture which ever existed. Fortunately, the instructions given by M. Stiglmayer have been committed to writing. They are most complete, and will be of the utmost utility to the artist to whom shall be intrusted the most gigantic operation of casting in bronze this immense monument.

MR. NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

Lately. At his house in Philadelphia, Mr. Nicholas Biddle, late President of the United States Bank.

Mr. Biddle's career and character have some features which require a good deal of elucidation and discrimination, in order to be properly understood. As a private member of society he was one of the most accomplished—most honourable—most amiable—and most courteous of men. As a public man, in the Presidency of the United States Bank, he conducted its

affairs, during the first years of its existence, with great skill, integrity, and prudence. But as soon as the intriguing politicians of both parties got hold of him, when he wanted a re-charter, he went astray further and further, until the institution exploded, and strewed, as we have seen, the whole land with its ruins. It is asserted that the narrative of the deceptions and duperies which have been practised by these politicians on Mr. Biddle, during his career, would surpass anything ever written in any language, in the annals of intrigue and corruption; and that the recollection of these deceptions, practised on his unsuspecting nature, constantly pressing on his wounded spirit, were the main cause of his sudden and premature death. Mr. Biddle has left a very fine family.

—
MR. JOHN ROGERS.

Lately. Mr. John Rogers, author of "Anti-Popery."

Mr. Rogers was born at St. Keverne, in Cornwall, where his ancestors for several generations had been known as respectable farmers. He was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, but having adopted views hostile to national Church Establishments, and, moreover, entertaining strong conscientious scruples on the matter of subscription, &c. he gave up his intention of taking orders in the Church of England, and left the University without a degree.

Mr. Rogers published a few years ago a work directed against the doctrines of the Church of Rome under the extraordinary title of "The Antipopopriestian." It was extravagantly praised by the newspaper press, for its powers of argument and force of language: indeed few authors, since the days of Tom Coryat, had received such profuse laudations. This was in spite of some eccentric phraseology, of which the title gave intimation. Shortly after, the same work, or one of a similar nature, was published under the title of "Anti-Popery; or, Popery Unreasonable, Unscriptural, and Novel." 1842.

Mr. Rogers had several works in progress, one of which, entitled "Moral Freedom and Responsibility," on which he has been employed for the last six years, was brought to a state of completion.

"Though not formally connected with any religious community, Mr. Rogers was a sincere and devout Christian. His career has been closed in the prime of life and the full vigour of intellect, by the sudden development of an internal dis-

ease of long standing, which in a few days numbered him with the dead."—*West Briton.*

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CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 29. At Pembury, Kent, the Rev. *Stephen Woodgate*, Vicar of that parish, fourth son of the late William Woodgate, esq. of Somerhill, Kent. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1808; and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1804.

Feb. 2. At Orgill, near Egreymont, Cumberland, aged 75, the Rev. *John Viccars*, incumbent of Haila.

Feb. 5. Aged 78, the Rev. *David Nicholls*, of Glandiwles, Carmarthenshire, Vicar of Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire, to which he was collated in 1812, by Dr. Burgess, then Bishop of St. David's. His wife died two days before him, aged 70.

At Wolvesay, Winchester, aged 30, the Rev. *Thomas Stevenson*, M.A. Rector of St. Peter's Cheesehill, and Master of St. Mary Magdalene Hospital in that city. Mr. Stevenson was nephew to Dr. Thackeray, of Cambridge. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1825; and was presented to St. Peter's in Winchester in 1832, by the Lord Chancellor.

Feb. 6. At Holywell, Flintshire, aged 32, the Rev. *Arthur Downes Gardner*, Vicar of that parish, late Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, who presented him to the living in 1837. He married July 16, 1841, Hester Maria, daughter of Sir John P. S. Salusbury, of Brynbellia, Flintshire.

Feb. 8. Aged 71, the Very Rev. *Thomas de Lacy*, Archdeacon of Meath, to which archdeaconry he was appointed in 1800.

Feb. 10. At Kennington, aged 86, the Rev. *John Burrell Blount*. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783.

At Dumfries, aged 34, the Rev. *George Fleming*, M.A., of Christ's college, Cambridge; sixth and fourth surviving son of the late Rev. John Fleming, M.A. of Rayrigg, Westmorland. He took his B.A. degree in 1837.

Feb. 11. At the Close, Norwich, aged 30, the Rev. *John Thurlow*, Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk; fourth surviving son of the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Canon of Norwich, and the eldest by his second wife, Susannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Love. He was presented to Hindringham by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich in 1843.

Feb. 12. At Doddington, Whitchurch, Salop, the Rev. *William Currie*, second son of the late Dr. Currie, formerly of Adderley.

At Rider's Wells, near Lewes, in his 80th year, the Rev. *John Lupton*, Rector of Ovingdean, Sussex. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, and was presented to Ovingdean in 1841 by John Leach Bennett and Edward Cornford, esqs.

Feb. 13. At Lancaster, aged 80, the Rev. *John Manby*, M.A., for thirty-seven years the Vicar of that parish. He was chaplain to his late R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

At Dunsborough-house, Ripley, Surrey, aged 75, the Rev. *George Walton Onslow*, Rector of Wisley in that county. He was the second son of George Onslow, esq. of Dunsborough-house (descended from Lt.-Gen. Richard Onslow, brother to the first Lord Onslow). He was presented to the rectory of Wisley in 1806 by the Earl of Onslow. He succeeded his brother Pooley Onslow, esq. in his estates in 1822. He married in 1800 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Campbell, esq. by whom he has left issue a numerous family.

Feb. 14. Aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Jack*, Rector of Fornectt, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, as 4th Wrangler, M.A. 1795, B.D. 1804; and he was presented to Fornectt by that society in 1805.

At Southernhay, Exeter, aged 44, the Rev. *John Yolland*, late Curate of Huxham.

Feb. 16. At his brother's house in Bury St. Edmund's, aged 27, the Rev. *John Sparke*, M.A. Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and Curate of Wrawby cum Brigg, Lincolnshire; youngest son of the late Ezekiel Sparke, gent. He took his B.A. degree in 1838.

Feb. 17. At Sedbury-hall, Yorkshire, aged 73, the Rev. *John Gilpin*, formerly of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.D. 1807.

Feb. 18. Of apoplexy, the Rev. *John Jones*, Minister of Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 19. At Thrandestone, Suffolk, aged 73, the Rev. *Nathaniel D'Eye*, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for the county. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Thrandestone in 1800 by Sir Edward Kerrison.

Feb. 20. At Walworth, aged
Rev. *Thomas Gilbank Ackland*,
Rector of St. Mildred's,
He was of St. John
B.A. 1811, M.A.
tuted to St. Mildred's

Feb. 21. Aged

Arthur Jackson, B.A., Vicar of Riccal, near Selby, Yorkshire; late of Emmanuel college, Cambridge.

At Brighton, aged 36, the Rev. *William Gilkes*, M.A. late of Littlehampton, Sussex, formerly of Hampstead Heath, Middlesex. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford.

Feb. 23. At Cornwood, Devonshire, aged 73, the Rev. *William Oxnam*, Vicar of that parish, Rector of St. Petrock's, Exeter, and a prebendary of Exeter. He obtained both those preferments in 1803, having taken the degree of M.A. at Oxford, where he was a member of Oriel college, in 1798.

Feb. 25. At Derby, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Ley Brookes*, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1807.

Feb. 25. At Caistor, Lincolnshire, aged 44, the Rev. *George Watson*, Vicar of Caistor, and Rector of Rothwell, in that county. He was formerly of Brazenose college, Oxford. He was presented to the Vicarage of Caistor by the Rev. W. F. (now Dr.) Hook, prebendary of Caistor, in 1833; and to the Rectory of Rothwell, by the Earl of Yarborough, in 1835. He was a man of very sensitive temperament, and having, in consequence of a slight dispute with one of his parishioners, been proceeded against under the Church Discipline Act, the issuing of a commission of inquiry, though merely preliminary to an investigation, appears to have affected his reason, and he terminated his existence by discharging a gun into his mouth.

Feb. 26. The Rev. *Samuel Burrows*, Rector of Sheinton, Salop, and 58 years Vicar of Highley in the same county, which was in his own patronage.

Feb. 29. At the Grammar School, Evesham, aged 51, the Rev. *Joseph Harting*, M.A., Curate of St. Lawrence in that town, and of Bretforton.

March 1. In Margaret-street, Cavendish square, the Rev. *James Stevin Lister*, Vicar of Luddington, Lincolnshire: eldest son of James Lister, esq. of Liverpool, late of Ousefleet Grange, Lincolnshire. He was presented to his living by his father in 1830.

