

*North-West View of the
Cathedral Church of ROUEN, in Normandy.* See p. 633.

Published as the Act directs, March 1. 1814, by J. Nichols, Red Lion Court Fleet Street London.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXIV. PART I.

Embellished with a beautiful North-west View of the CATHEDRAL of ROUEN;
and comparative GROUND-PLANS of the outer Walls of some
of the most celebrated CHURCHES in EUROPE.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

As a companion to the English Cathedrals occasionally introduced into your Miscellany by your excellent Correspondent Mr. Carter, for which your Readers are much indebted to him, permit me to request you to insert the North-west View of the Cathedral Church of Rouen in Normandy (see the Frontispiece to this Volume), copied from the Print of it in "Some Account of the Alien Priories, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales*"; and, as that Work is now become scarce, I request you farther to oblige me by inserting the following account of it from that publication. Your Readers will bear in mind that it was written in 1779. What alterations the late unhappy Revolution may have made, I hope some other Correspondent will have the kindness to inform you.

* The Diocese of Rouen is one of the largest and most considerable in the kingdom of France. It is 35 leagues in length, and 20 in width, bounded by the sea on the North side, and within land contiguous to the dioceses of Amiens, Beauvais, Paris, Chartres, Evreux, and Lisieux. In that extent are comprehended the Pais de Caux, de Roumois, de Vexin, and De Bray. The city of Rouen, and towns of Dieppe, Gisors, Caudebec, Havre de Grace, Montivilliers, Fescamp, Andely, Meulan, Pontoise, Magny, Chaumont, Gournay, Lisieux, Eu, Aumale, Neufchâtel, Arques, Elbeuf, Quillebeuf, and Harfleur; above 60 bourgs, or boroughs; 1328 parishes; six archdeacons; 30 rural deaneries; 10 chapters of canons; 28 abbeys; and above 100 religious houses of both sexes. The archbishop of Rouen is primate of Normandy, earl of Dieppe and Louviers,

and lord of Gaillon, Fresne, and Deville; having in those places Haute Justice, *i. e.* a power to judge and determine all civil and criminal causes (except high treason) arising within the liberty or precincts of these places. He collates to nine dignities in the cathedral of Rouen, and to near 60 canonries as well in that chapter as those of Andely and St. George. He presents or nominates to 120 churches, 40 chapels, and several other benefices, and his annual income is about 50,000 livres. The Bishops of Bayeux, Avranches, Evreux, Seez, Lisieux, and Coûtances, are his suffragans.

"The See of Rouen owes its foundation to Mellon, a native of Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, who planted Christianity here about the middle of the third century. The first Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built by him about A. D. 270; the present by St. Romain about 633, enlarged by Richard I. duke of Normandy, 942; by Archbishop Robert, surnamed the Magnificent, 1030; and finished by Maurile 1055. The nave is in length 210 feet, the choir 110, and Lady chapel 88: total length from East to West 408 feet: the breadth of the nave and ailes 93 feet, and the length from the pavement to the vaulting 94 feet; the transept 164 feet from North to South; the center tower, 152 feet high, rests on four pillars, each 31 feet in circumference, and composed of 31 smaller pillars, and supports a spire 380 feet high, ascended by 500 steps, erected 1514; it has 130 windows, three of them in form of roses or marigolds, and many of them beautifully painted. The archbishop's throne and the stalls are very magnificent, and built 1467. The screen before the choir has two handsome chapels, that on the right-hand dedicated to our Lady of the Vow by the citizens, in a great plague, about the middle of the 14th century. There are 23 other chapels. The Lady chapel behind the choir was built by the chapter 1302; it is 57 feet high, well lighted, and full of magnificent tombs.

* See vol. XLIX. p. 552.
GENL. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART I.

“The West porch, with its towers, is 170 feet wide; the three portals loaded with bas-reliefs and niches stript of their statues by the Hugonots 1562: over the middle door was the genealogy of the Virgin. This front, being ruinous, was taken down 1509, and rebuilt by Cardinal d’Amboise, then archbishop. Three of its turrets were blown down in a most violent hail-storm on Midsummer day 1683, which did other damage to this church to a considerable amount. The *tour de Beurre*, or *Butter tower*, on the right-hand of the portal, so called from a Papal dispensation, permitting the contributors towards it to use butter and milk meats during Lent, was begun 1485, and finished 1507, near 230 feet high, and contains the great bell called *Georges d’Amboise*, cast 1501, 13 feet high, and weighing 400 pounds. The corresponding tower of St. Romain was built as at present about 1470, and contains eight bells and a large one. Before the West front is an inclosure nearly square, called the porch or court of our Lady, with a fountain. The two transepts have also rich porches with two towers. One of these is called the Bookseller’s Porch, because their shops were formerly in it. The other, *Portail de la Calende*.

“The chapter consists of the archbishop, dean, chanter, treasurer, six archdeacons, a chancellor, and 50 canons.

“In the middle of the choir is the tomb of Charles V. of France, 1380, with his figure holding in his hand his heart, which is buried here: on the side of the high altar, the figure of Richard I. king of England, whose heart was also buried here: and opposite to him

Henry, son of Henry II. king of England; William, his uncle, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and the empress Matilda: John, duke of Bedford, regent of France 1435. In the Lady chapel are monuments of the two Cardinals d’Amboise, uncle and nephew; Louis de Breze, grand seneschal of Normandy, and his wife Diana de Poitiers, who had been mistress of Henry IV. Cardinal Deschamps, bishop of Coutances, 1413; Archbishops Maurile 1067, Cardinal Estoteville 1483, John de Bayeux 1087, William Bonne Ame 1110, William de Flavacour 1306, Ralph Roussel 1452. In the old choir lay Rollo, first duke of Normandy, and his son William Longspé, the second duke; and in the present nave Sybilla, wife of Duke Robert II. 1102. In the choir of this church, the Dukes of Normandy were crowned by the archbishops.—Rouen has had a succession of upwards of 90 archbishops.”

“The churches and lands in England given to this Cathedral by several of our early Kings, may be seen in the *Monasticon*, vol. II. p. 1017. See also Dr. Ducarel’s *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, p. 23.”

To give a just degree of consequence to the annexed engraving, it may be understood that it has been compared with a large view of the West front, and centre tower and spire rising beyond it, published at Rouen about the time of our Queen Anne (costume of the people seen near this church, being peculiar at that period to both countries); and I am much gratified in finding they correspond in all their lines—a confirmation that each is a faithful representation. Yours, &c. B. N.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

Between HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY and HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY,

Signed at Paris, the 30th day of May 1814.

