

sketch of friendship; the rewards of ambition; and the Epicurean system of pleasure, with its consequences.

The heads of the Second are as follows: The theory of pleasure deduced from natural and moral philosophy; the support afforded by Religion, the origin of Christian pleasures; instances of their duration; the examples of eminent philosophers and statesmen; the pleasures of conjugal affection, of science, and philanthropy, influenced by Religion; examples in poverty, persecution, sickness, and death. The consolations found at the grave of virtue, and the immortality and final dominion of pleasure.

We have been the more diffuse in giving the argument of the Poem, as it will enable our readers to perceive the moral object of the Authoress, whose grand aim has been to shew that the solid and lasting pleasures of human life consist in Virtue and Religion. We select the ensuing lines as highly poetical and happy:

" ——— but when Science show'rs  
Her nectar'd gifts on youth's awak'ning  
flow'rs;  
When thought ethereal to its God ascends,  
As Heav'n exhales the precious dew it  
lends; [of age,  
While Wisdom, beaming thro' the clouds  
illumes the treasures of her sacred page,  
And, like the mild Morn, gilding earthly  
night, [light;  
Pours from the Sun of Truth reflected  
Then Man to Pleasure's fount exulting  
springs,  
While Angels smile, and wave their silver  
wings."

We think ourselves justified in saying we never met with a stronger or more beautiful recommendation of the pursuit of Knowledge than the above; and the concluding lines of the Poem confirm, in pleasing strains, the truth of what we have previously advanced as to the aim and tendency of the work, which terminates with a few pages of notes:

" Pleasure! in Fancy's eye serenely  
clear,  
Life's bright horizon, ever new and near,  
Where'er we gaze, thy canopy ascends;  
Where'er we tread, thy ample round  
extends! [ray  
But fairest, widest, when the sov'reign  
Of sun-bright Reason wins its equal way;  
When soft and clear, unvex'd by ruffian  
gales,  
The pure corulean tint of Love prevails:

Then if a cloud the bright expanse in-  
vades, [shades!  
It teems with blessings for the earth it  
Not when gay Childhood's morning va-  
pour plays, [blaze;  
Or fierce Ambition spreads its noontide  
Or, big with storms and death, the sullen  
cloud  
Of Vice advancing, rolls its sable shroud;  
These, these, shall pass away!—while  
pure and bright  
Religion triumphs in eternal light,  
Till the thin shades of brief existence fall,  
And Pleasure's cloudless Heav'n encircles  
all."

60. Euripidis Hippolytus *Coronifer*. *Ad fidem Manuscriptorum ac veterum Editionum emendavit, et Annotationibus instruxit, Jacobus Henricus Monk, A. M. S. S. Trin. Coll. Soc. et Græcorum Literarum apud Cantab. Professor Regius*. Cantab. *Typis ac Sumptibus Academicis excudit J. Smith. Veniunt Londini apud Payne et Mauman, et Cantab. apud Deighton. 8vo. pp. 176.*

DR. Joseph Warton, in his elegant, sensible, and very entertaining "*Common-place-book on Pope*," (as it was somewhat harshly named in the "*Pursuits of Literature*") complains of the strange neglect of the Greek Tragedians, which was then imputable to the first scholars of this country. Heavy as was this accusation, no one, we believe, could be found to deny its validity. Yet, within fifty seven years from the date of the first edition of the Doctor's Essay, such a revolution has been effected in the taste of the Classical world in England, that an ingenious young scholar (Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, in his "*Classical Recreations*, vol. I.") has charged the Republic of Letters with bestowing an almost exclusive attention on the relics of the Athenian buskin.—We do not mean to range ourselves under the banners of Mr. Barker. But, though we do not hesitate to pronounce the writings of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, especially the two latter, amongst the most useful and delightful remains of ancient poetry, we will fairly admit that there is *some* ground for the rebuke of the *Classical Recreator*.

It is not a sufficient cause to assign for the increased popularity of the Tragedians, that the number of Greek and Latin scholars (taking the word in its fullest extent) is greatly augmented in the last half century: for, though we firmly believe, and rejoice

to believe, that many more of our gentlemen are able to cull, or, at least, to admire the flowers of ancient literature now, than fifty, or forty years ago, yet this is obviously a very inadequate solution of the phenomenon which we were considering. It cannot account for the disproportionate degree of favour obtained by one particular class of writers; and those, though often the most pleasing, yet as often the most difficult, even to the practised scholar. But the truth is, that, however much the benefits of literature be diffused over the mass of *readers for amusement*, it is not from these readers that the literary character of the age will take its tone. Rather will *they* follow the dictates of the smaller but more judicious band of *readers by profession*, if we may be allowed so to term the genuine scholars who are to be found in abundance in every College of our Universities,—and in the Metropolis; and who are scattered, with no sparing hand, amongst our country parishes. Real merit is the sure and only guide to their approbation; and as every writer is eager to obtain it, he will follow some path which he finds has already led thither. To strike out a new road to fame, is the work of superior genius; but, as this is arduous in proportion to the glory that awaits it, it is one of the best proofs of a sound judgment to pursue the course which some mighty leader in the chace has had strength to open. Let it not be supposed that we would confine the energies of genius. Fortunately the attempt would be as desperate as cruel. But, eager as we are to urge the youthful mind to soar above its competitors, we must take leave to remark, that the Critick or the Philosopher, who is unequal to the foundation, may yet, with honour and advantage, follow or improve the plan of his master-builder\*.

Our readers will have anticipated us in the result of our desultory investigation. It is, indeed, to Richard Porson that we ascribe the honour of

\* Εἰς παραβολήν, let us hint to Mr. Barker that the best method he can pursue for correcting the taste of the day, is to apply to some new vein in the classical mine, those talents which he seems inclined to employ in the less brilliant duty of criticising Criticks.

bestowing popularity on those writings that have the best claim to the boon: and when we reflect on the wonderful powers and most successful exertions of our lamented Critick, can we be surprised if he has done this, and more than this? For he who adorned whatever he attempted, “*nihil quod tetigit non ornavit*,” and, drawing from the redundant and fertile sources of his genius and erudition, irrigated the most barren topicks into luxuriance; and, whilst the ordinary exercise of his mental powers was productive of wonders, treated subjects the most abstruse with a dignified and simple clearness which made all appear easy and familiar; he could not fail to be the “*Cynosure*” of every classical adventurer.

But, whilst we withhold not our mingled tribute of applause and regret at the untimely tomb of the late Professor (το γὰρ ὕψος ἰσὶ Σαύωται) we must not forget what is due to his sensible, learned, and modest successor,—Mr. Monk. We will not offend this gentleman’s *Porsonianism*, nor, what we esteem still higher, our own regard for Truth, by saying that he will ever be set in comparison with his Master. But rising, as we do, pleased and improved from the perusal of his Volume, we cannot but express our honest hope that the day may be far distant when we may speak of him as we think, without shocking that modesty which in him, and in every other estimable character, is the concomitant of sense and attainments.

Still there are points on which we do not hesitate to differ from the learned Editor; but these are vastly outweighed by others of a contrary description. The usual method, however, and the best, of examining a work of this kind, is to accompany the Critick in his progress, noting, as we pass, the few points on which we differ, and some of the very many on which we have the satisfaction to agree.

To give our readers a general view of the scope of the work, we select a few passages from the Preface, making no apology to them or Mr. Monk for taking detached sentences in the order which seems most suitable for this purpose. Could we transcribe the whole, our readers would be in possession of a piece of faultless, indeed polished, Latinity. What the

Professor

Professor says in this language is said always with accuracy, often with elegance; but we see nothing in his style superior to what we have a right to expect in an English Scholar; and, on the whole, it is rather too much studied. But, perhaps, the excellence of Porson has made us fastidious.

"Scias," says the Professor, Pref. p. ix. "me ingenue juvenutis commodis potissimum studuisse." [Why this needless epithet?] "Primum, operam œdli, ut hæc Tragœdia, ex optimis auctoritatibus emendata, purior quam in prioribus editionibus prodiret: deinde quicquid in verbis ac sententiis difficile esset aut reconditum, id conatus sum explicare, et exemplis à Græcâ Poesi, maximeque Euripideâ, petitis, illustrare. . . . . In textu recensendo, nullum superiorum editorum per omnia secutus sum; è varietatibus lectionum apud Codices Manuscriptos, à Musgravo, Brunckio, et aliis collatos, veteresque editiones Lascaris et Aldi, quas ipse diligenter contuli, Poetæ verba probabiliter eruenda esse duxi. Huc accedebant permulta veterum scriptorum loca, qui è nostrâ Tragœdiâ hinc illinc verba laudaverant." p. v.—"Codicum lectiones, præter pauca è maxime vitiosis, in annotationibus meis indicantur. . . . . Textus ex merâ conjecturâ non nisi perpaucis in locis mutatus est." p. vi.—"In choricis versibus . . . distribuendis . . . operam dedi, ut quæ metrorum genera Tragicis frequentata sint, ea, quantum fieri licuit representarem; et ut singula cantica è versibus constarent, quos libenter ab iis conjunctos esse viderim. . . . . De iis quæ novata sunt in notis admonui, observationes etiam nonnullas huc spectantes in gratiam tironum intextui." p. vii.—"Quod ad interpretandi et illustrandi munus attinet, difficultium et rariorum locutionum explicationes è veteribus Grammaticis haustas subjecimus." ibid.

The Professor also tells us, that the Master and Seniors of his learned and illustrious College have allowed to him, as they did to Mr. Blomfield, the examination of Porson's MSS.; that the whole scene from v. 176 to v. 266, is printed from Porson's correction, which we afterwards find, from his note on the place, was communicated to him by his friend Mr. Dobree of the same College. He returns his thanks also to Mr. Blomfield for some Notes; and, v. 1288, makes a proper and handsome acknowledgment to Mr. Hole, also Fellow of Trinity, for some emendations of Gilbert Wakefield's. We do not remember that he speaks of any other assist-

ance in his task, the execution of which we shall in a future number proceed to examine.

61. *A Description of more than Three Hundred Animals, including Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects, forming a Compendium of Natural History, confirmed by actual and personal Observations, with original Remarks, and interesting Quotations from ancient and modern Authors. To which is subjoined a new and curious Appendix, upon Allegorical and Fabulous Animals. The whole illustrated by elegant and appropriate Figures, copied from Nature, and engraved on Wood with Taste and Accuracy. A new Edition, carefully revised, corrected, and considerably augmented by A. D. McQuin, H. F. S. A. pp. 364. Crosby and Co.*

IN the introduction to this interesting Work, the Author has very judiciously observed, that the first step towards wisdom is the study of the works of the Creator—the spectacle which Nature offers to our astonished eyes can never fail inspiring a sensible mind with love for the Author of all good; and no man can ever deny that he only is truly wise who loves God as he ought.

Natural History has of late years gained considerable ground upon the mind of Man, and all publications on that subject have met with a very favourable reception from Readers of all classes. Two objections had long stood in the way against the study of Nature; the first was, that works of that description were generally too voluminous to peruse, and consequently too expensive to buy; and, secondly, that they were not always fit to be placed in the hands of youth of either sex, on account of several discussions which were very exceptionable. The book under our eyes partakes of neither of these inconveniences; it seems to have been written by a man who, to the greatest regard for morality and religion, unites the desire and power of instructing and amusing at the same time; nor is it either expensive or bulky. The Author has added a very curious appendix upon fabulous animals; and more than three hundred wood-cuts, very neatly executed, add considerably to the value of the performance. It is calculated for Seminaries, private families, and individual use. The style of the Writer is elegant, and appropriate to the different

different subjects which he describes, as may be seen by the following quotations:

“ THE PEACOCK,  
— whose gay train  
Adorns him, colour'd with the florid hue  
Of rainbows and starry eyes.”

