

by which we first entered, a lofty wall on the right hand supports a terrace with a few small parterres: these, at a considerable height above the lower garden, constitute what is now called the Upper Garden of the Seraglio; and, till within these few years, it was the only one.

"Having thus completed the tour of this small and insignificant spot of ground, let us now enter the Kiosk, which I first mentioned as the Sultan's summer residence. It is situated on the sea shore, and commands one of the finest views the eye ever beheld, of Scutary and the Asiatic coast, the mouth of the canal, and a moving picture of ships, gondolas, dolphins, birds, with all the floating pageantry of this vast metropolis, such as no other capital in the world can pretend to exhibit. The Kiosk itself, fashioned after the airy fantastic style of Eastern architecture, presents a spacious chamber, covered by a dome, from which, towards the sea, advances a raised platform surrounded by windows, and terminated by a *divân*\*. On the right and left are the private apartments of the sultan and his ladies. From the centre of the dome is suspended a large lustre, presented by the English ambassador. Above the raised platform hangs another lustre of smaller size, but more elegant. Immediately over the sofas constituting the *Divân*, are mirrors engraved with Turkish inscriptions, poetry, and passages from the Korân. The sofas are of white satin, beautifully embroidered by the women of the Seraglio.

"Leaving the platform, on the left hand is the Sultan's private chamber of repose, the floor of which is surrounded by couches of very costly workmanship. Opposite to this chamber, on the other side of the Kiosk, a door opens to the apartment in which are placed the attendant Sultanas, the Sultan Mother, or any ladies in residence with the sovereign. This room corresponds exactly with the Sultan's chamber, except that the couches are more magnificently embroidered.

"A small staircase leads from these apartments to two chambers below, paved with marble, and as cold as any cellar. Here a more numerous assemblage of women are buried, as it were, during the heat of summer. The first is a sort of antichamber to the other; by

the door of which, in a nook of the wall, are placed the Sultan's slippers, of common yellow morocco, and coarse workmanship. Having entered the marble chamber immediately below the Kiosk, a marble basin presents itself, with a fountain in the centre, containing water to the depth of about three inches, and a few very small fishes. Answering to the platform mentioned in the description of the Kiosk, is another exactly of a similar nature, closely latticed, where the ladies sit during the season of their residence in this place. I was pleased with observing a few things they had carelessly left upon the sofas, and which characterised their mode of life. Among these was an English writing-box, of black varnished wood, with a sliding cover, and drawers; the drawers containing coloured writing-paper, reed pens, perfumed wax, and little bags made of embroidered satin, in which their *billets-doux* are sent, by negro slaves, who are both mutes and eunuchs. That liqueurs are drunk in these secluded chambers is evident; for we found labels for bottles, neatly cut out with scissars, bearing Turkish inscriptions, with the words '*Rosoglio*,' '*Golden Water*,' and '*Water of Life*.' Having now seen every part of this building, we returned to the garden, by the entrance which admitted us to the Kiosk.

"Our next and principal object was the examination of the Charem; and, as the undertaking was attended with danger, we first took care to see that the garden was cleared of Bostanghies, and other attendants; as our curiosity, if detected, would, beyond all doubt, have cost us our lives upon the spot. A catastrophe of this nature has been already related by Le Bruyn.

"Having inspected every alley and corner of the garden, we advanced, half-breathless, and on tip-toe, to the great wooden door of the passage which leads to the inner court of this mysterious edifice. We succeeded in forcing this open; but the noise of its grating hinges, amidst the profound silence of the place, went to our very hearts. We then entered a small quadrangle, exactly resembling that of Queen's College, Cambridge, filled with weeds. It was divided into two parts, one raised above the other; the principal side of the court containing an open cloister, supported by small white marble columns. Every thing appeared in a neglected state. The women only reside here during summer. Their winter apartments may be compared to the late Bastille of France; and the decoration of these apartments is even inferior to that which I shall presently describe.

From

\* "The *Divân* is a sort of couch or sofa, common all over the Levant, surrounding every side of a room, except that which contains the entrance. It is raised about sixteen inches from the floor. When a *Divân* is held, it means nothing more than that the persons composing it are thus seated."

From this court, forcing open a small window near the ground, we climbed into the building, and alighted upon a long range of wooden beds, or couches, covered by mats, prepared for the reception of a hundred slaves: these reached the whole extent of a very long corridor. From hence, passing some narrow passages, the floors of which were also matted, we came to a staircase leading to the upper apartments. Of such irregular and confused architecture, it is difficult to give any adequate description. We passed from the lower dormitory of the slaves to another above: this was divided into two tiers; so that one half of the numerous attendants it was designed to accommodate, slept over the other, upon a sort of shelf or scaffold near the ceiling. From this second corridor we entered into a third, a long matted passage: on the left of this were small apartments for slaves of higher rank; and, upon the right, a series of rooms looking towards the sea. By continuing along this corridor, we at last entered the great *Chamber of Audience*, in which the Sultan Mother receives visits of ceremony from the Sultanas, and other distinguished ladies of the Charem. Nothing can be imagined better suited to theatrical representation than this chamber; and I regret the loss of the very accurate drawing which I caused Monsieur Preaux to complete upon the spot. It is exactly such an apartment as the best painters of scenic decoration would have selected, to afford a striking idea of the pomp, the seclusion, and the magnificence, of the Ottoman court. The stage is best suited for its representation; and therefore the reader is requested to have the stage in his imagination while it is described. It was surrounded with enormous mirrors, the costly donations of Infidel kings, as they are styled by the present possessors. These mirrors the women of the Seraglio sometimes break in their frolics. At the upper end is the throne, a sort of cage, in which the Sultana sits, surrounded by latticed blinds; for even here her person is held too sacred to be exposed to the common observation of slaves and females of the Charem. A lofty flight of broad steps, covered with crimson cloth, leads to this cage, as to a throne. Immediately in front of it are two burnished chairs of state, covered with crimson velvet and gold, one on each side the entrance. To the right and the left of the throne, and upon a level with it, are the sleeping-apartments of the Sultan Mother, and her principal females in waiting. The external windows of the throne are all latticed; on one side they look to-

wards the sea, and on the other into the quadrangle of the Charem: the chamber itself occupying the whole breadth of the building, on the side of the quadrangle into which it looks. The area below the latticed throne, or the front of the stage (to follow the idea before proposed) is set apart for attendants, for the dancers, for actors, musick, refreshments, and whatsoever is brought into the Charem for the amusement of the court. This place is covered with Persian mats; but these are removed when the Sultana is here, and the richest carpets substituted in their place.

“ Beyond the great Chamber of Audience is the *Assembly Room* of the Sultan, when he is in the Charem. Here we observed the magnificent lustre before mentioned. The Sultan sometimes visits this chamber during the winter, to hear musick, and to amuse himself with his favourites. It is surrounded by mirrors. The other ornaments display that strange mixture of magnificence and wretchedness, which characterize all the state-chambers of Turkish grandees. Leaving the Assembly Room by the same door through which we entered, and continuing along the passage, as before, which runs parallel to the sea-shore, we at length reached what might be termed the *sanctum sanctorum* of this Paphian temple, the baths of the Sultan Mother and the four principal Sultanas. These are small, but very elegant, constructed of white marble, and lighted by ground glass above. At the upper end is a raised sudatory and bath for the Sultan Mother, concealed by lattice-work from the rest of the apartment. Fountains play constantly into the floor of this bath, from all its sides; and every degree of refined luxury has been added to the work, which a people, of all others best versed in the ceremonies of the bath, have been capable of inventing or requiring.

“ Leaving the bath, and returning along the passage by which we came, we entered what is called the *Chamber of Repose*. Nothing need be said of it, except that it commands the finest view any where afforded from this point of the Seraglio. It forms a part of the building well known to strangers, from the circumstance of its being supported, towards the sea, by twelve columns of that beautiful and rare Breccia, the *viride Lucidamonium* of Pliny, called by Italians *Il verde antico*. These columns are of the finest quality ever seen; and each of them consists of one entire stone. The two interior pillars are of green Egyptian Breccia, more beautiful than any specimen of the kind existing.

“ We now proceeded to that part of

the Charem which looks into the Seraglio garden, and entered a large apartment, called *Chambre Yiertyz*, or, as the French would express it, *Salle de promenade*. Here the other ladies of the Charem entertain themselves, by hearing and seeing comedies, farcical representations, dances, and music. We found it in the state of an old lumber-room. Large dusty pier-glasses, in heavy gilded frames, neglected and broken, stood, like the Vicar of Wakefield's family picture, leaning against the wall, the whole length of one side of the room. Old furniture; shabby bureaux of the worst English work, made of oak, walnut, or mahogany; inlaid broken cabinets; scattered fragments of chandeliers; scraps of paper, silk rags, and empty confectionary boxes, were the only objects in this part of the palace.

"From this room we descended into the court of the Charem; and, having crossed it, ascended, by a flight of steps, to an upper parterre, for the purpose of examining a part of the building appropriated to the inferior ladies of the Seraglio. Finding it exactly upon the plan of the rest, only worse furnished, and in a more wretched state, we returned, to quit the Charem entirely, and effect our retreat to the garden. The reader may imagine our consternation on finding that the great door was closed upon us, and that we were locked in. Listening, to ascertain if any one was stirring, we discovered that a slave had entered to feed some turkeys, who were gobbling and making a great noise at a small distance. We profited by their tumult, to force back the huge lock of the gate with a large stone, which fortunately yielded to our blows, and we made our escape.

"We now quitted the lower garden of the Seraglio, and ascended, by a paved road, towards the chamber of the Garden of Hyacinths. This promised to be interesting, as we were told the Sultan passed almost all his private hours in that apartment; and the view of it might make us acquainted with occupations and amusements, which characterize the man, divested of the outward parade of the Sultan. We presently turned from the paved ascent, towards the right, and entered a small garden, laid out into very neat oblong borders, edged with Porcelain, or Dutch tiles. Here no plant is suffered to grow, except the Hyacinth; whence the name of this garden, and the chamber it contains. We examined this apartment, by looking through a window. Nothing can be more magnificent. Three sides of it were surrounded by a Divan, the cushions and pillows of which were of black em-

broidered satin. Opposite the windows of the chamber was a fire-place, after the ordinary European fashion; and on each side of this, a door covered with hangings of crimson cloth. Between each of these doors and the fire-place, appeared a glass-case, containing the Sultan's private library; every volume being in manuscript, and upon shelves, one above the other, and the title of each book written on the edges of its leaves. From the ceiling of the room, which was of burnished gold, opposite each of the doors, and also opposite to the fire-place, hung three gilt cages, containing small figures of artificial birds: these sung by mechanism. In the centre of the room stood an enormous gilt brazier, supported, in an ewer, by four massive claws, like vessels seen under sideboards in England. Opposite to the entrance, on one side of the apartment, was a raised bench, crossing a door, on which were placed an embroidered napkin, a vase, and bason, for washing the beard and hands. Over this bench, upon the wall, was suspended the large embroidered *porte-feuille*, worked with silver thread on yellow leather, which is carried in procession when the Sultan goes to mosque, or elsewhere in publick, to contain the petitions presented by his subjects. In a nook close to the door was also a pair of yellow boots; and on the bench, by the ewer, a pair of slippers of the same materials. These are placed at the entrance of every apartment frequented by the Sultan. The floor was covered with Gobelins tapestry; and the ceiling, as before stated, magnificently gilded and burnished. Groupes of arms, such as pistols, sabres, and poignards, were disposed, with very singular taste and effect, on the different compartments of the walls; the handles and scabbards of which were covered with diamonds of very large size: these, as they glittered around, gave a most gorgeous effect to the splendour of this sumptuous chamber.

"We had scarce ended our survey of this costly scene, when, to our great dismay, a Bostangly made his appearance within the apartment: but, fortunately for us, his head was turned from the window, and we immediately sunk below it, creeping upon our hands and knees, until we got clear of the Garden of Hyacinths. Thence, ascending to the upper walks, we passed an aviary of nightingales.

"The walks in the upper garden are very small, in wretched condition, and laid out in worse taste than the fore court of a Dutchman's house in the suburbs of the Hague. Small as they are, they constituted, until lately, the whole

of the Seraglio gardens near the sea; and from them may be seen the whole prospect of the entrance to the canal, and the opposite coast of Sputary. Here, in an old kiosk, is seen a very ordinary marble slab, supported on iron cramps: this, nevertheless, was a present from Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. It is precisely the sort of sideboard seen in the lowest irons of England; and, while it may be said no person would pay half the amount of its freight to send it back again, it shews the nature of the presents then made to the Porte by foreign princes. From these formal parterres we descended to the gardener's lodge, and left the gardens by the gate through which we entered."