HIS Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and of Navarre on the other part, animated by an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe, and the sufferings of mankind, by a permanent peace, founded upon a just repartition of force between its States, and containing in its stipulations the pledge of its durability; and His Britannic Majesty, together with His Allies, being unwilling to require of France, now that, replaced under the paternal government of her

Kings, she offers the assurance of security and stability to Europe, the conditions and guarantees which they had with regret demanded from her former Government, their said Majesties have named Plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle, and sign a Treaty of Peace and Amity; namely,

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, and

and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.; the Right Honourable George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis, and Kellie, &c. one of the Sixteen Peers representing the Peerage of Scotland in the House of Lords, Knight of His Majesty's Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; the Right Honourable William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of His Order of the Thistle, and of the Orders of Russia, General in His Majesty's Army, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, Knight of His Majesty's Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, Lieutenant-General in His Majesty's Army, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of several others, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia; and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent, Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Black and Red Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and His said Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, having exchanged their full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I. There shall be from this day forward perpetual peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other, their heirs and successors, their dominions and subjects, respectively.

The High Contracting Parties shall devote their best attention to maintain, not only between themselves, but, inasmuch as depends upon them, between all the States of Europe, that harmony and good understanding which are so necessary for their tranquillity.

II. The Kingdom of France retains its limits entire, as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792. It shall further receive the increase of Territory comprised within the line established by the following Article:—

III. On the side of Belgium, Germany and Italy, the antient frontiers

shall be re-established as they existed the 1st of January 1792, extending from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Newport, to the Mediterranean between Cagnes and Nice, with the following modifications:

1st. In the department of Jemappes, the Cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont, and Chimay, shall belong to France, where the line of demarkation comes in contact with the Canton of Dour, it shall pass between that Canton and those of Boussu and Paturage, and likewise further on it shall pass between the Canton of Merbes-le-Chateau, and those of Binck and Thuin.

2. In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the Cantons of Walcourt, Florennes, Beauraing, and Gedinne, shall belong to France; where the demarkation reaches that department, it shall follow the line which separates the said Cantons from the department of Jemappes, and from the remaining Cantons of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

3. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarkation, at the point where it diverges from the old line of frontier, shall be formed by a line to be drawn from Perle to Fremersdorff, and by the limit which separates the Canton of Tholey from the remaining Cantons of the said department of the Moselle.

4. In the department of La Sarre, the Cantons of Saarbruck and Arneval shall continue to belong to France, as likewise the portion of the Canton of Lebach which is situated to the South of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhofen, Hilsbach and Hall (leaving these different places out of the French frontier) to the point where, in the neighbourhood of Querselle (which place belongs to France) the line which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Ottweilér reaches that which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Lebach. The frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above described, and afterwards by that which separates the Canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

5. The fortress of Landau having, before the year 1792, formed an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond her frontiers a portion of the departments of Mount Tonnerre and of the Lower Rhine, for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom.

The new demarkation from the point in the neighbourhood of Obersteinbach (which place is left out of the limits of France) where the boundary between the department of the Moselle, and that

of Mount Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the Cantons of Weissenbourg and Bergzabern (on the side of France) from the Cantons of Permasens Dahn, and Annweiler (on the side of Germany), as far as the point near the village of Vollmersheim where that line touches the antient radius of the fortress of Landau. From this radius which remains as it was in 1792 the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river de la Queich, which on leaving the said radius at Queichheim (that place remaining to France) flows near the villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim, and Belheim, (these places also belonging to France) to the Rhine, which from thence shall continue to form the boundary of France and Germany.

The main stream (Thalweg) of the Rhine shall constitute the frontier; provided, however, that the changes which may hereafter take place in the course of that river shall not affect the property of the Islands. The right of possession in these Islands shall be re-established as it existed at the signature of the Treaty of Luneville.

6. In the department of the Doubs the frontier shall be so regulated as to commence above the Rançonnière near Locle and follow the Crest of Jura between the Cerneux, Pequignot and the village of Fontenelle, as far as the peak of that Mountain situated about seven or eight thousand feet to the North-west of the village of La Brevine, where it shall again fall in with the antient boundary of France.

7. In the department of the Lemau, the frontiers between the French territory, the Pays de Vaud, and the different portions of the territory of the Republic of Geneva (which is to form part of Switzerland) remain as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the Cantons of Frangy and of St. Julien (with the exception of the districts situated to the North of a line drawn from the point where the river of *La Laire* enters the territory of Geneva near Chaney following the confines of Sesequin, Laconex and Seseneuve, which shall remain out of the limits of France) the Canton of Reignier (with the exception of the portion to the East of a line which follows the confines of the Muraz Bussy, Pers, and Cornier, which shall be out of the French limits) and the Canton of La Roche (with the exception of the places called La Roche, and Armanoy with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different Cantons, and the line which separates the

districts continuing to belong to France, from those which She does not retain.

8. In the department of Montblanc, France acquires the sub-Prefecture of Chambéry, with the exception of the Cantons of L'Hôpital, St. Pierre d'Albigny, la Rocette, and Montmelian, and the sub-Prefecture of Annecy, with the exception of the portion of the Canton of Faverges, situated to the East of a line passing between Ourchaize and Marlen on the side of France, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which afterwards follows the crest of the mountains as far as the frontier of the Canton of Thones; this line, together with the limit of the cantons before mentioned, shall on this side form the new frontier.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, remain such as they were the 1st of January, 1792, and a joint Commission shall be named on the part of the two Crowns for the purpose of finally determining the line.

France on her part renounces all rights of Sovereignty, *Suzeraineté*, and of possession over all the countries, districts, towns and places situated beyond the frontier above described, the Principality of Monaco being replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the 1st of January, 1792.

The Allied Powers assure to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comtat Venaissin, of the Comté de Montbeillard, together with the several insulated territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the frontier above described, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January, 1792. The Powers reserve to themselves, reciprocally, the complete right to fortify any point in their respective States which they may judge necessary for their security.

To prevent all injury to private property, and protect, according to the most liberal principles, the property of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the States bordering on France, Commissioners, who shall proceed, conjointly with French Commissioners, to the delineation of the respective boundaries.

As soon as the Commissioners shall have performed their task, maps shall be drawn, signed by the respective Commissioners, and posts shall be placed to point out the reciprocal boundaries.

IV. To secure the communications of the town of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss territory situated on the lake, France consents that the road by

Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments shall amicably arrange the means for preventing smuggling, regulating the posts, and maintaining the said road.

V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the Sea, and *vice versa*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one: — and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the States bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial, and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

The future Congress, with a view to facilitate the communication between nations, and continually to render them less strangers to each other, shall likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provision can be extended to other Rivers, which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.

VI. Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of that Sovereignty shall not in any case belong to a Prince wearing or destined to wear a foreign Crown.

The States of Germany shall be independent, and united by a federative bond.

Switzerland, independent, shall continue to govern herself.

Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

VII. The Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall belong in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and His Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January 1792, in the Seas and on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception however of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucie and of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Sèchelles, which several Colonies and Possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and Sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden

and Norway, in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding Article, consents that the Island of Guadalupe be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights He may have acquired over that Island.

X. Her Most Faithful Majesty in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with Her Allies and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly Arrangement between the two Courts, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

XI. The places and forts in those Colonies and Settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

XII. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce, and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured Nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of Peace between the Two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid any thing which might affect Their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the Police.

