

After apologizing for some little delay in the publication, Mr. Dyer says,

"I entered on this work certainly with considerable materials, and, since engaging in it, in reading, in thinking, in correcting, and improving, I have proportioned my labours to my undertaking. But this tended to delay, not to expedition.".....And, "after finishing, as I thought, or nearly finishing, my labours, I was visited by a long illness: my recovery was not expected: after feeling a little natural anxiety, among my last concerns, I had taken my leave of my poor papers. I had left them, I knew, in confusion, and they fell into worse disorder. Some parts were deposited, I doubt not, by myself, in some book, or among other miscellaneous papers: but my recollection failed me, and I was never able to recover them.—Here, then, fresh matter, new arrangement, and re-composition, became necessary. Happily, I found some of my old copy, from which my papers had been originally transcribed; my memoranda too were in a known place. I can with confidence, indeed, say, that these aberrations have led me to take a surer aim; that these mortifications have urged me to more diligence; that disappointments have excited stronger exertions; and that my agonisations terminated, after great labour, in a better arrangement; so that, on a serious retrospect, I have abated my own chagrin; and I hope the Reader will have no reason to complain: for, *could* the work have been expedited, it ought to have been delayed."

The First Volume commences with a copious Introduction; from which the following extract may be considered as a fair specimen of the Author's style of writing:

"Though not confident enough to believe I shall answer the expectations of all readers, I am not ignorant what many readers will expect in a History of the University, and Colleges, of Cambridge.—The Introduction, then, must be considered as the points of sight of a complete History, but only incidentally of mine. Readers often, and reasonably, require what they will not see performed; and Authors, like improvers of rural scenery, may even see further themselves, than they can execute, either to the satisfaction of their readers, or conformably to their own designs.—What inquisitive

and more rigid inquirers might demand in such a history, might be, first, Information on the Charters and particular Statutes of the Institutions. These are, indeed, the very instruments which give them being and form, with all their privileges and rights; and, though through distance of time, or accidents of place, they are perceived only in a general way, or may even become obsolete, still, like the bases and buttresses of a building, these charters and statutes are the support on which the foundations severally rise, and by which they should be rightly examined. Some account, then, of charters of foundation, and statutes, necessarily involving too, as they must, many points of History and Antiquity, will be looked for by some as a leading article in a work of this kind; and Antiquaries at least would deem that a meagre work, which should keep the Archives of the Institutions, of which it treats, wholly out of sight.—What next becomes the natural subject for inquiry in a seat of Learning is, without dispute, the philosophy of the place. This, like the operations of mind in general, is a work of progress, neither to be made, nor exhibited, all at once. Some may ask, perhaps, in the pride of modern literature — what was the philosophy of those times, when Monasteries and Colleges were first erected? And others, as forward to reply—The philosophy of the dark ages. True: but the darkness of those ages was their light, as, in a future age, our light will, on various subjects, be considered as our darkness. Whatever the philosophy or religion of our ancestors might be, they were the philosophy and religion of their age, a trembling light in a misty sky, yet the characteristic feature of an existing people, as much as a sun could be in all its glory; and, what forms the character of a nation, cannot but be a prominent feature in their history.—True it is, these times were the periods so bustling, and military, and full of events: private feuds and public insurrections left but little room for the calm studies of Literature; wars and devastations, massacres, rebellions and revolutions, were the ordinary occurrences, diversified indeed, and, it may be, somewhat embellished, by feats of chivalry, and tales of romance. It was the age of refined savagery. Philosophy was not to be found in the halls of princes, nor in the castles of their nobles: their ambition

after-life, made at the time a strong impression on my mind, and had left matter for much pleasing recollection. These impressions and recollections have, in several instances, excited a curiosity, and assisted inquiries, much connected with the following undertaking."

was in the field, and their profession was only arms. But they had moments of pause and reflection: then they founded religious houses and colleges—thither, as to a focus, all their scattered rays of knowledge were drawn; and all we can know of their philosophy and literature we must be content to gather amidst dreams of monks, and impostures of the priesthood.—Yes! it is through those rustic and close avenues, that we walk to the more ample, airy space of modern science: and there even our self-esteem may unite with our love of truth, to exact liberal description and circumstantial detail: so that the philosophy of the place, in its progress from something very confused to something more clear and perfect, becomes a consideration, with which readers, of any learning themselves, can never dispense.—In connection with this, men of genius and taste will expect to find some allusions to the state of the Arts. Not that our Universities were ever Academies, in the sense of the word as now used in modern Europe, for Academies of the Fine Arts; or that our Colleges display that exhibition of excellent paintings which are found as well in the Colleges, as Palaces, of Italy: when Colleges were first built, Painting had not been much subjected to the rules of an art; it was all grotesqueness; it savoured only of the cloyster; it had advanced but little beyond the daubing of a Saint, and a founder of a College, or of the gaudiness and glitter of a Romish Missal. Yet, what then? What there was of Art among our Ancestors was to be found principally in those houses, where Abbots were Architects, and Monks and Nuns were Limners; and in our Colleges, as well as our other public buildings of the University, an intelligent observer will trace the progress of Architecture. At Cambridge we have few good Paintings; our good Portraits are but few—there are some—and we have remains of Saxon Architecture, the most perfect examples of the Gothic, and some admired specimens of all the Grecian orders.—And, though it may not be expected of an Historian to speak much in the language of the Painter, or to come with his line and rule, and to adjust the proportions of arches, of columns, of entablatures, and pediments, with the minuteness of a professor; yet in the description of edifices he must sometimes use the terms of art; and, though he has only time to take a rapid glance, and can speak only as it were from the eye, still he must consult the taste of the times, and, occasionally, delineate the immediate appearance, and general aspect of a build-

ing.—Next to buildings, it may be expected by some, that the groves, gardens, and public walks, ought to be considered: these are parts of our whole; and in these environs and retreats of our Lyceum, not only the passing Traveller lingers with delight, but academical Students pass their hours of relaxation and ease.—In every serious work there should be room left for occasional embellishment, places—which resemble the scenery about a large portrait.—In a History of an University, the aspect of the country, and the places consecrated to retirement and contemplation, cannot fairly be overlooked. With respect to the former, though we have nothing which calls from the occasional visitor the language of rapture; no amphitheatre of rocks, nor chain of lofty mountains; no transporting valleys, nor charm of lake-scenery; no impetuous sounding torrents, nor streams of fire bursting from the bowels of the earth; no sounding shore, no elevating boundless expanse of ocean; though, in a word, we have but little that is enchantingly beautiful, or majestically, transportingly grand; but little that invites the Landscape Gardener, and admirers of the picturesque; still there will be found, even here, what will repay description, and should be worth perusal.—The school of Plato, his Academia, it is well known, was a small garden, adorned with statues, and planted with plane-trees: Cicero has made a happy allusion to it, and Pliny has given a beautiful description of his own. Cowley, an enthusiast to Cambridge, we must suppose by his own testimony, was greatly attached to her groves*; and though Milton was not so, we have chosen to consecrate Christ College garden to his Muse, by ascribing a fine old walnut-tree to his planting. And of his own description of garden-scenery, at least, we may say, 'manet verò et semper manebit: sata est enim ingenio. Nullius autem Agricola cultu stirpis tam diuturna, quam poetæ versu seminari potest.' There may, therefore, be those, who, when they visit a place consecrated to Philosophy, may choose to be conducted to her gardens and favourite retreats; though the Historian, hastening to weightier matter, may, perhaps, too fastidiously exclaim with Gray, 'I have no magical skill in planting roses. I am no conjurer there.'—Bibliographical observations will, of course, be looked for

* "O sacri fontes, et sacrae vallibus
umbrae,
Quas recreant avium Pleridumque
chori."

COWLEY.
by

by those called learned readers. Our Universities and Colleges present an assemblage of libraries; and libraries are the wardrobes of literature; whence men properly informed might bring forth something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use; not merely as those who string together, without meaning, end, or taste, fragments
 'Of polish'd and piebald languages;'

HUDIBRAS.

but as those who know the value of ancient MSS. and books for the purposes of general literature, or some of the nicer inquiries of criticism, to settle controversies, and to silence cavils. Here even the writer of a catalogue only might render immense service to the investigator of antiquities, to students whether classical or metaphysical, political or theological. A learned reader may, indeed, easily look for more information than can be crowded into a work aspiring at general utility, though he might feel gratified to find, that what afforded him amusement, could administer, at the same time, to his favourite studies.

"But some readers (and, I believe, most thinking readers) will raise their expectations highest towards Biography: I think most justly; and to that point a writer should push his most serious attention and principal care. For what is a State? Not brick and stone, and mortar; not triumphal arches, nor mausoleums that would cheat the grave: not written constitutions, ancient privileges, nor rights upon charters; but 'men, high-minded men*.' And what are Universities? Not senate-houses, libraries, and schools; not gardens and groves; museums and chapels; nor yet monastic dreams, clerical impostures, temporary disputes, and antiquated statutes; but students, scholars, social and rational beings. Universities should be *κοινὸν οἶκος παιδων*, as Diodorus calls Athens; the common house of instruction in all things; and more, it should be the house of instruction for *all men*. It was on this ground that Lysias lays his claim for the paramount excellence of the Athenian state. Universities relate to men more than things; and if they comport with the dignity of the name, they should relate rather to men as connected in civil society, than as broken into sects, and parties, by disputatious polemicks. Readers of their history have a right to expect the most liberal principles in those who write them; and such writers as are unbiassed by party feelings, will best meet the

views and wishes of, at least, humane and enlightened minds.—Biography is the light of History, and should be the very soul of an University History. A biographical sketch of the Founders of Colleges, some account of persons distinguished either by original genius, patient research, or happy discoveries, and known in the world by their literary works, will necessarily be considered as the conspicuous luminaries: but sometimes, perhaps, writers less known, or who have not as yet been noticed in a History of this kind, may hold out a pure light; and zealots who are accustomed to respect only their own party, may overlook many justly entitled to some notice, undervalue many worthy of public esteem, and frequently speak only to slander and misrepresent. And, what shall I say? As ages are past and gone, and we have but fragments of their ruins, so ages of men are still passing away, and what occurred too late for one Historian to record, falls to his province who succeeds. — Finally, academical habits and degrees, local customs, privileges, and benefices, may seem to claim their appropriate chapters, in an University History: but things of this kind being accurately unfolded in their proper places, in numerous publications, and being so minute, and in detail so various, may not suit every plan of History. Those who merely visit an University, are apt to be pleased with forms and habits, ceremonies and titles; they are novel, some rather splendid, and all characteristic of the place. A description of University privileges, and College benefices too, might gratify the curiosity of some, and serve the interest of others; but might encroach, beyond their due portion, on views of general utility. Judicious readers will form their expectations on such subjects from the nature of a work: a minuteness on all subjects is not suited to every publication, nor is it reasonable to expect it; and where matters of mere form, and local peculiarities, have been minutely detailed, and repeatedly narrated, *actum agere* may be dispensed with. Cambridge Guides and University Calendars are always at hand; and it may be no less prudent than convenient, to make a general reference to what has been written before, than to detail all the particularities over again."

Mr. Dyer then proceeds to shew distinctly what has been done by others, and what he has himself attempted in the present "History of Cambridge;" which we shall take the earliest opportunity of further noticing.

* Sir William Jones.

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

22. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1813; Vol. XVII.; 12mo. pp. 368. Ridgway.*

WE have frequently noticed, and as frequently commended, the industry and attention of the Compiler of this Annual Selection; and the last year has been particularly fruitful in short but ingenious productions adapted to his plan. One in verse, and another in prose, shall be transcribed.

"LITERARY ECONOMY.

BOOKWORMS—HOW TO KILL.

