

of past ages were not conducive to that of the present:—as if genius without learning could be properly efficient:—as if the union of both, like that of the two electricities, were not necessary to invention. What else, pray, is knowledge but the intellect of different ages and countries coalescing together? No single age or country could produce and also bring to perfection all the parts of knowledge, or even any one part. Knowledge—truth, especially revealed truth, fills with its essence all ages and countries; its very being consists in its entirety; tradition only preserves its line unbroken and one; it makes the present age intimately conscious of those that are past, and future ages of the present one. Or we may say that it is but one ray of light, stretching from the beginning to the end of finite existence. Would you enviously attempt to intercept that ray? Would you impotently strive to break the continuity of that beam shed down upon us by the first cause of all things? Yet this is done by those who would throw sceptical doubts on the science of Antiquities.

I have been led into this train of ideas by a perusal lately of the proceedings and Catalogues of the Record-Commission; together with the Lambeth Catalogue published under the auspices of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. These have given a more than ordinary interest to a very antient little work, intitled the "*Imitatio Christi* of Thomas à Kempis," alluded to by your Correspondent A. N. who informs us that the famous controversy concerning it is revived in France. It may be asked what is the nature of the "*Imitatio*?" It is to the Conscience, what Logic is to the intellectual powers. It is Christianity reduced to a science from practical observations of the most certain and intimate evidence that can be offered to the mind. And the same popular objection made to one as to the other, "that without any artificial method a man may by practice become either a good reasoner or a good man," is met by the same answer: that the science is, and can be, founded only on practical examples; that, so far from excluding these, it supposes them; that it is not satisfactory to a thinking being merely to do a thing well, when it can also

know why, or the principle of its so doing; and that to many this method even is necessary in order to know how to do well. It is true we having the Gospel the most perfect pattern set before us, suited to every capacity, condition of life, or country. But of what use is this, if we will not, so much as look at it? Then there are times that, even when we are disposed to look at it, we see that picture distorted through the false medium of passion, through the corruptions of various sects and professions, just as any human countenance is disfigured when reflected in a cylindrical mirror; you have then only to take up another optical medium, and instantly, by a kind of magic, the countenance is reduced to its first proportion. Besides, our organs of mental vision are often in a diseased state, while the *Imitatio*, from a complete knowledge of the anatomy of the soul, applies itself to this mental weakness, or disorder, whatever it may be; and, according to the particular case, it recommends only so much the more care, strictness of regimen, seclusion whether temporary or perpetual; and on the other hand, so much the more discipline, if we mix with the world. It treats what are called temptations rather as trials of our strength or weakness, just as they turn out; they shew us what good we are capable of; *i. e.* what we are: And so profoundly does it set in contemplation a future state of existence, that, the present one with all its temptations becomes under divine assistance "a mere evanescent quantity," a nothing: whereas in ordinary practice, without such supernatural help, temptations are only so many continual demonstrations of our weakness and deficiency. This method, like any other course of experiments, thus analysing our dispositions, must lead every man to the knowledge of himself. And he will then find that "to know oneself" is nothing more than to have good habits: that nothing else (not our disorders surely) can be denominated or constitute "*self*." A man is, only as he is morally. Bodily or mental ill-habits are extraneous, and mere alloy; the real being and identity of an individual consists in its goodness; nor is there any other intelligible application of the golden rule, "to love one's neighbour as oneself," that is, as oneself "ought

to be." Finally that such was the character of our Saviour—of whom, the better we are, we are only so much the closer copyists. Such is the *Imitatio* \*.

Excepting the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, no work has been so often translated and reprinted: it would make an excellent subject for a Polyglott edition. It has been translated into at least sixteen languages: and in one of those languages, the French, no less than sixty different times. One of these versions too, that of the celebrated Corneille, has run through thirty-two editions. We may easily be led into a mistake concerning the real age of the work, making it more modern than it really is, if we do not constantly advert to one circumstance: *viz.* that the particular passage, or expression, which may be indicative of this or that age and nation, as well as religious communion, may be a mere licence of the translator or transcriber, and these licences are scarcely ever unaccompanied by some anachronism or other. The best English translation is considered to be that of Stanhope. But it would be vain and impossible in this place to give an account of every edition: besides, your publication informs us that this is already undertaken, and by the hand of a master. I shall, therefore, merely for his use, set down some of those that I have happened to meet with—first throwing out that the other little work, the "*Interna Consolatio*," inquired after by your Correspondent A. N., I suspect (after some search) to be not a separate work. May it not be merely the third book of the *Imitatio* itself?

In the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, there are several copies; three in the Fagel division: *De Imitatione Christi, ad fidem autographi.*

1441, L. B. Elzevir, Leyden, in eigh-  
teens, no date. *De Imit. Chris.* Glasg.  
Foulis, 1751, 18mo. *De Imit. Chris.*  
fol. Par. è Typographiâ Regiâ. (N. B.  
There are only seventeen lines in each  
page; the size of the letter is between  
the "*petit canon*" and "*trismegiste*;"  
see Fournier, *Man. Typographique*,  
tom. II.) By the way, it is surprising  
that there should be no copy among  
the Manuscripts: but this I have been  
distinctly assured by the Vice-Pro-  
vost, whose accuracy is well known.—  
In the larger division of the Library  
there are in print the following copies:  
*De Imit. Chris.* 12mo, Cant. 1688. in-  
terprete Seb. Castiglione. In this  
edition the work is ascribed to Tho-  
mas-a-Kempis: and it has this singu-  
larity, that it professes to be a trans-  
lation into Latin from the Latin. *De*  
*Imit. Chris. Gersoni*, 18mo, Leyden,  
1608. Next we have the entire works,  
or *Opera omnia Thom.-à-Kemp.* editio  
5ta. curis Somenalii Soc. Jesu. Duaci  
1635, 12mo: this contains the *Imita-*  
*tio*. Another copy, I should have  
mentioned, in black letter, making an  
integral part of the work intitled  
"*Meditationes Sanctorum*," 12mo,  
1526, printed by Michael de Eguia.  
In this the *Imitatio*, though ascribed  
to Thomas-à-Kempis, is paged with  
Gerson's "*Meditatio cordis*," by the  
insertion of which the *Imitatio* is se-  
parated from its index. Two other  
copies in black letter, in Latin verse,  
one of Graswinckel, 8vo. Rott. 1661:  
the other 4to without date printed by  
Jac. le Forestier, also of Rotterdam.  
There are four editions of Gerson's  
"*Opera omnia*;" two printed at Paris,  
one at Basil, one at Antwerp: the  
dates respectively are 1521, 1606,  
1594, 1708. And what is remarkable,  
in the two more antient editions the  
*Imitatio* is omitted. Besides these,  
there are the translations by Wesley,

\* Dr. Adam Smith, in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, like all the modern system-makers, who are for leaving out Revelation in their inquiries, resolves the moral principle into sympathy. It would be easy to deduce every vice from this principle. And if recourse is had to some further principle to regulate and controul this sympathy, who does not see that this is giving up the very point of his system? Now that further principle is nothing else than the law of the Deity (of which law our conscience has the counterpart) revealed to us by language and other sensible signs, and variously interpreted as well as limited by human laws and institutions, together with our indispensable physical relations to this life. This is the only original and proper self. And this may account for the principle of that error that all our motives are ultimately reducible to selfishness, and a desire of enjoyment.

Lond. 8vo. 1735; and likewise that by Stanhope: these are all in Trinity College Library.

I have been told of several that are in private hands, in the Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English languages. Some of these I have seen: in truth, there is scarcely a bookseller's shop or stall in Dublin which has not one or more copies in some language or other; which makes it the more difficult to believe, what I am informed is nevertheless true, that there is no printed copy in the Irish language. However, the most interesting edition by far of any of those here mentioned, I have yet to take notice of. It is an Italian translation which was lately in the collection of Mr. W. Shaw Mason, the Secretary to the Record-Commission for Ireland. This translation was printed in 4to. at Venice in 1491. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Charlemont, presented to him by Mr. Mason, in order to complete his set: For it seems that the late Lord Charlemont had the curiosity to collect all the editions he could meet with of this little book. The present noble possessor has, with that liberality towards the interests of knowledge, and with that courtesy, so characteristic of his family, promised to gratify Mr. Mason and his friends with an inspection of all these editions; and if any thing should present itself particularly worthy of observation, it shall be communicated to you in some future Number.

But to return to the Venetian copy. Upon inspecting this, we may observe,

1. That the manuscript must have been considerably older than the date of the impression. For there are many words scarcely distinguishable from the Spanish and Latin: thus *amico* for *amico*; the terminations *passim* in *ade* instead of *ate*, as *infirmidade*, *feconditate*: and the reason is evident. The old Italian, Spanish, (and French) languages, being collateral branches from the same trunk, had not yet proceeded far beyond the dividing point, from which they have since gone on diverging wider and wider to their modern extent\*. 2. This edition is a first impression taken from a manuscript, and not from a former printed copy. For the very errors in it are such only as one is apt to fall into from those ambiguities of the copyist's pen so well known to any one in the least conversant with manuscripts: thus, *monumenti* for *movimenti*, *nova* for *vana*, *consideratione* for *conversazione*, &c.; all errors which to those who are acquainted only with printed books seem forced and incredible, but which, on looking at a manuscript, we shall find are but too natural and obvious. Often in this Venetian copy two words are run into one, and *vice-versa* one word split into two. 3. This copy is printed on a strong yellow paper, wire-drawn, the water-marks (probably private ones) are at this day undecypherable: it is so beautifully printed as to contend for elegance with the best works issuing from the press at this day †; while it affords this other curious proof how unfixed the Italian was at the date of this manuscript: frequent-

\* This common trunk was the Law-Latin, a dialect once universal throughout all Europe, and upon which Blackstone has passed one of the finest eulogies in his work. "The truth is," he says, "what is called Law-Latin is really a mere technical language, calculated for eternal duration, and easy to be apprehended both in present and future times; and on those accounts best suited to preserve those memorials which are intended for perpetual rules of action. The rude Pyramids of Egypt have endured from the earliest ages, while the more modern and more elegant structures of Attica, Rome, and Palmyra, have sunk beneath the stroke of Time."

† Indeed printing is becoming rather retrograde, or we should not hear so much, among other things, of Stereotype editions. Surely the use and very principle of the invention of printing is to have the types moveable! By this contrivance, signs can be made as disposeable as the alphabetical characters or elements of language. It requires only 24 letters to express every human language and idea. This power of transformation and quickness of substitution brings signs, whether visible or audible, up nearer to the nature of thought. Moveable types are like the abstract terms in a language, without which every thing would be particular and individual; that is, there could be no communication or language. Stereotype was the mere infancy of the art: a wooden block, a copper plate, a medal, are Stereotypes.

ly it occurs that the same word, as *signore* for example, is spelt two ways in the very same line, as *segnore*. Some of the common easy abbreviations occur, that are all to be met with in the works edited by the Record-Commission. Short eloquent prayers are inserted here and there between some of the chapters. The work is not paged; nor, properly speaking, title-paged. It has no division of verses, nor sections, as some editions have (particularly an exquisite little edition in Latin, 24mo. that I have seen in Mr. Shaw Mason's collection, printed at Dijon in 1653 under the care Rosiocidi Soc. Jesu.) Each chapter in the Venetian copy forms an entire paragraph: it has no other points than the period and colon; and no accents whatsoever. Each chapter, except the first of every book, begins with a small letter thrown back into a square blank recess: but the first chapter of each book begins with a handsome capital set in arabesques. Instead of a formal title-page there is only a label of two lines "Joannes Gerson, &c. &c. in vulgaris sermone." At the end of the volume: Venetia per Bertolamio di Zani da Porteseo nel anno M, cccc, lxxx. a di xxiii. de Decembrio.

