

of the scholars joining the master in performing it.

"After taking a drawing of the school-house, we proceeded, the road still continuing through the tamarind-grove. I chose to walk to the end of this delightful wood. The road was covered with a soft red sand, completely shaded by those charming trees. The ground on each side was thickly planted with odoriferous shrubs and the most beautiful flowers. The air was perfumed by their odour, and the scene altogether realized the description of the groves of Shadaski, in Sir Charles Morrel's Tales of the Genii. I almost expected the appearance of some of those supernatural beings, when we perceived, at a small distance, many persons busily employed under the shade. They were of both sexes; the women and children spinning and reeling cotton; the men were weaving; their looms were of a singular construction, and fixed by stakes to the ground. The women performed their work, sitting on the grass, and used their feet and toes, as well as their hands, at their labour. They received us with artless civility and kindness. This scene, so remote from the turbulence and vices of populous cities, could not but raise emotions in our minds of the most pleasing and soothing nature. Here we witnessed, in these gentle beings, primeval simplicity of manners, laudable industry; and, surely, their mild and expressive features truly depicted the innocence of their hearts. May the Almighty continue his protection to this harmless race; and never may the savage yell of war disturb the repose of these delightful shades! The cottages inhabited by these people formed a considerable village, and were neatly constructed, and disposed in a picturesque manner.

"We left with regret the tamarind-grove, passing through a stone gateway, exquisitely ornamented, at its termination; but in about half a mile's distance we were consoled for its loss, and our wonder and admiration was excited, on entering a part of the road approaching the town of Conjevaram, planted on each side with enormous banyan-trees, which extended their huge arms across, and completely overshadowed the road for a considerable length of way. We were compelled to stop, gazing at and admiring the unparalleled luxuriance of these first and noblest specimens of the vegetable creation. At length we entered the town, and all our

attention was attracted by an immense pagoda erected near the entrance of the villages\*. The outward wall, which inclosed the pagoda, and a great number of temples, mausoleums, and oratories, was near a mile in circumference. The carvings which ornamented the masonry were rich and elaborate, representing mystic figures in grotesque attitudes, as well as fanciful decorations. We were permitted to enter the great court within the outer wall, which court was, indeed, the area in which the pagoda, temples, and other buildings were erected. Our attendants, the guide excepted, continued without the wall. Our admiration was extreme, when, on entering the gateway, we saw the great number of buildings, of costly materials, and of more costly workmanship, which glittered before us. One, in particular, claimed our admiration. It was a monumental pillar, erected by a bramin, who was at the time of our visit the chief priest of this pagoda, to the memory of his father. This pillar was made of copper, richly gilt with burnished gold; was thirty feet high, and about six in diameter at the base: it stood on a pedestal twelve feet in height, with steps to the shaft of the pillar. The expence of this most elegant memorial, erected by filial piety, amounted to 30,000 pagodas †. Not far from the golden pillar stood a large, spacious, and beautiful temple, which was the largest of all the numerous buildings within the walls. We ascended into it by a flight of 12 steps. The roof at the entrance is supported by pillars 12 feet high, each pillar being ornamented by carvings of grotesque, and some disgusting figures. The interior of the building is disposed into four long ailes, or passages, extending from one end to the other. We were permitted to walk through one of the ailes, and had an opportunity of seeing the vast extent, richness, and beauty of the building. It contained 1000 pillars: each pillar, highly ornamented, supports six lamps, which are all lighted at some of the festivals celebrated in honour of Vishnou. This is the principal temple in the court for the worship of this son of Bhawanny."

The subjects of the Plates are exceedingly interesting, and they appear to have been drawn in the most judicious points of view: many are extremely beautiful; and being executed in aqua-tinta, the colouring gives them a very close appearance of

\* This pagoda is called the Dewal, or temple of *Zuyambra Swammy*.

† The name of the artist who constructed and gilt this pillar, we were informed, is *Secouray Moodilla*.

Nature. Few, indeed, are the publications which deserve equal encouragement with this "Journal of a Voyage."

26. *Vol. I. Part I. of the Dictionary of the English Language; in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations, by Examples from the best Writers: To which are prefixed, A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.* By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. With numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of many Thousand Words. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M. A. F. S. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records.

WITH the talents and industry which Mr. Todd has long been acknowledged to possess, there can be no doubt of his being fully adequate to the important task he has undertaken. We have only, therefore, to express our very sincere hopes that his eyes and his health may hold out, to enable him to complete the Work.

"The fruits of the present Editor's employment, will be found in an abundant supply of words which have hitherto been omitted; in a rectification of many which etymology, in particular, requires; and in exemplifying several which are without illustration. These words are often the property of authors, the 'very dust of whose writings is gold\*'; of Pearson, and of Barrow, whose names might very frequently have graced the pages of a National Dictionary; of Bacon and Raleigh, of Jeremy Taylor, of Milton, and Hammond, and Hall, and many others, whose words indeed have largely, but of which the stock is not exhausted, conveyed, in the example, 'some elegance of language, or some precept of prudence or piety †.' These words commend to notice many writers also, who have been unjustly neglected or slightly examined; men who have taught with energy the lessons of human life, and who have explored with accuracy the source of 'English

undefiled ‡.' The poet, as well as the philosopher, of elder times, will here sanction some expressions, which, from their sound or significance, deserve to be rescued from oblivion. Indeed, without recourse to such assistance, much valuable ore must still be buried in the mine; the structure of words must sometimes remain undiscovered; and the coinage of many forcible terms be still unguardedly imputed to the moderns §."

"What the present Editor has done, he considers but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the work of Dr. Johnson. He is content, if his countrymen shall admit that he has contributed somewhat towards that which many hands will not exhaust; that his efforts, though imperfect, are not useless. And if any should severely insist, that he ought to have preserved so much caution through the work, as rarely to sink into negligence; and to have obtained so much knowledge of all its parts, as seldom to fail by ignorance ||; he has only to hope, that their frequent disappointment may be consoled by the following words: 'He that endureth no faults in men's writings must only read his own, wherein for the most part all appeareth white. Quotation, mistakes, inadvertency, expedition, and human lapses, may make not only moles but warts in learned authors; who notwithstanding, being judged by the capital matter, admit not of disparagement ¶.'"

The present Part contains 400 pages, and extends to B10; and a Second Part may be expected in December.

27. *Carmen Britannicum; or the Song of Britain; written in Honour of His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince Regent.* By Edward Hovell Thurlow, Lord Thurlow. 4to, pp. 25. White and Co.

THE gentle lute of this melodious Bard is here attuned to loftier Notes. "O ye thrice-sacred Muses, three in name, Divine Aëdè, and her sister fair, Bright Mnemè, and sweet Meletè, who claim [care, Of all the immortal Poets sovereign

\* "Bentley, of Bishop Pearson, Dissert. on Phalaris."

† "Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary."

‡ "Spenser."

§ "Burnet objected against Milton, that he had coined many new and rough words; which is so far from being the case, that, if the remark of the old commentator on Spenser may be applied, 'the words are not only English, but also used of most excellent authors and most famous poets.' Addison also has charged Milton with the coinage of what had long been current."

|| "See Dr. Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary."

¶ "Sir Thomas Brown's Christian Morals, P. ii. § 2."

Fill me with wonder and exceeding  
praise,  
That, to the last of days,  
Above the rolling of Oblivion's stream,  
I may exalt my theme ;  
And charge the shores of this resounding  
world [tune hurl'd.  
With words, like thunder, or great Nep-  
" For I have need, who am the priest  
of him,  
Who sits enthron'd upon the triple shore,  
And must maintain his glory with my  
hymn,  
And swell my cadence to the falling roar  
Of waves, that break upon his chalky  
floor : [West,  
There sits he, the great monarch of the  
On whom the Northern star with love  
doth shine, [most blest,  
Like a King's son, that is of Heav'n  
And far above all of his kingly line ;  
His line, that, from the skies deduced  
clear,  
Has upon earth no peer ; [pire  
Nor shall have end, until the world ex-  
In the bright blaze of the last penal  
fire.

The Loves of Jupiter and Alcmena,  
and the birth of Hercules — and of  
Glaucus — and a long race of Heroes,  
form the burthen of the Song.

" Nought but a crown could please  
The ever-mindful sons of Hercules :  
And, in the rolling years, and far'ring  
heav'n,

Este, Genoa, Milan, Tuscany were given.  
Then Azo, son of Hugo, rul'd the name,  
A mighty prince, and heralded by fame :  
He to the altar led the Scythian dame,  
Unmarried daughter of Bavaria's race,  
From whom our kings the Saxon sceptre  
claim, [place:

And the White Horse do in their banners  
Had I the Heavens for space —  
But, hold! ambitious Muse :  
'Twere best this boundless subject to re-  
fuse ; [abuse."

Thou canst not paint their glory, but

Coming nearer to the present times,  
his Lordship proceeds :

" Then Ernest had to wife Bohemia's  
child,

A kingly maid, and of fair Britain born ;  
All Nature on the beauteous marriage  
smil'd,  
And all her lights conception did adorn :  
The Sun infus'd the vigour of his beams,  
The Moon the soft completion of her  
sphere,

And golden fancies, and immortal dreams,  
That a true king should to the world  
appear :- [sov'reign sway,  
Then the first George maintain'd the  
And fate enthron'd upon Augusta's shore,

And the whole World did his great  
thoughts obey,

Far as the winds can sweep, or billows roar  
Thames, first of rivers, in his sacred time  
Receiv'd the wealth of ev'ry burning clime

And then a second glorious king arose,  
Wise, prudent, brave, as all his fathers  
were, [flows,

He shone in arms, where mighty Rhenus  
And with his clarions quail'd the silver  
air : [were,

The earth his bed, the stars his tapers  
In pitched camps he ever lov'd to dwell,  
With the hoarse canon's breath, and  
trumpet's blair, [tell :

To the wide World did his great meaning  
Truth he maintain'd, and justice he up-  
held, [was quell'd.

And through his reign the tyrant's force

Meanwhile a Prince, whose virtue had  
no peer,

The likely hope, and promise of his reign,  
Fell, like a star, too swiftly from his  
sphere,

And ev'ry poet did to Heav'n complain:  
Like the unsoiled lily on the plain,

Or crimson rose, the regent of the year,  
He fell, and England thought her ruin  
plain, [appear :

But the Third George did to her eyes  
Like Phosphor, mid the purple weeds of  
night, [light.

He peer'd abroad, and bless'd us with his

O, I could sing, till all the stars were  
pale, [less night,

And the bright Sun was quench'd in end-  
Above the lunar horns in thought prevail,  
Painting our English King, the world's  
delight : [friends,

The best of fathers, husbands, and of  
Most brave of men, most faithful to his  
God, [ends

Most gentle Sov'reign, whom no private  
E'er from the track of virtue sent abroad:  
If blameless be the crystal star of morn,  
Then all the virtues do our King adorn.

But God, who virtue by affliction tries,  
And, whom he loveth, chasteneth still  
the more,

Ere yet they gain the Amaranthine prize  
And sit enthron'd upon the tranquil  
shore, [roar

Where sorrow never weeps, nor tempest  
When now the sceptre, for full fifty years  
He had in justice, and in mercy sway'd,  
Then chang'd his hand, and 'mid the  
people's tears,

A heavy judgment on our father laid :  
That beauteous mind, that did in truth  
delight [night ;

He quench'd, alas! and hid in darksome  
Yet, Britain, not repine: for what He  
wills is right.

Let prayers unfeigned from your  
 hearths arise,  
 And all your churches echo with the same,  
 Fear not to weary the indulgent skies,  
 And let the organs make their sacred  
 claim,  
 And the bassoon with pensive voices rise:  
 O Heav'n, restore again,  
 From darkness, and from pain,  
 Him, who in virtuous law did ever love  
 to reign: [increase,  
 And all our waves shall yield their full  
 And all our fields their ripen'd corn pre-  
 sent, [peace,  
 And all our meads the lowing herds of  
 And our rich gardens, sweetly eloquent  
 With fair Pomona, our just vows content;  
 All is too little for this bounteous wift,  
 O gracious God, be in thy mercy  
 To whom we bow the head, and our  
 join'd hands uplift.

