

of England. In mentioning this fact, he is led into a digression on the inadequate return Mr. Arthur Young has received from the publick for his valuable Agricultural labours, and to lament that there are persons in Ireland, "who, in order that they may enjoy the pleasure of misleading, purposely give erroneous information to the enquirer: even at this day, I have heard Mr. Young ridiculed, for repeating the account which was communicated to him of "claret being given to ewes at a certain season." Mr. W. most truly observes on this occasion, "Mr. Young may have been imposed upon once in his life; but the persons who laid such a plan were deceiving themselves, and injuring the publick;" to which we may add, that people capable of such deceptions pay themselves a poor compliment, when they laugh at those who were liberal enough to rely on their veracity. This we consider as a sufficient reason for the Author's having given the names of those who supplied him with information, to exonerate himself from undue responsibility.

Were it practicable in our confined limits, we should give a list of the contents, to shew the minute exactness of Mr. Wakefield in treating of his subject; instead of which we shall select one or two of the divisions as specimens. V. Minerals, &c. earths, clay, sand, stones, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron. VIII. Rural economy, grazing, dairies, cattle, sheep-grazing, sheep, horses, goats, hogs, rabbits, hares, bees, poultry, tillage, agricultural capital, fallows, draining rivers, lakes, and moors, mountain improvement, irrigation, manures, implements, labour, trees, and planting, general observations on rural economy.

In speaking of the name, situation, extent, and divisions of Ireland, Mr. W. informs us of the surprising fact that it "has not yet been surveyed with sufficient care to determine exactly its size or its situation." The Ordnance map by General Vallancey is mentioned as full of defects, which are pointed out by the author in several instances: surely it would be well worth the attention of Government to supply this obvious deficiency, by a systematic and general survey of both the coasts and internal parts

of the country, particularly the former, as very fatal consequences must attend errors in the existing charts.

The face of the country we find, from Mr. W. to be less pleasing than that of England, and he thinks Dr. Johnson would have made the same sarcastic remark on Ireland with which he designated Scotland. "The whole island is remarkably bare of trees, and exhibits a naked appearance; which is more striking to a traveller whose eyes have been familiarised to the woody counties of England." Still, a variety of sea views, combined with rude mountain scenery, "produce a number of beautiful and diversified prospects." Amongst the interesting objects to be found in Ireland may be included the Fair Head, East of Bully Castle, in the county of Antrim, the perpendicular face of which is 283 feet, and its altitude, from the level of the sea, 631 feet. One of the Basaltic columns, a component part of the cliff, is described to be 200 feet in height, and a quadrangular prism 33 feet by 36 on the sides. "Did we live in the times of Roman or Grecian splendour, it would be formed into an obelisk, or placed in some great public building." It is farther described as being greater than the pedestal which supports the celebrated statue of Peter the Great at Petersburg, or than the shaft of Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria. The Author appropriates 77 pages to this pleasing part of his labours, rendered less pleasing to a reflecting mind, when it is remembered that Mr. W. tells us that he rode between Clogheen and Lismore, for no less than 10 miles, without seeing a single cabin. "I saw," he proceeds with no small regret, "a large tract of country, capable of very great improvement, drowned in water, and destitute of trees.—Being desirous of knowing to whom this neglected land belonged, I found, on enquiry, that it was the property of the Duke of Devonshire." This mortifying fact, with reference to the happiness of the people of Ireland, leads Mr. W. into many just remarks upon the extreme disregard of proprietors, both to their own interest and that of the inhabitants of the territory where their possessions are situated; and he endeavours to rouse them from their reprehensible torpor, by bringing to

their recollection Peter the First, of Russia, who raised even a capital for his dominions from a morass.

Chapter IV. treats of the bogs of Ireland, which are also abundant in the North of Europe, and less common in other parts of the world. Mr. W. observes, that a very mistaken idea prevails in England, that the bogs of the Sister Country are confined to low situations, and therefore to be compared with the fens of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, where successful exertion has produced incalculable benefit; but, although there is an essential difference between the bog and the fen, the former is susceptible of improvement, which our Author thinks will be better accomplished, by the spontaneous efforts of the Irish community, when admitted to equal rights with Englishmen, "than can be done in half a century by all the commissioners, engineers, and other hirelings of Government, that may be employed."—"Give a proper stimulus to the industry of the people,—and convince them that they will be permitted to enjoy, like Englishmen, the fruit of their labour." Much is said by the Author, supported by various quotations, to ascertain how and when the bogs originated, in which the Reader will find infinite interest; as we are informed that "six-sevenths of the bogs of Ireland occupy a portion of the island, somewhat greater than one-fourth of its superficial extent, included between a line drawn from Wicklow Head to Galway, and another drawn from Howth Head to Sligo, resembling in form a broad belt, stretched across the country, with its narrowest end nearer to the capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches to the Western ocean." Under the head Climate, we were greatly pleased in observing the manner by which Mr. W. supports and confirms his particular opinions; and, reasoning from analogy, his conclusions must generally be correct. He further attempts to account for the various peculiarities of the temper, perceptions, and other intellectual qualities, as influenced by climate; and continues, that cold weather commences early, sometimes in the latter end of September or beginning of October, and continues from five to six months,

either to the close of March or middle of April. "During this period persons sensible to cold, and accustomed to a sedentary life, can seldom remain long without a fire;" yet, however uncomfortable this state of the atmosphere may be, the congelation of fluids doth not often occur. "There are generally three or four frosts every winter, but they seldom continue more than two or three days at a time. There have been a few winters that frost has lasted 10 or 12 days, so that the Liffey and other rivers were covered with ice, capable of supporting men and animals; but these are extraordinary instances, which scarcely occur in the course of 10 or 12 years."

After five or six weeks of almost constant sunshine in the Spring, the weather becomes rainy, and two or three dry days in succession is a very rare occurrence; at the close of the Autumn, fair weather precedes the dreary season of winter. "It is commonly observed in Ireland, that it rains more in the day than the night; and that, when it rains two or three days following each other, the intervening nights are entirely fair and serene." A dearth is more frequently produced in Ireland by an excess of rain than by dry weather. Fogs and mists are said not to be more frequent there than in other countries; the mountains, on the contrary, are frequently enveloped by them, when the neighbouring plains are free from that species of moisture; it sometimes happens that the summit of a mountain is covered at the time when the sun shines clear at the base and on the sides.

The second volume of this valuable work contains the information in most request at present, respecting the general government, the church establishment, and the Catholic claims; but, as this is tender ground, we shall do little more than recommend Mr. Wakefield's observations to the attentive perusal of our Readers; his own opinion on this head will appear from the following paragraph, included in his account of the Rebellion of 1798. He says, he is acquainted with many instances of bravery, exhibited by the yeomanry of Ireland, which would do credit to veteran troops; "but, in an extensive country, convulsed by the rancour of religious opinion, when a body,

a body, bearing no proportion to the whole population, is allowed to be armed, while the rest are ignominiously excluded from their society; the distinction serves only to increase that discontent which is already in the mind, and to establish a line of separation between two classes of men, who ought to be taught to consider themselves as one." The customs and manners of the people is a most entertaining part of the Account of Ireland; they reject all confidence in medical advice, and he that consults a physician is supposed to be satisfied to take his immediate departure for another world; sixpence would be considered as thrown away if given for medicine; but the wretch, who perhaps did not possess a whole coat, is honoured with a funeral which will cost four pounds. The *waking* of bodies begins to be discouraged by the Protestants; but the Catholics *wake*, from the Peer to the Peasant. "The Irish howl, or cry of lamentation, prevails throughout Connaught and Munster," and Mr. W. has heard it in Meath and Louth; but the custom is on the decline. "When a traveller meets a corpse, it is expected that he should lift his hat as it passes; and it is considered as a mark of respect, if a man on horseback turn and follow the funeral to a short distance. When a stranger is in sight, the attendants increase their noise, raising it louder and louder as he approaches; and if they pass through a town, they make an extraordinary exertion."

A copious Index concludes the whole of the interesting mass of matter, contained in 1650 pages, which furnish every thing we can expect to learn of Ireland.

35. *The Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey.* By John Galt. 4to. pp. 268, and 233 of Appendix. Cadell and Davies.

WE had scarcely concluded our account of Mr. Galt's "Voyages and Travels," when we again meet him a candidate for literary fame—not only in the Volume now before us, but in Five Tragedies also, which we shall take a future opportunity of noticing.

In his Preface to the "Life of Wolsey," Mr. Galt says,

GENT. MAG. October, 1812.

"Several years ago, while standing in the great Quadrangle of Christ Church College, in Oxford, I happened to reflect, that although Cardinal Wolsey was one of the most conspicuous personages of an eventful age, no history of his life had yet been written, which showed the influence of his character in its proper light. Without being aware of the extent of reading requisite for an undertaking necessarily descriptive of the spirit of those times, I began to collect materials for supplying the desideratum at my leisure; and before my departure for the South of Europe, besides volumes of notes and documents, I had composed a narrative; but as my opinion respecting the manner in which the life of a statesman ought to be written, underwent some change during my absence, on my return I was induced to re-model the whole of what I had previously prepared for publication; and instead of a work embracing the biography of other persons, to present one in which the hero should always appear prominent. I now offer it to the publick with much unfeigned diffidence; because, although I have endeavoured to render it worthy of some attention, I may be disappointed in my expectation.—To the Officers of the British Museum I am under great obligations, for the facility afforded to my researches; and the gentlemen of Jesus College, Oxford, in the politest manner, gave me access to the papers from which Lord Herbert compiled his History of Henry VIII. My friend Mr. Tilloch allowed me the use of several very rare and curious books; but I owe more to his own recondite knowledge than I could have obtained from any library, without a guide, so learned, communicative, and obliging. I have also had the advantage of having the sheets revised by Mr. Nichols, of whose very exact and minute knowledge of English Antiquities the publick are sufficiently acquainted; and I owe to several private friends different important hints and interesting suggestions. Nor ought I to omit mentioning, that, during my stay in Palermo, I was enabled occasionally to prosecute my historical inquiries in the magnificent library of the Jesuits in that capital; and that father Gusta, the librarian, a man of the most extensive reading, had the kindness to point out the works that were calculated to afford me information. With all these aids, and with materials of great magnitude and variety, it may excite surprise that I should have produced so small a work; and particularly that I should have omitted many events well known

to the most cursory reader of English history, while I have attached consequence to minor affairs. But I have endeavoured to imitate the classic models of Antiquity, as I think that it is only the necessary succession of events which interests posterity; and that many transactions in which Wolsey was incidentally engaged, belonged less to his memoirs than to those of others.—The Appendix, considering the extent of the text, occupies perhaps an undue proportion of the volume; but the documents that it contains are curious in themselves; and besides verifying my own views and statements, serve to illustrate Lord Herbert's Henry VIII. and form an interesting commentary on an important portion of Dr. Robertson's Charles V. and Mr. Roscoe's Leo X.\*

From this Introduction the Reader will be prepared to find, not a mere detail of dates, or a tedious narrative of unimportant facts; but an ample range into the general history of the times, as far as is connected with the period in which Wolsey flourished; that eminent Statesman being throughout the work the prominent object of attention; and a desire to elevate the character of his Hero being evidently the main object of the Biographer.