March 3. Aged 79, the Rev. *William Glaister*, late Vicar of Kirkby Fleet-ham, Yorkshire, which benefice he resigned about fifteen months ago, in the 53d year of his incumbancy.

March 6. At Rochdale, Lancashire,
the Rev. *George Herbert Cotton*,
of St. Clement's,
Warwick Union
the Rev. *Thomas*
Sec-

mele and of Rowington, and for many years chaplain of the county gaol. He was educated by the late Rev. Thomas Cotterill, formerly a minister at Sheffield, and several years ago held the station of a Church Missionary at St. John's in Newfoundland. The severity of the climate, however, was so injurious to his health that he was compelled to return to England. He was afterwards engaged in performing clerical duties at various places in the neighbourhood of Warwick, and particularly, for a considerable period, at the village of Budbrooke. In consequence of some dissensions, created by a then influential inhabitant of that parish, he suddenly ceased to act as Curate; and the Rev. John Kendall, Vicar of Budbrooke, succeeded in obtaining for him the lucrative station of British Chaplain in Honduras. Here, again, as in Newfoundland, the climate was so injurious to his health that he was soon compelled to return to his native country, with his mind exceedingly depressed and his physical constitution greatly impaired. From that period he was a broken-spirited man—his mental energy was exhausted—his bodily strength decayed, as by premature old age—and his pecuniary circumstances had become reduced to a lamentable state of indigence. He became a pauper, entered the workhouse in October last, and there died. He has left a widow and two daughters, who reside at Leamington. The body was conveyed to St. Nicholas' church, and deposited beside the grandfather of the deceased, being followed to the grave by a brother (Mr. Hugh Laugharne) and his wife.

March 10. At Bath, aged 84, the Rev. *John Henry Mitchell*, Rector of Buckland and Kelshall, Herts, and late Fellow of King's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785, and was presented to his living by that society in 1813.

March 16. At Gerrans, in Roseland, Cornwall, aged 81, the Rev. *William Baker*, Rector of that parish for fifty-three years.

March 18. The Rev. *David Beynon*, B.D. Rector of Newbold-upon-Stour, Worcestershire.

March 19. Aged 88, the Rev. *William Goodall*, of Dinton hall, Bucks, and Rector of Marsham, Norfolk, for many years an active magistrate for the former county.

March 20. In Sackville-street, St. James's, aged 56, the Rev. *William Church*, Rector of Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire. He was formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1819; and was presented to his living by the Duke of Rutland in 1830.

March 23. At Holland, near Wigan,

aged 59, the Rev. *John Bird*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, to which he was presented in 1821.

In Jersey, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Jones*, D.D. Vicar of Bedford, Middlesex, to which living he was collated by the present Archbishop Howley, then Bishop of London, in 1823.

March 24. At Ufford, Northamptonshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Robert Boon*, Rector of that parish, and of Stockerston, Leicestershire. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1784 as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1787, and B.D. 1794; he was instituted to Stockerston in 1793, and to Ufford in 1806: the latter in the gift of his college.

Aged 62, the Rev. *John Jones*, LL.B. of Penylan, Cardiganshire, and Rector of Llanvyrnach cum Penarth, Pembroke.

March 25. At Greenock, the Rev. *A. Smith*, Chaplain of the Seamen's Friend Society.

March 26. At Norwich, aged 66, the Rev. *Francis Howes*, Minor Canon of Norwich, and Rector of Alderford and Framlingham Pigott, Norfolk, and of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1798, as 11th Wrangler. He gained the Members' prize in 1799, and proceeded B.A. in 1804. He published in 1806 "Miscellaneous Poetical Translations," and in 1809 "The Satires of Persius, translated, with Notes." He was presented to the rectory of Wickham Skeith in 1809, appointed a Minor Canon of Norwich in 1814, and presented to the rectory of Alderford in 1826, and to that of Framlingham Pigott in 1829, by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

March 27. At the Cloughs, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 81, the Rev. *John Barnett*.

March 28. At the residence of his friend Dr. Day in Southwick-street, the Rev. *Charles Wodsworth*, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Audley, Staffordshire, and Chaplain to Viscount Palmerston. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, was collated to the prebend of Portpool in the cathedral church of St. Paul's in 1828, was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1834 to the vicarage of Hardington, Northamptonshire, which he resigned in 1842 for the vicarage of Audley. In 1827 we find Mr. Wodsworth Alternate Preacher of St. George's, Camberwell, Afternoon Lecturer of St. John's, Westminster, and Chaplain to Earl Harcourt.

At Cwythorpe, Lincolnshire, aged 53, the Rev. *George Woodcock*, Rector of

that parish. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, and was presented to Caythorpe in 1826.

March 29. At Hastings, aged 32, the Rev. *Edward Reveley Mitford*, late Curate of Little Witley, Worcestershire. He was the fifth and youngest son of John Mitford, esq. of Exbury, and brother-in-law to the Rev. Christopher Benson, Canon of Worcester. He was of Jesus' college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835, M.A. 183—.

At Legbourn, Lincolnshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Powley*.

March 30. In Judd-place East, aged 73, the Rev. *John Quarington*, B.D. Vicar of Shopland, Essex, to which he was instituted in 1803, the patronage being in his own family. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. March 1, 1808, B.D. July 16 following.

March 31. At Hubberstone, Pembrokeshire, aged 89, the Rev. *I. W. Jones*, Rector of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. *William Bushe*, Rector of St. George's parish, Dublin.

At Swanlinbar, the Rev. *William Grat-tan*, of Sylvan Park and Bensfort, co. Meath.

The Rev. *Charles Hamilton*, M.A. Rector of St. John's, Sligo (in the gift of Trinity college, Dublin).

At Blackrock, aged 41, the Rev. *T. Jones*, Rector of Ballinasloe.

At his residence, near Tredegar Iron-Works, aged 83, the Rev. *B. Price*, for fifty years Curate of Gwainypound chapel, Bedwellty.

At Corvick, aged 79, the Rev. *John Story*, D.D. Chancellor of the diocese of Clogher.

April 2. At Bideford, Devonshire, aged 68, the Rev. *William Walter*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1807, and was presented to Bideford in 1812 by L. W. Buck, esq.

April 3. At Eglington, Northumberland, the Ven. *Edward Thomas Bigge*, M.A. Archdeacon of Landisfarne and Vicar of Eglington, third son of Charles Wm. Bigge, esq. of Lindon, in that county. He was of Merton college, Oxford, was collated to the vicarage of Eglington in 1837 by the Bishop of Durham, and appointed the first Archdeacon of Landisfarne.

April 4. At Market Street, Herts. aged 70, the Rev. *John Wheeldon*, M.A. who had been the Minister of that chapel for thirty-five years. He was son of the Rev. John Wheeldon, Rector of Wheat-hamstead with Harpenden in that county, and great-nephew of Dr. Green, formerly

Master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and Bishop of Lincoln. He was one of those guileless and single-minded characters who secure the sincere respect and regard of all who know them.

April 6. In St. Margaret's, Ipswich, aged 40, the Rev. *Francis Cobbold*, Rector of Henley, Suffolk. He was the fourth son of John Cobbold, esq. of the Cliff, Ipswich; was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 183—; and for several years Curate, and afterwards Incumbent, of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich, to which he was elected by the parishioners in 1831.

At Chesterfield, aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Heathcote*, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787.

April 7. Aged 34, the Rev. *Christopher Stangroom Bush*, Incumbent of the new church at Weston Point, Cheshire, erected by the trustees of the Weaver Navigation. He was of St. Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1835, and was appointed to the church at Weston Point in Oct. 1844, having been previously incumbent of Lower Peover. He died from erysipelas, the consequence of a severe cold caught in returning from Latchford, where he had performed the whole duty, and preached twice. He has left a wife (confined on the following day with her fifth child) and an infant family in destitute circumstances.

April 8. Aged 38, the Rev. *Roger Bass*, M.A., Vicar of Austrey, Warwickshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830; and was presented to Austrey by the Lord Chancellor in 1839.

April 9. The Rev. *Richard Leach*, Rector of Manorbier, Pembrokeshire. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1790; and was presented to his living in 1794 by that society.

At Kew, aged 51, the Rev. *Henry White*, M.A., Rector of Cloughton, near Lancaster, and Chaplain of the Goldsmiths' Alms-houses at Acton, Middlesex. He was presented to the rectory of Cloughton in 1813.

April 10. At Ledborough, Yorkshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Bainbridge*, M.A., formerly Rector of Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1809 by the King.

At Killingholme, Lincolnshire, aged 84, the Rev. *Samuel Byron*, for fifty-two years Vicar of Keelby, near Caistor, and for two years Vicar of Killingholme with Habrough. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, as 4th Junior Optime, M.A. 1789; was pre-

sent to Keelby in 1792 by Lord Yarborough, and to Killingholme by the same patron. He was brother to the late Benjamin Byron, M.D. of Caistor and of Lincoln.

