

lation is generally subjoined, and parallel sayings in other languages are very often introduced. No particular order seems to be observed in the arrangement of them. We shall give one or two specimens:

“*Quæ unciis sunt ungulibus ne nutrias*—Do not feed, or take under your roof, animals of ferocious and savage dispositions, that have sharp and crooked claws. Do not cherish a snake in your bosom, or enter into friendship with crafty and deceitful persons. ‘*Otez un vilain du gibet, il vous y mettra,*’ Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat. ‘*Cria el cuervo, y sacarte ha los ojos,*’ Breed up a crow, and he will tear out your eyes. Ingratitude and the unyielding bent of nature, were typified by the Greeks, under the elegant representation of a goat giving suck to the whelp of a wolf, with a subscription, which has been thus rendered:

A wolf reluctant with my milk I feed,
Obedient to a cruel master’s will;
By him I nourish’d, soon condemn’d to bleed, [still.

For stubborn nature will be nature
We may add two familiar lines to these,
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long, [young.”
That she had her head bit off by her

The above version of the Greek epigram *Τὸς Λυκοῖς εἴ,* &c. is by Mr. Bland. We choose another example, chiefly because it contains the Author’s further explanation of his own plan.

“*Manibus, pedibusque*. With the utmost exertion of our hands and feet, or with *tooth and nail*, as we say. *Nervis omnibus*, straining every nerve, exerting our utmost power and ability to effect our purpose. *Remis velisque*, pushing it on with oars and sails; *Onnem movere lapidem*, leaving no stone unturned, to discover what we are in search of:—are forms of speech used by the Romans, which have been adopted by us, and are therefore here admitted; as may also be, *Toto pectore*, with our whole soul, loving or hating any one. These are all, and indeed many more similar expressions, treated of by Erasmus as distinct Proverbs; but it was thought better to bring them together here, in this manner.”

“It may not be amiss, once for all, to observe, that I have not confined myself to the sense given by Erasmus to many of the Adages. As I have frequently passed over very long disquisitions, when they appeared to me not suitable to the present state of litera-

ture, or of the times; so, on the other hand, I have sometimes expatiated largely, where he has given the exposition in two or three lines. Another considerable difference is, that here are introduced many corresponding adages in the French, Italian, Spanish, and English languages, none of which are to be found in his book. It is singular, Jortin remarks, that though Erasmus spent a large part of his time in France, Italy, and England, it does not appear that he was ever able to converse in any of those languages; or perhaps to read the productions of any of the writers of those countries, excepting such as were written in Latin; which, as a language in general use, appears to have been adopted by most of the literati down to his time; excepting perhaps by the Italians, whose language had attained a higher degree of polish and perfection than any of the others.”

Vol. I. p. 84.

As there are few persons to whom Proverbs are not an attractive species of Literature, there can be little doubt that these volumes will obtain an extensive circulation. Their style is familiar, and their matter very various.

7. *An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography. To which is prefixed a Memoir on the Public Libraries of the Antients.* By Thomas Hartwell Horne. Illustrated with Engravings. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 758 and 156.

IT would be difficult to give a clearer idea of this useful “Introduction,” than in the words of the modest Author.

“It contains a series of observations on the different subjects connected with Bibliography. It comprises, first, a summary account of the materials used for writing in different ages and countries: next in order succeed the origin and progress of writing and printing, the mechanism of the art, with comparative observations on the typographical execution of early printed books. This division is followed by remarks on the forms of books,—different styles of bookbinding in various ages,—the knowledge of books, and the causes of their relative value and scarcity, together with the best methods of preserving and repairing them. The principles by which the classification of a library should be conducted, are then explained, and illustrated by a copious system for its arrangement. The last and most extensive division of the work is appropriated

printed to a notice of the principal writers, who have treated on the different branches of Bibliography.—With regard to the engravings which are inserted, while the author hopes they will be found sufficient for the purpose of elucidating his work, it were unjust not to notice the fidelity and spirit with which they have been executed by a young artist [Mr. J. Lee], particularly the fac-similes of the Books of Images.—Throughout the ensuing pages, the author's object has been to compress as much as possible; many articles of lesser moment, therefore, have been omitted, for which ample materials had been collected. On the third part of the present work, he has bestowed most labour, being anxious that nothing of importance should be omitted: and in giving this list of works on Bibliography, such only have been inserted, as appeared to be principally deserving of attention from the Bibliographical Student. Each book, as far as was practicable, has been described from personal examination; and where the author could not obtain access to it, either in his own limited collection, or in public libraries, he has availed himself of the labours of MM. Brunet, Cailleau, De Bure, Peignot, Renouard, Santander, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, Dr. A. Clarke, and other Bibliographers, both British and Foreign. From their volumes, as well as from the principal literary Journals, he has been enabled to glean the various critical notices interspersed through the following pages: where particularly valuable, rare, or expensive works are to be found in our public libraries, especially in the Metropolis, care has been taken to indicate such library, noticing those chiefly which are the most easily accessible.—Such is the work now offered to the acceptance of the Public, as an Introduction to the infant science of Bibliography. Precepts, indeed, the Author does not pretend to give:—he merely suggests some practical hints for Students; at the same time, he ventures to indulge a hope, that his labours may be favourably received by every lover of books, as well as by the more experienced Bibliographer."

We shall now transcribe Mr. Horne's bill of fare:

Introductory Memoir on the Public Libraries of the Antients:—Libraries of the Jews—Of the Persians—Of the Chaldeans—Egyptian Libraries—Library at Memphis—The Alexandrian Library—Libraries of the Greeks—Library at Athens founded by Pisistratus—Library of Pergamus—Libraries of Rome—First

public library founded by P. Æmilii—Library of Sylla—Of Lucullus—Library erected by Asinius Pollio—The Octavian Library—The Palatine Library—Library of Tiberius—Library of Vespasian—The Capitoline Library—The Ulpian Library—The Gordian Library—Public Libraries in the Cities, &c. of the Roman empire—Library at Constantinople.

On the different substances employed for Manuscripts and printed Books.—Substances in use before the invention of Paper: Stone, Bricks, Lead, Brass, Wood, Leaves, Bark of Trees, Linen, Skins, Parchment and Vellum, Leather. Paper: Papyrus, Paper of Bark, Chinese Papers, Japanese Paper, Bootan Paper, Madagascar Paper, Asbestos Paper, Cotton Paper, Paper from Linen Rags, Paper from different substances, Coloured Paper.

On Manuscripts in general, including the Origin of Writing.

Origin and Progress of Printing, Mechanism of the Art, &c.

On Books: General Remarks on the Denominations, Sizes, &c. of Books.—Of the knowledge of books, their relative value and scarcity. Prices of books, &c.—Essay towards an improved System of Classification for a Library.

A Notice of the principal Works extant on Literary History in General, and on Bibliography in particular:—Literary History.—Writing.—Works on Printing.—Books.—Bibliographical Systems, Catalogues, &c.: Catalogues, &c. of the principal Foreign Public Libraries, including Brief Notices of their Contents: Libraries of Denmark; of France; of Germany; of Holland and the Netherlands; of Hungary and Poland; of Italy and Sicily; of Russia; of Spain and Portugal; of Sweden; of Switzerland; of Turkey; of North America.—Catalogues of British Public Libraries: Libraries in London; British Museum; The Royal Society; Sion College; College of Physicians; Middle Temple; Inner Temple; Library of the Hon. East India Company; Protestant Dissenters' Library, Red Cross Street; London Medical Society; Royal Institution; London Institution; Surrey Institution; Russell Institution.

The Appendix consists of

Books of Images; Brief Notice of works printed on Paper of different Colours; List of the principal Vignettes or Marks used by the Antient Printers; Monograms and Devices of Antient Printers, &c.: Unique and illustrated Copies; Works in the Macaronic Style; Notices of some of the most eminent Printers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries, and of the principal Editions executed by them; Codex Eberianus; Collections

Collections of large Works; Notes; Bibliographical Index; General Index of Matters.

Such are the leading features of the intellectual entertainment provided by Mr. Horne. Several of the subordinate articles we have passed over. Sufficient, however, it is hoped; has for the present been given to whet the Reader's appetite; and we are not afraid of his being cloyed with the substantial food provided for him.

8. Campbell's [or Yorke's] *Lives of the Admirals* (continued from Vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 250.) Vol. VI. pp. 522. Barrington.

WE closed our account of the Fifth Volume of this very useful National Work, by lamenting the death of its able conductor, Mr. Yorke; and with a sincere hope that the spirited Bookseller might find a Successor equal to the undertaking. That such has been the case, the Volume now before us is a sufficient pledge.

"In order both to accelerate the publication, and to render the work more accurate and complete, it was judged expedient, that the Biographical and the Historical departments should be executed by different persons. The present volume is entirely confined to Biography. This deviation from the original plan of Dr. Campbell was rendered necessary by the circumstance, that no Biography is given in the volume edited by Dr. Berkenhout.—Another deviation from the original plan was also determined on: the lives written by Dr. Campbell are very short and meagre, but very numerous. In the present volume, a selection has been made of the lives of those naval characters which presented the most ample, or the most interesting materials for Biography.—Besides the lives of the most illustrious of those seamen, who flourished during the period comprised in Dr. Berkenhout's portion of the work, a few others have been given, which had been omitted by Dr. Campbell.—The Editor of the present Volume has been indebted to a friend for the lives of Anson, Hawke, and Byron.—W. STEVENSON."

The Naval Heroes whose Lives are now given, are,

"Captain William Dampier; Captain Stephen Leake, master-gunner of England; Sir John Leake; and Captain Martin Leake; George Byng, Lord Vis-

count Torrington, including some Account of Admiral Cammock; Sir John Norris, and of his sons, Capt. Richard Norris, and Adm. Harry Norris; Sir William Berkley; Charles and John, Lords Berkley of Stratton; the Hon. William Berkley; and James, Earl of Berkley; Sir Charles Wager; Admiral Vernon; Commodore Barnett; the Hon. John Byng; Lord Anson; Admiral Boscawen; Lord Hawke; and the Hon. John Byron."

Recollecting, as we perfectly do, the sensations excited by the lamentable fate of Admiral Byng; it is satisfactory to perceive many new lights thrown on the transactions of that memorable period.

"Of the unfortunate engagement off Minorca, there is already an account given in the historical department of this work; but, nevertheless, we think it proper to lay before our readers, Admiral Byng's Letter respecting it; in order that his own opinions and feelings on the occasion may be clearly and fully brought out. We have another reason for printing this Letter. Admiral Byng was disposed to censure ministers, and they, on their part, were determined, if possible, to turn aside the popular clamour and indignation excited by the fall of Minorca, from themselves on the Admiral: this was apparent in all their conduct towards him, subsequent to the action; and it gave rise to their withholding from the public eye, some parts of his official letter: these parts we shall insert, distinguishing them by Italics."

The Letter itself appeared in the Gazette; and the variations and omissions are well worth the Reader's attention. For these we refer to the Volume; but a few of the many interesting traits of the Admiral's personal character shall be extracted.

"When he was sent for, on the 27th of January, to receive his sentence on board of the St. George, he said to some of his friends, that he expected to be reprimanded, and possibly, he thought, he might be cashiered; 'because,' added he, 'there must have been several controverted points: the court martial has been shut up a long time, and almost all the questions proposed by the Court have tended much more to pick out faults in my conduct, than to get a true state of the circumstances; but I profess, I cannot conceive what they will fix upon.'—When he arrived on board the St. George, and as he was walking on the quarter deck, a member of the Court Martial came out and told one of his

his relations, he had the Court's leave to inform him, they had found the Admiral capitally guilty, and requested him to prepare him for his sentence. The gentleman to whom this communication was made, went up to him immediately, but could not for some time address him, he was so much overcome with the most poignant surprise and grief: his countenance, however, and the embarrassment of his manner, led the Admiral to suspect that he was advancing towards him to communicate some unpleasant intelligence; and he said to him, 'What is the matter? have they broke me?' The gentleman, perceiving from this question that he was totally unprepared for his sentence, hesitated still more: upon which the countenance of the Admiral was observed to change a little, and he added, 'Well, I understand—if nothing but my blood will satisfy, let them take it.'—A few minutes afterwards, one of his friends endeavoured to support and reconcile him to his fate, by observing, that a sentence without guilt could be no stain; and that when all the circumstances of his case were taken into consideration, it was extremely improbable that the sentence now passed upon him would be carried into execution; he begged him, therefore, to indulge the hope of obtaining a pardon. To this he replied, 'What will that signify to me? What satisfaction can I receive from the liberty to crawl a few years longer on the earth, with the infamous load of a pardon at my back? I despise life upon such terms, and would rather have them take it.'