We shall select a specimen of the style of Mr. Gall, and the general tendency of these memoirs;

"The reign of Henry VIII. was not only the most magnificent in the annals of England, but, also, that in which the King exercised the greatest latitude of prerogative, and in which the nobility possessed the least influence. It was later before the full extent of the good, ordained to spring from the evil of the disputed succession, manifested itself among the people.—Although the court presented a scene of gorgeous pageantry unknown in any former period, the personal animosities and fierce altercations of the civil wars, had produced among the courtiers rude and obstreperous manners. They indulged in a rough plainness of address, almost as different from the ceremonious courtesy of chivalry, as the easy politeness which has since succeeded. England never exhibited such superb spectacles of knight-hood as in the reign of Henry VIII.; but lists and tournaments were no longer regarded as courts of equity, nor the fortune of arms a more accurate criterion of guilt and innocence than the verdict of civil tribunals. All the parade of chivalry was renewed, but the spirit

had departed with the circumstances which had called it forth. To profess the sentiments which it had antiently inspired, was not, indeed, ridiculous; but the vows and pageants which added a gallant dignity to unlettered valour, ceased to be objects of serious concern; and were only imitated for the amusement of the King.—The civil wars were not more favourable to the advancement of learning, than to the authority of the nobility and clergy. During the reign of Henry VI. polite literature had made some progress. His pacific disposition had led him to foster the arts which contribute to the pleasures of life; but from the date of his dethronement they began to decline, and the Universities ceased to recognize the Muses. What was called Philosophy consisted in the agitation of logical subtilities, founded, commonly, on mere verbal distinctions, which sharpened, without informing, the understanding. The general notion entertained of science was, of something infinitely beyond ordinary uses. It was wrapt up in language, almost as mysterious as the Egyptian hieroglyphics; and nothing less was expected from it than a knowledge of future events, and the power of conferring wealth and immortality. In these vain pursuits, many important facts, it is true, were ascertained; but they were passed over unheeded and unvalued. Divinity was the only study that tended to advance the progress of the public mind; and the art of printing favoured the prevalent bias of the age, by multiplying the materials and excitements of controversy."

In making the above extracts, we have been diverted from the main subject of the book, by a note, so very curious, on a subject not frequently so well discussed, that we are tempted to transcribe it at large:

"Astrology has long, by the abused pretensions of its professors, been so effectually consigned to oblivious contempt, that the books which treat of its principles are rarely to be found even in libraries of curious literature, and are never enquired for without provoking a sort of compassionate ridicule not easily withstood. And yet the study itself, as professing to discover, by celestial phenomena, future mutations in the elements and terrestrial bodies †, ought not to be despised. The theory of the fides

\* "Cervantes was not born till the year 1547, nor Don Quixote published in Spain till 1605."

† "Sir Christopher Heydon's Defence of Astrology, p. 2. Ed. 1608."

is, altogether, an astrological doctrine, and, long before the days of Sir Isaac Newton, was as well understood as it is at this moment. The correspondence which the antient physicians alleged to exist between the positions of the moon and the stages of various diseases, has certainly received a degree of confirmation, auspicious to a modified revival of the doctrine of celestial influences\*. It is not a just philosophy which rejects as vain what appears to be improbable. Though many things, of which the astrologers speak, be, apparently, fanciful, they are not the less worthy of being examined. They have asserted, that the fits of a particular kind of madness are governed by the moon; that her rays quicken the putrefaction of animals †; that persons are rendered dull and drowsy who sleep abroad in the moonlight; that vegetables sown in the spring of the moon, differ in flavour from the same kind sown in her wane; that vines pruned during her conjunction with the sun, shoot forth a less rank foliage afterwards; and that timber felled, at the same time, endures longest uncorrupted ‡. They have also alleged that oysters, crabs, and all testaceous fish, grow fat and full with the waxing of the moon, and dwindle with her waning. That she has an influence on the procreation of mares and horses; and that children born at the time of new moon are always short-lived. Any man, possessing patience and inclination, might so easily ascertain the fact of these things, that it is surprising they should be still pronounced incredible, and denied rather than contradicted.

\* Yet safe the world and free from change  
doth last; [waste.

No years increase it, and no years can  
its course it urges on, and keeps its  
frame, [same.

And still will be, because 'twas still the  
It stands secure from Time's devouring  
rage, [age.

For 'tis a God, nor can it change with

And, therefore, say the astrologers, a correspondence and coincidence must exist throughout the universal phenomena; as in the machinery of a clock, in which the state of one part indicates what has passed, or is to happen in another.—The principles of Astrology, like those of every other science, must have been founded on some species of

experience. The first occurrences that, probably, attracted observation, would be those that naturally had some apparent concordance with the great luminaries and planets, such as the seasons of the year, &c. The tides, varying with the phases of the moon, would early obtain attention: their regular increase, corresponding to her opposition and conjunction, would lead to the consideration of the solar influence. Thence, perhaps, it was observed, that when certain planets were in particular constellations, and the sun in certain signs of the zodiac, the tides were otherwise affected. Hence the qualities of the planetary influence came to be studied.—A transition from the tides to the variations of the atmosphere, if they did not first attract notice, was very natural; and as valetudinarians are particularly affected by the weather, the progress towards that branch of astrology which relates to diseases, would be the consequence.—If the diseases of man be regulated by the stars, why not his passions also? And, as his passions govern his actions, making one class of motives more acceptable than another, why not by the means of his passions regulate his fortune? Fortune is but another name for situation, and men are evidently allured into their various circumstances or situations by their passions. The next inquiry would, naturally, therefore, be, to ascertain from what particular aspects of the skies the varieties of fate and character proceed. Hence the theory of nativities, and that branch of the study which has brought the whole into such disrepute. Ptolemy had vainly warned his followers not to foretell particularly, but universally, as one that seeth a thing afar off; but, not content with telling particularly, they alleged, in the very face of their fundamental position, that man possessed a power of altering his destiny, by affirming that his will was free, and that he had the power of choice and election, forgetting that the foreknowledge of an apprehended future evil, generated a motive which might lead to the adoption of the conduct by which it was avoided.—The notion of the *unutterability* of the world, as the atheistical astrologers entertained it, is at once curious and absurd, and warrants inferences which they would not, perhaps, have readily admitted. Proceeding upon the supposition that there does exist such a concordance in the universe as they maintained, it is obvious, from the motions of the earth, and of the system to which she belongs, that no two astrological observations could be found in the course

\* "Dr. Mead's Treatise concerning the influence of the Sun and Moon upon Human Bodies, &c."

† Heydon, p. 425."

‡ "Ibid. p. 186."

course of many ages precisely similar : a general resemblance of effect is the utmost that could be obtained, until in the progress of the various movements of the whole universe, the earth, in all respects, came again to the situation which she held, in relation to every other part, when the first observation was made. When she has done this, it must be allowed from the premises, that a new series of effects will commence, in every thing resembling the past. History having finished her tale, will begin to repeat it : and persons and events under the same names, and in the same forms, as those of whom we have heard, will appear : yea, even fortune-tellers, as foolish as those who have rendered Astrology ridiculous, will come again ; and an essay, in no single phrase, point, or circumstance, different from this, will, after the lapse of innumerable ages, be perused by such another being as thee, O Courteous Reader !

“ The Professors of Alchemy have written the records of their processes, in a language of types and symbols, as inscrutable as that of the priests of Anubis. Whether they did or did not possess the art of making gold, may be fairly questioned, until the knowledge of their secrets is complete, and their experiments have been renewed ; but that no natural impediment exists to the attainment of the art, Mr. Davy has gone far to shew. From the reported testimony of one of themselves, it would appear that, the hope of making an immortalizing elixir was not seriously entertained by the Alchemists. The utmost which they professed to make, was a cordial which should refresh and preserve the animal spirits, when the frame was not vitally impaired. Possibly, extricated from the cabalistic technical jargon which they used, their studies may have been both rational and ingenious ; at least an opinion of them ought not to be formed from the ridicule which ignorant pretenders so justly provoked. John Frederick Helvetius, doctor and practitioner of medicine at the Hague, in the year 1686, gives a curious account of a conversation which he had with an Alchemist on the subject of the Stone and the Elixir, and which he introduces with a description of the Alchemist's person, that, even in the bad translation before me, has the merit of being remarkably vivid and natural.—The doctor inquired whether, by the use of that elixir which Elias affirmed was known to the Alchemists, the pristine nature of man may be converted into a new one, the sad into cheerful ? ‘ Not at all,

Sir,’ said the artist, ‘ for so great power was never conferred on any medicament, that it could change the nature of man. Wine inebriating, taken by diverse individual men, in him who is drunk changeth not his nature, but only provokes, and deduceth into act, what is naturally and potentially in him, but before was, as it were, dead. Even so is the operation of the universal medicine, which, by recreation of the vital spirits, excites sanity, for a time only suppressed, because it was naturally in him before ; even as the heat of the sun changeth not herbs or flowers, but only provokes the same, and from the proper potential nature of them deduceth them into act only : for a man of a melancholy temper is again raised to exercise his own melancholy matters ; and the jovial man, who was pleasant, is recreated in all his cheerful actions ; and so, consequently, in all desperate diseases, it is a present or most excellent preservative.’ Soon after he adds, ‘ But if any prolongation of life by some philosophic medicament could have been induced against the predestination of the omnipotent God, undoubtedly neither Hermetus, Trimegistus, or Paracelsus, or Raymond Lully, or Count Bernhard, and many more like illustrious possessors of this great mystery, would not have yielded to the common death of all mortals, but, perhaps, have protracted their life until this very day. Therefore it would be the part of a fanatic and foolish man to affirm this, yea, of a most foolish man to believe and assent to the same, touching any one medicament in the things of nature.’—Presently the conversation changed to the transmutation of metals ; and Helvetius affirms that Elias gave him a specimen of the philosopher's stone, with which he performed a successful experiment. Helvetius himself does not appear to have been an Alchemist ; he was unacquainted with the subjects of which Elias spoke, and had written a book against Sir Kenelm Digby, who professed to make a sympathetic powder which could cure wounds at a distance. In refuting the pretensions of Sir Kenelm, he had made use of some expressions relative to the pursuits of Alchemy, which induced Elias to call on him.—Golden Calf, pp. 99, 100, ed. 1670. A good name for such a book !—The Rosicrucians were a particular order of Alchemists, and professed to be able to transmute the metals. The names of

\* “ Raymond Lully is said to have taught Edward III. the art of making gold. Sinclair, Hist. Revenue, p. 75, Ed. 1785.”

secret substances employed in the process were communicated to the members at their admission into the society; or rather, the meaning of the symbolical language by which the materials were described was explained to them, and it was the use of that language which gave rise to the opinion, that the Rosicrucians held particular notions relative to spirits. They were, in fact, a society of experimental philosophers, and used, according to the fashion of the age in which the society was founded, a cabalistic mode of expression, in order to enhance the merits of their knowledge. This society is still supposed to have some sort of an existence; but whether its members believe they possess the key to the symbolical language, and are able to convert common into precious metals, is not easy to be ascertained. I have met with a gentleman who said he was a Rosicrucian. There is a Dictionary, in French, which says, that Ovid's *Metamorphoses* describe alchemical processes. I have not been able to meet with it."

(To be continued.)

26. *A brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Patronage of the Leamington Spa Charity, instituted for the gratuitous Relief of Invalids, with short Notices respecting the Accommodations of the Village, Rides, Walks, &c. in the Neighbourhood, and general Rules for Drinking the Leamington Waters, &c. In 2vo, pp. 67.* Birmingham: Thomson and Wrightson.

IN an account, which we gave in Part I. p. 511, of the great progress that was making in the pleasant and well-situated village of Leamington, we had occasion to mention what was then ready for public inspection; viz. Bisset's Picture Gallery, and other Exhibitions; and at the same time intimated a design which the English Gleaner had in contemplation, to assist the place, and persons resorting to it, whether for health or pleasure, with something of a Guine under the above title. The gentleman above alluded to has, to a certain point, performed his promise, in a sketch he has given of a laudable Institution established at the Spa; and, as might be expected from a writer upon the spot, surrounded as he was with such scenery and attracting places, both private and public, as Warwick Castle, Kenilworth's Ruins, Coombe Abbey, &c. &c. has extended his remarks to those and various other objects. Thus we are presented with

a general outline of the projected plan of his future design as to a regular Guide; and in the mean while it will serve the double purpose of assisting the Charity, and affording information and amusement to the present Visitants of that delightful place. It is interspersed with appropriate original Poetry, excited by interesting local objects, and, proceeding from a warm impulse of powerful feeling, given, we think, in the Author's best manner. We have not room for more than very short Extracts.