The Second Chapter contains an account of a magnificent procession:

"One of the great sights in Constantinople is the Procession of the Grand Signior, when he goes from the Seraglio to one of the principal mosques of the city. At the opening of the Bairam, this ceremony is attended with more than ordinary magnificence. We were present upon that occasion; and although a detail of the procession would occupy too much space in the text, it may be deemed unobtrusive, perhaps interesting, as a note: (*for which we refer the Reader to the Original.*)

"Our Ambassador invited us, on the preceding evening, to be at the British palace before sun-rise; as the procession was to take place the moment the sun appeared. We were punctual in our attendance: and being conveyed, with the ladies of the Ambassador's family, and many persons attached to the embassy, in the small boats which ply at Tophana, landed in Constantinople, and were all stationed within the stall of a blacksmith's shop, which looked into one of the dirty narrow streets near the Hippodrome, through which the procession was to pass. It was amusing to see the Representative of the King of Great Britain, with his family and friends, squatted upon little stools among horse shoes, anvils, old iron, and horse-dung. Upon his first arrival, some cats, taking alarm, brought down a considerable portion of the tiling from the roof; and this, as it embarrassed his party, excited the laughter of the Turks in the neighbourhood, who seemed much amused with the humiliating figure presented by the groupe of Infidels in the smithy.—We had not been long in this situation, before the Janissaries, with their large felt caps and white staves, ranged themselves on each side of the street leading to the mosque; forming an extensive line of

sallow-looking objects, as novel to an Englishman's eye as any in the Turkish empire. About a quarter of an hour before the procession began, the *Xuan* or high priest, passed, with his attendants, to the mosque, to receive the Sultan. They were in four covered waggons, followed by twenty priests on horseback. The procession then began, and continued, according to the order given below. Afterwards, it returned in the same manner, although not with the same degree of regularity.

"When the ceremony concluded, the Grand Signior, accompanied by the principal officers of state, went to exhibit himself in a kiosk or tent, near the Seraglio point, sitting on a sofa of silver. We were enabled to view this singular instance of parade, from a boat stationed near the place; and, after the Sultan retired, were permitted to examine the splendid pageant brought out for the occasion. It was a very large wooden couch, covered with thick plates of massive silver, highly burnished. I have little doubt, from the form of it, as well as from the style in which it was ornamented, that this also constituted a part of the treasury of the Greek emperors, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

"Among the misrepresentations made to strangers who visit Constantinople, they are told that it is necessary to be attended by a Janissary, in the streets of the city. In the first place, this is not true; in the second, it is the most imprudent plan a traveller can adopt. It makes a public display of want of confidence in the people, and, moreover, gives rise to continual dispute when any thing is to be purchased of the Turks; besides augmenting the price of any article required, exactly in the proportion of the sum privately exacted by the Janissary, as his share of the profit. Another misrepresentation is, that a firman from the Grand Signior is requisite to gain admission to the Mosque of St. Sophia; whereas, by giving eight piastres to the person whose business it is to shew the building, it may be seen at any time."

28. Jopp on the Constitution and Representative System.

(Continued from Part I. page 550.)

IT was our intention to have given our Readers a comprehensive view of this instructive volume, by making an analysis of the whole; but as many articles are waiting insertion, and many authors have the same claim on our attention, we are reluctantly compelled to pass over a considerable part



part of the work, which would have afforded much information on the subject of the Constitution, and the Representative System. We therefore reluctantly confine our remarks to the Author's animadversions on Mr. Wyvill, the Friends of the People, and Sir Francis Burdett.

"Mr. W. and Sir F. after his example, have stated that corruption and degeneracy grew rapidly after the Revolution; but the illustration adduced falls far short of the purpose. Mr. Wyvill says, 'But, after that event, the struggle with corruption became more and more arduous, from the rapidity of its growth; and yet from the effect of the miserable manoeuvres\* alluded to, the strength of its antagonist was in a state of continual decline. By these means the command of votes, in a multitude of boroughs, has been gradually engrossed by one powerful patron. In many other instances, an influence has been obtained by two or three families, by whose union the right of free election has been equally annihilated. In England, it is probable, that not less than 50 boroughs have been enslaved in the last age.'"

Mr. Jopp thus exposes the fallacy of Mr. W.'s reasoning in favour of a Reform of Parliament:

"This was probably explanatory, and in illustration of the heavy charge of influence, exhibited to the House of Commons by a society of gentlemen calling themselves the *Friends of the People*; they tendered proofs which they were pretty certain could not be received. Mr. Wyvill goes a step further. The publications of the reformers, which so boldly assert the degeneracy of the House of Commons as now elected, and thereupon vilify its character and proceedings, furnish (as far as I observe) but few passages containing any thing like proof of the imputed change, and this is the only one that seems worthy of notice. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the above positions were true, yet they prove no degeneracy. They show (if all that is stated, is admitted), that in an age, after high and important power had been, by various events, confirmed to the House of Commons; when riches were increased and

diffused—when society was generally improved, and even the superior orders became more enlightened; they show, that under such circumstances, in a nation where a participation in the Legislature was to be conferred by election, gentlemen of condition became ambitious of the distinction of being returned to Parliament; that characters of rank and opulence considered the partiality or favour of the corporation of a Parliament borough, as an honourable attainment to the cadets and collateral branches of their families. And when all this was accomplished, what was the woeful change?—where was the national danger or disadvantage? The old practice was to send, *bond fide*, burgesses, residents in the different towns, persons, whose property and credit together could not, perhaps, extend beyond the contents of their shops; to these succeeded gentlemen of education, intelligence, and fortune—gentlemen, who could buy many houses with the contiguous lands and tithes—who could accumulate navigation-shares, and purchase coal-mines; and who could contribute to the trade and convenience of a poor burghage-tenure borough; or, if there was a corporation, a powerful family solicited that some one of its relations or connexions should be admitted a burgess, and thence have a voice or influence in the election of the members for Parliament: this is the amount of the mighty grievance which Mr. Wyvill ostentatiously laments. He shows no other corruption:—this is the unconstitutional, the dangerous practice! and hence the degenerate representatives! But it is alleged, that a command of the election is obtained—by whom? By persons who become owners of the houses and adjoining property of every description. But there is no longer any choice left for an election, and whoever is proposed by these rich people is returned. What does this amount to? The burghage tenants, who, if their houses were ever their own, have sold them, are thereby deprived of their elective franchise: this is their grievance. If, in any age, the inhabitants, as full proprietors of their tenements, sent members to Parliament by that right, they have lost it, in like manner as a freeholder selling his land, sells his right to vote for a county mem-

\* "Mr. Wyvill says, 'Hence the new anxiety to obtain a command in elections, by the purchase of houses in the poorer boroughs, with their contiguous lands and tithes: by accumulating navigation shares, engrossing coal-mines, and other means of affecting the trade and convenience of inhabitants, and thus reducing them to a state of dependence. Even, in one instance, the purchase of a spring of fresh water, materially convenient to the burghers of a large town, has been eagerly sought and completed, as no contemptible addition to power already great and predominant.'"

ber. Then as to corporate towns: the relation of a noble family is admitted one of their body; he is a person every way superior to them: he engages their respect, acquires their esteem; is able to confer or obtain favours, and, at last, commands their gratitude; presents himself, or a friend, as a candidate to represent the borough or city, and is returned.

"This, I think, is as much as Mr. Wyvill contends for, in what seems to be intended as an account of the progress of degeneracy and corruption since the Revolution." (P. 346.)

Mr. Jopp next adverts to the state of the Representation at the Revolution; and whilst he notices Mr. W's assertions as entire misrepresentations, and considers the celebrated Patriot as actuated by a desire of promoting disturbance and disaffection, he uniformly writes as a Gentleman.

The Author's observations on the grievances contained in the petition to the House of Commons, by *the Friends of the People*, are well deserving attention: they shew him to be an acute observer, and to possess a mind capable of discovering and exposing duplicity and misrepresentation. After remarking on the nature of that petition, and the *Address to the People of Great Britain*, he proceeds:

"These gentlemen brook not to have their motives examined, or their assertions questioned; but, doubting the zeal of their adversaries for the welfare of the Constitution—they ask, 'How are we assured that, in praising the Constitution, their intention is not to adorn a victim which they wish to sacrifice, or to flatter the beauty they are endeavouring to corrupt? Let their intention be what it may, we answer their accusation in the words of one of the wisest of mankind: *that time is the greatest innovator; and if time of course alter things to the worse, and if wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?*'"

"This was so far well, and from no mean authority; but the sentence did not justice to the great man whose suggestion was pretended to be conveyed, and whose opinion was most egregiously mutilated by that brief citation. He adds much wise precept on the subject of changes in Government, and after the expressions just given, continues:—It is good also not to try experiments in States, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident; and well

to beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change; and not the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation.' Such are the comprehensive views, the prudent and instructive counsel of Lord Verulam (*Essay on Innovation*); but the friends of the people did not choose to impart so much." (P. 371.)

"There is another part of this Petition which seems too important to be left unnoticed. It has been a pretty general practice with the partisans of popular Reform, to hold out to the people, among the other blessings to flow from the projected changes, a diminution of the public expences, a lessening of the taxes, and sometimes a reduction of the national debt. What the views of the Friends of the People were in these respects, does not precisely appear; but towards the conclusion of their Petition, they introduced the subject, and gave a statement of the progressive increase of the debt, with a corresponding notice 'of the number of statutes found necessary to preserve the freedom and independence of Parliament, to regulate elections, and to prevent frauds, bribery, &c.' To which they added: 'It is upon the evidence of the increase of taxes, establishments, and influence, and the increase of laws found necessary to repel the increasing attacks upon the purity and freedom of elections, that your petitioners conceive it high time to inquire into the premises.'

"While we inquire, whether, in truth, the views of this society, and those who now follow them, are not innovations—whether their intentions be to restore, not to change—to reinstate, not to displace; we shall at the same time discover that the measures proposed to remedy their complaints, would not, in fact, have that effect, neither would they leave the Constitution on its 'true principles and original grounds.'

"The Friends of the People proposed, at first, no specific remedy in their petition; but the meaning of their numberless complaints is proved to have pointed to nothing short of a sweeping measure of destruction to all the laws and usages of Parliament; in effect the same as Sir F. Burdett has recently brought forward, grounded evidently on their publications. If this should be doubted, the fact will clearly appear from a comparison of their declaration of 30th May, 1794, signed 'William Smith,' with Sir Francis's propositions. These are but a little, if at all, more comprehensive, and somewhat more boldly explained.

"It will not require much consideration to discover what change the system proposed

proposed by Sir F. Burdett, would make in elections. He does not pretend to suggest any preventive against candidates spending their money, nor does he say how a change is to be operated in the known disposition of the people to take money, to eat, drink, and be riotous: yet he asserts at once that, under his plan, there would be 'no bribery, perjury, drunkenness, nor riot:—no leading attornies galloping about the country, lying, cheating, and stirring up the worst passions amongst the worst people:—no ill blood engendered between friends and relations—setting families at variance, and making each county a perpetual depository of election feuds and quarrels:—no demagoguing.'

"We are not told how these evils are to be prevented, otherwise than by the mere consequence and effect of his plan, which, he says, is simple, and the true Constitution of England."

Mr. Jopp briefly enumerates the heads of the plan, and then makes the following apposite remarks:

"Now the principal grievance in elections arises out of the great sums of money which candidates are too frequently disposed to expend upon them; and from an inspection of the laborious statement of the Friends of the People, on the conducting of elections, it will appear that almost the whole of the expence goes to lawyers of different descriptions, travelling charges of agents and voters, their maintenance and compensation for trouble and loss of time. Let it then be supposed that in an election for a borough, to which the non-resident voters must be conveyed, and taken back to their abodes, money to the amount of 4000 guineas for that particular purpose may be requisite. The sum might, perhaps, bring 300 voters to the poll: but, if it were expended in distinct elections, it would probably induce upwards of 3500 persons to vote; and when it is considered that there could be no farther expence of petition or scrutiny, an additional sum would probably not be withheld, as the contest would be decided by numbers on the poll. What then would hinder gentlemen from spending, in the different parishes or districts, all the money they are now disposed to lay out in the way just mentioned, or in burgage-tenure purchases, or in property adjoining or connected with parliamentary towns? Would not all the excesses of contested elections, now confined to those towns, be multiplied in every parish and in every village? Would not the worst

passions and the worst people be excited in a ten-fold degree to excess? Would not a new and more extensive scope for election feuds be laid open, by the addition of indigent voters, prepared by example for corruption? and would not the funds which the very same measure would enable candidates to extend to that object, make every parish, instead of every county, the depository of election quarrels? Would not the complaints against returning officers, who would be all parish officers, be increased a thousand fold? Would not all the bribery, drunkenness, and riot of a Westminster or Middlesex election, be carried into the recluse and happy villages in every corner of the kingdom? Such would be some of the predominant features of the change!" (P. 381.)