Meanwhile the King's great armies on  
 the land, [crown'd:  
 And floating navies are with triumph  
 Where'er the cross of Britain can be  
 scann'd,  
 Besure, that Victory to her staff is bound:  
 Her name is known, the orb'd world  
 around, [worth:  
 For matchless courage, and unblemish'd  
 Then let the merchants catch the glori-  
 ous sound, [earth:  
 And the sweet poets spread it o'er the  
 In every tongue, on every shore be heard,  
 That Britain to the World is by the  
 World preferr'd.

What song can speak the wonders of  
 thy praise,  
 Thou polish'd Prince, of victory the lord,  
 Who, studious of thy father's sacred ways,  
 Art justly for thy conqu'ring arms ador'd,  
 And beauteous counsels, with full wis-  
 dom stor'd?  
 Our dark estate turn'd into golden day,  
 And peace dispers'd through the affright-  
 ed air, [weigh:  
 All Europe sav'd: let men these triumphs  
 And History to paint thee shall despair:  
 When thou command'st thy banner be  
 unfurl'd,  
 Thou hast no peer, or equal in the World."

28. *The Inconstant Lady; a Play. The  
 Author Arthur Wilson, Esq. sometime  
 of Trinity College, Oxford. To which  
 [ is added an Appendix. Oxford, 1814, 4to.*

WE now offer to the notice of our  
 Readers a literary curiosity present-  
 ed to them from the Bodleian Library,  
 Oxford, which does honour to the  
 press of that city. The Editor, who  
 modestly conceals his name, is never-  
 theless well known to the publick;  
 nor will the present publication dimi-

nish the respect his talents have al-  
 ready procured him.

The Appendix affords every neces-  
 sary particular respecting the Author  
 of "The Inconstant Lady;" in which  
 we are informed that he was baptized  
 at Yarmouth Dec. 14, 1595. The  
 Rev. Mr. Barlee, who furnished the  
 Editor with the extract from the Re-  
 gister, could not, however, discover  
 the name of any probable relation of  
 Wilson for many years preceding and  
 following the date of his birth. This  
 Dramatist left a manuscript account  
 of his life, written by himself; and  
 Mr. Peck presented it to the world in  
 his "Desiderata Curiosa, 1735," whence  
 it is reprinted in No. III. of the Ap-  
 pendix. There is a quaintness in the  
 style and wording of his narrative  
 which renders it amusing; and we  
 cannot but smile on observing his  
 doubts as to the effects of a charm on  
 an ague he suffered under at Clerac in  
 Gascony, where a miller thus cured  
 him and many others. The change  
 in religion operated strangely upon  
 Wilson's mind; and he contrived,  
 through his contentions on that sub-  
 ject (though he confesses himself in-  
 sincere), and a bitter satire in verse  
 levelled at a maid in the house of Sir  
 Henry Spiller, to obtain his discharge  
 from the office of a clerk to that  
 gentleman in the Exchequer. Some  
 little turn to dissipation and expen-  
 sive companions early in his life led to  
 a small deviation from honesty, in a  
 theft of ducats from his father; but  
 he expiated his crime by bitter re-  
 pentance. There is a curious anec-  
 dote of the Castle of Chartley in  
 Staffordshire, now reduced to two  
 round towers and a wall between  
 them, which introduced him to the  
 notice of the Earl of Essex, where  
 he rescued from death a laundry-maid,  
 who with two others had fallen into  
 the moat in pursuing their occupation.  
 The favour he thus acquired produced  
 nearly fatal consequences with an en-  
 vious person who spoke against his  
 character; with whom Wilson would  
 have fought a duel; and to his affect-  
 ing account of this deviation from  
 morality, and a subsequent encounter  
 with an Irish wrestler, we would re-  
 commend the presumptuous seeker of  
 honour, as an antidote to that false  
 pride which leads to single combat.  
 As the life of Wilson is by no means  
 new to our Readers as related by him-  
 self



self, we shall omit the remainder, and merely mention additional information, amongst which are the heads of his will proved Oct. 16, 1652. He resided, when it was made, at Felsted in Essex; and its dispositions do his memory honour, as charity and gratitude are its predominant characteristics. The Earl and Countess of Warwick received from him the whole of his library, and 50*l.* to be laid out in purchasing "a piece of gold plate" as a memorial particularly applying to the latter, "in testimony," as he adds, "of my humble duty and gratitude for all her noble and undeserved favours to me."

No. VI. of the Appendix consists of a character of Wilson, written by Edward Bathurst, B. D. Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, which is transcribed from the original MS note on a leaf prefixed to the copy of his "History of Great Britain," folio, London, 1653, now in the Library of Trinity College, Oxford.

"The Author of this History, Mr. Arthur Wilson, was a fellow-commoner of Trinity Colledge, in Oxon, when Dr. Kettell was president, for the space of one whole year, 1632, being then in his full ripeness of age; during which time he was very punctuall in frequenting the chappel and hall, and in observing all orders of the Colledge and University. He had little skill in the Latin tongue, less in the Greek, a good readiness in the French, and some smattering in the Dutch. He had traivelled in Germany, France, and Spain. He was well sen in the Mathematicks, and was a commendable poet. He made some Comedies, which were acted at Black-Friers in London, by the King's players, and in the Act time at Oxon, with good applause, himself being present. Part of this book he composed in Trinity Colledge, some yeares before the civill wars. He attended on Robert Devereux Earle of Essex from his youth; from whom he afterwards received an yearly pension. So that the Reader may the less wonder if he finde him somewhat falsbyassed, favouring that Earle and allies, and vnder-prizing such

as were more in the King's favour. His carriage was very courteous and obliging, and such as might become a well-bred gentleman. Having had a good knowledge of him, and some acquaintance with him, I thought good to give the Reader this advertisement."

This is followed by Wood's account of him, which a note in the writing of Thomas Warton says, is partly transcribed from Bathurst's character of Wilson; and this remark is confirmed by the first glance on each article.

Our exordium has, we trust, excited some interest for Master Wilson in the minds of the Bibliomaniacs our readers; and presuming upon that supposition, we shall present them with the explanatory Advertisement prefixed to his "Inconstant Lady."

"The Manuscript, from which the Play now brought before the Publick is printed, was bequeathed, in the year 1755, to the Bodleian Library, by Richard Rawlinson, D. C. L. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and, for many years, a Gentleman Commoner of St. John's College, Oxford.

"In 1646 and 1653\*, three Plays were entered on the books of the Stationers' Company as the productions of Arthur Wilson; their titles were, *THE SWITZER*, *THE CORPORAL*, and *THE INCONSTANT LADY*; but it does not appear, that either of them was printed.

"By a list of dramatic pieces formerly in the possession of John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald, we find that *THE INCONSTANT LADY* (erroneously ascribed to WILLIAM WILSON) was, at one time, in his collection of old plays in manuscript; but as most of these were destroyed through carelessness (*see Notes at the end of the volume*), this play was supposed to have shared the fate of its companions, and to be totally lost, till Dr. Rawlinson's copy was accidentally discovered.

"From this copy the present edition of *THE INCONSTANT LADY* has been printed with the greatest care, retaining line for line, letter for letter, as in the original MS. This will account for a very singular orthography in some places, and an erroneous division of the metre in others;

\* "4<sup>o</sup> Sept. 1646, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Mozely entered for their copies, under the hands of Mr. Langley and Mr. Whitaker, Wardens, these several Tragedies hereunder mentioned, *viz.*—Here follows a long list of 48 plays by various writers, among which

Switzer, }  
The Corporall, } by Mr. Wilson.

"Sept. 9th, 1653, Mr. Mozely entered for his copies, the several Plays following. Here follows a long list of 42 Plays by various writers, the last of which is,

'The Inconstant Lady, by Arth. Wilson.'

a system which was deemed necessary, in compliance with the present taste for *bibliographical accuracy*.

"Of the Author all the particulars that can now be recovered are, it is hoped, given in the Appendix. As it appeared very likely, that some entries in the Register at Felsted might afford further information relative to our Author and his family, application was made to the resident Minister, Mr. John Simpson, who informs by letter, that the volume containing the burials, &c. from 1636 to 1678, has been lost for many years. He adds, moreover, that the Vicar of the parish has some recollection of an inscription to Wilson's memory, but this cannot be retrieved, as that part of the chancel where the stone lays is now covered with pews for the convenience of the parishioners.

"We are obliged for some of the Notes, and various hints and improvements, to Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Utterson, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Henry Ellis, and Mr. Haslewood. And we owe to Mr. Cochran, of Fleet-street, an exact copy of the entries from the Stationers' Registers, relating to our Author's three plays."

The Play is divided as usual into five acts, and those subdivided into scenes, but the Author leaves it to the imagination of the Reader, or fancy of the Manager, to create the actual places where the dialogue is conducted, with the exception that the Country must be supposed "Burgundie." There are thirteen characters, four of which are of the female sex, and the language is in blank verse. The play extends to 105 pages. As we conceive nothing can be more unpleasant to the auditor of a new piece, than the developement of the fable, previous to the representation, so we feel no disposition to take from the zest of perusing this play by giving more than part of a scene of it as a specimen, which in our opinion is creditable to the genius and invention of the Author.

"Enter Aramant.

"Ara. Here's no false brothers, sure,  
nor no false women:  
These woods breed noe such monsters—  
I'll dwell heere—

The harmeles beasts are my companions.  
Now I may sleepe secure, but that I feele  
An vnkind noise that whispers to mee,  
Aramant, [spirit?  
Thou art vndone for euer. Where art,  
I do coniure thee post away these shapes

That hurry in my braines. Where shall  
I rest; [to vex mee?  
I shall find none here. Who's this come  
More monsters yett!

Enter Cloris.

Clor. Alas! hee raues.

Ara. What art thou?

Art thou a daughter of thinne ayre or  
earth?

A child of night or day?

Clor. I am a woman.

Ara. Then none of these, and yett  
compos'd of all,

A faire and firme, darke-minded vanities.  
But you do seeme to weepe! O, you haue  
teares, [and vowes,

Sad killing teares; weepe on I pray:—  
Haue you no blasting ones? Keepe of—

What power [hurtfull?

Makes vs affect that most, that is most  
I will not looke vpon yee—I haue reason  
now—

Where abouts lyes thy soule?  
Clor. In euery part.

Ara. No, there is none in thy face:  
that's not deform'd: [shall find

But draw that painted curtaine, wee  
A horrid figure vnder it, would fright

Man in his best of reason. But I like  
thee—

Speake truly what thou art.  
Clor. I am a spirit, [in thee;

The genius of that loue once dwelling  
Which had a noble habitation,

Till vnkind vsage forc't it from thy  
brest, [back againe—

And then I went with it, to bring it  
And I haue brought it for thee.

Ara. O, where is it?

Clor. Wrapt vp within my hart.

Ara. How shall I come by 't?

Clor. I will infuse it by some happie  
charme,

If you will leaue your rage.

Ara. I pri'the doe then.

Clor. But come not nere mee 'till I do  
present it, [are ayrie,

Least it take wing againe, for spirits  
Not to bee toucht: this loue I bring is  
such

Vntill it bee applied.

Ara. Come, show thy skill,

Thou prittie spirit, for wee must giue way  
Vnto those powers that dispose of vs.

He setts downe, she rubs his temples.

Song\*.

Clor. Hee sleepe! A blessed silence  
crowne his ey-lids, [am I?

And shut vp all his rage! But where  
Am I not lost in finding him? O Loue,

How thou dost arme thy seruants! Wild  
beasts now [gen,

Cannot affright mee, nor my sister's an-  
Which is as terrible; I followed him

\* Omitted for brevity.

As eagerly as hunters doe their chace,  
Or as the ayre pursues an emptie place;  
And yett I feale no vnechast thought  
within mee. [tice garde

Bee witnes, you high powers, whose jus-  
The innocent; and as my spotles, free  
And artlesse hart speakes truth, so prosper  
mee."

Actus secundus, Semna IV. p. 40.

We may observe, generally, that the  
Notes are both useful and amusing.

29. *Treatise on Natural and Practical  
Agriculture.* By William Greaves, of  
Sheffield. Published by J. Bampus.  
8vo, pp. 68.