\* The situation of the village, its scenery, and favourable position as to natural materials for enlarging and improving it, is thus described:

"The beautiful redundance, and frequently the magnificent sublimity, of park, forest, and even road-side trees, distinguish Warwickshire generally; and Leamington, and the parts of the county within the walks and rides above mentioned, particularly. Few, if any villages in the empire, can boast of such majestic shews of oak, elm, beech, and ash, as form the avenues, or adorn the fields, appertaining to Mr. Wills; the paths through most of which are publick. A timber-merchant might, perhaps, denounce the sentence of the axe upon them, as a wise and profitable measure: but a lover of natural beauty would endeavour to arrest the uplifted arm, and think its blow profanation. At any rate, Leamington is to be felicitated on this circumstance; for had the new plantations commenced with the new buildings, the latter must have remained without the embellishment or the convenience of shade many years: and, indeed, upwards of half a century must have elapsed before it could have gained its present state of vegetable grandeur.

"Another circumstance no less favourable and singular is worthy of remark in regard to the village itself: the materials for extending which have been placed by the hand of Nature close to the hand of the artizan. Quarries of stone, not inferior in surface or cement to those of the Portland: pits of excellent earth for bricks; rich and deep mines of gravel; and springs of pure as well as medicinal water surround the whole neighbourhood: as if it had been among the long-predetermined designs of Nature, and Nature's great Ruler, that the place, which a very few years ago, consisted only of scattered, ill-constructed cottages, in the midst of almost impassable roads, that were never attempt-

ed but in cases of necessity, was designated as the spot whereon a beautiful town (for to that point will it assuredly extend) was to be erected; including in its plan, the pleasure, the comfort, the relief, and the health of hundreds, gradually expanding to thousands, of human beings, in search, and almost in despair of even receiving or recovering that blessing."

In the way of Extract from the Poetical part, we can at present only offer the tribute to the memory of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond:

"Among the portraits at Coombe Abbey, of which there are a great many of distinguished merit, there are none so touching as that of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, in black, with long flaxen hair, and a dog by him. This illustrious nobleman, we are told, forms one of the most amiable characters in the reign of Charles the First. His attachment and affection to his royal master was unequalled: he is even said to have offered his own life to save that of his devoted sovereign. He was permitted to attend the interment of the beloved remains, then lingered a few years, and died a victim to grief, March 30, 1635.

The author of the pamphlet under consideration was so extremely struck with the highly-finished full-length figure of this nobleman, that, before taking leave of the domain, the lines which follow were pencilled in his book of memoranda, Gleaner fashion, and may excite a wish to examine the picture more deliberately than if the connecting anecdote had not been disclosed.

"What interesting form attracts the eye,  
Commands attention, yet invites the sigh,  
Of manly air, yet melancholy grace?  
A noble sufferer of a suffering race.  
Worthy his regal blood; tho' sorrow's dart  
Sever'd the silver chord that bound his  
heart [youth,  
To his pure bosom; in his blooming  
Martyr to friendship, loyalty, and truth.  
Unhappy Charles! to close the scene of  
strife [cred life,  
When madd'ning Faction sought thy sa-  
This noble Scion of a hapless stock  
Dar'd the rude tempest, like some firm-  
set rock [pliant stood,  
That brav'd the frantic wave, and sup-  
A god-like victim, to preserve thy blood.  
Hide, hide your heads, ye mercenary train,  
Idols of self, and worshipers of gain,  
Who give to human deeds one sordid aim,  
And never raise the thought to generous  
fame.

O Friendship, triumph; triumph, Virtue,  
too: [died for you."  
Young Richmond liv'd and would have

It will be proper to add, that the profit arising from this little Tract is a joint gift to the Institution from the Author of the Pamphlet, and of the three Sketches. Mr. Pratt announces an intention of putting forth a more extended and regular Guide by the opening of the next Leamington season.

Though we are strongly tempted to offer the reader the lines pencilled by the Author after reading the inscription on the tomb of the late excellent proprietor of Stoneleigh Abbey, whose whole life was an ascending scale of virtuous actions—the Hon. Mrs. Leigh,—yet we must defer offering them till a future opportunity; as it would be an injustice to the Father of the Village, as well as the Founder of the Charity, of whom there is a faithfully sketched Portrait, not to present the Epitaph inscribed on his Tomb; an engraving of which, with the Village Church, &c. will be found in the pamphlet.

"With kindred dust, beneath this death-  
stone, blend

The ashes of a patron and a friend;  
Thy friend, thy patron, Leamington,  
whose zeal [val.  
Recording time and truth shall long re-  
Lowly as his, thy birth, unknown to fame,  
But thy fair youth his latest age proclaim:  
Thy copious fountains, sparkling high  
with health, [wealth,  
Thy growing greatness, and thy future  
Thy proudest villas, and each cot's recess,  
Bid thee the grave of humble Satchwell\*  
bless.

His the clear head in Nature's volume  
taught, [brought!  
And his the wisdom sage experience  
His the strong powers of body and of soul,  
And his the honest heart to crown the  
whole.

Reader! who'er thou art; whom sick-  
ness brings [springs,  
Or more consuming sorrow to these  
Or, if gay pleasure lure thee to the scene  
Where Nature spreads the charm of lov-  
liest green; [tomb  
Thou, too, shouldst hail the unassuming  
Of him, who told† where health and beau-  
ty bloom;

\* Mr. Benj. Satchwell d. in 1809, at 71.

† "Alluding to his various essays, notices, &c. in the public prints, correspondence, conversations, &c."



Of him, whose lengthen'd life improving  
ran,  
A blameless, useful, venerable man!  
S. I. P."

57. *Speeches in Parliament of the Right Hon. William Windham; to which is prefixed, some Account of his Life.* By Thomas Amyot, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. Longman and Co. and Ridgway.

A GOOD engraving of Mr. Windham by Holl, after Hopner, embellishes these volumes, which are dedicated to Earl Fitzwilliam. We cannot but applaud this modern method of giving the political life of our great Statesmen, from their speeches faithfully detailed at the moment of their utterance, as by this means we are informed of their acts and opinions, from the most unerring of all historians, their own lips. Thus we already possess the speeches of Walpole, Lord Chatham, the Right hon. William Pitt, and Mr. Windham; and we may shortly expect those of Mr. Fox. Exclusive of the advantage to be derived from these publications, at the present moment, in forming estimates of partizans of the different schools of politics who are just coming into public notice, the future regular historian will obtain from them such facts, as will be highly useful to him, and at the same time they must ever operate as a check upon political misrepresentation, which has been the grand bar to implicit confidence in almost every history of England.

It will be impossible now to gloss over errors, or to soften down facts, till they appear in a different light from reality; as, if a doubt exists, we need only turn to the period in question, where we shall find the actor in the scene, explaining his motives and conduct in all the elegance of composition and sterling argument. So much for the utility of the speeches in Parliament of Mr. Windham and others; a motive sufficiently strong to secure the approbation of the public. We shall now turn to the Editor's Advertisement, in order to inform our Readers of his explanations of the work: and first, he thinks it proper to inform the reader, that the speeches on the Peace of Amiens, Mr. Curwen's Reform Bill, and the Bill for preventing Cruelty to Animals, "were corrected by Mr. Windham, and pub-

lished separately in the form of Pamphlets under his inspection."

Five other speeches, which immediately follow that on the Peace of Amiens, were revised by the same gentleman, and appeared under his auspices at Norwich in 1804. Most of those reported by Cobbett in his Parliamentary Debates, between the year 1803 and a few months before Mr. Windham's decease, "were seen and corrected by him previous to their publication." The speeches prior to 1803, Mr. Amyot laments to say, were, owing to causes which he points out in the biographical preface, reported in a manner imperfect and unsatisfactory: "so much so, that the reader is requested to consider them as having been inserted in this work merely for the sake of recording Mr. Windham's opinions during a long and important period of his life, and not by any means as exhibiting fair specimens of his eloquence."

The Editor also observes, that his biographical sketch, being intended merely as an introduction to the speeches, is nearly confined to the principal events of Mr. Windham's political life; though he acknowledges, as the theme was very grateful to him, he would rather "have been glad to forget that he was writing not a book, but a preface; and that, in such an undertaking, all he could reasonably hope for was, to excite curiosity, not to gratify it." He then adds, that the curiosity he may be fortunate enough to excite, will hereafter be gratified with a life of Mr. Windham by Mr. George Ellis; in the mean time, he trusts his sketch will be found faithful in the outline, and not unacceptable to the common observer; "though the connoisseur, who demands the scale, the colouring, and the finish of a complete portrait, must be content to wait a little longer for the fulfilment of his wishes." Mr. Amyot concludes this modest Advertisement with hearty thanks to such friends and relations of Mr. Windham as have favoured him with information, and whose names are given in the course of the work.

The Biographical sketch extends 175 pages, is written in an easy unobtruded manner, and in elegant language; as we shall demonstrate occasional extracts.

The family of Mr. W. trace their  
cest

cestors to a remote period; and their name is derived from Wymondham, a town in the county of Norfolk. Ailward of Wymond has been mentioned as a person of consideration in the time of Henry I. whose posterity resided there till the 15th century, "when one of them, in the reign of Henry VI. purchased considerable estates on the North-east coast of Norfolk, in Felbrigg, and its neighbourhood; which from that time became their principal residence." Several members of this family at Felbrigg signalized themselves in the army, navy, and on the bench of justice. And amongst their descendants is the house of Egremont, and others of eminence, by whom the name of Windham has been preserved. The father of the subject of this memoir was Col. W. Windham, a gentleman, who fell a victim to consumption when only 44 years of age; yet he had not been inactive: during his short life he was the patron of all manly sports, the friend and admirer of Garrick, and a volunteer in the cause of Maria Theresa of Austria, which he unwillingly deserted at the express desire of his father; and subsequently, on his return to England, became a promoter of the Militia act, when he assisted his friend the Marquis Townshend in forming a battalion of Militia in his native county, of which he afterwards was appointed Lieutenant-colonel: in this situation he exerted himself to the utmost, in enforcing the generally-approved Plan of Discipline he had published for the use of the Norfolk Militia.

The following anecdote Mr. A. gives in a note, as an instance that the Colonel was not quite so successful as he wished:

"The corps on its march having to pass in parade order before the King at Kensington, the Colonel took particular pains to perfect his officers in the manner of the salute. To his great mortification, however, he observed, that one of his captains (an honest country gentleman) marched with infinite composure past his Majesty, without bestowing on him the slightest notice. Upon being called to account for this negligence, the officer denied the truth of the charge. Do you think, Colonel Windham, said he, I did not know the King as well as you did? How could I miss him? Had he not the G. R. on his breast?—The worthy Captain had actually saluted a *beef-eater*."

The Right hon. W. Windham was born in Golden-square, May 3, Old Stile, 1750: his education, as may be supposed, was of the best description; and the late Dr. Barnard, Head-master and afterwards Provost of Eton College, often remarked, when Fox and Windham had become eminent as Legislators, that they were the last youths he had flogged. The guardians of the latter were, Dr. Dampier, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Price of Hereford, and Benjamin Stillingfleet, who sent him to the University of Glasgow, and subsequently as a gentleman commoner, to University College, Oxford. Mr. A. continues, "While at Oxford, he took so little interest in public affairs, that, as the writer of this narrative has heard him relate, it was the standing joke of one of his contemporaries, that Windham would never know who was prime minister." His profound acquirements in the Mathematics originated at Glasgow under the auspices of Drs. Anderson and Simson: and his other pursuits in the Sciences and Literature procured him the degree of M. A. in 1783, and that of LL. D. in 1793, when he was received with general acclamations at the Theatre, crowded on the occasion of the Installation of the Duke of Portland.