*Milton's Paradise Lost, B. VI.*

“ Astonished at the unparalleled beauty of this bird, the Antients could not help indulging their lively and creative fancy, in accounting for the magnificence of his plumage. They made him the favourite of imperial Juno, sister and wife to Jupiter, and not less than the hundred eyes of Argus were pulled out to ornament his tail. Indeed there is scarcely any thing in nature that can vie with the transcendent lustre of the Peacock's feathers. The changing glory of his neck eclipses the deep azure of ultramarine; and, at the least evolution, it assumes the green tint of the emerald and the purple hue of the amethyst. His head, which is small and finely shaped, offers several curious stripes of white and black round the eyes, and is surmounted by an elegant *panache*, or tuft of feathers, each of which is composed of a slender stem and a small flower at the top. Displayed with conscious pride, for the purpose of expressing his love to his female, and exposed under a variety of angles to the reflections of versatile light, the broad and variegated discus of his tail, of which the neck, head, and breast of the bird become the centre, claims our well-merited admiration. By an extraordinary mixture of the brightest colours, it displays at once the richness of gold, and the paler tints of silver, fringed with bronze-coloured edges, and surrounding eye-like spots of dark brown and sapphire. It is supposed that this bird is conscious of his incomparable beauty, and sensible to the voice of praise. The female does not share these great honours with the cock, and is generally of a light brown. It has been said that both are ashamed of the hoarseness of their voice and ill-shapedness of their feet; and indeed they may, for here we ought again to acknowledge the great system of equity and compensation which pervades the whole of Nature. The loud screamings of the Peacock are worse than the harsh croakings of the Raven, and a sure prognostic for bad weather; and his feet, more clumsy than those of the Turkey, make a sad contrast with the elegance of the rest. The spreading of the tail, the swelling of the throat, neck, and breast, and the puffing noise which they emit at certain times, are proofs that the Turkey and the Pea-

cock stand nearly allied in the family chain of animated beings.—There is a species of Peacocks, now not uncommon in gentlemen's parks and pleasure-grounds, which are of the brightest unmixed white. They participate, with the other breed, the elegance of shape in the head and body, and the widely spreading tail; but they look as a degenerated branch of the family, which the coldness of our Northern climate has deprived, by degrees, of its native splendour.—The Peacock's food is like that of the common cock and hen; and the female hatches her young to the number of five or six, with great attention and patience, while the male, in full rotation and gaudy display, sheds around her nest the glowing radiance of his train. The flesh of the Peacock was antiently a princely dish, and the whole bird used to be served on the table with the feathers of the neck and tail preserved; but few people could now relish such food, as it is much coarser than the flesh of the Turkey. The Italians have given this laconic description of the Peacock: ‘He has the plumage of an angel, the voice of a devil, and the stomach of a thief.’ Let us observe that this bird may be a true moral emblem of those who, with most alluring outward qualities, do not possess the much more valuable ones of the heart and mind, for the Peacock is both cruel and stupid. We have seen instances of the Peahen tossing up her chicks with unnatural barbarity, till they were dead; and out of the several ones which she hatches, she seldom rears more than one or two.—The Latin name *Pavo* originates from the clang *Peg-ko*, which they repeat in rainy weather.”

“ THE NIGHTINGALE

“ Has little to boast, if we consider his plumage, which is of a pale tawny colour on the head and back, dashed with a little shade of olive; the breast and upper part of the belly incline to a grayish tint; and the lower part of the belly is almost white; the exterior web of the quill-feathers are of reddish brown; the tail of a dull red; the legs and feet ash-coloured; the irides hazel; and the eyes large, bright, and staring. But, if we consider how Nature has favoured him in another way, we must again humble ourselves, admire and adore Providence, for that eternal and constant system of equity and compensation, which is so evident through the whole of the creation. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the extraordinary power which this small bird possesses in his throat, as to extension of sound, sweetness of tone, and versatility

tility of notes. His song is composed of several musical phrases, each of which does not continue more than the third part of a minute: but they are so varied; the passing from one tone to another is so fanciful and so rapid; the melody so sweet and so mellow, that the most consummate musician is pleasingly led to a deep sense of admiration at hearing him. Sometimes joyful and merry, he runs down the diapason with the velocity of the lightning, touching the treble and the base nearly at the same instant; at other times mournful and plaintive, the unfortunate *Philomela* draws heavily her lengthened notes, and breathes a delightful melancholy around. These have the appearance of sorrowful sighs; the other modulations resemble the laughter of the happy. Solitary on the twig of a small tree, and cautiously at a certain distance from the nest, where the pledges of his love are treasured under the fostering breast of his mate, the male fills constantly the silent woods with his harmonious strains; and during the whole night entertains and repays his female for the irksome duties of incubation. For it is not when the harsh and sometimes discordant concert of the other songsters is at full play, that the Nightingale wastes his songs to the attounded coppices; he waits till the blackbird and the thrush have uttered their evening call, even till the stock and ring-doves have, by their soft murmurings, lulled each other to rest, and then he displays, at full, his melodious faculties,

— List'ning *Philomela* deigns  
To let them joy, and purposes, in thought  
Elate, to make her night excel their day.'

Thomson.

"It is a great subject of astonishment, that so small a bird should be endowed with such potent lungs; as several observers have calculated, that his voice agitates with vibrations a diameter of two miles, or a circumference of six. Where is the player on our stages, whose voice could fill up such an area? This bird, who is the ornament and charm of our spring and summer evenings, disappears on a sudden, and, as it cannot be ascertained where he retires, he has been placed generally among the birds of passage; but his wings not being calculated to bear him long through the skies, we cannot easily believe that he flies far away. The disappearance, or emigration of birds, is, as we have observed above, a mystery still concealed behind the awful veil of Nature. Nightingales are sometimes reared up, and doomed to the prison of a cage; but seldom, if ever, repay their keeper for his trouble. We

have, however, seen a few instances of a Nightingale brought up and kept for several years; but we cannot avow that his domestic notes are so pleasing as they are in his wild state.

"We cannot resist the desire of quoting here a translation of the beautiful passage in the *Georgics* of Virgil, where Orpheus, having been deprived, for the second time, of his beloved Eurydice, is compared to the Nightingale who has just lost her young:

— Thus in the shade  
Of thick-leaved poplars, *Philomela*  
mourns [ing hind  
For her lost brood, whom some sly-watch-  
Has stol'n, unfeather'd, from the nest.—  
All night, [and fills  
Perch'd on the bough, she plaintive sings,  
The wide-extended woods with melan-  
choly strains.'

The following lines, from the 4th book of the *Paradise Lost*, are stamped with Milton's usual sublimity of thought and boldness of expression:

— Beast and bird,  
They to their grassy couch, these to their  
nests [ingale:  
Were slunk; all, but the wakeful Night-  
She all night long her am'rous descant  
sung;  
Silence was pleased—'

The Virginia Nightingale is not much less than the common blackbird: what distinguishes him particularly is the crest with which his head is adorned; it is a tuft of feathers of scarlet colour, which obeys the will of the bird; the whole body is of the same tint, except the tail, which is much fainter. This bird must be endowed by Nature with a certain share of courage and audacity; for when he sees his image in a glass, mistaking it for a rival or an enemy, he makes several strange gesticulations, accompanied with a hissing noise, lowering his crest, setting up his tail like a peacock, shaking his wings, and striking the looking-glass with his bill."

"THE GLOW-WORM.

"This curious insect is a living phenomenon; the light, or phosphoric glow, which he emits from two spots placed at the interior part of his body, has been long the admiration of all, and the puzzle of many Naturalists. This light resembles so much in its colour, and perhaps in its nature, that which shines on putrid fish and rotten wood; that it might be nothing else but the fœces of the animal in a certain state of fermentation; and this appears the more probable, when we consider that the light appears in brightness and intensity in proportion with the worm's being more or less irritated. This insect's body is  
divided

divided into twelve sections, or annulets, each covered with a scale of a black colour; the head is flat and depressed, the body measures about an inch, and the worm is found upon banks on the sides of roads, and at the foot of hedges, where this bright lustre shines through the blades of grass, among which the creature creeps very slowly. The best observers pretend to have ascertained, that the shining worm is the female of the species, and that the male is a small fly, which, in its form, does not resemble the glow-worm. If it is so, it must be one of the greatest anomalies in nature, and especially in Entomology, where we have not yet found an union between a winged insect and a worm. The case of the ants, and other hymenoptery, is different; the males and females are the same in the shape of the body, except that the male is furnished with wings, that he may, with less trouble, and in a shorter time, single out and overtake the object of his love, for the grand end of nature. But here we are told that the fly is considerably smaller than the worm, and does not seem to be akin to it. However, it is a mystery which is not yet unravelled; and if it is a fact, we find it very appropriately concealed under the mythological and elegant story of Psyche and Cupid; he the lover with wings, she following him with a lamp in her hand. The following lines allude to the fable:

\*Thou, living meteor of the dewy bank,  
That tip'st the glossy leaves and emerald  
turf

With silver rays; bright Cicindela, tell,  
Oh! tell me how thy lovely mother once,  
The gentle Psyche, on the eager wings  
Of fond desire, thro' all the world, in  
quest [from heav'n,  
Of wanton Cupid, went; and brought  
This clear, translucent lamp, thou still  
preserv'st, [of love,  
And hold'st up still, like her, in search  
A faithful beacon to thy wand'ring mate.'

#### “ THE FLYING SCORPION.

“ How admirable is Nature! how extensive her power, and how various the forms with which she has surrounded the united elements of animated matter! From the uncouth shape of the wallowing whale, of the unwieldy hippopotamus, or ponderous elephant, to the light and elegant form of the painted moth or fluttering colibri; she seems to have exhausted all ideas, all conceptions, and not to have left a single figure untried. The fish correctly represented above is one of those in the outlines and decorations of which she appears to have indulged her fancy in one of the happiest hours of the creation, and yet the whim-

sicality of the result has stamped the individual with the discordant appendage of frightful beauty. Armed *cap à pîc*, surrounded with spines and thorns, bristling on his back and fins, like an armed phalanx of lance-bearers; and decorated on the body with yellow ribbands, interwoven with white fillets; and on the purple fins of his breast, with the milky dots of the pintado; the Scorpion presents a most extraordinary contrast. His eyes, like those of which Poets sang when celebrating the Nereids and Naiads, consist in black pupils surrounded with a silver iris radiated with alternate divisions of blue and black compartments. The rays of the dorsal fin are spiny, spotted brown and yellow, conjoined below by a dark-brown membrane, and at liberty above; the ventral fins are violet, with white drops, and the tail and anal ones are a sort of tessellated work of blue, black, and white united with the greatest symmetry, and not unlike those antient fragments of Roman pavements often found in this island.—This variegated fish is found in the rivers of Amboyna and Japan, and even there it is scarce; its flesh is white, firm, and well tasted, like our perch, but it does not grow so large; it is of a very voracious stomach, feeding on the young of other fish, some of which, two inches in length, have been found in its craw. The skin has both the appearance and smoothness of parchment. To the tremendous armour of its back, fins, and tail, this fish owes the name of Scorpion.—The *Butterfly Fish* is about six or seven inches long, and inhabits the Adriatic sea. In October he is not uncommon at Venice, where he is offered to sale among the great quantity of various fish which the coasts of Italy afford. He has no apparent scales, and is of a faint blue or ash colour; the dorsal fin is elegantly spotted with black, and the flesh is well tasted and tender. This fish bears some resemblance and apparent affinity to the *Scorpion*, the *Gurnard*, and *Father-Lasher*.

A general index, and another with the names of the Animals in English, Latin, and French, will facilitate the comparing of the descriptions with Works of a greater extent.