It would have been much more satisfactory to us, because it would have been, in no common degree, gratifying to our Readers, could we have spared room to have made a regular analysis of the work before us; they would then have clearly seen how the Constitution, from an almost shapeless mass, has been gradually improved to the unparalleled form it now exhibits: they would have clearly seen that it is not, as is industriously misrepresented, deteriorated, but improved, and improving. The perusal of the volume will afford much information to the Politician; if prepossessed in his opinions, he may by it be taught candour; if open to conviction, he may be led to renounce error and embrace truth. It is written with so much temper, and the author seems upon every occasion so wholly devoted to the cause of truth, that whilst he removes all suspicion of party zeal, he claims our attention, and engages our confidence. It is proper to add, that he uniformly professes himself a friend to a partial and judicious reform.

Mr. Jopp never leaves his readers in doubt; he always gives his authorities: and unless Mr. Wyvill and Sir Francis Burdett demonstrate that his authorities are unworthy of credit, which, we think, they will scarce attempt to do, the country will, necessarily, be of opinion, that these zealous Patriots have, intentionally, endeavoured to mislead it. Should an opponent feel the courage to enter the list, declamation will not, we trust, be substituted for argument, nor

nor sophistry for confutation. The talent which has been employed in the production of it will, it may reasonably be presumed, appear to no less advantage in its defence. The publick will, no doubt, like ourselves, be impatient to see to what sources of information Mr. Wyvill, Sir F. Burdett, and their adherents, will have recourse, to persuade the nation, in opposition, as we think, to the author's incontestable proofs, that periods of greater purity, with regard to national representation, did actually exist; although the knowledge of those periods has been studiously confined to themselves.

Upon our first perusal of the book we expressed surprize, that when Mr. Wyvill was agitating the County of York, and communicating, in a certain degree, throughout the kingdom, an alarm of unfair and unjust returns to Parliament; the ministry of that day were so supine as not to have had the subject historically investigated, in order to expose his misrepresentations, and quiet the minds of the people. Without being biassed by any system, or attached to any party, we offer our thanks to Mr. Jopp, for the satisfaction and instruction he has afforded us.

29. *Clavis Calendaria; or, a compendious Analysis of the Calendar. Illustrated with Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Classical Anecdotes. By John Brady. In Two Volumes, 8vo. pp. 372 and 376. Longman and Co. &c.*

VERY few Publications can boast of so copious a list of respectable Subscribers; and still fewer have so fair a claim of merit. Something like it is now and then seen in the case of a distressed widow, or orphan family; but in the present instance it can be attributed only to the intrinsic merit of the Work, or to the respect which the ingenious Author so well deserves, and had so fully experienced, among the higher classes of Society. But he shall speak for himself:

“The custom of submitting some preliminary observations, by way of Preface, to every new publication, has been so long established, that it might appear wanting in respect were any person to present his labours to notice without such introduction. The Author of the following sheets, therefore, cheerfully

complies with the prevailing practice, not only from a sense of imperious duty to the community at large, for whose favour he is an humble candidate; but as it affords him an opportunity of offering to the numerous friends who have favoured him with their support, his unfeigned acknowledgments, for the advantage of their countenance, and, through them, for that of many great and distinguished characters, whose names dignify his list of Subscribers.—The Reformed Calendar, upon the basis of which the Author has raised his superstructure, will, upon examination, be found to possess a much stronger claim to attention than it has hitherto appeared to merit: that it is the National Register of Time, and the Instrument whereby is regulated the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Nation, cannot but be generally known; though it requires a more extensive course of reading than many are habituated to, clearly to trace the progress of the Calendar, through its various gradations of improvement, to its present accuracy; or to appreciate the causes that gave rise to the division of our Church service, in the order that has been settled by our forefathers.

“The primary object of the Author's attention has been, correctly to point out and distinguish the several divisions and subdivisions of that portion of duration denominated Time, of every variation in the regulation of which phenomenon, he has given a particular and historical account: and he has added a minute description not only of those Instruments to which human ingenuity has resorted for tracing its flight, from the simple Sundial to the accurate Chronometer; but also of such different Tables as have been introduced for marking its progress, from the rude Alban Calendar to that of the present day.—The first part upon Time may justly be regarded as introductory to the general subject treated upon, denominated CLAVIS CALENDARIA, from its being a key to, or explanation of the Calendar: and the Author trusts that he will be found to have executed his task with an industry that may procure for him the approbation of a liberal and enlightened publick. The scrupulous and vigilant attention he has bestowed to attain correctness may, perhaps, justify the hope of his having been in that respect successful: the Work has been the result of long and arduous application; and, unlike the productions of genius or of fancy, which may be executed with a rapidity proportionate to extent of talent, or fertility of invention, the progress of exertion has been impeded by the necessity of close investigation,

and by the tediousness attendant upon minute research.—The National Calendar, and the yearly Almanac formed from that manual, have hitherto been chiefly used for the ordinary purposes of life, and rarely resorted to as mediums through which instruction or amusement might be attained; but a close investigation will evince that they are abundantly fertile in both respects. Besides the days appropriated to particular observance by the Church, others set apart as Political Holidays, and for the commemoration of persons eminent for piety and virtue, likewise lay claim to attention: the Author, therefore, has not restricted his research to those days pre-eminent for sanctity of observance, but has extended his remarks to all others, which, though now disrobed of their former importance, are still retained in the Calendar, either to commemorate great events, or to perpetuate the remembrance of characters, who for ages were regarded as worthy of such honourable distinction.—In the progress of this work, occasion has frequently arisen for noticing the laws, customs, and idolatrous worship of our Saxon Forefathers: this part will be found to contain an outline of the Northern Mythology, which though less elegant than that of the South, yet nevertheless excites considerable interest; from our Saxon Progenitors is derived no small portion of the traditionary, or, as it is usually termed, COMMON LAW of England; and from the same source is to be traced many of our local customs and proverbial expressions, some yet retaining their original import, others perverted from their true meaning by the varying hand of Time: and to explain such of those customs and sayings as appear to possess a sufficient interest to warrant their notice, has been an object of the Author's solicitude.—The Historical Extracts, with the Classical and other Anecdotes, introduced in illustration of particular points, will, it is hoped, be found apposite, and acceptable to most readers; they will at all events be gratifying to youthful readers, and, by alleviating the tediousness of constant narration, will relieve the mind from a too ardent attention."

Mr. Brady's useful labours begin with a definition of TIME; the course of which he afterwards traces, through "epochs, milleniums, cycles, centuries, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and moments, seconds or instants."

"Of the mechanical means that have by degrees been discovered of computing, and as it were marking time in its flight,

the following is a general outline selected from a vast variety of sources; and under the head of *Calendar* will be found a description of the tables that have been invented whereby to register its progress.—The first mention of any instrument to shew the passing period, is in holy writ, in the reign of HEZEKIAH King of JUDAH, and refers to the '*Dial*, or, as it is now called, *Sun Dial*,' of AMAZ, his father, who died about the year of the world 3278, or 726 years before the Christian æra; though there is reason to conclude that the very obvious method of ascertaining the time of the day by a shadow, must long ere that period have been resorted to."

The Clepsydra, or Water Clock, is next described. "This was brought into use, in the year of Rome 595, being 157 years before the birth of Christ, by Scipio Nasica; and, by acting in all weathers, and at night as well as day, was of the utmost utility and importance."

"After the Clepsydra, the next and most essential improvement in mechanical contrivances for marking the lapse of time, was that of a *Clock*, impelled by springs or weights, and regulated by wheels and other contrivances, of which the Romans were entirely ignorant. This was called a Nocturnal Dial, to distinguish it from a Sun Dial, regardless of the apparent absurdity of that appellation.—Pacificus, archdeacon of Verona, who lived in the ninth century, in the time of Lotharius, the son of Louis le Debonnaire, is esteemed as the inventor of Clocks worked by wheels: though this reputation rests solely on the authority of an epitaph; and the merit of the invention is by many strongly contested as due to Boethius, who is said to have made the discovery about the year 510.

"Having traced the origin and progressive improvements in Clocks, which in their original state implied those machines used in ascertaining the flight of time by STRIKING the hours upon a bell, called in old German *clock*, and from thence in French *une cloche*, we proceed to the pocket movement of a similar use, denominated a Watch, which is the latest name given to that minute piece of mechanism, to distinguish it from the clock, which, as before observed, denoted the passing time by *sound* and sight, while the watch expressed it by *sight* only.

"The precise period when watches were first used is not known: the earliest on record were invented at Nuremburgh, by Peter Hele, in the year 1490, and called '*Nuremburgh Eggs*,' on account  
of

of their oval form; and most of the antient watches in the different collections of our Antiquaries, and that of the late Sir Ashton Lever, were of such figure. In 1500, George Purbach, a mathematician of Vienna, possessed a watch that described seconds, which he applied to the purpose of taking astronomical observations, so that they must then have arrived at great perfection. A watch, thought to have belonged to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, who reigned from 1305 to 1328, was said to have been dug up at Bruce Castle not many years since; but this story is generally supposed to have no foundation in truth. The emperor Charles V. is stated to have had several watches, with which he was accustomed, after his abdication, to amuse himself, by trying to keep them all in an exact agreement of time; but it is asserted by modern authors, that they were only small table-clocks. Our Henry the Eighth, who lived at the same period, is declared by Derham, who published his *Physico-Theology* in 1714, likewise to have had a watch, which continued, during Derham's life, to keep time correctly. It is nevertheless now contended, that these machines were invented only so recently as the year 1658, and that they owe their origin either to Dr. Hooke, our own countryman, or M. Huygens; but to which of these two distinguished philosophers the merit of the invention is due, the learned have not yet been able positively to decide. By many it is conjectured, that both these great mechanical geniuses invented a similar machine about the same period; and a watch after the model of those made by Hooke and Huygens, was presented to our Charles the Second, with this inscription: 'Robert Hooke *invent.* 1658. T. Tompion *fecit.* 1675.'—From that time, watches have gradually improved to so very considerable a degree, as to be regarded by some as having attained their *ne plus ultra*; and they are now constructed with such extreme accuracy as not to vary many seconds in the course of a year, whence they are emphatically denominated *Time-pieces*, to mark that astonishing precision of action. Repeater, or such clocks and watches as strike the hour, and the quarters, by the pulling of a string, or pressure of a spring, are universally admitted to have been invented by Mr. Barlow, who first put the contrivance into practice to clocks in the year 1676, though he did not apply his invention to watches until the reign of James the Second, when he procured a patent; but Abraham Quare, having made and shewn to the King and Council a watch upon the like principle,

to which a preference was given, the same was explained in the Gazette, to the injury of Barlow's fame and interest."

The "Kalendar" is next satisfactorily illustrated; which leads to the article of "Almanacs," extracted by a Correspondent in our last, p. 107.

(To be continued.)

30. *Yorke's Lives of the British Admirals; continued from page 155.*

THE Third Volume of this interesting Publication commences the Naval History from the reign of Charles the Second to the end of that of Queen Anne; and continues to bear evident marks of the diligence and the talents of the Editor. This Volume is embellished with a very fine Portrait of Admiral Montague, the first Earl of Sandwich; as the preceding volumes were with those of Vice-Admiral Beuow and Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

31. *An Account of the Life and Character of William Bird, who was executed at Cambridge for Forgery, on the 29th of March, 1812. With some Letters which he wrote while under Sentence of Death. To which is added, an Address to a Prisoner. New Edition, with considerable Additions. By a Resident in the University. Matthews & Leigh.*

AN interesting narrative of a young man unfortunately brought up without any idea of religious duties; an easy prey to the snares of Infidelity, and a victim to that sentence of the Law, which in a great commercial Country is so absolutely necessary for the protection of Property. He appears to have been fully sensible of his guilt, and to have died a sincere Penitent.

"An earnestness for the salvation of his friends was a marked feature in the latter days of this poor man. He seemed to feel in his inmost soul that the ways of sin are miserable ways: and the repentance of his family was the subject of his continual prayer."

Some interesting letters, to his Parents, his Brother, and his Wife, accompany the brief Memoirs.

D—LM—S is thankfully received. The Rev. THEOPHILUS ABAZIT'S communication shall appear in our next; with a CORNISH CURATE; the HERB BOND; Mr. R. B. WHEELER; "Strictures on the Corn Trade;" T. W. &c. &c. &c. The *Hint* of L. S. shall be attended to in our next.

## SELECT POETRY.

FROM GEORGE GASCOIGNE.

**O**UING Youth! thy glasse was made  
for you, [behold,

And in the same you may your selues  
Release me now not one in all your crew,  
Which (where he loues) hath courage to  
be bold, [trou'd.

Your Cressides climes are alwayes uncon-  
You dare not say the sunne is cleare and  
bright, [night!