Mr. Windham's first political essay was a speech against a Subscription in support of the war with the American Colonies; but he had previously received a commission as Major of the Western battalion of the Norfolk militia, in which station he acted with a degree of prudence and courage on a most trying occurrence, that should be offered to the notice of every commander in the army and navy, in hopes that they may invariably follow his example if placed in a similar situation. His battalion had been ordered to march to new quarters in an adjoining county. Major Windham advised the marching guinea to be paid on the spot; but the Lieutenant-colonel ordered it to be detained from the men, till they were actually out of the county: they mutinied in consequence, and demanded immediate payment at the moment they were assembled near the castle at Norwich: the Major, in the absence of the officer just mentioned, commanded them to march; in opposition to which, they grounded their arms: the command

was repeated, and a few of the soldiers, intimidated by the Major's resolute manner, prepared to obey, when a determined fellow stepped from the ranks, and reproached them for their obedience. "This man Major Windham seized with his own hand, in order to commit him a prisoner to the guard-house; and in this attempt, assisted by some of the men belonging to his own company, he at length succeeded, though amidst a shower of stones, and in defiance of the interruption offered by the soldiers and the populace in their train, three of whom he was compelled to silence by blows. As a rescue seemed likely to be attempted, the Major determined to remain with his prisoner all night. At four in the morning, the expected attack was begun by a party of the Militia, with fixed bayonets. On their demanding the prisoner to be given up, Major Windham, standing at the door, with his sword drawn, plainly told them, that while he had life to defend the guard-house, the offender should not be allowed to escape." The mob, ever ready for mad exploits, had attended these mutinous soldiers, and now urged them to acts of violence; and the consequences might have been fatal, had not the prisoner advanced, and entreated them not to hurt the Major, who was the best of men; at the same time declaring, that if they liberated him, he would again surrender himself into custody. This manly conduct in the soldier, and the interference of the civil power, at length produced subordination, and the battalion pursued its route.

Judging from the temper and courage displayed by Mr. W. on this occasion, it is extremely probable, he would have reached high rank in the army, and might have emulated those brave men who have and still do so much honour to their country on the Peninsula of Spain, had he not incapacitated himself for a military life, by an act every way the reverse of that just related—the riding in a frolic with two other officers on a march through a deep rivulet, after which they were compelled to remain some hours in their wet clothes—one of the party died; a second escaped; "while Mr. Windham was thrown into a fever of a most alarming kind, from the effects of which, it is certain that his

constitution never thoroughly recovered."

The early political connexions of Mr. Windham need not be repeated here; nor Doctor Johnson and Mr. Burke's high opinions of his talents, both as a statesman and literary man. Mr. W. had received the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Earl of Northington, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, but resigned the office after a short period; this resignation is attributed by his friends to a strong sense of manly independence: and one of them speaks of it in these terms, implying, that Mr. W. was not sufficiently pliant to the wishes of his superior; "some assert, that his resignation was chiefly owing to a coolness between him and a certain great personage (the Lord Lieutenant).—Mr. Windham is a man of deep science, and of great penetration and abilities;—the great personage likes a deep bottle, to penetrate a cork; and has strong abilities of bearing wine. The one was an enemy to thinking; the other to drinking: so they parted." A more positive proof of his integrity was that of his refusal of a request of a particular friend, when he conceived that request interfered with the impartial exercise of his duty. Not long before he left Ireland, a gentleman from England waited on him with a warm letter of introduction from Mr. Burke, in which that gentleman requested Mr. W. to confer such preferment on the bearer as he might have an opportunity of disposing of. "Mr. W. assured the gentleman, he should be happy to present a person so strongly recommended by Mr. Burke, with a much greater piece of preferment than that requested; but that it was his fixed determination, should he remain in the Secretaryship (of which he had some doubts) to give every place in his power to Irishmen; as he had long been persuaded, that the natives had the best right to the bread of their own land."

In speaking of one of his elections, Mr. Amyot takes occasion to illustrate the easy independence of Mr. Windham's character, by observing, that he never condescended to court the favour of his constituents by the customary tone of adulation and promises, which led his opponents to parody some of the scenes in Shakespeare's

speare's Coriolanus, wherein Mr. W. is made to request the voices of the Norwich citizens, much in the lofty stile of the Roman general: he adds, however, that on other occasions he canvassed admirably, when "the manly frankness of his address was not more agreeable to the higher classes than to the common people; and though he did not adopt their language, he seemed to appreciate their views," and would often good-humouredly maintain an argument with them in their own way, when he found them prepared to resist his solicitations." Mr. Windham made his first speech in Parliament, February 9th, 1785, on the Westminster Scrutiny. Although Mr. Windham had always acted with the Opposition, on the ground of preserving the Constitution in its original purity, yet, when he found that a part of that Opposition condemned the measures of the Government intended to repress foreign innovation, he pursued his course towards the same point; and it may be said, that the Opposition seceded from him rather than that he seceded from them; and he rested his support of the proclamation for the suppression of seditious meetings, on the three following well-founded positions. "The dissemination of writings tending to render the people dissatisfied with their government:—the existence of clubs, where delusive remedies were projected for supposed evils:—and the correspondence of those clubs with others of the most dangerous character in Paris."

Mr. Windham became at length Minister at War; and at the time of his consequent re-election for Norwich, in 1794, he gave another proof of his personal courage and presence of mind. "Though Mr. W. was completely triumphant on the poll, he found a rough reception from the populace, who considered themselves to be severely suffering by the war. On his being chaired in the evening, a stone was thrown at him; but he avoided the blow, jumped down from his chair, seized the culprit, and delivered him over into the hands of an officer."—At a subsequent period, Mr. Windham went over to the head quarters of the British army in Holland, and there met, in the course of his rambles (of which an interesting account is given in a letter from him to Mrs.

Lukin, his sister-in-law) with a Dutch Clergyman, whose ignorance of our language caused a ridiculous punning mistake: this person questioned Mr. W. very closely as to the establishment and discipline of the Church of England, and received such answers as appeared satisfactory; but he seemed desirous to be informed of the mechanical process by which certain of our preachers are supposed to manufacture their sermons. "Upon Mr. Windham's confessing his ignorance of this subject, the Dutchman, in a tone of disappointment, exclaimed, 'Why then I find, Sir, after all the conversation we have had, that I have been deceived as to your profession; they told me you were an English Minister!'"

During the time Mr. Windham was in office, he resolutely opposed every proposal which had a tendency towards begging a peace with the French Republic; and he was equally resolute against the insidious attempts made to subvert the Constitution under the specious name of Reform: it was "the union with Ireland, which at length indirectly occasioned the dissolution of the Cabinet." Mr. W. declared on this subject, that his strong objections to the measure could only be reconciled by supposing that the restrictions on the Catholics were to be removed, thus to unite the two countries in interest and affection. "Believing this to be the case, and finding that impediments were started to this measure," he continues, "much stronger than I was prepared to apprehend; I relinquished the administration, because I thought the measure indispensable to the safety of the Empire."

As might be expected from what has been already said, Mr. Windham strenuously opposed the Treaty of Amiens; but the peace was so decidedly popular, that his motion for an Address of condemnation was negatived by 278 votes against 22, including the tellers. Nor did his intrepid resistance meet with better success with his former constituents, who, at the next election, returned Mr. W. Smith in his place, by a majority of 83 votes, after he had served them 18 years. The triumphs of his political enemies, on this occasion, were repeated in the Paris papers: not much to the credit of the former, who have since

since found, to their cost, that the Peace of Amiens was merely a truce, on the terms of losing all we had gained, with the exception of one or two islands. Mr. Windham took his seat in Parliament for the Borough of St. Mawes, "which the kindness of the Grenville family had secured for him as a retreat in the event of a repulse at Norwich."

Mr. Windham's well-known objections to the Volunteer system are explained by Mr. Amyot as by no means applying to the men who composed it, whom he admired for their patriotism, but merely to the attempt to make them regular troops: "he lamented to see them formed into battalions, and attempted to be forced by a kind of hot-bed into troops of the line." He thought their services as irregular forces in harrassing the rear of an enemy, might be invaluable; and Mr. A. cites the patriots of Spain as a proof of the sound judgment of Mr. W. on this head, who have been constantly defeated in a regular line of battle, and as constantly successful in desultory warfare.

We have now touched upon the leading features of Mr. Windham's active life\* sufficiently to show the manner in which Mr. A. has proceeded in his sketch; and we presume enough has been said to warrant our opinion of its merits. We shall now turn to the Speeches, the principal part of the work, where we need not enter into particulars, explanations, or recommendations, as every reader is already acquainted with Mr. Windham's argumentative powers and skill in reasoning, which far out-balance those little vulgarisms in which he sometimes indulged, and which his political opponents never failed to place in every ludicrous point of view ingenuity and the nature of our language would permit. It may not be amiss, however, to conclude this article with an extract from Mr. Windham's speech upon Mr. Pitt's Funeral, in order to explain why it happens that the machine of Government sometimes moves in a manner unaccountable to the publick, who are led to suppose the Cabinet ought at least to be an unanimous body, though, as in this instance, they find the fact to be the reverse.

\* See his Friend the late Mr. Malne's affectionate sketch of his life in volume LXXX. p. 589.

"[With the fullest acknowledgment both of the talents and virtues of the eminent man in question, I do not think, from whatever cause it has proceeded, that his life has been beneficial to his country. For the earlier part of it, including the commencement of his power, I must contradict every principle that I ever maintained, if I said that it was so. For the succeeding period, the greatest in which a Statesman was ever called to act, I cannot say that he acted his part greatly. I do not judge merely from the event; though the event for the present purpose might be all that need be considered. The French revolution was indeed a storm, in which vessels, the best-formed, and conducted with the greatest skill, might easily founder; but what I mean to say is, that, in my opinion, the vessel was not conducted with the greatest skill, and that, it is, in all human probability, to the fault of the Pilot, that we are to ascribe our present fearful situation. This is no new opinion on my part: I must think so, if I think, as I have always professed to do, with the other great man that I have alluded to, Mr. Burke."

32. *A serious Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of Modern Socinianism; being an Answer to the Question, Why are you not a Socinian? By J. Freeston: 2vo. pp. 47. Longman and Co.*

"THE design of this small piece," the Author (who is, we are informed, a Baptist Preacher at Hinckley) says, "is, to act as a preservative, by inducing a serious and deliberate consideration before the doctrines of Socinianism are embraced;" and, in a Note, he adds,

"By Socinians, I mean that body of professing Christians who have assumed to themselves the distinctive appellation of Unitarians. I have preferred the former term as most discriminative and just. All Christians believing in the unity of God are, consequently, Unitarians also. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the term Socinian is not perfectly descriptive of this denomination of professors at the present time, as they have carried the practice of philosophizing on Scripture much farther than either Lelius or Faustus Socinus presumed to do, and have renounced some articles of the Racovian creed, and added such new opinions as would probably have filled their minds with surprise, if not with horror. Faustus Socinus, however inconsistent, was the strenuous advocate of paying religious worship

to Christ, and opposed Francis Davides, superintendent of the Socinian churches in Transylvania, with such violence, for charging this practice with idolatry, that he was thrown into prison by the Prince of that country, where he ended his days. Modern Socinians have proceeded so far in purging Christianity from error, and in reducing it to the standard of Reason, as they presumingly deem it, that one rejects three out of the four Gospels as fabulous; another despises prayer as nugatory; a third brands public worship with the name of hypocrisy; a fourth opposes the morality of the Sabbath, and even recommends, without a blush, the pious pleasures of the play-house on a Sunday; and, at length, a disciple of the same school denies the resurrection and general judgment, which the other had pronounced the only discoveries of rational Christianity!!\* Is it difficult, after this, to anticipate whither Reason will lead them at last?"

Mr. Freeston's "Answer to the Question" proposed in his Title-page, consists of the Fifteen following Articles, on each of which he largely expatiates:

"1. Because the Socinians depreciate the Bible.—2. Because the Socinians appear to idolize human reason.—3. Because they degrade the person and character of Jesus Christ.—4. Because they reject his expiatory sacrifice, intercession, &c.—5. Because the important doctrines of Regeneration, Justification, Divine Influence, &c. are rejected by them as enthusiastic.—6. Because I cannot see in what respects Jesus Christ is a Saviour upon their scheme, any more than the Apostles were.—7. Because Jesus Christ is so little the subject of their public preaching, in which they so essentially differ from the practice of the Apostles.—8. Because they appear to lay another foundation for pardon and eternal life, than what the Scriptures recommend.—9. Because I find the Church on earth, and the Church in heaven, ascribe their salvation to the blood of the Redeemer.—10. Because, as far as I am able to judge, the Socinians in general are more curious, critical, and speculative, than devotional, spiritual, and practical.—11. Because the Divine Being appears to withhold the sanction of his blessing from them, in that their ministry is not succeeded to the conversion of the ungodly.—12. Because the wisest and best, the most prayerful and holy men, as well as the most learned in all ages of the Church, have held very different views of Christian doctrines, and rejected theirs

\* See Bogue and Bennett's History of Dissenters, vol. IV. p. 257."

as dangerous errors.—13. Because they who hold Evangelical opinions are men after mine own heart, whose devotional views, tastes, and habits, are congenial to my own.—14. Because I dare not risk my salvation on the foundation on which they hope for eternal life.—15. Because I fear, I should find no rest for the soles of my feet, till I sunk into absolute Deism, and be finally lost."