XIII. The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the Island of that name, and of the adjacent Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

XIV. Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His Britannic Majesty or His Allies in the Northern Seas, or in the seas on the Continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months;

and

and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

XV. The High Contracting Parties having, by the 4th Article of the Convention of the 23d of April last, reserved to themselves the right of disposing, in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the arsenals and ships of war, armed and unarmed, which may be found in the maritime places restored by the 2d Article of the said Convention; it is agreed, that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and unarmed, together with the naval ordnance and naval stores, and all materials for building and equipment, shall be divided between France and the countries where the said places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France, and one-third for the Power to whom the said places shall belong. The ships and vessels on the stocks, which shall not be launched within six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being broken up shall be, as such, divided in the same proportions.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides to settle the division and draw up a statement of the same, and passports or safe conducts shall be granted by the Allied Powers for the purpose of securing the return into France of the workmen, seamen, and others in the employment of France.

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime places which were already in the power of the Allies before the 23d April, and the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet in the Texel, are not comprised in the above stipulations.

The French Government engages to withdraw, or to cause to be sold every thing which shall belong to it by the above stipulations within the space of three months after the division shall have been carried into effect.

Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

XVI. The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except

for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

XVII. The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war; and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

XVIII. The Allied Powers, desiring to offer His Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present Peace, renounce all the sums which their Governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, renounces every claim which He might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In execution of this article, the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations, and documents, which relate to the debts They may have mutually cancelled.

XIX. The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory, on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals, or private establishments, and the French Authorities, as well for supplies, as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

XX. The High Contracting Parties, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, shall name Commissioners to direct and superintend the execution of the whole of the stipulations contained in the 18th and 19th Articles. These Commissioners shall undertake the examination of the claims referred to in the preceding Articles, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the consideration of the manner in which the French Government may propose to pay them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the titles, bonds, and the documents relating to the debts which the High Contracting Parties mutually cancel, so that the approval of the result of their labours, shall complete that reciprocal renunciation.

XXI. The debts which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22d of December 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

XXII. The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner all French subjects, employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

XXIII. The Functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interest, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

XXIV. The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*caisse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13 (18 January, 1805,) and which belong to the inhabitants of the countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers, resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

XXV. The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*Caisse de service*" and in the

"*Caisse d'amortissement*," or other "*caisse*," of the French Government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

XXVI. From the first day of January 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military, and ecclesiastical; pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

XXVII. National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the antient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to Her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

XXVIII. The abolition of the "*droits d'Aubaine*," de "*Detraction*," and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, or which have been formerly incorporated, shall be expressly maintained.

XXIX. The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

XXX. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet finished, or finished after the 31st of December 1813, whether on the Rhine or in the departments detached from France by the present Treaty, shall be placed to the account of the future possessors of the territory, and shall be paid by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of that country.

XXXI. All archives, maps, plans, and documents whatever, belonging to the ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries; or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

This stipulation applies to the archives, maps, and plates, which may have been carried away from the countries during their temporary occupation by the different armies.

XXXII. All the powers engaged on either side in the present war, shall, within the space of two months, send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, for the purpose of regulating in general Congress, the arrangements which are to complete the provisions of the present Treaty.

XXXIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the thirtieth of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) ABERDEEN.

(L. S.) CATHCART.

(L. S.) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. I. His Most Christian Majesty, concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all His efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said Trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

II. The British and French Governments shall name, without delay, Commissioners to liquidate the accounts of their respective expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, in order to determine the manner of paying the balance which shall appear in favour of the one or the other of the two Powers.

III. The respective prisoners of war, before their departure from the place of their detention, shall be obliged to discharge the private debts they may have contracted, or shall at least give sufficient security for the amount.

IV. Immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, the sequestrations which since the year 1792 (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two) may have been laid on the funds, revenues, debts, or any other effects of

the High Contracting Parties or their subjects, shall be taken off.

The Commissioners mentioned in the 2d article shall undertake the examination of the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French Government, for the value of the property, moveable or immovable, illegally confiscated by the French Authorities, as also for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, illegally detained under sequestration since the year 1792, (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two).

France engages to act towards British subjects in this respect, in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and His Britannic Majesty, desiring to concur in the new pledge which the Allied Powers have given to His Most Christian Majesty, of Their desire to obliterate every trace of that disastrous epocha so happily terminated by the present Peace, engages on His part, when complete justice shall be rendered to His subjects, to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in His favour for support of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the report of the above Commissioners, and the discharge of the sums due to British Subjects, as well as the restitution of the effects which shall be proved to belong to them, shall complete the renunciation.

V. The two High Contracting Parties, desiring to establish the most friendly relations between Their respective subjects, reserve to Themselves, and promise to come to a mutual understanding and arrangement, as soon as possible, upon Their commercial interests, with the view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of Their respective States.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Treaty Patent of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to them the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) ABERDEEN.

(L. S.) CATHCART.

(L. S.) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT.
ROYAL

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter of the Princess of Wales to the Prince Regent.

" Sir,

" I am once more reluctantly compelled to address Your Royal Highness, and to inclose for Your inspection Copies of a Note which I have had the honour to receive from the Queen, and of the Answer which I have thought it my duty to return to Her Majesty. It would be in vain for Me to enquire into the reasons of the alarming declaration made by Your Royal Highness, that You have taken the fixed and unalterable determination never to meet Me upon any occasion either in publick or private: of these Your Royal Highness is pleased to state Yourself, to be the only judge. You will perceive, by My Answer to Her Majesty, that I have only been restrained by motives of personal consideration towards Her Majesty from exercising my right of appearing before Her Majesty at the publick Drawing Rooms to be held in the ensuing month. But, Sir, lest it should be by possibility supposed that the words of Your Royal Highness can convey any insinuation from which I shrink, I am bound to demand of Your Royal Highness what circumstances can justify the proceeding You have thus thought fit to adopt?

" I owe it to Myself, to My Daughter, and to the Nation, to which I am deeply indebted for the vindication of My honour, to remind Your Royal Highness of what You know, that, after open persecution and mysterious enquiries upon undefined charges, the malice of My enemies fell entirely upon themselves; that I was restored by The King, with the advice of His Ministers, to the full enjoyment of My rank in his Court, upon My complete acquittal; since His Majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of Parliament and the Country, to be proved guilty or to be treated as innocent; I have been declared, what I am, innocent; I will not submit to be treated as guilty.

" Sir, Your Royal Highness may possibly refuse to read this Letter, but the World must know that I have written it, and they will see My real motives for foregoing, in this instance, the rights of My rank; occasions, however, may arise (one I trust is far distant) when I must appear in Publick, and Your Royal Highness must be present also. Can Your Royal Highness have contemplated the full extent of Your declaration? has Your Royal Highness forgotten the

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXIV. PART I.

approaching Marriage of Our Daughter; and the possibility of Our Coronation?