[*From the Morning Chronicle, Dec. 17.*]

There is a sort of busy worm,
That will the fairest books deform,
By gnawing holes throughout them;
Alike through every leaf they go,
Yet of its merits nought they know,
Nor care they aught about them.

Their tasteless tooth will tear and taint
The poet, patriot, sage, or saint,
Nor sparing wit nor learning.
Now, if you 'd know the reason why,
The best of reasons I'll supply—
'Tis bread to the poor vermin.

Of pepper, snuff, or 'bacco smoke,
And Russia-calf, they make a joke;
Yet why should Sons of Science
These puny, rankling reptiles dread?
'Tis but to let their works be read,
Then bid the worms defiance.

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS SECUNDUS.
West Felton, Salop, Dec. 8th, 1813.

REMARKABLE PERSONAGE DECEASED.

[*From the British Press, Jan. 4.*]

"Died, on Friday night, at 12 o'clock, of a rapid decline, and without the aid of the faculty, that celebrated personage, whose name will be eternized by the Poet, and recorded by the Historian, THE YEAR 1813. During his short but eventful existence, he beheld the destruction of a greater number of human beings in the field of battle, than any of his predecessors; but he had the happiness, before his dissolution, to confer plenty on millions, and to promise a return of peace to those nations so long afflicted with war: yet such is the ingratitude of mankind, that his public services will soon be forgotten."

23. *A New Spanish Grammar, designed for every Class of Learners, but especially for such as are their own Instructors. In Two Parts: Part I. An Easy Introduction to the Elements of the Spanish Language. Part II. The Rules of Etymology and Syntax fully exemplified; with occasional Notes and*

Observations. And an Appendix, containing an useful Vocabulary, Dialogues with Numerical References to the Rules in the Grammar, a few Specimens of Commercial Documents, an Explanation of the Rules and Principles of Spanish Poetry, and some Rules for Derivation. By L.J.A. McHenry, a Native of Spain. 12mo. pp. 334. Sherwood and Co.

IN the Preface to this useful Work, the Author thinks it necessary thus to account for "the appearance of another Spanish Grammar, especially at a time when the number has recently been so much augmented by new editions as well as fresh productions."

"It has been a matter of frequent complaint, that there is no English-Spanish Grammar capable of affording the necessary assistance to those persons who are obliged to be their own instructors; for although several of the Grammars in circulation possess great merit, yet most of them are written under the disadvantages which inevitably arise from an Author's attempting to explain in a language with which he is but very imperfectly acquainted. The present Work, therefore, is respectfully submitted to the candid notice of the Publick, with the humble hope, that it will be found less exceptionable in several particulars, than some of its predecessors; its author being a Native of Spain, in which country he had the advantage of a liberal education, and having, by a residence of several years in England, acquired a considerable knowledge of the pronunciation, genius, idiom, and general structure, of the English language."

After all, he modestly concludes,

"A perusal of the Table of Contents will, it is hoped, evince that the Author has some little claim on the notice of the Publick. He trusts that the inaccuracies or misconceptions of a foreigner will be treated with some degree of lenity; and that, as he has exerted his best efforts to elucidate the principles and rules of the language, not, he would hope, without some success, his failures will not excite illiberal animadversion, but that the sincerity of the *will* may in some respects tend to compensate for occasional blemishes in the *deed*."

Among other articles of the Appendix are,

"A concise and useful Vocabulary of the most necessary Words."

"Useful Familiar Dialogues;" and
"Specimens of Commercial Documents."

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"All rules in musick, deduced from any other principle than effect on the ear, are absurd.—Discords seem to have originated from appoggiaturas, or embellishments of a treble part: sevenths resolved into sixths are appoggiaturas; as are the basses carrying seconds. The fourth made a discord by the fifth, at a close, is the first that appears in the most antient counterpoint that has been preserved."

DR. BURNBY.

I. *A new Theory of Musical Harmony, according to a complete and natural system of that Science; by Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollmann, Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's, London. Bulmer and Co. fol. pp. 24, and 36 Plates of Musick, 11s. 6d. 1806.*

HAVING promised some account of this Author's Theory, we select his principal work in preference to others of more recent date, that the learner, who would study after this industrious master, may know where to begin with most advantage. About 18 years ago Mr. K. published his first theoretical work, entitled an Essay on Musical Harmony, founded on the system of Kirnberger, which he considered the best that was known at that period. Having since discovered cases in which that system was incomplete or imperfect, he has improved on his first essay, and the result is the present treatise. It is divided into seventeen chapters, each of which is sub-divided into sections more numerous perhaps than necessary. One plague of this author's writings is, the frequent reference from one section to another where nothing is gained for the trouble,—something like the profitless jaunts of April-day. Chapter I. treats on Systems; II. on the musical scale; III. on a musical mode; IV. on intervals—essential and accidental; V. on the use of intervals in harmony and melody; VI. on chords—essential and accidental, concords and discords; VII. on the fundamental concord (Do, mi, sol) and its two inversions; VIII. on the fundamental discord (sol, si, re, fa,) and its three inversions; IX. on accidental chords—by suspension and "interruption;" X. confutation of chords by supposition,—chords of the 9th, 11th, and 13th; XI. on fundamental progression; XII. on modulation—natural and abrupt; XIII. on simple counterpoint; XIV. on double counterpoint; XV. on imitation and variation; XVI. on time and rhythm; XVII. conclu-

sion—on the simplicity, completeness, and the discovery of the proposed system. The foregoing is what the author denominates the *grammatical* part of musick: the other part, which he would call the *rhetorical*—or doctrine of musical pieces, will be found in his Essay on Practical Composition (1799). According to this theorist, there are no more than *two* essential, fundamental chords, and all the "accidental varieties" that can intervene or occur may be reduced to *suspensions* and *interruptions* of some of their notes. He employs the term suspension, because it is generally adopted; meaning, a retarding syncope, or a transient note, introduced in the accented time of an essential note of a chord, which *suspends* or defers that essential note: he proposes the term *interruption* as the most suitable opposite to suspension,—meaning by it an anticipated syncope, or a transient note, introduced in the unaccented time (or latter portion) of any essential note, interrupting that essential note before it has lasted the full time of its chord. "But, as in all cases a suspension is an accidental note *before* its respective essential one, and an interruption one *after* it; the former may also be called *fore-notes*, and the latter *after-notes*, according to the German *vornalt* and *nachschlag*,—though these latter terms have hitherto been used in a more limited sense than that in which I propose them.—Though it is more simple to let suspensions or interruptions take away *half* the time of their respective essential notes, as in most examples in this work, they may also take away any greater or lesser part, or even one *whole* time of a note, if it takes up two or more succeeding times; yet they ought not to take away a whole essential note, as that would render the accidental note *essential*," p. 82. "Rules: 1. *Any* part (any sound) of the fundamental concord or discord, and their inversions, may be suspended or interrupted, either

either singly, or two or three parts at once; and by the note *below*, as well as the note *above*: 2. suspensions take place in the accented time, and must be resolved into the suspended essential notes, above or below, in the unaccented time of the same fundamental harmony; but when the suspended note is repeated in the same part of the next chord, the resolution may be deferred to that repetition of it, and thus take place in the accented time of the next fundamental chord: 3. interruptions take place in the unaccented time of an essential chord, and are resolved in the accented time of the next; but when the essential note which shall be interrupted is a *repetition* of a note in the same part of the preceding chord, its interruption may take away the whole note, and appear even in the accented time of its respective chord," p. 35. A great number of accidental chords are produced by the intermixture of suspensions and interruptions; and these accidentals require the same number of parts as their respective essential chords. The reader is now possessed of this author's peculiar method of explaining discords, instead of dividing them, like English theorists, into discords of addition, of suspension, of transition, of syncopation, &c. Another circumstance in which he differs from them, is, in allowing the imperfect triad (Si, re, fa,) exactly the same treatment as the major and minor triads: without so doing, he thinks many of the greatest beauties of modulation would be lost. By modulation he means a succession of chords, with or without change of key or mode; in this respect agreeing with Dr. Pepusch. The five sounds which, on our keyed instruments, are placed between the whole tones, or rather which divide the whole tones of the diatonic scale, he terms the accidental sharp or flat extremities of the natural intervals; and allows them to be used, in a progression, between two sounds which are a tone distant, or instead of the first of those two sounds. He not very happily names them "*chromatic means*." All that need be added to this concise view of his principles of composition are the rules for the succession of essential chords. "Rule I. The fundamental *concord* may proceed to a fundamental *discord*, on the same or on any other

degree of the diatonic scale; but it may proceed to a fundamental concord only by a consonant progression, and not by a dissonant progression of ascending or descending a second or seventh. Rule II. The fundamental *discord* may descend a 5th (or ascend a 4th) to a fundamental concord or discord, or also ascend but one degree to those chords; but it cannot properly take any other fundamental progressions, in *natural* modulation. The progressions to and from inverted chords must be regular according to the fundamental ones from which they arise." He allows a triad and a chord of the seventh to every degree of a major and minor scale, with such third, fifth, and seventh, as are furnished by the notes of the given scale. The fundamental bass of a composition consists of only the *roots* of the essential chords; and these roots should succeed each other according to the preceding rules, in Mr. Kollmann's theory. In explaining the scale, he has injudiciously introduced ratios, evidently with no very clear conception of the term ratio. Much of his theory may be found in Grétry, who reduces all harmony to one chord. The term "*interruption*" (*interruptione*) is used by Penna, in *Li Pri-mi Albori Musicale*, p. 165, (1696), 4to. Bologna. Mr. K. is an advocate for the equal temperament of the scale of keyed instruments, as being most suitable to his theory of harmony. See our vol. LXXXIII. Part II. pp. 459, 354.

6. *The Melody of the Hundredth Psalm, with Examples and Directions for a Hundred different Harmonies, in Four Parts; composed and respectfully dedicated to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Onslow, by A. F. C. Kollmann.* pp. 10. 3s. Opera IX.

AS our limits do not admit of examples in notes, the present small publication will supply any deficiency in our preceding article, and fully enable the reader to comprehend the Author's system, at small expence. From many of the specimens, one might infer, that *harmony* and *noise* are synonymous.

†† We are much obliged to Zeno; but his kind Offer is not at all in our way, as Traders,

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG OF THE SEA-FAIRIES.
By LORD THURLOW.

WE tread upon the golden sand,
When the waves are rolling in,
And the Porpuss comes to land,
And to leap his d'oh begin,
Seeming to the fishy air :

Prepare, prepare,
Good House-wives, keep your fires bright,
For your Mates come home to-night.

Now the drenched nets are drawn
From the swaying of the seas :
Falk, your rings must go to pawn,
Blow such bitter winds as these ;

The Moon, the Moon,
Riding at her highest noon,
Swells the orb'd waters bright,
And your Mates come home to-night.

Through our crisped locks the wind,
Like a sighing lover, plays :
Now let Joan, and Alice kind,
Make the wintry faggot blaze ;
And the pot be Lucy's care :

Prepare, prepare,
And see you speed your welcome right,
For your Mates come home to-night.

Else we'll pinch you black and blue,
Foderneth pale Hecate's team ;
And the cramp your joints shall rue,
And the night-mare in your dream :

Be sure, be sure,
This, and more you shall endure,
If you smile not, chaste and bright,
When your Mates come home to-night.

O D E

For the late Imperial Visit to Oxford, 1814.

IRREGULAR.

WAKE, harp of Modred ! thy sonorous
string, [peers,—

Sing of thy Prince and his renown'd Com-
Harp, that erst sang of Arthur, Britain's
King,

And the brave feats of men of elder years.
Cadwallo's Lyre, awake !