62. *An Account of what appeared on opening the Coffin of King Charles the First, in the Vault of King Henry the Eighth in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, on the First of April, MDCCCXIII. By Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Physician to the King and the Prince Regent. 4to, pp. 19. White & Co.*

AFTER the very ample particulars in our last, respecting the interment

of the Royal Martyr\*, we proceed, agreeably to promise, to extract the well-written and distinct narrative of Sir Henry Halford :

"Were it allowable," says the learned Physician, "to hazard a conjecture, after Lord Clarendon's deprecation of all conjectures on the subject, one might suppose that it was deemed imprudent by the Ministers of King Charles II. that his Majesty should indulge his pious inclination to re-inter his Father, at a period when those ill-judged effusions of loyalty which had been manifested, by taking out of their graves, and hanging up the bodies of some of the most active members of the Court which had condemned and executed the King, might, in the event of another triumph of the Republicans, have subjected the body of the Monarch to similar indignity. But the fact is, King Charles I. was buried in the Vault of King Henry VIII. situated precisely where Mr. Herbert has described it; and an accident has served to elucidate a point in History, which the great authority of Lord Clarendon had involved in some obscurity.—On completing the Mausoleum, which his present Majesty has built in the Tomb-house as it is called, it was necessary to form a passage to it from under the Choir of St. George's Chapel. In constructing this passage, an aperture was made accidentally in one of the walls of the vault of King Henry VIII. through which the workmen were enabled to see, not only the two coffins, which were supposed to contain the bodies of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, but a third also, covered with a black velvet pall, which, from Mr. Herbert's Narrative, might fairly be presumed to hold the remains of King Charles I.—On representing the circumstance to the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness perceived at once, that a doubtful point in History might be cleared up by opening this vault; and accordingly his Royal Highness ordered an examination to be made on the first convenient opportunity. This was done on the 1st of April last, the day after the funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick, in the presence of his Royal Highness himself, who guaranteed thereby the most respectful care and attention to the remains of the dead, during the inquiry. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Count Munster, the

Dean of Windsor, Benjamin Charles Stevenson, esq. and Sir Henry Halford.—The vault is covered by an arch, half a brick in thickness, is seven feet two inches in width, nine feet six inches in length, and four feet ten inches in height, and is situated in the centre of the choir, opposite the eleventh Knight's stall, on the Sovereign's side.—On removing the pall, a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been inclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, "KING CHARLES, 1648," in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead encircling it, immediately presented itself to the view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. These were, an internal wooden coffin, very much decayed, and the body, carefully wrapped up in cere-cloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclude, as effectually as possible, the external air. The coffin was completely full; and, from the tenacity of the cere-cloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it successfully from the parts which it enveloped. Wherever the unctuous matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cere-cloth was easy; and when it came off, a correct impression of the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length, the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately: and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cere-cloth, was found entire.—It was difficult, at this moment, to withhold a declaration, that, notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, the busts, and especially to the pictures of King Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar to us. It is true, that the minds of the spectators of this interesting sight were well prepared to receive this impression; but it is also certain, that such a facility of belief had been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr. Herbert's Narrative

\* In the Account of K. Charles's Funeral, given in our p. 300. a. l. 31. for Salisbury, read Southampton. EDIT.

rative, every part of which had been confirmed by the investigation, so far as it had advanced: and it will not be denied that the shape of the face, the forehead, an eye, and the beard, are the most important features by which resemblance is determined.—When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and, without any difficulty, was taken up and held to view. It was quite wet\*, and gave a greenish red tinge to paper and to linen, which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect, and had a remarkably fresh appearance; the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in moisture; and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and, in appearance, nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour. That of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of the head, it was more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy King. — On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves con-

\* "I have not asserted this liquid to be blood, because I had not an opportunity of being sure that it was so, and I wished to record facts only, and not opinions: I believe it, however, to have been blood, in which the head rested. It gave to writing-paper, and to a white handkerchief, such a colour as blood which has been kept for a length of time generally leaves behind it. Nobody present had a doubt of its being blood; and it appears from Mr. Herbert's Narrative, that the King was embalmed immediately after decapitation. It is probable, therefore, that the large blood-vessels continued to empty themselves for some time afterwards. I am aware, that some of the softer parts of the human body, and particularly the brain, undergo, in the course of time, a decomposition, and will melt. A liquid, therefore, might be found after long interment, where solids only had been buried: but the weight of the head, in this instance, gave no suspicion that the brain had lost its substance; and no moisture appeared in any other part of the coffin, as far as we could see, excepting at the back part of the head and neck."

siderably; and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance, transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the First.—After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin was soldered up again, and the vault closed.—Neither of the other coffins had any inscription upon them. The larger one, supposed on good grounds to contain the remains of King Henry VIII. measured six feet ten inches in length, and had been inclosed in an elm one of two inches in thickness: but this was decayed, and lay in small fragments near it. The leaden coffin appeared to have been beaten in by violence about the middle; and a considerable opening in that part of it exposed a mere skeleton of the King. Some beard remained upon the chin, but there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it.—The smaller coffin, understood to be that of Queen Jane Seymour, was not touched; mere curiosity not being considered, by the Prince Regent, as a sufficient motive for disturbing these remains.—On examining the vault with some attention, it was found that the wall at the West end had, at some period or other, been partly pulled down and repaired again, not by regular masonry, but by fragments of stones and bricks, put rudely and hastily together without cement.—From Lord Clarendon's account, as well as from Mr. Herbert's narrative of the interment of King Charles, it is to be inferred, that the ceremony was a very hasty one, performed in the presence of the Governor, who had refused to allow the service according to the Book of Common Prayer to be used on the occasion; and had, probably, scarcely admitted the time necessary for a decent deposit of the body. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the coffin of King Henry VIII. had been injured by a precipitate introduction of the coffin of King Charles; and that the Governor was not under the influence of feelings, in those times, which gave him any concern about Royal remains, or the vault which contained them."

In an Appendix are given,

1. "Extract from Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England,'

England,' vol. III. Part I. p. 393. Oxford, 1807.

2. "Extract from Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' 1721, vol. II. p. 703."

63. *An Attempt to ascertain the Author of the Letters published under the Signature of Junius.* By the Rev. J. Blakeway, M. A. F. S. A. pp. 72. J. J. Stockdale.

OF the general merits of this Pamphlet our opinion entirely coincides with that of our Correspondent in p. 303. Whatever falls from the pen of Mr. Blakeway cannot fail of being elegant, and worthy of attention. But we cannot assent to the main point which he endeavours to prove. The Pamphlet is throughout a severe criticism on JUSIUS and on Mr. HORNE TOOKE; but that they are one and the same person we are by no means convinced. Mr. Blakeway's reasoning against Lord Shelburne's being the Author has been obviated in our last, p. 303; and his reason for doubting Mr. Jackson's assertion is a *Non sequitur*. We happen to know that Mr. Jackson was aware of its being a Letter of JUSIUS before it was opened.—*Another Pamphlet on this subject in our next.*

64. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1812.* 12mo. pp. 372. Ridgway.

WE have again to pay our annual tribute of acknowledgment to the industrious Editor of this periodical Work, for the variety of entertainment he affords us. The present Volume is at least equal, perhaps superior, to any that have preceded it. To the admirers of political squibs, of whatever party, the collection cannot fail of being acceptable.

65. *The Geographical Primer, designed for the younger Classes of Learners, and calculated to advance them, by natural and easy gradations, to a perfect acquaintance with the Elements of the Science; with an Appendix, containing fourteen hundred Questions on the principal Maps.* By J. H. Wiffen. Darton. 12mo. pp. 196.

GEOGRAPHY being so essential an auxiliary in education, whatever can facilitate the acquirement of it to the student must be desirable. Mr. Wiffen's plan appears to us a plain and easy one. After a series of lessons to be learned upon the maps, follow many practical questions well adapted to fix some material points on the memory.

66. *The Juvenile Spectator, Part II, containing some Account of old Friends, and an Introduction to a few Strangers.* By Arabella Argus. Darton. 8vo. pp. 220.

WE have found so much satisfaction from a perusal of this Second Part of "The Juvenile Spectator," that we regret the former publication did not fall in our way. We sincerely wish Mrs. Argus may be encouraged again to address the younger part of the publick by other approbation besides what we willingly bestow on her entertaining and moral strictures.

67. *Pedestrianism: or, an Account of the Performances of celebrated Pedestrians during the last and present Century; with a full Narrative of Captain Barclay's Public and Private Matches, and an Essay on Training.* By [Walter Thom] the Author of the "History of Aberdeen." 8vo. pp. 226.

PREFIXED is a good Portrait of Captain Barclay in his Walking Dress.—*Eheu jam satis!*

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Système est l'assemblage des règles de l'harmonie, tirées de quelques principes communs qui les rassemblent, qui forment leur liaison, desquels elles découlent, et par lesquels on en rend raison. Jusqu'à notre siècle l'Harmonie, née successivement et comme par hazard, n'a eu que des règles éparses, établies par l'oreille, confirmées par l'usage, et qui paroissent absolument arbitraires. M. Rameau\* est le premier qui, par le système de la Basse-fundamentale, a donné des principes à ces règles.*"

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

13. *Elements of Musical Composition; comprehending the Rules of Thorough Bass, and the Theory of Tuning.* By William Crotch, Mus. Doc. Prof. Mus. Oxon. Longman and Co. 4to, pp. 136, and 59 plates of Musick.

IF the limits which we have prescribed to the subject of musick would permit, we should introduce our account of this valuable treatise with an exposition of the various systems

\* John Philip Rameau, the celebrated author of numerous works on the theory of music, was born at Dijon, 1683. He died in 1764.

of harmony and composition (for there are many) which have been offered to the publick, and with a comparison of their defects and advantages. Such an introduction we could have desired from the pen of Dr. Crotch; and we are surprised that he has omitted what would have so much enhanced the value, and increased, with many, the influence of his Elements. In the preface we are told, that "originality seldom forms the leading feature of a work of this nature, the excellence of which should consist chiefly in the accumulated experience of many treatises." This is very true; and we add that, in such a case, justice requires that their authors should be mentioned. Some of our English harmonists have followed the system of Rameau; but Dr. Crotch is not one of the number, as will appear from our extracts. His work is divided into nine chapters, which treat on the following subjects: 1. On notes, intervals, scales, and keys: 2. On CONCORDS; major, minor, consonant and dissonant triads; simple and mixed diatonic, and chromatic, succession of triads; accompaniment; the two inversions of a triad; on the full, the half, the deceptive, and the delayed close or *cadence*: 3. On diatonic DISCORDS; discords of addition, of suspension, of transition, of syncopation, and chromatic discords: 4. ON MELODY; essential, unessential, passing, and adjunct notes; appoggiaturas, and notes of anticipation: 5. On musick in parts; on time: 6. On modulation, diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic; natural and *unnatural*, gradual and sudden: 7. On canon, fugue, and imitation. 8. Vocal and instrumental musick. 9. On the derivation of the scale of sounds; tuning, &c.—From this sketch of the contents, it will be seen that the author, in treating on chords, has nearly followed the arrangement of Dr. Callcott's Musical Grammar. All the rules and explanations in these Elements are uncluttered with useless references and quotations, are remarkably clear and concise, and very complete, with the exception perhaps of those which treat on cadences; but the student will not find those "*principes communs qui forment leur liaison, &c.*" Indeed, these rules seem to have been deduced, like rules

of grammar, from the usage of approved writers, rather than from any physical experiment. We shall extract the rules for the succession of triads, because that is one of the subjects concerning which systems are found to differ. It is necessary to premise that the Guidonian syllables, which had been pretty generally laid aside in England, are used in a new manner by this author to name the different sounds of a key or scale, in preference to letters: thus, the 7 sounds of the major key or mode, ascending from the key note, are *do*, *2 re*, *3 mi*, *4 fa*, *5 sol*, *6 la*, *7 si*; and the same syllables are applied to the same degrees of the relative minor key, and are then printed in italics, or written with a dash under them.