" I waive My rights, in a case where I am not absolutely bound to assert them, in order to relieve The Queen, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which She is placed by Your Royal Highness, not from any consciousness of blame, not from any doubt of the existence of those rights, or of My own worthiness to enjoy them.

" Sir, the time You have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling; many Illustrious Strangers are already arrived in England, amongst others, as I am informed, the illustrious Heir of the House of Orange, who has announced himself to Me as My future Son-in-Law; from their society I am unjustly excluded; others are expected, of rank equal to Your own, to rejoice with Your Royal Highness in the Peace of Europe; My Daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendour and publicity becoming the approaching Nuptials of the presumptive Heiress of this Empire: this season Your Royal Highness has chosen for treating Me with fresh and unprovoked indignity; and, of all His Majesty's Subjects, I alone am prevented, by Your Royal Highness, from appearing in My place to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence in those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every Mother but Me. I am, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's faithful Wife,

C. P.

Connaught Place, May 26, 1814."

The Letter of the Queen to the Prince of Wales.

Windsor Castle, May 23, 1814.

" The Queen considers it to be Her duty to lose no time in acquainting the Princess of Wales, that she has received a communication from Her Son the Prince Regent, in which He states that Her Majesty's intention of holding two Drawing Rooms in the ensuing month, having been notified to the Publick, He must declare that He considers that His own presence at Her Court cannot be dispensed with, and that He desires it may be distinctly understood, for reasons of which He alone can be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in publick or private.

" The Queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess

Princess of Wales the impossibility of Her Majesty's receiving Her Royal Highness at Her Drawing Rooms.

CHARLOTTE R."

The Letter of the Princess of Wales to the Queen.

"Madam,

"I have received the Letter which Your Majesty has done Me the honour to address to Me, prohibiting My appearance at the Publick Drawing Rooms which will be held by Your Majesty in the ensuing month, with great surprise and regret.

"I will not presume to discuss with Your Majesty topics which must be as painful to Your Majesty as to Myself.

"Your Majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which The King was so kind as to honour Me, up to the period of His Majesty's indisposition, which no one of His Majesty's Subjects has so much cause to lament as Myself, and that His Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon Me the most unequivocal and gratifying proof of His attachment and approbation by His public reception of Me at His Court, at a season of severe and unmerited affliction, when His protection was most necessary to Me. There I have since uninterruptedly paid My respects to Your Majesty; I am now without appeal or protector: but I cannot so far forget My duty to The King and to Myself, as to surrender My right to appear at any Publick Drawing Room to be held by Your Majesty.

"That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of Your Majesty's situation, I yield, in the present instance, to the will of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, announced to Me by Your Majesty, and shall not present Myself at the Drawing Rooms of the next month.

"It would be presumptuous in Me to attempt to enquire of Your Majesty the reasons of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for this harsh proceeding, of which His Royal Highness can alone be the judge. I am unconscious of offence; and in that reflection I must endeavour to find consolation for all the mortifications I experience, even for this, the last, the most unexpected, and the most severe: the prohibition given to Me alone to appear before Your Majesty, to offer My congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the Illustrious Personages who will, in all probability, be assembled at Your Majesty's Court, with whom I am so closely connected by birth and marriage.

"I beseech Your Majesty to do Me an act of justice, to which, in the present circumstances, Your Majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those Illustrious Strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards Your Majesty, which alone induce Me to abstain from the exercise of My right to appear before Your Majesty; and that I do now, as I have done at all times, defy the malice of My enemies to fix upon Me the shadow of any one imputation which could render Me unworthy of their society or regard.

"Your Majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve Myself from the suspicion of disrespect towards Your Majesty, by making publick the cause of My absence from Court at a time when the duties of My station would otherwise peculiarly demand my attendance. I have the honour to be, Your Majesty's most obedient Daughter-in-Law and Servant,
C. P.
Connaught House, May 24, 1814."

The Queen to the Princess of Wales.

Windsor Castle, May 25, 1814.

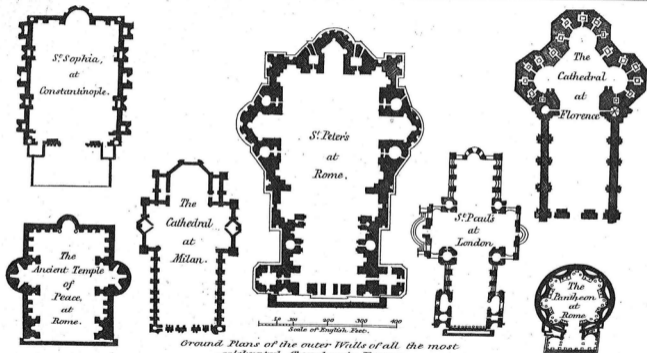
"The Queen has received this afternoon the Princess of Wales's Letter of yesterday, in reply to the communication which She was desired by the Prince Regent to make to Her; and She is sensible of the disposition expressed by Her Royal Highness not to discuss with Her topics which must be painful to both.

"The Queen considers it incumbent upon Her to send a Copy of the Princess of Wales's Letter to the Prince Regent; and Her Majesty could have felt no hesitation in communicating to the Illustrious Strangers, who may possibly be present at Her Court, the circumstances which will prevent the Princess of Wales from appearing there, if Her Royal Highness had not rendered a compliance with Her wish to this effect unnecessary, by intimating her intention of making publick the cause of Her absence.
CHARLOTTE R."

The Princess of Wales to the Queen.

"The Princess of Wales has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Note from the Queen, dated yesterday; and begs permission to return her best thanks to Her Majesty for Her gracious condescension in the willingness expressed by Her Majesty to have communicated to the Illustrious Strangers who will in all probability be present at Her Majesty's Court, the reasons which have induced Her Royal Highness not to be present.

"Such communication, as it appears to Her Royal Highness, cannot be the
less



Ground Plans of the outer Walls of all the most celebrated Churches in Europe.

less necessary on account of any publicity which it may be in the power of Her Royal Highness to give to Her motives; and the Princess of Wales, therefore, entreats the active good offices of Her Majesty upon an occasion wherein the Princess of Wales feels it so essential to Her that she should not be misunderstood. C. P.

Connaught Place, May 26, 1814."

The Queen to the Princess of Wales.

"Windsor Castle, May 27, 1814.

"The Queen cannot omit to acknowledge the receipt of the Princess of Wales's Note of yesterday, although it does not appear to Her Majesty to require any other Reply than that already conveyed to Her Royal Highness's preceding Letter. CHARLOTTE R."

Mr. URBAN, June 11.

THE annexed comparative Scales of the Dimensions of the largest and most celebrated Religious Edifices in Europe may not be unacceptable to your Readers. It is faithfully reduced from a fine Drawing in the possession of your truly respectable friend and occasional correspondent Dr. Parr.

Such of your Readers as possess sets of your inestimable Work may consult Vol. XX. p. 580, where the particular dimensions of St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's, London, are given, with a View of the Choir of St. Paul's; as also, Vol. XXIII. pp. 78, 79, for plans of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, drawn on the same scale.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, June 15.