You dare not sweare that darksome is the  
Terence was wise who taught by *Pamphilus*,  
How Courage quailles where Loue beblinds  
the sense, [quarellous,

Though prooffe oft times makes Louers  
Yet small excuse serucs Loue for just  
defense.

These *Cartians* haue power by pretense,  
To make a swan of that which was a crow,  
As though blacke pitch were turned into  
snow.

\* \* \* The extraordinary rarity of the vol-  
ume whence the above lines are extracted,  
and the very high price it obtained at the  
Ruxburge Sale, have induced us to insert  
the above verses. EDIT.

*In the following Lines, copied from the BATH  
CHRONICLE, we think we trace the Muse  
of that elegant Poet, W. LISLE BOWLES.  
LINES written at WESTON SUPER-MARE,  
August 5th, 1812.*

**W**AS it but yesterday I heard the roar  
Of these white-coursing waves, and  
trod this shore,

A young and playful child, but yesterday?  
Now I return, with locks of scatter'd gray,  
And waned strength; for many, many  
years, [some by tears,  
Have pass'd, some mark'd by joy, and  
Since last we parted: as I gaze around,  
I think of Time's fleet step, that makes no  
sound.

In yonder vale, beneath the hill-top  
tow'r, [bower \*:  
My Father deck'd the Village Pastor's  
Now he, and all, between whose knees I  
play'd,  
Cold in the narrow cell of Death are laid.  
"My Father," to the lonely surge I sigh:  
"My Father," the lone surge seems to  
reply.

Yet the same shells and sea-weeds seem  
to strew

This sandy margin, as when life was new.

I mourn not Time's inevitable tide,  
Whose swift career ten thousand feel beside;  
I mourn not for the days that are no more;  
But come, a stranger, *WESTON*, to thy shore,

\* Mr. Bowles's Father, the Rev. William  
Thomas Bowles, planted the parsonage  
garden at Uphill in Somersetshire.

In search of Health, alone, and woo the  
breeze  
That wanders o'er thy solitary seas;  
To chase the mist from these oppressed  
eyes,  
And renoyate life's languid energies.

W. L. B.

## THE TOMB OF ELLEN.

**O** STRANGER! if by worldly views  
Thy heart is dead to Love's controul;  
If feeling never nurs'd with deers  
The rose of passion in thy soul:

Turn from this grave thy sullen tread,  
For this is Pity's holiest shrine;  
The lilies that surround the dead,  
Would shrink from such a touch as thine!

But if thy breast with ardour warm  
Beats to the thrilling glance of Beauty,  
If thou hast knelt to Woman's charm,  
With all of Love's delighted duty;

Then, Stranger, pause and linger here,  
(For Love and Pity seldom sever)  
And pour the sighs to passion dear,  
Where Ellen sleeps—alas, for ever!

Sweet maid! within thy gentle breast  
Affection bloom'd, oh, how sincerely!  
And why did Fate, with frown unbless'd,  
Break a fond heart that lov'd so dearly?

Cold, cold beneath the western wave,  
Thy lover found an icy pillow;  
No flower to mark his lonely grave,  
No death-shroud but the foaming billow!

The spirit of the morn had sigh'd,  
Delighted o'er the rose's bloom;  
But sorrow came with withering stride,  
And swept its beauty to the tomb!

Stranger! if Love awakes your sighs,  
(For Love and Pity seldom sever)  
Pause where the rose of beauty lies,  
Where Ellen sleeps—alas, for ever!

## TO DISCRETION.

[N. B. The following lively Verses were  
written in imitation of SWIFT'S Verses "To  
Love," addressed to VANESSA, and were,  
we have heard, actually transmitted from  
Ireland as a genuine production of the  
Dean of ST. PATRICK].

**O**H! haste, Discretion, tardy, maid!  
For once in time afford thy aid.

I know, when stormy Passion's down,  
How well thou fill'st his vacant throne.  
I know that few so soon discover  
A safe retreat when danger's o'er;  
And thou hast oft been heard to swear,  
That "all were well hadst thou been there."  
But now, while love inflames my mind,  
When passions, life, and Chloe's kind,

E. 100

E'en now would I thy aid implore,  
 I, who ne'er troubled thee before.  
 When Chloe owns she dreams of bliss,  
 And proves it by a ling'ring kiss,  
 Do thou, like ancient maid bedight,  
 Take post in window opposite.  
 But should the curtain's favouring shade  
 Veil from keen eyes the trembling maid,  
 Then, while I burn with fierce desire,  
 Oh! send in John to stir the fire.  
 And should the bolt, or readier key,  
 Place us from rude intrusion free,  
 Then, Goddess, fill her watchful ears  
 With sounds of footsteps on the stairs.  
 So may I pass the eventful hour,  
 And grateful own thy favouring power;  
 But if such aid thou wilt deny,  
 Grant me at least the power to fly.

## ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

**L**O! the gladsome gales of Spring,  
 Borne on Zephyr's fleetest wing,  
 Usher in the First of May;  
 All Nature hails the scene so bright:  
 Britons! in Nature's joy unite,  
 'Tis gallant Wellesley's natal day.  
 "Hail, Hero of this glorious time,  
 "When with unrival'd light sublime"  
 Britain's shines from Freedom's throne,  
 Nobly glorious, bravely great,  
 Proudest hope of this blest State,  
 All hail! illustrious Wellington.  
 Crown'd with Honours, Victory, Fame,  
 May the terrors of thy name  
 Long on Albion's arms attend:  
 Hail! Lord of Guadiana's tide\*,  
 Hail! Chief below'd, thy Country's pride,  
 Great George's and the Soldier's friend.  
 Undaunted Warrior, still proceed  
 To bid the Gallic Eagles bleed,  
 Till Manzanara's silver wave  
 Resounds Iberia's conquering shout,  
 Beholds the Tyrant's total rout,  
 And welcomes Freedom's champion brave.  
 Then, while St. Ildefonso's tower  
 Widely proclaims in banner'd lore  
 Young Ferdinand of Bourbon's reign;  
 May Albion's triumphs, Albion's love,  
 With thousand blessings from above,  
 Speed to thee on the shores of Spain.

C.

## L.A.U.R.A.

**B**RIGHT was the dawn of Laura's day,  
 And gaily sped her early hours;  
 Young Hope had plann'd her future way,  
 And Fancy strew'd that way with flow'rs.  
 Her bosom knew no secret woes,  
 No dread of ill, no thought of care;  
 Fair was her cheek, and fresh the rose  
 Which Youth and Health had painted there.

\* The account of the Storming of Badajoz on the Guadiana arrived a few days previous to the first of May.

Ah, whither now is Laura fled?  
 Transplanted to what colder sky,  
 Does this fair flow'ret hang the head,  
 Neglected droop, decline, and die?  
 Alas, that morn which promis'd fair  
 Was follow'd by a clouded noon;  
 And hours that knew nor grief, nor care,  
 Were priz'd too late, or pass'd too soon.

## THE APOLLO BELVIDERE.

Written for the NEWGATE Prize at OXFORD; another Copy by the Author of the latter of the two pieces inserted p. 159.

**W**HEN fair Latona flew the shafts of fate,  
 Revengeful hur'd through angry Juno's Clasp'd to her breast, a precious charge she bore,  
 Her smiling twins from Delos' threaten'g The Cretan Jove their sire—Diana bright,  
 And Phœbus beaming from the realms of light—  
 But not the goddess' beauties I rehearse,  
 Apollo claims alone my bidden verse.  
 Behold where, wrought by Phidias' skilful hands,  
 In breathing mould the polish'd marble Not brighter look'd his sire in that soft hour  
 When ravish'd Danaë felt the golden Nor when the changeful god Calisto press'd  
 Lycaon's daughter, to his beating breast.  
 Oh! how unlike, though pupil'd in the school  
 Of antient days, and taught each line by Are modern artists—tho' with boasted skill  
 They form the stone obedient to their With bold Herculean turn of limb we find,  
 Happly a face effeminate combin'd;  
 And where the face shall stern expression claim,  
 The faithless chisel forms a softer frame!  
 But here, in one fine whole the parts agree,  
 Harmonious all—all perfect symmetry!  
 The glowing statue motion e'en might claim,  
 And gives to Phidias' touches deathless Thus look'd Apollo, with that heavenly smile,  
 When bound from Lycia to the Delean Where wanton Zephyr sports through woodland bow'rs,  
 Where with Aurora dance the light-wing'd Thus, his quick eye pursued the quiv'ring dart,  
 And told the throbbings of his eager heart,  
 When, gayly mixing with the hostess' train,  
 He bent the bow, and scour'd the sylvan As Jove's keen-sighted eagle on its prey  
 Pounces unerring through th' aerial way;  
 So from the twanging bow with peerless skill,  
 Apollo shoots his feather'd death at Cret-



Celestial fire illumes his beardless face,  
 And virgin blushes spread their mantling  
 grace;  
 In wavy ringlets floats his auburn hair,  
 Knotted in front — and scents the am-  
 bient air; [fin'd,  
 From his smooth shoulder, by a gem con-  
 The costly chlamys loosely falls behind,  
 Thrown o'er th' extended arm which bears  
 the bow, [know;  
 As waiting the shot arrow's flight to  
 His slender feet the glitt'ring sandals press,  
 The rest uncover'd—all the god confess!  
 Behold, and own this sculptur'd form di-  
 vine, [shrine!  
 And bend, Britannia, bend to Genius'  
 —Hall, Oxford. OXONIENSIS.

NELSON—A DIRGE.

By JOHN MAYNE.

SAW ye the streets when NELSON died,  
 When his funereal train drew near,  
 The troops arrang'd on every side,  
 The people gazing in the rear?  
 I saw the streets when NELSON died:  
 When his funereal car drew near,  
 Not one brave heart but deeply sigh'd,  
 Not one fair cheek without a tear!  
 A Nation's grief bedew'd his grave;  
 Devotion mourn'd him as her own;  
 For, in the battle, truly brave,  
 He fear'd th' OMNIPOTENT alone!  
 Oh! how it sooth'd the Hero's shade,  
 Though weeping still at Trafalgar,  
 When in the grave his dust was laid  
 With all the pride and pomp of war!  
 Intomb'd in yonder hallow'd fane,  
 With requiems due his ashes rest;  
 Archangels, with a solemn strain,  
 Inshrin'd his spirit with the blest!  
 Nelson! to men and angels dear,  
 Thy name shall never, never die!  
 Britain embalms it with a tear,  
 And Fame records it with a sigh!

LINES ON MR. C. C.

A very learned and ingenious Youth, who  
 ended his days July 16, 1812, at SALA-  
 MANCA, at which place he was engaged  
 in performing the office of Commissary.

AH! cadis in primâ correptus morte ju-  
 ventâ;  
 Sic exusta cadunt germina vere novo.  
 O juvenis miserande, vale! — te quando  
 silebo?  
 Quando cessabit dicere lingua? vale!  
 Quando cessabunt miseri plorare pa-  
 rentes  
 Exanimis nati tristia fata sui?  
 Dilabant crines, et candida colla sorores;  
 Plurima dum pulchras irrigat unda  
 genas.  
 Et fundunt fletus fraterno more sodales,  
 Quis tibi sincerus pectora iuxxit amor.

Solus ego Collam tristisque arbusta So-  
 rorum\* [aves,  
 Visam, dum tectæ fronde queruntur  
 Gramineâque sedens ripâ, tua pallida  
 imago [hit.  
 Occurrens, lachrymam lumine sæpe tra-  
 Ingenuas artes, quascunque, aut Græcia  
 magna,  
 Aut Roma invenit, quid coluisse juvat?  
 Heu, Craufurde! jaces vacuum sine mente  
 cadaver;  
 Mens supra cœli sidera regnat ovans.  
 Et bene si meritis dederint par fata se-  
 pulchrum,  
 Arcta foret tumulo tunc Salamanca tuo.  
 Cambridge. T. T. C. C.

EXTEMPORE. To MARQUIS WELLINGTON,  
 on his triumphal Entrance into MADRID.  
 THY Triumphs, WELLINGTON, are scarce-  
 ly told,  
 So nobly gain'd on SALAMANCA'S Field;  
 When fresher LAURELS make the former  
 old, [Shield!  
 And new-born Honours crowd upon thy  
 Thus, when some lofty Billow nears the  
 shore,  
 Another follows mightier than before!  
 Sept. 5, 1812. W. T. FITZ-GERALD.