April 11. At Kibworth, Leicestershire, aged 40, the Rev. *William Ricketts*, Rector of that parish, and late Fellow of Merton college, Oxford. He was presented to the rectory of Kibworth by that society, on the death of the Rev. James Beresford, in 18—. His brother, *Carew Mildmay Ricketts*, esq., died, at the same place, on the following day, aged 50.

At Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, aged 88, the Rev. *Henry Worsley*, Rector of that place, and St. Lawrence, and of Wolverton, Hampshire; to the first of which churches he was instituted in 1801, to Wolverton in 1804, and to St. Lawrence in 1812.

April 15. At Shobden, Herefordshire, aged 72, the Rev. *James Thomas Allen*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1812 by W. Hanbury, esq.

April 16. Aged 69, the Rev. *Francis Best*, Rector of South Dalton, near Beverley, Yorkshire. He was formerly of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1803, and was presented to his living in 1802 by Lord Hotham.

The Rev. *Charles Boyton*, D.D., Vicar and Rector of Tullygnish, in the diocese of Raphoe, (ann. value 1,300*l.*) in the patronage of Trinity college, Dublin, of which he was formerly a Fellow, and an able champion of the Orange party.

DEATHS.

'LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 29. Suddenly, at the Army and Navy Club, aged 53, Major *William Henry Rutherford*, unattached, late of the 88th Regt.

April 5. At Walworth, aged 32, *Charles D. Kendall*, esq.

April 6. At Putney, aged 7½, *Richard Lee*, esq. formerly resident in Bury.

April 11. At Maze-hill, Greenwich, aged 84, *Anne*, relict of *Thomas Bell*, esq.

April 12. *Rachel-Louisa Reeves*, of Portland-pl. Clapham-road, third dau. of the late Rev. *Jonathan Reeves*, of West Ham, Essex, and sister of the late Rev. *Jonathan Reeves*, late Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

April 31. At the residence of his son-in-law Mr. *Thomas Strickland*, aged 75, Mr. *Charles Thomson*, Editor of "Barretti's Italian Dictionary," &c.

April 14. In Mecklenburgh-sq. *Elizabeth*, wife of *John Edye*, esq. F.R.S. Assistant-Surveyor of her Majesty's Navy.

Stanley-Edwin, son of Mr. S. E. Rudd, of Camden Town, and grandson of the late Major Rudd, of Sheerness Garrison.

In Albion Grove, Islington, aged 68, *Lieut. W. Eldridge*, R.N.

April 16. In St. John's Wood-terr. *Susannah*, widow of Capt. *Seunders*, 41st Foot.

April 17. Aged 70, *Sarah-Wills*, widow of *Samuel Wells*, esq. Paymaster of the 10th Royal Hussars.

In Chester-terr. *Regent's-park*, aged 89, *Jessy*, wife of *John P. Fearon*, esq.

April 18. At Camden Villas, aged 51, much respected, *Benjamin Hopkinson*, esq. solicitor, late of Red Lion-sq. He was appointed Under Sheriff to Mr. Moon last October, but was obliged to retire on account of ill health. He was one of the Council of the Literary Fund Society.

April 19. In Sloane-st. aged 78, *Benjamin Oakley*, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange. He had resided at various times at Clapham-common, Tavistock-square, and Beckenham. His literary tastes were ardently cultivated through life; and his intercourse with artists and authors was as cordial as it was general. With the pen and the pencil he was himself familiar; and we have a handsome volume, embellished by both, and printed for him for private circulation by his son-in-law, Mr. *James Moyes*, the late eminent printer. Mr. *Oakley* was many years Auditor of the Literary Fund Society.

At Blackheath, in his 80th year, the Hon. *Henry Legge*, barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, fifth and last surviving son of *William second Earl of Dartmouth*, and uncle to the present Earl. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple Jan. 29, 1790; and was formerly a Commissioner of the Navy, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital.

April 20. In Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, aged 48, *George Smith Addison*, esq. late of Offham, Kent.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 76, *Miss Anne-Catharine Pack*, only sister of the late Major-Gen. *Sir Denis Pack*, K.C.B.

In Brompton-cresc. in her 77th year, *Mrs. Gedge*, relict of *Robert-Harvey Gedge*, esq. of Sloane-st. Chelsea.

April 22. Aged 79, Mr. *John Pitts*, of Great St. Andrew-st. For nearly half a century he catered for the popular taste by printing ballads, horrid murders, wonderful tales, last dying speeches, &c. In early life he followed the business of a baker, to which trade he served his time; subsequently he was employed by a printer in extensive business in Aldermanbury, who at that period printed the songs for

the street vocalists. At his master's death, having amassed some property, he started in the same business, and for many years monopolised the whole of the street publishing, until the trial of Queen Caroline, when the late Mr. James Catnach appeared as a competitor. By publishing that trial these rival printers realised several thousand pounds each. About this time he lost his sight, after which his sense of feeling was so acute, that he could immediately detect counterfeit bank notes or coins, and make his way to any part of the house, and supply the wants of customers without assistance. So averse was he to the credit system, that on the receipt of goods he invariably paid the amount in cash, never drawing a check for any creditor.

In London, aged 64, Mr. James Lee, late of Bath, coach proprietor, and for many years connected with the York House, Bath, day coaches to Swindon and Oxford. He was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. At the time of the reduction of the army, he was a Sergeant-Major of the 23rd Lancers, which regiment was disbanded. In 1801 he served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was one of those who conveyed the General to the ship of Lord Keith, the Admiral, where he expired. He afterwards assisted to carry the body to burial near La Valetta, in Malta. The deceased also served in many of the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington, and at Waterloo had two horses shot under him, from the first of which he severed the foot, and had it converted into a snuff-box, with silver horse-shoe and nails, silver lid, &c. which he presented to Mr. Reilly, the proprietor of the York House, Bath. The Egyptian and Waterloo medals are preserved in the family.

April 23. In Graham-st. Pimlico, aged 45, Samuel Oliver, esq. the sixth and only surviving son of the late Rev. G. B. Oliver, Vicar of Belgrave, near Leicester, and of Glynde, Sussex.

At East House, Kennington, aged 26, Nehemiah-James, eldest son of James Rolls, esq. of Kennington-lane.

At Hampstead, Anna, second dau. of the late John Wollaston, esq.

April 25. In Cadogan-st. Chelsea, aged 70, Nicholas Cloak, esq. late Surgeon of the 88th Foot. He had charge of a pest hospital at Malta during the plague in 1816.

April 26. At Stoke Newington, Henry Shackell, esq. solicitor, of Tokenhouse-yard.

In Vernon-pl. Bloomsbury-sq. Frances, third dau. of the late John Watkins, esq. and sister of the late Rev. J. H. Watkins, of Stisted, Essex.

April 27. In Green-st. Park-lane, Lady George Murray. She was dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Francis Grant, was born Aug. 9, 1765, and married Dec. 18, 1790, Lord George Murray (the late Bishop of St. David's), uncle of the present Duke of Atholl, by whom, who died in 1803, she had issue the present Bishop of Rochester, the late Countess of Ilchester, Lady Frankland Russell, Hon. Miss Murray, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and several other children.

At Kensington, Mrs. M. R. Wynne, widow of George Wynne, esq. of Tulse Hill.

In Panton-st. Haymarket, aged 51, John-Allan Wright, esq. late of Darlington, Durham, Lieut. R.N.

At Maze-hill, Greenwich-park, aged 77, Richard Gott, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Henry-Thomas Gott, of Newland-park, Bucks.

At Frogna, Hampstead, aged 31, Emma, wife of William James Ferguson, esq.

Aged 43, Samuel Brand, esq. of Red-cross-street, Surgeon to the City Police Force.

April 28. At the residence of her father, Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart. in Cavendish-sq. the Right Hon. Augusta-Louisa, Lady Walsingham. She was the eldest daughter of Sir R. F. Russell by Louisa-Anne, daughter of Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and granddaughter of the lady whose death is above recorded.

At the house of his sister Mrs. Bailey, Somerstown, aged 71, John Robson, esq. formerly of Great Marlborough-st.

Elizabeth, wife of Adam Dennis, esq. of Marsh Hill, Homerton.

Harriett, wife of George-Outram Woolley, esq. of Kensington Gore.

April 29. In Dartmouth-grove, Blackheath, aged 41, Maria-Anna, wife of Henry Willoughby, esq.

In Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, aged 91, Martha, widow of Joseph Beevers, esq. of St. Thomas's Hospital.