"In a diatonic scale, there are 6 consonant triads and 1 dissonant triad. The triad is called by the name of its lowest sound (or root). The 3 major triads belong to the major key, and the 3 minor triads to the relative minor key, and are the triads of *do*, *fa*, and *sol* in each. A succession of these 6 triads (forming one diatonic scale on a keyed instrument) in any order and for any length of time is allowable. There are 6 simple diatonic successions, namely, 1. falling 5ths or rising 4ths; 2. rising 5ths or falling 4ths; 3. falling 3ds or rising 6ths; 4. rising 3ds or falling 6ths; 5. falling 2nds or rising 7ths; and 6. rising 2nds or falling 7ths. Some composers have introduced the dissonant triad in the first succession\*. The succession *sol sol*, as well as *sol do*, are proper only for the antient style of musick. The student is recommended to avoid using the following successions, except he is writing in the church style: *fa, fa; fa, do; do, do; do, sol; sol, sol; fa, sol; sol, fa; fa* (or rather *fa*) *do; do, fa; fa, sol; sol, fa*. The first and second successions are the most agreeable to the ear, and should be most frequently used. *Mixed* diatonic successions: 1. falling 3ds and 5ths alternately, or

\* "The dissonant triad, when used in the first simple diatonic succession, is derived from *Fa* with a 6th, inverted from *Re* with a 3d, and 5th." Elem. p. 27. See Callcott's Gram. p. 149 and 202. edit. 1809. Kollmann's New Theory, p. 17. 1806.

rising 6ths and 4ths; 2. rising 3ds and 5ths alternately, or falling 6ths and 4ths; 3. falling 5ths and 2nds alternately, or rising 4ths and 7ths; 4. rising 5ths and 2nds alternately, or falling 4ths and 7ths; 5. rising 2nds and falling 3ds alternately, or falling 7ths and rising 6ths alternately. A *chromatic* succession implies an alteration of the triads, from minor to major, in the minor key." p. 26. Here follow to p. 33. some useful rules for the position of the right hand to avoid consecutive perfect 5ths and 8ths, in performing thorough bass. According to Dr. Callcott, "a *cadence* consists of two distinct chords, (the last of which is generally accented,) and is used to terminate the sections and periods of musical rhythm." Dr. Crotch defines it to be "the termination, or last chord of a passage, which ought always to be accented. There are 4 kinds of cadence: 1. When a passage ends with the triad of do, called a full close or perfect cadence; 2. when it ends with the triad of sol, called a half close or imperfect cadence; 3. when with the triad of fa, called a deceptive cadence; and 4. when it concludes with do in the minor, preceded by either of the triads of the major key (generally sol), or concludes with fa in the major key, preceded by either of the triads of the minor key (generally sol) that termination is called, in this work, a close delayed." p. 43. Scarcely any two writers agree in defining musical cadences.

50. *An Introduction, March, and Rondo, for the Pianoforte, composed and dedicated to Miss Caroline Daubeney, by Caroline Kerby.* pp. 9.

THIS composition has claims on our approbation, for its military spirit, regularity of construction, and unity of character, independently of its being the production of a young lady only thirteen years of age, who performed in public with applause at the age of seven, and can now execute with ease and accuracy the whole of Cramer's *Studio per il Pianoforte*, and the fugues of Sebastian Bach.

We hope the success of this youthful effort will stimulate the Authoress to pursue her musical studies with renovated ardour, to attain that high degree of excellence which is promised to the industrious cultivation of her talents.

21. *The Cypress Wreath, from Rokeby. Inscribed to Mrs. Walter Scott, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* pp. 9.

WE can scarcely conceive it possible for the sentiments of the poet to be more forcibly and delightfully expressed than by the composition before us, judiciously performed by a singer possessed of requisite voice and sensibility. Five verses to the same air, and that necessarily in a slow movement, would have been tedious from repetition: Dr. C. has therefore given the same melody only to the first three verses, and to the concluding lines of the others. The compass of the vocal part is from middle C up to F, a tenth above. It is in the major key of F.

Mr. T. PRESTON is going to publish a Selection of Irish Melodies with symphonies and accompaniments by Beethoven.—J. NATHAN is about to publish "Hebrew Melodies, all of them upwards of 1000 years old, and some of them performed by the ancient Hebrews before the destruction of the Temple."

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Rev. HENRY WHITE'S Answer to an ARCHITECT'S Observations on the intended Repairs of the Church of Allhallows Barking, Tower-street; which want of room compels us to defer till our next.

A CONSTANT READER is requested to send us for insertion a copy of the six lines he alludes to.

We must trouble  $\Phi$  to transcribe his Quotations.

S. E. shall be returned.

LEGULEIUS will find ample Pedigrees of the DRURY Family, of Suffolk, in the new Edition of Sir John Cullum's very excellent "History of Hawsted."

T. HEMEL observes that *Peerages* are so minutely printed, that they are rarely useful to any but the young; that Kearsley's and Debrett's accounts of the Nobility are rendered useless to students of maturity from the smallness of the print; and that Collins's *Peerage* is indeed advantageously printed, but the price is above the reach of many, whose curiosity is greater than their fortune. Is it not possible, he asks, to print useful works in octavo, as well as duodecimo, for the accommodation of middle-aged readers?

The communications of Mr. SALMON; Mr. SNARE; W. B.; J. P.; B. D. *Quainton*; "Celibacy, &c.," in our next.

## SELECT POETRY.

To JOHN DENT, Esq. on beholding his very  
beautiful and classical Library.

By LORD THURLOW.

WHATEVER of Greece or Rome remains,  
Within this beauteous room is plac'd;  
And here, to crown thy learned pains,  
All that our later age has grac'd.  
Here Tully might the world explore,  
And Virgil think whole years away;  
Here Bacon weigh the antient lore,  
And Milton frame th' heroic lay.  
The Genius of this hallow'd room,  
Unseen, to guard its stores is found;  
With softer light dispell the gloom,  
And breathe a sacred stillness round!  
O Dent, to grace thy learned care,  
An image of the world, assign'd,  
Is here, like Jove's bright circle fair,  
And polish'd, as its owner's mind!

A SONG. By LORD THURLOW.

THE Lilies in the silver air,  
Are they inflam'd with love?  
In beauteous marriage do they pair,  
And its soft rapture prove?  
Yes: ev'ry sweet delight thy share,  
The golden earth above!  
The Fountains, that Aurora streaks,  
Do they in passion flow?  
Of Love, that ev'ry creature seeks,  
Can wat'ry bosoms know?  
Yes: ev'ry plaintive murmur speaks  
Their soft delight in woe.  
The Marbles, in whose polish'd face  
The flow'ry Summer burns,  
Can these be touch'd by perfect grace,  
And know of Love the turns?  
Yes, Love in these has fairest place,  
As Nature's eye discerns.  
The Lilies, then, with pleasure die,  
The Fountains waste away,  
The Marbles view the Summer sky,  
And fondly blame the day;  
Yet you from me, O Daphne, fly,  
And throw delight away.  
Delight, which e'en the Angels find,  
To be below'd again!  
And can that soft angelic mind  
Let pity plead in vain?  
In youth, in form, in nature kind,  
You but affect disdain!  
Amid' the Lilies we will lie,  
Or by the Fountains' side,  
Or near the beauteous Marbles sigh,  
Whom Fate shall not divide:  
Upon your bosom let me die,  
And I'm to Gods allied!

POEMS for the Anniversary of the  
LITERARY FUND.

I. By WM. THO. FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

TIME's feather'd pinion wings the hours  
away,  
And brings again this consecrated day,

Made sacred by the purest, noblest plan,  
That ever dignified the mind of man!  
And most ungrateful were that Poet's lays,  
That did not celebrate the Founder's praise;  
Now too that age, and sickness, both com-  
bin'd, [mind:  
Have master'd all his powers—but 'tis his  
To you he looks to foster, and maintain  
This lov'd and cherish'd offspring of his  
brain!

In active health 'twas what he held most  
dear, [here:  
And his last worldly thoughts will linger

To aid the suffering sage, in Misery's  
hour,  
Acts like the dew upon the drooping flower,  
That, parch'd and wither'd from the want  
of rain,

Feels the relief, and rears its head again!  
In the black Catalogue of human woes,  
None equal what repining Genius knows,  
Whose proud, and indignant spirit breaks to  
find

Himself, the most neglected of mankind!  
Conscious his talents had the noblest aim,  
To climb by Virtue's steps to honest Fame;  
And, scorning every mean and selfish end,  
To prove himself his Country's ardent  
friend!

The sanguine nature of ingenious youth  
Mistakes professions for the test of truth;  
Warm'd with the lessons of Imperial Rome,  
He thinks to find th' Augustan age at home;  
Misled by flattering manners to depend  
On some Mæcenas, Learning's seeming  
friend,

Year after year on promises he feeds,  
And builds his Hope on rafters made of  
reeds! [care:  
'Till age approaching, with augmented  
He sees his day-dreams vanish into air!  
And learns, in anguish of his heart, too late,  
That the vain man is seldom truly great.

Such are the objects that to you may fly,  
Nor fear the cold address and alter'd eye;  
No pride administers what you bestow,  
Who feel the sympathy that's due to woe;  
Feel that who most deserve will least com-  
plain;  
For silence aggravates the sense of pain;  
And the mute eye more eloquent appears  
Than Importunity with all her tears!

Though no Mæcenas may again arise,  
To make companions of the learn'd and  
wise,

The grateful sons of Science here must own,  
They found a Patron nearest to the Throne;  
Who, 'midst the cares of Empire, sends re-  
lief,

To aid their cause, and mitigate their grief!

Look round the world, and mark in ev'ry  
age,  
How ill requited are the Bard and Sage;

To

Too often doom'd to bear mankind's disdain,  
Or eat the bread of bitterness and pain!  
But though Ingratitude may barb the dart  
To wound—it cannot change the Patriot  
heart,

Which glows, with fervour, in the manly  
breast [tress'd!

Of the most virtuous, though the most dis-  
No better object can the Muse inspire,  
Than to promote, and fan that sacred fire,  
Which more than armies can a nation shield,  
Or make her sons terrific in the field!  
The Peasant, born to indigence and toil,  
Feels an affection for his native soil,  
Which, spite of all the hardships of his fate,  
Ranks him, in Reason's eye, among the  
great.

[Here were introduced the lines already  
printed in our p. 61 (except the last fourteen),  
which were written immediately after the in-  
telligence arrived of BUONAPARTE'S flight,  
and the ruin of the French Army.]

Heav'n, for a while, permits the Tyrant's  
crimes,

As awful judgments on flagitious times!  
But come there will, or soon or late, the

hour [pow'r,  
Shall hurl the Despot headlong from his  
Pluck from his brow the transient plume of

fame,  
And give to lasting Infamy his name!

II. By Rev. CHARLES SYMMONS, D. D.

YES! it was nobly thought, and greatly  
done, [one,

To make our Country's cause and Learning's  
Diverc'd from Science, Earth would vainly  
boast

Her charms, but florid impotence at most.  
See where, like brilliants, starring Ocean's  
train, [main,

Yon radiant Isles emblaze the Southern  
In Gold and Ether's finest purple drest,  
The Sun enamour'd sleeps upon their  
breast.

At morn and dewy eve, from coral shades  
Emerging, sea-winds fan the panting glades.  
The breeze wafts odours o'er th' embroi-  
der'd land: [hand:

The grove with pendent fruitage courts the  
Tetms the glad soil unlabour'd of the  
plough;

And facile Ceres dances on the bough.  
Ah blest! if Nature's smile alone could  
bless:

Here the sole want is human happiness.  
The two-legg'd savage pines in sensual joy:  
Murder and Lust with rival powers destroy:  
O'er the gay scene exert their fatal sway;  
And Man, in ignorance, expires their prey.

Now turn to Britain: see her rugged form,  
Beat by rude skies, and ruffled by the storm.  
See Winter's icy mace condense her soil:  
Her stubborn glebe relent alone to toil.  
See churlish Nature check her Summer's  
glow;

And give for fruits the berry, crab, and sloe.  
Yet see! where wavy harvests float her  
plains; [her swains:

While Law assures, and Freedom cheers  
Where bright with bloomy life, her gardens  
shoot; [fruit:

Breathe Saba's sweets, and glow with tropic  
Where, as her hamlets swarm, her cities  
tower, [of power:

She lifts her kingly front, and wields her arm  
Where her proud Navies make the world  
her own,

And pour the wealth of every realm on one.  
See this! and if you ask what Power sub-  
lime

Can thus redeem the soil, redress the clime;  
Control great Nature, and reform her plan;  
Know, it is Science in the hand of Man.  
'Tis Mind, illumined Mind, that works the  
whole;

And opens thus an Eden near the Pole.  
Small was the realm, where Science.  
thron'd by Greece, [peace,  
Array'd her war, and gemm'd her robe of  
Yet there th' invader sunk beneath her  
stroke; [broke.