VERSES ON THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.  
 SCARCE the burst of the mound, when  
 the torrent's dread force [course,  
 Overwhelms ev'ry object opposing its  
 To the mind can th' idea of their ardour  
 convey, [proud day.  
 Who, by Wellington led, have achiev'd a  
 Salamanca was won: Marmont, late in  
 retreat, [a defeat;  
 Re-advanc'd that th' Allies might sustain  
 Too prescient of fortune, prejudging th'  
 event, [extent.  
 The left wing of his line stretch'd a fatal  
 On Arapiles' heights, by the Douro he 'd  
 crost, [his host;  
 In thy plains, Salamanca, manoeuvred  
 As the lynx, or the eagle, then Welling-  
 ton's sight [and right.  
 Caught the moment to strike at his centre  
 All too tardy the foe sent a powerless aid  
 O slaughter! you ceas'd but with night's  
 deep'ning shade;  
 And the gray eye of morn, as it glanc'd  
 o'er the plain, [and slair  
 Marks two leagues of the progress of victor  
 Hot-continued pursuit, Valladolid nex-  
 yields: [blood stains those fields;  
 Can we grieve, O ye Frenchmen, you  
 Not your wounds, or your loss, can that  
 nation deplore  
 Who lamented the fate of the brave Sir  
 John Moore.

\* Collum Sororum; viz. Highgate and  
 Hampstead. He resided and was edu-  
 cated at this latter place.

Great Master of war\*, form'd for conquest  
and fame, [and Shame,  
Bold to rescue fair Concord from Rapine  
Bid thy trumpet now sound the Peninsula  
o'er,  
That the horrors of oppression may vex her  
no more. W. A.

## EVENING.

**O** THOU! who thro' the darksome way  
Of some lone grove, dost love to stray,  
Where the world's din, at distance heard,  
Is mock'd by Pallas' watchful bird;  
And the pale moon, with trembling light,  
Unfolds the shadows of the night;  
Oh hail; nor now, inspiring Muse,  
To breathe thy sober strain, refuse;  
Such strain as once in Thracian grove,  
Could trees and rocks and monsters move,  
When Orpheus lost his blooming bride,  
Fast bound by dark Cocytus' tide.  
But he, for love, so sweetly sung  
O'er Tartarus' black gulf, among  
The list'ning Ghosts, that they awhile,  
Forgetful of eternal toil,  
Stood round; and as he told his woe,  
Sighs seem'd to breathe, and tears to flow.

Or let me hear that mournful sound,  
Which echoed, Leucate's rocks around;  
When erst the Lesbian damsel sought  
A cure for love, too dearly bought;  
And sister Muses, near at hand,  
Sang dirges o'er that dismal strand.  
Or, it might better fitting be,  
To rest beneath some spreading tree:  
And there, from solitary seat,  
To hear the ceaseless billows beat;  
View the black snails that softly glide,  
Along the promontory's side.

Or, sometime, from a tow'ring steep,  
To mark how boundless waters sleep;  
Waiting till Phoebus gently lave  
His tresses in the golden wave,  
Meanwhile thy Ring-dove, Nature's child,  
To twilight tunes her wood-notes wild.  
Whose sound the patient angler knows,  
As homeward late at eve he goes.  
And let me hear the distant horn,  
That wont to rouse the lagging morn,  
Now in softer accents play,  
To cheer the close of parting day.

Oh too sublime on Alpine brow,  
While distant thunders roll below,  
Place me on some turret high,  
Right against the rushing sky;  
Where, sometime, the clouds between,  
Sheets of liquid fire are seen.  
And o'er the dark-brow'd parapet,  
Centinels, together met,  
Cautious whisper tales of fear,  
Suiting well the timid ear;  
Of signs which in the air of late,  
To some foretell impending fate;  
Of footsteps heard without a form,  
Of noises echoing 'midst the storm.

\* Lord Wellington.

Then let me think on ages gone,  
Deeds of arms, and trophies won;  
Banners streaming in the air,  
Glitt'ring arms, and legions fair,  
Think of battles where the Po,  
With treach'rous murmur, glides below,  
Like some peaceful stream that knows  
No rougher sound, than shepherd's voice;  
When Thyrsis on its bank complains,  
In deep-drawn sighs, and dying strains,  
It hath seen strange sights of yore,  
Along its far resounding shore.  
Civil blood, by discord shed,  
Rage ruling wide in honour's stead,  
Amid the murmurs of the night,  
I seem to hear the din of fight;  
And fancy, as the moon-beams glance,  
The distant gleam of shield and lance,  
Sudden turn'd to other view,  
Fresh thoughts I trace, and pleasures new,  
Here forests dark and wild appear;  
There rocks their purple summits rear.  
Forests fit for deeds of blood,  
Rocks silver'd with the dashing flood.  
Oft with trembling steps, and slow,  
The pilgrim marks his way below.  
Thro' shadowy vale, and gloomy dell,  
Strange stories antique legends tell,  
Such as oft at dead of night  
Are whisper'd round the lamp's pale light,  
Till ev'ry hearer looks aghast,  
And dreads the howling of the blast.  
Beneath each cross of stone on high,  
The bones of murder'd wanderers lie.  
Their ghosts are seen to flit around,  
And hovering mark the hated ground.  
While many a sigh, and many a shriek,  
Ring thro' caves and mountains bleak.  
Thus will the fancy love to stray,  
'Till breaking clouds mark rising day;  
Then from the sun's too piercing ken,  
It shrieks, — but comes with night again.  
Sept. 10, 1812. W. C. L.

## ELEGY.

**A**H, Friend below'd! who bade my simple Muse  
Tune to the wild wood notes her trembling  
Who now shall bathe its chords in Fancy's  
dews, [strains inspire!  
What theme shall now its cheerless  
Thy form rever'd—kind guardian of my  
youth—  
Lies cold and shrouded in the silent grave;  
And thy mild spirit, fraught with love and  
truth,  
Is fled for ever unto "him who gave."  
That voice, which holy precepts did impart,  
That hallow'd voice, no more shall meet  
mine ear, [worn heart,  
But while life's current warms this car,  
Its tones below'd shall be to mem'ry dear;  
And when Heav'n's dread decree shall call  
the just, [dust,  
Behold the Angel sent to raise me from the  
dust.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT  
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 15.

Lord Castlereagh communicated to the House, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased to command that the salary of his Private Secretary (Col. M'Mahon) should be paid out of the Privy Purse.

Mr. Ponsonby, in the absence of Mr. Horner, agreed to withdraw the notice of a motion on the subject.

On Mr. Sheridan giving notice of a motion respecting the late ministerial negotiations, Lord Yarmouth said that, when he alluded to the Hon. Gentleman (Sheridan) on a former night, he imagined he saw him in his place.—He would relate what passed between himself and his Hon. Friend, when they met together one evening. His Hon. Friend said, "I hear you are all going to resign;" to which I answered, "we were." "Let me desire of you," said he, "as an old friend, not to do so; take my advice, and think better of it: we will talk of it, if you please, to-morrow." I then observed, "What you say will always have more weight with me than any man in the kingdom." Accordingly, we appointed an hour next day to talk further on the subject; but, as the Hon. Gentleman did not come at his hour, I went away without seeing him that day.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Wallace moved for the sum of 2,500,000*l.* by way of loan to the East India Company.

Messrs. Creevey, Hozworth, and Sir T. Barton, were against the motion, which was supported by Messrs. R. Thornton and Grant, and on a division, carried by 74 to 8.

In the same Committee, several sums were granted for the Extraordinary Expenses of the Army for the last year.

June 16.

Mr. Brougham made a long and elegant speech respecting the Orders in Council, during which he quoted the evidence that had been given, to prove that the distressed state of our manufacturers arose almost wholly from the American market, which took British goods to the amount of eleven millions sterling annually, being closed against us, in consequence of our Orders in Council; and concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, for either re-calling or suspending the said Orders.

Mr. Baring spoke with much ability on the same side, contending that the outrages that had taken place, and which originated in distress, were confined to those places that exported goods to America.

Lord Castlereagh blamed the precipi-

tancy with which the question had been brought forward: he contended, that the Orders in Council, which were intended to operate against France exclusively, had reduced her manufacture to sixty millions, while our exports alone amounted to that sum. He admitted that a strong case had been made out; and concluded by stating, that the Orders in Council should be suspended for a time, until the intentions of the American Government to relinquish their Non-importation and other Acts could be known, when the restrictive measures on both sides might cease on one day. He conjured the House not to lay the Country at the feet of America by agreeing to the Address: he should move the other Orders of the day.

Messrs. Ponsonby, Bathurst, Wilberforce, Canning, and Whitbread, recommended the entire revocation of the Orders in Council; observing that the American Government was pledged to withdraw her restrictive Acts on the first notification; and that a suspension might give birth to suspicions. After some conversation, the House did not divide, Lord Castlereagh pledging himself at least, to their suspension.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 17:

A conference took place between the two Houses respecting the Whitby Harbour Bill, when the Commons stated their reasons for disagreeing to the Lords' Amendments.

In a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, Earl Moira proposed a clause, which was agreed to, authorizing the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, each to appoint a barrister, for the purpose of considering cases where the amount of debts exceeded 2000*l.* (the amount limited in the Bill), and giving such relief as should be prescribed under rules for that purpose of their respective Courts.

Another clause, proposed by the Earl of Lauderdale, was also agreed to, extending the benefit of the Act to the British settlements in the East Indies, where many persons had been imprisoned 18 years for debt.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Marryat complained that a Morning Paper (*The Day*) had represented him to have given in evidence, that there existed no distress in the manufacturing districts, and that oatmeal and water were sufficient for the people. After observing that this unfounded statement might endanger his own and family's safety, he moved, with

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the usual forms, that the printer of the paper be ordered to appear.

Mr. *Brougham* expressed his regret that such a belief should have gone abroad—the merchant to whom he alluded, he was happy to say, was not a Member of that House. Mr. *Murray* expressed himself satisfied with this explanation, and was desirous of withdrawing his motion, which being objected to by several members, a division took place, and the motion was negatived by 116 to 110.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after stating that he had been indisposed, and was far from being recovered, solicited the indulgence of the House, while he vindicated himself from the charge of having secretly exerted his influence to retain the present Ministry in office. He declared that, during the last two months, he had only seen an illustrious Personage twice, when, being consulted in regard to the negotiations pending, he had given advice which he wished could be published. With the Marquis of Hertford he had no acquaintance whatever, but was intimate with Lord Yarmouth. He had been described as being a principal person in carrying on the negotiation—the fact was, that he had been consulted by Marquis Wellesley and Earl Moira, and had done all in his power to remove prejudices, and conciliate all parties. He should make no observation on the stand made by Lords Grey and Grenville against the Household, though he did not think it possible, when all the great points had been conceded to them—when the Catholics of Ireland might be emancipated—a war with America prevented—and the differences that now distract the country, quieted—that those noble Lords would neglect the opportunity of doing such incalculable service, because they would have *three white sticks* removed! He had made no secret of his opinion, which had been conveyed to Lords Grey and Grenville by Lord Kinnaird. He disliked the idea of the Household resigning upon the formation of a new Cabinet, as much as he did that of a new Cabinet conditioning for the exclusion of the Household—his motive was, that it would at once give credit to the unfounded and base rumours, which had been circulated, of a secret and unconstitutional influence having prevailed at Carlton-house. He had expressed this opinion to the noble Lord (Yarmouth).—Here Mr. Sheridan became so exhausted, that he was obliged to sit down, and it was agreed that the explanation should be postponed till Friday, June 19.