THIS Treatise, the result of atten-  
tive observation and active experi-  
ence, consists of practical and judi-  
cious remarks on the important heads  
of Vegetation, Seeds, Trees, Farina,  
Mildew, Smut, Sowing, Ploughing,  
Reaping, Ridging of Land, Paring  
and Burning, Weeding, Injuriousness  
of Fallows, Application of Manures,  
Turnips, and to avoid the Fly, Laying  
down Land in Grass, Preventing Hay  
from Firing, and of the Drill System,  
in a plain and unobtrusive style. The  
Author, on the Cover of his Book, par-  
ticularly requests that no Purchaser  
will lend it, or inform any other per-  
son except his own family of the con-  
tents, but to try the maxims laid down,  
and then insert a paragraph in some  
public Newspaper to say how they  
have answered, so far as he may have  
tried them; as in so doing he will  
oblige the Publisher, and likewise the  
Publick at large, by giving them that  
information.

We refrain from enlarging on several  
of the very interesting hints dis-  
coverable in his Work. The cool sci-  
entific Agriculturalist will be struck  
with the rational ideas which are  
thrown out; and we hope they will  
lead to a more improved application

of soil, and tend to obviate, in some  
measure, the mortifying disappoint-  
ment of a failing crop.

30. *Dyer's History of the University and  
Colleges in Cambridge; continued  
from p. 153.*

WE return with real pleasure to  
Mr. Dyer's introductory observations.

"The first and most authentic do-  
cuments respecting Cambridge lie in  
the archives of their respective Col-  
leges, and consist of charters of found-  
ation, licences of mortmain, and bulls  
of Popes; of papers relating to livings,  
estates, and benefactors; to the customs  
and jurisdiction of the University, and  
fragments of College History. Many  
papers relating to different Colleges are  
in the libraries so rich in MSS.—Arch-  
bishop Parker's in Bene't's College, and  
Gonville's and Caius's. In the Univer-  
sity there are but two or three, with the  
exception of Mr. Baker's.—The Bodleian  
Library at Oxford contains MSS. which  
relate to Cambridge: but the Harleian,  
Cottonian, and Sloanian Libraries, in the  
British Museum, are very abundant. I  
am, indeed, disposed to believe, that  
those three Libraries possess more con-  
cerning Cambridge than all the Cam-  
bridge MSS. in the public and private  
Libraries put together; and of the prin-  
cipal of these MSS. whether in the Lib-  
raries at Cambridge, or in the Museum,  
it may not be improper to say a few  
words.—The principal of those that re-  
late to the University at large are pre-  
served in the public chest, and by the  
Vice-Chancellor and Registrar; and of  
these the best known is the famous Liber  
Niger, or Black Book, of which more  
in its due place. At present I shall only  
say, that, before Mr. Hare made his  
*Collection*, this book was considered of  
great use, though some part was never  
considered as of any authority.—In the  
year 1587, Robert Hare, esq. formerly  
of Caius College\*, completed his famous  
Register of all the Charters, Liberties,

\* "In Caius's Library there is, among the MS collections, another MS. written  
by Mr. Hare."

"It will be seen by the following inscription, that Hare was a Catholick—it is  
from the Registrar's copy: "Ad honorem et gloriam omnipotentis domini nostri  
Jesu Christi, Salvatoris Mundi, ejusdemq; gloriosissimæ et beatissimæ genetricis  
Mariæ Virginis, sanctorumq; omnium celestium. Ego, Robertus Hare, armiger,  
hoc opus privilegiorum, libertatum, aliorumq; rescriptorum negotia, almæ et imma-  
culatæ Universitatis Cantabrigiæ concernentium, ex archivis regis, variisq; regis-  
tris antiquis, & monumentis fide dignis, magno labore et sumptu in hunc ordinem  
per regum seriem collegi, & in tria volumina redegi in favorem & commodum tam  
modernorum, quam futurorum, venerabilium, cancellarii, magistrorum et schola-  
rum ejusdem celebratissimæ Universitatis. Si quid eis cedat in commodum, sit  
honor & laus Deo & mihi peccatori in salutem animæ.—Amen."

and Privileges of the University and Town, of which the original is in the public chest. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar too has each a copy, made by Hare himself in 1529. — However little consequence some of the originals possess, yet as a transcript, Hare's Collections are allowed by all to be faithful, correct, and of the highest authority; and Hare received the public thanks of the University for his most assiduous performance. — There are four large volumes of this collection, of which three relate to the University, and one to the Town. An index to these volumes was written by Dr. Parris, of Sidney College, in 1735, and afterwards passed through the hands of Dr. Ashton, Master of Jesus College. Both were Vice-Chancellors in their turn, and by right of office possessed Hare's Register; and few men were ever better acquainted with the affairs of the University."

In a subsequent page, speaking of the sources of his information, Mr. Dyer says,

"The principal of these are, two MS volumes, in quarto, entitled an Index to Hare's Collections of the Charters and Privileges of the University, from the earliest time, together with a Collection of Statutes, Graces, Decrees of Heads, Interpretations of Statutes, and King's Letters, from the year 1570, when Elizabeth's Statutes were first given, to the middle of the last Century, made from the Vice-Chancellors' and Proctors' Books, and from the Grace Books and other Records of the University, and since revised and corrected with some care; signed and written by F. S. Parris, 1735. — This is the valuable MS. already described; and Dr. Parris, the compiler, has already been spoken of as Vice-Chancellor, and as best acquainted of any man in his time with the archives of the University. For this knowledge he was indebted to Hare's Collections. Dr. Francis Sawyer Parris was principal librarian, and chosen master of Sidney College, in 1746. He left at his decease to the College, a very valuable library, together with 600*l*.; and it is not improbable that these volumes have strayed, as valuable books sometimes do, from their proper course. I purchased them of Mr. Barrington, bookseller in the Strand, who informed me, that he purchased them of a bookseller who had left off business. — These

two volumes I have called an Index, and so they are, in most exact chronological order, containing the heads of every chapter in Hare's Collection; but they contain a vast deal more; viz. the principal charters at large, of the University, from the time at which they are universally allowed to be authentic. So, that the Reader will perceive, I am possessed of some things that might be considered secret, of many that are most valuable, and of all, perhaps, that are worth publicity. The worth of these volumes is obvious. They are important in themselves; interesting, though it were only from curiosity; but to me, for the purpose of accurate inquiry, they are invaluable; and I have considered them as a balance against many disadvantages, which, in the inquisitiveness and ardour of investigation, I have often seriously experienced, of not being an M. A., and of not being always on the spot to consult archives. — I suspect, by the mark C. A. subjoined to a short note on the side of the first page, that these volumes afterwards became the property of Dr. Charles Ashton, master of Jesus College. The hand-writing was immediately recognized by a gentleman of that College well acquainted with it. It is, however, not probable that these books were among the MSS. bequeathed by Dr. Ashton to Jesus college. Had they been so, they must have appeared in some catalogue of MSS. in the library, and must have been known to have been there by the above gentleman, to whom I shewed Dr. Parris's volumes. At my decease, probably, I shall give them an opportunity of finding their proper home."

The other MS Collections relative to Cambridge are, principally, those of Baker, Cole, and Richardson. The printed Works are those of Dr. Caius, Slow, Abp. Parker, Mr. Parker of Caius College, 1622, Fuller, Carter, Loggan, Blomefield, and Masters; to which may be added Mr. R. Smyth's MS additions to Carter from the original in the possession of Mr. Nichols\*; and some previous labours of Mr. Dyer himself, which he thus describes:

"I must conceive it some advantage to this work, that I had, some years since, written the *Cantabrigiana*, in a periodical publication. This latter abridged me of my accustomed desultoriness both of reading and writing, by subject-

\* "In the 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. V. p. 48, may be seen a list of Mr. Smyth's other Writings and Collections. It is there added, and I doubt not with truth, that whatever is more particularly valuable in Carter's History either of the County or University of Cambridge (for he published the Histories of both), is to be attributed to Mr. Robert Smyth—as, indeed, I conjectured myself, before I read the passage in the *Literary Anecdotes*."

ing me to a series of reading, to habits of reflection, and a course of writing, concerning Cambridge. They were composed with the greatest attention; and, during their progress through the press, for three years, I was assiduous in my visits both to Cambridge and the British Museum. The Cantabrigiana are not, as Anas commonly are considered, merely extracts from one or more writers: the extracts are very few, correctly distinguished, and always acknowledged. The

body of the work consists of my own observations on men, books, MSS. with other articles, deemed interesting, respecting Cambridge. There exist reasons for my being thus particular and explicit. It was part of the agreement entered into with the Editor, that I should make such use of those papers as I deemed proper, in any future publication of my own: I have accordingly made a little use of them in the present history, though but a little."

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Chaque compositeur possède un cachet qu'il imprime à tous ses ouvrages, un style qui lui est propre, qui tient à sa manière de sentir."—BAILLOT.

7. Griffin's first Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a full Orchestra: dedicated to Mr. J. B. Cramer; Opera I. pp. 20. 6s. 6d. Clementi and Co.

MR. G. E. Griffin is considered, we believe, to be the first in excellence of Mr. J. Cramer's pupils. He certainly possesses great musical taste, and bids fair to become eminent in composition. The present concerto evinces great fire and brilliancy of imagination; but no great originality of style: the passages, in general, are highly polished and pleasing; but they are well known, and strike us like variations or improvements of the ideas of other authors. Indeed it is by analyzing the works of others, and endeavouring to imitate their pleasing peculiarities and modes of expression, that the young composer, who has vanquished the chief difficulties of counterpoint, acquires, by degrees, a style of his own. If he is devoid of sensibility, his compositions, howsoever correct; will be dry and inelegant; for a susceptibility of passion is absolutely necessary to produce and to enjoy the higher beauties of the art. Let it not be understood that we reprove the Author for the resemblance to which we have alluded; for it no-where amounts to plagiarism. We may reasonably expect that the more he composes, the more we shall find of originality in his productions. Expressive originality is the only criterion of a composer's genius. How very rarely we meet with it? The authors, imitations of whose works we find in this concerto, are, Cramer, Steibelt, Viotti, and Camidge. The common plan of a modern solo con-

certo requires three movements, an *adagio* between two *allégros*. According to Quantz, the first movement should occupy about five, the second five or six, and the third three or four minutes, in the performance; the whole concerto requiring about a quarter of an hour. The character, the number, and the duration of the movements may, however, be varied at the composer's discretion. Mr. Griffin commences with a *largo maestoso* of 13 measures, common time, in the key of A, major mode. It ends on the dominant, and is followed by an *allegro moderato* in common time, of 369 measures; of which the first 71 are a *tutti*, beginning and ending in the major triad of A; the next 104 are the first *solo*, beginning in A and ending with a perfect close on the dominant; the next 12 are a *tutti* in E; the next 61 are the second *solo*, commencing in E major, and terminating with a perfect close on C minor; the 19 following are a *tutti*, leading from the latter key into A major; the third *solo*, beginning like the first, occupies the next 90 measures; the remaining 12 are a *tutti* in the original key. The great variety of modulation that is usually found in the second solo, renders it the least pleasing to common ears, and the most difficult to common players who have little acquaintance with the theory of harmony. One motive to practise thorough bass is, that it enables the performer to execute with greater ease and certainty, and to enjoy with higher relish, those uncommon modulations. Mr. Griffin's slow movement is in E, a *larghetto* of 83 measures, Mrs. Jordan's air the Blue Bell with variations.

variations. The last movement is a rondo *allegretto*, of 293 measures, in two-crochet common time. It is in this we find some resemblance to Cambridge and Viotti. A passage on page 23 reminds us of Rameau's *Reveille-matin*: so much for musical association!

8. *The Sky-rocket, a new Jubilee Waltz, for the Pianoforte; composed and inscribed to Colonel Congreve, by Samuel Wesley.* pp. 3. 1s. 6d. Holsoll.

IT is certain that the ingenious Colonel has been more successful in sky-rockets than the composer. It is lamentable that this very learned musician should not find it more advantageous to employ his distinguished talents on their proper objects than on unmeaning trifles, like the present, that do him no credit. But to the generality, wealth is preferable to fame; and *il n'y a rien de tel pour se défaire de sa marchandise, que de savoir la tourner au gré de l'acheteur*. This waltz will amuse those who are partial to the easy trick of sliding the finger up the keys of the instrument. In these slides, we find consecutive perfect fifths which some composers would avoid; they are, however, very inoffensive. In Mr. Wesley's trifles there is always harmony, never sentiment-expression. For the sake of young organists, we wish he would continue his organ voluntaries, abandoning trifles to composers of inferior knowledge.