The name of Gerson, so often recurring in the above list, brings me at length to the observation with which I shall conclude this paper, already I am afraid too long. It regards the much-disputed point, who was the real author of the *Imitatio*? From the spirit and elegance of Mr. Butler's pen, guided by his acknowledged experience in legal and bibliographical Antiquities, every thing may be expected as to the solution finally of this question. But that even he will not be able to bring this work home to either Gerson or Thomas-à-Kempis, I am induced to think, for the following reasons:

1. There is internal evidence that the *Imitatio* was not originally written in any of the present living languages. Certainly no Frenchman, Italian, or German, would in the 15th century have written in a tone approaching so near the Sacred Writings.
2. Whoever it was that first gave

birth to it, we may suppose (during this most intimate communication that can subsist between the human heart and the Deity) he would think in that language that was most natural to him, *i. e.* in his mother-tongue. He would not on such an occasion have the affectation of thinking in Latin, a dead language at the time of day supposed by this question. Unless, therefore, the work was produced in the earliest ages of the Church, before the Latin ceased to be spoken, every Latin copy must be a translation only\*.

3. Human nature, unless inspired, has hardly sufficient compass for the same man to be at once a saint abjuring the world, and a popular writer. If he is absolutely given up to the first object, he must be mindless of the other. For we must ever keep in view that this is not merely a *code* of devotion compiled from the books together with the lives and conversation of the saints and fathers: but the spirit of it could have been known only from the information of a man's own conscience and from no external source. Now, before the conscience could have been in a condition to give such information, this preliminary was requisite — to have withdrawn absolutely and for ever from the world, with all its cares, and that of authorship of course along with them. Even our Saviour, to whom every thing was possible, never wrote any thing. Even the inspired Evangelists, who wrote the Gospel, were not themselves the *subject* of it. To descend to an instance more within the range of our faculties: one man may have written the *Iliad*, because to be a Homer it was not requisite to have been an Achilles: but to have wholly produced the *Imitatio*, he must have been the hero of the piece, as well as the composer of it — that is, he must have had his thoughts turned wholly *from* this world, and *towards* it at the same time.

4. If, rejecting these presumptions taken from the internal characters of the work and of human nature itself, we are still for giving it to some one assigned author, as Gerson, or Thomas-à-Kempis — then we are to recollect

\* Open any Latin copy, and judge whether it steps out with the freedom of an original; does it not suggest to us some original that it has in its eye, that it is following after, and that it cannot reach up to?



that the assigning the *Imitatio* to either of these persons was at the first merely a gratuitous supposition. It was not acknowledged by them, nor ascribed to them, in their life-time. In the earlier editions of their works, it is not to be found. A preliminary question, therefore, must be solved: What were the judgment and particular grounds of information of those who first thought of assigning the work to either of those persons? Concerning which new question we are as much without evidence as themselves possibly were concerning the other. Is it not a conjecture about a conjecture?

5. The very controversies that have arisen on this matter, especially that which long since made so much noise in France (and other countries), have still not been able to fix it upon either of these persons: the various disputants, learned as they were, taking a personal interest in it, and being so much nearer the evidence than we are, after having exhausted themselves in inquiries, have left the question, as it was, undecided.

6. In this controversy all the arts and engines of imposture were resorted to on both sides without scruple, whereby there has been destroyed or falsified all record on the subject; leaving no secure ground for us to go upon, taking up the question in the 19th century.

Lastly, if we attend only to such facts as are before us, there is no necessity for supposing either Gerson or Thomas-à-Kempis to have been the author. All the arguments that can be adduced in the discussion may, so far as they are consistent with each other, be at once admitted, and still it would not follow that either is the author. These arguments may be accounted for on the supposition that either or both may have only translated the work, and may have first introduced it into their respective countries.

In what language then may the *Imitatio* have originally been conceived? First, let us consider, that though it was not printed before the 15th century (printing having been only then invented), it does not follow that it may not have been written long before. Then we are to remember, that before the 15th century the Arabian manuscripts had made their

way throughout all Europe: through them we were first introduced to the learning of the Eastern Empire, along with most of the arts and sciences. And as it is well known that the Greek language did not cease to be a living tongue till long after the Latin; the balance of presumption (and we have really no directer proof in this question) inclines in favour of the Greek, or some dialect of the Syriac or Arabic tongues. The Europeans may excel in activity, in politicks and war; but in profound contemplative genius, in warmth and elevation of religious passion, they are inferiority itself compared to the Orientals. It is indeed possible for Europe to have produced the Author of the *Imitatio*, since it has produced a Newton and a Milton; but nothing less than the fact proved as incontestably as is the authenticity of their works, can make it probable. The most natural way of accounting for it seems to be this:—That in the earliest ages of Christianity, some Oriental, endowed certainly with very superior qualities of the intellect and the heart, after a thorough experience of the world, consecrated, in his latter days, the remainder of his life to religious meditation:—at first he may have set down for his own use certain maxims, having the history of his mind fresh in his recollection, and keeping a sort of journal in the abstract of its daily variations and changes:—That, not caring to be admired or talked of, he was content to remain unknown; and that, not from such a principle as may have actuated a modern Junius, but from a sentiment of the profoundest humility:—That this journal in an unknown hand may have been found, long, ages perhaps, after his death, and when his memory was forgotten. We may suppose that this fragment may have fallen into the hands of some person of judgment, also an Oriental, and that under him it assumed its present arrangement and didactic form: That it found its way into Europe among other manuscripts, and was translated, probably, first into Latin: And that, upon the revival of letters and the invention of printing, such a work, a standard one, would, after the Bible, be judged worthiest of being classed among the first to be durably recorded and promulged by that invention. In corroboration of this account, we

learn from Rossveyda's *Life of Thomas-a-Kempis* (for as to Gerson, a man of the world, a Frenchman, who figured at the Council of Constance, even the popular vote has been able to decide against his claim in favour of his competitor)—as to Thomas we are informed, that he spent his days principally in copying manuscripts, "*antiquarii manu valebat*." He had attained the skill of an artist in this profession: praises are bestowed on his "*calligraphia*," which brought much profit to the community of which he was a member. From which we may infer that he cultivated what may be called the *material* part of antiquities, which must have proportionably taken off his attention from the nobler or spiritual part. The former is essential, no doubt, to reflect the light of revealed and all other truth to our minds. But great *curiosity* and *skill* in the former must derogate from that high exclusive attention to the latter, supposed in the Imitatio. And what does Rossveyda say, speaking of Thomas's exertions in devotion and study: "*quos tot conscripta ab eo nunquam satis laudata testantur volumina. Supersunt etiamnum universa biblia in quatuor tomis dispersita, ingens præterea missorum liber, et nonnulla S. Bernardi opuscula, præcellenti arte et magnâ industriâ à Thomâ conscripta.*"

Let any one read the Imitatio attentively, and say, did its author occupy his hours in that manner?

Yours, &c.

L. S.

#### JUNIUS.

"Come, then, *Fiction!* Fancy's child;  
By thee full many a wight 's beguil'd."

T. BROWN.

MR. URBAN, *Std. Suss. Col. Cambridge, Dec. 12.*

WHEN a Female, like your respectable Correspondent Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres, [who appears by her own animated portrait of herself to be an *Author* by profession, and a *persecuted Author* by misfortune and not by fault,] enters the lists of literary journey, it surely behoves every *preux chevalier* to drop the point of his lance in courtesy as she enters, and to wave it gracefully, before (with Messrs. Belsuam, Butler, Woodfall, Philo-promus, Honestus, and other "Knights of the Plume") he gallantly

settles it in rest, and dexterously prepares to tilt. Of Mr. Wilmot, the gay lady's *fidus Achates*, or *Squire Trusty*.—civil notice should likewise be taken, of course; but to him less of ceremony and flourish is due; at least, till "*the child*" has fully established the validity of his claim to the honours of Knighthood and to gentleness of blood. By the rude shock of his first encounter, almost before the Herald had intimated his approach, this fiery Warrior has nearly carried Sir Samuel of Shrewsbury, already clean over his horse's crupper upon the sand. But—softly, softly; the trumpets, hautboys, ad clarions, sound a charge!!!

WHO WAS JUNIUS? This, Sir, is the guerdon in dispute. Every rival candidate lustily contends, *voce magna*, that his own favourite DEL TOSOSO is the noblest, chastest, fairest, most accomplished, &c. &c. &c. &c. paragon of nature and of art; or, *à contra*, that the most illustrious, most princely, most renowned D. A.: or D. B.: or D. C.: or D. X.: or D. Y.: or D. Z. is a *counterfeit*, a *cheat*, a downright *quack*. All the colours in and out of the rainbow are, forthwith, put in requisition; rings, thimbles, seals, cyphers, boddices, gloves, pincushions, bosom-friends, and tip-pets, are severally and separately assumed, as envied and distinguished tokens of loyal regard; and all lie off, monthly, to "SAINT JOHN HIS GATE," to exhibit their prowess, to prove the truth of their proud pretensions, and to confound gainsayers. You, Mr. Urban, sit eminent as LORD MARSHAL of the shews; and your numerous readers of both sexes are the spectators, the umpires, and the distributors of the prize.—*Palman qui meruit ferat!* . AMICUS IN CURIA.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

THE Letter, p. 531, could not possibly be to Lord Whitworth, who existed not in that character till full 50 years later; but was more probably to Lord *Whitlocke*, for with that title Oliver took upon him to dignify Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke.

P. 553, line 3. Your Correspondent probably wrote "after the *Restoration*." The well-known *Music House* was established by Richard, more familiarly called *Dick*, Sadler.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

REVIEW

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

11. *Letters from The Levant; containing Views of the State of Society, Manners, Opinions, and Commerce, in Greece, and several of the principal Islands of the Archipelago. Inscribed to the Prince Koslovsky. By John Galt; 2vo. pp. 386. Cadell and Davies.*

Of a preceding publication by this lively Traveller we have given our unqualified approbation in vol. LXXXII. Part I. pp. 137, 250, 357, 552. Of the "Letters," XLV in number, now to be noticed, Mr. Galt informs us,

"They were written at the different places from which they are dated; and they have undergone no alteration since, except in the suppression of a few local and personal allusions, amusing to the Author and the Friend to whom the Letters were addressed, but not in the slightest degree interesting to others. They contain a narrative of Voyages and Travels, undertaken after the visit to Malta described in a former publication, and completed prior to the landing at Cerigo; some account of which, and of a second journey through Greece, was given in the same volume."

We may add, that they are illustrated by a very excellent Map of the Islands described; and with a very singular Dedication,

"To his Excellency The Prince Peter Koslovsky, Member of the French Legion of Honour; Doctor of Laws in the University of Oxford; Counsellor of State, Chamberlain to the Emperor, Knight of the Order of St. Volodimer, in Russia; and Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sardinia;"

in which Mr. Galt says,

"I will explain the reasons which induce me to dedicate this Work to your Excellency, and to emblazon so small a mark of my regard with so many of your titles.—Accident originally led you to offer me the honour of your acquaintance. Since that time many events have been developed, of which we then thought the seeds were discernible in the policy of France. Among the variety of their effects was your visit to England, in the course of which you had the condescension to seek me out, and to treat me with a degree of confidence that could not fail to make a deep impression on a disposition which cherishes, with devout feelings, the remembrance of any kind-

ness. It is therefore natural that I should be anxious to evince my sense of the honour done me, and in the opportunity of prefixing your Titles, to inform the publick how much it is indeed an honour which I ought to esteem."