When the fatal day, March 14, arrived,

"About 11 o'clock, Admiral Byng walking across his cabin, and observing the crowd of boats out of one of the cabin windows, took up a spying-glass, to view them more distinctly. The decks, shrouds, and yards of all the ships that lay near, were crowded with men; upon which he remarked, 'Curiosity is strong; it draws a great number of people together; but their curiosity will be disappointed: where they are, they may hear, but they cannot see.' A gentleman said to him, 'To see you so easy and composed, Sir, gives me as much pleasure as I can have on this occasion; but I expected no less from the whole of your conduct heretofore; and the last actions of a man mark his character more than all the actions of his life.' 'I am sensible they do, Sir,' replied he, 'and am obliged to you for putting me in mind. I find innocence is the base-

foundation for firmness of mind.'—He continued to walk about in the cabin for some time; enquired what time it would be high water; observed that the tide would not suit to carry his body ashore after dark; expressed some apprehensions, that his body might be insulted, if it were carried ashore in the day-time, on account of the prejudices of the people against him: but his friends, assuring him that there was no such disposition among the inhabitants of Portsmouth, he appeared very well satisfied on that head.—He walked out of the great cabin to the quarter deck, accompanied by a clergyman, who had attended him during his confinement; and two gentlemen, his relations. One of these went with him to the cushion, and offered to tie the bandage over his eyes; but he having a white handkerchief ready folded in his hand, replied, with a smile on his countenance, 'I am obliged to you, Sir; I thank God I can do it myself; I think I can; I am sure I can;' and tied it behind his head himself.—He continued upon his knees rather more than a minute, much composed, and apparently recommending himself to the Almighty; and then dropped his handkerchief, the signal agreed upon, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. On this, a volley was fired from the six marines, five of whose bullets went through him, and he was in an instant no more."

"Voltaire, in his *Age of Lewis XV.* chapter 31, mentioning the condemnation of Admiral Byng, says, that Marshal Richelieu, who, from the height of a plain country, had seen all the engagement, and who could form a judgment of it, in vain sent a declaration to him (Voltaire,) in justification of Admiral Byng, which soon reached the King of England; but he does not give Marshal Richelieu's declaration; the following are copies of it, and of the letter which Voltaire wrote, in English, to the Admiral, when he transmitted the Marshal's

"Sir—Though I am almost unknown to you, I think it is my duty to send you the copy of the letter which I have just received from the Marshal Duke of Richelieu: honour, humanity and equity command me to convey it into your hands. This noble and unexpected testimony, from one of the most candid, as well as the most generous of my countrymen, makes me presume your judges will do you the same justice.

I am, with respect, Sir, &c. VOLTAIRE.
To the Hon. J. Byng, Esq.

"Sir—I am very sensibly concerned for Admiral Byng. I do assure you, whatever

whatever I have seen or heard of him, does him honour. After having done all that man could reasonably expect from him, he ought not to be censured for suffering a defeat. When two commanders contend for victory, though both are equally men of honour, yet one must necessarily be worsted; and there is nothing against Mr. Byng but his being worsted, for his whole conduct was that of an able seaman, and is justly worthy of admiration. The strength of the two fleets was at least equal: the English had thirteen ships, and we twelve, much better furnished and much cleaner. Fortune, that presides over all battles, and especially those that are fought at sea, was more favourable to us than to our adversaries, by sending our balls into their ships with greater execution. I am persuaded, and it is the generally-received opinion, that if the English had obstinately continued the engagement, their whole fleet would have been destroyed.—In short, there can be no higher act of injustice, than what is now attempted against Admiral Byng; and all men of honour, and all gentlemen of the army, are particularly interested in the event. *RICHELIEU.*"

"I received this original letter from Marshal Duke de Richelieu, the 1st of January, 1757, in witness of which I have signed my name, *VOLTAIRE.*"

In the Memoir of Admiral Hawke, his glorious contest with Conflans, in November 1758, is thus related:

"On the 20th, about half an hour after eight o'clock in the morning, the Maidstone frigate let fly her topgallant sails, which was a signal for discovering a fleet. About nine Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, made signal that they were enemies. Sir Edward Hawke immediately told his officers, that he did not intend to trouble himself with forming lines, but would attack them in the old way, to make downright work with them; and accordingly he threw out a signal for seven of his ships to chase, in order to allure the enemy to fight.—As the British neared on the French, the weather became squally and rough; but Conflans in a very gallant style seemed to offer battle: his courage, however, soon cooled, and long before the fleets were within the range of shot, he changed his plan, and stood right afore the wind towards the shore. It was two in the afternoon before our headmost ships could get up with his rear; but at that time the Warspite and Dorsetshire began to fire.—The imagination can conceive nothing more sublime than the spectacle which the hostile squadrons

presented at this moment. A dreadful storm darkened the face of the heavens. The sea was rolling in tremendous waves, which on all sides were dashing themselves into foam on treacherous rocks and shallows unknown to the English pilots. In the midst of these terrible circumstances, calculated from the very majesty of the physical power in action, to awe and intimidate, two adverse navies, the greatest that had been employed in one of the greatest wars in the annals of Europe, freighted with the fate, and worthy of being entrusted with the glory of the rival nations, were preparing for battle.—It was a moment, as if nature had resolved to contrast the tameness of physical terror with the grandeur of heroism; and to shew how much more sublime are the moral sentiments of a collected mind, than all the awful phenomena of the heavens darkened, and the ocean agitated by a tempest, with the multifarious dangers of secret rocks and unknown shallows.—In the open sea Conflans might have hazarded a battle, without the imputation of temerity, as his fleet was equal in force to that of Hawke, but like a prudent commander, he endeavoured to avail himself of all the advantages arising from the local knowledge of his pilots, who were well acquainted with the navigation of the shallows. He directed them to steer in such a manner, as to decoy the English among the rocks. But the very execution of this proceeding, which at the time was thought disreputable to his character as a commander, required more time in execution than the occasion allowed, and the British ships came up with the French before they were well prepared for action.—At half an hour after two o'clock, the British van opened their fire on the French rear. The Formidable, a French man-of-war, commanded by Admiral de Verger, a man of great courage and noble determination, behaved in the most heroic manner; broadside after broadside were poured into her by the British, as they sailed successively past towards the van of the Enemy; and she returned their fire with a promptitude that excited the admiration of friends and foes. In the mean time, the Royal George, with Hawke on board, was approaching the Soleil Royal, which bore the flag of Conflans. Intent, as it were, only on her prey, she passed on without heeding the shot of the other ships. The sea was dashing over her bows, and as she came rapidly nearer, she appeared as if she had been actuated by the furiousness of rage.—Her pilot seeing the breakers foaming

foaming on every side, told the Admiral that he could not go farther, without the most imminent danger from the shoals. 'You have done your duty in pointing out the danger,' said Hawke; 'but lay me alongside of the *Soleil Royal*.' The pilot bowed in obedience, and gave the necessary orders.—The *Superbe*, a French ship of seventy guns, perceiving what was intended by the movements of the English Admiral, generously interposed between her commander, and received the whole fatal broadside which the *Royal George* had intended for *Monsieur Confians*. The thunder of the explosion was succeeded by a wild shriek from all on board: the British sailors gave a shout of triumph, which was instantly checked by a far other feeling; for the smoke clearing away, only the masts of the *Superbe*, with her colours still flying, were seen above the water, and in a moment they were covered by a roll of the sea, and seen no more: but the *Soleil Royal* was spared; she escaped to the shore, where she was afterwards burnt with disgrace.—About four in the afternoon, the *Formidable*, which had maintained the whole battle with such heroic determination, struck her colours, but not until after all her officers had been killed. The *Heros*, a seventy-four, also struck; and the *Thesee*, of seventy guns, was sunk like the *Superbe*.—Darkness coming on, the remainder of the Enemy's fleet fled; seven ships of the line have their guns overboard, and ran into the river *Villaix*; about as many more, in a shattered condition, escaped to other ports.—The wind blowing strong inshore, Hawke made the signal for anchoring to the westward of the small island of *Dumet*. Here the fleet remained during the night, and as the tempest continued to increase, the darkness was occasionally broken by the flashes of cannon, and the howl of the wind; and the roar of the breakers was augmented in horror by the sound of guns of distress.—This action, more memorable on account of the terrific circumstances in which it was fought, than any other of equal magnitude in the annals of heroic achievement, was duly appreciated by the whole of Europe at the time; and the celebrated *Voltaire* did honour to that gallantry of his nation, which has since been so lamentably obscured by the atrocious and vulgar miscreants, who, from the commencement of the revolution, have successively usurped the ancient government,—in admitting that there were natural circumstances, which gave an inherent superiority to the English ma-

rine, in all ages, over that of France.—In stating this, it ought not to be concealed, that the character of the French nation had even then, in the public conduct of its officers, in many instances, declined from the integrity of its former honour; and that in the transactions which immediately originated from this engagement, the symptoms of that abominable profligacy which has in later times spread a moral pestilence throughout the world, were very distinctly manifested."

The character of this brave Admiral is elegantly delineated:

"Lord Hawke indicated by his external qualities the natural vigour of his intellectual faculties. He was above the ordinary stature of his countrymen; and the structure of his frame had that uniform compactness of appearance throughout, which makes the body seem as if it were in all its limbs subject to the action of the mental powers—an organization equally remote from meagreness, the uniform sign of some mental weakness, when it is not the effect of disease, and from *pillowness* of muscle, which is as uniformly an index of the indolence that occasions stupidity. He was, however, rather a well-formed than a handsome man: the expression of his countenance was more respectable than agreeable, for, although his disposition was neither haughty nor passionate, there was a tincture of severity in his character, which repressed the affection of familiarity. His forehead was tall, but somewhat square, indicating at once quickness of apprehension, and that firmness of resolution which is distinguished from obstinacy, by being subject to the influence of persuasion. It was only in the cast of his eyes that the symptoms of his constitutional severity manifested itself; for in other respects, we should have expected from the character in the rest of his features, that he was a man of frank inclinations, and disposed to jocularity, though his humour might have been tinged with satire. Nothing in his appearance could have led the world to believe him eccentric; but there was much to excite respect, and to induce a belief that he was no ordinary character. His life, conduct, and great success, verify and confirm these observations."

9. *Love of Fame; A Satire*. 8vo. pp. 34. Sherwood and Co.

THIS *Philippic* against a fallen Tyrant would have been hailed a few months ago as a commendable *Ty-téan*

tean effort: but, from the late events, the Author himself thinks it "necessary to account for the seeming inconsistency of prophesying what has already taken place."

"The greatest part of this Poem was written abroad, when it was understood there that Buonaparte was pursuing a rapid career of victory into the heart of Russia; and was ready for the press the beginning of last November—it cannot be material to the Reader to know why it was not published before."

The Satire concludes by a remark, that, if Napoleon be not bereft of every spark of truth,

"He must himself confess, his claims all lost,

Or centres all in this poor single boast:
The brightest genius in the embattled field,

Beneath whose arm the greatest heroes
In human butchery skill'd, the first of men

Whose bloody triumphs stain th' ensanguin'd madman, no! the meteor's feeble ray

Is sought in vain, amidst the blaze of
As misty vapours of a summer's night
Disperse and fly before the morning's light;

So all thy glories vanish in the flame,
The splendid lustre of a Wellesley's name,
Marcellus' sword he bears, and Fabius' shield,

All to his prudence or his fire must
And what to glory adds a nobler grace,
No pang of conscience can its charms efface,

Staff of the weak, the lowly, and oppress'd,

By all whose prayers have weight, his
The scourge of tyrants, to the good a friend,

Wisdom his guide, and justice is his
Nations that felt death's agonizing pang,
By him are rescued from the lion's fang,
Like Jesse's son, the shaggy beast he smote,

Tore the poor bleeding victim from his
Drove him with shame a fugitive from Spain,

Writhing with guilt, and agony, and

10. *Thoughts on various Charitable and other important Institutions, and on the best Mode of conducting them. To which is subjoined An Address to the Females of the rising Generation. By Catharine Cappe. Dedicated, by Permission, to William Wilberforce, Esq. 8vo. pp. 110. Longman and Co.*

Mrs. Cappe has several times appeared before the publick as a Writer. MAG. July, 1814.

ter; and uniformly with credit for benevolence and good intention. In the present Tract she discusses some important points, relative principally to the Education of Females, arranged under the following heads:

1. "An Inquiry into the Motives that led to the Institution of the various Female Charity Schools throughout the Kingdom about the beginning of the last Century; the objects intended to be obtained by them; the peculiar Abuses to which they are liable; and the best Means of preventing or rectifying these Abuses—exemplified in a History of the Grey Coat School in York."