9. "*Where shall the Lover rest?*" Song of Fitz Eustace, from *Marmion*; the Music for 3 Voices. Dedicated to Miss George, by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. pp. 5. 2s. 6d. Power.

IT is curious to observe how differently the same words are set to musick by different composers. This beautiful song has been furnished with musick by Clarke, Attwood, and others; but Clarke's is the most known and admired. The present, having bass solos, cannot be performed with good effect by one singer, like Clarke's. As in many of Sir John's songs, there is a peculiar elegance and softness of character, often approaching to sickliness and affectation. In the twelfth measure on page 1, there is a favourite jerk in the melody, common to him and Mr. Tho-

mas Moore. This has sometimes a proper effect, but generally the reverse. The sweet melody of the tenth measure, page 2, is taken, changing the key, from the 14th measure of "Balmly Sweetness ever flowing," by Dr. Boyce. (Hyde's Collection, v. 2. 16.)

10. *Instructions for the Pianoforte, consisting of 32 Progressive Lessons, fingered, prefaced, and interspersed with various necessary Observations; to which is added a short Prelude in the seven principal keys; the whole composed, selected, and arranged, by F. J. Klose.* pp. 17. 5s. Laveau.

THE lessons are very short and easy, like Challeoner's, and the position of the hand is seldom changed, circumstances which render them proper for young beginners of dull intellect. The fingering is for the most part unobjectionable; the book is well printed, and the price moderate. Many teachers would prefer beginning the 20th lesson with the second finger to beginning with the fourth on a short key, as marked. On page 9, *al segno* is used for *dal segno*; and on page 17, *guisto*, for *giusto*; stave is used for staff; and bar instead of measure. The book contains no directions for the pupil's position at the instrument, nor for holding the hands over the keys.

11. *The Pearl, a Ballad, sung by Miss Rennell, in the Comic Opera of the Farmer's Wife; written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by Wm. Reeve.* 1s. 6d. Preston.

THE words of this Song are a good burlesque on a certain class of elegantly printed ballads; and Mr. Reeve's musick is rather pretty.

#### Music Meetings.

Gloucester, 26th Triennial Meeting of the three choirs, Sept. Collection at the Cathedral £.693. 18s. 2d. Mr. Mutton conductor.

Newcastle, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, Mr. Ashley, conductor.

Chester, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, Mr. Greatorex, conductor.

Birmingham, Oct. 5, 6, 7, Mr. Greatorex, conductor.

Winchester, Oct. 13, 14, 15, Dr. Chard, conductor.

Exeter, Oct. 19, 20, 21, Mr. Paddow, conductor.

SELECT

## SELECT POETRY.

## SONG OF THE FAIRIES.

By LORD THURLOW.

UNDERNEATH the planet's beam,  
Which pale Hecate guides,  
We trip it o'er the silv'ry stream,  
Footing the salt tides :  
Here and there we sport and play,  
Laughing at the substant day,  
For Titania is our queen,  
And we are seldom seen.

But, when lovers pass the seas,  
Under the cold moon,  
We, to do their spirits ease,  
Seek their pillows soon :  
Then we fill their minds, God wot,  
With a kiss, a smile, what not ?  
For so Titania bids,  
To bless their sleeping lids.

With the moon in journey thus,  
Pendent on her pallid face,  
Night is pregnant joy to us,  
We the wat'ry circle trace :  
Sometimes dive into the deep,  
Sometimes on the moonbeams sleep,  
Sometimes soar on high,  
Where our queen bids us fly.

Sparkling seas, and night we love,  
Swelling floods, and golden air,  
When the lover looks above,  
Delighting in despair :  
But to-morrow ne'er we know,  
For Aurora is our foe :  
The moon's brave children, we  
Away from Phosphor flee.

## LINES

Composed as a *Congratulatory Address to the ALLIED SOVEREIGNS on their Visit to OXFORD.*

Redeunt Saturnia regna.—*Virg. Ecl. 5.*

FROM deep embow'ring shades and  
Gothic cells, [dwells,  
Where, wrapt in thought, celestial Science  
Oxonian calls, with glad triumphant voice,  
And, crown'd with olive, bids her sons  
rejoice.

Long thro' these groves the distant  
peal of war [gleam'd from far  
Had roll'd; and o'er these turrets  
The lurid flames which wrapt the  
Tyrant's car;  
When from his eyrie, high in arctic snows,  
Resistless rush'd the eagle on his foes ;  
He hurl'd Heav'n's vengeance on the  
Usurper's might, [night,  
And quench'd his Comet fires in endless  
Forever then the blood-red standard furl'd,  
And bless'd with peace a liberated world.

Yes! the enchantress Peace her snowy  
band [land ;  
Waves, rich in blessings, o'er our smiling

Yes! France, long prostrate, now revives  
to see

Her Monarch reigning and her children free;  
Free to entwine, forgetting all their woes,  
Her opening lily with her rival's rosé ;

Whilst proud Britannia, Empress of the  
Main, [again;

Lifts from her cliffs the branch of peace  
And bids her guardian thunders round the  
shore, [more.

Roll one loud peal of joy — then roll no

By patriot ardour fired, the classic  
through [song;

Join, willing join, the dear, the rapturous  
Swell with their sacred hymn the buoyant  
gale, [hail.

And bid their Prince, their mighty Patron,

Hail! sacred Sovereign, to these hal-  
low'd walls, [calls

Where memory, taught by gratitude, re-  
Thy lengthen'd line of sires, whose fos-  
tering care [declare.

These antique tow'rs, these awful fanes  
Perhaps e'en now thy Alfred's shade de-  
scends [bends,

O'er this proud scene, serenely smiling,  
Still feels a Father's pride, and joys to see  
His work completed and adorn'd by thee.

Wise, vigorous, prompt, and fearless  
form'd to stand [land,

Hear'n's chosen guardian of our favoured  
Thy praise, dread Prince, shall wake the  
classic lyre,

Worthy to reign — and worthy of thy Sire :

And all thy sons in one loud chorus sing,

Hail! great Deliverer, Conqueror, Father,  
King.

Nor yet, illustrious Frederic, should the  
Muse

To twine a laurel wreath for thee refuse,  
Did not the olive round thy sacred head

A chaster beam, a lovelier radiance shed.

Thy diadem, with spotless honour worn,

A starry wreath — thy virtues best adorn ;

And even Victory in the arduous fight

Glow on thy virgin crown with softer light.

From war and tumult once again retired,

Take, virtuous Prince, the bliss so long de-  
sired :

Peace on thy fertile plains again shall smile,

Peace shall thy hours of solitude beguile,

And bless the groves that shade thy sweet  
sequestered Isle\*.

But who with rash adventurous hand  
shall raise [praise?

For thee, great Thunderer, the hymn of  
Who tell the terrors of thy warlike form —

The deathful gloom of thy embattled storm?

\* A beautiful villa, belonging to the  
King of Prussia, to which he frequently  
retires, called the Pfauen Insel, or Island  
of Peacocks.

When,

When, Heaven-directed, with a countless  
 host  
 From Polar deserts to Batavia's coast  
 You came, bestowing in resistless fires  
 On Europe's sons the freedom of their sires?  
 No meaner Bard—for, as he sunk in death,  
 Thy praise delay'd great Klopstock's fleet-  
 ing breath\*;  
 And, as he faulted on the verge of fate,  
 His dying song to thee was consecrate.  
 Once more the chords with lyric fervour  
 rung,  
 And fainting thus the sage prophetic sung:  
 "Europa's songs thy conqu'ring arm shall  
 tell, [dwell;  
 Her sons unborn shall on thy glories  
 Peace and Humanity shall crown thy fame,  
 And countless myriads venerate thy  
 name†."

Yet, ere these humbler notes in silence  
 die,

One grateful tribute shall ascend the sky.  
 Thou God of Battles, by whose arm alone  
 The Tyrant, trembling, left his bloodstain'd  
 throne— [command  
 Whose smile bids virtue bloom, and whose  
 Heals with the balm of peace a bleeding  
 land, [belong:  
 To thee, for boundless good, our strains  
 Thine was the saving power, be Thine the  
 highest song.

#### VERSES

*Recited in the Theatre, OXFORD, June 15.*

**O**XFORD, exult!—behold the period  
 come, [dome:  
 When scepter'd heroes grace this classic  
 Oxford, raise high thy head, and gladly pay  
 The homage due on this thy festal day.

Oft hast thou here adjudg'd the Poet's  
 meed

To valiant action and to virtuous deed:  
 Here oft have Warriors gloried in thy  
 praise,

And Statesmen here enjoy'd unfading bays.  
 But not since first our Alfred's star ap-  
 pear'd, [rear'd,

And thro' the mists its morning splendour  
 Has ever yet on Isis' favoured stream  
 Yon flaming orb diffus'd so bright a beam.

For now to thee, great Prince, her vows  
 sincere [here.

Thy Oxford pays, and bids thee welcome  
 Long may'st thou live on peaceful arts to  
 smile,

And long a Brunswick rule fair Albion's Isle.

Yes! we have heard, by hostile tumult  
 torn [mourn.

Thro' all her states, desponding Europe

\* One of Klopstock's last Odes was written in praise of the Emperor Alexander.

† . . . und tausend Stimmen  
 Feyerten Russiens Alexander.—  
*Kaiser Alexander.*

Yet Hope, sweet Seraph, sooth'd her anxi-  
 ous breast,

And lulPd her thus to visionary rest:  
 "Lo! where mid Northern blasts yon flags  
 unfurl'd

Advance to renovate a prostrate world.  
 See! how in crowds their dauntless legions  
 frown;

See! how they pour like mountain torrents  
 Hark! where on Gaul's own plains their  
 shouts declare,

"That God presides, the just avenger there."  
 And was indeed the pleasing vision true?  
 Did Fancy then a real prospect view?  
 Yes! then she heard from Moscow's towers  
 afar,

And Berlin's heights, the rising din of war,  
 Yes! then she saw the kindred eagles soar  
 From vast Siberia's bounds to Biscay's  
 shore.

Down, Despot, down: the mighty task  
 is done;

Thy iron sceptre falls; thy course is run.  
 And deem'd you not of this, mid northern  
 snows, [arose?

When shrieks of death thro' all thy ranks  
 Mark'd you not well from off the Kremlin's  
 height, [night,

When lurid brightness scar'd the eye of  
 How Justice then prepar'd thy deeds to  
 weigh,

And Vengeance prophesied of Leipzig's day?

And that dread day did come. Turrow  
 off the chains

From captive Kings: again a Louis reigns,  
 Again to Gaul are Golden times restor'd,  
 And willing thousands greet their rightful  
 Lord.

Speak, Europe, rescued from the whelm-  
 ing flood, [blood?

Had polar winters chill'd yon EMPEROR'S  
 Had FREDERIC'S converse with the tented  
 field [steal'd!

His breast 'gainst Mercy's gentle influence  
 No—by fair Gallia's still unravag'd plains,  
 Her towns unsack'd, her unpolluted fanes,

By all her merchant wealth, and artist  
 pride, [ful side,

From Seine's tall towers to Garonne's fruit-  
 By her fall'n Tyrant's show of princely state,  
 His limbs unchain'd, his life inviolate,

By these, far lands and distant times shall  
 know, [fue."

"How Christian valour spares the prostrate

Still not to you, Great Chiefs, tho' high  
 your praise [lays;

Transcend the Historian's pen, or Poet's  
 Yet not to you alone shall mortals bow  
 In awful love, and pay the grateful vow;

But ye yourselves must bow, your praise  
 be given,

To Him the Lord of Lords, your King in  
 heaven!

HENRY BOSANQUET,  
 Corpus Christi College.  
 ECHO



Inscribed to the Memory of Miss BLANE, a Young Lady whose melancholy fate is recorded in our Obituary of August 1813.

**I**n solemn strains attune each trembling string,  
To the deep notes which anguish'd sorrows bring.

Most fair'ring accents to the ear convey,  
Or brooding silence mark the dismal day,  
When every female worth that Nature gave  
Fell the sad victim to a watery grave?