This motive is highly creditable to our ingenuous Author; who proceeds,

"It will surprise some of your friends in this Country, to learn that you are a Member of the Legion of Honour, for it was characteristic of you to conceal a distinction conferred on account of your benevolence. It will surprise yourself, however, more that I should think of enumerating it, as constituting one of your rights to respect. But is there nothing extraordinary in that humanity to which the Emperor Napoleon felt himself obliged to do homage?—Your title of Doctor of Laws imposes upon me the necessity of adverting to some expressions in the subsequent pages, which may be deemed derogatory to the venerable University which bestowed on you that degree, although you are too intimately acquainted with my political sentiments to put on any loose expression such a construction. And you already know that my sarcasms are not directed against the Institution, but the system by which the current knowledge of the time, and millions of my fellow subjects, are excluded from Oxford and Cambridge.—The world will regard all your other dignities, except your hereditary rank, as proofs of the confidence of that Illustrious Sovereign, whom, in the enthusiasm of your loyalty, you have so often described to me as placed by the malice of Fortune in the midst of all the temptations of unbounded power, but demonstrating, by the graciousness of his own nature, that there is a limited Monarch on the Throne of All the Russias. It is due, however, as well to his as your character to publish, that the trusts which you enjoy were bestowed by himself alone, because you wished to abridge his Imperial prerogatives.—Every one but yourself will regard it as presumption in me, that to a person so honoured and endowed I should subscribe myself a faithful friend,

JOHN GALT."

The first Letter, dated "Malta, Jan. 2, 1810," is a fair specimen of the whole Volume:

"Having satisfied myself with Sicily, I have now resolved to visit some parts of the Archipelago. In this excursion I shall

shall be guided chiefly by chance, as my object is less to examine the remnants of Antiquity, than to see the existing condition of the Islands, the disposition of the inhabitants, and the products of their industry.—Since my determination to undertake this voyage has been known, my friends here have been, I may say, solicitously kind in furnishing me with introductory letters. Besides several to natives, I have got a great many to French and Italian merchants; but I have not been able to learn that there is a single British subject settled in the Archipelago. This is surely somewhat extraordinary, considering the enterprising character of our countrymen, and the necessity that has been imposed upon them to seek new commercial haunts.—I have engaged a Greek interpreter, who in appearance is the short and fat image of Sancho. He has a great deal to say, and wears formidable whiskers, which, in spite of the *naïveté* of a pair of duck eyes, give him a very redoubtable aspect. As he has happened to be occasionally employed by other English travellers, he conceives himself related to the Nation, and boasts of having served it ten years.—I have ever found an inexhaustible fund of amusement in oddities of Nature's making; and I expect not a little, in the course of my voyage, from Jacomo. In all the minor requisites for our excursion, I find that I must submit wholly to his directions.—The vessel in which I have taken my passage belongs to the Island of Spécia. She is a very fine polacca; and, besides arms and thirty-six men, has a Madonna in the cabin, with a lamp constantly burning before her; so that you may consider us very efficiently protected.—I pay fifty dollars for a state-room, and the use of half of the cabin; our provisions will cost thirty more, making altogether an enormous charge for a passage that is commonly performed in less than eight days. Jacomo comforts me, however, by saying, that if we have a quick run, we shall have provisions enough left for a great part of the remainder of our voyage; and, if we are long at sea, we shall have got over so many days of our lives without any more expense. There is something like philosophy in this."

Jacomo, it may here be observed, plays a principal character in Mr. Galt's adventures; and is, in sober truth, the counterpart of Sancho Panza.

Many interesting and entertaining particulars are delineated in these letters, respecting Valona, Corfu,

Ithaca, Zante, Argos, Tripolizza, Athens, Idea, Zca, Scio, Smyrna, Scalanova, Ephesus, Samos, and Myconi.—Of these several places, Athens, as might be expected, appears most prominent, occupying no less than XVI of the Letters. A few detached paragraphs from one of these may not be unacceptable:

"At first, as every Traveller who now comes to Athens must be, I was greatly vexed and disappointed by the dilapidation of the Temple of Minerva; but I am consoled by the reflection, that the spoils are destined to ornament our own land, and that, if they had not been taken possession of by Lord Elgin, they would probably have been carried away by the French.—I cannot describe the modern city of Athens in fewer words, than by saying, that it looks as if two or three ill-built villages had been rudely swept together at the foot of the North side of the Acropolis, and enclosed by a garden wall, three or four miles in circumference. The buildings occupy about four-fifths of the inclosure; the remainder is ploughed, and sown with barley at present.—The distant appearance of the Acropolis somewhat resembles that of Stirling Castle, but it is inferior in altitude and general effect. As a fortress, it is incapable at present of resisting any rational attack."..... "The common estimate of the population of the city is ten thousand souls, and I think it is not far from the truth. What I am going to add will certainly surprise you. To have given it full effect, I ought to have stated it before mentioning the population. The town contains no less than thirty-nine Parish Churches, besides the Metropolitan, and upwards of eighty Chapels."..... "The nett income of the present Archbishop of Athens may possibly exceed three hundred pounds sterling. His Palace would, in Scotland; rank as a manse of the first class, and in England, as a respectable parsonage. But the Primate of all England does not exact a tithe of the reverence which is levied by this Prelate."..... "The famous University of Athens has dwindled into two pitiful Colleges, where classic Greek is professedly taught. The students are few, and their proficiencies small. Degrees are not conferred, and literary honours are no longer known at Athens. There are several private Schools, and I understand that commonly all the Christian males can read and write. Father Paul has about half a dozen students in Italian. Few of the Greeks can afford to educate their children beyond the mere rudiments of instruction, and books

are not to be purchased here. — The Turks have five Moschs with minarets, which are analogous to Parish Churches, and six Tikays, which are of the nature of Chapels. They have also three Public Schools, where their youth are instructed even more slenderly than the Greeks. — The only provision for the Athenian Poor consists in two or three little apartments, adjoining to the Parish Churches, which are granted free to helpless women; infirm and needy men retire into the Monasteries, and for their sakes I regard the Greek monks as really of some use." . . . . "To the mere Antiquary, this celebrated City cannot but long continue interesting; and in the Classic Enthusiast just liberated from the cloisters of his College, the scenery and ruins may often awaken admiration, and inspire delight. Philosophy may here point the moral apophthegm with stronger emphasis; Virtue receive new incitements to perseverance, by reflecting on the honour which still attends the memory of the antient Great; and Patriotism here more pathetically deplore the inevitable effects of individual corruption on public glory: but to the Traveller who rests for recreation, or who seeks a solace for misfortune, how wretched, how solitary, how empty is Athens!"

The "Appendix" contains a pleasing "Historical Account, by James Hamilton, esq." of "the Royal Scots, or Royal Regiment of Foot;" which "lays claim to a high degree of Antiquity, and is believed to have been the body-guard of the Scottish Kings;" and some useful observations on the *Levant*, which,

"in the present age, acquired a degree of importance in the West of Europe, which it has not possessed since the conquest of Constantinople. With the British Nation, in particular, it has become more interesting than at any former period. Two causes have combined to produce this. The one has been our acquisition of Malta; and the other an alteration, come to some effect, in the state of society in the Turkish Empire, induced by the decay of the Ottoman institutions, and a diminution in the arrogance of the Mahomedan faith."

Statistical Accounts of the Crimea, Egypt, and Candia, with "Observations on opening an Intercourse with India by Egypt," conclude the work.

82. *Two successive Tours throughout the whole of Wales, with several of the adjacent English Counties; so as to*

*form a comprehensive View of the Picturesque Beauty, the peculiar Manners, and the fine Remains of Antiquity, in that interesting Part of the British Island. By Henry Skrine, Esq. LL.B. of Warley, in Somersetshire, Author of A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain, and of Three successive Tours in the North of England and Scotland. Second Edition, with a Map, and Additions. 8vo. pp. 280. Turner. 10s. 6d.*

THIS is a republication of an elegant Volume, which first appeared in 1798, from the pen of a meritorious Officer, well-known by several other useful Works; produced by Mr. Skrine after having devoted a considerable part of several summers to a careful examination of several parts of his native country.

The Principality of Wales abounds with so many singular curiosities both of Nature and of Art, that a Tourist must be deficient indeed who could not with ease select many of its striking beauties. From Mr. Skrine's experience somewhat further was to be expected; namely, a correct taste, and discriminative judgment; and in those points the Reader will not be disappointed.

Take, for example, his approach to "the hollow formed by the Rhydol near that singular edifice which bears the name of the Devil's Bridge."

"However celebrated the original structure might be, from the magic powers with which its fabulous builder has been graced, it seems to have been superseded by some happier architect, as the modern bridge exhibits a finer curve, and avoids a very steep descent on each side, by which the older was approached. Both the arches remain, and it is not one of the least singular circumstances attending this spot, that two bridges over the same chasm are to be seen in the same point of view, one being built perpendicularly over the other. Each of these arches spring from rock to rock over a deep abyss, under which the dark stream of the Monach is with difficulty distinguished, working its way through the hollow with great impetuosity. Immediately below the bridge it issues again into light, and precipitates itself with wonderful force in a succession of falls almost perpendicular for near 200 feet through a thick wood, from some of the lower parts of which this grand cataract is to be viewed with considerable advantage. Immediately below the fall, the Rhydol receives

ceives the Monach, being there itself little other than a torrent forcing its passage between deep banks fringed with wood, from its native caverns in the base of Plinlimmon.—Leaving here the course of the Rhydol, we soon regained the ridge we had quitted, and proceeding on the Cwmystwith road, rose by a succession of stages impending over frightful precipices through the hollows of the mountains almost to their summit, from whence all the wild hills encompassing the vale we had quitted appeared far below us bounded by the sea, which seemed like a curtain-let down before them. This vast ridge separates the parallel valleys of the Rhydol and the Ystwith, to the latter of which we descended through the rising plantations of Havod, with which its owner, Mr. Johnes, has decorated an immense tract of country. The surprise is scarcely to be described with which his highly ornamented territory burst upon our view, teeming with every elegance of Art and Nature, and rising, like another paradise, in the midst of a profound desert. The steep banks of the Ystwith are here fringed with the finest wood, and the house, a superb structure imitating the Gothic, occupies an elevated spot, commanding the whole of the vale, with the river winding finely below.—A well-formed lawn extends far beneath the house, beyond which the woods rise in great beauty, and through them a number of walks are formed with considerable taste, being conducted by the side of such cataracts as abound in this hilly region, improved by every addition of art.—After all, this place, though so far perfected, may yet be considered as in its infancy, when we contemplate the various plans perpetually forming and carrying into execution by the active genius of its Proprietor, who finds employment for a whole country in the extent of his works. For this he has ample scope in the number of roads he is now conducting through his territory, and the various additional buildings with which he is obliged to encompass his house, as every trade necessary to the existence, and even to many of the luxuries of life, must be exercised within his own walls, there being no towns, and very scanty villages, in this district, within the distance of fifteen miles.—Thus, notwithstanding the many natural and artificial beauties of Havod, a stranger, while he commends the taste with which it is embellished, cannot but admire the singularity of this undertaking, in the wilds of an uninhabited desert, far from any practicable neighbourhood, and at a distance from the common resorts of mankind."

We cannot conclude this article without accompanying the Tourist in his visit to the Paris Mountain, by far the greatest curiosity which Anglesea can boast, and its most considerable source of wealth.