2. "On the new Regulations introduced into the Grey Coat School by the Ladies' Committee, and of the Success of their arrangements."

3. "Of the comparative Advantages of the many long-established Charity Schools in various parts of this Kingdom, even when under the best Regulation; and of Day Schools;—whether as they regard Society at large, or the Benefit of the Individuals educated in them."

4. "On the Practice of Apprenticing Females for their Labour."

5. "Further Considerations on the subject of Female Apprenticeships, and especially with reference to those placed out by the Foundling Hospital."

6. "Reflections on the want of Success in attaining the Objects of many benevolent Institutions.—Female Apprenticeships one Cause of Failure.—Suggestions respecting the best Mode of placing out young Girls on their leaving a Charity School."

7. "On the great Utility of Benefit Clubs, or Friendly Societies."

8. "On Hospitals or Infirmarys for the diseased Poor, stating the Importance of Lady Visitors to Female Wards."

In a note on her concluding Essay Mrs. Cappe says,

"I am told that it is no uncommon thing for the education of a young lady, at one of these fashionable seminaries, to cost from five hundred to one thousand pounds per annum!! How large a portion of this sum is expended on posture-masters, attitude-masters, the teachers of the waltz, and the fandango, I am not competent to say; but I will venture to affirm that the parents or guardians of these unfortunate young people may be said in respect to them, (as far at least as this part of their education is concerned,) in the words of the general confession in the established liturgy, to have literally 'left undone those things which they ought to have done, and to have done those things which they ought not to have done.'"

11. *Reflex-*

11. *Reflections on Materialism, Immortalism, the Sleep of the Soul, an Intermediate State, and the Resurrection of the Body; being an Attempt to prove, that the Resurrection commences at Death.* By John Platts. 2vo. pp. 40. Sherwood and Co.

AFTER the able and the candid manner in which this important question has recently been discussed by several of our ingenious Correspondents (see p. 17.) it may be sufficient to cite the following paragraph:

"The sum of what I have said, may be reduced to the following propositions. That death is neither the destruction, nor the interruption of human consciousness. That there is neither an intermediate state of happiness, nor of insensibility between death and the resurrection. That there will be no resurrection of the body. That the resurrection means, either a future state, or, the transition to that state, and that it commences immediately at death; when we shall appear before the Judgment-seat of Christ, and receive, according to the things done in the body, whether they were good, or whether they were evil; and that this is the coming of Christ, the end of the world, and the Judgment-day, to every individual. I am not so vain as to suppose, that what I have written will decide this difficult question. After all, we must

Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore."

being fully assured, that, living or dying, in the instant of birth, or in the moment of death, we are safe in the hands of the all-merciful and ever-living Creator of all beings and all worlds."

12. *The Tyrant's Downfall; Napoleonic; and The White Cockade.* By William-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Esq.—Exit Tyrannus.—2vo. pp. 32.

A very elegant republication of the several Philippics of our modern Tyrans, against the Emperor Napoleon in the plenitude of his power.

"Nothing," says Mr. Fitz-Gerald, "is more common than for men of unsettled Principles, and vacillating Politics, to boast of their consistency; or for Writers, both in Prose and Verse, to claim for themselves the Merit of predicting Great Events, after their full accomplishment.—To avoid these observations applying to himself, the Author begs leave to refer his Reader to the dates of his Napoleonic, and particularly to The White Cockade, printed at the end of The Extracts, and pub-

lished last January, to prove his legitimate title to the Prophetic meaning of VATES—whether he has the smallest claim to the Poetical sense of that word it would be presumption in him to determine; that must rest with the Public, from whose Verdict there is no Appeal: all he can call his own are Consistency of Character, a devoted love to his Country, unbiassed by Party considerations, and an undeviating detestation of the greatest and basest Tyrant that was ever permitted to desolate the Earth!—Perhaps he ought to make some apology for coining the word *Ne poleonics*; but he wanted a short explanatory title for the series of Poetical Attacks, which he has, systematically, made upon The Corsican for the last ten years."

Happy in catching at the proper moment for celebrating the virtues of our late illustrious Visitor, the publication is thus inscribed:

"The Homage of an Englishman to ALEXANDER the Great and God Emperor of all the Russias.

At length arriv'd the long-expected day
When Britons prov'd how willingly they pay

Homage to Virtue, Honour, and Renown,
In the great Prince who wears the Russian Crown!

The Tyrant conquer'd, and the World restor'd,

By Russia's Valour, and Britannia's
To Freedom's Noble Isle, endear'd by Fame,

The Good, the Glorious Alexander
When the fell Corsican's destroying hand
Ravag'd with Sword and Fire his Native Land;

Th' Imperial Hero scorn'd to base yield,

But led his Warriors to the Patriot Field
There crush'd the Foe—and from the Russian Plain,

Pursued the Plunderer to the Banks
When guilty Paris open'd wide her Gate
And at his feet lay trembling for her Fate
When all her Crimes in conscious Weakness rose,

And Hope despair'd of Pity from the Great Alexander, as humane as brave,
Renounc'd Revenge, and conquer'd to save!

The sole ambition of his noble mind,
To make his Triumph useful to Mankind
Hail to the Christian Hero, pure from Blood,

The more than Great, the Merciful, in His Princely Nature never will refuse
The humble Homage of a Loyal Muse:
A Muse that to a Nation's general Fame Presumes to add these tributary Lines.

WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD

13. *A few Reflections on Passing Events.* 8vo. pp. 22. Hatchard. 1s.

THESE "Reflections" well deserve a serious and attentive perusal.

"The awful page which is now turning over in the history of mankind, is so strongly marked by an Almighty Hand, that even those little accustomed to look

up to the Great Disposer, cannot forbear attributing to His influence, and not to the 'councils of men,' events beyond all human calculation.—An attempt to trace a few of the leading features of the times up to their Supreme Source, is an effort which needs no apology, though the feebleness of its execution demands indulgence."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"La musique est aussi ancienne que le monde; elle semble née avec l'homme pour l'accompagner dans sa pénible carrière, adoucir ses travaux, et charmer ses peines: ce fut là son premier usage." Elle fut ensuite consacrée au culte divin; elle en fit une partie principale, et devint encore nécessaire au peuple pour aider à la poésie à conserver les traditions de leurs ancêtres. C'étoit la première science que l'on enseignoit aux enfans; la musique et la poésie embrassoient toutes leurs études; on fut jusqu'à déifier les premiers hommes qui s'y distinguèrent." DUREN.

1. *A Collection of Madrigals for three, four, five, and six Voices, selected from the Works of the most eminent Composers of the fifteenth and sixteenth Centuries, carefully extracted from the original Books as preserved in the Madrigal Society, and dedicated to the Members, by the Rev. Richard Webb, A. M. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Priest in ordinary of his Majesty's Chapels Royal.* Fol. pp. 109. 31s. 6d.

THE laboured and learned compositions called Madrigals were much in vogue in Italy in the sixteenth century. In 1703, Brossard defined a madrigal to be "une petite Poésie de peu de vers libres et ordinairement inégaux, qui n'a pas la gesne d'un Sonnet, ny la subtilité d'une Epigramme, mais seulement une pensée tendre et agréable: c'est sur de ces sortes de poésies que quantité d'illustres compositeurs ont fait des piéces toutes charmantes qu'on nomme de-là *madrigali*. Il y en a, à 2, à 3, à 4, à 5, à 6, 7, et 8 voix, et cela produit un style particulier dans la musique que les Italiens appellent de-la *stilo madrigalesco*." Some are of opinion that madrigals were invented and first performed on the organ. The present valuable collection contains nineteen; two for 3 voices, six for 4, eight for 5, and three for 6 voices. The dates of the pieces are between 1552 and 1613; and the composers are, C. Tye, L. Marenzio, Praenestini, Feretti, Pizzoni, Croce, Morley, Dowland, Bennet, Bateson, Weelkes, Ward, Gibbons, and Wilbye. For the character of these authors see Burney's History. We strongly recommend this work to those musical

societies for whose use and pleasure it is adapted, and hope the very musical editor will be induced to publish a second collection.—"A second collection, never before printed in score, will be engraven, as soon as an adequate number of subscribers' names are received."

2. *The New Musical Magazine, Review, and Register of valuable Musical Publications, ancient and modern.* (published monthly). Vol. I. 4to. 1809. Cook, London.

THE plan of this Work is good; but the execution is indifferent. Each monthly number contains half a sheet of letter-press, and about eight pages of musick very neatly engraven. The letter-press consists of a Review of Vocal and Instrumental publications; and letters from Loeschmann, Haykes, Jacobs, Russell, &c. chiefly concerning recent attempts to improve the scale of sounds in the organ and pianoforte: it also contains an imperfect biography of Arne, Handel, Mich. Haydn, Jackson, Mozart, H. Purcell, and J. J. Rousseau. The musick consists of selections from Purcell, Giardini, Mozart, Guglielmi, Hoffmeister, Cramer, Ferrari, &c. &c. and extracts from Works reviewed. This part of the volume contains several vocal pieces by Dr. Joseph Kemp of Cambridge; who is said to be the author and compiler of the work. The following extract will furnish some idea of the literary department. It is part of a Review of the Jubilee, an Entertainment, written and composed by the Doctor Kemp we have just mentioned. For his credit, we hope he was not the writer of the

the Review as well as of the entertainment. There need be no greater punishment for the offender, than to be proved guilty of such double-dealing. "Doctor Kemp has introduced himself to the public as the author and composer of a piece, which, to do him justice, we must observe, entitles him to considerable attention. We have long regretted the practice of monopoly, which evidently has prevailed, and still exists: theatrical pieces have almost uniformly been given to insignificant composers, to the expulsion (exclusion) of talents; to composers, who, to their shame be it mentioned, either from a want of ability, or some other cause, steal passages, and even pages, passing them off, or endeavouring to do so, as current coin of their own.—*English Mariners*: this glee is preceded by a recitative, which introduces all that are to take a part in it: the glee is so arranged that it may be sung by 2 trebles and a bass, or by an alto, tenore, and bass (why not basso?); the last two lines of each stanza is repeated as a chorus. The music by Doctor Kemp, is both characteristic and beautiful; the able manner" (in which) "he has constructed this piece, and the other harmonized pieces, particularly the finale,—a chorus which has not been equalled by any thing theatrical for years,—is sufficient to evince the composer to be of eminence." p. f69. His "eminence" will forgive our omitting to transcribe a sample of his skill at poetry, or any more of the numerous examples of his deficiency in common-grammatical knowledge. We have seen but the first volume of this Musical Magazine, and two or three numbers, in a larger size, of the second. Whether it is continued or not, we have no anxiety to learn. The individual who took in, or was taken in, by this volume could never procure a title-page for it from the publisher, notwithstanding the enticing promises of the Editor.

3. *Rousseau's Dream, an Air, with Variations for the Pianoforte, composed and dedicated to the Right Honourable the Countess of Delaware.* By J. B. Cramer, London, Chappell and Co. pp. 9. 3s.

VERY seldom indeed have we met with a light composition pos-

sessing such irresistible claims to commendation as the present divertimento. The first two pages are occupied with a very sweet introduction, *andante*, in common time, following which is Rousseau's Dream, an *aria moderato*, and 10 beautiful variations. The piece is in F major, and is not very difficult. With pleasure we advise every player, who can span octaves, to procure a copy of it, being persuaded he will not blame us for so doing, nor the young performer regret the trouble it may cost him in learning to play it with accuracy.