And thence in lustre o'er the world she  
Her hand drops healing as her battle  
wounds:

One gains the region, one the city founds.  
Man knit to man, through all her glory's  
race, [grace,  
Glow with new life, and blooms in finer  
Where'er in peace she plants the desert  
strand, [land.

Arts spring to light, and wealth adorns the  
Where the grim Cyclops tore his human  
prey,  
She bids the Muses with the Graces play.  
To lodge her heroes, or enshrine her gods,  
The sculptured quarry mounts in proud  
abodes:

Which, baffling Time, in long succeeding  
days, [gaze,  
The passing Peasant, with unconscious  
Shall view, and, as the mighty piles he scans,  
Ascribe to Demons, works surpassing man's.  
Thus Angel Science acts for human  
good.

Barbarian Power is of the Titan brood;  
Ruin's fell minister, and fiend of blood. }  
On his high plains\*, beneath the Polar  
star,  
The Tartar shepherd scowls in horrid war.

\* \* The whole of Great Tartary, which is an extended plain, is on a level much elevated above that of the sea, and may be regarded as the summit of a vast mountain. The desolation, effected by Tartar conquest, is known to every reader of History, and is attested by the evidence of modern Travellers. Upper Asia, bounded by the Indus, has not yet, after the lapse of several centuries, recovered from the irruption of Zengis Khan; and Asia Minor, the garden of the antient World, is reduced by Turkish domination to the state, here represented, of a sandy or a heathy desert. The beneficial result

The cloud collects, condenses, swells with death, [beneath.  
 Bursts,—and destruction whelms the world  
 Man, beast expires; even blasted is the field;  
 And Nature's strong fertilities are quell'd.  
 Nations and countries share an equal tomb:  
 Those cease at once to breathe, and these to bloom. [vey'd  
 Where cities stood, and raptur'd eyes sur-  
 Th' aspiring column and the bold arcade;  
 No wreck is found to say that man has been:  
 Dumb Desolation broods upon the scene:  
 And Asia's garden, struck with Scythian breath, [heath.  
 Moves in light sand, or glooms in sable  
 O! cherish then the soul of nurtured mind, [kind:  
 The power, the grace, the blessing of our  
 Th' embodied God that calms the storm of man,  
 Sublimes his action, and dilates its span:  
 Throws him in lengthen'd good to distant climes;  
 And makes him live for man in other times.  
 Heav'n's genial spirits love the Muse's ray;  
 And fiends and goblins fly the Lord of day.  
 Rise, Britain! be what Greece has been before:  
 Or rise with loftier science, and be more!  
 By Pallas arm'd, control barbarian force:  
 Dash the dire Gaul in his ensanguined course!  
 With hallow'd objects be divinely brave:  
 Fight to unchain, and conquer but to save!  
 In peace, diffuse thy light from shore to shore,  
 Till India's pagods cease to blush with gore:  
 Till Jumna's banks and Agra's roseate vale,  
 No more, with matron shriek or infant wail,  
 Shall sadly ring, as victim hosts expire,  
 Ingulph'd, or sepulchred alive in fire:  
 Till the taught Libyan, in his palmy shade,  
 Shall own thy long arrears of kindness paid:  
 Till Diemen's land in arts and learning shine;  
 And a new Athens beam beneath the Line:  
 Till fierce Malacca smile with Gospel love;  
 And China's dragon \* crouch as flames the cross above.  
 But ah! while nerv'd with conscious force,  
 thy mind [fin'd;  
 Feels her wide triumph by a world con-  
 Think of the hands that tend the sacred fire: [quire,  
 Whose incense, grateful to th' immortal

Draws down the Muses from their bear'oly bowers, [powers.  
 To harmonize thy heart, and raise thy  
 O! crown their shrine, and as their votary give:  
 The Priest should justly by the Altar live.  
 As the fraught † cloud, not bigger than a hand, [land:  
 Rain'd copious life on Israel's gasping  
 As from the rivulets of numerous hills  
 His urn gigantic Nile or Ganges fills;  
 To pour upon the plains, and, as it whelms,  
 Swell Nature's breast to nourish mighty realms:  
 So oft the stores, condensed within a mind,  
 Have spread in affluence to enrich man-  
 kind:  
 So when from many minds the rays unite,  
 The brilliant whole invests the land with light: [gleams;  
 The land illustrious o'er the nations  
 And a dark world rejoices in its beams;  
 Hail! then, your Country's and the Muse's friends! [ends,  
 Wise are your means, and glorious are your  
 Cheer Science in her sons: allow their claim  
 To Man's inheritance, though heirs of Fame;  
 Not left to starve on dew-drops of the bays;  
 To shiver in the gossamer of praise:  
 Or doom'd to feel, by fates yet more severe,  
 The patron bookseller ‡, or patron peer;  
 Those meeting ends of little and of great,  
 The swell#mechanick, and the swell of state,  
 Borne by the people's breath that fills the sail,  
 A few may proudly float before the gale.  
 The hapless many prove th' o'erpow'ring wave; [save,  
 Vain all their knowledge, vain their toils to  
 Raise these to life! blind Fortune's wrongs  
 redress!  
 Reclaim her victims! and be great to bless!  
 Feed Learning's labours with your just re-  
 gard; [reward,  
 And know, the deed shall bring its sure  
 As your full hands their kindly nurture  
 fling, [spring,  
 The growth of mind in all your fields shall  
 Haply some plants, by partial Nature blest,  
 May rise and glow with pow'r above the  
 rest.  
 But all will sparkle, and together throw  
 A circling glory round your Albion's brow.  
 Enough! yet shall we not one moment  
 stray,  
 To greet our Founder in his setting day?

result of Grecian colonization and conquest on the coast of Italy, in Sicily, and in Asia, is too generally known to require any particular illustration. The city of Etna, built by Hiero, and celebrated by the muse of Pindar, was raised on the very spot assigned by fabulous History to the ferocities of the monstrous and inhuman Cyclops. Through the mists of Fable, we may discern that it was the residence of a peculiarly savage people."

\* "The Dragon is the great armorial bearing of China; the standard of her armies, and the imperial ensign which surmounts her palaces." † 1 Kings, 18.

‡ This sneer is somewhat ungracious, as the Society is patronized by many Booksellers. EDIT.

Him the pale Author, worn with studious  
toils, [he smiles,  
Shall bless, while soothed with competence  
Him, in the exalted heart's diviner mood,  
The great shall thank for ampler power of  
good :  
And him, the Friend of Britain's purest  
fame, [name,  
With fond applause the Patriot Sage shall  
Oft as this day, while Time his circle runs,  
Shall call the Muse's friends to aid her sons;  
To WILLIAMS then, reposing in his urn,  
Awaken'd thought with gratitude shall turn;  
And hail the man, who, foe to party rage,  
Still'd the harsh discords of a jarring age :  
And, zealous to assert fair Learning's  
claim, [the same :  
Show'd that her cause and Virtue's were  
Bade on her day the factious passions cease;  
And hallow'd it to Charity and Peace.

*A Parody of an Invitation of the 15th Ode,  
First Book, of HORACE. (see p. 426.)*

"Pastor cum traheret perfecta, &c."

AS Elgin homeward o'er th' Ægean wave,  
Fain'd Parthenon, thy rescued glories  
bore, [to save,  
While Greeks too weak, too sordid Turks,  
Their costly cement lost in vain deplore ;  
Shout from their tombs the demigods of  
yore, [rear,  
Heroes and kings their specter'd forms up-  
Seek in congratulating throngs the shore,  
And as they view the parting vessel ride,  
Applaud their Guardian Chief, and greet  
him o'er the tide.  
On speeds the vessel with her well-earn'd  
prize,  
Till sudden calms arrest her stately sweep ;  
Hush'd is the expanse of ocean, earth, and  
skies,  
And a new firmament appears to sleep  
On the smooth mirror of the azure deep,  
The wave with splendour glowing as a flame ;  
And while the crew a breathless silence  
keep,  
As erst to sage Ulysses, Pallas came  
And cheer'd her favour'd Scot, and prophesied  
his fame.

"Oh, Patron of my Arts, thrice bless'd  
the hour, [were giv'n ;  
When Athens' Sculptures to thy charge  
Trophies rever'd ! these be the envied pow'rs  
To rear for Albion skill deriv'd from Heav'n,  
Tho' Vandal Turks with impious hand had  
riv'n  
The mould'ring relics of my hallow'd fane,  
And Time, with twice one thousand years,  
had striv'n [ing stain :  
T' impress those marble heights with cank'r-  
At length 'twas thine to save what Time  
would spare in vain.

"Mine was the Temple, — and be mine  
care [doom ;  
To crown the Guardian who arrests its  
No intellectual praises will I spare—  
Pallas transfers her honours now to Broom\*,  
Where Hymen's joys restor'd, thy hopes  
illumine ;  
For know—the fair Eliza thou shalt wed,  
Eliza, 'neath whose Grecian form shall  
bloom  
Minerva's wit with Attic learning fed,  
And many a future pledge shall bless thy  
honour'd bed.

"To hail th' avenger of their native seat,  
The Grecian Deities already join.  
Venus secure to Albion shall retreat,  
Where beam her graces and her form divine,  
Where reigns Apollo, and th' inspiring Nine:  
Lo ! Caledonia's heroes † Mars shall greet,  
And crown her warlike sons : the God of  
wine,

His honours while you quaff, pure baln of  
life, [Pife,  
Shall find his own Cithæron on the hills of  
"Tho' Ocean's King engulf one hap-  
less bark,

Still, jealous of my peaceful Olive's reign,  
Thetis, to quell his rage and malice dark,  
Points to his fav'rite Isles th' Western  
main, [fane)  
(There are his trophies, there his loftiest  
Pallas for them shall save the precious  
freight,

The adverse tempest and the foe restrain,  
Fair Science rescu'd from impending fate,  
Shall bless the hallow'd hand uprear'd to  
consecrate.

"While Learning owns my renovated pile,  
The classic pen thy labours shall engage ;  
While th' envious titled Bard from Britain's  
isle, [assuage,  
Whose selfish spleen no Patriot cares  
Shall reap contempt from a discerning age.  
Poets unborn thy honours shall proclaim,  
And Time, enrolling in bright History's  
page  
Pomfret and Arundel with Elgin's name,  
Shall give to thine alone, pre-eminence of  
fame."

#### LINES TO A MARRIED LADY.

YOU say you've a string that will quickly  
bring home [to roam ;  
The man of your heart, should he venture  
Yet, remember, all strings are expos'd to  
mishap ; [snap ;  
Those of harmony pull'd up too tightly will  
But, believe me, I doubt not your talent  
or skill [will ;  
T' attach and retain, and to mould at your  
The force of good humour and beauty I know,  
And she that has these, has two strings to  
her Bow.

\* Broom-hall, the seat of Earl Elgin—the North front is the façade of the Parthenon.