AFTER setting aside the mortification conceived at not finding one of our sublime antient churches in the accompanying assemblage of Religious Edifices in Europe, it may be noted, that by a comparison of these Plans with foreign engravings of the same subjects on larger and more detailed scales, it is found they are rather to be depended on as good copies than doubtful representations. It might have been wished that the Inner Walls, marking the several aisles and chapels of each structure, had been delineated, as there is sufficient space in each of these associated engravings for that purpose.

Though the arrangements vary in their smaller parts in the several de-

signs, yet their great whole still preserves the Christian idea of a place of Divine worship, in the cruciform laying-down of the lines; Western-entrance, nave, transepts, choir, and altar end, Eastwards; even the Pagan temple, the Pantheon, converted to the uses of the Church of Christ, bears out this analogy. Glancing at our new-conceived edifices for public devotion, little or nothing of this sort is visible; a perverse spirit of Innovation, under the disguise of Improvement, guides the hands of modern designers employed to raise piles sacred to religious purposes.

Reverting to the Plate before us, and viewing the great objects thus brought into one comparative view, the mind is left to contemplate on their varied proportions, as well as diversified forms; instructing both!

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

IN my topographical description of Wycliffe, Yorkshire, vol. LXXXII. p. 321, &c.) I stated the following fact; namely, that upon the death of Ralph Wycliffe in 1606, the male line became extinct, and that his two sisters married, the one a Witham, and the other a Tunstall, the latter of whom redeemed the other moiety, and that thus the estate descended to the present possessor, F. Constable, esq. In your Magazine for January 1813, p. 20, a Correspondent of yours, who signs himself Senex, has brought forward no small objections to this statement. He says, the male line did not become extinct on the death of the above Ralph, but was continued in his uncle William, whom I mention to be living in 1611; and that David, the grandson of this William, mortgaged the estates to Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. in the beginning of the last century. Now, Mr. Urban, if those of your readers who feel any interest in the matter, will for a moment examine those monumental inscriptions which I have given from Wycliffe Church, in that part of your Magazine referred to above, they will find that this Ralph's father was called William, therefore how could he have an uncle William? They will also find that I do not there mention a William Wycliffe as living in 1611. The only time that date occurs in my paper is in the transcript

transcript of a monumental inscription on brass, placed, in 1611, by a John Wycliffe to the memory of his father William who died in 1584, and his mother Merial who died in 1557.

That Senex is wrong in the latter part of his statement concerning the mortgaging of the estate by a David Wycliffe, will easily appear from the following document in the possession of H. Witham of Cliffe, esq. who is lineally descended from that John Witham who married the coheiress Dorothy Wycliffe.

Burgus de Darlington'.

Curia Capitalis Reve'ndi in Xp'o patris d'ni d'ni Will'mi Dunelm' ep'i, tent' ib'm XXI die Junii Anno R. Regis Jacobi Angl' decimo et Scotiæ XLVI^{to}, 1612, cora' Joh'e Lisle, Ball'o, & X'rofero Skepper, Sen'lo.

Ad hanc curiam veneru't Marmaducus Tunstall et Joh'es Wytham armig' p' Rob'tu Ward hac vice deputatu', qui in matrimoniu' ceperunt filias et coheredes Will'mi Wycliffe ar' nup' defuncti, et finem facere petebant p' tertia parte triu' burgagiorum jacent' & existent' infra Burgu' de Darlington' pd'c. jure hereditario dictar' coheredu' uxor' suarum: unde inveniuntur recti heredes, ac p' iisdem admittunt' Burgenses, ac solve-rant d'no p' relevo.

Per me Rich' Pickeringe
dic' Cur' Clicu'm.

Indorsed "for my L^d iis: for clarke x^d."

In this short and authentic document it is expressly stated that Marmaduke Tunstall and John Witham esqs. were found to be the heirs of William Wycliffe, esq. in right of their wives; and that their claims to the moiety of three burgages in Darlington were allowed by the Bishop's Court, in consequence of such right.

How does this "stubborn fact" accord with Senex's statement, that in the beginning of the last century, David Wycliffe mortgaged the Wycliffe estates to Marmaduke Tunstall, when we see that in the beginning of the preceding one the great grandfather of this Marmaduke was allowed to be one of the right heirs to these estates? I moreover, observe, that from that period the family of Tunstall is said to be of *Wycliffe*; two instances of which I here quote from the parish register of Richmond, Yorkshire.

"Mr. George Markham, of Allerton parish, and Elizabeth Tunstall, of Wick-

cliffe parish, married December 11th 1654."

"Thomas Chumley, esq. of the parish of Brandsby, ande Mrs. Katherin Tunstall of the parish of Wickcliffe was published three severall markett dayes att the market crosse in Richmond in 3 severall weekes accordinge to acte of p'l'm'te made & p'vided in that case; and married the 25 day of June 1659 by Thomas Smith Aldr Justice of the peace and Corum, & before these witness, Mr George Markham, Mr. Wm Witham, Mr. Michell Pudsey, Mr. Christopher Sanderson, Mrs. Markham sister to his, Henry Jackson, Register."

Many more proofs that the Tunstalls resided at Wycliffe long before your Correspondent says the estate was mortgaged by a David Wycliffe, might, I make no doubt, have been adduced from the Parish Register; but unluckily the earlier part of it is lost; what remains commences about 1690.

In reply to the queries in your Magazine for last August, p. 112, concerning the Robinsons and Rokebys; first, William Robinson, only son and heir of Ralph Robinson, by * Ann (not Agnes) daughter of James Phillips, of Brignall, esq. purchased Rokeby, of Thomas Rokeby, esq. This Thomas is the last person mentioned in the pedigree of that family, given by W. Scott, esq. concerning whose marriage I find the following entry in the parish register of Kirby Hill. "Thomas Rookby of Rookby, esq. and Mrs. Margaret Wicliff, daughter of John Wicliff of Gales (in this parish) esq. married 22 Aug. 1661."

I do not know with what propriety your Correspondent calls Rokeby the antient estate of the Robinsons, as it could not have been in their possession much above a century, when Sir Thomas Robinson, created baronet in 1731, sold it to Bacon Morrit, esq. the father of the present Mr. Morrit. DUNELMENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.

TO your list of Ecclesiasticks who have enjoyed Temporal Peerages may be added the following; viz. Walcher de Lorraine, Bishop of Durham, created Earl of Northumberland in 1075.—Geoffry, Bishop of Coutance, created Earl of Northum-

* From a Pedigree in the Herald's Office, taken in 1582.

berland

berland in 1085.—Osmond de See, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Chancellor, created Earl of Dorset, in 1087.