In Upper Park-st. Islington, aged 83, Andrew Grieve, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

April 30. In Wilton crescent, aged 29, Emma, youngest dau. of the late George Marx, esq.

In Wilton-pl. aged 6, the Hon. Caroline-Georgina de Montmorency, daughter of Viscount Frankfort.

May 4. In Chester-terr. aged 73, Miss Parke.

May 6. Aged 41, Robert Morrell; aged 37, Thomas Palmer Morrell, esq. sons of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Morrell, of the Bengal Army.

In Hans-place, Sloane-st. aged 44,

Harriet, widow of Major John Hull, of the Bengal Nat. Inf.

In Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, aged 64, George Daniel Weale, esq.

May 8. In Kensington-terrace, aged 70, Katharine, widow of the Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Luke's, Finsbury.

Aged 19, Archer-Croft, second son of Archer Ryland, esq. barrister-at-law. He was accidentally drowned near Putney-bridge.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 50, Frederick Franks, esq.

In Gower-st. Bedford-sq. aged 78, Nathaniel Saxon, esq.

May 9. In Tavistock-sq. Emma-Frances, 2nd dau. of the late Edward Bigg, esq.

In Adelaide-pl. London Bridge, aged 85, Richard Clark, esq. formerly of the East India House.

May 10. At Elm Grove, North Road, aged 72, Catharine, relict of Major Vowell, of the 82th Regt. third dau. of the late Charles Maxwell, esq. of Dalswinton, near Dumfries.

In Gloucester-terr. Kensington, Mrs. Catharine M. Bisset, widow of the late Dr. Bisset, author of the "Life of Burke," &c. who died in 1805 (see *Gent. Mag.* lxxv. 494); and sister to the late Alexander Ramsay Robinson, of Sheffield house, Kensington.

At Norwood, aged 89, John Dixon, esq. of Chancery Lane.

In Walcot-terrace, Lambeth, aged 79, John Kershaw, esq.

May 11. In Brownlow-st. aged 66, William-Johnstone White, Engraver and Printseller, and a member of the Goldsmiths' Company.

May 12. In Upper Eaton-st. Pimlico, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Benard, widow of Alexander-Vincent Benard, esq. of St. James's Palace.

At Denmark-hill, aged 91, John Gutteridge, esq. He was one of the founders of the Sunday School Society, and for more than half a century a zealous promoter of various religious and benevolent institutions; among which may be named the Baptist Fund, Stepney College, the Baptist Mission, the Widows' Fund, and the Dissenting Deputies.

Mary, widow of Capt. Henry Burges, of the East India Company's Service.

May 14. In Golden-sq. aged 75, Robert Hills, esq.

At the Mount, Hampstead, aged 78, Henry White, esq. He was a resident at Hampstead all his life, and much respected.

May 15. At Clapham, Cordelia-Anne, relict of John Wyatt Dobbs, esq. of Norwood, Middlesex.

BEDS.—April 14. Aged 22, Frances-

Sarah, the wife of Edward Burr, esq. of Dunstable.

May 4. At Bedford, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of George Maidman, esq.

May 11. At Bedford, aged 75, Charles Short, esq.

BERKS.—March 7. At Abingdon, aged 32, Mr. George Stanton, son of the late Rev. John Stanton, Rector of Scaldwell, and Vicar of Moulton, co. Npn.

April 2. Louisa, wife of Silas Palmer, esq. of Newbury.

April 9. At Langley House, in his 25th year, Thos. Nash, esq. of Upton Lee.

April 24. At Windsor, aged 83, Sophia-Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Christian Kellner. She was lineally descended from Martin Luther, the great champion in the cause of Protestantism in Germany, from which circumstance, during the lifetime of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, she was honoured with particular notice and regard.

May 5. At West Mills, Newbury, aged 91, Mrs. Slocock, relict of Samuel Slocock, esq.

BUCKS.—Lately. At Chesham, aged 29, Jane, wife of the Rev. Osborne Reynolds, Curate of Chesham.

May 3. Aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Luck Kent, esq. of High Wycombe.

CAMBRIDGE.—March 18. At Cambridge, aged 69, Mr. William Swann, one of the Aldermen of that borough.

April 17. At Cambridge, aged 9, Agnes, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke college.

May 14. At Barwell rectory, aged 53, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. M. Boulton.

CHESHIRE.—April 25. At Trafford Hall, Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. R. Perryn, Rector of Standish, Lancashire.

CORNWALL.—April 11. At Launceston, aged 75, Anne, wife of Coryndon Rowe, esq. M.D.

April 15. At Truro, aged 22, David, third son of the Rev. Hugh Rogers, Rector of Camborne.

CUMBERLAND.—March 3. At Blackwell, near Carlisle, aged 81, Mrs. Nancy Dalston, widow of the "brave Jwohny Dalston," mentioned in Anderson's well known ballad of "Bleckell Murry-Neet." She was the "douse dapper landlady" of the village inn nearly sixty years.

DEVON.—Feb. 26. At Dunkswell, near Honiton, in her 7th year, Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Temple Mansel, Curate of Dunkswell and Sheldon.

April 2. At Barn Park, Marwood, North Devon, in her 89th year, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Charles Mules, M.A. Vicar of Stapleford and Pampisford, in

Camb. and the last surviving grandchild of the Rev. Clement Torkie, D.D. formerly of St. Paul's School, London, and Prebendary of Ely.

April 13. At Ashburton, Solomon Tozer, esq. who for many years carried on an extensive woollen manufactory in that town.

April 17. At Chulmleigh, Elizabeth Norrish, wife of John C. Davy, esq.

April 29. At Great Torrington, aged 23, Henry, youngest son of Capt. Lea, Adjutant to the North Devon Yeomanry.

Lately. At her residence at Sidmouth, aged 82, the Right Hon. Anne-Jane dowager Lady Audley. She was the eldest daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue the present Lord Audley, three other sons, and two daughters.

May 5. At Lympstone, aged 19, Alfred-William, youngest and last surviving son of Samuel E. Clark, esq. late of Ilfracombe.

May 6. At Chantry, Monkleigh, Emily, wife of Lieut. Joseph Pyke, R.N.

At Courtlands, aged 65, the Right Hon. Julia, Baroness of Lecale. In 1808 she married Lord Charles James Fitzgerald, third son of James first Duke of Leinster, created in the following year Baron Lecale, a title which he only enjoyed for a year after his creation, for he died in 1810. She was widow of Mr. Thomas Carton previously to marrying Lord Charles.

May 7. At his seat, Colehouse, aged 89, William Adair, Esq.

May 9. At Bampton, aged 47, Jane, wife of T. Langdon, esq. surgeon, and dau. of the late Charles Edwards, esq. of Chard.

May 10. Aged 52, Francis Searle, esq. of the Devon and Cornwall Bank.

At Hill Court, Exeter, Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. S. P. Paul, Vicar of Tetbury, Gloucestersh.

May 12. At Exeter, the wife of Fred. Granger, esq. M.D.

May 14. At Seaton, aged 52, John Tanner, esq.

DORSET.—*May 5.* At Shaftesbury, aged 33, John-Frederick, eldest son of the late Rev. John Mill, Vicar of Compton Dundon, Somerset.

May 10. At Shillingstone, at an advanced age, Catharine, relict of the Rev. Edward Jacob, for many years Rector of that parish.

DURHAM.—*April 13,* most suddenly, whilst in his carriage, aged 71, H. Lamb, esq. of Ryton House, Durham.

April 26. At Darlington, aged 27, John-James, son of Comm. Arrow, R.N.

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ESSEX.—*April 16.* At Arkesden vicarage, aged 15, Benjamin, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas S. Griffenhoofe.

April 18. At Huskarils, near Ingatestone, aged 84, Louisa, eldest daughter of Peter Dollond, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, and relict of the Rev. Dr. John Kelly, Rector of Copford, Essex, where also Mrs. Kelly was buried. Dr. Kelly was the author of "A Practical Grammar of the Antient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man, usually called Manks," 4to. 1803; and of "A Triglott Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue, as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man." The latter was partly printed, when it was destroyed by fire in 1808, at Messrs. Nichols's Printing Office. See a full memoir of Dr. Kelly in Gent. Mag. for Jan. 1810, p. 84. Mrs. Kelly has left an only son, Gordon Kelly, esq. barrister-at-law.

April 19. Aged 65, Mrs. Bailey, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, and sixth daughter of the late Rev. Angel Silke, Rector of Assingdon.

May 4. Henry Snell Gilson, esq. solicitor, of Great Baddow.

May 10. Aged 62, Roger Nunn, esq. M.D. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and an Alderman of the borough of Colchester.

Feb. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 75, Robert Edmonds, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 10.* At the house of her son-in-law, L. M'Bayne, esq. Clifton Down, Frances-Jane, relict of Thomas Cuming, esq. formerly of Somersfield, co. Down, and of Jamaica.