† Duncan, Baird, Abercrombie, Graham, &c.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 8.*

In a Committee of the whole House, Lord *Palmerston* stated that the Army Estimates for this year amounted to twenty-nine millions sterling. He then went through the different items, and pointed out where there was an increase. The additional men would be found to be 12,141; and 390,000*l.* the charge; in the embodied militia there was an increase of 17,000*l.*; in the miscellaneous charges there was an increase, for barracks, of 151,000*l.*; but there were several deductions, which would reduce the actual excess to about 80,000*l.* on the British, and 7000*l.* on the Irish Establishment. The Regimental Establishment was higher this than it was last year. In the Commander in Chief's office, an increase in the Widows' Pensions of 1200*l.*; in the Foreign Corps an increase of 90,000*l.*; in the Commissariat Department, on account of the addition to the numbers, there was an increase of expence amounting to 39,000*l.* The recruiting service had been extremely productive: the officers employed being of approved ability and some rank; and the consequence was, that the ordinary recruiting had last year produced 14,413 men: and it had for the last three or four years increased to that amount from 9000. Last year, including militia, we had added 24,270 men to the army by voluntary enlistment. It was highly satisfactory to see the military ardour of the country rise in proportion to the circumstances of the times. He concluded by stating, that the whole of the men obtained last year, including militia, recovered deserters, foreigners, and 400 Spaniards, might be taken at 39,762. The casualties he would reckon at 29,000. He then moved his first resolution for granting 6,000,000*l.* to the land forces; which, after some discussion, in which *Capt. Bennett*, *Messrs. Huskinson*, *Freemantle*, *Creevey*, and *Whitbread*, urged objections to many of the items, was carried; as were the others subsequently.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 9.*

In a Committee on the Banbury Peerage, Lord *Erskine* spoke in reply for the claimant at considerable length. The Committee then divided—for the Claimant 13; against him 21.

In the Commons, the same day, on Sir *Stapleton Cotton* taking his seat, the SPEAKER, in very handsome terms, complimented the gallant General on having, at the battle of *Salamanca*, laid open the road to the splendid victory that was the

result of it, and returned him thanks in the name of the Commons for his heroic exploits on that memorable day.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Catholic Claims, Mr. *Grattan* concluded a long speech by moving the following Resolution:—"That the House would take measures for restoring to the Catholics the privileges of the Constitution; subject, however, to certain exceptions, and under such regulations as might be deemed necessary to support the Protestant Establishment in Church and State. He added, that if this was agreed to, he should then move for leave to bring in a Bill; but he was not desirous of precipitating the measure. He thought that time ought to be given for the spirits to cool—that they should not legislate without consulting the feelings of the people; and that in the mean time they should repose upon the good sense of both countries, and not take any step that should deprive the cause of the benefit of that good sense.

The SPEAKER said he was willing that the range of Catholic privileges should be extended in such a way, that all objects of honour, distinct from political power, should be opened to them. He would lay open to them all Military situations, even the Staff appointments, with the exception, however, of the highest situation in the profession, that of Commander in Chief in England, Scotland, and Ireland. He would likewise admit the Catholics to all the honours of the Bar—protect the Soldier in the exercise of his religion in this country—and protect Mass-houses in the same manner as other places of worship; but, as long as the Roman Catholics acknowledged the foreign influence of the Pope, he could not consent to arm them with political power.

*Messrs. Ponsonby* and *Wilberforce*, Sir *J. Cox Hippisley*, Sir *J. Newport*, and Lords *Dysart* and *Milton*, spoke shortly in favour of the motion; as did Lord *Castlereagh*, reserving to himself the right of opposing the Bill.

Dr. *Duigenan*, in an elaborate speech, contended that the concessions would be altogether detrimental to the happiness and security of the Establishment in Church and State.

Mr. *Canning* remarked that it had been imputed, as a novel mode of accusation, that all the impracticable parts of the scheme had been abandoned; that all its attackable points had been removed, and that it was loaded with no convenient extravagance. This absence of fault had been imputed to the plan as culpable, though

though he could not but think it highly fortunate. One Learned Gentleman (Dr. Duigenan) had indeed opposed the motion on the old grounds of its folly and madness; but he stood alone like a pillar in the midst of the ruins of that system of attack from which all others had fled.

Mr. *Banks* attempted to speak, but was overpowered by the cry of Question! Question! — On his sitting down, a division took place, when Mr. *Grattan's* Resolution was carried by 186 to 119.

#### March 11.

Lord *Cochrane* complained of the difficulty which many petty officers and seamen, who had been invalided, met with to obtain their discharge. He mentioned two cases where so large a sum as 80*l.* and 90*l.* had been given. He likewise observed that it was difficult to obtain relief for seamen from the fund at Greenwich Hospital. He thought a portion of the Droits of Admiralty might be applied for the relief of these men, and for the widows of Naval Officers. He would shortly bring in a Bill for restricting the time of Service in the Navy.

A Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. *Giddy*, to examine the Acts respecting Copy-right, and to report whether any and what alterations are requisite to be made therein.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, after urging various objections against the creation of a Vice-Chancellor, the principal of which was, that the Lord Chancellor would be too much of a political officer, moved for the appointment of a Committee, to consider the propriety of relieving the Lord Chancellor from the cognizance of bankruptcy cases.

Mr. *Leach* said, that these cases did not occupy more than 36 days in a year, and it would not be right to go to the expence of a separate establishment for this purpose.

After some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division. The Vice-Chancellor's Bill was read the third time after a division, when the numbers were 127 to 89.

Mr. *Canning's* Clause, that the office should last seven years, was negatived by 115 to 114.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, March 12.

Marquis *Wellesley* complained, in a very long and animated speech, of the little advantages which had resulted from the victory of Salamanca; contended that a reinforcement of 15,000 men, including 3000 cavalry, which it was practicable to send out, would have brought the contest to a favourable close; and concluded by moving for a Committee of Inquiry.

Earl *Grey* supported the motion, though he was not very sanguine in his expectations respecting the war in Spain.

Earls *Bathurst* and *Liverpool* replied.

The Earl of *Aberdeen* and Earl *Darnley* said a few words. — On a division, the motion was negatived by 115 to 39.

In the Commons the same day, in a Committee of the whole House, Mr. *Dundas* moved the grant of 1,255,963*l.* for the dock-yards, out-ports, and marines.

Mr. *Creevey* moved an amendment, that the Salary of the Paymaster of the Marines ought to be omitted, which was negatived by 56 to 35. — The estimates were agreed to.

Lord *Castlereagh* disavowed any knowledge of the Manifesto of Louis XVIII. He admitted that proposals for a negotiation for an exchange of prisoners had been made from France, but said that the terms were inadmissible.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, March 15.

The Report of the Committee of Privileges on the Banbury Peerage being read, declaring that the claimant had not made good his claim, and the Duke of *Norfolk* moving that the House agree with the Committee, Lord *Erskine* said he would enter his dissent on the Journals.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread*, after strong censure of the *Morning Herald* and *Morning Post*, for having first published the indecent and condemned testimony taken on the inquiry against the Princess of Wales, inquired of Lord *Castlereagh*, if any prosecution had been instituted against Lady *Douglas* for perjury; whether she had been examined, between the 12th Feb. and 5th March, as a credible witness; and whether any inquiry or examination was going on.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the taunts of the Hon. Gentleman should not provoke him to answer.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, March 16.

On a Petition from the City of London being presented, in favour of the East India Company's Charter, Lord *Grenville* declared that he approved the views of Ministers in throwing the trade open, and would support them.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said the Resolutions would be submitted to the other House in a few days by Lord *Castlereagh*.

In the Commons, the same day, the Bill for compelling Manufacturers to engrave their names on fire-arms was thrown out, as an incipient attempt at monopoly, by 78 to 18.

#### March 17.

Mr. *Whitbread* presented a Petition from Sir *John* and Lady *Douglas*, requesting to be permitted to re-swear their depositions before such a tribunal as would subject them to a prosecution if they proved to

to be false. The Hon. Member expressed his indignation at the obscene and disgusting depositions of Lady Douglas and others, that appeared to have been published by authority, though they had been repeatedly declared to be unworthy of credit; and observed, that he had heard that another inquiry was going on, under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Conant the Magistrate, and others, without the knowledge of the other Ministers, though it was a matter of state. He then read a deposition of Mrs. Lisle, which had been put into his hands, and which explained, that the Princess, being taken ill in the night, got up to procure a light when seen in the female servant's room. He likewise condemned the mode of questioning adopted by the Lords Commissioners, as shewing an eager desire to find guilt. As he understood that Lady Douglas and others could not be punished for perjury, he should move an Address to the Prince Regent for prosecuting the printers of the *Herald* and *Post*. The motion being withdrawn, and an amendment substituted by Mr. Tierney, for ordering the Printers before the Bar of that House, to inquire from whence they received the examinations, it was put, and negatived.

Mr. *Whitbread* then said, that he was again placed in a situation to render it unnecessary to take the sense of the House, the Hon. Gentlemen (Messrs. *Canning* and *Stephen*, Sir *W. Plumer* and Lord *Castlereagh*) having again declared in the strongest terms that the Princess was innocent.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, March 22.

Lord *Ellenborough*, alluding to the evidence of Mrs. Lisle, read by Mr. *Whitbread* in the House of Commons, and commented on by that gentleman, said that his name had been inserted in the Commission of Inquiry without any previous intimation. That, regarding it as a proof of his Majesty's opinion of his zeal and integrity, he did his duty to the best of his power: But it was in the performance of that duty that some person, with the most abandoned and detestable slander, had dared to charge him with a gross act of dishonesty; him, on whose character for integrity, diligence, and care, depended more of the property and interests of the people than on those of any other man in the country; yet of him, it was foully and slanderously alleged, that he had falsified the evidence given before the Commission, giving in as a document evidence that was not received, and suppressing that which was actually given. This was all a lie,—a vile slander,—all false as Hell. He would not violate the propriety of that House; he knew the respect and decency it required; but he must give the lie to falsehood. The Noble Lord then explained, that one night,

when the Commissioners had met to examine witnesses, the Solicitor-general (Sir *S. Romilly*) who had been appointed to arrange and take down evidence, was absent from home, and could not be found. The examination proceeded, and the Commissioners requested that he would take down the evidence of the witnesses in attendance. He declared upon the most sacred asseveration that could be made,—the most solemn sanction of an oath,—that every word of that deposition came from the lips of the witness in question,—that every word of it was read over to her, if not paragraph by paragraph as it was taken down, certainly all after it was taken,—and every sheet signed with her name.

Lord *Erskine* deemed it scarcely necessary to vindicate himself from such an imputation as falsifying evidence. He should have thought that his professional character, his situation in life, the rank he had held, might have been enough to wipe away every stigma.—If magistrates were not permitted to put leading questions to witnesses, the most fatal consequences might follow.

Lord *Grenville* and Earl *Spencer* expressed themselves in milder terms than the Lord Chief Justice, but to the same effect.

Earl *Moira* denied that he had covertly sought evidence on the subject alluded to. He not only never spontaneously sought information, but he had never been instigated so to do. His inquiries having led him to believe that the statement was unfounded, he had reported that no further proceedings were necessary. The Commission of Inquiry was not appointed until three years after. He characterised Mary Lloyd as an unwilling witness, and declared that the examination of Drs. Mills and Edmeades at his house, was to prevent publicity as much as possible.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee on India Affairs, and to consider the Petition for the renewal of the Company's Charter;

Lord *Castlereagh*, after acknowledging the very great ability of the Company's Civil Servants, both in this country and in India, and discussing the various propositions, as he read them, for the future regulation of the Company's affairs, concluded by submitting a series of Resolutions, of which the following are the heads:—1. That all the present immunities of the Company, and the regulations respecting the same, should continue, except as hereinafter provided.—2. That the China Trade should continue under its present restrictions.—3. That it should be lawful for any British subject to export to any other part included in the Company's Charter from any port of the United Kingdom.—4. Also to import thence to any port in the United

United Kingdom.—5. Provided the said ports contain such warehouses and docks as would be an adequate security against smuggling; to ascertain such outports, a survey should be instituted, and the privilege conferred on those ports reported to be fit and safe places.—6. And that this be notified by an Order in Council.—7. Provided the vessel in which goods be imported or exported be of a burthen not less than 350 tons.—8. And that, on approaching port, the vessel notify its arrival by a manifest.—9. Regulations as to importation and sale of silk and hair goods.—10. As to the Order of the application of the revenues of the Company: 1. To the payment of the troops and support of the forts. 2. To liquidate debts on bills of exchange. 3. Other debts except bond debts. 4. To pay a dividend of ten per cent. and a contingent half per cent. 5. To liquidate the bond debts until they amount only to 5,000,000*l.* 6. The surplus profit to be divided in the ratio of 5-6ths to Government and 1-6th to the Company, with a provision for repaying the capital stock.—11. Regulations respecting the employment of India shipping.—12. Provisions for the support and return of the Lascars brought to England in private vessels.—13. Provision to enable the Company to grant pensions and gratuities.—14. Provision for the appointment of different Presidencies, and to render necessary the approbation of the Crown.—15. Appointment of a Bishop and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.