Bishop Randolph (*see page 408*) is improperly styled "*the Honourable*" by your Correspondent W. B.—a title peculiar to the younger sons of Earls, and the sons of Viscounts and Barons. As a Bishop exceeds in rank the persons entitled to be styled "*the Hon.*" it seems singular, why a Bishop (when the son of a Nobleman) is addressed as "*the Hon. and Right Rev.*" and not as "*the Right Rev. and Hon.*"

The account of the Burke family in page 416 is pretty correct, except that Sir William (Fitz-Adelm) de Burgho was not *ancestor* of the Earls of Kent, of the name of de Burgo; but he was *first cousin* of Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, and great nephew of Odo de Burgh, Bishop of Baieux, created Earl of Kent by King William the Conqueror, to whom he was half-brother.—The Bishop's brother, Robert de Burgh, was also created Earl of Cornwall, in 1068; he was grandfather of Sir William Fitz Adelm de Burgh (or Burke) whose mother, Agnes, was daughter of Lewis VII. King of France, and who was appointed Governor of Ireland in 1177—his grandson was created Earl of Ulster, which title was carried into the royal house of Plantagenet by the marriage of Elizabeth de Burgh, only child of William third Earl of Ulster, with Lionel Duke of Clarence.—The De Burghs, Earls of Clanricarde, are now the chief branch of this antient house: they derive from William de Burgh, younger brother of the first Earl of Ulster; they formerly enjoyed the English honour of Earl of St. Alban's, and have been twice advanced to the Marquisate of Clanricarde, but the honour has each time failed for want of male heirs of the Grantee, while the Earldom has devolved on collateral issue as descendants of the Grantee to the Earldom. B. O.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

IN Miss Owenson's, or rather Lady Morgan's late publication, intitled "*O'Donnell*," the descent of the title of Tyrconnel in the families of O'Donnell, Fitzwilliam, Talbot, and Carpenter is somewhat inaccurately stated; see "*O'Donnell*," Vol. I. page 183. The fair Authoress, after mentioning the forfeiture of Earl

Roderick, adds, "the title has since been given *at pleasure* to the family of Fitzwilliam, and a few years back bestowed on General Carpenter."—The last remark is erroneous, and I do not well understand the meaning of the title having been given "*at pleasure*."—The following is, I believe, a more accurate account: The title of Earl of Tyrconnel was first conferred, in 1603, on Roderick O'Donnell, the Irish Chieftain of Tyrconnel; he forfeited the Peerage in 1613. The dignity was next conferred in 1663, on Oliver, the second Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merryon, who died in 1667, without issue, when the earldom became extinct. The next person who enjoyed this honour, was Richard Talbot, created Earl of Tyrconnel in 1636, by James II. and by the same Monarch, after his abdication, advanced to the dignity of Duke of Tyrconnel.—The Earldom was forfeited on the Restoration—the grant of the Dukedom was considered invalid.—The family of Brownlow (whom Miss Owenson omits) next obtained this peerage in 1618, in the person of Sir John Brownlow, bart. of Belton, co. Lincoln, created Viscount Tyrconnel and Baron of Charleville, which titles expired in him in 1746: from his sister and sole heiress, Anne Brownlow, who married into the family of Cust, of Stamford, baronet, descends the present John Cust Lord Brownlow, whose father, Sir Brownlow Cust, was created an English Baron in 1776.—The title of Earl of Tyrconnel was lastly conferred, in 1761, on George Carpenter, third Lord Carpenter, (grandson of General Carpenter, created Lord Carpenter in 1719); and is now enjoyed by his grandson, John Delaval Carpenter, fourth Earl of Tyrconnel, and sixth Baron Carpenter.

In the new edition of the British Plutarch, vol. VI. p. 130, it is stated, that Thomas Pelham Holles, Lord Pelham of Houghton, continued to sit as a Baron in the House of Peers, after he had succeeded (in 1711) to the title of Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; which title, the Editor informs us, was "*only honorary*."—Of such "*honorary*" Dukedoms I never before heard.

The Editor of the Biographical Peerage classes *Smithson* among the maternal ancestry of the Duke of Northumberland. H. M.

Mr. URBAN,

LET me request you, at some convenient opportunity, to preserve in your columns Ogilby's Proposals for a Lottery of Books, herewith inclosed. Many of your Readers may think it a curiosity as well as

Yours, &c. A BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A second Proposal, by the Author, for the better and more speedy Vendition of several Volumes (his own works), by the way of a standing Lottery. Licensed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Assistants of the Corporation of the Royal Fishing.

Whereas John Ogilby, Esq. erected a standing Lottery of Books, and compleatly furnished the same with very large, fair, and special volumes, all of his own designment and composition, at vast expence, labour, and study of twenty years; the like impressions never before exhibited in the English Tongue. Which, according to the appointed time, on the 10th of May, 1665, opened; and to the general satisfaction of the Adventurers, with no less hopes of a clear dispatch and fair advantage to the Author, was several daies in drawing: when its proceedings were stopt by the then growing sickness, and lay discontinued under the arrest of that common calamity, till the next year's more violent and sudden visitation, the late dreadfull and surprizing Conflagration, swallowed the remainder, being two parts of three, to the value of three thousand pounds and upward, in that unimaginable deluge. Therefore, to repair in some manner his so much commiserated losses, by the advice of many his Patrones, Friends, and especially by the incitations of his former Adventurers, he resolves, and hath already prepared, not only to re-print all his own former editions, but others that are new, of equal value, and like estimation by their imbelishments, and never yet

published; with some remains of the first impressions, reliques preserved in several hands from the fire; to set up a second standing Lottery, where such the discrimination of Fortune shall be, that few or none shall return with a dis-satisfying chance. The whole draught being of greater advantage by much (to the Adventurers) than the former. And accordingly, after publication, the Author opened his Office, where they might put in their first encouragements (viz.) twenty shillings, and twenty more at the reception of their fortune, and also see those several magnificent volumes, which their varied fortune (none being bad) should present them.

*But, the Author now finding more difficulty than he expected, since many of his Promisers (who also received great store of Tickets to dispose of, towards promotion of his business), though seeming well resolved and very willing, yet straining courtesie not to go foremost in paying their moneys, linger out, driving it off till near the time appointed for drawing; which delatoriness (since dispatch is the soul and life to his Proposal, his only advantage a speedy vendition;) And also observing how that a money dearth, a silver famine, slackens and cools the courage of Adventurers; through which hazy humors magnifying mediun Shillings loome like Crowns, and each Forty Shillings a Ten Pound heap. Therefore, according to the present humor now reigning, he intends to adequate his design; and this seeming too large room'd standing Lottery, new model'd into many less and more likely to be taken tenements, which shall not open only a larger prospect of pleasing hopes, but more real advantage to the Adventurer. Which now are to be disposed of thus: the whole mass of Books or Volumes, being the same without addition or diminution, amounting according to their known value (being the Prizes they have

* "Whereas some give out that they could never receive their Books after they were drawn in the first Lottery, the Author declares, and it will be attested, that of 700 Prizes that were drawn, there were not six remaining Prizes that suffered with his in the Fire; for the Drawing being on the 10th of May, 1665, the Office did then continue opened for the delivery of the same (though the Contagion much raged) untill the latter end of July following; and opened again, to attend the delivery, in April 1666, whether persons repaired daily for their Prizes, and continued open untill the Fire."

been usually disposed at) to 13700 Pounds; so that the Adventurers will have the above said Volumes (if all are drawn) for less than two thirds of what they would yield in process of time, book by book. He now resolves to attempt, or mingle each Prize with four allaying Blanks; so bringing down by this means the market, from double Pounds to single Crowns.