April 21. At Bristol, Henry-Spencer Heathcote, esq. of Coleman-street, London.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, M. G. Jones, esq. formerly of St. Paul's Church-yard.

April 22. At Clifton, aged 15, Lucy-Maria-Bouverie, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Pusey.

April 26. At Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol, aged 71, from severe injuries received by being thrown out of a pony carriage, Frances-Edith, relict of Vice-Adm. Thomas Lamplugh Wolley, of Clifton.

Lately. At Townsend Lodge, Leonard Stanley, aged 82, Henry Clarke, esq.

Aged 55, at Ham, near Berkeley, Margaret, wife of George Long, esq.

May 3. At Clifton, aged 62, Robert E. Case, esq.

May 9. At Shirehampton, aged 87, Peter Dowding, esq.

HANTS.—*April 9.* At Knighton, I. W., Louisa, wife of Lieutenant Caswell, R.N.

April 10. At Forton, near Gosport, aged 50, Margaret Kezia Chetham, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Chetham.

April 12. At Ashley Cottage, Bournemouth, aged 79, Mrs. Leekey, relict of George Leekey, esq. of Milverton, Somerset.

Lately. At Brookwood Park, aged 80, W. Greenwood, esq.

May 11. Aged 23, Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Woodroffe, Rector of Calbourne, I. W.

May 12. At Whippenham, I. W., John Taylor Winnington, esq. second son of the late Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, Bart. of Stanford Court, Worcestershire.

HEARS.—*April 17.* At Culver Lodge, Hadham, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Dr. David Pitcairn, president of the College of Physicians, and only dau. of the late William Almack, esq. of King-street, St. James's.

Lately. The Rev. W. Chaplin, of Bishop's Stortford, for nearly half a century pastor of the Independent Church in that town, and one of the oldest ministers in the denomination. He was for a short time associated, as co-pastor, with his aged predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Angus.

At King's Langley, aged 90, Thomas Arnott, esq. late of Brixton.

HUNTINGDON.—*May 4.* At Paxton-place, aged 62, Henry Peter Standly, esq. formerly of St. John college, Camb. B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, Nov. 24, 1809, and many years an active magistrate of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford. His collection of Prints and Drawings of our great national painter Hogarth was we believe unrivalled. His stores were thrown open to the inspection of Mr. Nichols, when compiling his account of Hogarth's Prints and Drawings. See Hogarth's Anecdotes, 8vo. 1833.

KENT.—*April 15.* At Canterbury, Caroline-Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hankey, King's Dragon Guards, and dau. of A. W. Robarts, esq.

April 16. At Bromley, Caroline, wife of Robert Shebbeare, esq. R.N.

April 18. Aged 14, Henrietta, youngest dau. of John Alfred Wigan, esq. of Clare House, East Malling.

April 19. At Boley-hill, Rochester, aged 38, Charles May Simmons, esq. solicitor.

April 21. At Charlton, Anne, relict of the Rev. George Borlase, B.D. of Castle Horneck, Cornwall, Registrar and Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge, and dau. of Thomas Holme, esq. of Holland House, Lanc.

April 26. Louisa, wife of Dr. Thomson, of Tunbridge Wells.

May 5. At Woodlands, Chelsfield, aged 23, John Fuller, youngest son of Thomas Waring, esq.

At Lower Charlton, near Woolwich Warren Miller Jones, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, and Farrar's Buildings, Temple, barrister-at-law, M.A. (B.A. 1835) of Gouville and Caius college, Camb. youngest son of the late Col. Leslie Grove Jones, of the Grenadier Guards.

May 9. At Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. Thomson, LL.D. of Long Stow Hall, co. Cambridge.

May 10. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Mary, relict of Russell Skinner, esq.

LANCASTER.—*March 27.* Aged 67, Mr. John Burn, of Manchester, author of "Burn's Commercial Glance."

May 7. At Trafford-park, Thomas William de Trafford, esq. second son of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart. and late Capt. in the Royal Scots Greys.

May 13. At Liverpool, aged 78, Sarah, wife of M. L. Mozley, esq.

LEICESTER.—*May 12.* At Lutterworth, aged 52, John Arthur Arnold, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 16.* At Rigby, William Torr, esq. an eminent agriculturist.

April 22. At Lincoln, aged 80, William Hainworth, late of London.

Lately. At Lincoln, Wm. Cookson, esq. M.D. brother of A. D. Cookson, esq. of Gloucester.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 10.* Charlotte, wife of Lester Harvey, esq. of Hounslow, formerly of Battle, Sussex.

April 17. At Shepperton, aged 88, Eleanor, relict of George Palmer, Esq. of Boston.

May 10. At Finchley, aged 30, Arthur Cope, esq. of Loughgall, co. Armagh.

May 13. At Acton, aged 81, Frederic Natusch, esq. many years a member of Lloyd's.

MONMOUTH.—*May 7.* At Triley Cottage, Abergavenny, aged 68, Major-Gen. William Phillips Price, Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

NORFOLK.—*April 22.* Aged 73, Joseph Sewell, esq. of Poringland, near Norwich.

Aged 56, Mary-Anne, the wife of the Rev. John Gilbert, of Chedgrave.

April 23. Mary Russell, relict of the late Horace Pettus Picklin, esq. and eldest surviving daughter of the late Robert Berney, esq. of Worstead.

April 24. At Hoveton Hall, aged 16, William, third son of H.N. Burroughes, esq. M.P.

May 4. At Scottow, aged 18 months, Frances-Ann-Sarah, youngest dau. of Sir Henry Durrant, Bart.

May 5. At Swaffham, aged 16, Sydney, fourth son of the Rev. George Montagu, Rector of South Pickenham.

May 9. At Norton Hall, near Fakenham, aged 53, John Browne, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 7.* At Oundle, aged 79, Charlotte-Wilhelmina, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Castell Sherard, formerly of Huntingdon.

April 15. At Earl's Barton, aged 93, Elizabeth, relict of the late W. Whitworth, esq.

April 16. At Arthingworth, aged 92, John Buswell, esq. late of Islington, and for many years a member of Lloyd's.

At Preston Deanery, aged 10, Robert, youngest son of Langham Christie, esq.

May 7. At Northampton, aged 60, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Whitworth, esq. Banker.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Tweedmouth, John Robertson, esq. one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of that vicinity.

April 1. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Lieut.-Col. Campbell.

NOTTS.—*May 1.* At Welbeck, the Most Noble Henrietta, Duchess of Portland. She was the eldest daughter of the late General John Scott, and sister of the late Viscountess Canning; married, in August, 1795, the present Duke of Portland, by whom her Grace had issue the late and present Marquesses of Titchfield, Lords George and Henry Bentinck, Lady Charlotte Denison, Lady Howard de Walden, and the Ladies Henrietta and Mary Bentinck.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 29.* At Ewelme House, aged 70, the relict of the Hon. Mr. Justice Taunton.

Lately. At Kencott, near Burford, aged 82, Charles Loder, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Oxfordsh.

SALOP.—*April 13.* Aged 75, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, of Cressage. She gave the first 5*l.* saved out of her limited earnings towards re-building the new Church in that village, and had just returned from planting a small tree in the churchyard, when she was seized with apoplexy and soon afterwards expired.

Lately. At Ludlow, Gilbert, son of the late Theophilus Salwey, esq. of Ashley Moor, Herefordshire.

At Ludlow, Arthur, the son of the Rev. A. Willis.

SOMERSET.—*April 10.* At Bath, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Saumarez, esq.

At Bath, aged 74, William-Young Fuidge, esq.

April 11. At Bath, Jacob Wilkinson, esq. youngest brother of the late Rev. M. Wilkinson, Rector of Redgrave, Suffolk.

April 12. Matilda, wife of Wm. Bally, esq. of Sion-hill, Bath.

April 15. At the vicarage, Montacute, aged 73, Mary, relict of Wyndham Goodden, esq. of Compton House, Dorset.

At Bath, Mrs. Lovett, wife of Sackville H. Lovett, esq.

April 28. At Bath, aged 87, John Wilson, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl.

Lately. At Bath, Isabella - Elmira Saunders, daughter of the Lady Martha Saunders.

May 13. Aged 79, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Joseph Aldridge, of Weston Zoyland.

STAFFORD.—*April 28.* At Lichfield, aged 70, Harriet, relict of the Rev. John Dilke, Vicar of Polesworth.

Lately. At Stoke Lodge, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 63, Miss Elizabeth Fenton, sister of the Rev. John Fenton, Rector of Ousby, Cumberland, and of Thomas Fenton, esq. of Stoke Lodge.