Then, O ye fair, who fondly used to stray  
Where curling streams, or dimpling eddies play,

Where the dank sedge in sullen stillness grows  
To warn the danger, and the depth disclose.

Or where the margin'd bank in slipp'ry state,  
With caution tread, and shun Louisa's fate,

But why her fate? 'Twas Heaven's wise decree,  
God alone knows what mortals cannot see.

Her race of life is run, her prize was sure,  
Her blossom early, and her fruit mature.  
Blest maid, farewell! the gentle spirit's fled;

She sleeps serenely with the tranquil dead:  
To realms of bliss her spotless soul ascends,  
And Science mourns among her weeping friends.

ECHO AND SILENCE.

A Sonnet by Sir EGERTON BRIDGES.

(From CAPEL LOFFT'S "Laura; or, an Anthology of Sonnets.")

**I**n eddying course when leaves began to fly

And Autumn in her lap the treasure strew,  
Amid wild scenes I chanc'd the Muse to  
Through glens untrod, and woods that  
frown'd on high. I spy:—

Two sleeping Nymphs with wonder mute  
And lo she's gone:— in robe of dark-  
green hue [flew:

'Twas Echo from her Sister Silence\*  
For quick the Hunter's horn resounded to  
the sky!

In shade, affrighted Silence melts away.  
Not so her Sister.—Hark!—for onward  
still

With far-heard step she takes her hasty way,  
Bounding from rock to rock and hill to  
hill.

Ah! mark the merry Maid in mockful play  
With thousand mimic tones the laugh-  
ing Forest fill †!

\* "Echo and Silence, Sister-Maids: Poems by John Walters, B. A. Jes. Coll. Ox. Doddsley, &c. 1782."

† "What a subject for allegoric Painting with the most interesting Landscape Scenery!—C. L."

Translation from LOPE DE VEGA.

By COLLIER. (From the same.)

**M**Y haughty fair a SONNET bids me make;  
I never was in such a fright before.

Why—Fourteen lines, they say, these Son-  
nets take: [four.

However, one by one, I have ek'd out  
These rhymes, said I, I never shall com-  
plete, [done!

And found the Second Stanza half-way  
If now the Triplets had but all their Feet,

These two first Stanzas pretty well might  
run.

On the first Triplet thus I enter bold:  
And, as it seems, my speed I still may  
hold;

Since this Foundation is so fairly laid.  
Now for the Second.—And so well dispos'd  
My Muse appears, that Thirteen lines are  
clos'd. [SONNET'S MADE.

Now count the whole fourteen!—The

Mr. URBAN, Blandford, Sept. 4.

Your kind reception of several former communications affords me a powerful inducement to offer you the following Lines, sanctioned as they have been by the approving verdict of some judicious friends, in the hope that the sentiments they contain may not be without benefit to society. A train of adverse occurrences, which some years since drove me from the place of my nativity, has not been able, in these scenes of comparative retirement, to efface from my recollection the interest I always took in the progress of Truth, and the transactions of those Societies which had this laudable purpose in view. Having been prevented, however, from largely contributing to their support by the circumstances above alluded to, I would willingly afford what is still in my power.

Yours, &c. M. CHAMBERLIN.

A PRAYER

For the Use of all Societies engaged in the Propagation of Christianity.

**O** God! assist us rightly to discern;  
The things belonging to our final peace,

Still may our thoughts with pious ardour burn,  
Our heartfelt gratitude to thee increase.

For life and breath, and all that we possess,  
But more, for those aspiring hopes that  
grow

From the celestial doctrine we profess,  
With silent rapture may our bosoms glow.

And may we ever manifest its power,  
By active services to all around:

May each revolving day, each fleeting  
hour,

With deeds of pure philanthropy abound!  
While we confess thee, Father of Mankind,

May those relations, which from thence  
obtain

Their common origin, our conduct bind,  
And every narrow sentiment restrain!

Are we not brethren ! children of one Sire ?  
Hath not one Lord for our Redemption  
died ?

Oh ! may one Spirit all our views inspire !  
Heighten our charity ! abate our pride !

For deeds of mercy, Lord ! our souls pre-  
pare ;

Root out all envy ; plant in every heart  
The generous wish, that all the World may  
share

Whatever good thy bounty may impart.

But chief, that saving knowledge from  
above,

Thy sacred Volume can alone afford ;  
There may they learn the wonders of thy  
love, [Word,

Shewn in thy works, and tasted thro' thy

#### SACRED STANZAS ;

which were sung in the Chapel of St.  
Bartholomew's Hospital, near Sandwich  
in Kent, at the Annual Commemoration  
of the Founder and Benefactor of that  
magnificent Charity, on Wednesday the  
24th of August, 1814, by order of the  
Governors, to whom they were present-  
ed for that purpose by Mr. W. BUNCE,  
of Northiam in Sussex. See p. 212.

OF those who rais'd this sacred Pile,

And gave the Dwellings round,  
Where age and poverty at last  
A blest retreat have found ;

Let ev'ry grateful tongue recite  
His Benefactors' praise,  
And celebrate their " noble works,"  
The deeds of former days.

But to the great Eternal Pow'r  
Who thus dispos'd their hearts,  
And of his own exhaustless store  
Of liberal gifts imparts ;

To thee \*, the Founder of the worlds †,  
Whose glory fills the sky,  
Ascribe we all that man derives  
From thee, the Lord most high.

#### LINES

*Addressed to a very amiable Young Lady.*

SUPREME the Graces long have reign'd  
In minds that are ideal,  
For beauty that is only feign'd,  
While you possess it real.

Nature to thee is doubly kind,  
Nor needs the help of Art,  
To give thy features, or thy mind,  
A welcome to the heart.

\* To thee.—The Author is aware that  
this transition is not strictly correct ; but  
it is requisite to constitute an act of ado-  
ration, to which the foregoing stanzas are  
preparatory.

† The heavenly bodies, some of which  
art supposed to be habitable worlds.

Thy beauteous form alone, 'tis true,  
Might constitute thee fair ;  
But, when we keep thy heart in view,  
What beauty centers there !

The blossom that is half conceal'd,  
And sips the morning dew,  
Is, when its charms are all reveal'd,  
What most resembles you.

*Wyck Street, Strand.* J. CROW.

*A Fragment of a lost Tragedy, attributed to  
ÆSCHYLUS, by JUSTIN MARTYR ; trans-  
lated from the Greek by H. S. BOND.*

CONFOUND not God with man, nor vain-  
ly deem,  
His form is human, and of flesh like thine.  
Thou know'st not him : sometimes as fire  
he seems ; [darkness.

Bright, dazzling fire : as water now, as  
In savage beasts behold him now revealed ;  
In winds and clouds, in lightning ; then-  
der, rain.

Seas, rocks, to him in ministration bend,  
And ev'ry fountain worships while it flows,  
Earth trembles : trembles the profound  
abyss

Of mighty Ocean, and the towering hills,  
Whene'er with dreadful gaze their Lord  
surveys them !

To govern all, supreme, omnipotent !  
This is the glory of the highest God !

#### EPITAPH

*Written by GREGORY NAZIANZEN, and  
translated from the Greek by H. S. BOND.*

#### ON HIS FATHER

*(Who is supposed to speak from the Tomb.)*

SMALL is the pearl, yet Queen o'er every  
gem,  
And Christ was born in lowly Bethlehem.  
Thus small, yet precious, was the flock I  
fed : [head.  
Be thou, my Son, their Pastor, and their

Mr. URBAN, *Boston, June 1.*

I presume to request that you would  
insert the following Latin Epigram, which  
was addressed to a Lady eminent in the  
Literary world, and is, I think, a *chef  
d'œuvre* of its kind. I subjoin an English  
Translation. OXONIENSIS.

*Ad ELISAM, POPI Horto-Laurus carpentem.*  
Elysios Popi dum ludit læta per hortos,  
En avidâ lauros carpit Elisa manu :  
Nil opus est furto ; lauros tibi, dulcis Elisa !  
Si neget optatas Popus, Apollo dabit.

In Pope's Elysian garden's bow'r  
Whilst gay Eliza plays,  
A sprig of Laurel to her breast  
She eagerly conveys ;  
But, sweet Eliza, why this stealth  
Dost thou, so tim'rous, use ?  
The wish'd-for Wreath, should Pope deny,  
Phœbus will not refuse.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 6.

**LORD Castlereagh** moved the Thanks of the House to the Army (including the Forces in India), Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, and Volunteers, for the eminent services rendered to their King and Country during the course of the War.

On the suggestion of Mr. *Baring*, a Vote of Thanks also passed to the Duke of York, to whose ability and unwearied exertions the Army was indebted for its discipline and efficiency, qualities which ensured victory abroad. Several members bore testimony to the impartiality with which rewards and promotions had been distributed, and the humanity uniformly evinced by his Royal Highness to the widows and children of the officers and soldiers. The latter Vote gave very general satisfaction.

Mr. *Vansittart*, in moving a resolution that twenty millions and a half of War Taxes be continued to his Majesty for the service of the current year, said that all these taxes had increased in productiveness. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 8.

The general opinion of their Lordships being against the Small Pox Prevention Bill, it was abandoned by Lord *Boringdon*.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the Reversion Bill was thrown out.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* expressed his surprize at the Princess of Wales's letter to the Speaker, accepting only of 35,000*l.* per annum, as in two letters written by Her Royal Highness to him on the same day, she made no objection whatever to the grant of 50,000*l.* per annum, as it was unfettered by any conditions.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the precise amount of the sum never entered into her Royal Highness's consideration; he had advised her acceptance of only 35,000*l.* as sufficient for her wants: he could not have voted for the larger sum. Her Royal Highness acceded to the grant from the Crown, not as a mark of grace and favour, but as an act of justice. He felt happy in the conviction that it was not voted by the House, nor accepted by the Princess, as a compromise, barter, sale, or purchase of any right of person, dignity of station, or purity of character. 35,000*l.* per annum was then voted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 11.

On further petitions for the Abolition of the Slave Trade being presented, Lord *Grey*. *Mag.* September, 1814.

*Holland* said, that if Russia, Austria, and Prussia were sincere in their wishes and endeavours to put an end to this traffick, they might exclude from their ports all colonial produce from States that had not abolished the trade. This measure would lead France, Portugal, and Spain, to yield to the calls of interest, if not of humanity, as those Powers export more produce from their Colonies than they could consume, and would be thus shut out of all the foreign markets. He would recommend the recovery of Senegal, either by the sacrifice of money or territory; it was a possession of little value to France. The abolition had been complete there, and productive of the best effects. The face of the country was gradually improving. If the Colony was ceded to a slave-trading Power, not fewer than 20,000 victims would be hurried in the first year from their homes, and be conveyed in the holds of slave-ships to misery and degradation. Yet formerly not above a tenth of that number was exported from that coast annually.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in reply to Lord *Holland*, said that only those Powers would be permitted to send Deputies to the General Congress at Vienna, who were in a state of independence at the breaking out of the late war, and who were *de facto* engaged in the late war (i. e. since 1803,) either with the Allies or with France.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Supply, some discussion took place respecting the War Estimates. Lord *Palmerston*, in reply to Mr. *Freeman* and Captain *Bennett*, said every reduction possible in our expenditure would be made; but he could not say what would be the amount of our Peace Establishment. His Lordship then detailed the intended allowance to officers on half-pay.

Mr. *Croker*, in moving the Navy Estimates, said that the reduction was 3,264,000*l.* The resolutions were then agreed to.

On Mr. *Holford* moving that the Bill for better regulating the City Gaols be taken into consideration, it was opposed by Sir *W. Curtis*, who proposed an amendment for its rejection, and being seconded by Sir *J. Shaw*, Messrs. *Combe* and *Atkins*, was thrown out by 22 to 17.

July 12.

Lord *Castlereagh* suggested, that on account of the extent of the measure, the variety

variety of interests involved, and the lateness of the session, it would be better to postpone the East-India Shipping Bill till next Session, and in the mean time adopt a temporary measure.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, though convinced of the necessity of the Bill, acquiesced.

Mr. *Baring*, on presenting a Petition from the merchants and bankers in the City against the removal of the Post-office, moved that it be referred to a Committee, as the site would cost 300,000*l.* and the building as much more.