THE PROPOSITIONS.—First, whosoever will be pleased to put in Five Shillings shall draw a lot, his fortune to receive the greatest or meanest Prize, or throw away his intended spending money on a Blank. Secondly, whoever will adventure deeper, putting in 25 Shillings, shall receive, if such his bad fortune be that he draws all Blanks, a Prize presented to him by the Author of more value than his money (if offered to be sold), though proffered ware, &c. Thirdly, who thinks fit to put in for eight lots 40 Shillings shall receive nine, and the advantage of their free choice (if all Blanks) of either of the works compleat, viz. Homer's Iliads and Odyssees, or Æsop the first and second volume, the China Book, or Virgil. Of which,

The first and greatest Prize contains
(1 Lot, Number 1.)

An imperial Bible with chorographical and an hundred historical sculps, valued at 25*l*.
Virgil translated with sculps and annotations, val. 5*l*.
Homer's Iliads, adorned with sculps, val. 5*l*.
Homer's Odyssees, adorned with sculps, val. 4*l*.
Æsop's Fables paraphrased and sculped in folio, val. 3*l*.
A second Collection of Æsopick Fables, adorned with sculps, never * * * * *
* * * [Imperfect.] * * * * *
His Majesty's Entertainment passing through the City of London, and Coronation.

These are one of each, of all the books contained in the Lottery, the whole value 51*l*.

The Second Prize contains
(1 Lot, Num. 2.)

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val. 25*l*.
Homer compleat in English, val. .. 9*l*.
Virgil, val. 5*l*.
Æsop compleat, val. 6*l*.
The Description of China, val. 4*l*.
In all 40 Pound.

The Third Prize contains
(1 Lot, Num. 3.)

One royal Bible with all the sculps, 10*l*.

Homer's Works in English, val. 9*l*.
Virgil translated, with sculps and annotations, val. 5*l*.
The first and second vol. of Æsop, val. 6*l*.
The Description of China, val. 4*l*.
Entertainment, val. 2*l*.
In all 36 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 4.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val. 25*l*.
Æsop's Fables the first and second vol. val. 6*l*.
In all 31 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 5.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val. 25*l*.
Virgil translated, with sculps, val. .. 5*l*.
In all 30 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 6.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val. 25*l*.
And a Description of China, val. 4*l*.
In all 29 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 7.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, and a new Æsop, val. 28*l*.

1 Lot, Num. 8.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val. 25*l*.

1 Lot, Num. 9.

A royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
A Description of China, val. 4*l*.
And a Homer compleat, val. 9*l*.
In all 23 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 10.

A royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
A Virgil compleat, val. 5*l*.
Æsop's Fables the first and second vols. val. 6*l*.
In all 21 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 11.

One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
And a Homer's Works compleat, val. 9*l*.
In all 19 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 12.

One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
And both the Æsops, val. 6*l*.
In all 16 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 13.

One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
A Virgil compleat in English, val. .. 5*l*.
In all 15 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 14.

One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
A Description of China, val. 4*l*.
In all 14 Pound.

* * * [Imperfect.] * * *

1 Lot, Num. 16.

One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
The second volume of Æsop, val. .. 3*l*.
In all 13 Pound.

1 Lot

1 Lot, Num. 17.
 One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10l.
 And an Entertainment, val. 2l.
 In all 12 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 18.
 One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10l.

1 Lot, Num. 19.
 One royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.
 One Virgil compleat, val. 5l.
 In all 10 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 20.
 One royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.
 And a Homer's Iliads, val. 5l.
 In all 10 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 21.
 One royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.
 And a Homer's Odyssees, val. 4l.
 In all 9 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 22.
 One royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.
 And a Description of China, val. 4l.
 In all 9 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 23.
 One royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.
 And Æsop compleat, val. 6l.
 In all 11 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 24.
 A royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.
 And Æsop the first volume, val. 3l.
 In all 8 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 25.
 A royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.
 And Æsop the second volume, val. 3l.
 In all 8 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 26.
 A royal Bible, rul'd, with Chorographical sculps, val. 6l.

1 Lot, Num. 27.
 A royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, rul'd, val. 6l.

1 Lot, Num. 28.
 One royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5l.

10 Lot, Num. 29.
 Each a Homer compleat, val. 9l.

10 Lot, Num. 30.
 Each a double Æsop compleat, val. 6l.

520 Lot, Num. 31.
 Each a Homer's Iliads, val. 5l.

520 Lot, Num. 32.
 Each a Homer's Odyssees, val. 4l.

570 Lot, Num. 33.
 Each a Virgil compleat, val. 5l.

570 Lot, Num. 34.
 Each a China Book, val. 4l.

570 Lot, Num. 35.
 Each the first volume of Æsop, val. 3l.

570 Lot, Num. 36.
 Each the second volume of Æsop, val. 3l.

The whole number of the Lots 3368. The number of the Blanks as above ordered; so that the total received is but 4210 Pounds.

The Office where their moneys are to be paid in, and they receive their Tickets, and where the several Volumes or Prizes may be daily seen (by which visual speculation understanding their real worth better then by the ear or a printed paper), is kept at the Black Boy over against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street. The Adventurers may also repair, for their better convenience, to pay in their moneys, to Mr. Peter Cleyton, over against the Dutch Church in Austin-Fryers, and to Mr. Baker near Broad-street, entering the South-door of the Exchange; and to Mr. Roycroft in Bartholomew-close.

The certain Day of Drawing the Author promiseth (though but half full) to be the Twenty-third of May next. Therefore all persons that are willing to adventure, are desired to bring or send in their moneys with their names, or what other inscription or motto they will, by which to know their own, by the Ninth of May next, it being Whitson-Eve, that the Author may have time to put up the Lots and Inscriptions into their respective Boxes.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.

THE following is an extract from some MSS. written by Alexander Grimaldi, the son of the Prince of those names who was Duke of Genoa in 1671, and the brother of the celebrated Minister Grimaldi, Grandee of Spain. The MS. is dated "Londino, 1691;" and, independent of its being remarkable for a little singularity in story, may perhaps serve as a proof that neither rank nor education are barriers against the superstition which the Romish Church deals out to its followers.

"A Secrett for an Ague.