May 6. Aged 27, Mary-Lovatt, wife of John Ayshford Wise, esq. of Clayton Hall.

SUFFOLK.—*April 4.* Aged 95, Mrs. Beales, widow of John Beales, esq. of Ardleigh, Essex, and for many years of Horsecroft Park, near Bury.

April 6. In his 67th year, Richard Mann, esq. of Bungay.

April 7. In her 20th year, Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Daniel Gwilt, Rector of Icklingham.

April 10. At the Rev. W. B. Bransby's, Charsfield parsonage, Susan, relict of John Lynch Studd, gent. of Swatsfield Hall, Gislegham.

April 12. At Ipswich, Susanna-Wilkinson, eldest dau. of the late S. Crisp, esq. of Frostenden, and wife of the Rev. W. F. Buck, of Burton-upon-Trent.

April 13. Aged 73, Reeve Bunn, esq. a highly-respected solicitor of Ipswich.

May 3. At Icklingham, aged 87, Charlotte, widow of Charles Gwilt, esq.

May 4. Aged 56, George Parkyns, esq. of Chediston Park.

SURREY.—*April 11.* At Weston, Thames Ditton, aged 80, William Speer, esq. late of Her Majesty's Treasury. He enjoyed a retired pension of 1,700*l.*

At Lower Tooting, aged 63, Matilda-Ann, widow of Philip Crowe, esq. of the Bengal Cavalry.

April 13. At Dorking, aged 26, Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. John Whitehouse.

April 16. At Kingston Hill, aged 26, Maria, wife of George Staveley Smith, esq.

April 19. At Guildford, aged 78, Capt. George Norton, R.N.

April 20. Aged 22, Eades Summers, esq. of Fan Grove Lodge, Chertsey.

April 29. At the residence of her son-in-law, T. B. Cardale, esq. Albury, aged 65, Elizabeth-Margaret, relict of Thomas William Plummer, esq.

April 30. At Effingham, aged 90, Robert Fish, esq. He was borne to his last resting place by his tenantry.

At Croydon, aged 91, Thomas Hewson, esq.

May 3. At Thornton Heath, near Croydon, aged 72, Henry Holland Prior, esq. formerly of Euston-pl. Euston-sq.

Louisa, wife of Charles McNiven, esq. of Perrysfield.

May 11. At Richmond, Helen, widow of the Rev. James Russell Deare, Vicar of Bures, Suffolk.

SUSSEX.—*April 7.* At Hastings, Anne, wife of C. W. H. Steward, esq.

April 12. At Brighton, aged 64, Mary-Louisa, dau. of the late James Boudon, esq. of the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, London.

At Brighton, aged 76, Mrs. M. A. Cole, relict of the Rev. William Cole, formerly of Broad Chalk rectory, Wilts.

April 18. At Bexhill, aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of Abraham Duplock, esq.

At Brighton, aged 63, Ann-Maria, relict of the Rev. Robert Williams, of Worthen, Shropshire.

April 21. At Mockbeggar, Playden, aged 76, Charles Pilcher, esq. late of Rye, merchant.

April 22. At Hastings, Eleanor-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Sir George William Leeds, Bart.

April 23. At Brighton, aged 74, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Peter Du Cane, esq. of Braxted, Essex, and wife of Edmund Smithe, esq. of Brighton.

April 24. At Warwick House, Worthington, aged 46, George Frederick Jones, esq. barrister, eldest son of the late Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B.

April 25. Aged 76, Jane, widow of James Piggott, esq. of Fitzball, Midhurst.

April 30. At Worthing, aged 75, Lady Wells, relict of Admiral Sir John Wells, G.C.B. of Bolmore House, Cuckfield, who died Nov. 19, 1841 (See our Vol. XVII. p. 554).

May 11. At Brighton, aged 70, Ann, relict of Widdows Golding, esq. of Reading, Berks.

May 12. At Down House, Rottingdean, aged 27, Eliza-Jane, wife of William E. Frere, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. and eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Osborne, of Pengelly-house, Cheshunt, Herts.

May 13. At Eastbourne, aged 49, Capt. John Wilson, late of the 90th regt.

WARWICK.—*March 20.* At Warwick, Frances wife of the Rev. Samuel Downes, Vicar of Kilham, Yorkshire.

April 16. At Leamington, Georgiana Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Tryon.

April 26. At Alveston, aged 67, Jesse-Maria, widow of the Rev. Charles Holbech, Vicar of Farnborough.

May 7. At Leamington, Martha, widow of the Rev. Wm. Wilson, of Knowle-hall, Rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire.

May 8. At Birmingham, aged 98, Joseph Gibbs, esq.

May 13. At Leamington, Lucy-Caroline, eldest surviving dau. of the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust.

WESTMORLAND.—*May 8.* On a visit at Bowness, aged 63, Mr. Isaac Crewdson, a native of Kendal, who in early youth removed to Manchester, and for many years resided at Ardwick-green. After an assiduous, but not absorbing attention to business, he retired, with a competency, from commercial pursuits, in 1826, and more fully devoted his time, talents, and property to the benefit of his fellow men, in various channels of Christian philanthropy. In 1835 he appeared as the author of "A Beacon to the Society of Friends." This gave rise to an active controversy, the result of which was, that Mr. Crewdson and many of his friends withdrew themselves from that community.

WILTS.—*April 21.* At Melchet Park, aged 28, Richard Webb, esq.

April 30. At Salisbury, Sarah, dau. of the late Thomas Noyes, esq. of Westover, near Andover, and of the Isle of Wight.

Lately. At Salisbury, Ann, wife of the Rev. G. M. Webster, B.D. Rector of Codford St. Mary.

May 1. At Mere, aged 80, Mrs. Latimer, relict of Thomas Latimer, esq.

May 2. At Trowbridge, W. Stancomb, esq. an opulent manufacturer, and one of the magistrates of the county. He died of apoplexy.

May 5. At Middle Hill, Box, John Neate, esq.

May 7. At Salisbury, Magdalene, wife of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Canon of Salisbury; daughter of the Rev. Charles Wake, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, and granddaughter of Archbishop Wake.

WORCESTER.—*April 22.*—Aged 23, Maria, only dau. of the late Francis Rufford, esq. of Prescott-house, Stourbridge.

April 28. Aged 49, Charles Clarke, esq. organist of Worcester Cathedral.

Lately. At Bromsgrove, Ann, widow of W. Gardner, esq. late of Coventry, and daughter of the Rev. John Best, formerly Vicar of Chaddeasley.

YORK.—*Feb. 21.* At York, aged 61, Benjamin Bedeⁿ. - - twelve years collector

year, Anne, widow of the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, late incumbent of Upleatham, and mother of the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, the present incumbent of both those places.

March 30. At Old Malton abbey, in his 40th year, Charles Smithson, esq.

April 14. Aged 77, at the rectory, Settrington, Mrs. Todd, wife of the Ven. H. J. Todd, M.A. Archdeacon of Cleveland.

April 16. Aged 59, Henry-Richard Wood, esq. of Hollin Hall.

April 18. At the vicarage, Hedon, Mary-Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Baldwin Wake, M.D. of York.

April 22. At Stillington vicarage, Emma, wife of the Rev. Frederick Stewart, and dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Edwards, of Aldford, Cheshire.

April 30. At Topcliffe vicarage, aged 29, Harriet-Emma, wife of the Rev. Henry Annesley Hawkins.

May 6. At Smeathalls, near Ferrybridge, aged 69, John Bower, esq.

May 8. At Crathorne, Mary-Augusta-Rosalie, wife of Michael Tasburgh, esq. of Burghwallis, and only child of the late George-Tasburgh Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne.

WALES.—*April 4.* At Dolgelly, in his 88th year, Mr. Lewis Roberts (Eos Twrog). He was considered the best singer with the harp in Wales; he won several medals at eisteddfodau, and was an eminent musician on the violin.

Lately. At Talgarth House, near Merioneth, aged 18, P. W. Thruston, Gentleman Cadet of the R. M. Academy, Woolwich, second son of Capt. Thruston, R.N.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 22.* In Edinburgh, aged 48, Capt. Thomas Gordon, late of the Royals. He entered the army in 1811 as Ensign in the 25th Foot. He was three times in the West Indies, and for some years in the East; was present at Bayonne, Waterloo, and many other actions. He retired from the Royals, on half-pay, in 1834.

April 16. Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. John Patison, Edinburgh.

April 27. At Dundee, Daniel M'Ewen, esq. solicitor.

Lately. At Dunbar, aged 92, Mrs. Raeburn. She was a most rigid Cameronian, and retained in her possession the flag of the Covenant, which was borne by her grandfather at the battle of Bothwell Brig. Although somewhat tattered, still all the emblems and inscriptions are perfectly legible. She prized it very highly, and has transmitted it as an heirloom to her family.