4. *Advice to a young Composer, or a short Essay on Vocal Harmony: wherein the Rudiments of Musical Composition are intended to be explained in a familiar Manner; with Specimens from Dr. Greene, Brasseti, and Haydn.* By James Peck, pp. 48. 2s. 6d. London, 1810.

THE letter-press of this book only 16 small pages, treats on Melody; Harmony, consonant and dissonant; fundamental base; thorough base; chords by supposition; and intervals. This is attempting too much in such limits. "But as this short Essay professes no more than to open the outer door of the Temple of Music, to those who have neither time nor opportunity to introduce themselves to the inner courts, he takes leave to say, that should any person, on perusal of this trifle, wish to enter more fully into the reasons of the rules here laid down, they may read and endeavour to understand the works of Antonietti, D' Lambert (Dalembert)—translation in *Encyclop. Britannica*, article *MUSIC*.—Rameau, Rousseau, Morley, and other old writers; and Barthelemon, Calcott, Furtado, Gun (on the violoncello), King, Kollmann, Miller, and (though last, not least) Shield, among the moderns." Pref. This selection of authors is more singular than judicious. To the learner these works will be so many cross-ways in a strange country: Mr. Peck seems to be possessed of some musical knowledge, and to require much more to manage what he has already. His work will tend only to inspire vain hymn-singers with the folly of setting up composers, without the necessary qualifications.

SELECT POETRY.

ODE

Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15.

INSPIRING Muse of History,
Who throw'st thy broad and compre-
hensive span

O'er all the annals of the brave and free,
O'er all th' eventful tale of man,
Attune the trump of Fame no more
To them, the chiefs of older time,
The hardy sons of Sparta's shore,
The patriots of Atheian clime;
But hail to those who struck th' auspicious
blow, [pression low]

The brother-band of Kings, who laid Op-
Turn from fierce Macedonia's Lord,
Who fired the royal Persian's captive
fane, [Art implored]

That phrenzied youth, whom suppliant
To spare her honours, but implored in
vain, [arm]

But, Art, declare whose conquering
Preserved each trophy of thy favour'd
clime,

Gave back, secure from scath and
harm,

The classic spoils of Time?
'Twas He, the Hero of the North:

In him a nobler ALEXANDER view,
Who chased the Tyrant in his anger forth,
Yet o'er the prostrate foe his sheltering
buckler threw.

In generous AUSTRIA see display'd
The awful justice of the Roman name;
By nature, by ambition's force unsway'd,
And deaf to all but Virtue's sacred claim.
To FREDERIC's heir, thrice worthy of his
throne, [flute;

And Him of SWEDEN, breathe the Spartan
For well might old TYRTAEUS' measure
suit [Europe's moan,

Their praise, who, roused at injured
Like Sparta's marshal kings their bosoms
bared, [danger shared.

And with their lion bands each toil and
No more in wild romantic strain
Dwell on the record of their fabled worth,
Who quell'd each giant brood, each
monster train,

The champion lords of grateful earth.
Thy oaken wreath to grace the veteran
crest

Of living valour, patriot Muse, de-
cree [daunted breast,

To those who sought with firm un-
And pierced the serpent-den of Tyranny.

To BRUCHER and the HETMAN yield
the crown; [Oppressor down.
First in the van of those who smote th'

Enough through Anarchy's wild night
Hath gleam'd that meteor of portentous
birth,

Whose red and desolating light
Shone but to blast the face of bounteous
Earth. [past;

Quench'd are its beams, its reign is
Reviving Europe breathes at last,
And hails in him, th' immortal Czar,
The pure and stedfast ray of Freedom's
morning star.

Yet shall she ne'er forget the brave,
Who in that night of storm, with anxious
zeal, [raging wave,

Midst doubt and danger, stemm'd the
And died to save her sinking weal.

Oh, that her triumph's rousing sound,
Or that the voice of gratitude,

Could pierce the melancholy bound
Of their cold grave by Europe's tears

bedew'd; [low,

Oh, could it cheer Kutousoff's dwelling
Revive the gallant good Moreau,

Wake those who sleep on Borodino's
plain, [in vain.

And tell Bragathion's shade, he did not fall

Yet shall she bless His venerable head,
Who shared her labours, wept her every
woe;

Whose bands by Wellington, or Nelson
led,

Pour'd rout and slaughter on her foe.
Him, who to cheer the exile's hope-
less eye,

Uprear'd the friendly beacon-light
On his own cliffs of Liberty,

That laugh'd to scorn the tempest's
baffled might,

Europe, remember him, who ever gave
A home to suffering man, a welcome to
the brave.

Though He, on dark Affliction's couch
laid low, [name,

Hears not, alas! thy blessings on his
Yet, Europe, what thou canst, bestow;

Give to his Son the well-earn'd meed of
fame:

That Son, more nobly proved his own,
When erst, in Bourbon's darkest hour,

He cheer'd the Exile of a rival throne
With all the courtesies of wealth and
power, [pride,

Than when of late, in Bourbon's day of
He held high festival, triumphant by his
side.

He comes, by Europe's wishes blest,
By honour more than princely birth,

Link'd to either generous guest,
The mirrors of each other's worth.

For nought so binds the great and
good

As glory's prize in concert won,
As danger in a mighty cause pursued,

And mercy's kindly deeds together done,
Britain, through all thy isles rejoice,

And hail with cheering hand and voice
Those

Those hallow'd ties which bind the pa-
triot *TURKIN*, [of Liberty.
The champions of the world, the friends
JOHN HUGHES, B. A.
Of *Oriel College*.

VERSES

Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15.

MUSE, who didst chaunt thy joy in
varied song, [princely throng
When these glad walls received the
Of great *Eliza's* court; withheld whose
aid, [coarsely paid;
Poor were our thanks, our homage
Prompt my rude tongue to shape its
duteous task [may ask,
In such fond speech as his approach
Who rose from couch of filial woe to
bear
For us, the *Emblem* of a Father's care:
Teach me to shun each thought of
meaner praise, [racer
But hail him worthy of that Father's
Nor yet desert my call, for I would dare
Salute, by thee inspir'd, yon high-born
pair:
Oh let me bid them, ere thy lesson cease,
Welcome, thrice welcome, to the Sons
of Peace!

What tho' the gowman's sable vest-
ments seem [theme,
To speak him stranger to the soldier's
Self-doom'd to view the triumph from
afar,
Nor boast the glorious blazonry of war;
Think him not, mighty Chiefs, too cold
to love. [stroke,
Tales of the battle-field, where armies
Too dull to reverence, too slow to greet
The Hero's presence in his calm retreat.
When, Phoenix-like, the vengeful spirit
'broke

From desolated Moscow's veil of smoke,
And bade the haughty Spoiler's iron form
Crouch, terror-bent, beneath the coming
storm;

Sudden, thro' our lone groves, the glad
shout rang,
And hail and lofty tow'rs responsive sang;
Hope burst, from dreamy trance, exult-
ing forth, [North,
And cheer'd with us our Brethren of the
Nor were they few, who deem'd the clas-
sic bow'r

In glorious harbour in this fateful hour;
Sage arts abandon'd all, and ancient
lore,

They cried, to arms! to arms! and sought
Iberia's shore,

Not deaf to Glory's call, yet loth to break
Chains woo'd and worn for Rhedycina's
sake;

Not loosely revelling in unmanly joys,
Not basely trembling at the herald's
voice;

But held by awe of her, on whose high
slate

Ill might diminish'd train of vassals wait,
We, could a faithful band such charge
resign? [shrine,

Kept our lone vigils by the matron's;
Ye, who are school'd in camps, per-
chance had smil'd [beheld;

To mark what anxious search our watch
With eager eye we scan'd th' historic
page, [presage;

From seeds of high renown drew bold
In fancy rovd, where curious foot had
trac'd [waste;

The soldier's track, deep-printed in the
But chief we pau'd, where whelm'd in
Issus' tide

Slept the huge relics of barbaric pride,
Pride unabash'd, save when the fiercest
winds bore [man's shore;

Her vanquish'd millions from the sea-
Or when she 'scap'd, dismay'd, in fragile
raft, [ful shaft;

The Scythian's haggard steed and death-
All else submissive to her thunders
hur'd.

O'er the wide East, her tributary world,
Late we view'd Fate's tardy vengeance
sped:

E'en then the omen pleas'd; but when
That he who bravely fought, could nob-
ly spare,

Mild to the fall'n, and gentle to the fair;
We grasp'd th' unerring sign with loud
acclaim,

And fondly dwelt on *ALEXANDER's* name.
Nor less, midst triumphs of a later age,
Were gallant *FREDERIC's* priz'd, who
dar'd to wage

Unequal combat long, yet scorn'd to
bend [land's friend!

Before his myriad foes, for he was Eng-
Short space to moody shame and malice
giv'n, [Heav'n,

By rebel passions urg'd, and angry
Gall'd by defeat, not tam'd, untaught to
yield,

Again th' Invader tempts the gory field:
What, if the desp'rate hazard be his last?
Arms, treasure, empire, all are on the
cast!

Hope feeds his soul, when, lo! porten-
tous sight! [might,

The sov'reign Eagles join in threefold
Now the pale Saxon rue's his succour
lent; [parts pent,

Now the chaf'd beast within her ram-
Ill-fated Dresden mourns, and Elbe's
broad flood [blood,

Rolls thro' polluted banks its waves of
Yet still the fearful pause enchains each
sense

In silent agony and dread suspense.

Shame on those stubborn winds! ill-
tim'd delay! [Zic's day!

They yield! and Stewart tells of Leip-
Straight

Straight thro' the narrow cell and echoing hall,
Stern rule and sober task forgotten all,
In mingled fits of ecstasy and pain,
We hail'd the battle won, and mourn'd
o'er heroes slain!

Tumultuous hours were those, but now
employ [chasten'd joy,
Our tranquil breasts pure hope and
No more, in wakeful truce, the jealous
band, [brand,
Clasps, unrelax'd, the loosely sheathed
But, bare of steel and gauntlet rough,
repays, [embrace.
With press-ure fond, the scholar's keen
Methinks, while yet the pageant treads
our ailes, [smiles,
Approving Science lifts her head, and
Like some imperial dame, who, thron'd
on high
To grace the splendid seats of chivalry,
While hotly strive the flower of ev'ry
realm, [ven helm:
Sighs o'er the splinter'd lance and clo-
But when the herald parts the dangerous
fray,
And victor knights advance in fair array,
Darts from her radiant eye, like gleam
of summer sun, [that valour won.
The pledge of grateful love, the meed

WILLIAM DALBY,
Fellow of Exeter College.

VERSES

Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15.

YE guardian Spirits, who, ordain'd of old,
In solemn charge the doom of empires
hold,
To you, through all her shores, may En-
rope raise, [praise,
Realm after realm, the pealing hymn of
Twofold the blessing for her sons prepar'd,
Th' Oppressor fall'n, the Saviour Cham-
pions spar'd.

And 'mid the glowing poems that ascend
To hail the King, the Warrior, and the
Friend,

Let Oxford cull, to swell the solemn quire,
The choicest treasure of th' historic lyre
For Him, who first his battling myriads bore
From wintry Baltic and the Caspian shore;
Who clad that recreant foe, whom but to
name [shame;

Would dull our glories with a word of
Drew him within his empire's mighty breast,
Alcides-like, to crush the giant pest.
Nor He unsung, who, in the dubious hour,
For one vast struggle summon'd all his
power,

Staked his rich heritage of martial zeal,
And arm'd a Brucina for his Country's
weal.

Ye, leagu'd in fame, through after years
shall beam [theme!

The Patriot's watchword, and the Poet's

Haply the sons of some far distant age
Shall muse, mistrustful, o'er the wondrous
page,

Where the proud records of your deeds are
held, [that quell'd,
The wrongs that menac'd, and the might

Though oft too harsh the din of war in-
vades

Where Science walks her Academic shades,
Yet to your triumphs higher claims belong,
Than victory yields, to live embalm'd in
song:

Ye stay'd the battle's rude avenging hand
From the fair spoil of Latium's ravaged
land;

Ye, warm with kindred virtues, joy'd to
save

The hallow'd relics of the wise and brave;
Your conquering swords dealt Freedom
where they came, [of fame.