And with thy tuncful notes the lay inspire ;
Let thy full verse the welkin shake,
And give new themes to the Pierian quire,
For see Moscow's Emperor comes
Greeted not now by martial drums,—
Peace has her olive flag unfurl'd,
And giv'n soft respite to a bleeding
world :

No captive nations in his train
With horror press the peaceful plain,
No sighing fair ones their lost honour
wall,

But Unity combines with sweet accord
To hail him Russia's meritorious lord,
And with his clemency adorns the tale,
Histronic speak the mildness of his soul,
Well-pleas'd the meek to raise, th' afflict-
ed to console,

How is the mighty fall'n ! with what a
crash [base !

Has Murder's Idol tumbled to its
And they who smarted 'neath the tort'r-
ing lash, [its race,

Loud Pæans sing that Guilt has run
Is this the man who tow'd the frost-
bound tide

Of Neva burst his sanguinary way,
And in that clime where rivers cease to
glide [ber's day ?

Courted Bellona's smile in chill Novem-
This the base recreant who, as fortune
frown'd, [fate,

Abandon'd countless myriads to their
And fled a soil in icy fetters bound,
To screen him from avenging Russia's
hate ? [trace

This the stern Chieftain, in whose flight we
Those evils that too long have scourg'd
mankind ;

This he who ran so long Ambition's race,
And forg'd those chains that men in
union bind ?

Yes ! it is he ! a greater than the great
Has hurl'd him from Ambition's slip-
pery seat,

And he is down ! [crown,
No longer deck'd with his imperial
His very menials all

Insult him in his fall : [ball
Yet solid Peace shall never crown this
Till further from his eagle-height this
beast be hurl'd,

And cold that blood-stain'd hand, which
aim'd to rule the world.

Oxford ! thy moss-grown venerable
tow'rs,

The Muses' seat, thy academic bow'rs
Welcome the good, the loyal, and the
brave, [his pow'r ;

Those who have rescued Europe from
Ev'n Isis opes her clear translucent wave
In this heart-cheering, peaceful, happy
hour ; [more

And rapid Cherwell contemplates no
Those who on Science classic pages pore,
Save where some maniac sits all alone :

For lo ! to meet the Princes all are
gone,

Her pebbly brink is quite abandon'd now,
To view the wreath on Alexander's brow.

What victories, what triumphs on him
wait [of fate !

To whom our Jove consign'd the work
Who gave the Czar to break the battle
bow ;

To lay the proud insulting tyrant low ;
To blast the hopes of Tyranny's stern
child ;

To substitute a sway divinely mild ;
To break his bonds asunder, and to
free [nia's sea.

The happy Nations that surround Britan-
From

From Wallia's mossy tops and cliffs embrown'd
 Call forth a louder strain,
 To celebrate a Bourbon crown'd, [chain.
 While stern Oppression drops her iron
 Awake! as in the days of yore,
 And let thine Echo reach to Gallia's shore;
 Give a yet louder blast,
 The din of battle's past, [high,
 Slaughter no more, with brand uplifted
 Sends the devoted conscript forth to die.
 Cannons no longer roar,
 Or Navies threaten a far distant shore.
 The placid Universe
 (No longer now man's lamentable hearer)
 Plies the sharp share, and wields the
 flail;
 The Milk-maid sings her legendary tale;
 The Soldier carols to his home,
 And promises his mate no more to roam;
 The blither Tar,
 Proud of each scar, [glee;
 Seeks out his true love in his heart's best
 True as the pole
 When first his heart she stole, [sea.
 And bade him, for her sake, attempt the briny
 Now give to Wellington th' immortal song;
 Sing a new Arthur in yet louder strains,
 To whom loud Pæans do of right belong
 For fair Vimieira's, Talavera's plains.
 Still first for many a deed of bold emprise
 To win the guerdon of immortal fame,
 To seek the glories of a deathless name,
 And snatch bright Valour from her native
 skies.
 To his high sense of loyal Truth we owe
 That Alexander laid the Tyrant low:
 See Gallia's squadrons at Vittoria yield,
 Or stung with envy, routed quit the field;
 Foul Usurpation sicken'd in that hour
 When Britain's flag war'd from Rodrigo's
 tow'r;
 Lo! Fancy images the slain,
 And turns the now to joy, the past to pain.
 Triumphant in the van the Hero's seen
 With the same calm, undaunted, steady
 mien,
 As shone in Moore, who at Corunna died.
 No glory does a Briton know more
 dear [flowing tear,
 Than while he checks the Orphan's
 Grief the Widow's grief can calm the swelling
 High on her chalky strand, [tide.
 Britannia takes her stand,
 To triumph she swells upon her tongue;
 Amidst th' experienc'd and the old
 She counts the valiant and the bold,
 But greets with loudest praise the noble
 and the young.
 Once more for Fred'rick we'll bespeak
 'Twas Prussia's King [the lay:
 That stay'd at Leipsic the Usurper's course,
 On that dread day
 When charge succeeding charge, and horse
 opposing horse, [wing;
 Fear to the dastard Emperor lent its

For Blucher led the Van,
 Horse to horse, and man to man,
 Hark! where the trumpet sounds the brisk
 retreat, [eye;
 Revenge gleam'd forth from ev'ry
 Requital for an army lost,
 A day that Mollendorf and Brunswick cost,
 And bade Borussia's squadrons fight or die.
 As friends in Britain now the Chieftains
 meet,
 And speak of glories past,
 Of days well-fought and enemies
 aghast:
 Yet if a brighter fame, a fairer star,
 Shine at the close of this ensanguin'd war,
 'Tis Clemency, that lights the hallow'd
 flame,
 And breathes on future days th' untar-
 nish'd Hero's name.
 Chaunt a slow dirge to the illustrious
 dead,
 A Nation's tears shall water ev'ry head,
 Low on the field of battle where they
 lie: [the brave,
 The Raven's beak shall not deform
 Whether they float beneath the surgy
 wave,
 Or spangle the wide plains of victory;
 For not a dew-drop but can lend a grace,
 Clear as a diamond, to the Patriot's face.
 Away! to Egypt's sandy plain,
 Record an Abercrombie slain,
 On Dresden's heights in accents slow
 Tune the sad harp to fall'n Moreau!
 Weep for the Hero of the Nile,
 And raise his monumental pile;
 These taught the brave in Glory's path to
 tread.
 Hence from the mansions of the dead,
 Where now th' uncoffin'd brave securely
 rest, [cren,
 Shall ev'ry Warrior lift his martial
 At the loud bidding of Fame's trumpet
 rise, [skies,
 And join the laurel'd Nelson in his kindred
 Bedford, June CHARLES ABBOT, D. D.
 1814.

SONNET.

By JOHN MAYNE.

SWEET sound! I love to hear the parish-
 bells, [pair
 At Church-time, when the Villagers re-
 To learn glad tidings which the Preacher
 tells, [Pray'r!
 And bless their Maker in the House of
 Behold them list'ning to the truths di-
 vine!— [clear!
 'Tis Pickering* preaches, dignified and
 Pickering, whose precepts in his practice
 shine, [fear!
 Confirms their hope, and dissipates their

* The Rev. Joseph Pickering, Perpetual
 Curate of Paddington, Middlesex.

Returning

Returning happy home through flow'ry
meads, [road,
Or struggling on in Care's perplexing
His doctrine guides them in the path which
leads
Their footsteps to the Paradise of God !
Pure Paradise ! unruffled with a sigh !
Man's sorest hope on earth ! the day-
spring from on high !

MR. URBAN, *Westfalon, Salop, April 23.*
As you have heretofore inserted my
Ode and DIRGE, recited on the day of
SHAKESPEARE'S Birth and Death, it may not
be impertinent to offer, through your Mis-
cellany, the following ADDRESS, spoken to
the Literary Friends assembled here on
the same occasion 23d April last, (1814.)
being formed from the Works of the match-
less Bard. JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

KIND friends, sweet friends, peace be
unto this meeting, [ever.
Joy, and fair time, health, and good wishes
Now, worthy friends, the cause why we
are met

Is in celebration of the day that gave
Our matchless Shakspeare birth : and took
him to [bourne
That undiscover'd country, from whose
No traveller returns.—He was, in sooth,
The most replenished sweet work of Nature,
Which from the prime Creation e'er she
fram'd ; [court,
And train'd him up within her own sweet
Where, being but young, he framed to the
harp

Fell many an English ditty lovely well.
Do not smile at me that I boast him off,
For ye shall find he will outstrip all praise,
And make it halt behind him :—'twere as
well

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous face of Heav'n to
garish.

Oh ! he's above all praise : it were all one
That I should love a bright particular star,
And think to wed it, he is so above me :
In his bright radiance, and collateral light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
Yet was he gentle : for who were below him
He us'd as creatures of another place,
And bow'd his eminent top to their low
ranks,

Making them proud of his humility.
O thou divinest Nature ! how thyself
thou blazon'st

In this thy princely boy ! he was as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet
Not wagging its sweet head : and yet as
rough, [wind
His noble Blood enshaf'd, as th' rudest
That by the top doth take the mountain
pines

And make them stoop to th' vale.—'Tis
wonderful

That an invisible instinct should frame him
To Poetry unlearn'd ; honour untought ;
Civility not seen in other ; knowledge ;
That wildly grew in him, yet yielded crops
As though it had been sown : for he could
find [brooks,

Tongues in the trees, books by the running
Sermons in stones, and good in ev'ry thing ;
Holding as 'twere the mirror up to Nature,
Shewing Virtue her own feature, Scorn her
image,

The very age and body of the time
Its form and pressure :—Hear but his Mirth,
Perforce you'd laugh, sans intermission, —
An hour by the dial ; for in his brain,
(Which then 's as dry as the remainder
biscuit [cramm'd
After a voyage)—he 'hath strange places
With observation, the which he vents
In mangled forms.—In sooth, a merrier
man,

Within the limit of becoming mirth,
We cannot spend an hour's talk withal :
His eye begets occasion for his wit ;
For ev'ry object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair pen—(Conceit's expositor)—
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished.

So sweet and valuable is his discourse,
That hear him reason in Divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire he had been made a pre-
late.

Hear him debate in Commonwealth affairs,
You'd say—it had been all in all his study.
List his discourse of War, and you shall
hear

A fearful battle render'd you in musick.
Turn him to any part of Poesy,
The Gordian knot of it will he unloose
Familiar as his garter ; that when he speaks
A still mute wonder lurketh in men's ears
To steal his sweet and honey'd sentences,
That not o'erstep the modesty of Nature.
Take them and cut them out in little stars,
They're thick inlaid with patines of bright
gold, [Heav'n

And fall on us, like gentle dew from
Upon the plants beneath ; they are twice
blest,

They bless both him that gives, and him
that takes.

Though Gentleness his soft enforcement
be,

Yet he in fiction, in a dream of Passion,
Can force his soul so to his whole conceit,
That he can drown the very stage with
tears, [speech,

And cleave the general ear with horrid
Make mad the guilty, and appal the free,
Confound the ignorant, and amaze indeed
The very faculties of eyes and ears.

He can call Spirits from the vasty deep,
Make

Make Church-yards yawn, and shew the
sheeted ghosts
Revisiting the glimpses of the Moon,
Making night horrible, and tales unfold
That harrow up the soul, and freeze the
blood
To hear them squeal and gibber.—

He is Fancy's midwife,
Ruling at will, by his so potent art,
The elves of hills, brooks, standing-lakes,
and groves,
That do by moonshine green sour ringlets
make [seek
Whereof the ewe not bites; that dew-drops
And hang a pearl in ev'ry cowslip's ear,
While sweet the moonlight sleeps upon the
bank,

And tips with silver all the fruit-tree tops.
He's of Imagination all compact,
For aye his eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from Heav'n to Earth, from
Earth to Heav'n;

And as Imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, his ready
pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy
nothings

A local habitation and a name.

Oh! what a noble piece of work was he,
In faculty, in reason infinite!
A combination and a form indeed
Where ev'ry god did seem to set his seal.