Mr. *Wharton*, in reply to Mr. *Ward*, stated that it was not the intention of Government to carry into execution the plans for erecting barracks in Marylebone, in Bristol, or Liverpool, until further information had been obtained. (*Lowd cheers from the Opposition.*)

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Vansittart* stated that the total charge for the United Kingdom would amount to 62,000,000*l.* leaving to be provided for by Great Britain alone 59,350,000*l.* This charge, an enormous one he was ready to admit, it was proposed to meet in the following manner: Annual Duties, 3,000,000*l.*; by the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, 3,600,000*l.*; produce of the War Taxes including the whole of the Property Tax 20,400,000*l.*; Lottery, 300,000*l.*; by Loan in the 5 per cents, 6,789,000*l.*; by Exchequer Bills, issued upon the Vote of Credit, 3,000,000*l.*; amount of Exchequer Bills funded, 5,400,000*l.*; amount of old Naval Stores sold last year, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, which was to be attributed to the labours of the Finance Committee, 441,000*l.*; 2,209,000*l.* being the surplus of the Ways and Means voted last year, and the Loan which had been subscribed for that day, 15,650,000*l.* The Rt.-hon. Gentleman then entered into a minute statement of the amount of the various branches of the revenue during the last year, regretted that the Loan had not been concluded on terms more advantageous to the public; and stated that the interest of the newly-funded debt would be 1,900,000*l.* To raise this sum, he should propose to discontinue the bounty on the export of printed goods, which was at present from  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per yard, yielding 308,000*l.*; a duty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. on hides and skins imported from South America, would produce 325,000*l.* per annum; an additional duty on glass, which was, by a positive prohibition, protected from foreign competition, would produce 328,000*l.*; a small increase of 10 per cent. to the tax on tobacco he would take at 107,000*l.*; an increase of 1*d.* on the postage of letters conveyed beyond the distance of 80 miles, might yield 220,000*l.*; a regulation of the auction duty at 100,000*l.* [The Hon. Gentleman here stated that it was notorious that landed and other property was brought to public auction in order to ascertain its value, and afterwards disposed of by private contract, thus evading the duty. He intended that the duty should be levied in all cases; but recoverable if the property was proved not to have changed hands within a twelvemonth.] His Predecessor, whose budget this was, had intended, instead of taxing private breweries, which was liable to objection as introducing the excise into private houses, to substitute an equal and general commutation on heads composing private families; but this had been subsequently abandoned; for it was evident that the poor brewed only to the extent prescribed by necessity, while the rich brewed also for the purposes of hospitality. In referring to the Assessed Taxes, he had found it his duty to recommend to the Committee some few alterations and

and increase on their different heads. In the first instance he should propose an additional tax of 4s. to the 2l. 8s. now paid upon Male Servants. Upon occasional gardeners, 4s. making the whole duty on this description of servants 10s. Upon Mercantile Agents and Riders the increase would be from 2l. 8s. to 3l. That on other Clerks from 1l. 4s. to 2l. A similar duty on Drivers of Carriages would be subjected to a similar increase. Occasional Waiters in public and private houses, to a duty of 20s. and Servants occasionally employed in Agriculture to one of 4s. The tax on Carriages, which was now 11l. 15s. it was his intention to raise to 12l. On horses used only for pleasure, a new duty of 4s. making the amount of the entire duty 2l. 17s. 6d. On Horses used exclusively for the purposes of Husbandry a tax of 3s. 6d.; but on those employed in the occupations of trade, being of considerably greater value, 10s. He believed he should also suggest some increase on the duty on Dogs. For Game-keepers, an additional tax of 4s.; for servants not assessed, the same sum, and for those assessed, an additional 4s. 6d. His estimate of the total produce was 1,903,000l. He congratulated the Committee that it had been practicable to increase the duties with so little pressure on the lower orders of society.

Mr. *Huskisson* considered the resources of the country in a progressive state of improvement.

Sir *J. Newport* was averse to the introduction of the Income Tax in Ireland; and complained that the revenue had decreased, owing to the frauds practised, and that its collection cost 20 per cent.—The Resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. *W. Pole* brought forward the Irish Budget. He stated the several articles of Supply; and then said that the interest of the whole amounted to 449,000l. which was to be provided for by a duty on spirits, to be raised partly as a regulation, and partly as a duty of 2s. 6d. a gallon laid on in the present year.

The first resolution, that 500,000l. be granted to be raised by Treasury Bills, was then agreed to.

#### House of Lords, June 18.

Earl *Bathurst*, in reply to the Marquis of *Landown*, stated that Government had determined to revoke the Orders in Council, conditionally, on a day to be named (allowing sufficient time for such intended revocation to reach the United States); the conditions being, that the Government of the United States should admit British ships of war into their ports upon the same terms as the ships of war of other belligerents, and also repeal all their restrictive acts upon our commercial intercourse with the United States.—In the interval, American ships brought into our

ports under these Orders would be detained, but released on the event of the conditions being acceded to.

Earl *Grey* and the Earl of *Lauderdale* recommended a more frank and open conduct.

Earl *Harrowby* brought in a Bill making the minimum of the salary of Curates 80l. per ann.; but, where the population of the parish amounted to 500, increasing it to 100l.; and when it exceeded 1000, 150l.; subject to a deduction of 30l. per annum when the Curate served more than one cure. Ordered to be recommitted.

June 19.

On Earl *Muir*'s stating that all the papers connected with the late negotiations for forming an Administration were on the table, and beginning to make observations;

Lord *Ellenborough* moved the order for excluding strangers; which, after a few words from the Earl of *Radnor*, was put in execution, indiscriminately, many Members of Parliament being among those who were obliged to retire. It is understood that Lords *Grey*, *Grenville*, *Erskine*, and *Spencer*, spoke while the doors were closed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Brougham*, after some comments on the temporizing conduct of Ministers, said, that unless a document appeared in the *London Gazette* by Wednesday morning, regarding the repeal of the Orders in Council, he should submit a motion on the subject, and move a call of the House on Thursday.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after stating that he had called on Lord *Yarmouth* that morning, and found him too indisposed to attend, resumed his explanation at great length. He would pass by his conversation with Lord *Yarmouth* for the present. He did not deny having offered to lay a wager with his Right-hon. friend (Mr. *Tierney*), and was sorry he could not state to the House that he had offered to stake as well as lay 500 guineas. (*A laugh*.) Mr. *Sheridan*, in the remainder of his speech, complained of the malevolence of an Opposition Print, in attacking him—and of the unfairness of repeating, in that House, private conversations;—but he did not deny the truth of the repeated conversations between himself, Lord *Yarmouth*, and Mr. *Tierney*; though he positively denied having intrigued to keep the present Ministers in power, to the exclusion of the Opposition. He concluded with moving an Address for further papers; which Sir *F. Burdett* thought should be amended to an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent for his conduct in these transactions.

After explanations from Messrs. *Tierney*, *Whitbread*, and *Ponsonby*, as to the unfounded clamour against Lords *Grey* and *Grenville*, both were negatived.

The

The Bill regulating the office of Registrar of the Admiralty, was thrown out, by 65 to 27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 22.

Mr. *Canning* concluded a short but energetic speech, on the subject of the Catholic Claims, by submitting the following resolution: "That the House will, early next Session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

Gen. *Mathew*, after some observations which excited much laughter, moved, as an amendment, "That the House should, on Thursday, resolve itself into a Committee on the subject."

Mr. *W. Pole* expressed himself in favour of the original Resolution; and stated that he held his present situation only as a matter of convenience to Government, till a successor could be appointed.

Mr. *Ryder* opposed the motion, as it would confer a legislative right and an equal share of political power on the Catholics, which, while they were under the dominion of the Pope, might be attended with danger to the Protestant establishment of the Empire.

Mr. *Fuller* said, the Irish were a brave, free, and generous nation, and, like him, were fond of women and wine!

Messrs. *M. Fitzgerald*, *Parnell*, *Vansittart*, *Banks*, *Martin*, *Tierney*, *Sir J. Newport*, and *Lord Castlereagh*, spoke in favour of the motion; Mr. *Vansittart* saying that he would not pledge himself to any specific measure.

Mr. *Murray* said, that as the present Ministers had conceded the Orders in Council to the complaints of 100,000 manufacturers in this country, they could not now well refuse to concede the Catholic question to 5,000,000 of their fellow-subjects in Ireland.

*Sir J. Nicholl* expressed himself against the motion, as did Mr. *M. Montague*.

Gen. *Mathew's* amendment was then negatived without a division; and Mr. *Canning's* motion carried by 235 to 106.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 23.

Marquis *Wellesley* gave notice that he would on Wednesday se'nnight bring forward a proposition, pledging the House to an early consideration, next Session, of the laws affecting the Catholics, with a view to such final and conciliatory adjustment as might be conducive to the stability of the

Protestant Establishment, and the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

Earl *Grey* adverted to the circumstances under which the present Parliament first assembled, and the proposition recently adopted in the House of Commons: he congratulated himself and the country on that event; and said, that it would teach him more forcibly to persevere in that line of duty which he conceived to be right, whatever obloquy might be cast on him. He would recommend the extended relief to all classes of Dissenters.

In a Committee on the Curates' Bill, the Bishops of *London* and *Exeter* urged the propriety of postponing it till next Session.

The Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, with the Earl of *Harrowby*, supported the Bill.—After some discussion, several clauses were read, and agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Brougham*, alluding to the document in the Gazette respecting the revocation of the Orders in Council, expressed his high satisfaction at the conduct of Ministers, in revoking the Orders, and adopting such conciliatory language towards America. Should it not excite a correspondent amicable feeling, he would certainly support Government in ulterior measures.

*Lord Castlereagh* was gratified at the Hon. Member's approbation of Government; and explained, that the Orders in Council had been revoked because the word 'Suspension' was not to be found in the Non-intercourse Act, and the President of the United States was empowered to repeal it on condition only that the Orders in Council were revoked. Ministers, in a spirit of conciliation, had made it a retrospective revocation, to be in force from the moment that the French Edicts, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees repealed, had been communicated to them.

Messrs. *Baring*, *Ponsonby*, *Whitbread*, and *Sir Francis Burdett*, expressed their satisfaction at the language of the document, and their willingness to support Government against unreasonable demands.

Mr. *Parnell's* motion, pledging the House to a consideration, early next Session, of the system of Tithes in Ireland, was lost by 39 to 36.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 24.

The Margate Pier Bill was read the third time. Lord *Redesdale* objected to the clause that all above a particular age should pay 1d. for permission to walk on the Pier; and asked how was the age to be ascertained?

A short conversation took place, between Lords *Redesdale*, *Ellenborough*, *Lincoln*, &c.

Grey, and the Lord Chancellor, on the increased number of Appeals, which was terminated by Lord Redesdale's undertaking to bring in a Bill to expedite the judicial business of the House.

Earl Fitzwilliam withdrew his Motion respecting the Orders in Council, in consequence of the notification in the Gazette.

E. of Liverpool declared that the Orders had been advantageous while in force; and that they had been now abandoned, as far as regarded America, from the change of circumstances that had taken place.

The Marquis of Lansdown thought that Ministers, in revoking their Orders, deserved no praise; they might have procured information in a less public manner. The revocation, however, ought to satisfy America; and if she should presume to invade our maritime rights, he would cheerfully support Government in resisting her attempts.

In the Commons, the same day, the sum of 11,585*l.* for building Bethlem Hospital, in St. George's Fields, was granted; as was the sum of 78,344*l.* to Mr. J. Palmer; and 5000*l.* to Mr. Crompton, for an improved article of machinery in manufacturing cotton goods, called a Mule.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, a Resolution for the issue of five millions of Exchequer Bills was moved by Mr. Vansittart; and, after some opposition from Mr. Tierney, agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 23.

The claim of the Bishops of Meath and Kildare to take precedence after the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, was opposed by Lords Eldon and Ellenborough, and finally negatived.

On the *Banbury* Peerage, Lords Eldon and Ellenborough expressed their opinion that the claimant had not made good his title.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir S. Romilly adverted to the Petition of S. Houlden, late a prisoner in Lincoln Gaol for debt, which stated, that, while in confinement, having had a dispute with the Governor, in consequence of bringing in his own bed, and refusing to be supplied by him, he was threatened with being turned over into the paupers' ward, and was ultimately confined in a room containing seven beds and thirteen prisoners. On remonstrating with the Gaoler, he was twice called before Dr. Caley Illingworth, who ordered him to be removed and confined in the felons' cell, where he remained eleven days and nights, was denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and no friend permitted to have access to him. He was at last relieved, in consequence of a conversation in that House on the Petition of Mr. Finerty.

Mr. Brougham, after stating that a Magistrate had no controul over the County gaol, which belonged to the Sheriff, whose duty it was to attend to the comforts of the prisoners, as well as to ride on a caparisoned horse into the assize town before the Judges, with trumpets sounding, moved that the Petition be referred to a Select Committee.

Lord Castlereagh would not oppose the motion, but recommended an inquiry generally into the state of the Gaols in the kingdom.

Col. Ellison opposed the motion, and stated that the Gaol was in a state of insurrection.

Sir F. Burdett said, he had intended to criminate the Magistrates; but, as a Committee would be granted, he would merely state, that a man had died in the Lancaster prison, through the negligence of the Gaoler in not permitting him to have medical aid in time; that the Gaoler, whose salary was 300*l.* a year, had amassed near 20,000*l.* and was in the habit of lending money to the Magistrates. He strongly deprecated solitary confinement, as investing a gaoler with unlimited power—the only check was, that the friends of the prisoner should not be denied access to him.

After a few words from Messrs. Wilberforce and H. Sumner, and Sir C. Mordaunt, a Committee of 21 gentlemen was appointed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 26.

In a Committee on the Curates' Bill, the Earl of Harrowby said, that it was never intended to apply to existing incumbents; and declared his willingness to postpone it till next Session.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill, extending the time of payment of Exchequer Bills which had been issued last year to assist the manufacturers. The payment of instalments, due in July and October, to be deferred till January and April in the ensuing year.

On the report on the Excise Duty Bill being taken into consideration, Mr. Brougham warmly opposed the additional tax on leather, which, he urged, would press severely on husbandry as well as the lower classes, the duty being imposed by weight, and therefore falling principally on the heavy and coarse stuff used for the shoes of poor people. The shoes of farmers' servants, he calculated, would experience a rise of 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair, which, allowing two pair of shoes per annum, would be a tax of 3*s.* per year on that class. In regard to husbandry, it would be an annual tax of 2*l.* on a farm of 100 acres. He considered this duty as a poll tax, but a poll tax not on the head but the feet, and

and Ministers appeared to have substituted a foot tax for the late hat tax.