And Mercy strew'd with flowers your path
Such deeds heroic to the world confess'd,
In one great hour, foes conquer'd, spar'd,
and bless'd.

And Thou, who, steadfast in the righteous
cause, [applause:

Ledst the bold strife, shalt share the rich
Now mid thy Nation's thanks, one pray'r
is borne; [adore,

The peace thou counsel'dst, by thy cares
Till, rear'd by thee, her graceful arts re-
sume [bloom.

A fresher life, and spread their verbal
ROBERT INCHAM,
Commoner of Oriel College.

*The Opening of one of GRACIOUS NATHAN-
ZEN'S Poems, entitled, An Address to his
Soul; translated from the Greek by H. S.
BOYD.*

WHAT is there thou would'st crave from
me?

Tell me, my Soul; I ask of thee.

What modest gift, or glittering prize,

Awakes thy hope, allures thine eyes?

Ask something great, whate'er it be,

And I will grant it cheerfully.

Say, wilt thou have the far-fam'd ring,

That grac'd of yore the Lydian King,

If wishing to be hid, concealing,

If wishing to be seen, revealing?

With Midas, wilt thou be enroll'd,

Who di'd thro' plenitude of gold?

Whate'er he touch'd to gold was turn'd;

Too late his error he discern'd,

And wish'd the Gods his prayer had spar'd,

Wilt thou possess the radiant gems,

That flame o'er regal diadems?

Fair fields which Nature's hand enamels,

With oxen, sheep, and stately camels?

Alas! such vain ignoble treasure

Yields but an evanescent pleasure,

And far exceeds my humble measure;

For, when I gave myself to Heaven,

All earthly cares to earth were given.

Say,

Say, wilt thou mount a throne sublime,
Deck'd with the fading pomp of time?
Then, on the morrow, grieve to see
Some sordid wretch, of low degree,
Usurp the empire torn from thee,
And sway thy sceptre haughtily?
The law of justice wilt thou sell,
And e'en against thy kind rebel?
Or bend the bow, or hurl the spear,
And in thy bold unchecked career,
The fury of the tiger dare,
And rouse the lion from his lair?
Would'st thou be hail'd by all who pass,
And view thy form engrav'd on brass?—
Thou seekest but an empty vision;
The breath of zephyr soon subsiding;
The noise of arrows swiftly gliding;
The echo of thy hand's collision.
Oh, who with wisdom fraught, would pray
For things that charm them for a day,
And on the morrow flee away,
Which bad men share as well as they;
Which, when the fleeting breath is fled,
Depart not with the parting dead?
Since these are nought, I ask of thee,
What is there thou would'st claim from me?
An Angel dost thou wish to be,
Attendant on the Deity?
To tread the courts by Seraphs trod,
A radiant herald of thy God?
And doth thy daring thought aspire,
To glow with pure angelic fire,
And warble 'mid the warbling choir?
Awake; arise; ascend at length;
Assert thine intellectual strength.
On wings of faith I'll fondly bear thee,
And with monition sage prepare thee;
And, as the towering eagle flies,
To heights of glory thou shalt rise,
From mortals veil'd, beyond the skies.

*The Conclusion of the Third Hymn, of
SYNESIUS; translated from the Greek by
H. S. BOYD.*

GRANT me, O Father, having fled
The storms that gather'd round my
head,
To gain thy radiant hall, and rest
Within the temple of thy breast.
From that pure source began to roll
The hallow'd fountain of the soul,
Obedient to thy dread controul,
A drop of heavenly dew I fell,
Left on the bare unhallow'd earth:
If I have lov'd thee, serv'd thee well,
Forget not my celestial birth:
Restore me to my parent-stream,
That I no more may vainly dream,
Then wake to mourn thy clouded beam.
Grant me to dwell in glory bright,
Returning to my kindred light;
And high amid the royal choir,
Cloth'd with thine own immortal fire,
To wake anew my raptur'd lyre.
When to the fount of light united,
Enthron'd above yon beaming plain,
Ah! never may I fall again,
And view my wreath of glory blighted.
Yet, Father, while I here remain,
By Nature's firm and iron band
Confin'd to an ignoble land,
May'st thou conduct me with a shepherd's
care, [prepare,
And for my native realm my longing soul

Epigram, from the French.

YOU say, without either reward or fee,
Your uncle cur'd me of a dangerous ill;
I say, he never did prescribe for me;
The proof is plain—you see I'm living still.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 6.

The Earl of Liverpool presented copies
of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Lord Grenville expressed his regret that
the Slave Trade should be continued by
France; he had expected that all Europe
would have concurred in its abolition, as a
great crime, as a system of the worst
piracy, which ought no longer to exist.

The Earl of Liverpool said that Ministers
were anxious for its abolition.

In the Commons, the same day, 129
petitions were presented against the pro-
posed alteration in the Corn Laws.

Sir W. Curtis presented a petition from
the Watch and Clock-makers, stating that
they exported goods to the value of
500,000*l.* annually, and that their trade

was in danger of being ruined by the im-
portation of foreign watches and clocks,
to which the names of English workmen
were affixed.

Lord Castlereagh presented a copy of the
Treaty of Peace with France.

Mr. Wilberforce deprecated with much
eloquence and feeling the renewal of the
Slave Trade by France, and the cessation of
large settlements on the North coast of
Africa, which had now for many years
enjoyed repose, and where its chiefs,
awakened to their true interests, had be-
gun to direct their exertions to more hu-
mane pursuits.

Lord Castlereagh thought his Hon. Friend
had been too sanguine as to what could be
done on a point of so much importance.
When France received back certain of her
colonies,

colonies, her great and high-minded people expected them to be restored with all their former advantages—one of the principal of which was the right to stock them with slaves. The French Government knew that the people were warm on this subject; that they were not prepared to concur in the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to have pressed it peremptorily, therefore, as a measure absolutely necessary to be definitively adjusted, might only have fixed their prejudice deeper, and made the attainment of the object more difficult. It was, therefore, thought advisable to leave it open to further discussion in a Congress, where the support of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, might be relied on.

Lord Milton said, that the concurrence of Spain and Portugal in the Abolition of the Slave Trade would be of more importance than that of the three Allied Sovereigns, neither of whom had any colonies. If the French were averse now to abolish that inhuman traffic, he did not think they would agree to it after reaping benefit from it for five years. Besides, how actively would that trade be carried on during that period, and how numerous the individuals employed by other nations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws should be referred to a select Committee, which was adopted by several Members with an understanding that the report made by the Committee should not be used to press the obnoxious measure during the present Session.—The motion was carried by 173 to 67.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next proposed that the report of the Corn Import Bill should be deferred three weeks, to give the above Committee time to make their report.—Messrs. Canning, Rose, W. Smith, and others, urged the serious and general alarm which prevailed out of doors.

Mr. Huskisson said, that before the war our peace establishment was 16 millions; now it would be near 60; the price of bread could not be less than double what it was at that period.

General Gascoyne moved an amendment, that the report be deferred till six months; which was carried by 116 to 106.

The obnoxious Bill is therefore thrown out for this Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 7.

The second reading of the Bill permitting the Free Exportation of Corn was supported by Lords Hardwicke, Liverpool, and Grenville, (the two latter because it extended the great principle of freedom of commerce,) and opposed by Lords Stanhope and Lauderdale: read a second time.

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June 8.

Lord Donoughmore, in presenting the General Petition of the Catholics of Ireland, praying for Emancipation, expressed his opinion that the present was not the favourable time for discussing it—when the public mind was heated, and his Catholic countrymen seemed to be at war with the Representative of the Sovereign Pontiff himself. The resolution of the Catholic Prelates, seeking a conference with the Pope, offered, he thought, a reasonable prospect of accommodating those differences.

Earl Grey concurred in this opinion, and, with the Duke of Norfolk, declared, that the claims of the Catholics were founded in justice and policy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 7, 8, 9.

The Hackney Poor Bill was thrown out by 62 to 50.

Mr. Vansittart, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, acknowledged that 8000 Russian guards were to be conveyed from Cherbourg and encamped near Southampton, until our shipping could convey them to Russia; 3000 had landed.

Messrs. Whitbread, Wynne, and Ponsonby, thought it unconstitutional.

Mr. Methuen said, that unless something should be done in the interval to ameliorate the situation of the Princess of Wales, he should move on Tuesday the 14th that her letter be taken into consideration.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 9.

Lord Hardwicke moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the Corn Laws as connected with the growth, commerce, consumption of grain, and all the laws relating thereto. Agreed to, with the opposition of only Lords Stanhope and Lauderdale.

The Committee of the Corn Exportation Bill was opposed by Earl Stanhope, who observed that investigation ought to precede legislation; and that the Bill taxed the labourer's beer to raise the price of his bread.

The Marquis of Landowne expressed himself adverse to the bounty system, and Lord Lauderdale in its favour. The Bill then went through the Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10.

In a conversation respecting the conviction of Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, Mr. Broadhurst said, that he should on Tuesday move for a copy of the conviction (supposing that an arrest of judgment or a new trial was not in the interval applied for), when the Noble Lord and the Hon. Gentleman implicated might appear in their places, and defend themselves.

selves if they thought proper. It appeared to be the intention of the Hon. Member to move subsequently for their expulsion.

Mr. *Vanillart* expressed the Royal assent to the proposition for extending the term of the annuity to Lord Hill while the Peerage continued.

Mr. *Melliden's* motion respecting the Princess of Wales was, on the suggestion of Mr. *Whitbread*, postponed till Friday 17th.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to Mr. *Whitbread*, said, that Buonaparte had been averse to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

In a Committee of Supply, four millions were granted for the defraying the expenses of the Army Extraordinaries for 1814; and three millions to pay off the outstanding Exchequer Bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 13.

The Earl of *Liverpool* informed the House that the Prince Regent, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, had given permission that 8000 of his guards might be conveyed from Cherbourg, and landed at Portsmouth, to be re-embarked as soon as possible for Russia in the Russian fleet; their expenses in England to be borne by their Sovereign.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in stating the sums necessary to be raised for the service of the year, said he estimated the expenses of the Navy for the present year, (exclusive of the ordnance sea-service,) at 18,786,509*l.*; the Army (including Ireland), with barracks and commissariat, 18,121,173*l.*; the Extraordinaries for England, 9,000,000*l.*; ditto Ireland, 200,000*l.*; unprovided Extraordinaries, last year, 6,350,132*l.*; Ordnance, including Ireland, 3,935,658*l.*; miscellaneous service of the year, 2,500,000*l.*; Vote of Credit, 3,200,000*l.* Ireland taking 200,000*l.* of it; Subsidies voted to our Allies, 3,000,000*l.*; ditto to be voted, 1,200,000*l.*; Bills of Credit, 1,000,000*l.* Making the whole amount of the joint Charge for England and Ireland 67,313,472*l.* If this estimate was thought high, it should be recollected that the first part of the year had been passed in a state of war and of exertion beyond any former period. We had America still to contend with, and considerable expenses must be incurred to carry on the contest with vigour and effect. The separate charges for England were as follows: Loyalty Loan, 71,320*l.*; interest on Exchequer Bills, 1,900,000*l.*; interest on Depentures, 49,780*l.*; the grant to the Sinking Fund for unprovided Exchequer Bills, 200,000*l.*; and 6,000,000*l.* for the repayment of Exchequer Bills. The whole of these separate charges amounted to 8,311,100*l.* which, added to the former joint estimate, made the sum of 75,624,572*l.*

The proportion of the joint charge to be furnished by Ireland was 7,919,232*l.* and for the Civil List and Consolidated Fund 187,862*l.*; so that there remained a total expense for England of 67,517,472*l.* To meet this charge, Parliament granted 3,000,000*l.* in annual duties; 20,500,000*l.* for War Taxes; the Lottery, 200,000*l.*; Vote of Credit, 3,000,000*l.*; the English proportion of Naval Stores, 508,543*l.*; the first Loan, 22,000,000*l.*; and the second, which had been this day contracted for, 18,500,000*l.*; in all, 67,708,543*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then detailed the relative increase or diminution of different sources of revenue in the two preceding years. The Consolidated Fund had fallen short of expectation. The Customs was 9,818,000*l.* being two millions deficient. The Excise Duties had, on the contrary, increased nearly one million. The duties on Beer were nearly equal in the two years 1813 and 1814. On the article of Malt there was an increase from 4,444,000*l.* to 4,875,000*l.* British Spirits had produced in the year 1813, 2,600,000*l.* and in 1814, 2,900,000*l.* On Foreign Spirits there was an inconsiderable rise. The Wine Duties had increased from 900,000*l.* to 1,300,000*l.*; and the duties on Tea from 1,100,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.* The Stamp-office produced in 1813 five millions and a half; and considerably more in the last year. The Post-office had also been more productive. The Assessed Taxes had increased from 5,518,000*l.* to 6,339,000*l.* The Land Tax had risen from 1,051,000*l.* to 1,059,000*l.* The Property Tax had increased from 12 to 14 millions. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by stating the term on which the loan of 22 millions had been taken; so much had the funds improve by the signature of peace, that one million and a half of stock had been saved. He concluded by moving that a Loan of 24 millions be granted to his Majesty, which, after some observations by Mr. *Ponsonby* on the discontinuance of the Property Tax after April 1815, was agreed to.