Heav'n has him now.—Yet let our ido-
latrous fancy

Still sanctify his reliques; and this day
Stand aye distinguish'd in the calendar
To the last syllable of recorded time.

And from his fair and unpolled grave
May violets spring.—With sweetest, fairest
flowers, [trim,

While proud pied April drest in all his
And Summer lasts, and I live here, sweet
William,

We'll strew thy grave.—Carnations and
streak'd gilliflow'rs,

Hot lavender, mints, savoury, marjoram,
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green
clover;

The marigold, that goes to-bed with 'Sun,
And with him rises weeping.—Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and
take [dim,

The winds of March with beauty: violets
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytheræa's breath: pale primroses
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength.—Bold
oxlips, and

The crown Imperial: lilies of all kinds,
The flow'r-de-lis being one.—And then
we'll all

Ring Fancy's knell, with concord of sweet
sounds,

And true-love showers.—

Sweets to the sweet, farewell.—

For if we take him but for all in all,

We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

To a SCHOOLFELLOW on his going to COLLEGE.
SAY, is thy heart by no sharp pang
possess'd

To leave our old and undisturb'd retreat,
Departing Friend? Tho' big with hope thy
breast,

Say does it with no thoughts regretful
Yet why should grief be thine, when ardent
trains [along,

Of youthful hopes invite thy course
Whom Cam's bright genius welcomes to
her plains,

Child of the Muses, fav'rite of the song.
O may that genius still, whose form benign
Methinks I see now call thee to her
bowers,

O may her guardian care be ever thine,
And thou belov'd by all Castalia's power!

Hard is the contest: oft the rankling tooth
Of Envy plants unseen a fatal sting,
Drives from the breast the sacred light of
Truth, [bosom wring,

And ah! what pangs that wretched
Yet why these dangers does my Muse per-
tend, [vades?

Can it be fear my prescient breast in-
No—go my Friend, and may each good
attend [holy shades,

Thy faultless course thro' Learning's

LINES

Addressed to a Young Lady, on her refusal
to shake hands.

THE Lilies blooming o'er thy hand
To me, sweet Maid, no joy impart;
Far more delighted to command
The pure affection of thy heart.

To others then thy hand extend;
To others bow in outward form;

But bless me with the name of Friend,
That Sun which gilds life's evening storm.

And 'mid Affliction's heaviest showers,
When dark around her clouds are spread,
That charm shall strew my couch with
And be a pillow to my head. [flowers,

And when at Life's appointed close
I sink to long sepulchral sleep,
How sweetly will these eyes repose,
If thine do not forget to weep. H. S. K.

EPITAPH

Written by GREGORY NAZIANZEN, and
translated from the Greek by H. S. Boyd.
ON AMPHILOCHUS.

AMPHILOCHUS is dead; and all the
pride

And pomp of eloquence with him hath died.
The Graces mingling with the Muses mourn;
But most, thy Country, weeps thy laurels
torn.

FAME, wealth, or power, most men de-
sire to find;

But more than all, I love sweet woman-
kind. A. M. July 31.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESSES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, ON THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE:
WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ANSWERS.

Tuesday 3d May 1814.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to assure His Royal Highness, that this House, relying, with perfect confidence, on the solemn assurances received by Parliament in 1806, and 1810, that His Majesty's Government would employ every proper means to obtain a Convention of the Powers of Europe for the immediate and universal Abolition of the African Slave Trade, beg leave humbly and earnestly to represent to His Royal Highness, that the happy and glorious events which promise the general Pacification of Christendom, the present union and assembly of its greatest Sovereigns, and the great and generous principles which they proclaim as the rule of their conduct, afford a most auspicious opportunity for interposing the good offices of Great Britain to accomplish the above noble purpose, with the weight which belongs to her rank among Nations, to the services which she has rendered to European Independence, and to the unanimous and zealous concurrence of her Parliament and People:

That we feel ourselves authorized, by our own Abolition of this Trade, of the giddy profits of which we enjoyed the largest share, by the fellowship of Civilization, of Religion, and even of common Humanity, to implore the other Members of the Commonwealth of Europe to signalize the restoration of its order and security by the prohibition of this detestable Commerce, the common stain of the Christian name, a system of crimes by which the Civilized Professors of a beneficent Religion spread desolation and pernicious barbarism among helpless savages, whom they are bound, by the most sacred obligations of duty, to protect, to instruct, and to reclaim:

Humbly to represent to His Royal Highness, that the high rank which this Kingdom holds among Maritime and Colonial States imposes a very serious duty upon the British Government at this important juncture; and that unless we interpose, with effect, to procure a general abolition, the practical result of the restoration of Peace will be, to revive a traffic which we have prohibited as a crime, to open the sea to swarms of piratical adventurers, who will renew and extend, on the shores of Africa, the scenes of carnage and rapine in a great measure suspended by maritime hostilities; and the peace of Christendom

Genl. Mac. August, 1814.

will kindle a thousand ferocious wars among wretched tribes, ignorant of our quarrels and of our very name:

That the Nations who have owed the security of their navigation to our friendship, and whom we have been happy enough to aid in expelling their oppressors, and maintaining their independence, cannot listen without respect to our voice raised in the cause of justice and humanity; and that, among the great States, till of late our Enemies, maritime hostility has in fact abolished the trade for twenty years, no interest is engaged in it, and the legal permission to carry it on would practically be a new establishment of it, after the full development of its horrors:

That we humbly trust, that in the moral order by which Divine Providence administers the Government of the World, this great act of atonement to Africa may contribute to consolidate the safety, and prolong the tranquillity of Europe, that Nations may be taught a higher respect for justice and humanity by the example of their Sovereigns, and that a treaty, sanctioned by such a disinterested and sacred stipulation, may be more profoundly revered, and more religiously observed, than even the most equitable compacts for the regulation of power or the distribution of territory.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by such Members of this House as are of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

His Royal Highness's Most Gracious Answer.

Friday, 3d June 1814.

Mr. Bathurst reported to the House, that their Address of the 3d day of May last, respecting the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, had been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and that His Royal Highness was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and had commanded him to acquaint the House, that it would be the earnest endeavour of His Royal Highness to accomplish the object of it.

Monday, June 27, 1814.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing to His Royal Highness, That, while we learn with great satisfaction the successful exertions of His Royal High-

ness in obtaining the consent of the Government of Sweden, and still more that of Holland, to an immediate and unqualified Abolition of the Slave Trade, we are bound in duty to express the deep regret of this House, that the late unanimous Address of this House, praying His Royal Highness to interpose His good offices to obtain a Convention of the Powers of Europe for the immediate and universal Abolition of the African Slave, to which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return so gracious an Answer, has failed to produce those consequences which this House and the Country had most anxiously and with confidence anticipated:

That the objects to the attainment of which that Address was directed, do, in the opinion of this House, so deeply affect the best interests of Europe, and the happiness and civilization of Africa, as to render it our imperious duty again to press them on the attention of His Royal Highness:

That, although the Government of France, whether from the effect of partial and Colonial Interests, or from not being sufficiently aware of the enormities attendant on the Slave Trade, have not agreed to a stipulation for the immediate Abolition of it, yet that the consent of that Government to abolish the Trade in Five Years, and to unite its efforts with those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree its Abolition, so that it shall cease universally at that time,—together with the disposition the French Government is supposed to have manifested, to subject their own Slave Trade to some restrictions during the intervening period; above all, that Government's distinct and unequivocal recognition of the radical injustice of the Traffic in Slaves; induce the House to entertain a confident hope, that farther stipulations, with a view to the Abolition or Limitation of the Slave Trade, may be obtained at the approaching Congress:

That, independently of the unspeakable evils to Africa which must arise from the permission of this nefarious Traffic on the most extended scale for a further term of Five Years, and of the increased inducements for carrying it on which will then exist, it is obvious that new and formidable obstacles to the execution of our own Laws against the Slave Trade must be created, that occasions of differences with those Powers will be multiplied, that the evils and miseries produced in Africa, from the multitudes of human beings obtained by fraud or by violence being forcibly dragged into perpetual Slavery in a foreign land, must be most lamentable and extensive; but they will be particularly afflicting in those parts with which

His Majesty's dominions have of late had the greatest intercourse, because the restoration of the French Settlements and their Dependencies, with the right of an unrestrained Slave Trade, must subject those populous and extensive Districts where, by the laudable exertions of Great Britain, peaceful industry and social happiness have been in some measure produced, to a renewal of the miseries inseparable from this odious Traffic: the Colony of Sierra Leone, also, whence European Knowledge, the Blessings of Order, and the Arts of Peace, have begun to diffuse themselves through the neighbouring Country, will be deprived of its beneficial influence, and even be exposed to imminent danger of ruin:

That, with a direct view to the considerations and points above-stated, this House humbly, but most earnestly, implores His Royal Highness to endeavour to obtain, if possible, from the Government of France some diminution of the term permitted to the Slave Trade; but, in any case, its restriction, at least within certain limits, and its total exclusion from the parts of Africa where the exertions of Great Britain have already succeeded in suppressing the Trade, that the inhabitants of those regions may be left in the enjoyment of that exemption from its ravages, which they have so recently and so happily obtained:

That this House feels most deeply anxious that no exertion should be omitted in the approaching Congress, to procure a final and universal extinction of the Slave Trade, because it conceives that no opportunity can ever again be expected to occur so favourable, for effacing from the character of Europe its most opprobrious stain, or for delivering the unfending but much-injured inhabitants of Africa from the heaviest of all possible calamities, from intestine War, excited too often by the basest avarice, and the fiercest passions raging without intermission, and productive only of unmitigated evil, and of invincible and interminable Barbarism, and from practices which, having been exposed to the public eye, have induced the Legislature to class Slave Traders among the vilest of criminals:

That, to produce a universal condemnation of this murderous system, displayed as its horrors now are to the view of mankind, it appears to be only necessary to appeal to those feelings which man exist in every mind capable of reflection, and not steeled against the claims of humanity and justice: That, as this system insults and outrages those sacred and fundamental principles which are common to every sect and denomination of Christians, it cannot be doubted that every Christian State is required to take part in

its condemnation; those who have participated in its guilt being bound to abate and to reprobate it; while none who enjoy the privilege of innocence are thereby either deprived of the right, or exempted from the obligation, of joining in the sentence:

That this House, therefore, again expressing its profound regret that more has not been accomplished in this great work, and convinced that by the endeavours of His Royal Highness, exerted with renewed energy, much may still be effected in the appointed Congress, humbly but most urgently entreats His Royal Highness, that the most strenuous exertions be there made, on the part of this Country, to obtain, as far as may be possible, the objects which have been specified, and that all proper means may be used for urging on the assembled Powers the duty, the expediency, and the lasting glory of promulgating to all the World, as the judgment of the States of Europe, a general and solemn engagement, under

the most binding and effectual sanctions, that this traffic, the foul and formidable enemy of the happiness and civilization of Africa, will, at a definite and fixed period, certainly not more distant than five years, be abolished utterly and for ever.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by such Members of this House as are of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

His Royal Highness's Most Gracious Answer.

Monday 11th July 1814.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh reported to the House, That their Address of the 27th day of June last, respecting the African Slave Trade, had been presented to His Royal Highness; and that His Royal Highness had been pleased to receive the same very graciously, and had commanded him to acquaint this House, that He would not omit any favourable occasion for giving effect to the wishes of the House on this important subject.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 27.*

Earl Stanhope presented a Petition from Elizabeth Booth, widow of Peter Booth, setting forth, that on the 7th of May her husband was arrested on mesne process, though sick in bed. He was so incapable of moving, that the Sheriff's officer who arrested him, was obliged to carry him down stairs on his back. In consequence he became insane on the 12th of May, and expired on the 27th. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "That he had died of a natural death, but accelerated by his removal to prison." The prayer of the Petition was, that the inhuman practice of imprisonment on mesne process might be abolished, by which the Petitioner had been deprived of her husband. *Ordered* to be laid on the table.