Lord *Althorp* urged similar reasons against the tax; and moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be taken into consideration this day six months.

Mr. *Lockhart*, Gen. *Tarleton*, Mr. *Biddulph*, Sir *T. Turton*, and Mr. *Sheridan*, spoke against the Bill; and wished that time should be allowed for consulting the tanners and shoemakers, who would be affected by it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the increased improvements in agriculture would bear this tax, which, he contended, would principally affect the rich, who used a variety of articles, such as harness, saddles, &c. made of it. The manufacturers' stock in hand would be exempted from the duty. The amendment was negatived, by 60 to 46.

Some conversation took place between Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Calvert*, *Baring*, *Croker*, *Robinson*, Sir *G. Warrender*, and Sir *F. Burdett*, respecting the great number of French prisoners of war who had broken their parole; when it was stated that the English Government did not employ any English officer who had broken his parole in France, and the returns were ordered to be printed.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, he should, tomorrow, or Monday, submit a statement respecting the internal state of those Counties which had been disturbed. The statement would lead to no discussion.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 27.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Poor Relief, the Irish Commissioners of Bogs, Goldsmith's Debt, Londonderry Sessions House, Blackfriars-bridge, and Jenkinson's Estate Bills.

Lord *Sidmouth* presented to the House a Message from the Prince Regent to the following effect:

"G.P.R. His Royal Highness the Prince

Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has given orders that there be laid before the House of Lords, copies of communications which have been made to Government on the subject of violent and turbulent proceedings which have lately taken place in certain Northern and Midland Counties.—His Royal Highness relies on the wisdom of Parliament to adopt such measures as may be calculated to restore tranquillity to the districts in question, and to secure the preservation of the lives and properties of his Majesty's peaceable subjects."

On the motion of Lord *Sidmouth*, it was ordered that the Prince Regent's Message be taken into consideration on Monday.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* brought up a Message from the Prince Regent, similar to that presented by Lord *Sidmouth* in the House of Lords. His Lordship then moved that the Message be taken into consideration on Monday.

Mr. *Brougham* could not but express his regret at seeing a Message of this nature, now, for the first time, laid before the House, at so late a period of the Session too, when it was known that the violent and turbulent proceedings alluded to had so long existed. But, much more must he feel regret, if, at such a moment, any measure which had for its object to do away the old and established laws of the land was in agitation, that the order for calling over the House should have been discharged.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the information calculated to enable the House to form a judgment on the subject would be before them on Monday. It might be premature in him to say any thing on so delicate a matter till then. In reply to questions put by Messrs. *Giles* and *Harner*, his Lordship said that it was intended to propose a Select Committee on a future day.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, July 7.* Letter from Lieut. *Sinmonds*, commanding his Majesty's Gun-vessel *Attack*, addressed to Rear-Admiral *Foley*.

Sir, *H. M. Gun-brig Attack, Dover Roads, July 5.*

It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in executing your orders, to cruise in his Majesty's brig under my command, for the protection of trade and the annoyance of the Enemy, at six P. M. yesterday evening, Calais Cliff bearing S. by E. four miles, I observed a transport-galliot, a sloop, and a privateer, coming out of Calais Harbour, and endeavouring to run along shore: perceiving this to be their intention, and knowing

that the shewing a disposition to make an immediate attack would cause them all to be put back, or run their vessels on shore, I made sail to windward, in the hope of decoying them so far from their own shore as to be able to cut them off. Judging this to be the proper opportunity for such an attempt, I immediately made all sail in shore, and at half past eight manned and sent the gig away, with six men, under the direction of Mr. *Couney*, the second master, still keeping his Majesty's brig towards the Enemy. At twelve, three being light airs, and within half gun-shot of the Enemy's shore, the second master discovered the galliot in tow of the privateer. Mr. *Couney*, undaunted by such



an unequal force, and under the galling fire of their musketry, immediately boarded the transport: while on the other side she was boarded by the privateer's men; but on the second master's having killed one of their men in boarding, they thought it prudent to desist and sheer off, leaving the boats' crew in possession of their prize. She proves to be the transport galliot No. 637, of 256 tons burthen, manned with 16 men, and armed with muskets; the privateer was armed with a 6-pounder, swivels, cohorus, and musketry, and a complement of 30 men, commanded by Lieut. de Vaisseau Grothe. It is with great pleasure I have to state, that it has pleased God to spare the lives of the little crew of his Majesty's brig engaged in this contest, who have escaped to a man unhurt. The gallantry displayed by Mr. Couney and the men employed with him, merits any approbation that can be bestowed on them; for, independent of the fire of the enemy's musketry, the vessel was exposed to the batteries, which kept up a fire of round and grape upon them. From his Majesty's brig being becalmed from the time the boat shoved off, I was unable to close with them; my anxiety was great for the fate of the people, but from my knowledge of Mr. Couney's conduct, since he has been with me, I had great confidence in him. I cannot conclude without mentioning the steady conduct of my officers and men throughout the whole of the affair; and had we been so fortunate as to have had a breeze, we, no doubt, should have captured the whole.

R. W. SIMMONS, Lieut. & Commander.

*Downing-street, July 9.* A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by the Earl of Wellington, dated Salamanca, June 18.

The army crossed the Agueda on the 13th inst. and marched forward in three columns, the troops under Don Carlos d'España forming a fourth; and the whole arrived upon the Valmusa, a rivulet about six miles from hence, on the 16th. The Enemy shewed some cavalry, and a small body of infantry, in front of the town on that day, and manifested a design to hold the heights on the South side of the Tormes, but their cavalry were immediately driven in by ours; and the Enemy evacuated Salamanca on the night of the 16th, leaving a garrison of about eight hundred men in the fortifications which they had erected on the ruins of the colleges and convents which they have demolished. By the fire from these they protect the passage of the Tormes, by the bridge; and our troops crossed that river yesterday morning by two fords which are in this neighbourhood. The forts were immediately invested by

the 6th division, under the command of Major-gen. Clinton, and having been accurately reconnoitred, it was found necessary to break ground before them: this was done last night, and I hope that we shall commence our fire to-morrow morning, from eight pieces of cannon, at the distance of 300 yards from the principal of the Enemy's works, the possession of which will, I hope, give us the possession of the others. Major-gen. Clinton conducted these operations. It is impossible to describe the joy of the people of the town upon our entrance. They have now been suffering for more than three years, during which time the French, among other acts of oppression, have destroyed 13 of 25 convents, and 22 of 25 colleges, which existed in this celebrated seat of learning. The enemy retired by the road to Toro, and their rear-guard was about 15 miles from hence last night; they retired again this morning by the same road, and I understand that they intend to collect their army on the Douro, between Toro and Zamora. I inclose a letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill and its inclosures, being two from Major-gen. Slade, giving an account of an affair which he had with the Enemy on the 11th inst. in which, owing to the eagerness and impetuosity of the troops, considerable loss was sustained. I have reports from the South, stating that Gen. Ballasteros had had an action with the Enemy near Bornos on the 1st inst. of which I have not received the details, or any regular confirmation, notwithstanding there is no doubt of the fact. The result has been stated differently by the two parties, and it is reported by the Enemy that Ballasteros is badly wounded; but they have reinforced their troops in that direction since the action, from which circumstance it is to be inferred that the success, if on their side at all, was not very decisive.

[A short letter from Sir R. Hill, introduces the following:]

Sir, *Llera, June 11.*

I beg to have the honour of stating to you, that the Enemy, whom I reported this morning to have been in Valencia, advanced upon this place, about nine o'clock, with the 17th and 29th regiments of dragoons, under Gen. L'Allemand. I immediately advanced with the 3d dragoon guards and royals, attacked and pursued him nearly three leagues, to within a short distance of Maguilla, where I had an opportunity of charging him again, broke his first line, and killed a great many; among the number, a captain of the 29th dragoons, and we took an aid-de-camp of Gen. L'Allemand prisoner. I am sorry to say our loss has been severe, as the Enemy brought a support, and my troops being too eager in pursuit, we were obliged to relinquish a great number of prisoners which

which we had taken, and to fall back upon this place. Nothing could exceed the gallantry displayed by the officers and men on the occasion, in which Col. Sir Granby Calcraft and Lieut.-col. Clifton, commanding the two regiments, particularly distinguished themselves, as well as all the officers present. I beg particularly to report the conduct of Brig.-major Radcliffe, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his assistance on this occasion.

JOHN SLADE, Major-gen.

Sir, *Camp, near Llera, June 12.*

In forwarding the inclosed return of the casualties which occurred yesterday, I feel it my duty to state, in addition to what I had the honour of communicating to you before, that our misfortunes arose from too great eagerness and zeal in the pursuit, after having broke the Enemy's first line, each regiment vying with each other who should most distinguish itself, which gave him an opportunity of bringing up fresh troops, and of charging us at a time when we were in confusion. I beg leave again to repeat, that the exertions of the officers to restore order was conspicuous; but the two regiments having got mixed in the charge, it took some time before this object could be accomplished, during which we lost most of the prisoners we had taken, and suffered, I am grieved to say, severely. It is a satisfaction to me to be able to add, that the Enemy lost in killed and wounded full as much as ourselves, and considered himself completely routed.

JOHN SLADE, Major-Gen.

Return of Casualties which occurred in

Major-Gen. Slade's Brigade of Cavalry.

*Total.*—2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed; 26 rank and file, wounded; 2 officers, 10 serjeants, 106 rank and file, missing; 1 officer's horse wounded; 1 missing; 6 troop horses killed; 14 wounded; 127 missing.

3d Dragoons Guards, Lieut. Homewood, missing; and 1st Dragoons, Lieut. Windsor, missing.

*Taken from the Enemy.*—1 officer, 2 men, 8 horses; the officer is a captain, and aide-de-camp to Gen. L'Allemand.

*Downing-street, July 12.* Extract of a Dispatch from C. Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, dated June 23.

Letters from Gen. Hill's head-quarters, dated Zafra the 17th, state that Gen. Drouet, having been reinforced by three battalions, has moved forward to Llerena, with 7000 men; and that a column of 13,000 men, under the command of Marshal Soult, which is advancing from Seville towards Estremadura, was expected to arrive at St. Olalla on the evening of the

same day. Gen. Hill accordingly marched back by the road of Santa Martha to Albuera, in which latter position he was joined by the 5th, 17th, and 22d regiments of the line, and the 11th Portuguese Capadores from Badajoz, and by the Spanish troops from the Conde de Penne Villemar, Lieut. Strobitz, aid-de-camp to Sir William Erskine, took 25 French dragoons and an officer, in a skirmish near Llerena on the 13th.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. Leunock, dated July 4, off the Scheldt, to Commodore Owen, giving the particulars of a gallant attempt to destroy the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 14 sail, when exercising on the 3d inst. close in their own port. He succeeded in cutting off seven, three of which he totally destroyed; the other four sought protection under a battery. Admiral Young, in transmitting the letter, says, "The merit of this affair is greatly enhanced, and the gratification attending the success of it heightened, by its being obtained in the Enemy's port, under the guns of his forts, and in the face of his fleet."]

*Admiralty-office, July 14.* Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Capt. Sir H. Popham, of his Majesty's ship the Venerable, dated near the Bar of Bilbao, the 25th of last month, giving an account of his proceedings subsequent to the surrender of the French troops at Lequito, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th inst. In the afternoon of the 20th the Enemy had collected about 1100 men in the neighbourhood of the above place; but on hearing from the peasantry that 2000 men had been landed from the English squadron, they retired; and intercepted letters were transmitted to Sir Home Popham, by which the Commandant of Guernico was instructed to prepare rations for a French general and 2600 of the Imperial guards. On the 23d, in the afternoon, the squadron being on its way to co-operate in an attack intended to be made by a Spanish General upon Bilbao, and the wind being unfavourable for getting round Maclishaco, a part of the squadron fetched the anchorage of Bermeo, and parties were prepared to land by six in the evening. The Enemy were found to have retired, leaving a small magazine of provisions in a fortified convent, which was taken possession of, and distributed to the poor, and the ships in want of water were completed. The battery on the hill of Bermeo, consisting of five 18-pounders, was destroyed, and the guns rendered useless; and all the fortified places of which the Enemy had had possession, were blown up. On the 24th the Venerable arrived off Pineda, where parties from the Rhin and Medusa were destroying the works; and some of

his Majesty's vessels were immediately dispatched to commence the operations of dismantling the batteries, and destroying the guns on each side of the inlet below the bar of the Bilbao river. In the afternoon of the same day, Sir Home Popham landed at Algorta, with the Captains of the squadron, Gen. Carrol, and Sir Howard Douglas, and a detachment of the royal marine force, under his orders; but, as the country was particularly close, and calculated for a surprise, they re-embarked before night. The castle of Galea was destroyed by Capt. Bloye; it consisted of eight 18 and 24-pounders: the guard-house and gun-carriages were burnt, and the trunnions knocked off the guns. The batteries of Algorta and Begona were destroyed by Lieuts. Groves and O'Reilly, the former mounting five 18-pounders, and the latter four. On the opposite side of the inlet the batteries of El Campillo las Queras and Xebiles, mounting eleven guns, 18 and 24-pounders, were destroyed by Lieuts. Coleman and Arbuthnot. On the 25th, at dawn, parties of the Enemy were seen advancing; and, at five, entered the destroyed batteries of Algorta, but soon retired from thence on the squadron's making a disposition to stand up the inlet. They afterwards formed on the plain, and were found to consist of 2000 men at Algorta, while 400 were sent to Puerta Galetta. Three of his Majesty's sloops closed with the fort at the latter place, silenced it, and drove the Enemy from it. Sir Home expresses his belief that the Enemy's corps was the one for which rations had been ordered at Guernico, and which was, therefore, completely diverted from its original destination. Sir Home Popham concludes by commending the zeal and exertions of the officers under his orders on these several occasions, in all which the squadron has not had a single man hurt.