His own "devotional taste" may be collected from the following lines:

"Who can question whether such men as the Reformers, the Puritans, and the Nonconformists—a Whitefield, and a Wesley—were men called by God to the service appointed them, and were eminently fitted and succeeded by him? Is it equally indubitable that a Priestley, a Geddes, and an Evanson, were called, employed, and succeeded by him, and laboured as acceptably as they? When I contemplate such characters as a Leighton, a Howe, a Watts, a Doddridge, a Hervey, and a Fletcher, all of whom were formed under the influence of Evangelical views of Religion, and who, for ardent devotion, heavenly-mindedness, communion with God, lively and active zeal, and glowing benevolence, as well as solidity of judgment, and strength of intellect, have rarely been exceeded; I ask, what have the annals of Socinianism to compare with these? Can I then change for the better?"

These Evangelical Preachers, it might have been added, have been at least equalled, by numberless ornaments of the Established Church.

In one sentence, however, we perfectly accord with Mr. Freeston:

"If we take an attentive survey of the different denominations of Christians, we observe that where the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel are regularly and clearly advanced, there good is done. In the Establishment, and out of it—among Calvinists and Arminians, as they are usually distinguished—where Christ is preached, and the plain doctrines of the Gospel are insisted on, there success is seen. It is obvious enough to an unprejudiced mind, what were the leading topics of the Apostles' ministry; and from the Reformation to the present day, true Religion has prevailed or declined, in proportion as their method has been pursued or neglected."

R. S. on Trinity Church is received.—  
"HASTED vindicated," and "Memoirs of PEREYRA," in our next; together with the communications of Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, W. C. DYER; D.; S 2; &c. &c.

SELECT

## SELECT POETRY.

*Impromptu, written by Lord ERSKINE at OATLANDS last Winter, on receiving from the Duchess of YORK a Lock of Hair of the late lamented CHARLES JAMES FOX.*

COULD relics, as at Rome they shew,  
Work miracles on earth below;  
This little hallov'd lock of hair  
Might soothe the Patriot's anxious care;  
Might, to St. Stephen's Chapel brought,  
Inspire each virtuous noble thought:  
As when those antique Benches rung,  
Whilst thunder roll'd o'er Fox's tongue;  
Then might old England hold more high  
Her proud and matchless liberty;  
Her Regent's and her People's friend  
Guiding her Councils without end.  
Alas! alas! the Vision's vain,  
From the dark grave none come again:  
Yet not for this less dear shall be  
Whate'er may lift my mind to thee;  
And this shall tell beyond the grave,  
The head that wore, the hand that gave.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a companion to the beautiful lines in p. 261, I beg you to insert the following verses on leaving Barton Hill house, Shaftesbury, the residence of the Rev. W. T. Bowles, who planted and improved the spot, afterwards of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, his son, who sold it to William Bryant, esq. They are already before the public; but I trust you will insert them, being highly descriptive of the place, and of Mr. Bowles's feelings on the occasion: they are intitled, "On leaving a place of Residence," &c. &c.

"IF I could bid thee, pleasant shade,  
farewell,  
Without a sigh, within whose circling  
bow'rs [piest hours,  
My stripling prime was rear'd, and hap-  
Dead were I to the sympathies that swell  
The human breast. These woods, that  
whispering wave, [grave  
My father rear'd and nurs'd, now to the  
Gone down: he lov'd their peaceful shades,  
and said, [rel's green;  
Perhaps, as here he mus'd, "Live, lau-  
Ye pines, that shade the solitary scene,  
Live blooming, and rejoice: when I am  
dead  
My Son shall guard you, and amid your  
bow'rs, show'rs."  
Like me, find shelter from life's beating  
These thoughts, my father, ev'ry spot en-  
dear;  
And whilst I think with self-accusing pain,  
A stranger shall possess the lov'd domain,  
In each low wind I seem thy voice to hear.  
But these are shadows of the shaping brain,  
That now my heart, alas, can ill sustain.

We must forget — the world is wide — the  
abode [the road.  
Of peace may still be found, nor hard  
It boots not, so to every chance resign'd,  
Where'er the spot, we bear the unalter'd  
mind.  
Yet, oh, poor cottage, and thou sylvan shade,  
Remember, ere I left your covert's green,  
Where in my youth I mus'd, in childhood  
play'd,  
I gaz'd, I paus'd, I dropp'd a tear unseen,  
(That bitter from the fount of memory fell)  
Thinking on him who rear'd you. — Now  
farewell. W. L. B."

SONNET,

From the Italian of CARLO MAGGI.

(See Mrs. CARTER'S Letters, vol. II. p. 171.)  
SHELTERING restorers of my toil-worn  
soul, [verdant meads?  
Groves, fountains, hills, shades, zephyrs,  
To you returning, with remembrance  
sweet, [pose.  
My sad and wayward fortunes seek re-  
Region of virtuous thought, whose peace-  
ful vales [shore,  
Are to my ship-wreck'd hopes a friendly  
O: shall the stillly silence of the scene  
In heavenly meditation soothe my cares.  
Here Poverty with Innocence combin'd,  
As the straight path of lowliness I tread,  
Points my calm station, my sequester'd  
lot; [sign'd,  
And here I come, in humblest mood re-  
Life from each vain delusion to redeem,  
Death of each awful terror to disarm.

Mr. URBAN,

Bristol, Sept. 23.

I SEND you a monumental inscription, which I was first led to notice by the following letter appearing in Felix Farley's Bristol Journal on the 8th August last. Any further comment upon the epitaph might at present occupy too large a portion of your valuable compilation; but you will necessarily conclude that I should not thus have troubled you, if I had thought its insertion less likely to interest your numerous readers than it certainly has others in these parts. BRISTOLIENSIS.  
"To the Editor of Felix Farley's Journal.  
"Sir, A monument which does great credit to the Statuary employed, has been just erected in Temple Church, Bristol, to the memory of a Lady and her Daughter, who were buried there last Summer. The inscription has affected me more than any thing of the kind I ever met with, and I could not avoid making a transcript of the Epitaph. In offering it for insertion, I am quite sure that no one of your numerous readers will complain of it as an unwelcome intrusion. PHILOTAPE."

" In a vault in the adjacent Church-yard  
are deposited the remains of

Cæcilia Elwyn,  
and of Cæcilia Eleanor,  
her daughter.

Cæcilia was the eldest daughter of Thomas Eagles, esq. collector of the Customs of this port, and wife of William Brame Elwyn, of Queen's College, Oxford, LL.D. a barrister at law, and at the time of her decease, recorder of Deal in Kent. She died June 3, 1811, aged 34. Cæcilia Eleanor was their only child; she survived her mother but nine days, and died in her 15th year. Pulmonary disease was fatal to them both.

Ουκῆν τὸδ' αἰσχρὸν, εἰ βλέποντι μὲν φίλῳ  
Χρῶμεσθ', ἐπεὶ δ' ὄλωλε, μὴ χρῶμεσθ' ἔτι;  
Εὐαίρ. Hec.

THOU, of whose home some vestige  
here below [of woe;  
Death yet has spar'd, amidst his wastes  
With whom some fond endearment stays,  
and cheers

A husband's sorrow, or a father's tears;  
Survey the story of this letter'd stone,  
And learn from larger grief to bear thine  
own!

To thee, perhaps, some tender child has  
prov'd

A living emblem of a wife belov'd,  
Inspir'd new hopes, as years were steal-  
ing on,

Nor left thee here unsolac'd and alone,  
Wen from thy heart despair's o'erwhelm-  
ing gloom, [the tomb.

And brought with smiles her mother from  
But, oh! belov'd, to you my thoughts  
return, [bourn!

You, once their fondest objects, still their  
The world may call that cherish'd feeling  
vain,

Which leaves recorded here a private pain,  
Seeks from remoter time a stranger's sigh,  
And asks some future father's sympathy;  
Yet he that mourns his home for ever  
gone, [stone,

Finds ease and solace from this faithful  
To her 'tis due, who from her own short  
skain [ter's pain,

Wound many a thread to sooth her daugh-  
Who in Death's grasp a mother's toils  
supplied, [died.

And, trembling for her dying patient—  
Heav'n's best reward on earth repaid this  
care, [and prayer.

Bestow'd on life's last hour, peace, hope,  
To thee, too, due, my Child! in whose  
pure mind

Truth dwelt, with early piety enshrin'd;  
Faith stript of terror the destroyer's hour,  
And, as warm Summer ripens Spring's  
weak flow'r,

Open'd thy worth, inspir'd devotion's  
flame, [frame,

And, breathing favour o'er thy wasted

Sublim'd thy virtues: — Heav'n approv'd  
and gave

A light beyond the darkness of the grave.

#### ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

Inscribed to J. F. M. DOVASTON, Esq. of  
WEST FELTON.

FRIENDSHIP was giv'n to mortals from  
above,

Friendship, sweet soother of the mind!  
Possessor of the pow'r

Hearts in social ties to bind,  
And brighten Life's short hour;

To thee, the fair attendant upon love,  
Let every one some offering bring;

The Poet should thy praises sing,  
For thou canst shorten sorrow's span,

Raise hope to cheer,  
And banish fear,

Thy power's divine and heavenly in mad  
The poor, the great, the cowardly, the  
brave,

All that have ever trod the human way,  
The way that leads at last but to the grave,

Have own'd that thou couldst lend a  
cheering ray:

The rugged path is smooth'd by thee,  
The burthen'd wretches are set free,

The mind is clear'd,  
The heart is cheer'd,

And melancholy turns to glee:  
The dying man, whose breath hangs trem-  
bling on,

Ready at ev'ry motion to be gone;  
Feels happy, when he sees that thou art by,  
And welcomes Death with one last long-  
drawn sigh.

No cheerful scene  
Is half so happy, half so full of glee,  
As when the festive spot is bless'd with  
thee;

On the smooth green  
Whose grassy turf is press'd by airy feet,  
What time the sun has lost his burning  
heat,

Thy fairy form is seen;  
The gentle youth and modest maid  
May boast with truth thy generous aid;

They may bless thee,  
And caress thee,

Thy memory with them can never fade;  
For 'twas thy light, which beauteous shows,  
That did their hearts discover;

A flame appear'd, thy light was gone,  
The Friend became the Lover.

Since then, oh Friendship! thy seraphic  
breath [death;

Can sweeten life, and calm the pangs of  
Since to thee belongs the fame  
Of kindling the lover's flame;

Who could not court thee, to lessen sor-  
row's sway,

For in thy varied train  
Laughter treads along, with wrinkled  
check,

And



And Joy, too full of ecstasy to speak,  
Content, sweet foe to pain ;  
And Health with thee her blooming vi-  
sage rears, [fears,  
Love, in thy sight, forgets her anxious  
For thee, e'en Melancholy smiles in tears,  
And like the sun through show'rs, emits a  
liquid ray.  
*Lambeth, Sept. 17.* J. H. R.