"When Jesus saw the Cross whereton he should be crucified, his body trembled and shake. Then sayd the Jews, Hast thou the Ague? or a Feavour? or dost thou feare? Then answered Jesus, Neither Ague nor Feavour, neither do I feare; but whosoever hereafter shall wear these words shall neither have Ague or Feavour. Soe in the name of Jesus, Amen, (esteem this) *probat.*"

Yours, &c. YCATS. Mr.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.
 I AM happy to have afforded amusement to your Correspondent Philo-Justice (p. 250), but I must venture to differ from him in his belief that his amusement was shared by many of your readers; they must have perceived that the observation quoted by Philo-Justice, by no means went to ascribe humility or moderation to Cardinal Wolsey, but to prove that it was unusual for Ecclesiastical characters to seek Temporal peerages. However superior the Cardinal's hat might be then deemed, it was yet but a personal distinction, and experience shews how little capable such distinction is of satisfying the ambitious mind. Descendible advantages and honours have been sought for in all ages. The Ecclesiastic in Wolsey's time was, indeed, precluded from having *avowed* offspring; but, as in the case of the Popes, his vanity would naturally seek to repose itself in collateral descendants. I am, therefore, warranted in conceiving that the powerful Ecclesiastics, in abstaining from obtaining grants of Temporal peerages with collateral remainders, were not influenced by the supposed inferiority of such honours, but by the opinion of the times, which rated such elevations as incongruous, and inconsistent with the humility, and disregard of worldly advantages, recommended by the teachers of the Christian Religion.

Your Correspondent acknowledges his ignorance of the particulars which led to the advancement of the Bishop of Baieux to the earldom of Kent, and of Bishop Pudsey to the earldom of Northumberland. The first of these Prelates was half brother to the Conqueror, which doubtless was the cause of his elevation; and as to Pudsey, it is on record, that he purchased the Earldom from Richard I. who thereon jocosely remarked, "that he had a young Earl of an old Bishop." For the promotion of the prior of Kilmainham (Sir John Rawson, knight of Rhodes) to the title of Viscount Clantarf, Philo-Justice may (*if he has leisure*) look into Leland's History of Ireland.

As to your Correspondent's concluding remark, the reason why Bishops are not elevated for particular merit to Temporal Peerages appears evident;—they are supposed to look

for other honours than those a worldly Monarch can bestow, and their immediate issue seldom possess landed property adequate to the support of a Peerage. Considering it solely in a worldly point of view, it would assuredly be an unwise piece of vanity in a Bishop (whose income is not descendible) to entail honours on his progeny without suitable means of support.

In the instances which have occurred in Ireland, the Bishops there promoted were men of considerable patrimonial estates, descendible to their issue or collateral relatives; but even there the instances are rare, in number but four; *viz.* Archbishop Robinson, Lord Rokeby; Archbishop Agar, Earl of Normanton; Bishop Pery, Lord Glentworth; and Archbishop Beresford, Lord Decies. B. O.

—

Strictures on the Laws against Vagrants, and occasionally relieving them when in actual and evident distress.

" His house was known to all the vagrant train,
 He chid their wanderings, but reliev'd
 Thus to sustain the wretched was his pride,
 And e'en his failings lean'd to Virtue's
[their pain;
 [reliev'd
 [side.]
 Goldsmith's *Village Pastor.*

Mr. URBAN, Northiam,
Jan. 24.

ALTHOUGH I do not mean to advocate the cause of common Beggars in a general and unlimited point of view, since it is much to be apprehended that the greater part of them do literally and truly come under that description of Rogues and Vagabonds in which the Law has indiscriminately classed them; I cannot but consider it a discredit to the Legislature, as far as it creates a power to persecute the poor, and casts in its very terms an indiscriminate imputation on that rejected part of the species, by supposing criminality inseparably attached to a wandering state of poverty. It is a plausible argument, but it is not true, that the legal provisions made for the support and settlement of paupers, are adequate to the prevention of vagrants, or supersede the necessity of their existence. From the earliest ages of society, and in every country, they have existed, and, it is evidently certain, will continue to the last,

last, notwithstanding the legal penalties they incur, and the natural sufferings they must frequently endure. Whatever was the origin of this wretched state at its commencement in the world, or whether its immediate causes in the present day are commonly such as to deserve the infliction of those legal penalties in addition to the natural sufferings it involves, it is not my purpose to inquire. I will only observe, that it never can be justified, upon any principle of reason, to confound judicially the innocent with the guilty. Every individual, as well of this as any other class of the community, is personally answerable for any wrong or depredation he commits; but, until he is proved to have committed the wrong, it is absolutely unwarrantable for any authority to stigmatize him with a vile and opprobrious epithet, and inhuman to punish him, or render him liable to punishment, for having been born or reduced to a state of vagrancy, merely because persons of that description are frequently detected in committing depredations; to which, in fact, they are often driven by being thus considered, and consequently treated as outcasts of society. Leaving, however, this abominable injustice to the remedy I trust it will ere long receive from those who make the laws, and, in the mean time, their deplorable case to the forbearance of those who are commissioned to enforce them; I shall not, I am persuaded, at this inclement season*, appeal in vain to the feelings of the Senator or the Magistrate individually, or any other member of the community at large, in favour of these miserable, destitute, houseless children of want, who, but for that relief which they are now compelled to ask contrary to law, must many of them inevitably perish.

Ye, who in the higher or middle ranks of life, when you rise from your beds, have the comfortable indulgences of carpeted rooms and cheerful fires, and sit down to your breakfast tables decorated with elegance, and furnished with every thing requisite for that repast, when you see from your windows the ground covered with snow, the trees and shrubs with spangled frost, and admire the exquisitely beau-

* Written in January, during the severity of the frost.

tiful landscape which a clear winter morning exhibits, or shudder, even in your warm apartments, at hearing the howling wind, and perceiving the driving sleet or beating rain; I will not entreat you to bestow a thought on those who are scantily provided with the necessaries, and still more so with the comforts of life; I will not solicit you to bestow a thought, or any relief, upon them, for that I will suppose, and readily believe, you do: but I would have you also listen to the whimpering, piteous cry of a poor shivering wretch at the door or window, who has passed the night in a barn,

“While ease and comfort curtain’d you
around.”

HUMPHREYS.

For that whimpering, piteous cry is not always, nor can it now be uttered, to deceive.

When you enter your dinner room, and see your table surrounded by your family or guests, and furnished with a costly entertainment, or a plentiful supply of plain and wholesome food, whichever may be the case; I will not exhort you to bless the Giver of all good for his bounty before you sit down to this abundant provision, or to supply from your table or your purse the wants of your poor and needy neighbours; for all this you unquestionably do, if you have any principles of religion or common charity: but I will beseech you to suppress, for a moment, your displeasure, however just you may imagine it, at the wailings of the miserable mendicant, unlawfully begging at your gate, and order him some little relief, sufficient at least to save him for a day from perishing by hunger, while you are either faring sumptuously, or far removed from want; for those wailings are not always, nor can now be uttered to deceive. And at the approach of night, before the shutters of your drawing-room are closed, while your evening fire is blazing in the chimney, the urn placed upon the table, and the beautiful porcelain, and splendid articles of silver, arranged for tea and coffee, to the value of a month’s, or perhaps a year’s provision for any poor family; when you are seated in the midst of your dearest relatives or friends, and prepared to take this most pleasant, though superfluous beverage, I will not remind you of the contrast between