Captain Anderson, of Broadlie. In campaigns he had been three times

wounded, once by a spent ball, which entered his ear, ran round between the skin and the flesh, and came out at the back of his neck; on another occasion through the elbow; and last on the field of Waterloo, where he had his leg shot off, and lay on the field for three or four hours; and, while lying there, had his watch, sword, and everything of value about him stolen by a soldier's wife. An English officer, in pity for his sufferings, tried to tramp him to death with his horse, but the sagacious animal leapt over him, and unhorsed its rider. His leg, after he was taken to the infirmary, required to be amputated three different times. Mr. Anderson was a native of Neilston, Renfrewshire.

At Gairloch, Rosshire, aged 84, the celebrated Gaelic bard Alasdair Buidhe Mac Iobhair. He was poet to the lairds of Gairloch, from whom he had a pension. He was a bard of great merit, but very few of his pieces have been printed. He may be considered the last of the Highland bards, with the solitary exception of the author of "Loch-Aic," Mac Coll.

May 3. At Cullen House, aged 13, the Hon. Edw. Alexander Grant, youngest son of the Earl of Seafield.

May 6. At the Cottage, Haddington, William Haldane, esq. late Paymaster of the 33d Foot.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 27.* At Cashen, Cork, Capt. William Thorne, of late 1st Garrison Batt. eldest son of the late William Thorne, formerly Barrackmaster of Manchester, and Captain of the 43rd Foot. He served the Egyptian campaign of 1797, and there contracted the prevalent ophthalmic fever, from which he never perfectly recovered.

March 4. At Louth, Colonel Walter Frederick O'Reilly, C.B. He entered the army in Oct. 1811, and retired on half-pay in Jan. 1829. He was raised to the brevet rank of Colonel in Nov. 1841. He married July 19, 1823, Harriet Duchess dowager of Roxburghe, mother of the present Duke.

March 8. At Carnville, near Moynalty, co. Meath, aged 113, Mrs. M'Mahon, relict of P. M'Mahon. She was mother of 8 children, grandmother of 56, great-grandmother of 99, and great-great-grandmother of 2, making a total of 165, of whom 160 are still living.

March 27. At Ballybrack, near Cork, Elizabeth, widow of Maurice Swabey, esq. D.C.L. of Langley Marsh, Bucks. Chancellor of Rochester.

March 30. At Convamore, aged 2, the Hon. Edward Charles Hare, youngest son of the Earl of Listowel.

April 7. At his seat, Port Leman,

Westmeath, aged 67, the Right Hon. John Lord de Blaquiere. He succeeded his father in the dignity Aug. 27, 1812, and is succeeded by his brother Gen. the Hon. William de Blaquiere, of Hill House, Cuckfield, Sussex.

May 2. In Dublin, aged 25, in consequence of a fall from his horse in the Phoenix Park, Gordon Scott, esq. Lieut. in the 5th Fusiliers, son of the Rev. Alexander Scott, of Bath.

ISLE OF MAN.—*March 19.* At Douglas, in his 80th year, Samuel Barker, esq. formerly of Lichfield, banker, and for many years resident in that island.

GUERNSEY.—*April 18.* In Guernsey, Nigel Thomas Edensor Heathcote, esq. second son of Richard Edensor Heathcote, esq. of Longton Hall, Staffordshire, and of Emma-Sophia, dau. of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow, Derbyshire.

EAST INDIES.—*March 17.* At Bombay, Frances-Eleanor, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Griffith, Commandant of the Bombay Artillery, and eldest dau. of the late Matthew Cowper, esq. of Gibraltar.

March 23. At Dhoolia, aged 41, John Grant Malcolmson, esq. M.D., F.R.S., formerly of the Madras Medical Establishment, and latterly of the firm of Forbes and Co. of Bombay.

WEST INDIES.—*March 21.* At Berbice, aged 38, John Tench Bush, esq. M.D. late of Totnes, Devon, eldest son of the late Joseph Bush, esq. of Stanton Drew, Somerset.

March 31. At St. Kitts, Thomas Christopher Myton Lethbridge, esq. Lieut. 85th Light Inf. eldest son of John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. and grandson of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park, Somerset.

Lately. On board H.M.S. "Albatross," John Edward Nicholas, esq. Volunteer of the First Class, only son of the late Capt. John Nicholas, R.N.

April 7. At the Danish Island of St. Croix, aged 80, William Stedman, esq. M.D. Knight of Dannebrog.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 31.* On board H.M.S. "Hydra," off the coast of Africa, aged 45, John Thomas, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Thomas, of the 28th Regt. her Majesty's Commissioner at St. Paulo de Loando for the abolition of the Slave-trade under the Portuguese Treaty. He was a Deputy-Lieut. and for several years a most active magistrate of the city and county of Worcester.

Feb. 10. At Bathurst, aged 79, Ann, widow of Simon Biddulph, esq. formerly of Tamworth, Staffordshire. She was only dau. of Thomas Burnet, esq. Capt. and Commander R.N. and great-granddau. of

the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, and (upon the death of her brother, the late Major-Gen. John Burnet) became sole legal personal representative of that learned prelate.—Also, at Bathurst, on the same day, Mrs. A. M. Haw. Mrs. Biddulph and Mrs. Haw were amongst the first emigrants to the settlement.

Sept. 11. At Washington, aged 48, Mr. Nicollet, the favourite pupil and friend of La Place. He went to America about ten years since, and has been engaged principally in carrying out a survey—geographical, topographical, astronomical, and geological—of the vast region embraced by the sources of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. His map of this important labour was completed before his death, and was shown by him at the Association of American Geologists at Albany, in April, 1843.

Feb. 17. At Morro Velho, in the Brazils, aged 36, John-Kerridge-Alexander, third son of the late Charles-Alexander Crickitt, esq. of Colchester, Essex.

Feb. 19. At Corfu, Capt. Craigie, 97th foot.

Near Stanton, Virginia, aged 112 years, a slave named Gilbert. He was a servant to Colonel Washington, at the great battle of the Monongahela, on the 9th of July, 1775.

March 3. At Toronto, in Canada, aged 25, Henrietta, wife of Capt. George Edward Aylmer, of the 93rd Highlanders.

March 20. In France, aged 72, Gen. Count Pajol. He was Aide-de-camp to Kleber at the battle of Altenkirchen, who conferred on him the rank of Chef d'Escadron on the field of battle. He was promoted to the grade of Colonel by Massena, at the battle of Zurich. His commission of General was dated from Austerlitz, and that of General of Division from Moscow. In 1830 he was appointed Commander of the first military division, which post he held for 12 years.

April 2. At Rome, on her return from India, Anne, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.

April 3. At Florence, Italy, aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Major-Gen. Daubeny, of Bath, and eldest dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Daubeny.

April 6. In Madeira, aged 27, George, youngest son of the late Daniel Guille-mard, esq. of Hackney.

April 10. At Boulogne, aged 71, R. Lowe, esq.

April 17. At Lisbon, Janet, wife of Capt. John Mackenzie, H.P. 94th Regt.

April 20. At Cairo, on the overland route from India, Edward Bannerman, esq. late of the East India Company's Madras Civil Service.

April 21. At Philadelphia, United States, aged 44, Anne, wife of William-Augustus Dobbyn, esq. late of the Dragon Guards, and formerly of Bath.

April 24. At Rome, Mary-Ann, wife of Colin Campbell, esq. late Surgeon-Gen. on the East India Company's Medical Establishment in Bengal.

At Nice, aged 21, William Armstrong Martinez, esq. only son of William H. Armstrong, esq. and grandson of Sebastian-Gonzales Martinez, esq. of Belsize Park, Hampstead.

Lately. At Mannheim, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. Elliot Graham.

In Paris, aged 70, Lady Marianne Erskine, dau. of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar. She was blind from her birth, and had resided several years in France.

At Bordeaux, James Violett, esq.

May 2. At Lisbon, Anthony Samuel, esq. eldest son of Simon Samuel, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

At Toronto, Canada, the Hon. William Warren Baldwin, one of the oldest and wealthiest inhabitants of that city.

At Florence, aged 75, Professor Pietro Benvenuti, the celebrated historical painter, and Director of the Academy of Arts in that city.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM APRIL 27 TO MAY 18, 1844, (4 weeks.)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------------|---------------|------|--------|
| Males | 1805 | } 3431 | | Under 15..... | 1512 | } 3431 |
| Females | 1626 | | | 15 to 60..... | 1244 | |
| | | | 60 and upwards | 671 | | |
| | | | Age not specified | 4 | | |

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, May 17.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| 55 4 | 32 1 | 20 4 | 31 7 | 31 1 | 31 7 |

PRICE OF HOPS, May 27.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Pockets, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, May 27.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 13*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| Beef..... | 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> | Head of Cattle at Market, May 27. | | | |
| Mutton..... | 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> | Beasts..... | 2622 | Calves | 119 |
| Veal..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | Sheep and Lambs | 30,280 | Pigs | 328 |
| Pork..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> | | | | |

COAL MARKET, May 24.