"The Copper Mines in this part of the Island are supposed to have been known to and worked by the Romans; and a lake on the mountain, which is now filled up, has been distinguished, long before the present works were formed, by the title of 'The Mine Pool.' Various are the modes of accounting for the modern name of this Mountain, the most probable of which makes it derived from the old Welsh word *Prass*, signifying *Brass*, which might easily be corrupted into Paris. Whatever may be the foundation of this conjecture, the Paris Mountain cannot fail to excite the admiration of all strangers, both from its appearance, the extent of its works, and the regularity with which they are conducted. This Mine is considerably more than a mile in circumference, and on an average 1300 men are employed in it constantly; it has also the singular advantage of being worked in the open air, a circumstance which contributes much to expedite the several branches of labour and superintendance, as well as to secure the health of the persons employed. As a spectacle, it is not a little striking to behold a large arid mountain entirely stripped of its herbage by the steam of the sulphur works, and perforated with numberless caverns, which, opening under lofty arches one below the other, seem to disclose the deepest arcana of the Earth. The various positions of the crowds of men employed, the ascent and descent of innumerable baskets to bring up the ore, and the perpetual echo of the blasts of gunpowder introduced to dislodge it from the rock, produce an effect on the mind, which I have seldom known to arise from the complicated and difficult investigation of Mines otherwise circumstanced. Abundance of vitriolic water is found in these works, and its strength is so great as to turn, in an instant, whatever steel or iron is dipped in it, to the colour and appearance of copper. This water is exposed to the sun in large open troughs, and the copper quality is extracted from it by a very curious process; great quantities of sulphur also are produced, and its sublimation is carried on in various spots upon the Mountain, till at last the whole is collected in some large boiling-houses, and formed into rolls of brimstone. The copper ore is then carried down in carts or sledges to some smelting-houses constructed

structed in the valley below, near the sea-side, where every remaining operation is performed with the utmost care and regularity.—In consequence of the riches extracted from this Mountain, the neighbouring village of Amlweh has risen into eminence, which Lord Uxbridge and Mr. Hughes (the two great Proprietors of the Mines) have adorned with two elegant houses for their occasional residence, calling one the Mona, and the other the Paris Lodge.”

83. *De L'Allemagne.*  
*Par Madame de Stael.*  
(Concluded from p. 462.)

MADAME De Stael, speaking of Frederick of Prussia, observes, that “One man may force the most opposite elements to coalesce; but at his death they will separate.”—The Censors, in striking out this remark, as well as a similar one before applied to Joseph II., shewed that it was the general truth that they feared. There is no point on which Buonaparte is so sore, as on that of the *novitas regni*. He knows well, that the loyal virtues are “not sown in haste,” and “spring not with a transient shower;” but still he labours to give his fantastic empire, which has “risen like an exhalation” out of the chaos of the Revolution, a stability which Nature refuses; and professing to have no personal fear of death, he yet hopes (like Partridge, in Tom Jones) to die “a great many years hence,” when all his great works shall have been thoroughly consolidated.

Speaking of the population belonging to Frederick's share in the partition of Poland, the Authoress says: “It could never have been expected, that subjects thus stolen, would be faithful to the swindler who called himself their Sovereign.”—The Censors, having before their eyes Rome, Tuscany, Genoa, the Valais, Holland, and the Hanse Towns, dared not permit a remark of such striking and extensive application.

“The ardent heroism of the unfortunate Prince Louis (of Prussia) ought still to reflect some glory on his companions in arms.” This was thought inadmissible.

“I strove for several days,” says the Authoress, in a note, “to obtain the liberty of paying this homage to Prince Louis; and I represented, that it was exalting the glory of the French to praise the bravery of those whom they

had conquered; but it appeared to the Censors a shorter course, to permit nothing to be said on the subject.”

“Taste is in Literature something like order in a despotic Government, we ought to examine at what price we purchase it.” Could there have been any reason to expunge this passage, if the French Government had not been an absolute despotism!

In addition to these extracts, the free opinions in which were so offensive to the Ruling Powers of France, we shall conclude by copying some interesting traits of the character of the Germans, and observations on the manners and amusements of the Inhabitants of Vienna.

“The people of Germany are Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, Prussians, but never Germans; a Germanic character and spirit are wanting; they are faithful, sincere, and veracious. But, to obtain immortal renown, one must be equipped in the most fashionable light armour, never retain a conscience of one's own, nor scruples which arrest one half way, and which make us feel the more sensibly regret at having abandoned the antient road, that it is impossible for us to boldly advance on the new one.” Hence the Germans have too much of the antient moral principle to rival the profligate French in what is called the field of glory; we should rather say, the work of iniquity.—“The power of labour and reflection is one of the characteristic traits of the Germans; but they want society; the Nobles have too little knowledge, and the Men of letters too little experience of business. The mind contains a mixture of the knowledge of things and of men, and society best develops the most opposite faculties. It is imagination rather than judgment which governs the Germans; this requires a limit. On leaving France, it is difficult to accustom one's self to the slowness and inactivity of the German people; they never hurry themselves, and they every where find difficulties. In Germany you hear ‘it is impossible’ a hundred times for once in France. When it is necessary to act, the Germans know not how to overcome difficulties, and their respect for authority or power seems more like a destiny than any interested motive. The common people are rude enough, when their usual habits are opposed; they have, naturally more than the nobles, that sacred antipathy to foreign manners, customs, and language, which fortifies national feelings in all countries. The money which one offers them does not change their conduct; fear does not make them retract;

retract; and they are in fact perfectly capable of that firmness in every thing which is the basis of morality. The inhabitants of the towns and villages, the soldiers, and even labourers, almost all know musick: I have entered poor houses, black with the smoke of tobacco, and heard not only the Mistress but the Master of the Cottage compose and perform pieces *extempore* on the Clarinet, as the Italians make verses. On Market-days, bands of musick are heard in all the towns; and the poor Bohemians, when travelling with their wives and children, carry on their back a Harp of sufficiently rude structure, with which they, when seated to rest themselves, can produce melodious sounds at the foot of a tree on the highway. The Shepherds also in Austria play the most charming airs, corresponding with the soft and romantic impression of rural scenery. — We are incessantly struck with the contrast which exists in Germany between sentiments and habits, talents and tastes; civilization and human nature seem there not yet sufficiently blended together. Sometimes men very sincere are affected in their expressions and physiognomy, as if they had something to conceal; others, on the contrary, with the tenderest heart, have the coarsest manners; often also this opposition extends still farther, and the weakness of their character appears in a stubborn style and language. There is nothing more *bizarre* than the military aspect of all Germany, the Soldiers whom we meet at every step, and the kind of indolent life which they lead. They fear fatigue and the inclemency of the air, as if the Nation consisted only of Merchants and Men of letters; yet all the Institutions tend, as they ought, to give the Nation military habits. The stoves, beer, and smoke of tobacco, form around the common people of Germany a kind of heavy and warm atmosphere which they do not like to leave. This atmosphere impairs their activity, which is at least as necessary to warfare as courage. Their resolutions are slow, and discouragement easy, because a common dull existence rarely gives much confidence in fortune. The habit of living peaceful and regular, prepares them so badly for the multiplied chances of fortune, that they would rather submit voluntarily to a certain systematic death, than to a life of adventure. Even the independence which was in many respects enjoyed in Germany, rendered the people indifferent about liberty. Independence is a good of which liberty is the guarantee; and because no one was harassed in his enjoyments, nor curtail-

ed of his rights, they never felt the necessity of an order of things calculated to maintain their happiness."

"VIENNA.—In this prudent country, amusements assume the garb of duties, and their uniformity has the advantage of never becoming tiresome. In dissipation, as in business, they are equally exact, and contrive to kill time as methodically as they employ it. If by chance you enter a room where the Citizens' Assemblies are held on Holidays, you will see men and women walking a minuet for amusement, with looks of the most profound gravity; the crowd often separates the partners, who, notwithstanding, continue the dance as if it were a point of conscience, each pursuing the intricacies of the movement; now turning to the right, now to the left—now approaching, now receding—and completing the figure with scrupulous precision.—But it is at the Prater where the ease and prosperity of the Inhabitants of Vienna are chiefly conspicuous. This town has the reputation of consuming more provisions than any other place containing an equal population: the superiority, 'tis true, is of a nature somewhat gross: but it is universally conceded. — At the Prater we see entire families of Citizens and Artizans, who betake themselves at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to eat a country refreshment as substantial as the dinner of other countries: and the money which they thus afford to spend is at once a proof of their own industry, and the mildness of the Government. At night a vast concourse of men are seen returning, holding by the hands their wives and their children; and amidst so large an assembly, no rioting, no quarrelling, scarcely even an individual voice is heard, so tranquil is their enjoyment.—Let an equal number of Parisians be collected in a similar spot; the very atmosphere would sparkle with their *bons mots*, with their raillery, with their disputes.—A Frenchman can taste no pleasure where his vanity cannot in some shape be gratified.—The Nobility appear on the Prater with magnificent equipages in a very good taste: their whole amusement consists in recognising in some of the avenues those from whom they have just parted in a drawing-room: but the succession of moving objects diverts the attention, and the generality of mankind are fond of such a mode of dissipating reflection. The Nobles of Vienna, the most illustrious and opulent in Europe, are far from presuming on their rank or their riches: they can quietly suffer a miserable *fiacre* to obstruct the progress of their splendid carriages. The Empe-



ror and his Brothers take their places without distinction in the line, and wish to be considered in their amusements as mere private individuals: they claim the privileges, only when they perform the functions, of their exalted stations. The appearance of this multitude is diversified and enlivened by the costumes of the East, of Hungary, and Poland, which strike the senses and rouse the imagination; and bands of harmonious music, stationed at certain distances, give to the whole assemblage the mild character and air of a civic fête, where every one pursues his own amusement without concerning himself with his neighbour.

"We meet with no beggars, either at the rendezvous of the Prater, or in the streets of Vienna. The Charitable Institutions are conducted with great order and liberality. Both individual and public benevolence is directed with judgment to its proper objects; and the mass of the people, possessing in general a larger share of industry and commercial intelligence than in other parts of Germany, conducts itself with propriety, and is satisfied with its political station. In the Austrian States few capital crimes are committed: every thing, in short, is impressed with the stamp of a Government, paternal, prudent, and religious."

81. Theophrasti Erisii *Historia Plantarum, Libri decem, Græcè, cum Sylabo Generum et Specierum, Glossario, et Notis: curante I. Stackhouse. Oxon. 2 Typ. Clarendon. Pars Prima, 2vo. Payne, &c. 12s.*

THIS publication was in contemplation, as we find, when the "Illustrationes Theophrasti, in usum Botanicorum," was published in 1811 (by Payne); and we hope, as the Author is well known as a Botanist, that a considerable degree of light will be thrown on this abstruse Writer, justly called the Father of Botany, by the assiduous labours of his Editor, continued for a considerable number of years. By an explanation of the technical words in the Glossary, it is apprehended by the Editor that the above work, notwithstanding its supposed obscurity, may be read by any person moderately versed in Greek without the aid of a Lexicon; and that its portable size is adapted for the Botanist to carry with him in his excursions.

The First Part is published; the Second will be ready by May next.

85. *The Laws relating to the Clergy; being a Practical Guide to the Clerical*

*Profession, in the Legal and Canonical Discharge of their various Duties. By Rev. David Williams, A. M. late of Christ Church, Oxford. Sherwood & Co.*

TO those who are accustomed to wade through the ponderous compilations on legal learning of the present day, a Work comprised within the compass of a moderately sized octavo cannot but be the subject of suspicion as to its accuracy and fullness of information. After an attentive perusal, however, we have found the Work before us to possess accuracy of information, perspicuous arrangement, and a plain style. Its ingenious Author is entitled to no ordinary praise for his industry and ability. The utility of his labours are not likely to be confined to the Clergy alone: in cases of doubt and difficulty, the Lawyer may refer to them with advantage.