Mr. *Butterworth* presented a Petition from 4000 gentlemen, merchants, bankers, and traders, in favour of the removal; he was assured that the present Post-office was so close and confined, as to be injurious to the health of those concerned; and two guineas were weekly expended for vinegar to fumigate the rooms and prevent infectious fevers. The access was so narrow and difficult, that the mails were prevented getting up to take the letter-bags. In the event of removal to Cheapside, the letters would be delivered half an hour earlier, and received half an hour later; at the same time a house would be established in Cornhill for receiving foreign mails and the delivery of foreign letters.

July 13.

Gen. *Gascoyne* moved for an Address to increase the pay of Lieutenants in the army to 4*s.* 6*d.* and that of Ensigns to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day.

It was opposed by Lords *Palmerston* and *Castlereagh*, and Mr. *Vansittart*, on the ground of economy, and as being unnecessary, applications for Ensigns' commissions being frequent. The motion was negatived on a division, by 32 to 28.

Sir *W. Congreve*, in answer to Mr. *Tierney*, said that the Board of Works had issued orders for the buildings in the Parks; that he had estimated the expence at 15,000*l.* deducting the sum for the construction of the bridge across the Canal in St. James's Park, as it would remain and form a direct line of communication from St. James's-street to Westminster.

An estimate was moved of the Cottage or Palace now building in Windsor-Park for the Prince Regent, who has no country residence near town. Granted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 14.

The Bill disfranchising the Electors of Helstone was thrown out, time not being afforded to go through the evidence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 15.

On the second reading of the Alien Act, Mr. *Addington* said it was a renewal of the Act of 1802; that it would continue only one year; and that there were 18,000 Aliens in this country.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 100,000*l.* was voted for the Relief of the German Sufferers, and was opposed by Messrs. *Gordon*, *Whitbread*, and *Tierney*, who remarked that a tenth of this sum had been refused to reward the services of subaltern officers who had fought the battles of the country.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved that the sum of 118,000*l.* be granted towards supplying the deficiency of the Civil List.

Mr. *Tierney* attacked the items.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied.

Lord *Yarmouth* said that the Lord Chamberlain knew nothing officially of the buildings now erecting in the Park.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 18.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Scotch Judges, Glass Duty, Irish East-India Duties, Irish Judges, Irish Sugar Drawback, Bank Restriction, and several other Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Montrose, and Lord Redesdale.

The third reading of the Bill making Freehold Estates liable to sale for the payment of Simple Contract Debts, was supported by Lord *Erskine*, who observed that the provisions of the Bill only went to make that general which had been already sanctioned partially. He mentioned an instance of a Mr. *Kerrison*, who, with an estate of 18,000*l.* a year, issued paper to the amount of about 600,000*l.* and whose estate, when he died a bankrupt, would have remained untouched but for the accidental circumstance of his son having been a partner in the bank at Norwich.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, Lords *Stanhope*, *Eldon*, and *Ellenborough*, opposed the Bill as unnecessary, and rendering all purchases of landed property hazardous and insecure; besides promoting the worst of all litigation, Chancery suits, to the prejudice of trial by Jury.

The question for the third reading was then negatived, and the Bill thrown out.

July 19.

The Duke of *Sussex* said, he rose under feelings of considerable anxiety to put certain questions to a Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool). He was instigated neither by party views nor by party feelings: He should put them without having consulted any individual whatever, being actuated by all those feelings of respect and duty which he ought to entertain towards the Illustrious Person, who now, in the name and on the behalf of his Father, administered the Government of this Country. He should put the questions separately; so that their Lordships might, if they thought fit, enforce the order for the exclusion

clusion of strangers. 1st. Whether the Princess Charlotte of Wales has had the same liberty of communication with her friends since her arrival at Carlton-house, as she had at the time she resided at Warwick-house? [This question being repeated, the Duke of Sussex said, if the Noble Earl did not think it proper for him to answer, he should take his silence as an admission of the fact.]—2d. Whether the Princess Charlotte, since her arrival at Carlton House, has had the same liberty of communication with her friends by writing or by letter—the same use of pen, ink, and paper, as when she resided at Warwick House?—3. Whether since her arrival at Carlton House she had been in the same state of liberty as a person not in confinement would be in?—4th. Whether the same recommendation had been made last year to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales as to the use of the sea-baths as had been made this year?—5th and lastly, Whether the Princess Charlotte of Wales, being at the age of 18½ years, and past the age when Parliament had recognized the capability of persons of the Royal Family to exercise the functions of Government without assistance, there existed any intention of forming an establishment for her Royal Highness, suited to her station, and calculated to promote her communication with persons of high rank, with whom she must some time associate, and over whom it might be her fate at a future period to reign?

The Earl of *Liverpool* appealed to their Lordships whether such questions ought to be put, and whether they ought to be answered. The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was the father of the Royal Family, and it belonged to his prerogative to regulate the education of the Princess Charlotte, and of all the children of the Royal Family, if there had been any others, as he might think proper. There was no precedent, nor had any grounds been produced, for the interference of their Lordships. He should conclude, therefore, with stating, that in the exercise of his prerogative on this occasion, the Prince Regent had done nothing with respect to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, except what was for her benefit; that he felt towards her as a father ought to feel, with the strongest and warmest affection, and was only anxious to perform those duties which God, nature, and the laws of the land, had imposed upon him. He trusted that, under circumstances like the present, their Lordships would give his Royal Highness credit for not having conducted himself but on grounds the best calculated to promote her comfort, benefit, and honour. He was sure that he should not do

his own duty, nor consult the feelings of the House, if he were to say a word in answer to the questions which had been put to him.

The Duke of *Sussex* disclaimed the slightest disrespect towards a certain quarter: had he been guilty of it, he would have been called to order. Not being satisfied with what had fallen from the Noble Earl, he now gave notice that he should on Friday bring forward a motion on the subject; and moved that the House be summoned.

The *Lord Chancellor* gave the illustrious Duke credit for not intending any disrespect; but said that if the Noble Earl had answered the questions which had been put to him, he would have betrayed every duty which he owed to the quarter to which he had alluded; and he now told him, that if he had answered those questions—he meant the first four of them—the Noble Earl and he would never have conversed together again. Unless strong grounds were laid, Parliament had no right to interfere in the education of the children of the Royal Family. If the advice which had been given, and followed in the most laudable manner by his Royal Highness, was wrong, his Ministers were responsible; and if his Royal Highness had been misled, he at least would have the satisfaction of having acted as one who deserved applause, and not censure.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Ebrington*, after dwelling upon the professional services of Lord *Cochrane*, and keeping clear of the question of his guilt or innocence, moved an Address to the Regent, praying the remission of that part of the sentence which went to inflict the punishment of the pillory.

The motion gave rise to considerable discussion, in which the *Solicitor General*, Lord *Nugent*, Lord *A. Hamilton*, Messrs. *Barham*, *Wrottesley*, *M. A. Taylor*, and *Whitbread*, participated. Lord *Castlereagh* terminated it, however, by declaring that the Crown had been pleased to remit that part of the punishment; not only with respect to Lord *Cochrane*, but also Mr. *Butt* and *De Berenger*. The extension of mercy was not from any doubt being entertained of the guilt of the parties, or the propriety of the sentence, but solely because the crime was rare, and there was no probability of its recurrence.

Sir *F. Burdett* said if he were to state in the Lobby that frauds on the Stock Exchange were very rare, every one would laugh in his face. He was glad of the remission, however, though not for Lord *Cochrane's* sake, who despised that part of the sentence, but for the Navy and the Publick, whose feelings were deeply interested.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 20.

A Vote of Credit for three millions was agreed to.

On account of continued indisposition, the Duke of *Sussex's* promised motion was postponed. Lord *Lauderdale* was unable to learn the nature of the motion.

In the Commons, the same day, a Vote of Credit for three millions was granted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 23.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills: Irish Stamp Duty, Irish Postage, French Wine, Irish Revenue, Sugar Drawback, Hop Duty Regulation, Land Tax Redemption, Tobacco and Snuff Importation, Burying in Woolen, and several private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rickman* was introduced as Assistant Clerk in the House, and took his seat accordingly.

Mr. *Rose* moved that an Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying him to adopt such measures as may be most suitable for carrying into effect the experiments of Capt. *Manby*. Ordered.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 25.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* presented the Report of the Committee on the Corn Laws. The Report is not final, because, as the Committee had not been enabled to investigate all the branches of the question, it is intended to appoint another Committee next session.

Earl *Stanhope*, after shewing the progressive rise of husbandry labour, cattle, horses, agricultural implements, to the amount of 3 and 400*l.* per cent. in about fifty years, with the exorbitant taxes levied on all classes, moved the following Resolution:—"That to provide for the Publick an ample supply of provisions at all times, is a national object of the very first importance. But that such ample supply cannot at all times be provided, unless due and steady encouragement be given to the growers of Corn and Grain in Great Britain and Ireland, so as to enable them to carry on the improved systems of agriculture with advantage, at the same time that it enables them to sell the produce of their farms at moderate prices to the consumers. And that, in order to obtain the said essential united objects, it is highly expedient that those taxes which bear the most heavily, either upon the growers of Corn or Grain on the one hand, or upon the labouring part of the country on the other, be repealed, as far as the return of Peace shall enable us to diminish our taxes, keeping inviolable faith with the

public creditors, and providing for a sufficient Peace Establishment."

The Earl of *Hardwicke* approved of the first part of the Resolution, but declared that it was impossible to give any pledge at present to the repeal of unspecified taxes. The Resolution was rejected.

The Duke of *Sussex* said, as he collected that the Princess Charlotte of Wales was allowed to ride on horseback in Windsor Great Park, and as she had been in town a few hours on Saturday, he should withdraw his intended motion, satisfied that his object had been attained, and that more lenient measures would be observed towards her. He trusted that she would also be permitted to go to the sea-side, and not be importuned upon subjects upon which he knew she had made up her mind. Lord *Bacon* had remarked that "reading made a learned man; writing, a correct man; and conversation a ready man;" to which he would add that retirement, coercion, and seclusion, were not the means calculated to instruct and give the Princess of Wales the most favourable idea of the beauty and advantages of the constitution of that country over which she was one day to rule.

Earl *Grey* said he had advised the Royal Duke to withdraw his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 26.

Major-General *Henry Fane* being come to the House, Mr. *Speaker* acquainted him that the House had, upon the 24th day of March last, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to him for his able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at *Orthes* on the 27th of February last, and the occupation of *Bourdeaux* by the Allied forces; and Mr. *Speaker* gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as follows:

"Major-General *Fane*,—It has been your fortune to bear a conspicuous part in the earliest and latest actions of the Peninsular War; and having now closed your services upon the Continent, by re-conducting the whole British cavalry through France, you have this day to receive our thanks for your exertions in the great and decisive battle of *Orthes*. In that battle, the Enemy, formidably collected, and strongly posted on ground of its own choice, nevertheless, when assailed on all sides by the valour of the Allies, was compelled to seek for safety in retreat; but the Conqueror had resolved that their defeat should be also their destruction; and the gallant Commander, whose name has since been ennobled by his Sovereign for his exploits at *Almaraz*, pressing hard upon the Enemy's retiring march, the British Cavalry under your command bore down upon his broken battalions, and completed

completed the victory. Distinguished long since by deeds achieved in Portugal and Spain, you have now obtained fresh trophies won by your sword in France. Three times already you have claimed and received our thanks; we have thanked you for your gallantry on the days of Roleia and Vimiera, in the glorious stand at Corunna, and in the hard-fought field of Talavera; and I do now also, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous thanks for your able and distinguished conduct throughout those operations, which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied forces."

Upon which Major-General Fane said,

"Mr. Speaker,—I am most sensible of my good fortune in having been, for the third time, deemed worthy of the Thanks of Parliament. Although I am quite unequal to express, in proper terms, the high sense I entertain of the honours conferred upon me, yet I trust that the House will believe that I feel them as I ought."