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 173½.—Ellesmere and Chester, 66.—Grand Junction, 162½.—Kennet and Avon, 10½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 652½.—Regent's, 25½.—Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 112½.—St. Katharine's, 115.—East and West India, 138.—London and Birmingham Railway, 223.—Great Western, 117½.—London and Southwestern, 87.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 88.—West Middlesex, 125.—Globe Insurance, 143.—Guardian, 50½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas, 67½.—Imperial Gas, 84.—Phoenix Gas, 37.—London and Westminster Bank, 27.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26 to May 25, 1844, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | | Weather. | Fahrenheit's Therm. | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. |
| Apl. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | | | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. |
| 26 | 60 | 68 | 55 | 30, 03 | fine | 11 | 57 | 62 | 50 | , 99 |
| 27 | 52 | 60 | 47 | , 28 | fair | 12 | 58 | 64 | 50 | 30, 20 |
| 28 | 52 | 59 | 44 | , 26 | do. | 13 | 60 | 70 | 56 | , 34 |
| 29 | 48 | 54 | 44 | , 23 | cloudy, fair | 14 | 66 | 71 | 52 | , 34 |
| 30 | 55 | 61 | 46 | , 28 | fair | 15 | 50 | 56 | 47 | , 37 |
| M.I. | 57 | 65 | 48 | , 36 | do. | 16 | 52 | 60 | 48 | , 15 |
| 2 | 57 | 66 | 49 | , 42 | do. | 17 | 48 | 50 | 38 | 29, 92 |
| 3 | 55 | 61 | 49 | , 22 | do. cloudy | 18 | 42 | 40 | 41 | , 93 |
| 4 | 52 | 58 | 49 | , 15 | cl. slight rain | 19 | 50 | 54 | 46 | , 96 |
| 5 | 59 | 65 | 54 | , 02 | do. fair | 20 | 53 | 58 | 46 | , 98 |
| 6 | 62 | 66 | 56 | 29, 88 | fair, cloudy | 21 | 50 | 56 | 51 | , 92 |
| 7 | 64 | 70 | 55 | , 82 | do. do. | 22 | 55 | 62 | 49 | 30, 17 |
| 8 | 55 | 63 | 55 | , 99 | do. | 23 | 53 | 61 | 46 | , 13 |
| 9 | 56 | 68 | 56 | , 98 | do. | 24 | 53 | 62 | 50 | , 02 |
| 10 | 58 | 62 | 49 | , 96 | shwry. rn. fair | 25 | 52 | 55 | 44 | , 04 |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

| May. | 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. |
|------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2 | 197½ | 98½ | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 285 | 94 pm. | 76 74 pm. |
| 3 | 196½ | 98½ | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 284 | 94 pm. | 76 74 pm. |
| 4 | | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 77 75 pm. |
| 6 | 196 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 77 75 pm. |
| 7 | 197 | 98 | 99 | 101½ | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 288 | 92 94 pm. | 75 77 pm. |
| 8 | 196 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 77 75 pm. |
| 9 | 195½ | 99 | 99 | | 102 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 289 | 92 pm. | 77 75 pm. |
| 10 | 196 | 99 | 99 | | 102 | 102½ | 12½ | 98 | 115½ | 288 | 94 pm. | 78 76 pm. |
| 11 | | 99 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | 94 pm. | 77 79 pm. |
| 13 | 194½ | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 288 | 92 94 pm. | 72 74 pm. |
| 14 | 193½ | 99 | 99 | 101½ | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 74 69 pm. |
| 15 | 193½ | 99 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 287½ | | 69 71 pm. |
| 16 | 193 | 98 | 99 | 101½ | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 288 | 94 pm. | 69 66 pm. |
| 17 | 192 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 287 | | 66 70 pm. |
| 18 | 192 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | | 66 72 pm. |
| 20 | 193 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 286 | 94 pm. | 72 74 pm. |
| 21 | 195 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 286 | | 74 76 pm. |
| 22 | 195 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | 92 pm. | 76 74 pm. |
| 23 | 196½ | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 285½ | | 73 75 pm. |
| 24 | 197 | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 286 | 92 pm. | 74 72 pm. |
| 25 | 198 | 98 | 99 | 101½ | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | | 92 pm. | 74 72 pm. |
| 27 | 198½ | 98 | 99 | | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | 98½ | | 286½ | 92 pm. | 72 pm. |
| 28 | 199 | 98 | 99 | 101½ | 101 | 102½ | 12½ | | | 289 | 92 pm. | 73 71 pm. |

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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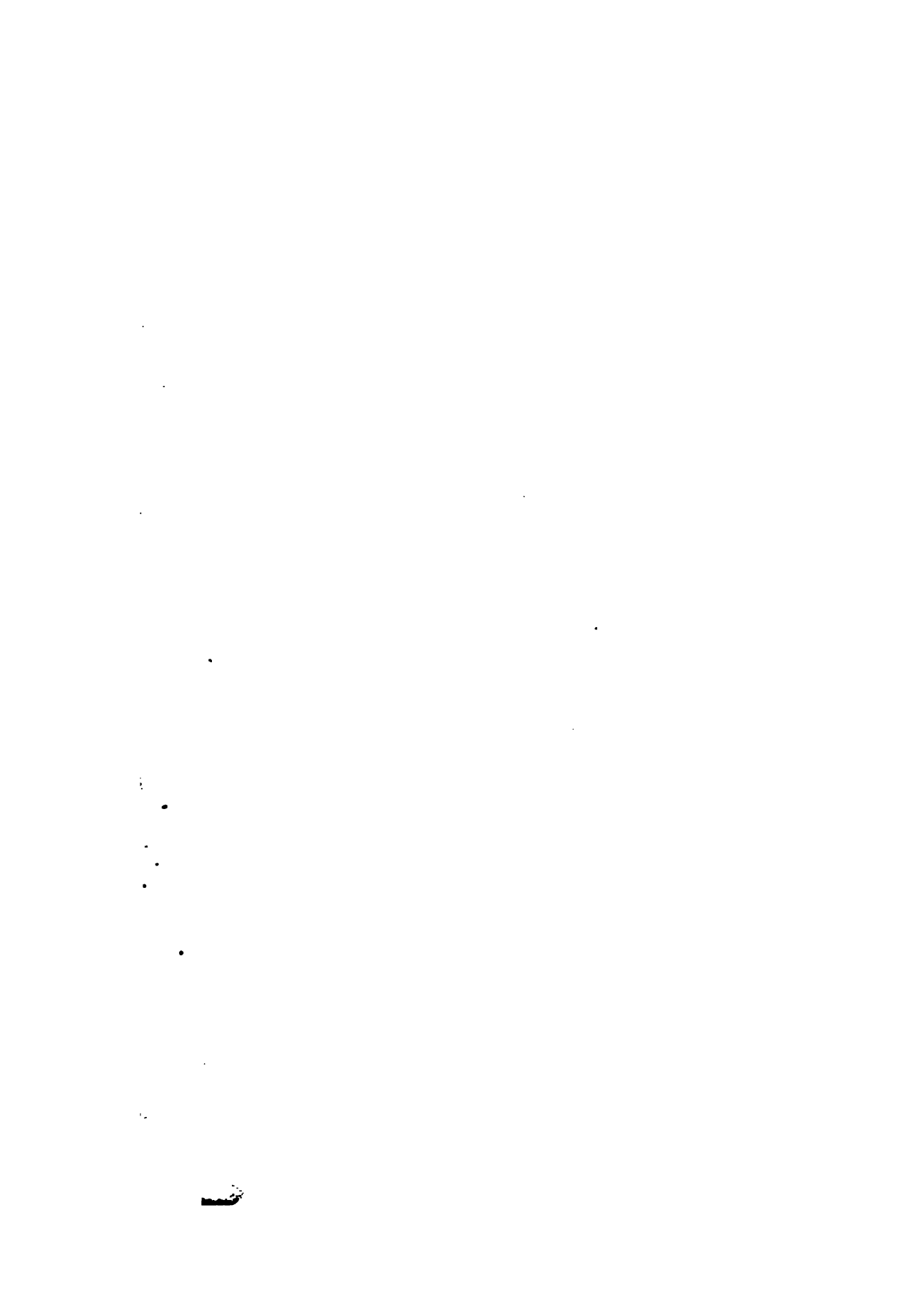
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