June 15.

Mr. *Holford* complained of the present condition of the prisons in the metropolis. The allowance to prisoners was not sufficient to sustain life. The meat sent in by the Sheriffs as a sort of donations arising from the subscriptions to the Sheriff's fund, was without regard to the number of prisoners, and the distribution always left to the discretion of the gaolers. The allowance to untried prisoners, who were to be presumed innocent, was only ten ounces of bread *per diem*, and six pounds of potatoes *per week*: in the City-prisons there was no allowance of clothing; each prisoner had two rugs, but as no straw was allowed on the stone floor, from the

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apprehension of fire, he must keep on his cloaths night and day, a practice, not very favourable to cleanly habits. He objected to the privileges enjoyed by all (convicts under sentence of death, transportation, respited, &c.) who could pay 13s. 6d. admission money, and 2s. 6d. per week for a bed on the master's side. The duties of religion were not attended to. In the Borough Compter there was neither chaplain nor chapel. In Newgate, Dr. Ford*, the ordinary, told the Committee, that he did not think it a part of his duty to attend to the morality of the prisoners, but only to the duty on Sundays, and attending condemned prisoners. Mr. H. concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better management of the City prisons, by placing them under the superintendence of a Committee.

Sir *W. Curtis*, Alderman *C. Smith*, Sir *J. Sims*, and Alderman *Combe*, warmly opposed the motion as unnecessary. They allowed that the gaol fees ought to be abolished. Messrs. *Phillips*, *Wrottesley*, *Horner*, and *Thornton*, approved highly of the Bill, and leave was then given to bring it in.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Irish Treasury Bills Bill and six local and private Bills. [The ceremony was witnessed by the King of Prussia, his three sons, and Marshal *Blucher*.]

Earl *Stanhope* having moved that a Petition which he had presented from a prisoner in Gloucester Gaol be now read, Lord *Kenyon* moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers; upon which the foreign Princes and ladies quitted the House.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *S. Romilly* presented a petition from Robert *Harris*, a prisoner confined in Lincoln Gaol.

Sir *Matthew W. Ridley* inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of Ministers to make any speedy communication to the House respecting the marriage of the Princess *Charlotte* to the Hereditary Prince of *Orange*.

Mr. *Fanshawe* said he could give no other answer than that Ministers had received no authority to make any communication.

After some very warm remarks between Messrs. *Whitbread* and *Stephen*, Sir *M. W. Ridley* said, he had heard that the marriage was broken off because it was required that the Princess *Charlotte* should leave this country.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 21.

Earl *Stanhope's* motion for a Committee to inquire into the charges in a petition from Gloucester Gaol was negatived by 24 to 6. The practice of opening letters and refusing lawyers access to their clients was admitted to be illegal: the Earl of *Liverpool* said, that inquiries would be made to ascertain whether there existed any grounds for further proceedings.

June 23.

On the second reading of the Small Pox Spreading Prevention Bill, Lord *Boringdon* stated that the clauses left an option to parties to inoculate with the small pox; but required notice, according to a prescribed form, of such a circumstance; also making regulations with respect to persons afflicted with the natural small pox; and prohibiting children, supported by parishes, from being inoculated with the small pox.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Methuen* deeply lamented the necessity of addressing the House upon a subject so painful and distressing as the situation of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. That necessity he attributed to no step having been taken by Ministers to ameliorate it, though public opinion had been, so decidedly and unequivocally expressed on a late memorable debate. The present discussion might cloud the triumph of the moment; but was it to be expected that because others were basking in the sunshine of happiness, the Princess of Wales was to be content in the cold shade of obscurity and neglect; or that, in the hour of general triumph, she should forget the comparative degradation to which she herself was reduced? What must the Allied Sovereigns have thought of British generosity, when they heard the disgraceful fact that the allowance to her Royal Highness was so parsimonious, that she was unable to pay them even the common attention of a formal visit, from the want of means to support the proper grandeur and dignity of her rank and station. They should legislate with the feelings of fathers and brothers; let them suppose their daughters or sisters were made to endure a similar indignity and degradation, and then let them say whether they would refuse their interference in favour of an unprotected woman. The Princess of Wales, on her marriage, was allowed 17,000*l.* in addition to her own 5,000*l.* It was afterwards reduced to 12,000*l.* on account of the circumstances of the Prince. She had subsequently been under the necessity of contracting debts, which in 1809 the Prince had paid, to the amount of 40,000*l.* She had then been obliged to live on a less income than when she resided

* Dr. Ford has since resigned.

sided in Carlton house, where so large an expenditure was, of course, not required as on her removal, when she had an entirely distinct establishment to support. She had therefore reduced her establishment to seven domestics — parted with many of her horses, and given up seeing company, till Mr. St. Leger, Lady Carnarvon, Lady Glenbervie, and others of her household, handsomely refused to accept of the usual allowances made to persons in their situations. By these sacrifices, she had now the satisfaction of knowing that *she did not owe a shilling*. The Hon. Gentleman trusted that her Royal Highness would, by the liberality of that House, be enabled to support the dignity and splendour of her station; and concluded by moving that her Royal Highness's correspondence should be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Lord Castlereagh said, that if the advisers of the Princess had earlier declared that an increased provision was the object sought after, something might have been done; but this was the first avowal in Parliament that an extended provision for the Princess of Wales was the wise and proper mode to set at rest a question which had already unfortunately too much agitated the House. His Lordship then incidentally noticed that the marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Orange was broken off; but denied that it was occasioned by the knowledge that her mother had been excluded from Court, as the negotiation was in active progress, not only prior to, but subsequent to that exclusion. As for the supposed right to appear at the drawing-room, if the subject could approach the Court at the pleasure of Parliament or of a Minister, it would be degrading the Court, and depriving it of a freedom which was exercised by the lowest individuals. It was not perhaps known to Parliament that a separation had taken place between their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, which might be considered as *absolutely final*. The King had been so firmly convinced that there never could be any reconciliation, that he only considered how circumstances could be managed so as to give the least pain to both parties. With this view, a solemn deed of separation was drawn up and signed by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1809, to which was added the signatures of the King and most of his Cabinet Ministers. The Princess at that time declared herself satisfied with the provision made for her; but he was certain that it was not the wish of the Prince Regent that she should feel any pecuniary embarrassments. The differences between those Royal Personages had latterly assumed a very different complexion. Her Royal Highness had been made the vehicle

of direct insult on the character and conduct of the Prince Regent. Persons had been permitted to approach her Royal Highness who had been detected in a cabal, through the medium of the press, for the purpose of degrading the Royal Family in general, and more particularly of vilifying the illustrious individual at the head of the State, and attempting to debase him in the eyes of his family, of his country, and even of his children. While her advisers had other objects in view, or claimed an extended pecuniary arrangement on grounds that were not tenable, they could not be listened to: they had now become more candid. He must, however, resist the present motion; but, on a future day, he would consent to such addition to the income of the Princess of Wales as might appear reasonable to Parliament.

Mr. Methuen was glad to hear of the intended grant to the Princess; but would not give up her claim to appear at the drawing-room: he would consent to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Whitbread denied the assertion of the Noble Lord, that the object of all the motions before the House had been to obtain money. He entered with much energy and feeling into the situation of the Princess of Wales, and contrasted the indignities and insults she had endured with the virtue of her character. He considered her an injured woman, deserted by her natural protectors, and peculiarly entitled to the protection of that House. He should rejoice at any grant of money from that House as a mark of its approbation; but not in consideration that she should abandon any of her just claims and privileges.

Mr. Grattan approved of the motion, as its object was practically to repel the calumnies thrown on the Princess. This object was to be effected not by restoring her to her dignities, but by increasing the means of her establishment. The object of the Noble Lord was the same, provided it could be done in a manner respectful to the Prince of Wales. It was proper that the Princess of Wales should be supported by Parliament — provided for by Parliament; but not in such a manner as to give her a victory over her husband. To attempt to oblige the Prince to take back his wife would be unjustifiable; to interfere to procure her admission to the Queen's Drawing-room was a power not perhaps possessed by the House. How then could they act but by providing for the lady, — by declaring, that, as she was not admitted to share in the establishment of her husband, Parliament would give her one of her own. This was the best way of proceeding for the interest of the wife, the feelings of the husband, and the dignity of the House.

Mr. Ponsonby concurred in this opinion.

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The Speaker read a letter from Lord Cochrane, asserting his innocence, and requesting to attend upon any motion for expelling him.

Lord Castlereagh, on presenting extracts of two Dispatches from himself to Lord Liverpool, dated April 17 and 24, said, that he had assented to the Treaty between the Allied Powers and Napoleon only so far as that treaty went to secure a territorial possession to his family.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better Preservation of the public Peace in Ireland; by authorizing the Lord Lieutenant, in certain cases, to declare a district disturbed, and in such event to appoint a police-officer to reside as a magistrate in that district, with a house and adequate salary. The expence of the establishment to be paid by a fine levied upon the disturbed district when tranquillity was restored.

June 24.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K. B. being come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that the House had, upon the 7th day of July 1813, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to him, for his great exertions upon the 21st June 1813, near Vittoria, when the French Army was completely defeated by the Allied Forces under the Marquis of Wellington's command; and Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth;

“Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, — I have to thank you, in the name of your Country, for a series of signal and splendid services; and first, for that which your gallantry achieved in the battle of Vittoria. — When the Usurper of the Spanish Crown put his fortunes to the last hazard, it was the brave Second Division of the Allied Army, directed by Lord Hill, and acting under your command, which began the operations of that memorable day, and by its irresistible valour mainly contributed to that victory, which drove back the armies of France to their own frontier, and rescued the Peninsula from its invaders and oppressors. — By your achievements in that field of glory, you enrolled your name amongst the distinguished officers upon whom this House bestowed the honour of its Thanks; and I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their Unanimous Thanks, for your great exertions, in the splendid and decisive Victory obtained on the 21st of June 1813, near Vittoria, when the French Army was completely defeated and routed, with the total loss of all its artillery, stores, and baggage.”

Upon which Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart said;

“Mr. Speaker, — Unaccustomed as I am to express my sentiments before so important an assembly of my Countrymen, or to receive praise for what few services I may have rendered in my profession in so liberal and so generous a manner as you have now conveyed the sense of this House, I am at a loss to make any adequate return; I feel, however, deeply on this proud occasion: I should be ungrateful if I were to take to myself much of the merit that you have been pleased to ascribe to my services in the particular action in question; for to those who gallantly supported me is the merit due; I cannot advert to that battle, and not submit to the memory, and, if I may use the term, to the affection of this House, the name of one gallant officer upon whom the brunt of the contest particularly fell; I mean, Sir, the late Colonel Cadogan; the fall of that Officer was glorious, as his last moments were marked by the success of a favourite regiment, upon the magnanimity of whose conduct he kept his eyes fixed during the expiring hour of a well-finished life. I should be ungrateful for the services which were rendered me by Colonel Cameron and by General Byng, on that and on all occasions, if I were not thus publicly to advert to them in my present place; for to their exertions and support am I indebted for the success of those measures of which I am reaping the rich reward from my Country at your too generous hand this day. Permit me, Sir, to repeat my gratitude for the too kind and too flattering manner in which you have communicated the sense of this House to me this day; I should be truly ungrateful if I did not feel the honour in its full force, and I should be doubly so towards you, Sir, if I were insensible to the peculiarly distinguished mode in which you have now conferred that honour upon me.”