An Address to the Prince Regent in May last, praying that in any negotiation the influence of the British Crown might be exerted for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, having been read, with His Royal Highness's Answer, Lord Grenville noticed that article of the Treaty of Peace which secured the renewal of the trade to France for five years, and descanted at great length on its enormity. He considered the article in question as importing that the detestable traffic in human flesh would not be abolished at the expiration of the term fixed. If there were interests in France that opposed it now, were those interests likely to be diminished after it should have been carried on for five years?

Who could believe that if this could not be done now, it would be done then? France had now no Slave Trade—no capital—no merchants engaged in it. Her habits were not formed to it; and she had nothing but a speculative and prospective interest in it. But when it should be carried on for five years, what new interests would not then exist for its continuation? what new and powerful support would it not receive throughout that country? The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, for copies of all the representations on the part of this Government during the late negotiations between it and France which related to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, together with such part of the dispatches of ministers as relate to the same.

The Earl of *Liverpool* denied that the Treaty contained a solemn permission to the French Government to carry on the Slave Trade: it did no such thing; it censured that traffic, and stipulated for its abolition at the expiration of a certain period. The Noble Lord mistook, when he imagined that this country had a right to dictate to another on a subject like the present. He would not silently hear it contended that any country was justified in going to or continuing war for the purpose of imposing a moral obligation. To what a state the affairs of the world would arrive, if one nation were to go to war with another for the abolition of the inquisition, or any other moral enormity! Every

Every nation is bound to do its duty according to the sense it may entertain of it; but has not the other party an independent jurisdiction, founded on the rights of man? If they have, they must exercise their own judgment, as to what are their religious or moral duties; and no independent country would submit to have these dictated to them. He did not think we were justified in making the Abolition of the Slave Trade a *sine qua non* of either making peace, or ceding colonies. Ministers had obtained, on the part of Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, an unequalled abolition. He must resist the motion, as the subject was still matter of negotiation, and the production of the papers might be attended with inconvenience.

Lords Grey, Holland, Westmorland, Selkirk, and Bathurst, spoke shortly; after which the motion was negatived by 62 to 27.

In the Commons, the same day, the Thanks of the House were voted to the Duke of Wellington, for his eminent services; and a deputation of five Members was appointed to wait on his Grace.

Mr. Wilberforce concluded a long Speech on the subject of the Slave Trade, by moving an Address, recapitulating his sentiments—expressing the satisfaction that the House felt at the success of the negotiation upon this point with Sweden and Holland, and their sorrow at finding their former Address had not been more effectual.

Lord Castlereagh deeply regretted the continuance of the abominable traffic by France, but was sorry that this question had been brought forward separate from the Treaty; had they been discussed together, he trusted he should have satisfied them, both as to the general arrangement, and the steps taken for the interests of this particular question. He never considered that the Abolition of the Slave Trade ought to have been made the *sine qua non* of Peace. If we could not persuade other Powers to agree with our benevolent views, we had no means of compelling them to do so. It was not to be supposed that we were bound to give lessons of morality to other nations at the point of the bayonet; nor did he see that it would be serving the cause of Humanity, to continue the shedding of blood in Europe for the purpose of insisting on the immediate abolition of the trade. Russia, Prussia, and Austria, were disposed to abolish the traffic; but Spain and Portugal gave no hopes that they were so inclined. The mother country indeed was in both instances so dependent on its colonies, that it was not master of the subject. Ministers had on the present occasion, done their best; and if the question

could prudently have been further pushed, he (Lord C.) would have done it. He approved of the Address, and thought Parliament ought to sound its opinion in the ears of all nations. At the same time he protested against morals being propagated by the sword.

Mr. Barkham moved, as an amendment, That the Prince Regent be entreated to demand the Abolition of the Slave Trade, on condition of further concessions on our part. The amendment being withdrawn for the sake of unanimity, the original motion was carried *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28.

The ceremony of introducing the Duke of Wellington took place. The space before the Throne was filled by Members of the House of Commons, and the space below the Bar was filled with a crowd of strangers. His Grace entered, attended by the Dukes of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), Richmond, and Beaufort, and preceded by Sir Isaac Heard, Lien King at Arms. All his patents of creation were read *arbitrarily*. The Lord Chancellor then delivered to his Grace the unanimous Thanks of the House: he remarked particularly, as a circumstance unprecedented in our history, that, on the first day on which the Duke of Wellington appeared among their Lordships, he had produced titles in regular gradation to the whole of the honours of the Peerage in the power of the Crown to bestow.

The Duke of Wellington replied, he was really so overcome with the honours which had been conferred upon him, and the manner in which he had been received, that he could not give expression to what he felt. Considering the powerful support which he had received from the Prince Regent and the Government,—from the great exertions and abilities of his gallant friends, the Officers by whom he had been seconded, and the whole Army,—and from the repeated unanimous Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, he could not but be sensible that, whatever difficulties he had to encounter, the means were adequate to the end; and he was afraid lest he should not have deserved all the honours that had been conferred on him. He declared, however, that he should always be ready to serve his Sovereign and his Country, to the best of his ability, in any way and in any capacity in which he might be called upon to do so.

Lord Lansdale closed an appropriate Speech with moving, *pro forma*, an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent, for his gracious communication of the Treaty to the House.

Lord De Dunstanville seconded the motion.

Lord Grenville said, that all the articles of the Treaty, with the exception of that respecting the traffic in human flesh, which had been made the subject of a separate discussion, had his warmest approbation; and that Peace, being concluded with the lawful Sovereign of France, appeared to him likely to be durable.

The Earl of Liverpool said, it was desirable that Peace should be concluded while the Allies were in possession of the Capital, instead of being deferred till a general Congress, as the terms obtained would be preferable, and the troops would be sooner withdrawn from the interior, which was on many accounts extremely important. France had received additions of territory on the side of Germany and the Netherlands, in order to connect her fortresses. These additions pleased that vain and ambitious people, and consoled them for the fortresses they gave up on the Rhine. The amount of additional population did not exceed 700,000 souls. The Address was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Eraser said, that France, before the Revolution, imported annually 40,000 slaves, to keep up her slave population of 800,000 souls. She had known nothing of the Colonies for 20 years, except when the flower of a fine army was sent to St. Domingo, to perish, because it was attached to Gen. Moreau. He concluded by moving for copies of communications with the Allied Powers on the subject. After some discussion, Lord Castlereagh said, the production of these papers would be inconvenient: the motion was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 29.

Lord Hardwicke presented a Report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Corn Laws, complaining that, though 80 Petitions had been presented, no person had come forward to be examined in support of the allegations contained therein against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

The second reading of the Bill for Licensing the Pantheon Theatre was supported by the Duke of Norfolk, and opposed by Lord Holland; and thrown out on a division by 11 to 9.

In the Commons, the same day, a Bill providing that the Surveyor of the Works should not be a professed Architect; that his salary should be large enough to induce him to devote himself exclusively to the performance of his official duties, and that he should have one or two Architects to assist him,—was read a first time.

Lord Lascelles moved a Congratulatory Address to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Treaty of Peace.

Mr. Gooch seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce proposed an Amendment, praying that every exertion might be made to extirpate the Slave Trade.

Sir J. Newport condemned the 13th Article of the Treaty, which granted the French the right of fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, St. Lawrence, and Labrador.

Mr. Peter Grant thought the Treaty with France was premature; and that, having given up our Colonies, our weight and influence would be lessened at the Congress.

Mr. Canning, with much eloquence, defended the Treaty, and expressed his satisfaction at the glorious manner in which the War had terminated.

Messrs. Ponsonby and Whitbread approved of the Treaty; but thought that the assistance of France in subjugating Norway had been purchased by the restoration of Guadaloupe and right of carrying on the Slave Trade.

Messrs. Baring, Stewart Wortley, Rose, and Lord Castlereagh, spoke shortly; after which the Address, as amended, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 30.

Petitions against the Slave Trade were presented; also Petitions from the Masters and journeymen letter-press printers, silversmiths, woolstaplers, and painters of London, against the repeal of the 5th Eliz. respecting apprenticeships.

Lord Lansdowne, after a short speech, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that the influence of Government might be employed at the ensuing Congress to obtain the Abolition of the Slave Trade. The Address was agreed to; with an amendment proposed by Lord Liverpool, expressive of satisfaction at the abolition of the trade by Sweden and Holland.

July 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the six millions and the one and a half millions Exchequer Bills Bills, also to the Irish Auction Duties, Irish Export and Import Duty Regulation, Michaelmas Quarter Sessions Regulation, and several private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the House presented the following Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent:

"May it please your Royal Highness;—We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Royal Highness our sincerest acknow-

acknowledgments and thanks for the important and satisfactory communication which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to make to us of the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris, the 30th day of last month, with his Most Christian Majesty the King of France and Navarre.—While laying before Your Royal Highness this early testimony of our utmost gratitude for the re-establishment of Peace upon terms so honourable to His Majesty's Crown, so advantageous to His People, and so wisely considerate for the interests and the honour of all; we beg leave, also, to express our unbounded joy and satisfaction, that the great objects of the War should have been so fully accomplished; and we cannot but regard the restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate Authorities upon the Continent as affording the best prospects of that solid peace and permanent tranquillity so essential to the interests and happiness of Europe and of the world.—Having, on the 27th instant, humbly conveyed our sentiments to Your Royal Highness on the first additional article, we defer the expression of any further opinion until that whole matter shall have been discussed and settled at the approaching Congress, to which it is stipulated to be referred under the said article, relying on the known justice and humanity of Your Royal Highness, that no effort will be wanting on your part to give the fullest and speediest effect which the circumstances of the negotiation may allow to the wishes so repeatedly declared by this House for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—We beg leave further to express to your Royal Highness our most grateful sense of the uninterrupted blessings with which this Country has been so pre-eminently favoured by Divine Providence; and feeling, as we do, that the wisdom and firmness which have been evinced by the United Kingdom, during the whole course of this long and arduous struggle, have ensured to us the objects for which we have so strenuously contended; we cannot but also indulge the well-founded hope that the effects now resulting from our fortitude and perseverance will serve as the most useful and salutary example to our latest posterity."

Upon their return, Lord Castlereagh acquainted the House, that the Duke of Wellington having desired, that he may have the honour to wait upon this House, his Grace was in attendance. And it was Resolved, That the Duke of Wellington be admitted. And a chair being set for his Grace on the left hand of the Bar towards the middle of the House, he came in, making his obeisances, the whole House rising upon his entrance within the Bar; and Mr. Speaker having informed

him, that there was a chair in which he might repose himself, the Duke sat down covered for some time, the Serjeant standing on his right hand with the Mace grounded; and the House resumed their seats. His Grace then rose, and, uncovered, spoke to the effect following:

"Mr. Speaker—I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my Thanks in Person for the honour they have done me, in deputed a Committee of Members of this House to congratulate me on my return to this Country; and this, after the House had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favour by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received.

"I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House and the Country, at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operation by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination.

"By the wise policy of Parliament, the Government were enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction; and I was encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by His Majesty's Ministers and by the Commander in Chief, by the gracious favour of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends, the general officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops, to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honour to make my humble acknowledgments.

"Sir, It is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel. I can only assure the House, that I shall always be ready to serve His Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my Country, which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House."

Whereupon Mr. Speaker, who during the foregoing speech sat covered, stood up uncovered, and spoke to his Grace, as follows:

"My Lord,—Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

"The Military Triumphs which your valour has achieved upon the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the

the Gironne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children.