86. *Time's Telescope for 1814; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack: containing An Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with Illustrations of British History and Antiquities, and Notices of obsolete Rites and Customs. —Astronomical Occurrences in every Month; comprising Remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies, and a Popular View of the Solar System. —The Naturalist's Diary; explaining the various Appearances in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, and Meteorological Remarks. Accompanied by 12 descriptive Wood-Cuts of the different Months, engraved by Mr. Clennell. 12ms. pp. 370. Sherwood and Co.*

"TIME, robbed of his destroying Scythe, here assumes a new character; and, with his Telescope fixed, invites the purchaser to commence his prospective observations. Our Title-page sufficiently explains the nature, uses, and powers of his instrument.—It is intended to continue this Work annually, and to vary its features with each returning year. The Astronomical Occurrences will be always new; and much novelty of information, respecting the Antiquities, Manners, and Customs of our Ancestors, will be successively presented to our Readers, under the head of Remarkable Days. To supply the Diary with fresh stores of instruction and amusement, we need only 'turn over a new leaf' in the exhaustless volume of Nature.—An Introduction is prefixed, in which will be found (besides other matter) an account of the different Instruments employed for computing Time—the entire Calendar

dar of Julius Cæsar—a description of the French, or Republican Calendar—and an explanation of Astronomical Terms.—It only remains to add, that the Astronomical Occurrences have been written expressly for the 'Telescope' by a Gentleman eminently conversant with the subject;—and that, among the many other sources which have been referred to, in preparing this Work, the Author thinks it but justice to confess his obligations to the greatly enlarged and much improved edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities, by Mr. Ellis; and, to Mr. White's excellent Natural History of Selborne."

This is a valuable compilation; but it is rather extraordinary that Mr. Brady's "Clavis Calendaria," which forms so prominent a part of it, should have been silently passed over in the Editor's acknowledgments. The Lord Chancellor, however, has spoken more loudly on the subject (see p. 619.) by a regular Injunction for stopping both old "Time" and his new "Telescope."

*The new Edition of "Brand's Popular Antiquities," shall be duly noticed in our next.*

## SELECT POETRY.

### SONNET

On Dr. Zouch's Life of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY.

(From Lord Thurlow's "Appendix to Poems on several Occasions;" see p. 579.)

THE perfect heat of that celestial fire  
That so inflames the clear heroic  
breast, [rest,  
And lifts the thought that it can never  
Till it in Heaven do dwell, its just desire,  
Inflaming thee, O Sidney, to aspire,  
Did raise thee up, upon angelic wing;  
And to that pure and happy mansion  
bring [quize.  
To take thy part with th' ever-hymning  
Yet not the less did poisonous Envy bark,  
And taint thy spotless name with her  
foul breath,  
In hope, at this late season, after death  
To heap thy story with oblivion dark:  
But Zouch arose, for God would not permit,  
And with his fine rebuke hath quenched it.

### THE POACHER.

Written in Imitation of Mr. CRABBE.  
From "The Bridal of Triermain, or, the  
Vale of St. John."

THAT ruffian, whom true men avoid and  
dread, [Black Ned,  
Whom bruisers, poachers, smugglers, call  
Was Edward Mansell once;—the lightest  
heart  
That ever play'd on holiday his part!  
The leader he in every Christmas game,  
The harvest-feast grew blither when he  
came,  
And liveliest on the chords the bow did  
glance, [dance.  
When Edward nam'd the tune, and led the  
Kind was his heart, his passions quick and  
strong,  
Hearty his laugh, and jovial was his song;  
And if he lov'd a gun, his father swore  
"Twas but a trick of Youth, would soon  
be o'er; [years before."  
Himself had done the same, some thirty

But he, whose humours spurn Law's aw-  
ful yoke, [are broke.  
Must herd with those by whom Law's bonds  
The common dread of justice soon allies  
The clown who robs the warren or Excise,  
With sterner felons train'd to acts more  
dread, [bled.  
Even with the wretch by whom his fellow  
Then,—as in plagues, the foul contagions  
pass, [mass,—  
Leavening and festering the corrupted  
Guilt leagues with guilt, while mutual mo-  
tives draw,  
Their hope impunity, their fear the law;  
Their foes, their friends, their rendezvous  
the same,  
Till the revenue balk'd or pilfer'd game  
Flesh the young culprit, and example leads  
To darker villainy and direr deeds.

Wild howl'd the wind the forest glades  
along,  
And oft the Owl renew'd her dismal song;  
Around the spot where erst he felt the  
wound, [round.  
Red William's spectre walk'd his midnight  
When o'er the swamp he cast his blighting  
look, [brook  
From the green marshes of the stagnant  
The Bittern's sullen shout the edges shook!  
The waning Moon, with storm-presaging  
gleam, [beam;  
Now gave and now with-held her doubtful  
The old Oak stoop'd his arms, then flung  
them high, [sky—  
Bellowing and groaning to the troubled  
'Twas then, that, couch'd amid the brush-  
wood sere, [the deer;  
In Malwood-walk young Mansell watch'd  
The fattest Buck receiv'd his deadly  
shot— [spot.  
The watchful Keeper heard and sought the  
Stout were their hearts, and stubborn was  
their strife, [his knife!  
O'erpower'd at length the Out-law drew  
Next morn a corpse was found upon the  
fell—  
The rest his waking agony may tell!

HISTORICAL

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 18.

Mr. *Bathurst*, in reply to Mr. *Horner*, stated that the Bill to relieve Insolvent Debtors in the Isle of Man, was rejected by the Treasury, because its effect would be to assemble them from all parts of the Country to that Island.

On the third reading of the Militia Volunteering Bill, Sir *William Curtis* moved a rider to the Bill, "to save the rights and privileges of the City of London:" this was agreed to. The worthy Alderman then said, that a Bill would be introduced next week, granting the City Militia Regiments (or one of them at least) liberty to volunteer on foreign service.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that he was happy to learn from the noble Lord's (Castlereagh) speech the preceding night, that, after the battle of Vittoria, Ministers had communicated their readiness to accept the proffered mediation of Austria. He drew a much happier augury from the speech of the noble Lord than from that of the Prince Regent; but yet he thought it proper to put on record the grounds upon which he was induced to give his support to Ministers at this important crisis, namely, from a strong wish and confident expectation that their exertions would tend to the attainment of the blessings of Peace. He then moved that the following be inserted in the preamble to the Bill: "for bringing the War to a speedy and happy termination, and obtaining the blessings of Peace upon terms of reciprocity, honour, and security to all the belligerent Powers."

Lord *Castlereagh* opposed the Amendment, as it reflected on past measures, and implied that the present measure was brought forward in a different spirit. He would repeat, that the legitimate object of all Wars was Peace, and that desirable end never been lost sight of by Ministers.

The Amendment was then negatived.

Nov. 19.

The sum of 3,059*l.* was voted for the repair of St. Margaret's Church.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 25.

The Militia Service Extension Bill received the Royal Assent.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Palmerston* obtained a vote for six millions, on account of the expenses of the Land Forces, which were last year increased 9273 men, and the total of the expenditure was, 8,246,000*l.*

Viscount *Castlereagh* introduced Bills enabling the Crown to accept the services

of the Local Militia out of their counties, (in place of the Regular Militia,) for six weeks at one time; to allow the Militias of England and Ireland to interchange with less limitation; to grant Pensions to Surgeons and Non-commissioned Officers; and to augment the 60th Regiment, which consists of Foreigners.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 29.

Lord *Redesdale* presented his Bill for the Amendment of the Insolvent Debtors' Relief Act.

Lord *Ellenborough* moved the second reading of his Temporary Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in order that it might pass this Session, in case the explanatory and amending Bill should be found insufficient for that purpose.

Lord *Redesdale* said, that his amended Bill contained Clauses for removing the difficulties in regard to the assignees, for enabling the Quarter Sessions to discharge Debtors in the distant counties, by order of the Commissioners; which latter provision would in a great measure obviate the objection as to the expence of bringing up Debtors from the different goals to town. He complained of an indisposition in the inferior officers to carry the Act into execution.

Lord *Holland* said, that if the temporary Bill were passed, there was no hope of having the permanent Bill carried into immediate execution. The objections to the amended Bill were mole-hills, that might easily be removed. He was hostile to these temporary Bills; because, if another of that description was passed, he should almost despair of seeing the permanent Bill carried into execution.

The temporary Bill was then read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, a short discussion ensued on the motion for reading the Lace and Stocking Frame Bill, making the offence capital. Messrs. *J. Smith*, *Horner*, *Abercrombie*, *Lockhart*, and *Courtenay*, and Sir *S. Romilly*, conceived that the disturbances which had occasioned the Act having long ago ceased, there existed no reason for the re-enactment.

Mr. *H. Adlington* admitted that there was no probability of their renewal; but argued, from tranquillity being so recently established, it was still necessary as a prudential measure.

The second reading was carried by 37 to 15.

Nov. 30.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the markets of the Continent being again

again open to our merchants, and Colonial produce, it was no longer necessary that the Brandy which had been bonded for exportation should be kept for that purpose. He wished, therefore, to propose a Resolution that it should be used for home-consumption. The number of puncheons amounted to 6000, and by laying an additional Duty of 2s. per gallon (making the whole Duty 22s. per gallon) on it, an increase of Revenue of 1,500,000*l.* would be obtained.—Agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 1.

The Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill was committed, and reported.

Lords *Eldon* and *Ellenborough* said, they had no doubt that Gaolers were justified in bringing up imprisoned Debtors to be discharged under the late Act.

In the Commons, the same day, on the second reading of the East India Circuitous Trade Bill, the object of which is to procure Bullion to carry on commerce in the East, Viscount *Castlereagh* said, that hereafter it might be necessary not to confine British merchants to bring the produce of the East Indies to a British port, but allow them to carry it elsewhere, that they might more successfully enter into competition with foreigners.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 2.

A clause was added by Lord *Eldon* to the Temporary Insolvent Debtors' Bill, providing that nothing in the Act should extend to the repeal of any part of the Permanent Act of last Session, or any Act amending the same, or to prevent any one who chose it, from taking benefit of that Act, or any Act amending it.—Agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 3.

A grant of three millions was voted for the Army Extraordinaries.

Lord *Ellenborough's* Insolvent Bill was read the first, and the Permanent Insolvent Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 6.

Lord *Holland* regretted that the Slave Trade was still carried on by the Portuguese and Spaniards, and recommended that in any Treaty concluded with Holland a stipulation should be introduced for the abolition of that traffic.

In the Commons, the same day, Leave was given to raise a sum of five millions by Exchequer Bills.

On the farther consideration of the Frame Work Knitters' Bill, the capital punishment for breaking Frames maliciously, was changed to transportation

for life, or for a term of years at the discretion of the Judge.

#### Dec. 7.

Mr. *Eden*, in moving for Papers respecting the state of Newgate, said, that the Grand Jury of the City of London had reported, that in the women's ward, where there were accommodations for not more than 60 females, 120 were now confined; in the debtors' ward, where only 100 ought to be, they found not less than 340, most of whom were destitute of cloathing and bedding, and without adequate shelter from the rain. Even the hospital and infirmary were crammed with 120 women, being 20 above the proper number. The dimensions of the principal room for the women, according to the statement of Mr. Newman, was 70 feet in length, and 16 in breadth; in this only 20 women were originally placed, so as to have each three feet six inches in length. Now that number was trebled, and every female prisoner had no more space allowed to her than one foot three inches; they had even less, as many were compelled to keep their children with them, for want of a home to send them to. The Hon. Gentleman remarked, in conclusion, that the persons thus confined were convicts sentenced to transportation, but waiting the means of conveyance; and prisoners committed on suspicion of crimes, waiting for trial. The hardened were mingled with those who had but just committed a first offence, and who, if they had brought a single seed of virtue into that horrid den, would soon have it choaked in the company of the most abandoned.

Sir *James Shaw* said, that the overfullness of Newgate was occasioned by the failure of the late Insolvent Debtors' Act. The number confined amounted to 550, which rendered it impossible to separate the unfortunate from the depraved. The City of London intended to remove all debtors from Newgate, and a building was erecting for that purpose, which would contain 500 debtors.—Motion agreed to.