Major-General William Henry Pringle being also come to the House, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart being present, Mr. Speaker acquainted them that the House had, upon the 8th day of November last, resolved that the Thanks of this House be given to them for the valour, steadiness, and exertion, so successfully displayed by them in repelling the repeated attacks made on the positions of the Allied Army by the whole French force, under the command of Marshal Soult, between the 25th of July and 1st of August last; and Mr. Speaker gave them the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth;

“Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart and Major-General Pringle, — It is my duty now to deliver to you conjointly the Thanks of this House, for your gallant and meritorious services in those memorable actions which completed the liberation of

of Spain.—The inhabitants of the Pyrenees, who witnessed those mighty conflicts, will long point out to their admiring Countrymen, those various heights and passes where the valour of British troops under your command at some times repelled the attacks of superior force, where at other times its steadiness effected a retreat which only led to more certain victory, and where, finally, it returned with an overwhelming pursuit upon the broken ranks of the Enemy: they will also point out, those spots where the gallant officers whom we now see amongst us fought through long and toilsome days, where a Stewart made his stand, and where the noblest blood of Scotland was shed in its defences. The Historian of those Campaigns will also record that your exploits were honoured with the constant and unqualified praises of that illustrious Commander, whose name stands highest upon our roll of military renown. — For your important share in those operations, this House thought fit to bestow upon you the acknowledgments of its gratitude; and I do now accordingly, in the name and by the command of the Commons of this United Kingdom, deliver to you their Unanimous Thanks for the valour, steadiness, and exertion, so successfully displayed by you, in repelling the repeated attacks made on the positions of the Allies by the whole French force under Marshal Soult, between the 25th of July and 1st of August last, and for your undaunted perseverance, by which the Allied Army was finally established on the frontier of France."

Upon which Lieut.-Gen. Sir *William Stewart* said :

" Mr. Speaker,—As I have before had the honour of stating, I must feel, Sir, that to others is due from me, while receiving the highest honour that can be bestowed on a British Soldier, the report of their admirable conduct during the actions in question: supported as I was by my gallant friend on my right *, by such corps as the 92d Highlanders, or the 50th British Infantry, I should have been without excuse if a less firm stand had been made on the positions of the Pyrenees than was made; I should have done injustice to the design of our great Captain, and to the instructions of my own immediate Commander, if I had less exerted myself than I did on these occasions. — That our endeavours have met with the approbation of our Country, and have received from you, Sir, so generous an expression of that approbation, is the proudest event of our lives; it ought and will animate us to

devote our best exertions in the future service of that Country."

Major-Gen. *William Henry Pringle* then said :

" Mr. Speaker,—I am highly sensible of the honour I have just received by the Thanks of this House; I consider their approbation as the most honourable reward which a military man can receive, and one far beyond what any feeble efforts of mine can deserve. The able-arrangement of the General under whom I served, and the bravery of the troops I had the honour to command, left little to be done by any exertions of mine, which I feel more than amply rewarded by the approbation of this House. The satisfaction I feel on this occasion is still further increased by the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the Thanks of the House to me."

Lieutenant-Generals Sir *Thomas Picton* and Sir *Henry Clinton*, Knights of the Most honourable Order of the Bath, being also come to the House, and Lieutenant General Sir *William Stewart* and Major-General *William Henry Pringle* being present, Mr. Speaker acquainted them, that the House had, upon the 24th day of March last, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to them for their able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes, on the 27th of February last, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied Forces; and Mr. Speaker gave them the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth :

" Lieutenant-General Sir *Thomas Picton*, Lieutenant-General Sir *William Stewart*, Lieutenant-General Sir *Henry Clinton*, and Major-General *Pringle*.—You stand amongst us this day, to receive our Thanks for great and signal Victories won by British Arms in the Fields of France.—Descending from the Pyrenees, surmounting, in adverse seasons, all the difficulties of a Country deeply intersected, and passing with unparalleled skill and boldness the formidable torrents of Navarre, after a series of arduous and sanguinary conflicts, you came up with the collected forces of the Enemy, posted upon the heights of Orthes. Attacked on all sides by British valour, the troops of France at length gave way, and commenced their retreat; pressed, however, upon each flank, that retreat was soon changed into a flight, and that flight to a total rout: pursuing their broken legions across the Adour, and seizing upon their strong-holds and accumulated resources, you then laid open your way, on the one hand, to the deliverance of Bourdeaux, and, on the other, to the lamented but glorious day of Toulouse. — It has been your fortune to reap the

* Major-General *Pringle*.

the latest laurels in this long and memorable War; and, leading forward your victorious columns from the Tagus to the Garonne, you have witnessed, with arms in your hands, the downfall of that gigantic tyranny which your own prowess has so materially contributed to overthrow.—Informed of these triumphant exploits, this House lost no time in recording its Thanks to all who had bravely fought the battles of their Country. But to those whom we glory to reckon amongst our own members, it is my duty and happiness to deliver those Thanks personally. And I do now accordingly, in the name and by the command of the Commons of this United Kingdom, deliver to you their Unanimous Thanks for your able and distinguished conduct throughout all those operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied Forces of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal."

Upon which Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton said;

"Mr. Speaker,—I return my thanks to this honourable House for the honour conferred upon me."

Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, then said;

"Mr. Speaker,—I feel overcome by the repeated honour which you have now conferred on me, and can but ill express what I am sensible of on this occasion of high personal honour; I can only say, Sir, that myself, as well as those who were under my command in the memorable actions alluded to by you, Sir, did our duty to the best of our power, and have now been greatly rewarded. The most happy events have returned us to our Country,

and that we may act the part of good Citizens, as you have been pleased to say that we have done that of good Soldiers, is our next duty.—If future events call us again to the field, a circumstance that may Heaven long avert! our greatest good fortune will be, to serve under the auspices of so generous a House of Commons as that which I now address; and more especially to have the generous sentiment of that House communicated through so liberal a channel as has been the case this day."

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton then said;

"Mr. Speaker,—I am very grateful to the House for the honour which has been conferred upon me by their Vote of Thanks for my services in the battle of Orthes.—I feel proud to have been thought deserving of this high and distinguished reward; and I beg, Sir, that you will accept my best thanks for the obliging terms in which you have conveyed the Vote of the House."

Major-General William Henry Pringle then said;

"Mr. Speaker,—I must again repeat the high sense I feel of the honour I have received; and must esteem this as the proudest day of my life, in which my conduct has twice met the approbation of this House."

Lord Palmerstone then submitted the Army Estimates. His intention was to place General Officers on the same footing with Flag-Officers in the Navy. Thus, a Major-General was to have the same pay with a Rear-Admiral; a Lieutenant-General the same pay with a Vice-Admiral; but a General to have no higher pay than a Lieutenant-General. A resolution for granting the sum of 1,546,000*l.* was then carried.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, July 3.

Dispatches, of which the following are a Copy and an Extract, have been received from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, bart.

Head-quarters, L'Acadie, March 31.

My Lord,—I had scarcely closed the Session of the Provincial Legislature, when information arrived of the Enemy having concentrated a considerable force at Plattsburgh, for the invasion of Lower Canada. Major-gen. Wilkinson advanced on the 19th inst. to Chazy, and detached Brig-gen. M'Comb, with a corps of riflemen and a brigade of infantry, in sleighs, across the ice, to Isle La Mothe, and from thence to Swanton, in the State of Vermont. On the 22d this corps crossed the line of separation between the United States and Lower Canada, and took possession of Phillipsburg, in the seigniory of St. Arnaud; and on the 23d several

guns followed, and a judicious position was selected and occupied, with demonstrations of an intention to establish themselves there in force. Having previously assembled at St. John's and its vicinity, the 13th and 49th regiments, and the Canadian Voltigeurs, with a sufficient field train and one troop of the 19th light dragoons, I placed the whole under the command of Col. Sir S. Beckwith, and ordered him to advance to dislodge the Enemy, should circumstances not disclose this movement to be a feint made to cover other operations. On this I left Quebec. On my route I received a report from Major-gen. De Rottenburg, of the Enemy having retired precipitately from Phillipsburg on the 26th, and again crossed Lake Champlain, for the purpose of joining the main body of the American army at Champlain Town.—On the 30th, the Enemy's light troops

troops entered Odell Town, followed by three brigades of infantry, commanded by Brig.-genl. Smith, Bisset, and M'Comb, and composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 34th regiments, a squadron of cavalry, and one eighteen, three twelve, and four six-pounders, drove in our picquets on the road leading from Odell Town to Burtonville, and commenced an attack on the latter position, but were so well received by the light troops, supported by the grenadiers of the Canadian Fencibles, that it was not persevered in; and the brigades in advance were directed upon the post at La Cole, entrusted to Major Handcock, of the 13th regt. whose able conduct on this occasion your Lordship will find detailed in the accompanying report from Lieut.-col. Williams of the 13th, who had the charge of the advanced posts on the Richelieu. In consequence of the sudden rise of water in every direction, from the melting of the snow and ice, it was with extreme difficulty the Enemy withdrew their cannon; and it is now almost impossible for either party to make a movement. The troops brought forward to support those at Burtonville and the mill at La Cole, were obliged to wade through mud and water up to their waists for miles, before they could attain the points they were directed to occupy. The Indian warriors alone were able to hang on the Enemy's rear, whilst retreating to Champlain Town. I have ascertained the loss of the American army to have exceeded 300 men in killed and wounded; it is also stated, that many of their officers suffered on this occasion.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

[Here follows a report from Lieut.-col. Williams, relative to the action of La Cole Mill. The Enemy had no success, though their superiority in numbers also frustrated our attempts upon their own batteries. The total loss was 11 privates killed; Capt. Ellard, and Ens. Whitford, 13th regiment slightly wounded, and 4 privates missing.]

[The second dispatch from Sir G. Prevost is dated Montreal, May 18. It announces that the Enemy, after having garrisoned Plattsburg, Burlington, and Vincennes, had gradually withdrawn the residue of his forces from Lower Canada. Two new ships, constructed during the winter at Kingston, gave us that superiority on the Lake, from which we very soon gained the most important practical results. Among these was the complete success of the Expedition sent against Oswego, which is fully detailed in the following report from Lieut.-gen. Drummond who commanded it.

*H. M. S. Prince Regent,
off Oswego, May 7.*

Sir,—I am happy to have to announce to your Excellency the complete success of the expedition against Oswego. — The troops mentioned in my dispatch of the 3d inst. viz. six companies of De Watteville's regiment under Lieut.-col. Fischer, the light company of the Glengarry light infantry under Captain Mac Millan, and the whole of the 2d batt. royal marines under Lieut.-col. Malcolm, having been embarked with a detachment of the royal artillery under Capt. Cruttenden, with two field pieces, a detachment of the rocket company under Lieut. Stevens, and a detachment of sappers and miners under Lieut. Gosset of the royal engineers, on the evening of the 3d inst. ; I proceeded on board the Prince Regent at daylight on the 4th, and the squadron immediately sailed: the wind being variable, we did not arrive off Oswego until noon the following day. The ships lay-to within long gun-shot of the battery; and the gunboats, under Capt. Collier, were sent close in, for the purpose of inducing the Enemy to show his fire, and particularly the number and position of his guns. This service was performed in the most gallant manner, the boats taking a position within point blank shot of the fort, which returned the fire from our guns, one of them heavy. The Enemy did not appear to have any guns mounted on the town side of the river. Having sufficiently reconnoitred the place, arrangements were made for its attack, which it was decided should take place at eight o'clock that evening; but at sun-set a very heavy squall blowing directly on the shore, obliged the squadron to get under weigh, and prevented our return till the next morning; when the following disposition was made of the troops and squadron by Commodore Sir James Yeo and myself: — The Princess Charlotte, Wolfe, and Royal George to engage the batteries, as close as the depth of water would permit of their approaching the shore; the Sir Sydney Smith schooner to scour the town, and keep in check a large body of militia, who might attempt to pass over into the fort. The Moira and Melville brigs. to tow the boats with the troops, and then cover their landing by scouring the woods on the low point towards the foot of the hill, by which it was intended to advance to the assault of the fort. — Capt. O'Connor had the direction of the boats and gunboats destined to land the troops, which consisted of the flank companies of De Watteville's regiment, the company of the Glengarry light infantry, and the 3d batt. of the royal marines, being all that could be landed at one embarkation. The four battalion companies of the regiment of Watteville,