"It is not, however, the grandeur of military success, which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude which, in perilous times when gloom and doubt had bested ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken; and that ascendancy of character, which uniting the energies of jealousy and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fates and fortunes of mighty empires.

"For the repeated Thanks and Grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgments; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor; it owes to you the proud satisfaction, that, amidst the constellation of great and illustrious Warriors who have recently visited our Country, we could present to them a Leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the Will of Heaven, and the common destinies of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate, the existence of this Country amongst the ruling Nations of the earth.

"It now remains only, that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed: and we doubt not that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interests in Peace."

And then his Grace withdrew; making his obeisances in like manner as upon entering the House; and the whole House rising again whilst his Grace was re-conducted by the Serjeant from his chair to the door of the House.

The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Fitzgerald submitted the Irish Budget for the present year. The total Supply he stated at 18,795,455*l*. Among the Ways and Means were a duty on ashes, barilla, and other dye-stuffs; new duties on spirits to the amount of 300,000*l*.; an augmented

stamp duty of 30*s*. upon letters of attorney for 60*l*.; which would produce 15,000*l*.; new excise upon glass 15,000*l*. more; increased tax upon letters sent by the cross-posts, 5000*l*.; the customs instead of producing 150,000*l*. had brought 190,000*l*.; the duty of 3*s*. per barrel upon malt, estimated at 115,000*l*. and which had given 60,000*l*. in the first three months; the custom duties had increased to 316,329*l*.; increase on the importation of French wines, duty upon spirits and malt nearly 3,335,000*l*. since 1793; exports on an average of 12 years preceding 1802, compared with 12 years preceding, had increased 12 millions; and imports on an average 18 millions; on ships 19,000*l*. He concluded by quoting the amount of the net revenue before the Union 39 millions; and the amount posterior to the Union 116 millions.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 4, 5, 6.

Lord Bathurst moved Votes of Thanks to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Local Militia, and the Volunteers: agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4.

Mr. Vansittart moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, on the documents respecting the Princess of Wales. Lord Castlereagh said, if it were deemed expedient to make an augmentation of the Princess of Wales's income, he was empowered to give the royal assent.

Mr. Whitbread said, it was now evident that no deed of separation had ever taken place between the Prince and Princess of Wales; and had any such document been presented to Her Royal Highness, she would not have signed it. What had been falsely and erroneously termed a deed of separation, was nothing more than an arrangement for the augmentation of the Princess of Wales's income from 12,000*l*. to 17,000*l*. per annum.

Lord Castlereagh then proposed that the income of the Princess of Wales should be increased to 50,000*l*. per annum, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. Whitbread, to prevent extravagance being imputed to Her Royal Highness, declared that she had been satisfied with the allowance she possessed, and had never authorized, directly or indirectly, any proposition for its increase.

After some observations from Mr. Tierney, which were answered by Mr. Canning, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. R. Ward, in proposing a vote of 1,740,000*l*. on account for discharging the Ordinance Estimates, said, orders had been given for the establishments to be reduced in every possible way, as soon as it was known that the Allies had entered Paris — considerable expence, however, had

had been incurred; but notwithstanding, he was happy to say that a reduction would be found in the present year of 1,500,000*l*. It was intended to keep up the rocket corps, 40 men belonging to which had, at the passage of the Adour, put to flight 5000 French, and saved 600 of our men, from the consequences of such an unequal engagement. The Resolution was agreed to.

July 5.

On Mr. *Broadhead* moving the order of the day for taking into consideration the record of Lord *Cochrane's* conviction, his Lordship was called in and desired to take his seat. The copy of the conviction having been read, Lord *Cochrane* rose and read a very long statement, many passages of which reflecting strongly both upon the Learned Judge and the *Special Jury* by whom he was tried, it was hinted it would be unsafe to publish. His Lordship, in the course of his speech, declared that he came not there to bespeak compassion, or to pave the way to pardon—both ideas being alike repugnant to his feelings. That the public had felt indignation at his sentence—a sentence more heavy than has ever yet been laid upon persons clearly convicted of the most horrid of crimes—did honour to their hearts, and tended to make his country dear to him, in spite of what he had suffered from the malignity of persons in power. In the presence of that House, with the eyes of the country fixed upon him, he most solemnly declared his innocence of the crime laid to his charge. He complained of the extraordinary means which had been practised to effect his conviction; of the Stock Exchange Committee, avowed stock-jobbers, forming a sort of court; alluring witnesses by offers of great rewards, taking minutes, publishing them, and all previous to the indictment being preferred, in order that suspicion and an immovable prejudice might be excited in the minds of the whole nation against their intended victim; and that the Grand Jury might be induced to find a bill. He was aware that from those in power, whom he had endeavoured to bring to justice, he had every thing to dread that malignity could devise and cunning perpetrate. His endeavours, though humble, to expose the sources of corruption—his frequent mention of the pension lists and the prize courts—and his efforts to exhibit the frauds practised by the phalanx of the law upon his ill-treated brethren of the navy, had created him many enemies. * * * * * He next adverted to the means which had been adopted to insure his conviction. Had he been tried at the Old Bailey, the proper court, the common jury would have acquitted him. His

trial was therefore removed, that his fate might be decided by a *Special Jury*. It was notorious that these special juries followed the business as a trade; that they were paid a guinea each for every trial; that it is deemed a favour to be put upon the special jury list; that persons pay money to get upon that list; that if they displease the Judge, care is taken to prevent them from serving again; or in other words to turn them out from a profitable employment. And (asked his Lordship) have I been tried by a jury of my countrymen? No, Sir, * * * * *. His Lordship then gave some explanations, which made a deep impression. His connection with the funds arose in the following manner. Mr. Butt recommended him in October last to place his spare money in Government securities, where he answered, that it was invested in private securities and land. Mr. B. replied that he might gain without advancing the principal, and offered to conduct the business for him. His Lordship refused; but Mr. Butt a few days afterwards brought him 480*l*. saying that it was the profit of a speculation made for him. Not wanting the money, Lord C. told him to sport with it till he had lost it. Between that period and the 19th of Feb. he had gained and placed to his account, without fee or reward, 4200*l*. It was without his knowledge that his case had been mixed with the other defendants. He had no share in setting up Berenger's alibi. His Lordship complained in very bitter language, not fit for us to repeat, of the manner in which the Chief Justice had mis-directed the Jury; and declaring that he required justice, but not mercy, withdrew.

Mr. *Broadhead* moved, "That Lord *Cochrane* having been found guilty of a conspiracy, ought to be expelled that House."

Mr. *Brand* thought the record was not sufficient to decide the Noble Lord's guilt or innocence. There were many strong points stated by him, which ought to be inquired into; there were also five witnesses to depose to Berenger's dress. The prosecutors had acted with a most indecent activity, to erect themselves into a tribunal, to advertise for witnesses, take minutes, and prejudice guilt.

Mr. *Barkam* had all along doubted the Noble Lord's guilt, and now his doubts were stronger than ever. There had been an active combination against the Noble Lord, who, from the pride of innocence, had not taken even the usual steps of defending himself.

Mr. *Ponsonby* pointedly reprobated that rule of Court which had prevented the Noble Lord obtaining a new trial; it could not plead antiquity, for it was only of

20 years standing. If the Chief Justice had mischarged the jury, a wish to investigate it was not unreasonable. Another strong circumstance was, that the Noble Lord had said that he could prove that the notes found upon De Berenger had come into his possession without his Lordship's privy. He wished the question to be adjourned; he could not sleep soundly after voting for expulsion.

Mr. Stuart Wortley said, that before he had some doubts, now he had great ones. He wished for a Select Committee, but could not vote for expulsion.

Mr. Whitbread said, that it had always been his private opinion that, unless the colour of the clothes and the bank notes could be explained, he should not doubt his guilt; now, after what he had heard, he thought him innocent. He would vote against the expulsion.

Sir F. Bardsell thought the Noble Lord appeared but slightly connected with the transaction, and he had declared on his honour that he was innocent: such a declaration, from a man of a profession the life and soul of which was honour and glory, ought to have weight. He believed his Noble Friend (for he would still call him so) was truly innocent. He should have thought that the noble and heroic exploits he had achieved ought to have protected him against one part of the sentence at least, even if guilty (*general cheering*); and which was to the majority of the country cruel, disgusting, and dreadful beyond example. Such a practice was only accounted a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by six months imprisonment. But Lord C., with those feelings natural to his rank, was to be punished by imprisonment, fine, and pillory. It was most unnatural to suppose that a man so indifferent about money as Lord C. would become a swindler—and that he

who was one day a hero, should the next be a cheat. (*hear.*)

Lord Castlereagh, Sir W. Garrow, and Mr. B. Bathurst, supported the motion.

The motion for adjourning the debate was then negatived by 142 to 74; and the motion for expelling Lord Cochrane, was carried by 140 to 44.

A similar vote took place with regard to Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, his uncle, who is now in France.

The Speaker then read the following letter:

"Connaught House, July 5.

*"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will acquaint the House of Commons, that she has received from Viscount Castlereagh the copy of a Resolution voted yesterday in a Committee of the whole House, enabling his Majesty to grant out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, the annual sum of 50,000*l.* for her maintenance; and the Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will express to the House of Commons, her sincere thanks for this extraordinary and unsolicited mark of its munificence.—The Princess of Wales, at the same time, desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of her deep regret that the burthens of the people should be at all increased on account of the circumstances in which she has been placed; and that she cannot consent to any addition to those burthens beyond what her actual situation may appear to require. That she therefore hopes the House will re-consider its Resolution, for the purpose of limiting the income proposed to be settled upon the Princess of Wales, to the annual sum of 55,000*l.* which will be quite sufficient, and will be accepted with the liveliest gratitude, as an unequivocal proof that the Princess of Wales has secured the good opinion and protection of the House of Commons."*

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 5.

Lord Exmouth has transmitted a letter from Capt. Grant, of the Armada, dated off Savona, April 25, stating his arrival off that place on the 23d, with H. M. S. Armada and Curagoa, and twelve Sicilian gun-boats, for the purpose of co-operating with a corps of British and Sicilian troops, under the orders of Col. Rocca, in the reduction of the fortress. The French Commandant having on the 24th refused to surrender, a cannonade was commenced from the ships, gun-boats, and a battery, and continued for an hour, when a flag of truce was hoisted, and the fortress was surrendered by capitulation. The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were to proceed to Genoa. *Mac. August, 1814.*

France by land. 110 pieces of artillery were found in the place.

Admiralty-office, July 12. [Transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane.] *H.M.S. Orpheus, New Providence, Ap. 25.*

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that on the 20th inst. after a chase of sixty miles, the point of Malanzas, in Cuba, bearing S.S.E. five leagues, we captured the United States ship Frolic, commanded by Master Commandant Joseph Bainbridge; she had mounted 20 32-pound carronades and two long eighteens, with 171 men; but a few minutes before striking her colours threw all her lee guns overboard, and continued throwing also her shot, small arms, &c. until taken

taken possession of: she is a remarkably fine ship of 509 tons, and the first time of her going to sea; she has been out from Boston two months, and frequently chased by our cruisers; their only capture was the *Little Fox*, a brig laden with fish, which they destroyed. H. Picot, Capt.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. J. Nash, of the *Saturn*, dated off New York, May 25, and noticing the capture, after a chase of four hours, (during which she threw her guns overboard) of the American privateer *Hussar*, of 211 tons, 98 men, and 9 guns.—Also, the capture, by the *Hyperion*, Capt. Cumby, of the American privateer brig *Rattlesnake*, of 298 tons and 16 guns.—Also contains a list of American vessels captured, recaptured, detained, and destroyed, by Sir A. Cochrane's squadron.]