Major-Gen. Lord Edward Somerset being also come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted him that the House had, upon the 24th day of March last, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to him for his able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes on the 27th of February last, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied forces; and Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as follows:

"Major-General Lord Edward Somerset,—Your name also stands recorded amongst those distinguished officers whose gallantry was conspicuous in the last great action which called forth the strength and valour of the British cavalry. In defiance of the early scoffs of an insulting Enemy, this Nation has, during the late Continental war, re-established its military character, and vindicated its antient renown. The Nobility of England sent forth its sons to the tented field; and there, trained up under the great Commanders who have obtained and dignified the honours of the Poerage, they have acted throughout upon the just persuasion that, in this Free Country, the willing tribute of respect paid to high rank and birth can only be secured by a continued display of the same great qualities which ennobled the Founders of their Race.—The profession of arms, which you had gallantly chosen, you have successfully pursued; and, in those Provinces of France where your Ancestors, of noblest descent and royal alliance, have in former ages fought, conquered, and governed,

you have renewed, by your own sword, the claims of your illustrious House to the respect and gratitude of your Country. I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous Thanks for your able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied forces."

Upon which Major-Gen. Lord Edward Somerset said,

"Mr. Speaker,—Deeply impressed as I am with the high honour which has just been conferred upon me, I feel totally incapable of expressing my gratitude in adequate terms. The Thanks of this House, which must at all times be received with the most lively sentiments of satisfaction, have been rendered doubly gratifying to me by the handsome manner in which you, Sir, have been pleased to express them.—Commanding British troops, and holding that command under the Duke of Wellington, a British General can never fail of supporting the character of the British arms. It is to this favourable circumstance, more than to any merit of my own, that I consider myself indebted for the high distinction which I have this day received. Sir, I can only repeat, that I shall ever entertain the highest sense of the honour conferred upon me by this House."

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 27.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the £4,000,000. Loan, the Loar Correction, Game Laws, Tea Export, High Treason, Corruption of Blood, Thames Navigation, and several other public and private Bills.

Lord Sidmouth moved the Order of the Day upon the second reading of the Irish Sedition Bill. After premising that the present was a different measure from what had lately passed the House, inasmuch as by the present an alteration of an important nature is intended to take place in the existing laws, and to confer new and extraordinary powers on the Magistrates; he proceeded to describe the character of the present disturbances, which were not those occasional ebullitions that manifest themselves in riots at fairs and public meetings, but dangerous, secret, nightly meetings and combinations, formed and united together by serious oaths, and confined chiefly to the lower classes, the fruits of which were the most mischievous, nefarious, and outrageous acts, too frequently attended with the most lamentable and premeditated murders. His Lordship commented upon the nature and form of the oath which they took, which exceeded that

that on former occasions in its dangerous and horrible tendency, which he illustrated by reading the oaths. The dreadful examples that had been made had no effect in deterring these offenders. His Lordship then detailed the provisions of the Bill, pointing out the extraordinary powers it conferred, and the mode of executing its provisions; and then proceeded to remark upon the difficulty of finding persons to give evidence, such a system of terror was inspired; and in many cases some of the peaceable inhabitants were obliged to sit up all night to protect their neighbours. He concluded by declaring that he should not discharge his duty to his King and Country, if he proposed any measure short of the present.

Lords *Carysfort*, *Holland*, and *Stanhope*, opposed the measure, as being uncalled for, and unconstitutional.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Marsh* gave notice that he should, early in the next Session, move for an inquiry into the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, late Governor of Madras.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 28.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Agent-General's, East-India Silk Handkerchief, Hackney Coaches, Scotch University Paper Drawback, Westminister Improvement, Gunpowder Carriage, Spirits Intercourse, and several other Bills.

An Address to the Prince Regent was agreed to, praying his Royal Highness to bestow upon Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, some mark of his Royal favour, in consideration of his long, faithful, and exemplary services.

Earl *Stanhope* repeated his objections to the Irish Sedition Bill; and was answered by Lords *Liverpool* and *Redesdale*. Earl *Stanhope* then proposed an amendment, that the term of three years be omitted, and that until the next Session of Parliament be substituted, which was negatived without a division.

#### July 29.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Princess of Wales's Annuity, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Exmouth, Hill, Combermere, Beresford, and Lynedoch's Annuity, the Office of Works, Copyright, Aliens, Harbour Improvement, and the Appropriation Bills.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 30.

Mr. *Tierney* said, he wished to ask the Noble Lord opposite (*Castlereagh*) some questions. It had been rumoured that

her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had made application, through his Majesty's Ministers, for permission to return to the Continent. Whether for the purpose of a temporary visit to her brother at Brunswick, or for the purpose of taking up her abode there altogether, he should view this step with deep regret. If the Noble Lord should answer, however, that her Royal Highness intended to make only a temporary stay, and that he would take precautions to insure her early return, he (Mr. T.) would feel no great objection to it. But if either her Royal Highness or his Majesty's Ministers expressed an intention on the part of her Royal Highness to leave this country altogether, he must protest most solemnly against such a measure. In voting for the increased revenue to her Royal Highness, he had done it solely on the conviction that the vote would show that she had the countenance and support of the House of Commons. He would never have voted for it, nor, he was persuaded, would the House have voted it, had it been imagined that it was for any other purpose than to maintain her Royal Highness in adequate dignity and splendour in this country. He hoped the Noble Lord was no party to this scheme, and that if it were put in execution, he would take care that no remittances should be sent out of the country without the concurrence of Parliament.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that the Hon. Gentleman had been a little unfortunate in his selection of the person of whom to ask the intentions of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. An Hon. Friend of the Hon. Gentleman's, not then in his place, (Mr. Whitbread) was more in her Royal Highness's confidence than he was. He knew not her Royal Highness's intentions; all that he knew was, that she had signified to one of his Majesty's Ministers to have it communicated to the Regent, her intention of going to the Continent. What the Right Hon. Gentleman's objects in voting for the grant were, he knew not, but he was sure that Parliament had no intention of imprisoning her Royal Highness in this country.

Mr. *Rose* termed the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman extremely improper, if it were not absurd. He asked what right Mr. Tierney had to identify the House of Commons with himself, in stating what was intended by passing the Bill for augmenting the income of the Princess of Wales? He (Mr. R.) did not know what right the House of Commons had to interfere.

Mr. *Tierney*, after repeating the great interest he and the Country must take in this subject, declared that he was satisfied that there was not a man in the whole Empire who would not feel the greatest alarm



on an occasion like the present.—He afterwards took the opportunity of stating, on the part of Mr. Whitbread, that in making the proposal to quit the country, the Princess of Wales had acted not only without, but directly contrary to, the advice and representations which Mr. W. had felt himself called upon to give.

In the House of Lords, the same day, the Royal Assent was given by commission (Commissioners Lords *Eldon*, *Cholmondeley*, and *Stofesbury*.) to the Clergy Residence Bill, the Irish Assaults Bill, Irish Sedition or Disturbances Bill, Post Horse Duty Bill, and to the whole of the Bills remaining before the House, except two or three, which were read the third time.

At two o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent came from Carlton House in State, to prorogue Parliament.

The Speaker, attended by about forty Members, soon afterwards appeared at the bar. The Speaker addressed his Royal Highness in a speech of some length. He commenced by noticing the importance of the period at which they had met, and of the events during their Session, of which, though distant, they had not been idle spectators. They had proceeded in their usual course to correct errors which experience shewed them had crept into our old institutions; to originate new measures experimentally; and to collect information, which, though not immediately acted upon, would be the basis for progressive improvements hereafter. With regard to their financial arrangements, they had, without having recourse to new burthens upon the People, been enabled to sustain, on the extended scale to which it had been raised, the mighty military establishments of the country. From these great establishments in the South, co-operating with the powerful efforts of the Northern nations, and from their joint exertions, had sprung those glorious events, which had ended in the overthrow of that enormous military despotism—the disgrace of our times. He then paid a compliment to the wisdom, justice, and ability, with which our military affairs had been conducted at home, and the consummate skill and bravery which abroad had contributed so much to the happy termination of the contest. The Speaker then adverted to our efforts in concluding a peace, not less prosperous than the war had been glorious; a peace which had demonstrated the justice of our diplomatic system, and raised our national fame as high in policy as in arms. He eulogized the temperance and firmness displayed on this occasion, and characterized the peace as equally honourable and advantageous to all the Contracting Powers. Peace restored, Commerce revived, and Thrones re-established,

furnished well-founded hopes that the same master-hand which had accomplished these things, would be equally visible in the approaching Congress, and only cease in its endeavours when it had left the world in a state of universal happiness. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by alluding to the contest with America, and observing, that however desirous of Peace we might be, it neither could nor ought to be attained by any compromise of our maritime rights.—He then presented the Three Million Vote of Credit Bill, to which the Prince Regent gave the Royal Assent in person.

The Prince Regent then addressed the Parliament:

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“I cannot close this Session of Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. When, in consequence of that calamity, the Powers of Government were first entrusted to me, I found this Country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe. I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and such trying difficulties. The zealous and unremitting support and assistance, which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great Commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valour and intrepidity of his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land; have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend. I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this Country, combined with those of his Majesty's Allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive Tyranny under which it has ever laboured. The restoration of so many of the antient and legitimate Governments of the Continent affords the best prospect of the permanence of that Peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have concluded: and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so auspiciously begun; and to promote, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear to be best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the Nations engaged in the late war.—I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggres-

sion of the Government of that Country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the Restoration of Peace between the two Nations upon conditions honourable to both. But, until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigour.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.—The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the Continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expenses of the Country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“It is a peculiar gratification to me to

be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions on the Continent, has preserved this Country against all the designs of its Enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominions of the British Empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other Nations as to our own. His Majesty's subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded that they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that Constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my Family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the People of this Realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any Nation.”

The Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament to be prorogued to the 27th of August next.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Whitehall, July 8, 1814.*

**H**IS Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, upon the humble Petition of the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, representing to his Majesty that his Lordship's grandmother, Elizabeth Thurlow, wife of the Reverend Thomas Thurlow, was the only surviving sister and heir of Robert Smith, of Ashfield in the county of Suffolk, gent. and the lineal descendant and sole heir general of Richard Hovell, who was an Esquire of the Body to King Henry the Fifth, and died in the third year of King Henry the Sixth, possessed of divers lands in Rickinghale, Stowe-Langtoft, Badwell-Ashe, Walsham-in-the-Wilows, and Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, at which latter place the elder male line of his descendants continued to reside in regular succession down to the above-mentioned Robert Smith; having, however, in the mean time (in or about the reign of Queen Elizabeth) added the surname of Smith to that of Hovell, and called and written themselves for some generations by the name of Hovell *alias* Smith; that the above-mentioned Robert Smith, previous to his marriage with Anne, the daughter and co-heir of Robert Torkington of Brettenham, in the said county of Suffolk, appears to have dropt the name of Hovell; for, in the marriage articles bearing date the 1st December, 1701, he signs himself Robert Smith only; and from and after that marriage, he and his issue were called and known by the name of Smith only, although an estate in Ashfield

called the Lea, which was settled by the said marriage articles upon the issue of the said marriage, and which is now in his Lordship's possession, had been bequeathed to him, the said Robert Smith, by his father, under the description, and by the name, of Robert Hovell *alias* Smith, and although it can be proved, by Pedigrees recorded in the College of Arms, and by other authentic evidence, that the true antient name of the Family was Hovell; has been pleased to give and grant unto his Lordship his Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority, that he may, out of respectful regard to the memory of his said Grandmother, whose representative and heir-male he is, and an anxious desire of reviving the name of so respectable and antient a family, assume and take the surname of Hovell in addition to and before his paternal name of Thurlow, and bear the arms of Hovell, quarterly with those of Thurlow; such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office; otherwise his Majesty's said Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect.—And also to order, that this Royal Concession and Declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

*Admiralty-office, July 30.*—Admiral Lord Exmouth has transmitted a letter from Capt. Gower, of his Majesty's ship Elizabeth, dated off Corfu, May 25, stating that the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieut. Roberts, captured on the same day, under the guns of the island of Vide,

clue

close to the town of Corfu, the Aigle French nationalxebec, mounting six guns, a howitzer, and two swivels, and having on board 41 men.

[This Gazette also contains a Proclamation for recalling and prohibiting his Majesty's natural-born subjects from serving in the Sea and Land Forces of the United States of America; concluding by an offer to pardon all natural-born subjects of his Majesty who shall, within four months, withdraw themselves from the service of the United States; and declaring that all who shall continue to serve, or may hereafter enter the Enemy's service, guilty of high treason, and shall be punished with the utmost severity.]