Watteville, and the detachment of artillery, remaining in reserve on board the Princess Charlotte and Sir Sydney Smith schooner. As soon as every thing was ready, the ships opened their fire, and the boats pushed for the point of disembarkation in the most regular order. The landing was effected under a very heavy fire from the fort, as well as from a considerable body of the Enemy, drawn up on the brow of the hill and in the woods. The immediate command of the troops was intrusted to Lieut.-col. Fischer, of the regiment de Watteville, of whose gallant, cool, and judicious conduct, as well as the distinguished bravery, steadiness, and discipline of every officer and soldier composing this small force, I was a witness, having with Commodore Sir J. Yeo, the Deputy-Adjutant-general, and the officers of my staff, landed with the troops. I refer your Excellency to Lieut.-col. Fischer's letter, inclosed, for an account of the operations.—The place was gained in ten minutes from the moment the troops advanced. The fort being every where almost open, the whole of the garrison, consisting of the 3d battalion of artillery, about 400 strong, and some hundred militia, effected their escape, with the exception of about 60 men, half of them severely wounded. I enclose a return of our loss, amongst which I have to regret that of Capt. Holloway, of the royal marines. Your Excellency will lament to observe in the list the name of that gallant, judicious, and excellent officer, Capt. Mulcaster, of the royal navy, who landed at the head of 200 volunteers, seamen from the fleet, and received a severe and

dangerous wound, when within a few yards of the guns, which he was advancing to storm; which I fear will deprive the squadron of his valuable assistance for some time at least. I enclose a memorandum of the captured articles that have been brought away, in which your Excellency will see with satisfaction several heavy guns that were intended for the Enemy's new ship. Three 32-pounders were sunk by the Enemy in the river, as well as a large quantity of cordage and other naval stores. The loss to them, therefore, has been very great; and I am sanguine in believing, that by this blow they have been deprived of the means of completing the armament, and particularly the equipment of a large man of war—an object of the greatest importance.—[The General concludes with expressions of the utmost admiration of the officers and men employed in the expedition.]

GORDON DRUMMOND.

[A Report from Lieut.-col. Fischer of De Watteville's regt. announces the successful assault of the Fort of Oswego, by the troops under his command; and a letter from Commodore Sir James Yeo gives another account of the above operations. It appears from these reports; that the total loss at Oswego was 18 killed, 73 wounded, and 12 missing.]

Officer killed—Capt. Wm. Holloway, 2d bat. royal marines. *Officers Wounded*—Capt. Mulcaster, of the Princess Charlotte; Capt. Popham, of the Montreal; sev.; Lieut. Griffin, acting, of the Prince Regent, sev.; Mr. Richardson, arm amputated; Capt. Lenderger, De Watteville's regt. sev.; Lieut. Victor May, dangerously (since dead).

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th inst. contained a long Report upon the State of the Kingdom, presented by order of the King to the Chamber of Deputies. It was read by the Abbe de Montesquion, Minister of the Interior, occupies 11 columns of the *Moniteur*, and draws a deplorable picture of the state of France. The following is a faithful Abstract of it:

"His Majesty, on assuming the reins of Government, was desirous to make known to his people the state in which he found France. The cause of the misfortunes which broke down our country has disappeared; but its effects remain; and for a long time further, under a Government which will devote itself solely to reparation, France will suffer under the wounds inflicted by a Government which gave itself up to the business of destruction. It is necessary, therefore, that the nation should be informed of the extent and the

cause of its misfortunes, in order to be able to set a due value upon, and to second the cares which are to sooth and retrieve them. Thus enlightened upon the extent and nature of the mischief, it will in future be required only to participate in the labours and exertions of the King, to re-establish what has been destroyed not by him, to heal wounds not inflicted by him, and to repair wrongs to which he is a stranger.—War, without doubt, has been the principal cause of the ills of France. History presented not any example of a great nation incessantly precipitated against its will into enterprizes constantly increasing in hazard and distress. The world has now seen, with astonishment mingled with terror, a civilized people compelled to exchange its happiness and repose for the wandering life of barbarous hordes; the ties of families have been broken; fathers have grown old far from their children; and children have been hurried

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hurried off to die 400 leagues from their fathers. No hope of return soothed this frightful separation; habit had caused it to be regarded as eternal; and the peasants of Brittany, after conducting their sons to the place of separation, have been seen to return to their churches to put up for them by anticipation the prayers for the dead!

It is impossible to estimate the horrible consumption of men by the late Government; fatigue and sickness carried off as much as battle; the enterprizes were so vast and so rapid, that every thing was sacrificed to the desire of ensuring success; there was no regularity in the service of the hospitals—none in providing subsistence on the marches; the brave soldiers whose valour constituted the glory of France, and who gave incessantly new proofs of their energy and patience, sustaining the national honour with so much brilliancy, saw themselves deserted amidst their sufferings, and abandoned, without resource, to calamities which they were unable to support.—The goodness of the French was insufficient to supply this cruel negligence; and levies of men, which, under other circumstances, would have formed great armies, disappeared in this manner, without taking part in any engagement. Hence arose the necessity of multiplying levies without number, to replace incessantly by new armies the almost total annihilation of the armies preceding. The amount of the calls ordered since the end of the Russian campaign is frightful—

11th January 1813.....	350,000
3d April—Guards of honour ...	10,000
1st batt. of national guards	80,000
Guards for the coasts	90,000
24th August—Army of Spain.....	30,000
9th Oct.—Conscription of 1814, } and preceding years	120,000
Conscription of 1815	160,000
15th Nov.—Recall of years 1811 } to 1814	300,000
Jan. 1813—Officers of cavalry } equipped	17,000
1814—Levies en masse organized	143,000
	<hr/> 1,300,000

Fortunately, these last levies could not be fully executed. The war had not time to cut off all those who had joined the standards. But this simple statement of the requisitions, enforced on the population during an interval of from 14 to 15 months, suffices to give an idea of what the losses of the Nation must have been during the last 22 years. Many causes contributed, however, to repair these losses; the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants of the country by the division of the great landed properties, the equal distribution of inheritances, and the progress of vaccination, were the most pow-

erful. It was by means of the influence of these causes, and, by exaggerating their success, that efforts were made to hide from the nation the extent of its sacrifices. The greater the number of men that were snatched away from France, the more studiously was it endeavoured to prove that she courted this frightful destruction. But, even if the accounts placed under view had been correct, the only result would have been, that the number of births should cause the number of deaths to be regarded with indifference! But another argument was, to point out in the conscription itself a source of increasing population—an impure source which introduced disorder and immorality into marriages concluded with precipitation and imprudence. Hence a multitude of unfortunate families, of ridiculous or indecent connexions; so that many men of the lower orders of the people soon became weary of what they had embraced only to shelter themselves from the conscription, threw themselves once more in the way of the dangers they had sought to avoid, and offered themselves as substitutes, to escape misery which they had not foreseen, or to break ties so ill assorted.

How could they, besides, overlook the reflection, that although, by multiplying these deplorable marriages, the conscription should have increased the number of births, it took annually away from France a great number of those full-grown men, who constitute the real strength of a nation. The facts prove clearly the truth of so natural a consequence. The population under the age of 20 years fell off, but increased above that age. Thus, while the Government attacked the sources of the national prosperity, it displayed incessantly in pompous array those remnants of resource that maintained a struggle against its wasteful measures; it studied to conceal the evil which it did, under the good, not of its production, which was yet undestroyed. Master of a country, where long labours had amassed great treasures, where civilization had made the happiest progress, where industry and commerce had, for the 60 previous years, made a wonderful spring; it seized all the fruits of the industry of so many generations, and of the experience of so many ages, at one time to promote its lamentable designs, and at another to cover the sad waste of its influence. The simple account of the present state of the realm will immediately exhibit the inherent prosperity of the nation struggling against a destroying principle, incessantly attacked, often struck with terrible wounds, and perpetually drawing from itself resources always insufficient.

Under the head of agriculture the prospect is more flattering. The cultivation of

of lands and the breeding of cattle have of late years been better understood. The proprietors of vineyards have suffered dreadfully, however, under the Continental system. In the South, many vineyards have been rooted up. The attempts to breed Merinos have totally failed; and the breed of sheep has been deteriorated, by attempting to force the Merino cross into too hasty and unsuccessful use. The breed of horses, until the fatal years 1812 and 1813, was also excellent, and afforded a numerous cavalry. —The loss of a few months, in these years, amounted to 230,000 horses, to be replaced at an expense of 105,200,000 francs. The stock was, of course, exhausted. Every horse cost the Government at the rate of 400 or 480 francs—about 20*l.* sterling.

The mines in France have very sensibly increased. Our territory now presents 478 mines of every different kind now working, which employ 17,000 workmen, and produce to France a raw material to the value of 26,800,000 francs, and to the state a revenue of 251,000 francs. This revenue has been applied to the payment of the administration of the mines. But this particular fund, which on the 1st of Jan. last amounted to 700,000 francs, has been employed by the Government in defraying the expenses of the war. Yet in the midst of these continual vexations, this changeable and tyrannical legislation, our fields have been cultivated; our mines worked, and our flocks even preserved and ameliorated. Certainly nothing more evidently proves the industry of our nation and its happy disposition for the first of all the arts, than the progress of its agriculture under an oppressive Government.

Our cotton manufactures are stated to employ 400,000 persons, and a capital of 100 millions.—Those of Rouen have already considerably revived. The linen manufactures of Laval and Bretagne suffered much by the war with Spain, where they found their principal market. Those of silk experienced the same fate. Their produce also passed through Spain to America and the Colonies; but that channel was soon closed; Italy alone remained for them. But what may we not hope to gain by the renewal of our communications with all Europe?

In 1787 the manufactures at Lyons kept at work 15,000 looms; during the late war that number was reduced to 8000; but Lyons has already received considerable orders, and promises to regain its former prosperity. The manufactures of woollens, leather, &c. suffered in an equal degree from the fatal influence of the Continental system, the absurdity of which they strikingly evinced.

Commerce, subject as it was to the caprices of Government, and shackled in all

its proceedings, suffered immense losses; and the system of licences ruined and discouraged a great number of merchants, by raising hopes that were destroyed in a moment by the will which had fostered them. A long peace and stable and liberal laws can alone inspire mercantile men with sufficient confidence to embark without apprehension in their useful pursuits.

The public exchequer suffered in an equal degree, and it was difficult to meet the expenditure in spite of the contributions. The budget of the Minister of the Interior for 1812 amounted to 150 millions, and in 1813 to 140 millions, of which the exchequer never contributed more than from 58 to 60 millions, the surplus being raised by special duties and imposts.

The public works have produced some movements of real utility; but most of them originated solely in vain ostentation. The roads were neglected, and the sums destined for their repair diverted to other purposes. The canals are in a better state, but the works far from finished. That of Burgundy, which has already cost 12 millions, will require five more; and that of the Ouraq, undertaken on too expensive a scale, will yet want at least 18 millions. The works for the embellishment of the capital, though of a less useful description, will not be abandoned; the total expense of them is estimated at 53,500,000 francs, and more than 24 millions have already been laid out on them. All these objects fall under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, the arrears of whose department are not yet ascertained, but are computed at from 40 to 50 millions.

As to the Department of the Minister at War, it exhibits, especially for the last three campaigns, a real chaos. On the 1st of May last, the land forces of France amounted to 520,000 men, exclusively of 122,597 retired, or on half-pay, and 160,000 prisoners, returning from foreign countries. The war of 1812 and 1813 destroyed, in artillery and ammunition, a capital of 250 millions; and the fortified places in the countries ceded by France had, since 1804, cost her 115 millions. The expenditure of this department would amount, according to the scale of last year, to 740 millions.

The navy has for 14 years been weakened by the very means which have been used to give it the appearance of strength. The Government considered our seamen as merely recruits for the land forces—a system which has led to the annihilation of the population of our coasts, and the complete exhaustion of our arsenals. The remonstrances of the most enlightened men, and of the most experienced mariners, and the evidence of facts, were incapable of checking these foolish enterprises,