Downing-street, July 19.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir

G. Prevost, dated Montreal, June 8.

It is with regret I have to report to your Lordship, the unfortunate result of an enterprise made by the boats of the squadron on Lake Ontario, under the command of Captains Popham and Spilsbury of the Royal Navy, with near 200 seamen and marines, against a flotilla of the Enemy's craft, laden with naval stores from Oswego, at Sandy Creek, from whence the stores were to have been conveyed by land to Sackett's Harbour. A large boat with two long 24-pounders, and a 19½ inch cable, for the Enemy's new ship, having been taken by our squadron then blockading Sackett's Harbour, the information obtained from the prisoners, of the sailing from Oswego of 15 other boats with stores, led to the attempt which has terminated so disastrously, and for the particulars of which I beg to refer your Lordship to the copy of Captain Popham's letter to Sir James Yeo, herewith transmitted.—It is some consolation under this severe loss, to know, that before this time it will have been supplied by the arrival at Kingston of the first division of the officers and seamen lately landed here from England: the second and third divisions have also passed this place on their route to Lake Ontario. By accounts from Major-Gen. Riall, all was quiet on the Niagara frontier on the 27th ult.; and as I have not received any accounts from the Michilimachinac since Lieut.-col. McDonald proceeded for that place on the 20th of April, I have every reason to think he must have reached that post in safety, and be fully prepared to defend it against any attempt of the Enemy.

Sackett's Harbour, June 1, 1814.

Sir,—Having received certain information that the Enemy's boats, with their guns and stores, had taken shelter in Sandy

Creek, I proceeded to that place (having ordered Captain Spilsbury to accompany me), and reached the entrance of it shortly after daylight yesterday morning. I landed, accompanied by Capt. Spilsbury and some of the officers, and having reconnoitred their position, determined on an immediate attack. The masts of their boats (consisting of eighteen) were plainly seen over the marsh, and from their situation did not appear to be very near the woods; and their not attempting to interrupt our entry into the creek, led me to hope they were only protected by militia. This circumstance, added to the very great importance of the landing of these boats to the equipment of their squadron, was a strong motive for me to risk the attack, not aware that they brought their riflemen in their boats, and that a body of Indians had accompanied them along the beach.—The boats advanced cautiously to within about a quarter of a mile of the Enemy, when Lieut. Cox, of the Royal Marines, was landed, with the principal part of his men, on the left bank; and Capt. Spilsbury and Lieut. Browne, with the cohort and small-arm party, accompanied by Lieut. McVeagh, with a few marines, were landed on the right bank. Their respective parties advanced on the flanks of the gun-boats (which had from their fire dispersed a body of Indians) to a turning which opened the Enemy's boats to our view, when unfortunately the 68-pounder carronade, on which much depended, was disabled. Seeing us pulling the boat round to bring the 24-pounder to bear, the Enemy thought we were commencing a retreat, when they advanced with their whole force, consisting of 150 riflemen, near 200 Indians, and a numerous body of militia and cavalry, which soon overpowered the few men I had. Their resistance was such as I could have expected from a brave and well-disciplined body, but, opposed to such numbers, unavailing: their officers set them an example honourable to themselves, and worthy of a better fate. Capt. Spilsbury for a time checked the advance of the Enemy, by the fire which he kept up with the cohort and his party; and I feel much indebted to him for his conduct throughout. Lieutenants Cox and McVeagh who nobly supported the honour of their corps, are, I am sorry to say, dangerously wounded. Mr. Hoare, Master's-mate of the *Montreal*, whose conduct was conspicuous throughout, is the only officer killed. Our loss is killed and wounded (mostly dangerously) is great. [18 killed, 50 dangerously wounded.] I send as correct a return as I can possibly get of them, as well as of the survivors. The winding of the creek, which gave the Enemy great advantage in attempting to intercept our retreat,

remains

rendered any further perseverance unavailing, and would have subjected the men to certain death. — Lieuts. Majoribanks and Howe, in the rear with the small boats, did every thing in their power; and Lieut. Loveday's exertions in the *Lais* gun-boat, were such as I was much pleased with.

The exertions of the American officers of the rifle corps, commanded by Major Appling, in saving the lives of many of the officers and men, whom their own men and the Indians were devoting to death, were conspicuous, and claim our warmest gratitude.

S. POPHAM.

Admiralty-office, July 23.

Letter from Captain Hillyar, of His Majesty's Ship *Phœbe*, dated in Valparaiso-Bay, March 30.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a little past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th instant, after nearly five months anxious search, and six weeks still more anxious look-out for the *Essex* and her companion*, to quit the port of Valparaiso, we saw the former under weigh, and immediately, accompanied by the *Cherub*, made sail to close with her. On rounding the outer point of the Bay, and hauling the wind for the purpose of endeavouring to weather us, and escape us, she lost her main topmast, and afterwards, not succeeding in an effort to regain the limits of the port, bore up, and anchored so near the shore (a few miles to the leeward of it), as to preclude the possibility of passing a-head of her without risk to his Majesty's ships. As we drew near, my intention of going close under her stern was frustrated by the ship breaking off; and from the wind blowing extremely fresh, our first fire, commencing a little past four, and continuing about ten minutes, produced no visible effect. Our second, a few random shot only from having increased our distance by wearing, was not apparently more successful; and having lost the use of our mainsail, jib, and mainstay, appearances were a little inauspicious: on standing again towards her, I signified my intention of anchoring, for which we were not ready before, with signals to Captain Tucker, directing him to keep under weigh, and take a convenient station for annoying our opponent. On closing the *Essex*, at thirty-five minutes past five, the firing recommenced,

and before I gained my intended position, her cable was cut, and a serious conflict ensued; the guns of his Majesty's ship gradually becoming more destructive, and her crew, if possible, more animated, which lasted until 20 minutes past six; when it pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to bless the efforts of my gallant companions, and my personal, very humble one, with victory. My friend, Capt. Tucker, an officer worthy of their Lordships' best attentions, was severely wounded at the commencement of the action, but remained on deck until it terminated, using every exertion against the baffling winds and occasional calms which followed the heavy firing, to close near the Enemy; he informs me that his officers and crew, of whose loyalty, zeal, and discipline, I entertain the highest opinion, conducted themselves to his satisfaction. I have to lament the death of four of my brave companions, and one of his; with real sorrow I add, that my First Lieutenant, Ingram, is among the number; he fell early, is a great loss to his Majesty's service; the many manly tears which I observed this morning, while performing the last mournful duty at his funeral on shore, more fully evinced the respect and affection of his afflicted companions, than any eulogium my pen is equal to. Our lists of wounded are small, and there is only one for whom I am under anxiety. The conduct of my officers and crew, without an individual exception that has come to my knowledge, before, during, and after the battles, was such as becomes good and loyal subjects, zealous for the honour of their much-loved, though distant King and Country. The defence of the *Essex*, taking into consideration our superiority of force, the very discouraging circumstance of her having lost her main-topmast and being twice on fire, did honour to her brave defenders, and most fully evinced the courage of Captain Porter, and those under his command. Her colours were not struck until the loss in killed and wounded was so awfully great, her shattered condition so seriously bad, as to render farther resistance unavailing. I was much hurt on hearing that her men had been encouraged, when the result of the action was evidently decided, some to take to their boats, and others to swim on shore; many were drowned in the attempt: 16 were saved by the exertions of my people, and others, I believe between 30 and 40, effected their landing. I informed Capt. Porter, that I considered the latter, in point of honour, as my prisoners; he said the encouragement was given when the ship was in danger from fire, and I have not pressed the point. The *Essex* is completely stored and provisioned for at least six months, and although much injured in her

* The following is an extract of another letter from Capt. Hillyar to Mr. Croker, dated off Valparaiso, the 28th February—"The *Essex* carries 40 thirty-two pound carronades and six long guns, 12-pounders; about 320 or 330 men; the corvette twenty guns."

her upper works, masts, and rigging, is not in such a state as to give the slightest cause of alarm respecting her being able to perform a voyage to Europe with perfect safety. Our main and mizen masts and main-yard are rather seriously wounded; these with a few shot-holes between wind and water, which we can get at without lightening and a loss of canvass and cordage, which we can partly replace from our well-stored prize, are the extent of the injuries his Majesty's ship has sustained. I feel it a pleasant duty to recommend to their Lordships' notice, my now senior Lieut. Pearson, and Messrs. Allan, Gardner, Portner, and Daw, Midshipmen: I should do very great injustice to Mr. Geo. O'Brien, the Mate of the *Emily* merchantman, who joined a boat's crew of mine in the harbour, and pushed for the ship the moment he saw her likely to come to action, were I to omit recommending him to their Lordships; his conduct, with that of Mr. N. Murphy, Master of the English brig *Good Friends*, were such as to entitle them both to my lasting regard, and prove that they were ever ready to hazard their lives in their Country's honourable cause. They came on board when the attempt was attended with great risk, and both their boats were swamped. I have before informed their Lordships, that Mr. O'Brien was once a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service) may now add, that youthful indiscretions appear to have given place to great correctness of conduct, and as he has proved his laudable zeal for its honour, I think, if restored, he will be found one of its greatest ornaments.

JAMES HILLYAR.

P.S. There has not been found a ship's book, or paper of any description (charts excepted) on board the *Essex*, or any document relative to the number serving in her previous to the action. Capt. Porter informs me, that he had upwards of 260 victualled; our prisoners, including 42 wounded, amount to 161; 23 were found dead on her decks, 3 wounded were taken away by Captain Downes of the *Essex*, jun. a few minutes before the colours were struck, and I believe 20 or 30 reached the shore; the remainder were killed or drowned.

[Here follows a list of 4 killed and 7 wounded on board the *Phoebe*, including First-Lieut. Wm. Ingram among the former. On board the *Cherub* was 1 killed and 3 wounded, including Capt. Tucker, severely.—Total, 5 killed and 10 wounded.]

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Capel, of H. M. S. *La Hogue*, with one from Capt. Coote, of the *Borer* sloop of war, reporting the successful result of an attack made on the 8th of April, upon the vessels lying in the Connecticut River, by a detachment of seamen and

marines, from *La Hogue*, *Maidstone*, *Ecdymion*, and the *Borer*. It appears that this expedition was planned by Capt. Capel, who entrusted the execution of it to Capt. Coote. He had with him four boats and 136 men, with which he ascended the Connecticut River some miles, to a place called *Pett Pogue*, where, after a slight opposition from some militia, he burst and destroyed twenty-seven ships and vessels, amongst which were three privateers, some letters of marque, and some East India ships, amounting, in the whole, to 5,090 tons, and carrying 134 guns, together with their sails, cordage, stores, working-sheds and tools, with a loss on our part of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded; the Enemy collected more than 2,000 troops, with field-pieces, to intercept our gallant little band in the boats on their return down the river; and even sent a summons to Capt. Coote to surrender, which was answered by verbal defiance to detain him.—Capt. Coote waited until dark, when he dropped down with the tide (without rowing)—passed the Enemy's force with the loss of only 2 killed and 2 wounded—and returned in triumph. The Americans themselves in speaking of this enterprize, say, “thus ended an expedition, achieved with the smallest possible loss to the Enemy, and greatest in magnitude of damage that has occurred on the sea board of the United States since the commencement of the war.”—A letter from Capt. Pym, of the *Niemen*, reports that Lieut. Tindal, had in a very gallant manner cut out from *Little Egg Harbour*, Delaware River, three American letters of marque schooners, viz. *Quiz*, *Clara*, and *Model*. Four men in the boats were wounded.—Another letter from Captain Seibly, of H. M. S. *Havannah*, states the capture, off *Corfu*, on April 15, of the *Isabella* privateer, of four guns and 64 men.