Messrs. *R. Thornton, Grant, and Gordon*, spoke against the Noble Lord's propositions, as the height of injustice to the Company.

Mr. *Tierney* thought it would be necessary to examine evidence at the bar, on both sides.

Mr. *Canning* approved of the principal propositions laid down, and of the arguments advanced by the Noble Lord; yet he thought there were some points which required the most attentive consideration.

Mr. *Protheroe* and Gen. *Gascoyne* spoke in favour of the claim of the outports.

Mr. *W. Keene* called for evidence.

A desultory debate then took place concerning the communication of religious and moral instruction to the people of India; in which Messrs. *Wilberforce, Stephen, Baring, W. Smith*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, took a part. Progress was then reported; and the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday, it being understood that evidence would be produced and heard.

House of Lords, March 23.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bills, the Starch, the Vice Chancellor's, and a number of Road and Inclosure Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* read an extract of a Letter from himself to Mrs. *Lisle*; it was to this effect: "Lord *Ellenborough* has this evening declared in the House of Lords, that the paper is a false fabrication, as I understand from those who heard him; and that the other Commissioners have expressed their opinions, although more mildly, to the same effect.—So circumstanced, I am compelled to ask you, whether you agree in the character ascribed to the paper by the Noble Lords," &c. Mr. *Whitbread* said, he selected the softest words used by the Learned Lord. There were other words used, which were banished from the communications of the intermediate ranks of society. To this letter he had received an answer from Mrs. *Lisle*. The following is an extract:—"I received this morning your letter, with the accompanying account of my examination when before the Lords Commissioners in the year 1806; and having compared it with the original document, I find them exactly similar.—On my return from the Lords Commissioners, I, to the best of my recollection, committed to paper the questions which had been put to me, and my answers; and I transmitted a copy to the Princess of Wales, having previously received her Royal Highness's commands so to do.—It has never been my intention to set up these recollections against my deposition; and as little has it been my wish that they should be made public," &c. Mr. *Whitbread* said, he hoped that neither the House nor the public would say that he had been imposed upon, or that there was any intermediate fabrication by the person who gave him the paper, or by Mrs. *Lisle* herself. He rejoiced that he had taken the sting out of the deposition. He was sorry to give pain to Noble Lords, and Friends for whom he entertained a high respect, or to any Magistrate, such particularly as the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but he had felt the paramount importance of a sense of justice to the part he had taken in the business, and which occasioned his comments. On that feeling he relied, and was upheld by it now. He thought it his duty to take some course for setting himself right, and he placed himself on the justice of the House.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Sir *A. Pigot*, Mr. *Elliott*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, and Sir *S. Romilly*, said a few words; and condemned this attempt to set up after-recollections against a deposition.

Sir *F. Bardett* approved of his Hon. Friend's conduct throughout this business.—Here the conversation dropped.

Sir *J. Newport's* motion for a Select Committee to report on the best means of extending Education throughout Ireland, was negatived.

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Foreign-Office, March 30.* Under this head is a notification to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers, residing at the Court of St. James's, "that the necessary measures have been taken, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of New York, Charlestown, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi, in the United States of America, and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

*Downing-street, March 29.* Extracts of a Letter from Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-governor of Heligoland, dated March 23.

In my letter dated 17th inst. I had the honour to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favourable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian coast, I determined immediately to take every step, which the inconsiderable force at my disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.—Lieut. Banks proceeded with two gun-brigs, reinforced by two serjeants and thirty veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun-boats, and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbour. On a summons from Lieut. Banks, the Castle of Ritzbittel, and batteries of Cuxhaven, were surrendered to be at the disposal of his Majesty, by the burghers; and the British and Hamburg flags were immediately displayed. Major Kentzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission, was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible with the Russian General and the Senate of Hamburg; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th royal veteran battalion, and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by this garrison. The loyal people of Hanover who have been so long oppressed, display every where the British colours, and G. R. upon their habitations. In the Weser the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works at Bremerlee; and a corps of about 1500 French having assembled in its vicinity, which threatened to retake the battery, application was made immediately to Major Kentzinger, for assistance, who, having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggons, was met by these brave and grateful men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence that the Enemy had marched

off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number. Baron de Tettenborn, Colonel Commandant of a corps of that division of the Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein, entered Hamburg on the 19th inst. amidst the acclamations and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens. In consequence of this happy event, the antient Government has been restored, and a mail from England is now dispatched from that city.

*Admiralty-office, March 30.* Copies of two letters from Lieut. Francis Banks, of the Blazer gun-vessel, dated off Cuxhaven, the 16th and 17th inst.

*Blazer, at Anchor off Cuxhaven, March 16.*

Sir—I beg to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that from the intelligence communicated to me by the Lieutenant-governor of Heligoland, and what I otherwise learned by the arrival of vessels from the Continent, of the distressed state of the French forces at Cuxhaven, and of the entrance of a Russian army into Hamburg, I judged it expedient to take the Brevdageren under my orders, and proceeded to the river Elbe, which I entered early this morning, with the hope of intercepting such of the Enemy's vessels as might attempt to make their escape; two of the gun-vessels we found deserted in the entrance of this river, and were afterwards destroyed: on a nearer approach to this place, I observed some were burning, others were sunk and drifting about in all directions; and I have the satisfaction to inform you of the total destruction of the French flotilla that was stationed at Cuxhaven, which were 20 large gun schuyts: the timely appearance of his Majesty's brig prevented the escape of two, and I firmly believe, led to the destruction of the rest by their own hands: the Hamburg flag is displayed on the batteries and Castle of Ritzbittel, and I intend to gain a communication with the shore.

I am, &c.

F. BANKS.

*Blazer, at Anchor off Cuxhaven, March 17.*

Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having had communication with the civil authorities of Ritzbittel, they expressed a desire that I would take possession of the batteries that had been lately evacuated by the French: I accordingly this morning disembarked the small detachment of 32 of the royal veteran battalion from Heligoland, and took possession of Cuxhaven battery. Fort Napoleon, which is half a mile higher up the river, I shall order to be destroyed.

Every

Every thing in these forts is in disorder, the guns dismounted, the carriages and stores destroyed. From what I have been able to observe, this day, all is anarchy and confusion among the inhabitants, but they rejoiced much at a few English being landed. No Senate as yet is formed at Hamburgh, nor do I hear of the Russian army having entered that city: whenever that can be ascertained, I shall communicate this event to the Commanding Officer there.

The French withdrew from this place yesterday morning at five o'clock; their collective force was about 1200; they made their retreat by Bederkesa to Bremen.

I enclose a copy of the Articles concluded on between the Civil Authorities and myself; I shall forward a list of military and other stores the moment I am able. I have the honour, &c. F. BANKS.

*Articles concluded between the Civil Authorities of Ritzbuttel, and Lieut. F. Banks, commanding in the River Elbe.*

The Hamburgh flag shall be hoisted in conjunction with the British at the French batteries near Cuxhavea, until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure is known. All military and other stores belonging to the French shall be delivered up to the English.—The British troops shall take immediate possession of the batteries, and garrison the same.—Executed on board his Majesty's brig the Blazer, this 17th March, 1815.

*Copy of an Inclosure to Admiral Young.*

*His M.'s brig Brevdageren, River Elbe, March 21.*

Sir—Agreeably to your arrangement, I proceeded with the galley of the Brevdageren and cutter of the Blazer, in search of the Danish privateer said to infest the upper part of the river. At day-light this morning we discovered two galliots, which were at first supposed to be merchant-vessels; but, on approaching them, they hailed, and instantly opened a fire. In this critical situation there was no safety but in resolutely boarding, and I took advantage of the cheerful readiness of our people. We carried them under the smoke of their second discharge, without the loss of a man, and only two wounded on the part of the Enemy; the galley boarding the first, and the Blazer's cutter, in the most gallant manner, the second. They proved to be the Danish gun-boats Die Junge Troutman, commanded by Lieut. Lutkin, and Die Liebe, Lieut. Witt, each mounting two long 18-pounders, and three 12-pounder cannonades, with a complement of twenty-five men each.—When you consider that each of these formidable vessels was carried by a single boat, one by a cutter with twelve men, and the other by a galley with nine, the conduct of the brave fellows under my orders needs no comment; and I

beg to return my sincere thanks to them, and to Mr. Dunbar, the master of the Blazer.—These two vessels were sent three days ago from Gluckstadt, for the express purpose of intercepting the trade from Heligoland. I beg to report the above proceeding to the Commander-in-Chief, who, I trust, will approve of my conduct on this occasion. I have, &c.

T. B. Devos, Lieut. and Com.  
Lieut. Banks.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a letter from Capt. Hoste, of the Bacchante, addressed to Admiral Fremantle, and dated off Otranto the 6th of January, giving an account of the capture of five armed vessels on that day, by the Bacchante, and Weazle sloop, under Lieuts. O'Brien, Hood, and Gosling, of the former, and Lieut. Whaley, of the latter. These vessels were bound from the Island of Corfu to Otranto, for the purpose of conveying money for the payment of the troops on the island; and although the boats met with a spirited resistance, they were carried without any loss on our part.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew has also transmitted a letter from Capt. Mounsey, of the Furieuse, giving an account of his having on the 10th of Jan. captured, off Monto Christo, L'Argus French brigantine privateer, pierced for 12 guns, but only four long 12-pounders mounted, and 85 men—eight days from Leghorn, without making any capture.

The Naval department of this Gazette closes with lists of American vessels captured and re-captured by the squadrons in the Atlantic, in the West Indies, in the Channel, and taken into Bermuda.—They amount in the whole to 158.

*April 6.* This Gazette mentions the capture by the Unicorn, Capt. Salt, of the French privateer Miquelonnaise, of St. Maloes, having 20 guns and 130 men; out four days from Quimper, and had taken and sunk the brig Alexander, from London, with a cargo of tin and iron for Lisbon.

*Foreign-office, April 10.* Dispatches from: General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

*Imperial Head Quarters, Kalisch, March 6.*

Referring to my dispatch from St. Petersburg, by the messenger Lyell, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having begun my journey, upon the Emperor's invitation to join him at head quarters, on the 12th of February, I reached Riga in 48 hours, and arrived in this town before daybreak on the 2d of March. The Emperor received me in his accustomed most gracious manner, and, in an audience immediately after the parade, was

was pleased to state the outline of his recent operations. In the first place, the result of his Imperial Majesty's communications to the Court of Berlin, made on his first arrival at Wilna, has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance offensive and defensive with that Power. The Plenipotentiaries are Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, and the Chancellor Baron Hardenberg. In pursuance of this rennovation of amicable relations, the most active combined military operations are already in progress. This day a report has been received of the actual occupation of Berlin by the forces of his Imperial Majesty, under the Aid-de-camp Gen. Chernicheff. The head-quarters of the Russian army are established in this central position, to give the necessary time for receiving recruits and convalescents, who are daily arriving, and for supplying necessaries to troops who have been engaged in a campaign of an unexampled and uninterrupted series of military operations and marches for eleven months. This pause, however, will be of short duration. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the march of the Russian army, and the conciliatory proceedings of the Emperor, with that of Buonaparte, and the troops under the French Generals. The most rigid and correct discipline has been observed in the Duchy, as well as in Prussia. His Imperial Majesty, though in possession of the keys of Warsaw, has not placed a soldier within its walls; and has, in every instance, treated the Poles with the utmost clemency and indulgence.—The Austrian auxiliary force, in consequence of an unlimited armistice, are gradually retiring to the Gallician frontier.—Regnier's corps, as I conjectured, retired behind the Austrians, by Rawa, to this place: they were here overtaken by General Winzingerode, who attacked them with inferior force, and put them to flight, taking prisoner the Saxon General Rostitz, three colonels, forty-seven other officers, fifteen hundred rank and file, with two colours, and seven cannon. The remainder of this corps pursued their retreat in the direction of Glogau, probably not exceeding five or six thousand men. It remains for me to offer my congratulations on the signal success which has hitherto attended the great and unremitting exertions of the Emperor, who, in the course of two months, at this season, has continued the pursuit of the enemy from Wilna to the Oder; and has united to his own zealous endeavours, the decided and hearty support of the King of Prussia, and of the whole population of his dominions, who seem most solicitous to emulate the Russians in patriotic donations, as well as in personal service. I understand the Polish government, which withdrew from Warsaw under Prince Po-

niatowski, went, in the first instance, to Petrikaw, and a part, with the Prince, are gone to Czencochaw, where it is said some force has been assembled: and I have also understood that the Polish part of Regnier's corps, after the affair of Kalisch, took that direction. A Russian corps is stationed to the Southward of Warsaw, to observe their motions.