*Admiralty-office, July 18.* Transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez to J. W. Croker, esq.

*H. M. S. Dictator, in the Sleeve, July 7.*

Sir,—Yesterday evening, being off Mar-doe, with the brigs Podargus, Calypso, and Flamer gun-brig, the mast-heads of the Enemy's squadron were seen over the rocks, and Capt. Robilliard, of the Podargus, in the most handsome manner, volunteered to lead the squadron in to attack them, he having a man on board acquainted with the place; and, as neither the masters or the pilots of either of the ships conceived themselves equal to the charge, I did not hesitate to accept this kind offer, well knowing that the British flag would meet with nothing but honour in such hands. In the entrance of the passage the Podargus unfortunately took the ground, by which circumstance I was deprived of the valuable and gal-

lant services of her Commander during the remainder of the day, and was, in consequence, obliged to leave the Flamer to her assistance; but in Capt. Weir, of the Calypso, I found every thing that could be wished for, which, in a great measure, made up for the loss which I had sustained in the Podargus and Flamer. By this time, half past seven *p. m.* we arrived within one mile of the Enemy, who were running inside the rocks under a press of sail; the Calypso, which had also grounded for a short time, was now leading us through the passage; and both she and ourselves engaged with the squadron and numerous gun-boats. However, at half past nine, I had the satisfaction, after sailing 12 miles through a passage, in some places scarcely wide enough to admit of our studding sail booms being out, of running the Dictator's bow upon the land with her broadside towards the Enemy (within hail), Nayaden, Laaland, Samsoe, and Kiel, who were anchored with springs on their cables, close together, and supported by gun-boats, in the small creek of Lyngoe, the Calypso most nobly following us up.—In half an hour the frigate was literally battered to atoms, and the flames bursting forth from her hatchways; the brigs had also struck, and most of the gun-boats were completely beaten, and some sunk. The action had scarcely ceased, and the ship afloat, than we found ourselves again attacked by the gun-boats, which had retreated on seeing the fate of their squadron, and were again collecting from all quarters; but Capt. Weir, of the Calypso, having taken a most advantageous position, engaged them with the greatest gallantry and effect; indeed I am at a loss how to express my approbation of the prompt exertions of this gallant and meritorious officer.—The Podargus and Flamer, in the mean time, were warmly engaged with numerous batteries and gun-boats, both brigs being aground; but by the uncommon exertion and extreme gallantry of Capt. Robilliard, and the officers and crews of the brigs, they at last got afloat very much cut up: on this occasion Lieut. England particularly distinguished himself. At three *a. m.* having got the Dictator, Calypso, and prize brigs in the fair way, we attempted to get out through the passages, when we were assailed by a division of gun-boats from behind the rocks, so situated that not a gun could be brought to bear on them from either vessel. In this situation, both prize brigs being grounded, and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of Lieut. J. Wilkie, of this ship, in the Laaland, who had extinguished a fire on board her which was burning with great fury, and Lieut. Hooper, of the Calypso,

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in the Kiel, we had to abandon them complete wrecks, humanity forbidding our setting them on fire, owing to the number of wounded men they had on board.—I cannot conclude this letter without mentioning in terms of praise Mr. W. Buchanan, the First Lieutenant of this ship, a most gallant and excellent officer; Lieuts. Duell, Dutton, and Edwards, Capt. Triscott, Lieut. J. Baker, and Lieutenant F. M'Namara, of the royal marines, Mr. R. West, the master, and Mr. John Luckomlee, the purser. The skilful attention of Mr. Hay, the surgeon, to our own men as well as our enemies, has been beyond all praise; and he speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Sanderson, his assistant. Captains Robilliard and Weir mention the conduct of all their officers and men to have been such as characterize Britons on such occasions; and I am sure I can with great justice add my tribute of applause. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of the killed, &c.; although I cannot help deploring the loss of so many brave men, it is much less than could be reasonably expected. The Danes acknowledge to have lost about 300 killed and wounded; I rather suspect 500. Our ships have suffered extremely in their hulls, masts, and rigging.

J. P. STEWART, Captain.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*—Dictator, 5 killed; 16 severely, 8 slightly wounded.—Podargus, 4 severely, 5 slightly wounded.—Calypso, 3 killed; 1 severely wounded, 2 missing.—Flamer, 1 killed, 1 severely wounded.—Total, 9 killed; 26 severely, 13 slightly wounded; 2 missing.

J. P. STEWART, Capt.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Weir, of his Majesty's sloop *Calypso*, dated off Yarmouth, July 14, stating, that in his passage through the Sleeve on the day before, he had spoke the Nimble cutter, which had been dispatched to reconnoitre the Enemy's position in Norway, the commander of which informed him, that besides the frigate, one sloop was totally destroyed, and the rest disabled; which account, he adds, corresponds with his own observation during and subsequent to the action.]

*Downing-street, July 20.* Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, and a copy, have been this day received from Gen. the Earl of Wellington.

*Salamanca, June 25.*

Marshal Marmont collected his army on the Douro, between the 16th and 19th inst. with the exception of Gen. Bonnet's division, which I believe is still in the Asturias, and some small garrisons, and he moved forward from Fuente Sabuco on the 20th. I formed the allied army, with the exception of the troops engaged in the operations against the forts in Salamanca,

on the heights extending from the neighbourhood of Villares to Morisco; and the advanced posts of the cavalry and infantry retired upon the army in good order, and without material loss. The Enemy remained in our front on that night, and during the 21st, and during that night they established a post on our right flank, the possession of which by them deprived us of an advantage which might eventually be of importance.—I therefore requested Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Graham to attack them in that post on the 23d, with the troops on the right, which he did with those of the 7th division, which were the reserve of the right, under the command of Major-gen. Hope and Major-gen. de Bernewitz. The Enemy were driven from the ground immediately with considerable loss; our troops conducted themselves remarkably well in this affair, which took place in the view of every man of both armies. The Enemy retired during that night, and on the following evening they posted themselves with their right on the heights near Cabeza Velloso, and their left on the Tormes at Huerta; their centre at Aldea Rubia. The object of the Enemy in this movement being to endeavour to communicate with the garrisons in the forts of Salamanca by the left of the Tormes, I changed the front of the army, and placed the right at St. Martha, where there is a ford over the Tormes, and the advanced posts at Aldea Lingua. I sent Major-gen. Bock's brigade of heavy dragoons across the Tormes, in order to observe the passages of the river. The Enemy crossed the Tormes at Huerta about two o'clock of the morning of the 24th, in considerable numbers of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and there was every appearance of a general movement in that direction. The conduct of Major-gen. Bock's dragoons was conspicuously good upon this occasion; they did every thing in their power to make known the Enemy's movement, and opposed their advance vigorously, under many disadvantages, in order to afford time for the disposition necessary to be made on the occasion. As soon as I was certain that the Enemy had crossed the Tormes, I requested Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham to cross that river with the 1st and 7th divisions; and I sent one Major-gen. Le Marchant's brigade of cavalry; and I concentrated the remainder of the army between Morisco and Calerizas, keeping the advanced posts still at Aldea Lingua. At about noon the Enemy advanced as far as Calvarissa de Abao; but, observing the disposition made for their reception, they retired again in the afternoon to cross the Tormes at Huerta; and they have since remained in the position which they occupied on the 23d. The siege of these forts has not advanced with the rapidity which I expected. Although

from the pains taken, and the expence incurred in their construction, I was prepared to meet with some difficulties, and provided an equipment accordingly, the difficulties are of a formidable nature, and the forts, three in number, each defending the other, are very strong, although not of a regular construction. We have breaches open in the convent of St. Vincente, which is the principal work; but these cannot be attacked in security till we shall have possession of Fort St. Cayetano. Major-gen. Clinton made an attempt to carry that work by storm on the night of the 23d inst. the gorge having been considerably damaged by the fire of our artillery. This attempt unfortunately failed, and I am concerned to add, that Major-gen. Bowes was killed. He was so eager for the success of the enterprise, that he had gone forward with the storming party, which consisted of a part of his brigade, and was wounded; and after his first wound was dressed, he returned again to the attack, and received a second wound, which killed him. Our loss in officers and men was likewise considerable. By a letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, of the 22d, I learn that Gen. Drouot had been considerably reinforced from Andalusia, since the defeat of Gen. Ballasteros at Bornos in the beginning of the month, and had advanced as far as Almendralejo and Villa Franca; and Lt.-gen. Sir R. Hill had concentrated his troops. Gen. Ballasteros had sustained a severe loss in his action at Bornos on the 1st of June; and I understand that he retired to the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. In the North, Gen. Santocildes, under the direction of Gen. Castanos, has invested Astorga with the Gallician army, and is about to attack that place; in which operation I imagine that he cannot be interrupted. The Guerillas are in unmolested possession of all parts of the country, and the Enemy's weak and scattered garrisons are cut off from all communication with each other, or with the country.

*Fuente La Pena, June 30.*

The ammunition to enable us to carry on the attack of the forts having arrived at Salamanca in the afternoon of the 26th, the fire was immediately recommenced upon the gorge of the redoubt of St. Cayetano, in which a practicable breach was effected at about ten o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and we had succeeded nearly about the same time in setting fire to the buildings in the large fort of St. Vincente, by the fire from which the approach to St. Cayetano by its gorge was defended. Being at Salamanca at this moment, I gave directions that the forts of St. Cayetano and La Merced should be stormed; but some little delay occurred, in consequence of the commanding officers of these forts in the first instance, and after-

wards the commanding officer of St. Vincente, having expressed a desire to capitulate after the lapse of a certain number of hours. As it was obvious that these propositions were made in order to gain time, till the fire of St. Vincente should be extinguished, I refused to listen to any terms, unless the forts should be instantly surrendered; and having found that the commanding officer of St. Cayetano, who was the first to offer to surrender, was entirely dependent upon the governor of St. Vincente, and could not venture to carry into execution the capitulation he had offered to make, I gave directions that this fort and that of La Merced might be stormed forthwith. These operations were effected in the most gallant manner by detachments of the 6th division, under the command of Lieut.-col. Davies of the 36th reg. under the direction of Major-gen. Clinton. The troops entered the fort of St. Cayetano by the gorge; and escalated that of La Merced; and I am happy to add that our loss was but trifling. The governor of St. Vincente then sent out a flag to notify the surrender of that fort on the terms I had offered him; viz. the garrison to march out with the honours of war; to be prisoners of war; and the officers to retain their personal and military baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks; and notwithstanding that the 9th regiment of Cazadores had actually stormed one of the outworks of St. Vincente, and were in possession of it, I deemed it expedient to accept the fort by capitulation on those terms, and to stop the attack. I have already informed your Lordship that Major-gen. Clinton commanded the attack against these forts, which was carried on with great vigour and ability; and he mentions in strong terms of commendation the conduct of the general officers, officers, and troops employed under his command, particularly Col. Hinde of the 32d, Lieut.-col. Davies of the 36th, Capt. Owen of the 61st, Brigade-major Hobart, and Ensign Newton, of the 32d reg., who distinguished himself in the attack of the night of the 23d inst. and volunteered to lead the advanced party in the attack of the 27th.—He likewise mentions in strong terms Lieut.-col. May, who commanded the artillery under the direction of Lieut.-col. Framingham, and the officers and soldiers of the Royal and Portuguese artillery under his command; Lieut.-col. Burgoyne, Lieut. Reid, and the officers of the Royal Engineers; and Major Thompson of the 74th reg. who acted as an engineer during these operations.—The Enemy had been employed for nearly three years in constructing these works, but with increased activity for the last eight or nine months. A large expence had been incurred; and these works, sufficiently garrisoned by about 800 men, and armed with 30 pieces of artillery,