July 26.—[This Gazette, after due praise of the splendid manner in which the Prince Regent and his illustrious Allies the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, on the 18th of June, declares, that his Royal Highness, to manifest his sense of their loyalty and public spirit, has been pleased that Sir W. Denby and his descendants may bear the armorial ensigns following:—“A lion bearing a sword, representing the sword of the said City, and on a chief of honourable augmentation, three crowns radiated, and encircled by branches of olive; and as a crest, out of a mural crown, a demi-lion issuant, supporting a shield charged with three crowns, also radiated.” as a lasting memorial to his posterity of an event which will ever distinguish his mayoralty in the annals of the said City,

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 30th ult. the King, seated on his throne, received the Address of the Chamber of Deputies, on the State of the Nation, which was couched in terms loyal and satisfactory. The answer of his Majesty was such as to inspire the people with the best-founded hopes that they will be rendered happy and prosperous under his reign. He promises that he will heal the wounds of the state; and that by reviving agriculture, commerce, and the arts, the great sources of public prosperity, France shall be restored to that happiness which is the object of his fondest wishes.

The proceedings at a late meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies were singular and highly amusing.—The discussion of the Report on the Liberty of the Press was fixed for Aug. 5, and was the cause of much attraction. A crowd of strangers, male and female politicians, obtruded themselves, and pre-occupied that part of the Chamber of Deputies appropriated exclusively for the Members. It was in vain that the standing order for the exclusion of strangers was read: the ladies kept their seats, and were immovable. One of the Deputies, actuated by an extraordinary degree of gallantry, demanded to be heard against the order for their exclusion; but the President thought it advisable to adjourn the Meeting to a future day, when measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such irregularity. The deliberations afterwards occupied several sittings; and at their termination, the project of Ministers, in the institution of a Censorship, was modified and accepted. The changes which have taken place in the Bill since its original introduction are—1. Only writings of twenty sheets and under are subjected to previous inspection. 2. The opinions of Members of the Chamber of Deputies are free. 3. The law is only a probationary one, being limited in its duration to the end of the session of 1816. With these amendments, the Bill was carried by a majority of 57 voices, the Members voting by black and white balls. The French Minister (the Abbé Montesquieu), in defence of the measure, made the following very curious observations on the liberty of the press in England:—"England has been repeatedly quoted; I shall stop a moment at this objection. The English Constitution is a kind of phenomenon in its results. It is the strongest Government in the world; and yet it is a composition which chance only seems to have

put together; for the mind of man never could have conceived it. The Parliament exercises an over-ruling authority, before which every one must be silent, and every thing gives way. This power is exercised by the majority; it is this majority which gives the law—it seizes upon all places, and engrosses all power. England maintains the liberty of the press by means which we know not how to imitate. The prisoner there lives and dies in prison, abandoned by all. You ought not, Gentlemen, to envy such modes. Here the prisoner is an object of interest; he receives the visits and the consolations of friendship: in France, liberty is more moderate, and our manners are gentler. Let us leave the English those means which our national character repels. In that country, the laws repressive of defamation are supported by terrible means. Libel is punished by sentences which ruin individuals, which cause them to die in prison; for offenders are often subjected to fines beyond all proportion to their fortunes. In France the judges are more mild; they sometimes look to the accused alone, and they consider the deplorable situation of his family."—Contrary to our practice, the Deputies do not deliver their sentiments *extempore*, but carry their speeches in their pockets.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 4th inst. M. Payfere de Cere stated at length the grounds of his proposition, in support of the free exportation of certain French productions. He said, that the King's decree of the 26th ult. relative to the exportation of grain, had done every thing that was proper on that subject. He dwelt much on the unfavourable situation of the proprietors of flocks in the Departments; and stated, that for wool, which was expected to bring from thirty-six to forty sous the pound, not more than twenty or twenty-five could be got. The same depreciation was experienced in wine, brandy, and other articles; he therefore proposed the project of a law for allowing the exportation of corn, Merino wool, wine, &c. under certain specified duties; for encouraging by premiums the exportation of wine and brandy, and other purposes. The motion was almost unanimously taken into consideration, and the measure has been carried.

We are sorry, however, to say, that, in consequence of the Act of State, permitting the free exportation of corn, the people of Cherburgh rose. The following extract of a Letter from Portsmouth gives

gives some particulars:—"We regret to mention, that the excess of the popular feeling against this country, which has been at all times manifest among the lower classes of the French nation, burst forth with considerable violence on Saturday evening at Cherburgh, on the occasion of some vessels being about to depart for this port. A report was spread, that the vessels contained grain; and on that supposition the *canaille* broke a-board, and finding nothing but sheep and horned cattle, they ill-treated the crews, and hoisted the sheep on shore again, with the most considerable number of the cows. The military then interfered, and suppressed the rising feelings of the momentarily increasing mob, which resounded with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*."—" *Sacre les Anglois*."—The Falcon, Brighton Packet, was also boarded, and stripped in the same tumultuous manner."

We have seen laid before the Chamber of Deputies, the Budget for the years 1814 and 15. This statement of receipt and expenditure presents a frightful picture of the wasteful system pursued by the Usurper. In the first quarter of the present year, the expences exceeded the receipts 331,275,000 francs, or about 15 millions of English money. During the same quarter the receipts did not amount to one-fourth the expences; but this vast disproportion may be explained by the stupendous armaments undertaken at the time, the extinction of the resources received from the annexed provinces, the occupation of a third part of France by the invading armies, and the disorder that prevailed in the remaining departments. In the second quarter, it is stated, that the savings ordered by the King made a reduction of one-third in the expenditure; the receipts were doubled, and their disproportion to the expence reduced in the ratio of one-third. In the current quarter the improvement is progressive, and will continue in the last quarter also. The expences of 1814, on the former establishment, amounted to 1,245,800 francs, or nearly 55 millions sterling. The great reduction of territory, and of the incidental expences, reduced the charges to 827,415,000 francs, or 37 millions sterling. To cover this sum, it is found expedient to maintain, for the present year, the taxes established by Buonaparte. However, the excess increased during the first quarter, carrying the charge beyond the produce of the present year, would occasion a deficit, which should be the object of ulterior provision. This deficit is estimated at 307,415,000 francs, which should pass to the arrears to be pro-

vided for by a special regulation. For the year 1815, the total charges are calculated at 547,000,000 francs; but, adding, for arrears demandable, 70,300,000, the whole is estimated at 618,000,000. The direct taxes for the year 1815 are calculated at 488,000,000, leaving 130,000,000 to be provided for in the way of indirect taxes. The Minister, in pointing out the justice of protecting the public creditor, adverts to the flourishing condition of England, which he explains by her unshaken fidelity in making good her engagements to the creditors of the State. He next states that the failure, in making good those engagements in France, had annihilated credit on every great emergency. He next points out the benefit of a sinking fund, which, he remarks, cannot be enjoyed without a revenue exceeding the expenditure, and which he hopes may be realized after the year 1815.

English bank-notes are at par in Paris. In the French Chamber of Deputies, a resolution has been passed, making a provision for the payment of the debt contracted by Louis XVIII. during his residence in foreign countries.

The Empress Maria Louisa has renounced the million francs per annum secured to her by the convention with Buonaparte.

The pillar erected in Place Vendôme, at Paris, is all of brass, made of the cannon which Buonaparte captured in his campaigns. When the people took down his statue, a deputation waited on Alexander, requesting that he would permit his to be placed there instead: his answer was, looking up at the monument, "that it was too high for him to mount; he should be afraid of falling down."

The French Marshals are organizing and reviewing the troops in all parts of France; and the Government, desirous of being freed from the presence of so many military persons in Paris, has given them notice, that their regiments, being now properly constituted, require their personal attendance.

The French Officers of the Navy not on service are to be allowed to engage in commercial navigation, with the view of preserving nautical habits.

Messrs. Falconnet and Dard, Advocates, and Gueffier and Lenormant, booksellers; the first, author of a letter to Louis XVIII. "On the Sale of National Property; and the second, author of a work entitled "Of the Restitution of the Property of Emigrants;" have been committed to the prison of La Force, in Paris, on an order of arrest issued by M. Dufour, a Magistrate: Messrs. Falconnet and Dard, charged with

with having, by printed publication, "excited the people to take arms against each other, and with an attempt the object of which was to produce a civil war." Gaeffier and Lenormant, the booksellers, are charged with having aided and abetted them therein; being offences in the 91st and 92d articles of the Penal Code.—They have been subsequently set at liberty, in pursuance of a Decree of the Royal Court of Paris, which declares there was "no ground for accusing the said four persons of being accessories to a crime tending to excite civil war."

The death of Palm, the bookseller, of Nuremberg, is now, for the first time, alluded to in the *Moniteur*, and is properly called *l'assassinat* (the murder).

Davoust has published a long defence of his conduct at Hamburgh, in refutation of the charges of having fired on the white flag, after receiving certain information of the re-establishment of the Bourbons; of having carried away the money from the Bank of Hamburgh; and of having committed arbitrary acts, tending to render the French name odious. His defence rests, generally, on the plea of the necessity of his circumstances; and on orders from Buonaparte. It does not appear that Davoust has experienced any reprehension from the Government.

Marshal Soult has issued a Proclamation from Rennes, as Governor of the 13th Military Division, in which he seems to insinuate that the loyalty of some part of the soldiery to the Bourbons may too justly be called in question. They are invited, under pain of the Marshal's displeasure, to shew a more decided devotion to Louis XVIII. than they have hitherto; and much is said about their not tarnishing the glory they have acquired, by deserting the banners of the Lily.

It is positively stated, that three battalions of the French army at Nemours, officers and men, combined about a fortnight ago to raise the standard of Buonaparte, and march to Paris. The officers, however, quickly perceived their folly, and attempted to restrain the men, many of whom mutinied against them, and proceeded even to the shedding of blood. Marshal Oudinot, who was at that moment in Paris, no sooner received information of it, than he went down, and hanged or shot three of the ringleaders.

The inhabitants of Paris, wishing to celebrate by suitable rejoicings the memorable Revolution which restored to France her legitimate Sovereigns, have, through the Prefect of the Seine and the Municipal Body, invited his Majesty to accept of a fête in that City on the day

of St. Louis. His Majesty has accepted the invitation; and the necessary preparations are now carrying on for the entertainment.

It is understood, that three Commissioners from the King of France have been sent on a mission to reclaim the allegiance of St. Domingo to the Royal Authority. An article in the French Papers states, that, in order to bring the Island of St. Domingo into a proper state of cultivation, 10,971 negroes must be imported during every year of the ensuing five years, allowed by the treaty of peace for the continuance of that abominable traffick!

HOLLAND.

The Sovereign of Holland has provisionally assumed the government of Belgium; which country there is little doubt will be finally annexed to Holland. The boundaries at present extend only to the Roer; but it is expected the Congress at Vienna will extend them to the Rhine.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, is carefully inspecting the Flemish fortresses. At Namur he was received with the most marked enthusiasm by the inhabitants, who took the horses from the carriage, and drew it into the place. Namur is to be converted into a place of arms of the first rank; and the other fortresses along the French frontier are to receive a great addition to their present works. The stay of the Duke in that country is attributed to political as well as military causes. The army is very numerous, consisting of 30 Hanoverian battalions, besides British, Dutch, and Belgic troops. Another Belgic corps, equal in strength to that already raised, is to be immediately organised; and our troops, according to some accounts, are to be reinforced to 30,000 men. We understand the whole force is to be carried to 80,000 men—the number stipulated in the Convention concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. This imposing armament will add a preponderating weight to the measures resolved upon for the union of Brabant and Holland; and the liberal proceedings of the Prince Sovereign will conquer any repugnance, if it exist, on the part of the Flemings. What ground of proud and interesting reflections does this subject present to the English observer!

The Commissioners at Antwerp have divided the fleet at that port, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace; seven ships of the line were given up, as their share, to the Dutch.

SPAIN.