#### Dec. 9.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. *Hervey*, and read once, for the better preservation of Wild Fowl, such as wild ducks, teal, widgeons, &c. by making it a penalty to fire at them, on the ground that they were private property.

On the suggestion of Mr. *Grant*, the Canaries, the Cape de Verd Islands, and the Island of Madeira, were struck out of the India Circuitous Trade Bill, lest they might be made depôts for East India goods.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 10.

The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the Exchequer Bills, Scots Salt,

Salt, Mutiny, two Local Militia, Insolvent Debtors' Amendment, Maddler, and the Watch and Ward Bills.

In the Queensberry entail case—a case of the highest importance to the landed property of Scotland, and the main question of which was, whether long leases were subject to the general prohibition in entails, comprehended in these words, "sell, alienate, and dispose," Lord *Redesdale's* opinion was, that the prohibition under these words did extend to the granting of long leases.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to some observations of Mr. Grenfell, respecting the depreciated state of our Copper Currency, said that it was intended to produce a general reformation of the Copper Currency, by calling in the Tower halfpence, and suppressing the private tokens, and by ordering an issue of improved value.

Dec. 13.

Mr. *Horner*, after briefly adverting to the labours of the Committee appointed to examine all the Poor Bills passed since 1860, and of the Bill now in progress to repeal such as contained clauses altering the Law of the Land in the mode of assessments, rating, &c. as well as settlement, and authorizing the infliction of punishment on paupers by whipping or confining them, at the discretion of the governors of workhouses, or of the trustees of the poor; said, that he should move that it be a Standing Order of the House for the present Session, that no such clause or clauses be proposed in any Select Committee; and, to give efficacy to the whole, a third Standing Order, that the Chairman of every Select Committee on such Bills, do report to the House, whether those Orders have been strictly complied with.—Agreed to.

On the suggestion of Sir *S. Romilly*, the clauses by which the Trustees of the Poor in some places are authorized to let out the Poor at so much *per head*, are hereafter to be considered.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 14.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Brandy Duty, Maddler

Act Amendment, Marine Mutiny, Felous' Transportation, and Temporary Insolvent Debtors' Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *James McIntosh* inquired, whether it was known to his Majesty's Ministers, before his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange left this Country, that it was his intention to assume a title unknown to the antient Laws of the United Provinces?

*Viscount Castlereagh* replied, that his Serene Highness had been invited to Holland by a Provisional Government, and his Majesty's Ministers did not know what functions of that Government he would be called upon to exercise, or what titles would be conferred upon him by the people of that country. He was happy, however, to state, that to the authority he now exercised, and to his present title, he had been called by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the whole Nation. Ministers had cautiously abstained from making out the credentials of the Ambassador at the Hague, until a formal notification had been received from Holland of the new style and title conferred.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 17.

The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the East Indies Duties, Ditto Circuitous Trade, Ditto Shipping, Irish Spirit Distillation, Police, London Militia Enlistment, Irish Peace Preservation, Bryanstone, Dorset and Montague Squares Improvement, and the Sun and West of England Fire and Life Insurance Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that in consequence of the misapprehension that prevailed among tradesmen in the Metropolis, and their having refused, to a certain degree, the Copper Currency of the Realm, he thought it proper to state that it was illegal to refuse the Tower-halfpence, which, on the issuing of the new coin, would be received at the Mint at their full current value. He trusted this declaration would remove all needless alarm.

Dec. 20.

The Parliament was adjourned to the 1st of March next.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 14.* [This Gazette contains a number of Letters transmitted by Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew, detailing some gallant and judicious enterprises performed on the Italian coast, by the ships under his command in the Mediterranean; but which our confined limits oblige us to condense.]

A Letter from Capt. Garth, of the *Cerberus*, announces his having, on the 27th

May, sent his own barge, with the gig and barge belonging to the *Apollo* frigate, into the port of Otranto, where a large convoy, bound to Corfu, was collected, under protection of 11 gun-boats, aided by a party of troops posted on the cliffs. Lieut. Nares, in the *Apollo's* barge, and Mr. Hutchinson, in the gig, boarded each a gun-boat, under a heavy fire, which they carried before the *Cerberus's* barge could

could get alongside. Four of the convoy were also captured. Our loss was Mr. Suett, master's-mate of the *Cerberus*, who was shot through the heart, in boarding a third gun-boat, and one seaman killed.

A Letter from Capt. Hoste, of the *Bacchante*, announces his sending, on the 10th of June, the boats, under first-lieutenant Hood, against a convoy anchored under the town of Gala Nova, on the coast of Abruzza, with discretionary orders either to attack, or wait till the current would permit the *Bacchante* to approach. The Enemy was stronger than was expected. He had seven gun-boats, each mounting one 18-pounder in the bow; three smaller gun-vessels, with a 4-pounder in the bow; and 14 merchant-vessels under their convoy, four of which had guns also. The shore astern of the vessels was lined with troops, entrenched on the beach, with two field-pieces with them. This was the force opposed to a frigate's boats; but no disparity of numbers could check the spirit of the brave officers and men employed on this service. The attack was determined on instantly, and executed with all the gallantry and spirit which men accustomed to danger, and to despise it, have so frequently shewn, and never was there a finer display of it than on this occasion. The boats, as they advanced, were exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and it was not till they were fairly alongside, that the Enemy slackened their fire, and were driven from their vessels with great loss. The troops on the beach, which the French officers mention as amounting to upwards of one hundred men, fled on the first fire, and the field-pieces were destroyed by our marines. Our boats then took possession of the convoy, many of which were aground.—The *Bacchante* had four men killed, and five severely wounded.—Lieuts. Hood, Gosling, and Webb, Holmes and Haig, Royal Marines; with Messrs. Rees, Rave, Hoste, Farewell, Wadgrave, Langton, M'Kean, and Richardson, are warmly recommended to the Admiral's notice, by Capt. Hoste.

A Letter from Capt. Gower, of the *Elizabeth* frigate, notices the capture, by the boats of the *Elizabeth* and *Eagle*, under Lieuts. Roberts and Greenway, of four vessels, and three others driven on shore, off Goro, on the 29th April, all of which were protected by a land-battery, three gun-boats, and three settees.

*Downing-street, Sept. 18.* Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington.

*Lezaca, Sept. 4.*

My Lord,—I write just to correct an error in my Dispatch of the 2d inst.: the number of prisoners taken at St. Sebastian's is 670, and not 270, as I supposed,

WELLINGTON.

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 15.* Extract of a Letter from Capt. Sir G. N. Collier, dated on-board the *Surveillante*, off St. Sebastian's, 1st Sept. transmitted by Adm. Lord Keith.

I take leave to report, that arrangements being made, as agreed upon by Lord Wellington, for a demonstration on the back of the rock of St. Sebastian's, the two divisions of ships' boats were placed under the command of Capt. Gallway, of the *Dispatch*, and Capt. Bloye, of the *Lyra*, and that I understand their appearance had the complete effect intended, by diverting a large proportion of the garrison from the defence of the breach. The boats were warmly fired on from the batteries at the back of St. Sebastian's, but no lives were lost.—The sloops of war weighed with a light breeze, and the *Dispatch* suffered in a trifling degree in her sails, and the gun-boats No. 14 and 16 were equipped in time to offer annoyance to the Enemy, and to attract his attention.—At 11 A. M. the tide having ebbed sufficiently, the assault by the breach took place; and if the resistance made by the Enemy, considering the natural defences, as well as the artificial ones, thrown up by him, is to be considered gallant and obstinate, the attack must be ranked still higher: never, perhaps, was an affair more obstinately maintained; but British courage and perseverance ultimately succeeded, and, after a lodgment had been effected on the breach, the town was entered and possessed about half-past one P. M. in defiance of mines, and every obstacle which the ingenuity of the Governor could invent. A heavy firing was maintained till late in the evening, but the rock still holds out, and may, probably, for some days; a large part of the town has been unavoidably destroyed, and more must inevitably suffer from the means still in possession of the Enemy.—The opportunity afforded to the Navy for evincing the zeal and good will of British seamen, has been necessarily confined to a few individuals, but I know of no officer more indefatigable in the various duties which have fallen to him, than Capt. Bloye, of the *Lyra*; he has endeavoured to anticipate every wish of the Army. Lieut. O'Reilly, with his former companions in the batteries, was conspicuously active; every ship in the squadron (*Surveillante*, *Revolonnaire*, *President*, *Sparrow*, *Lyra*, *Beagle*, *Dispatch*, *Challenger*, *Holly*, *Juniper*, gun-boats Nos. 14 and 16) sent a proportion of seamen, under their respective officers, and they uniformly behaved well. The loss on both sides during the assault must have been considerable, as artillery of all descriptions was playing on the Enemy while disputing the breach and walls,

walls. Three or four seamen form the total Naval loss since my last report. Capt. Smith, of the *Beagle*, who was slightly wounded on the island, has the command of the seamen there landed.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of *La Petit Chasseur*, French felucca privateer, armed with two 4-pounder long guns, and one 8-pounder, and 45 men.—Likewise a Letter from Capt. Grant, of H. M. S. *Armada*, dated off Toulon, July 23, giving an account of an attack of the batteries on the Point of *Bodighero*, which were blown up, the guns spiked, and powder destroyed. The vessels on the beach were also burnt.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-street, Sept. 19.* Major Wyndham arrived with a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated *Lezaca*, Sept. 10, of which the following is an extract:

A battery was constructed in the horn-work, with great difficulty, against the works of the Castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th inst.; and the garrison, which consisted of 1800 men, surrendered before evening. The loss of the garrison, during the siege, is stated to have amounted to two-thirds of its number at the commencement. I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Sir T. Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the successful close. Under the ordonnance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of the time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success, therefore, is proportionably increased, and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent.—During the operations against the Castle, the Navy took charge of the attack from the Island of Santa Clara, by which the Enemy was much annoyed in his position in the Castle. Capt. Sir G. Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and Sir T. Graham particularly mentions Capt. Bloye, of the *Lyra*, and Capt. Smith; and Lieut.-col. Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieut. O'Reilly, of the *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.—Since my last, the Enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.—It appears, by a report from the

Duke del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at *Amposta*, after the Allies had retired from before *Tarragona*, the Enemy made a sortie from *Tortosa*, on the 19th ult. along the left bank of the Ebro, with about 4000 men, and attacked the third division of the Army. The Duke del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferray, the Chief of the Staff of the Army, and the Enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham, to the Marquis of Wellington, dated *Ernani*, Sept. 9.

I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the Castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honour to transmit the Capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust your Lordship will think I did right to grant a garrison which certainly made a very gallant defence.—Ever since the assault of the 31st ult. the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack, was occasionally kept up against the Castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the Enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of seventeen 24-pounders in the horn-work, another of three 18-pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to 54 pieces, including two 24 pounders, and one howitzer on the Island, opened at ten A. M. against the Castle, and with such effect, that before one P. M. a flag of truce was hoisted at the *Marador* battery by the Enemy; and, after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on; thus giving your Lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition by the Allied Armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.

[The Dispatch then states the death of Major-gen. Hay, of the *Royals*, who had so greatly distinguished himself in the siege; makes very honourable mention of the zeal of Capt. Smith, of the *Royals*, of the services rendered by Capt. Bloye, of the *Lyra*, who was constantly employed on shore; likewise Capts. Morrison, Power, and Parker, who were constantly employed in the breaching-batteries, and in the command of companies; and of Capt. Cameron, of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the Island.]