*Imperial Head Quarters, Kalisch, March 26.*

My Lord—In my dispatches of the 6th inst. I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his quarters since about the 10th instant. Since that period His Imperial Majesty has visited the King of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamborgh has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubek has opened its gates. The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania, Mecklenbourg, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe. Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated to Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place. A portion of the Prussian army has passed the Slesian frontier into Lusatia, and is advancing towards Dresden. Three detachments of the division under General Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Donberg, who is moving upon Hanover, with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right in the direction of Bremen, and Major-General Czernicheff upon his left in the direction of Brunswick. Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present dispatches: his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Cuxhaven. I have already stated that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation; nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslau on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout the Prussian dominions; or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor Alexander was received. The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see General De York. The inhabitants in Saxony have every where received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality not inferior to those

of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenburg. Your Lordship will see by the printed reports, the manner in which Gen. Tettenborn and his detachment were received at Hamburg; the same zeal was manifested in Lauenbourg, where, in a moment, the French arms were destroyed. The Baltic ports, and that of Hamburg, have been opened by proclamations. The blockade of Dantzic by land continues, as stated in my last dispatch; but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Capt. Acklon lost no time in detaching some of H. M. ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea; these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come up with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infected every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic; and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it. Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments. I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHERINE.

*Admiralty-office, April 10.* A letter from Captain Lumley, of H. M. S. Narcissus, dated off Cape St. Blaire, Jan. 5, mentions the capture of the American schooner *letter of marque Shepherd*, of four guns and 18 men.

A letter from Captain Burdett, of His Majesty's ship *Maidstone*, dated Lynhaven Bay, Feb. 14, announces the capture of the *Corra American letter of marque*, of eight guns, 40 men, and 238 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, and laden with brandy, wine, silks, &c. from Bourdeaux.

A letter from Mr. Edward Morgan, Commander of the *Viper* excise cutter, gives an account of his having captured, on the 3d instant, off the North Foreland, the *La Louise* French privateer, manned with 22 men, with small arms: she was first discovered at anchor in Kingsgate Bay; and, after a chase of four hours, struck to the *Viper*, which cutter, at the time of the capture, had only ten men on board.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 12.*

*Extrait of a Dispatch from Gen. Baron Tettenborn to Major Kentzinger, dated Hamburg the 4th of April; and forwarded to Lieut.-governor Hamilton, at Heligoland.*

I hasten to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained, upon the 2d of April, over the corps of Gen. Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

Gen. Morand, with 3,500 men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to Gen. Dorn-

berg, who, in conjunction with General Tschernicheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Lutzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours, and twelve pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

[Transmitted by Lord W. Bentinck.]

*Messina, Feb. 16.*

MY LORD—Since the attack of the 21st of July, the Enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other Government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your Lordship's sanction, I proceeded on the night of the 14th with two divisions of the flotilla, and four companies of the 75th, under the command of Major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly day-light, when about 150 men, with an auxiliary party of seamen, under the command of Lieut. Le Hunte, were landed; and Major Stewart, without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which we had previously concerted to occupy, and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the Enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of Corporal Barewbach, the fire of which threw the Enemy into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the height in a most determined way. The Enemy, however, did not abandon it until the Colonel-Commandant Roche, and most of his officers, were killed or made prisoners, and the height was literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla under Capt Isbert had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by Lieut. Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock every thing was in our possession, the most valuable of the Enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of 150 of the Enemy killed and wounded, 163 prisoners, amongst whom is the Colonel of the regiment, three of his Captains, two Captains of cavalry, and one of artillery,

with

with his two guns (six-pounders), afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work; very few of the Enemy's cavalry escaped. The determined manner in which Major Stewart led his men to the attack of the Enemy's position did him infinite honour, and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket shot, while with me pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked. Lieut. Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed; I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the very exemplary conduct of Lieut. Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers. Col. Robinson superintended the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muallo, is always distinguished on these occasions. Capt. Imbert, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his divisions of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your Lordship's recommendation of this officer, with Don Gesolmmo Patella, and Don Pieteri Trapani, to the notice of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your Lordship will observe is very trifling, com-

pared with the enormous loss of the Enemy. This of itself speaks more for the discipline of the 75th than any eulogium which, as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow.

R. HALL, Captain and Brigadier.

1 boatswain, 1 seaman, killed; 7 seamen wounded.

*Admiralty-office, April 13.* A letter from Captain Deuch, of the Nautilus sloop, dated off the Esquerques, Feb. 7, states the capture of the French privateer brig La Leonilde.—Another from Captain Flin, of the Cephalus sloop, dated at sea, Feb. 24, states the capture of the French ingger privateer La Diligente, of Marseilles, out 26 days from Marseilles, but made no capture.—Others, from Captain Graham, of the Alcmena, stating the capture, by the Scout sloop, Feb. 17, off Cagliari, of La Fortune French privateer, three days from Tunis;—and from Captain Harris, of the Belle Poule, dated at Sea, April 4, stating the capture of the Grand Napoleon, the largest and most esteemed schooner that has sailed from America; twenty-nine days from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo on board.

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### GERMANY.

The Hamburg Papers have furnished us with the Prussian account of the Battle of Lutzen, which is as follows:

“*Pegau, Saxony, May 3.*—Yesterday morning the two hostile main armies met between Pegau and Lutzen; the Russians and Prussians being under the chief command of General Wittgenstein, and the Enemy's army under the Emperor Napoleon in person. One of the most dreadful cannonades known in latter annals of warlike operations took place. It continued from eleven o'clock until ten o'clock in the evening, when night alone put an end to it.—During this cannonade the fire of musketry was nearly uninterruptedly kept up, and frequently the valour of the allied troops proved itself in attack with the bayonet. Seldom or never was there a battle fought with such animosity, or so murderous. The French derived great advantage from their position on the heights near Lutzen, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments, which they defended with a heavy fire of artillery. But the valour of the allied troops drove them back from one position to another, nor were they even to be deterred when the superior defence of the Enemy in his last positions rendered fre-

quent attacks necessary. The result of this warm day was, that the Russian and Prussian troops kept possession of the field of battle during the whole night, and caused the Enemy a double or treble greater loss than their own. As yet there has been brought in but little more than 1000 prisoners, with ten pieces of artillery, and likewise 23 powder waggons, which General Von Winzingerode took from the Enemy early this morning, the animosity during the fight being too great to give much quarter. But the great consequence is, that the French have now been convinced by the Russian and Prussian troops what may be performed by valour when inflamed by noble enthusiasm in so great, just, and sacred a cause as ours, and of what they may have to expect in future when all the armed force collecting for this war shall be assembled. It is very true, that the loss of the Russian and Prussian troops is very great, nor shall we over-rate it if we for the moment estimate it at from 8000 to 10,000 men in killed and wounded, but most of the latter only very slightly. It gives us much pain to be obliged to mention Major the Prince of Hesse Homburg among the dead, and General Blucher as being wounded (he, however, only left the field half an hour); Generals Von Schars-

boest and Von Hunerbein, whose wounds are however only slight; as likewise the Russian Generals Von Karlwinzen and Alexief. But, besides these, an unusually greater proportion of officers, and also of the younger sons of our native Prussia, are among the number of killed and wounded. The noble ardour with which these volunteers met death in the just cause, insures them of being immortalized in the remembrance of their friends and their native country. Even this morning the Enemy attempted to make some attack on the allied troops, but was soon repulsed by some cannonading. To afford the latter some rest and refreshment, after their great fatigue, they will be taken into the positions of Borna and Roehltitz, from whence it is expected they will immediately break up to commence fresh operations. By what we can learn from the prisoners, Marshal Bessieres and General Souham are among the killed on the Enemy's side, and Marshal Ney is wounded.—According to accounts before us, nothing material took place on the 4th or 5th. The Elbe, above Magdeburg, was not threatened. We still wait the official statement of particulars concerning the motions of the several corps, and of their marches and countermarches.

(Signed) "L'ESTOG SOCK,

"The Royal appointed Military Governor for the country between Berlin, May 7. the Elbe and the Oder."

The Allies unequivocally claim the victory, nor can their claim be disputed on any fair or reasonable ground. Count Wittgenstein's account is dated from the field of battle the day after the action; and clearly shows that not only was the Enemy's centre broken, but that, notwithstanding his utmost efforts, he was repulsed in all his subsequent attacks; and it was only an advantage with which Lauriston's march upon Leipzig enabled him to manœuvre, so as to avoid a fresh attack meditated by the Allies, that eased the latter to take a new position. The Prussians appear to have been principally engaged on this occasion. Blucher and D'York entered into the action with an ardour and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops, and the whole fought in a manner to fix the admiration of their Allies. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle. The loss of the Allies is mentioned above as amounting to from 2000 to 10,000; and Count Wittgenstein perhaps does not exaggerate the Enemy's loss in estimating it at 12 or 15,000. The gallant Blu-

cher was among the wounded; but we rejoice to find that his wound was not deemed dangerous.

The prevailing opinion is, that the French had the worst of the battle of Lutzen; but, they being considerably superior in numbers, it was deemed prudent by the Allies to retire to the right of the Elbe, and there await the arrival of the numerous Russian and Prussian reinforcements which were on their way to join them. Lutzen, where the battle of the 2d was fought, and Marshal Bessieres was killed, is famous for the battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1632, in which the Swedes obtained the victory, but lost their great King Gustavus Adolphus.

*Te Deum* has been sung at Paris for the battle of Lutzen, by order of the Empress Regent.

The *Correspondent* of the 11th May, gives an account that there was an obstinate engagement between the French and the Prussians, in the very heart of the city of Leipsic. Before the gate called Galgelou, there was a French half battery, consisting of three cannons and a howitzer. The battle, says the account, had scarcely lasted half an hour, when we saw one of these cannons carried to the market, and it was soon after known that the other cannons and the howitzer were taken by the Prussians. The French withdrew into the town, and the Prussian cavalry and sharpshooters followed close to their heels. In all the streets of the town, and especially in the great market, the contest was very obstinate, as it was also at all the gates. The Prussians rushed in every where, scaled walls, leaped ditches, and made their way through gardens and houses. It surpasses all belief with what bravery and activity the Prussian troops began, continued, and ended the fight. Many fell in this contest; the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded is especially considerable. The French were pursued for several hours.—A letter from Halle, dated 4th May, says—since Sunday the corps of Bulow, about 4000 strong, has occupied our town.

Paris Papers to the 16th inform us of the operations of the armies down to the 9th. The Enemy has made some further progress, but not without considerable difficulty; almost every step appears to be contested; but ever since the battle of the 2d (Lutzen) the affairs have been of a very partial description; and the evident object of the Allies is, to continue to fall back upon their resources, and probably not to risk another general battle until they have reached the Oder. On the 6th, a trifling affair took