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 2.* — Extract of a Letter from Capt. Malcolm, of his Majesty's ship Rhin, to Rear-adm. Brown, Commander in chief at Jamaica, dated in the Mona Passage, June 5.

I have much pleasure in informing you that at half-past 2 A. M. Cape Enganno in the Mona Passage bearing S.W. by W. four leagues, I captured, after an anxious and close chase of eleven hours, the American privateer schooner Decatur, commanded by Capt. Dominique Diron, the same who commanded her last year when she took his Majesty's schooner Dominica, Capt. Barette; she sailed from Charleston on the 30th March, and had made no capture. The Decatur is a beautiful vessel, and was only launched in April 1813; coppered and copper-fastened, 223 tons; she is well calculated in every respect for his Majesty's service.

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 9.* — Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, esq. the under-mentioned letters, &c.

From Capt. Nourse, of his Majesty's ship Severn, stating the capture, on the 1st of May, of the American privateer schooner Yankee Lass, of 9 guns and 80 men, 20 days from Rhode Island, without making any capture.

From Capt. Watts, of his Majesty's sloop Jawar, stating that her boats, under the direction of Lieut. West, on the 2d of May, captured and brought out from under a battery in the Chesapeake the American letter of marque schooner Grecian, pierced for 20 guns, but only 4 mounted, with 5 swivels, and having on board 27 men.

And from Capt. Hayes, of his Majesty's ship Majestic, reporting the capture, on the 22d of May, of the American letter of marque schooner Dominica (formerly his Majesty's schooner of that name), mounting four long 6-pounders, and manned with 36 men.

GENL. MAG. September, 1814.

10

*Downing-street, Aug. 8.* — Extract and copy of dispatches received from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost.

*Head-quarters, Montreal, July 10.*

I have the honour to report to your Lordship the safe arrival at Michilimackinac, on the 18th of May last, of Lieut.-col. M'Douall, with the whole of the reinforcements of troops and seamen, and of the supplies of stores and provisions, with which he sailed from Nottawasaga river on the 25th of April preceding.—The difficulties experienced in conducting open and deeply laden batteaux, across so great an extent of water as Lake Huron, covered with immense fields of ice, and agitated by violent gales of wind, could only have been surmounted by the zeal, perseverance, and abilities of the officers' commanding this expedition; for nineteen days it was nearly one continued struggle with the elements, during which time the dangers, hardships, and privations, to which the men were exposed, were sufficient to discourage the boldest amongst them, and at times threatened the total destruction of the flotilla. By uncommon exertions, however, the obstacles to the progress of the boats were surmounted, and the whole, with the exception of one only (the lading of which was saved), reached the place of their destination, to the great joy of the garrison, who had been anxiously looking out for this timely relief. Measures were taken by Colonel Macdonall, immediately after his arrival, to strengthen the defences of the fort; and I have had the satisfaction of hearing from him as late as the 18th of June, that the works had assumed so formidable an attitude, as to leave him no apprehension of the result of any attack which the Enemy might make upon this post.—Col. Macdonall reports to me the arrival at the fort of nearly two hundred of the Western warriors, under Mr. Dickson; a reinforcement which he considers highly important. He describes these Western warriors to be a warlike and determined race, on whom great reliance may be placed.

*Head-quarters, Montreal, July 13.*

My Lord, — Since my dispatch to your Lordship, of yesterday's date, I have received from Lieut.-general Drummond, Major-gen. Riall's official report of the sortie made from the lines at Chippaw, which, together with the Lieut.-general's letter, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship. I do not understand that the Enemy, since the action, have attempted to advance. I have, &c.

Earl Bathurst. GEORGE PREVOST.

*Kingston, July 10.*

Sir, — I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Major Riall's official report

report on the subject of the landing of the Enemy between Chippawa and Fort Erie on the 3d inst. and of the Major General's attack upon their position on the 5th.—It is highly satisfactory to observe, that the gallantry and steadiness of British soldiers was conspicuous throughout the conduct of every individual engaged; and that the 2d regt. of Lincoln militia, under the command of Lieut.-col. Dickson, which composed part of the advance, under Lieut.-col. Pearson, equally distinguished themselves, although their brave and vigorous efforts proved unavailing against the prodigious superiority, in point of numbers, which the Enemy possessed, and which induced the Major-General to withdraw his small force to the position at Chippawa. I have, &c. GORDON DRUMMOND,

Lieut.-general commanding.

*His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, bart.*

— *Chippawa, July 6.*

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that the Enemy effected a landing on the morning of the 3d inst. at the Ferry, opposite Black Rock, having driven in the picquet of the garrison of Fort Erie. I was made acquainted with this circumstance about eight in the morning, and gave orders for the immediate advance to Chippawa of five companies of the Royal Scots, under Lieut.-col. Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that place. Lieut.-col. Pearson had moved forward from thence with the flank companies of the 100th, some militia, and a few Indians, to reconnoitre their position and numbers: he found them posted on the ridge parallel with the river, near the ferry, and in strong force. I received information from Major Buck, that they had also landed a considerable force above Fort Erie. In consequence of the King's regiment, which I had every reason to expect the day before from York, not having arrived, I was prevented from making an attack that night.—The following morning, the 4th, a body of their troops were reported to be advancing by the river; I moved to reconnoitre, and found them to be in considerable force, with cavalry and artillery, and a large body of riflemen. Lieut.-col. Pearson was in advance during this reconnoissance with the light company of the Royal Scots, and the flank company of the 100th, and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of whom, and eight horses, were wounded in a skirmish with the Enemy's riflemen.—Having been joined by the King's regiment on the morning of the 5th, I made my dispositions for attack at four o'clock in the afternoon. The light companies of the Royal Scots, and 100th regt. with the 2d Lincoln militia, formed the advance under Lieut.-col. Pearson. The Indian warriors were, throughout, on our right flank in the woods. The troops moved in

three columns, the third (the King's regt.) being in advance. The Enemy had taken up a position with his right resting on some buildings and orchards, close on the river Niagara, and strongly supported by artillery; his left towards the wood, having a considerable body of riflemen and Indians in front of it.—Our Indians and militia were shortly engaged with the Enemy's riflemen and Indians, who at first checked their advance; but the light troops being brought to their support, they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in dislodging them, in a very handsome style. I placed two light 24 pounders, and a six and a half inch howitzer, against the right of the Enemy's position, and formed the Royal Scots and 100th regt. with the intention of making a movement upon his left, which deployed with the greatest regularity, and opened a very heavy fire.—I immediately moved up the King's regiment to the right, while the Royal Scots and 100th regt. were directed to charge the Enemy in front, for which they advanced with the greatest gallantry, under a most destructive fire. I am sorry to say, however, in this attempt they suffered so severely, that I was obliged to withdraw them, finding their further efforts against the superior numbers of the Enemy would be unavailing.—Lieut.-col. Gordon and Lieut.-col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, commanding these regiments, being wounded, as were most of the officers belonging to each, I directed a retreat to be made upon Chippawa, which was conducted with good order and regularity, covered by the King's regiment, under Major Evans, and the light troops under Lieut.-col. Pearson; and I have pleasure in saying, that not a single prisoner fell into the Enemy's hands, except those who were disabled from wounds.—From the report of some prisoners we have made, the Enemy's force amounted to about 6000 men, with a very numerous train of artillery, having been augmented by a very large body of troops, which moved down from Fort Erie immediately before the commencement of the action. Our own force, in regular troops, amounted to about 1500\*, exclusive of the militia and Indians, of which last description there were not above 300. Fort Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capitulation on the 3d inst.—Although this affair was not attended with the success which I had hoped for, it will be highly gratifying to you to learn, that the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to Lieut.-col. Pearson for the very great assistance

\* 1st Royal Scots, 500; 1st Batt. King's, 480; 100th Reg. 450; with one troop of the 19th Light Dragoons, and a proportion of Royal Artillery.

I have received from him, and for the manner in which he led his light troops into the action. Lieut.-col. Gordon, and Lieut.-col. the Marquis of Tweedale, and Major Evans, commanding the King's regiment, merit my warmest praise for the good example they shewed at the head of their respective regiments.—The artillery, under the command of Captain Mackonochie, was ably served, and directed with good effect; and I am particularly obliged to Major Lisle, of the 19th light dragoons, for the manner in which he covered and protected one of the 24-pounders, which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, activity, and intelligence of Captain Holland, my Aide-de-camp, Captain Elliott, Deputy-assistant-quarter-master-gen. Staff-adjut. Greig, and Lieut. Fox, of the Royal Scots, who acted as Major of Brigade during the absence of Major Glegg, at Fort George. The conduct of Lieut.-col. Dixon, of the 2d Lincoln militia, has been most exemplary; and I am very much indebted to him for it on this as well as on other occasions, in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for his Majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has also been highly praiseworthy.—Lieut.-col. Pearson has reported to me, in the most favourable terms, the excellent manner in which Lieut. Horton, with a part of the 19th Light Dragoons, observed the motions of the Enemy, while he occupied the position he took on his first landing, and during his advance to this place. I have, &c. P. RIALLE, Major-general.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the right division, in action with the Enemy, in advance of Chippawa, July 5:

*Total Killed*:—3 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file.

*Total Wounded*:—3 field-officers, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 277 rank and file.

*Total Missing*:—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 44 rank and file.

Horses: 2 killed; 1 missing.—Total 3.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*  
*Killed*:—1st batt. Royal Scots, Captain Bailey—100th reg. Lieut. Gibbon, Ensign Bea—Militia, Cpts. Rowe and Turney, Lieut. McDonnell.

*Wounded*:—General Staff, Capt. Holland, aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Riell, sev. (not dangerously).—Royal Artil. Drivers, Lieut. Jack, slight.—1st batt. Roy. Scots, Lieut. col. Gordon, sl.; Captains Bird and Wilson, sev. and prisoners; Lieut. W. Campbell, sev.; Lieutenants Fox, Jackson, and Hendrick, sev. (not dangerously); Lieut. McDonald, sl.; Lieut. A. Campbell, sev.; Lieut. Connel, sev.—8th reg. Lieut. Boyde.—100th reg. Lieut.-col. the Marq. of Tweedale, sev. (not dangerously); Capt. Sterrard, sev. (not dangerously); Captain

Sleigh, sev.; Lieutenants William, Lyon, and Valentine; Lieut. Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; Ensigns Clarke and Johnson, Adj. Kingston.—Militia, Lieut.-col. Dickson, sl.; Lieut. Clement, sev.; Lieut. Bowman, sl.; Ensign Kirkpatrick, dangerously.

*Downing-Street, August 10.*

[Transmitted by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.]  
*Moose Islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, July 12.*

Str.—Having sailed from Halifax on the 5th inst. accompanied by Lieut.-col. Nicholls of the Royal Engineers, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Capt. Dunn, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that we arrived at Shelburne, the place of rendezvous, on the evening of the 7th inst. where I found Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, in his Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, with two transports, having on board the 103d reg. under the command of Lieut.-col. Herries, which had arrived the day before. I did not fail to lay before Sir Thos. Hardy my instructions, and to consult with him the best means of carrying them into execution.—As we concurred in opinion that the success of the enterprize with which we were entrusted would very materially depend upon our reaching the point of attack previous to the Enemy being apprised of our intentions, that officer, with his accustomed alacrity and decision, directed the ships of war and transports to get under weigh early on the following morning; and we yesterday, about 3 o'clock P. M. anchored near to the town of Eastport.—On our approach to this island, Lieut. Oates (your Excellency's Aide-de-camp, whom you had permitted to accompany me on this service) was detached in a boat bearing a flag of truce, with a summons (a copy of which is transmitted) addressed to the officer commanding, requiring that Moose Island should be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty. This proposal was not accepted: in consequence of which, the troops which were already in the boats pulled off under the superintendance of Capt. Senhouse of the Royal Navy, whose arrangements were so judicious as to insure a successful issue: but previous to reaching the shore, the colours of the Enemy on Fort Sullivan were hauled down; and on our landing, the capitulation was agreed to, of which the copy is inclosed. We found in the Fort a detachment of the 40th reg. of American infantry, consisting of six officers, and about eighty men, under the command of Major Putnam, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war.—This Fort is situated on an eminence commanding the entrance to the anchorage; and within it is a block-house, and also four long 10-pounders, one 18-pound carronade, and four field-pieces. The extent