[It appears, by the articles of capitulation, that the garrison marched out with the honours of war, grounded their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on condition that they should go no farther by land than the port of passages, there

there to embark in transports for England. The officers to preserve their swords and private baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks. The garrison in the Castle, including officers, amounted to 1836 men.—Ninety-three pieces of ordnance were found in the fortress, but in a very indifferent state; besides great quantities of shot, shells, 380 barrels of powder, of 100 lbs. each, 1800 muskets, and 785,000 musket ball-cartridges.]

The return of the British loss from the 1st to the 8th Sept. is—Capt. J. Stewart, Royal Scots, and one private, killed; and Lieut. H. Morgan, Royal Artillery (severely), and eight privates, wounded.

Sir G. Collier re-capitulates, in his Dispatch, the principal operations against San Sebastian, which he terms the Northern Gibraltar of Spain. Its possession, he observes, becomes doubly valuable, on account of the heavy gales and prodigious seas experienced at this time of the year, and which, on the 8th, forced all the vessels out to sea, with the exception of the *Surveillante* and *President*. San Sebastian may be considered the Western key of the Pyrenees, and its importance as to the future operations of the Allied Army is incalculable.

[The Dispatch concludes with commendations of the zeal and services of Lieuts. O'Reilly, Dunlop, Hon. J. Arbuthnot, Stokes (of the *Constant*), Capts. Smith (slightly wounded), Cameron, and Bloye; Messrs. Marsh, Harvey, Bloye, and Lawson, wounded.]

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 21.* [This Gazette contains a Letter from the lamented Capt. Wright (of the *Vincejo* sloop), who, having been taken prisoner, with his crew, off the *Morbihan*, coast of France, in May 1804, is generally supposed to have been tortured to confess the private commission with which he was charged by the British Government, and either to have fallen by his own hand, or by that of the Enemy. The French declared that he committed suicide. The letter is dated ten days after his capture; and states that, being carried by the ebb near to the *Zaignouse Rock*, he anchored to avoid it; and afterwards sounded and worked into fair channel. Here, being attacked by 17 gun boats, he maintained the unequal contest for upwards of two hours, until his crew being reduced from 90 to 50 men, all his masts shot away, the hull and rigging damaged, his guns silenced, and the Enemy preparing to board, in a dead calm, he surrendered.—The Letter was brought by Lieut. Wallis, first of the *Vincejo*, who, after a close confinement of nine years, effected his escape from France, and arrived in town last week.

A Letter from Capt. Adam, of the *Invincible*, states the capture of *La Fortune* privateer, brought out from under the guns of Fort Mongat, in Catalonia; and a Letter from Capt. Bremer, of the *Royalist*, announces the capture of the American schooner *Ned*.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.  
*Foreign-office, Sept. 21.* Dispatches received from Lieut.-gen. the Hon Sir C. Stewart, K.B. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

*Head-quarters of the King of Prussia, Zehna, Aug. 26.*

My Lord,—My last Dispatches will have acquainted your Lordship of the determination of the Allied Armies to debouche from Bohemia, by the several passes into Saxony, and enter on immediate offensive operations in flank and rear of the Enemy, if he still maintained his forward positions in Lusatia, and remained on the right bank of the Elbe. While the main Russian army, under Gen. Barclay de Tolly, including the corps of Wittgenstein and Milaradovitch, and the Prussian corps of Gen. Kleist, together with the whole of the Austrian army, were to act offensively from Bohemia, under the chief command of Prince Schwartzenberg—Gen. Blucher's corps d'armée, composed of a division of Prussians, under Lieut.-general d'Yorck, and Gens. Sacken's and Langeron's Russian divisions, were to move from Silesia on Lusatia, and threaten the Enemy in front. Gen. Blucher was to avoid engaging in any general action, especially against superior numbers. In conformity with these intentions, General Blucher advanced in three columns, on the 20th, from Leignitz, Goldberg, and Jauer, on Buntzlau and Lowenberg; Gen. Sacken's corps moved on the right on Buntzlau, Gen. d'Yorck's on the centre, and Gen. Langeron's on the left. The Enemy abandoned Buntzlau, destroyed their works, and blew up a magazine of powder there; and Gen. Blucher's corps advanced to the Bober, where they were attacked on the 21st by the Enemy, who moved in great force on Buntzlau, Lowenberg, and Laun, and a very serious affair took place. It is reported that Buonaparte commanded in person, and that he presented 110,000 men to Gen. Blucher. The Allied Troops contested the ground with great bravery; but, as Gen. Blucher had received orders to avoid a general engagement, he withdrew, in the best order, to Haynau, Pilgrimsdorf, Hirsberg, and behind the Katzbach; where his troops were at the date of the last accounts.—The loss of Gen. Blucher in this affair is reported to be near 2000 men. He took, however, several



several prisoners. The Enemy suffered considerably.—The Grand Armies on the side of Bohemia commenced passing the frontiers on the 20th and 21st; Count Wittgenstein's and Gen. Kleist's columns by the passes of Peterswalde; the Austrians by Komotau. On the 22d, Count Wittgenstein's corps fell in with the Enemy, and had a very considerable encounter with them near Berghishabel and Zehista.—The Enemy met the Allies on the frontiers, and have been beaten back from all their positions towards Dresden, although they endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to defend every inch of ground.—The different columns of the Allied Armies were to debouche from the mountains and passes, at such concerted periods as would probably have operated fatally upon the Enemy, if the arrangement, as planned, had been completely carried into effect; but the eagerness of the troops to push on and engage, brought the right corps into action on the morning of the 23d. The French were commanded by Gen. Gouvon St. Cyr, (who is newly arrived, and come up with the army from Wurtzburgh,) and their force consisted of upwards of 15,000 men: they were supported by the troops from Konigstein, and by those in the camp at Liebenstein, which amounted at least to 6000 men, under Gen. Bonnet. After a very sharp action, Count Wittgenstein drove the Enemy from all points, took 3 or 400 prisoners, besides a vast number of killed and wounded. The loss of the Allies was not severe.—The Enemy, after this action, retired into Konigstein, his entrenched camp at Liebenstein, and also into the various works he has thrown up round Dresden. The Allies have pressed forward on him on every side, and the Grand Armies are now encircling Dresden.—On the 26th inst. the hussar regiment of Grodno, of Count Wittgenstein's corps, had a very brisk engagement close to Dresden, in which they took four guns and one howitzer. The advanced guard of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, encamped this night on the heights above Dresden, between Nausnitz and Ischernitz.—On the 27th, in the morning, the Enemy abandoned all the ground in advance of the city of Dresden, which they occupied, called the Grossen Garten, and withdrew into the suburbs and their different works.—I have thus given your Lordship a general outline of operations up to this period; every hour is big with events. No official reports are made out, so I fear my details in many points may be imperfect. Perhaps the history of war does not afford a period where two great armies stand committed to such bold operations.—I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that two Westphalian regiments of

Hussars, commanded by Col. Hammerstein, have come over from the Enemy, and are most eager to be ranged in battle against them, to take their revenge for the misery they have entailed upon this country. CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

*Head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia, Allenberg, Aug. 23.*

My Lord,—The Enemy having abandoned the ground surrounding Dresden, called the Grossen Garten, and having withdrawn into their works, and into the suburbs of the town on the morning of the 27th, it was deemed expedient to make an attack with a large force upon the place, the possession of which became of considerable importance. Count Wittgenstein's and Gen. Kleist's light troops, on the right of the town, had sustained, during the morning of the 27th, in the attack of the gardens; some loss; and, indeed, the Enemy had so much improved by art the defences around the town, that it was evidently an enterprize of considerable difficulty to carry it.—The troops moved to the assault at 4 o'clock in the evening: Count Wittgenstein's corps, in three columns, on the right of the Grossen Garten: Gen. Kleist moved one column of attack through these gardens, and two on the left. His left column was headed by Prince Augustus of Prussia; three divisions of Austrians on the left of the town, under the immediate direction of Count Colloredo, and Prince Maurice, of Lichtenstein, joined the Prussians on their left; the Prussians forming the centre attack. A tremendous cannonade commenced the operation; the batteries being planted in a circular form round the town; the effect was magnificent; the fine buildings in Dresden were soon enveloped in smoke, and the troops moved forward in the most perfect order to the assault. They approached on all sides close to the town. The Austrians took an advanced redoubt, with eight guns, in the most undaunted and gallant manner. I never saw troops behave more conspicuously; the work was of the strongest kind, not above sixty yards from the main wall, and it was flanked by cross fires of musquetry from the various loop-holes that were made in every part from projecting buildings; but nothing could surpass the gallantry with which it was stormed: the Enemy fled from it only to shelter themselves behind new defences, manning the thick walls of the town, in which it was impossible, without a long and continued fire of heavy artillery, to make breaches. The Enemy, with the aid of those means which a strong town affords of resistance, held the troops in check who had so gallantly carried and entered the outworks. The night was fast approaching, and the Enemy

Enemy now attempted to make a sortie with a considerable force of all his guards, at least amounting to thirty thousand, to separate the Allied troops, and take one wing in flank and rear. This was immediately perceived, and as it appeared evident that it was not practicable to carry the place that night, orders were sent to draw off the troops, and they returned to their several encampments. Prince Maurice of Lichtenstein made an admirable disposition on the side where the Enemy made their sortie, by which all disorder was avoided. This enterprize, in proportion to its being of moment, was one of great difficulty; no troops could signalise themselves more, and in my humble opinion, if it had been physically possible to carry the place under the circumstances, they would have accomplished it. But there were no breaches for the troops to enter, and the artillery, although brought up at the close of the evening to near one hundred paces of the wall, were not able to batter it, or make an impression. From the best calculation I can make, I should estimate the loss of the Allies at under 4000 men, in this attack. The Austrians chiefly suffered. The sortie of the Enemy was a prelude to a more general battle, which took place on the following morning, the 28th. Buonaparte had arrived in Dresden, from that part of his army in Lusatia, on the night of the 22d, and having a very large force in Dresden, at least 130,000 men, he appears to have determined on attacking the Allies, who occupied a very extended position on the heights surrounding it. The enemy had great advantages in their disposition for attack: Dresden, lined with guns, was in their rear; their communications were not intersected; if they made an impression, they could pursue it; if they failed, they could withdraw in security, and our troops could not follow them under the guns of the place. One of the worst days that ever was seen, added materially to the difficulties of the Allies, who had arrived, by rapid marches, through bad roads and defiles, at their positions, and whose supplies of every kind, it was difficult, if not impossible, to get up. Availing himself of the advantages above stated, Buonaparte displayed an immense number of pieces of artillery; and heavy cannonading on both sides formed the chief feature of the battle. Charges in various points were made, both with the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian cavalry, and they distinguished themselves highly; but the main bodies of the infantry in both armies, did not come in contact. The weather was so hazy, and the rains so incessant, that the action was sustained at all points, under the heaviest disadvantages. Towards the middle of the day a catastrophe

occurred which awakened more than ordinary sensibility and regret throughout the Allied Army; General Morau, in earnest conversation with the Emperor of Russia on the operations, had both his legs carried off by a cannon shot, the ball going through his horse; an equal loss both to the good cause, and to the profession of arms. It is impossible not deeply to lament his fate; he is still alive, and has undergone amputation. The Enemy continued his efforts on the position of the Allies, till finding he could make no impression, the action ceased. The battle may have cost us six or seven thousand men. The Enemy must have suffered more; in one charge of Russian cavalry against infantry and a battery, a great number of prisoners were taken, though the guns were not brought off. I have already detailed to your Lordships the general difficulties in which the Allied Army was placed by the large force opposed to them, and by the opinion that Buonaparte would pass a considerable body of troops across the Elbe at Konigstein and Pirna to possess himself of the passes in our rear. The orders for retiring, to the Allied Army, were issued on the evening of the 28th, and the army is now in march in different columns. It is impossible not to lament that so fine and so numerous an army, perfectly entire in all its parts, should be under the necessity, having once advanced, of making a retrograde step, as miscalculations may be made on the event, and the Enemy may suppose he has gained an advantage. I can only pledge myself to your Lordship, that the army is as eager as ever to meet the Enemy, and the same determined spirit exists, though a partial change of operations may be deemed necessary. The Enemy's force was not diminished on the side of Lusatia up to the 23d, for his efforts on the Elbe: as he attacked Gen. Blucher again in great force on that day, who retired upon Jauer. The 24th, however, he advanced again, the Enemy having fallen back, which would indicate his bringing more forces into Bohemia. The Austrian corps of Gen. Neuberg has also advanced in the direction of Zittau.