THE COUNTRY PREFERRED TO THE TOWN.  
COLD is the heart that loves not rural  
joys,  
Preferring Art to Nature ; dead the sense,  
That feels no raptures when the blooming  
Spring  
Puls forth its varied charms in mild array ;  
Appearing when as first from Nature's  
hand [worlds  
it glows. I would not for the wealth of  
Have such a heart ;—to see the op'ning  
buds, [lanes,  
And heed them not — to walk in scented  
And sigh for crowded streets, where all  
the noise [ried ear.  
Of bustling thousands strikes the wea-  
How better 'tis to hear the rustling leaves  
Fast flutt'ring to the wind ; or distant  
floods [still unseen,  
That wash the mountain's side ; while,  
The Blackbird greets the morn, and seems  
to mock  
The pride of musick with untutor'd lay.  
Not all the boasted monuments of art,  
Whose fame eternal lives on classic ground,  
Can vie with Nature. — Mark the cloud-  
capt hills [woods,  
That tow'r aloft, embrac'd by circling  
And rich in distant tints, which Phœbus  
gives,  
First rising from the wave ! and far beyond  
A varied line, in vast prospective spread  
Of sea, and blue champagne — the flow'ry  
mead [the haunt  
Lies nearer, with its neighb'ring grove,  
Of dancing Dryads, Nymphs, and sylvan  
swains,  
Where oft the shepherd, innocent and gay,  
Owes to himself no other care than Love,  
And that the sweetest care which wounds  
the heart. [swains,  
Nor dancing Dryads, Nymphs, and sylvan  
Alone enjoy the meadows and the grove.  
The sheep slow wand'ring down the verdant  
slope, [boughs,  
The cow that seeks the shade of spreading  
And er'ry bough a feather'd songster's  
seat,  
Give animation to the scene ; nor less,  
Some gentle river smoothly gliding by,  
Thro' grassy banks, and glut'ring to the  
sun,  
In many a winding, like Meander's course,  
Far fam'd of old ; — no fitter place than  
this, [stream,  
Where bending willows overhang the  
To fire the Poet, and allure the Muse.

Full oft she seeks this spot, and whis-  
pers soft [ear,  
Such strains harmonious in her votaries  
As live in Thomson's lay ; or such as  
flow [too  
From Shenstone's Doric reed — full often  
Some favour'd Colin close in secret glade  
Tells us of Daphne's charms, while  
haunted woods, [pipe  
And sacred caverns, to the well-known  
Resounding, answer in a strain as sweet.  
W. C. LANGTON.

Ad LYDIAM, *præter fas, in Urbe morantem.*  
CURAT rura Venus, purpureas tenens.  
Sedes, Idalias ; cum levibus choris.  
Curat rura Dianna,  
Fraternâ celeberris lyrâ !  
Morus Te cohibet, Lydia ! vix ferens  
Tales Ruricolâs ut decorent Dea :  
Per Te certus habendi  
Lucinâ, et Veneri, parem.  
Sed fas est venias, quo melior quies,  
Et sincera manent gaudia ; si neque  
Spernas nos, et agrorum  
Jungi te sociam Deis.  
Multi nempè oculos Dii cupiunt tuos,  
Et sperant Dominam Ruricolâ novam ;  
Expectatque Cupido,  
Tandem dimidium sui.  
Infelix ! quoniam Te sine perdidit,  
Olim quod calamo vicerat ; Illius  
Cum Tu tela ministrans,  
Servasti imperium ruens.  
Rursus quin rediens, fer levitèr pedem,  
Ruris ad latebras, quâ violâs patent ;  
In laudemque Magistræ,  
Fragrans, plûs solito, Rosa !

W. C. L.

TO BUONAPARTE.

ON THE LATE VICTORY.

INSATIATE fiend ! whom slaughter never  
tires, [fires,  
Whose craft can smother fury's wildest  
Has yet one vassal from avenging Spain  
Whisper'd of Wellington and Torres  
plain ?  
Oh ! could my tongue thy guarded ear  
assail, [terror fear !  
Dismay should cloud thy heart, and  
I'd dare to prophecy no idle tale,  
Another Agincourt, and WELLESLEY  
there !  
Thy fatal hour is come — the hand of  
Heav'n  
Has us'd thee as an *Instrument* awhile ;  
The prostrate world now seems to be for-  
giv'n, [Isle.  
And looks with hope on Britain's gen'rous  
Wake from thy dream, dark Tyrant, wake !  
and see [victory.  
Which way thine Eagles fly — to Britain's  
BRISTOLNESS:  
Lines.

*Lines by a Friend, on hearing Miss PATON, aged Nine Years, at the Argyle-rooms, June 17, 1812, perform on the Piano-forte and Harp, sing, and recite.*

IN Scotia's hard and sterile soil,  
How strong the plants of Genius rise :  
Is it, that industry and toil  
Thus form the witty and the wise ?  
Or Nature in her bounty gives  
Of intellect a brighter ray,  
Where the less favour'd clime receives,  
Through stormy skies, a clouded day ?  
Her martial sons in valour shine,  
In science rise, or boldly vie  
In poesy, the art divine,  
With natives of a warmer sky.  
But see, a Fairy Muse they send,  
To charm the eye, enchant the ear,  
In whom such varied talents blend,  
As seldom grace our mundane sphere.  
Dear child, may health and fortune bless  
The progress of thy rip'ning years,  
And crown thee with that fair success,  
Which honest Fame unblushing wears !

*On the Death of LIEUT.-COL. SQUIRE; who fell a victim to fatigue, whilst on his duty in SPAIN, &c.*

THOUGH sick with toil, yet bold of heart,  
Foremost amidst the ranks he shone,  
Undaunted he perform'd his part ;  
And when the dreadful fight was done,  
Echo'd cheerly Conquest's cry,  
And shar'd the sweets of Victory.  
Though young in years, yet old in war,  
He oft had shar'd in climes afar  
The battle's toil, and all the woes  
The bold yet harass'd soldier knows ;  
And he had shar'd with native bands  
The proud reward from Victory's hands,  
The laurel'd wreath — the brightest bay  
The warriors claim, that fadeth not away.  
Now the gallant hero see,  
Following onward Glory's way :  
Join the flow'rs of chivalry,  
Mingling in the foremost fray ;  
Badajoz tells his martial deeds,  
Th' invaders felt his conquering arm,  
The baffled foeman foiled yields,  
And hush'd the raging battle storm.  
Then how he felt the Briton's honest glow,  
When sunk the Eagle's might beneath the  
Lion's blow !  
Yet though the foeman's arm nor might  
Could quench the flame that warm'd his  
heart ;  
Though still unmov'd amidst the fight,  
His was ever Honour's part !  
Yet, yet, alas ! the band of toil  
Had plac'd him under its controul,  
Fatigue and Labour claim'd the spoil,  
And weigh'd too heavy on his soul.  
His wearied heart sinks, sinks, at last,  
The will to do is left, the power, alas, is past !

Yet, arduous, firm, and nobly brave,  
He struggles e'en with Death ;  
Beats back the overwhelming wave  
With all his flitting breath.  
And still, amidst his kindred host,  
Performs a soldier's part ;  
Still he maintains the soldier's post,  
As dearest to his heart.  
A proud example of the truly great  
To Britain's sons he gave, for them to emulate.

Fainter and fainter grown, at last  
Sinks the career so bright ;  
It is no more — his day is past,  
And comes the long, long night !  
Hark ! (for he was all their boast)  
How fervent pray'rs are given  
From every tongue throughout the host,  
Wafting his soul to Heav'n.  
Hark to his dirge — the soldier's cries,  
An army's wailing, shout his obsequies !  
Sept. 9. MILN.

#### M A D B E S S.

AH ! wretched, wretched they, who here  
consign'd  
To the rude storms of a distemper'd mind,  
Have nought on earth to hope — who look  
on high, [to die !  
And crave one only wish from Heav'n —  
This was poor Bessy's case ; her dismal  
tale  
Oft have I heard in cheery Evesham vale ;  
How Edward died, and in excess of care,  
How Bessy fell a victim to despair.  
On yonder heath, neglected, wild, and  
drear,  
Day after day the maniac would appear ;  
Wild were her looks ; upon her bosom bare,  
Matted like Furies tresses, hung her hair,  
Her glaring eyes the wand'ring stars would  
dart, [smart.  
Whilst ev'ry accent twang'd with keener  
Near as I drew, the lovely maid would cry,  
" Man, have you seen my love as he  
pass'd by ?  
Sure you have notic'd him — so tall — so fair —  
With eyes of ebony, and flaxen hair ;  
Tell me you saw him, where — Oh ! say  
man, say —  
And did he speak to you ? — go — go away !"  
Thus would she talk ; oh ! then the fra-  
tic maid [ward's shade ;  
Would lay her down, and weep for Ed-  
With longing eyes uplift to Heav'n she'd  
cry, [me die."  
" There, there 's my Edward — let me, let  
Poor senseless Bess ! now Heav'n has  
heard thy prayer, [care ;  
And call'd thee from this prison-house of  
No longer now on secret grief you feed,  
No more for Edward pant, nor sigh, nor  
bleed ;  
He lives, and makes thine hear'n a glorious  
heav'n indeed.  
Evesham, Sept. 13. T.  
Hunt.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 29.*

*Visc. Salmond*, after presenting a green bag, sealed, containing papers with the information relative to the alarming riots in the Northern Counties, proceeded to submit an Address to the Prince Regent, in answer to his Message. His Lordship stated, that the measures resorted to by Government to restore tranquillity in the disturbed districts had failed, though a considerable military force had been employed; and that, though some might think that the disturbances would cease on the revocation of the Orders in Council, and employment being afforded to the manufacturers, he thought it would not be wise in the Government to trust to such speculations. If it should please Providence to afflict the country with another bad harvest, how heavy would be the responsibility of Government, and of their Lordships, if they neglected to take such precautionary measures as the occasion required!

*Earl Stenhope* had no objection to the Address; but, to guard against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the Northern Counties, proposed to add the following words: "not violating the principles of the Constitution."

*Earl of Liverpool* spoke in favour of the Address, and the appointment of a Select Committee, upon whose report their Lordships might act.

*Lord Holland* declared he should oppose the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Address was then agreed to, and the appointment of a Select Committee fixed for the 30th.

In the Commons, the same day, *Mr. Laug* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for amending several Acts relating to Unclaimed Military Prize Money. He stated that, since 1799, the sum of 291,000*l.* had been obtained from the hands of Prize Agents, 60,000*l.* of which had been paid to claimants, and the rest handed over for the benefit of Chelsea Hospital.

The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time, after a division: the objection was to the additional Tax of 3*s.* 6*d.* on horses kept for the purposes of agriculture: *Sir C. Burrell* suggested, on this occasion, a tax on hot-houses and green-houses.

*Lord Castlereagh* delivered a bag of papers relative to the riots, and moved an Address to the Prince.

*June 30.*

*Mr. Lockhart* entered into a long statement respecting *Mr. Burton Morris*, Judge of the Palace Court, who was appointed

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in 1811, with a salary of between 3 and 400*l.* *per annum*, arising from fees. Soon after his appointment, he, against the persuasions of the Prothonotary (*Mr. Crutchley*), and without consulting the Lord Steward of the Household (*Lord Aylesford*), and the Knight Marshal. *Sir James Bland Burgess*, issued a rule, purporting that it was expedient, on account of the depreciated value of money, to charge higher fees, and directing an increase of the Counsellors' fees, raising the 3*s.* fee to 10*s.* 6*d.* and the half-guinea to a guinea. It likewise directed the payment of 1*s.* on each writ to the Officer of the Court, and increased the 3*s.* 6*d.* fee of the attorneys to 6*s.* 8*d.* Though those additions might appear small, yet they were highly objectionable, inasmuch as it was illegal for any Judge to alter and increase his own fees. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to state that, in consequence of *Mr. Crutchley* writing to the Knight Marshal on the subject, who disapproved of *Mr. Morris's* exaction, and rescinded the obnoxious rule, an inquiry was instituted by the latter into *Mr. Crutchley's* conduct; a number of petty charges were collected against him; and he was, under peculiarly irregular and unjust circumstances, deprived of his office, a rule being issued against him — and the casting vote, there being but three votes in the whole, given against him by *Mr. Morris*, who thus became judge of his own cause. *Mr. Lockhart* concluded with moving the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.

*Mr. Raine* said, that the whole of the proceedings had been countenanced by the opinion of *Sir Vicary Gibbs* and *Lord Aylesford*, and hoped that the motion would be postponed, as *Mr. Burton Morris* was then on the Circuit.

*Messrs. Leicester, Rochdale, Greenhill, Vansittart*, and *Lord Castlereagh*, objected to the motion on the same grounds.