C. STEWART.

Toplitz, Aug. 29.

My Lord,—Since my dispatch of yesterday's date, I have to acquaint your Lordship that a very brilliant action has taken place this day on the road from Toplitz, towards Peterswalde, about two German miles from the former place. It appears that the Russian column under Count Ostermann which was to retire by the pass of Osterwalde, found the Enemy, who had actually crossed the Elbe at Pirna and Konigstein, had possession of the pass in the mountains, and they were obliged

obliged most gallantly to force their way through with the bayonet. They then remained in action with the Enemy till late in the evening; and having been reinforced by the reserves of the Russian guards, cavalry and infantry, the former under his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, were sent rapidly to their support. This body of troops, consisting of about 8000 men, held in check, during the day, two corps and one division of the French army, under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand, amounting at least to 30,000 men. I should do his Imperial Majesty's guards injustice if I attempted to describe the admiration I felt at their valour and signal bravery. The light cavalry of the guard, consisting of the Polonese and dragoon regiments, charged columns of infantry in the highest style. Gen. Diebzeisch, an officer of great merit, particularly distinguished himself; Prince Galitzin in like manner. He was wounded in the attack. Count Ostermann, towards the close of the day, had his arm carried off by a cannon-shot; the General commanding the Cuirassiers of St. George was also wounded. The importance of the bravery displayed by these troops is highly augmented, when it is considered that, had they not held their ground, the columns of the army and artillery retiring by Altenberg, which were delayed by the bad roads, must have been greatly endangered.—His Prussian Majesty was at Toplitz when the Enemy made their rapid advance by Peterswalde, and made the most able dispositions to reinforce Count Ostermann; and by his coolness and personal exertions, preserved order and regularity, which even the momentary idea of the Enemy's getting in the rear is apt to endanger. The admirable conduct of this Sovereign on all occasions is the theme of universal praise. The corps of Count Ostermann lost 3000 men in this day's action *hors de combat*. The French loss may be averaged at double. General Vandamme's corps suffered immeasurably. The cavalry of the Russian guard took two standards, and 3 or 400 prisoners. The Enemy followed our rear-guard during the day, on the Dippoldswalde road, and they met with a check from the rear-guard, commanded by the Austrian General Hardegg.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

Toplitz, Aug. 31.

MY LORD,—The brilliant and well-contested action of the 30th, in which the Prussian guards covered themselves with glory, has been followed up by a very general and decisive victory over that part of the Enemy's army which had advanced from Kohigstein and Pirna, on the great chaussée leading from Peterswalde to Top-

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXIII. PART II.

litz. It became of the utmost importance to make this attack, not only to give time for those columns of the army to fall back, which were still retiring upon the Altenberg and Dippoldswalde road, but at the same time to extricate the corps under Gen. Kleist, which had not disengaged itself from the mountains. The Enemy had the advantage, in pushing rapidly forward upon our right flank, of a good line of road; whereas the columns of the Allied Army, although retiring by shorter lines, were impeded not only by the unfavourable state of the weather, but by almost impassable roads. A great proportion of the artillery train and baggage of the Allied Army had not yet got clear of the mountains, when the Enemy had arrived at Hollendorf and Kulm, about three German miles distant from Toplitz, the scene where the action took place. The attack being determined upon, the following disposition of the troops destined for that purpose, was immediately made. Six thousand Russian grenadiers, 2000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, under the immediate orders of Gen. Miloradovitch, together with 12,000 Austrians under Count Colloredo and Gen. Bianchi, commenced the action; the remainder of the troops collected for this enterprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain. The village of Kulm is situated at the bottom of a range of mountains, which forms an almost impregnable barrier between Saxony and Bohemia; from this point branches off two distinct ranges of mountain, East and West; between these ranges the ground is generally flat, affording however in some places good defensible positions. Upon this ground, immediately fronting the village of Kulm, the Enemy collected a strong force of infantry, with a great portion of artillery; a galling fire was kept up incessantly from this point upon the Russians under Gen. Miloradovitch.—Such was the strength of the adjacent heights of Kulm, and so ably had the Enemy disposed of their force for their defence, that it was judged more expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence of which the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced. While these movements were executing, the corps of General Kleist, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared in the Enemy's rear, descending the road by which the Enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner. The Enemy's left were turned by the distinguished bravery and good

good conduct of the Austrians under Count Colloredo, the cavalry charging repeatedly, while upon the other flank General Mioradovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the Enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above 40 pieces of artillery and 60 tumbrils, much baggage, and the whole equipage of Gen. Vandamme, fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by General Kleist, nothing was left for the Enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat. The rout now became general, the Enemy throwing down their arms in every direction, and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standards, to seek for shelter in the woods. The fruits of this victory are considerable. The General commanding, Vandamme, six other general officers, of which are Generals Giott, Haecht, Himberg, and Prince Reuss; 60 pieces of artillery, and about 10,000 prisoners, with 6 standards. The whole of Gen. Vandamme's staff, and many officers of rank, are also amongst the prisoners. The Enemy continue their retreat, closely pursued by Cossacks and the Allied cavalry.—Having received a severe contusion by the explosion of a shell shortly after the commencement of the action, I was under the necessity of quitting the field of battle, and am therefore indebted for the latter details which I have given your Lordship, to Col. Cooke, Aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who, upon this, as upon every other occasion since he has been attached to me, has afforded me great assistance. I have now the pleasing task of calling your Lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honour and advantage of the Allied Army.—It would appear, that upon the 25th, Marshal Macdonald had occupied a very strong position in the neighbourhood of Jauer, in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery. He was, however, attacked by Gen. Blücher upon the morning of the 26th, and after a very sharp contest, driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground 50 pieces of artillery, 39 tumbrils, and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners, exceeding 10,000 men.—The contest was renewed with fresh vigour, and with equal success on the part of General Blücher, the whole of the 27th and 28th, of which the result appears to be, that 50 pieces of cannon, and 5000 more prisoners, have been taken during the two last days. According to the latest intelligence, Gen. Blücher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.—General Prince Reuss, whom I named to your Lordship as among the prisoners taken in the very brilliant

affair of yesterday, is dead of his wounds. I have, &c. CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 21.* Extract of a Letter from Admiral Moore, Sept. 2, dated on board H. M. S. *Vigo*, off Rostock:

On the 28th ult. Gen. Vegeak marched out of Rostock at day-light, and drove back the Enemy's advanced guard, which was within eight or nine miles of Rostock; and having received reinforcements from the Prince Royal of Sweden, after the victory of Gros Buren, he has been able to follow them up, and force them to evacuate Wismar.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.  
*Foreign-office, Sept. 23.*—Dispatches received by Viscount Castlereagh.

*Jüterboch, Sept. 1.*

My Lord,—Almost immediately after the dispatch of my letters of yesterday's date from Bruck, I set off for this place, Baron de Wetterstedt having received a summons from the Prince Royal of Sweden to proceed hither. I arrived here this morning, and have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the bulletin of the operations of the day before yesterday, which have been attended with the most important results, and which have conferred immortal honour on the Prussian army, against whom the whole force of the Enemy was directed, and who sustained the unequal contest with unexampled bravery and firmness. The accounts from the side of Mecklenburgh confirm the retreat of Marshal Davoust from Schwerin, and his passage across the Elbe, in the direction of Magdeburgh. As it is possible that this movement was combined with the attack of Marshal Ney, and was intended to act as a diversion against Berlin on the other side, Count de Walmoden has been directed to approach Magdeburgh on this side the Elbe, for the purpose of watching the movements from that fortress. The corps of Gen. Hirschfeldt has the same destination against Witteberg, and the main body of the Allied Army will take such a position, as will counteract any operations on the side of Torgau. It is understood that Buonaparte has taken the command of the army acting against Gen. Blücher, the latter of whom has moved from Laubau to Gorfitz; but it may be equally the intention of the former to act in conjunction with the corps at Torgau against this army; and it is necessary to be prepared for such an event. It is understood that the head-quarters will be continued in this place to-morrow; but the troops have been moved forward, and 6000 Swedish troops have been placed under the orders of Gen. Bulow, in order to act with his corps. I have, &c. EDW. THORNTON.

*Hook*

*Head-Quarters, Jüterboch, Sept. 8.*

The Prince Royal transferred his head quarters to Rabenstein on the 4th of this month. At the moment when his Royal Highness had commenced a movement, in order to advance with the Russian and Swedish army to Roslau, with an intention of there crossing the Elbe, and of taking the direction of Leipzig, his Royal Highness learnt that the Enemy, after having made a demonstration of passing over to the left side of the river, had suddenly returned into his entrenchments of Teuchel and Tragun, in advance of Wittenburg. This sudden return afforded a presumption, either that he intended to attack the combined army in their passage across the Elbe, or to make a rapid march upon Berlin. The Prince Royal slackened the pace of his troops, and announced that it should take place the following day: two battalions, a Swedish and a Prussian, were dispatched to Roslau, under the orders of Lieut.-col. Holst, Aide-de-camp of his Royal Highness, in order to collect all materials necessary for the construction of a bridge. The reports of the out-posts announced every moment, that the Enemy's army was marching upon Zahne. This post, occupied by the corps of Gen. Dobschutz, belonging to the corps d'armée of Gen. Count Tauentzin, was attacked by a very superior force, on the 4th of September, in the afternoon, and maintained its ground with great bravery. The Enemy, having been repulsed in several attacks, re-entered his entrenchments before Wittenburg.—Next day, the 5th of September, most murderous attacks were renewed against Zahne; and in spite of the courage displayed by General Dobschutz, with the troops under his orders, that position was carried. The same was the case, after an obstinate resistance, with respect to the post of Seyda, occupied by the corps of Tauentzin. The reports of the country people, of the outposts, and of secret agents, announced positively that the Enemy was taking the route of Torgau. These accounts came in every hour: only one single person brought word that the Enemy intended to Jüterboch.—The Prince Royal set out on the 6th Sept. at three in the morning, for Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights of Lobossen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of Gen. Tauentzin, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from Gen. Balow, announcing that the whole army of the Enemy was in full march upon Jüterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the Enemy, before Gen. Tauentzin, who

defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers. The Swedish army, which had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Jüterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard, under the orders of Count Woronzow, and the corps of Gen. Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenburg.—The cannonade and musquetry began directly between the Prussian troops and the army of the Enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment, in order to form in the order of battle.—The Prussian army, at most 40,000 men strong, sustained, in the mean while, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of 70,000 of the Enemy, supported by 200 pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for one moment; and if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing, 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes, 10,000 horse of both nations, and 150 pieces of artillery, advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the Enemy principally directed his attacks. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The fate of the battle was instantly decided. The Enemy's army beat a retreat, the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated upon the route of Dahme.—The Enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armée—those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and that of the Duke of Padua, and of from 3 to 4000 Polish troops, foot and horse; the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Donnewitz, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, 5000 prisoners, 3 standards, from 25 to 30 pieces of cannon, and upwards of 200 ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the Enemy passed, are strewn with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; 6000 of the former have already been collected. Vigorously pursued, the Enemy, who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early