*Mr. Hume* spoke in favour of inquiry. The motion was then negatived without a division.

A Select Committee was appointed, to investigate the papers respecting the Riots.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 1.*

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Loan, Irish Commissioners of Appeals, Glass Drawback, Irish Customs, Irish Excise, and several private Bills.

The Marquis *Wellesley* concluded an energetic and argumentative speech, in favour of concession to the Catholics, by moving a Resolution, pledging their Lordships to the consideration of the question next Session.

The

The *Lord Chancellor* expressed his astonishment at the inconsistency of the noble Marquis, who had, this very Session, voted against the motion he now brought forward. He was likewise surprised that the descendants of Lord Somers and Lord Hardwicke could support a measure reprobated by their ancestors. In his opinion, the Resolutions of the late Catholic meeting aspersed the characters of the highest Officers of the State, and was a libellous paper. He should move the previous question.

Lord *Ellenborough* animadverted on the change of opinion both of the Noble Mover and of a Noble Lord (Harrowby), who had at one time held up his Noble Friends (the Opposition) to the execration of the country for entertaining the question. He considered the measure as pregnant with dangers to the State.

Vise. *Sidmouth* expressed himself to the same effect.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* considered the motion as superfluous, as the question would again come under discussion next Session.

The Dukes of *Sussex* and *Norfolk*, with Lords *Hardwicke*, *Harrowby*, *Camden*, *Clancarty*, *Mulgrave*, *Moir*, *Melville*, *Grenville*, and *Darnley*, spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord *Redesdale* and the Earl of *Liverpool* objected to the measure, that it was unaccompanied by any distinct proposition, and might create expectations that might not be realised: and the Marquis of *Headfort* and Lord *Longford* opposed it on general grounds.

Lord *Donoughmore* said, that he did not think the mere discussion of the subject, under an Administration of which the Earl of *Liverpool* was the head, could give any rational assurance to the Catholic Body that their claims were ultimately to be granted.

While Earl *Stanhope* was making some singular remarks on old Acts of Parliament, strangers were ordered to withdraw: soon after, a division took place; for the Motion, present, 74; proxies, 51—125. Against the Motion, present 74; proxies 52—126.

In the Commons, the same day, the Excise Duty Bill was read the third time, after two divisions; on the first, respecting the Tax on Leather, the numbers were, 86 to 78; on the second, for the reading, 81 to 64.

In a Committee of Supply, 36,000*l.* were, after a division, granted for the erection of Penitentiary Houses.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, Duties were granted on bottles of stone or earthenware, whose necks were not larger,

in diameter, than their orifices, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

July 2.

Mr. *Creevey* complained that, notwithstanding the sums drawn from the Treasury, no improvements had been made in Marylebone Park, except a long gravel walk being laid out, and some plantations of trees, which no one was permitted to approach. He thought the projected Regent's Canal was a mere job, intended to benefit Lord *Glenshervie* and Mr. *Nash*, at the expence of the Crown; and concluded by moving for papers.

Mr. *Wharton* reprobated these unjust aspersions on the characters of Lord *Glenshervie* and Mr. *Nash*; and said that, when the plan was completed, there would be an increased annual revenue to the Crown of 30,000*l.* The papers were ordered.

Sir *F. Burdett* complained of the introduction of troops into Bristol during the election; and was informed by Lord *Palmerstone*, that it must have been in consequence of a requisition from the Mayor and Magistrates addressed to Gen. *Oswald*.

The Report of the Committee on alleged abuses in Lincoln Gaol, was brought up, but ordered to be re-committed, a doubt having been expressed, whether the Committee had power to send for persons confined for debt, and which had induced it to suspend its proceedings.

House of Lords, July 3.

The second reading of the Bill for repealing all disabilities on Dissenters was moved by Lord *Stanhope*; when a division took place, and the Bill was thrown out by 31 to 10.

On Lord *Grosvenor* moving the second reading of the *Sinecure Bill*, the Lord Chancellor and Lord *Redesdale* opposed it, as encroaching on the power of the Crown; and the former noticed many glaring absurdities which it contained.

The Marquis of *Douglas*, Earl *Darnley*, and Lord *Holland*, spoke in favour of the principle of abolishing sinecures.

On a division, the Bill was thrown out; the numbers being 35 to 8.

Lord *Holland* presented two Bills relative to *ex officio* informations—the first, to prevent delay in the proceedings, and the second, to repeal so much of the Act of the 48th of his present Majesty, as related to holding persons to bail upon *ex-officio* informations: they were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* stated a variety of circumstances which had been handed to him, for the truth of which he would not vouch, respecting the gaoler of Lincoln Castle, Mr.

Mr. Higgins, of whose general good character he had received assurances from the most respectable quarters; but a general good character, he urged, was no answer to specific charges of misconduct. The principal of these were, that a man who had been tried for murder, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, and who had been confined in prison three years, was suspected to have been flogged so severely, that he died a few days after—his screeches had been distinctly heard, as well as the stripes that provoked them. The Coroner's Jury who sat on the body consisted of six of the poorest debtors, and six stone-masons who were at work in the prison. The inquest was taken without inspection of the body, though the face bore visible marks of violence. On several occasions, Mr. Higgins had withheld the county allowance from the debtors, and refused to let them have coals, during a severe winter, in small quantities. All his sons had offices about the prison—one was deputy; another, an attorney to the debtors; and a third, a surgeon, whom they must employ, or suffer ill-treatment. The Hon. Baronet said, though it was observed to be irrelevant, that the regulations of *Hursham Gaol* were of a rigorous description, such as loading the prisoners with irons, confining them in cells, and compelling them to wear a degrading uniform. He concluded by moving a Commission of Inquiry; but, on a suggestion of *Lord Castlereagh*, that Government would order an inquiry to be instituted, withdrew his motion.

The House, after a division, when the numbers were 38 to 9, went into a Committee on the East India Loan Bill.—*Mr. Wallace* gave a summary detail of the Company's affairs, to shew that no hazard would be incurred by advancing the loan.

*Messrs. Creevey, Howarth, and Whitbread*, spoke against the seventh clause, which was carried by 31 to 16. The Bill underwent no amendments.

#### July 6.

Resolutions were agreed to for granting 100,000*l.* in aid of Queen Anne's Bounty to the poor Clergy; and 25,000*l.* for repairing our forts in Africa.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 7.

The further consideration of the *Banbury Peerage Claim* was deferred till next Sessions.

In a Committee on the Excise Bill, the *Duke of Bedford*, *Earls Spencer, Rosslyn, and Lauderdale*, strongly opposed the advance on Leather; which was supported by *Earls Liverpool, Ross, and Limerick*. An amendment proposed by *Lord Spencer*, to separate that part of the Bill relating to

the Duties on Leather from the rest, was negatived by 32 to 12: the Report was then read.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 8.

The Report of the Secret Committee was presented. It stated, that alarming disturbances, destructive to property, prevailed in the counties of Lancaster, York, &c. and had continued from the month of March down to the latest accounts, on the 23d of June. That the rioters assembled in the night-time, with their faces blackened, armed with the implements of their trades, and other offensive instruments, with which they destroyed the property of those who were obnoxious to them. That they had, in many instances, written threatening letters—had proceeded the length of setting fire to the houses of individuals; and even that an atrocious murder had been committed on a person of the name of *Horsefall*, by four persons, who, there was every reason to believe, were accomplices in these disturbances. That great dread and alarm was occasioned in consequence of these proceedings; and that, in some instances, sums of money were demanded and extorted. The Committee, without entering into details, thought it necessary to state, that the first object of these rioters seemed to be the breaking of machinery; but they had, in many instances, resorted to measures infinitely more alarming, namely, the demanding of arms; and had even carried them off, in many instances, where they allowed every other species of property to remain untouched. These seemed not to be the effect of any sudden impulse, but of an organised system of lawless violence. Sometimes the rioters were under the controul of leaders; and were distinguished, not by names but by numbers; were known to each other by signs and countersigns; and carried on all with the utmost caution. They also took an oath, that, "while they existed under the canopy of heaven, they would not reveal any thing connected with the present disturbances, under the penalty of being put out of existence by the first brother whom they should meet," &c. It did not appear to the Committee that any sums of money were distributed among the rioters. It was extremely difficult to discover them. It was held out to them that they might expect to be joined by other discontented persons from London, and that there were persons in the higher ranks who would also lend them support; but of these insinuations the Committee were enabled to find no evidence. Whatever was their object, however, and whoever were the secret movers of these disturbances, yet the secrecy with which they were carried on, the attempts at assassination that had

been made, the oaths that had been administered, and the system of terror that had prevailed, had not failed to impress the Committee deeply.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Assessed Taxes, Postage Duties, Excise, Exchequer Bills, two Irish Treasury Bills, two Militia Pay and Clothing Bills, Newfoundland Trade, West India Intercourse, Southern Whale Fishery, Unlawful Oaths, County Rates, Copper Duty, Printed Goods Bounty, Irish Stamp Duties, and Chelsea Pensioners' Bills; in all 38.

July 10.

A short but animated discussion took place in the Committee on Mr. Palmer's Compensation Bill; the *Lord Chancellor*, *Earl Lauderdale*, and *Lord Redesdale*, opposing it, and *Earl Moira*, *Lords Erskine* and *Holland*, speaking in favour of the claim: on a division for leaving out the first enacting clause for conferring the *per centage*, it was rejected by 33 to 28. Several other divisions took place, on all of which there appeared a majority in favour of Mr. Palmer.

In the Commons, the same day, the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Finance was presented.

*Lord Castlereagh*, after dwelling upon the Report of the Secret Committee, respecting the disturbances in the Northern Counties, concluded with applying for leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual provision respecting the seizure and security of arms—to prevent tumultuary meetings, and all assemblies of persons whose object was to promote the system of insubordination—and to give more complete and extensive powers to the magistrates. His Lordship explained, that the proposed law was to be limited, not only as to time, but with respect to space also;—it was not to continue in force longer than to give Parliament an opportunity of assembling to act as circumstances may require, and not to extend beyond the disturbed districts. The magistrates of those districts are to have the power of searching for stolen or secreted arms, without having first a deposition made in respect to the concealment, as at present required by law. They are likewise to have the power of calling on the inhabitants to give up their arms (an appeal being allowed, in some cases, to the Quarter Sessions), receipts being at the same time given, in order to the safe custody of the same; and of immediately dispersing any tumultuary body, without allowing them an hour, as at present, to disperse, after the Riot Act has been read.

Those who do not immediately disperse, when so required, are to be liable to punishment for a misdemeanour; and the magistrates are to have not only the power of dispersion, but also that of arrest, and to hold the offenders to bail, in order that they may be brought to trial at Quarter Sessions. Finally, the magistrates of the disturbed counties are to have jurisdiction over the adjacent districts, in order that offenders may not defeat the ends of justice, by passing with impunity over the borders of the county in which their offences have been committed. The law would not, in the first case, be extended to the country in general; but a discretionary power will be left with Ministers, to extend its operation to those parts of the kingdom to which the riots should have communicated, on the representation of the Lieutenant and Magistracy of the County.

*Mr. Wilberforce* opposed the Bill, and contended that the laws, if vigorously executed, were adequate to the suppression of the disturbances. The evidence adduced before the Committee was not sufficient to justify the adoption of such an extraordinary measure—and even that evidence, so far as regarded depôts of arms and organized meetings, should be read with caution.

*Mr. Wilberforce* approved the Bill, and would have voted for stronger measures. He attributed these disturbances not so much to the severity of the times, as to certain mischievous seditious publications.

*Sir F. Burdett* attributed to the Hon. Member that he wished to destroy the liberty of the press.

*Mr. Canning* was in favour of the Bill.

*Mr. Hutchinson* was fearful that, under sanction of the Bill, torture would be introduced into this country, as was formerly in Ireland; and related several instances where it appeared to be sanctioned by Government.

*Mr. Croker* and *Lord Castlereagh* denied the assertion.—The Bill was then brought in, and read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 13.

The Royal Assent was notified, by Commission, to the Lottery, Corn Distillation Prohibition, Local Militia Amendment, Regent's Canal, and some Private Bills.

*Lord Redesdale* presented the Report of the Justice Administration Bill; and stated the object of it to be, to give further assistance to the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery, so as to enable him to apply more of his time to the hearing of Appeals in that House.

The *Lord Chancellor* expressed his approbation of the Bill, and said that the various duties he had to perform precluded him from taking the necessary

rest, and was indeed too much for one individual. He found that injustice had been done to him in regard to the arrears of business in Chancery, and in that House. The Report was then received.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* opposed the second reading of the Peace Preservation Bill. No violence or outrage, he said, had been committed since the 23d June. There was no evidence even of assemblages of men in disguise, except they were the spies of the magistrates, who had instigated these manufacturers to more violent acts. An absurd impression had prevailed in the disturbed districts, that those meetings were directed by persons in London—and even himself, the Duke of York, Sir F. Burdett, and others, had been named by the magistrates. Under such circumstances, he would not consent to entrust extraordinary powers in such hands.

Mr. *Smith* opposed the Bill generally.

Sir F. *Burdett* quoted two instances of abuse of power by clerical magistrates, and argued that their authority ought to be curtailed rather than increased.

Mr. *Grant*, in a speech which made much impression, supported the Bill.

Mr. *Brougham* attributed the disturbances in the manufacturing districts to the want of employ, occasioned by the Orders in Council; and dwelt at great length on the importance which was attached to the spies employed by the magistrates—their insolence to the population—the great price paid for their services, from 30s. to 50s. per week, besides all expences—and the threats they held out of ruining any person, by false charges, who thwarted or insulted them. He stated one case, of the servant of a manufacturer, whom they had attempted to suborn to prefer a charge against his master.

Messrs. *Frankland*, *W. Bootle*, *Stephen*, and *Wilberforce*, spoke in favour of the Bill, which was read a second time.

A Bill was read the first time, making it felony to aid the escape of French prisoners of war.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 14.

On the question for the third reading of Mr. *Palmer's* Per-Centage Bill, Lords *Liverpool*, *Harrowby*, *Lauderdale*, and *Ellenborough*, spoke against it: and Lords *Muir*, *Erskine*, *Mountjoy*, *Hardwicke*, *Darnley*, and the Duke of *Sussex*, for it. On a division, the Bill was lost by 104 to 98.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after noticing the favourable prospect of a formidable Coalition in the North, and the encourag-

ing aspect of our affairs in the Peninsula, now that Lord Wellington seemed to be acting upon a system that might ultimately advance him into the heart of Spain, concluded with moving for a Vote of Credit for 3,000,000*l.* In reply to questions put by Mr. *Tierney*, he confessed the money would not be applied to military purposes. Motion agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 15.

The Message brought from the Prince Regent being read, Earl of *Liverpool* observed, that the amount of the Vote of Credit now required would be only three millions; the addition of two millions to the estimates of the Army Extraordinaries had been made this year, and provision made for that increase. The sum voted last year for that object was three millions, this year it was five millions. Their Lordships must be aware that the expenditure of our armies abroad, especially in the Peninsula, required this addition. The increased allowance for this purpose, however, had induced the Government not to require a larger Vote of Credit than that of last year, which was three millions. The Address to the Prince Regent was then carried, *nem. con.*

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 16.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to Mr. *Sheridan*, who designated the late proposal from France a perfidious and insulting proposition, said that the French Government made no reply to his answer.

The Bill for the more expeditious administration of justice was strongly opposed by Sir *S. Romilly*, who said that it eased the Lord Chancellor of the greater portion of his duties, but secured to him all the fees and emoluments for discharging them. He contended also, that it would greatly increase the number of appeals, and add to the expence of suitors. The Bill was read the first time, Messrs. *Banks*, *Abercrombie*, *W. Smith*, and *Creevey*, protesting against the indecency of pressing a Bill of that importance at so late a period.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 17.

Lord *Holland*, in a speech of considerable length, dwelt upon the great increase of *Ex Officio* informations—the hardships and expence sustained by individuals against whom they were filed, who after all were not brought to trial. He concluded by moving the second reading of his Bills.

Lord *Ellenborough* replied at great length, and urged, that when Blackstone wrote on the subject of *Ex Officio* informations, he was not well informed, but that he became learned as he proceeded with his Commentaries.

Lord

Lord Erskine was in favour of the principle of the *Ex Officio* Information Bills; but recommended delay. The second reading of one Bill was then negatived by 16 to 7, and the other was postponed.

July 18.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the East India Loan, Malt Duty, National Debt Annuities, Irish Stamps, Frame Work Knitters, Irish Population, and the Irish Butter Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Lords Amendments to the Commercial Exchange Bills' Bill, and to the Local Tokens Bill, were severally agreed to.

In the Committee of Supply on the Prince Regent's Message, a Resolution was passed, voting a sum of 200,000*l.* as the Vote of Credit for Ireland.

July 20.

The Vice Chancellor's Bill was postponed till next Session, Lord Castlereagh stating, that 2000*l.* of this Officer's salary would be paid out of the Chancellor's fees, and the remainder out of a fund belonging to the Court of Chancery.

On the third reading of the Peace Preservation Bill, it was urged by Mr. Irving that the disturbances had subsided; and he particularly recommended, that power should be given to the Crown to declare by Proclamation, that any county or district had been restored to tranquillity.

Mr. W. Smith inquired how it was possible to distinguish in a dark night the rioters, or those who came to plunder, from those who were authorized to search for arms: this doubt weighed greatly on his mind, and would induce him to oppose the Bill: it was then read the third time.

The Bill explaining the Toleration Act, by removing from Dissenters the discretion of magistrates, and requiring no other oath except the oath of allegiance, was read the third time, with the warm approbation of Messrs. W. Smith and Whitbread.

July 21.

Mr. Sheridan's Motion for a Copy of the Notice of the Attorney General to Mr. Fitzpatrick, was negatived by 67 to 23.

Mr. Sheridan concluded an eloquent speech on the subject of the late offer of negotiation from France, by moving for the Correspondence.

Mr. Whitbread regretted that the offer to negotiate had not been accepted. He blamed Lord Castlereagh for his imprudent refusal—remarked that the terms were favourable, and that when the French troops were withdrawn from Spain, Joseph must have gone off in the midst of them. The war, he supposed, was not interminable; but, at all events, as the object was

reciprocal—mutual destruction—it was indecorous to talk of Buonaparte's hatred against this country. In regard to the war in the North, he thought it probable that Buonaparte would be at St. Petersburg as soon as Lord Cathcart. He concluded by giving his support to the motion.

Lord Castlereagh disavowed the principle of interminable war; and observed, that to have treated on the proposed basis would have been dishonourable and injurious to our Allies.

Mr. Hutchinson said, that "no Sovereign in Europe ever deserved his throne better than Buonaparte did. No conqueror, in ancient or modern times, had to answer for fewer acts of enormity, in proportion to the extent of his conquests. (*murmurs.*) We ought, in our answer, to have given him his title."

Mr. Canning censured this eulogy of a conquering tyrant and usurper, as highly immoral and impolitic—and observed, in justification of our Expedition to Copenhagen, that Denmark would have been forced into a war with this country, which had been since confessed by Buonaparte; and, in regard to the war in the North, declared that Prussia had survived the hostility of Buonaparte, to perish in his embraces!

Mr. Sheridan declared, after many eulogiums on the British Constitution, that he would, for his own part, rather scuttle the Island, than surrender any part of our maritime rights.

Mr. Hutchinson denied that he was the defender of tyranny and immorality.

Lord Castlereagh denied that Ministers had instigated Russia to war—at the same time, it had been intimated to her, that, if she obtained assistance, she must prepare herself for a long struggle, by making great sacrifices, and raising the spirit of the population. The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 22.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Stone Bottle Duty, Isle of Man Trade, Customs Boats, Printed Goods Transit, and four Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Canning presented a Petition from certain British merchants, complaining of the infringement of two articles in the treaty between this Country and Portugal, and particularly of the monopoly of the wine trade by the Royal Wine Company, which had decreased the revenue from two millions sterling to 900,000*l.*

Lord Castlereagh promised inquiry on this subject, as well as in regard to the reported increase of the Slave Trade by the Portuguese.



House of Lords, July 23.

The Royal Assent was notified to the Revenue Penalty, Members Bankrupt, and the Manure Carriage Bills.

Earl of *Liverpool*, in reply to Lord *Holland*, said, that every exertion had been made by Ministers to procure an exchange of prisoners; but that their object had been defeated by the unreasonable pretensions of the Enemy.

Petitions against the Peace Preservation Bill were presented from districts in Lancashire, alledging that tranquillity was restored.

The Bill explaining the Toleration Act was read a second time; as was the French Prisoners Escape Bill; [it was stated that 464 officers had, within the last three years, broke their parole.]

In the Commons, the same day, on Sir *T. Norton* submitting his Financial Resolutions, shewing that the Expenditure greatly exceeded the Revenue, and moving for a Committee; Mr. *Tierney* earnestly recommended the adoption of some plan, in the ensuing Session, for equalizing the Expenditure and Revenue.

Mr. *Vansittart* said he had embodied the Hon. Baronet's Resolutions in some he should submit to the House: he censured the desponding language used, as tending to damp the exertions of the country; declared that he did not see how any saving could be effected, but by reducing our Naval Establishment. He had an idea of imposing next year a Tax upon Capital, as a commutation for part of the Income Tax; but would not attempt to raise the War Taxes to equal our expences, which were upon a very large scale. If he remained in office, he should certainly submit something in the nature of a Sinking Fund, to retrieve Public Credit.

Mr. *Harrison* recommended a decrease of our Naval Establishment.

Mr. *Baring* suggested new Taxes upon Wool, Iron, Coals, and Bills and Placards.

Mr. *Courtney* recommended, as a temporary remedy, that the Permanent Revenue should be mortgaged.

Mr. *Whitbread* remarked upon the preceding speakers and their gloomy statements, and inferred the necessity of making proposals of peace to France, before the distresses of the people should render such a measure compulsory; accused Ministers of extravagance, in lavishing millions upon Foreign Powers; and complained that the Princess Charlotte, who had attained her majority, was too much secluded from public notice.

Sir *T. Norton's* Resolutions, including the one for peace, were then negatived by the previous question.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 24.

In a Committee on the Toleration Bill,

the Clause exempting teachers exercising any profession except that of a schoolmaster, was struck out.

The Framework Knitters' Bill was, on the motion of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, thrown out.

July 27.

On the third reading of the Toleration Bill, an amendment was introduced, enacting that the Bill should not be construed to extend to any places of worship of the Established Church.

On the third reading of the Disturbed Districts' Bill, Lords *Holland*, *Darley*, and *Stanhope*, opposed it at considerable length; and were replied to by Lords *Sidmouth*, *Camden*, and *Liverpool*. The amendments of Lord *Holland*, that two Justices should be employed instead of one, that search should not be instituted without reasonable ground of suspicion, and then not by night, were negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone* moved for the production of certain accounts, for the purpose of ascertaining the situation in which the publick were placed by the employment of Army Agents. Large sums, he observed, were advanced by Government to Army Agents, without adequate security. One Agent in particular (Mr. *Greenwood*) had obtained since 1794, when the Duke of York was appointed Commander in Chief, no fewer than 176 battalions of the line, 14 battalions of militia, besides artillery and engineer corps, constituting, in all, more than two thirds of the army. He did not call in question the credit of Mr. *Greenwood's* house, but there ought not to be such an accumulation of money in the hands of any private house.

Mr. *Long* defended the Army Agents; who, he said, had frequently large balances due to them—particularly Mr. *Greenwood*, from the publick: the papers were granted.

Mr. *Jackson*, for the purpose of justifying the inhabitants of the Loeward Islands, moved for a copy of the letter addressed by Governor *Elliott* to Lord *Liverpool*.

Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Stephen* defended Governor *Elliott*—the latter observed, that slavery could not prevail in any country, without hardening the heart and deadening the feelings of humanity—that the lawyers were certainly self-educated—and that the state of society in those islands required great emendation. The motion was postponed till next Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 28.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Appropriation, Half-pay Officers, Assessed Taxes Allowance, Coffee,