

honourable to the gallantry and heroism of our countrymen. It is mentioned at p. 299, and it is this: "The number of the Enemy expelled by our Army from Egypt, after all the losses he had sustained, was greater than the aggregate of the English combined forces when they were first landed at Aboukir."

The description of the management of a Turkish frigate, crowded with passengers of every nation under Heaven, would not fail to excite emotions of mirth, were it possible to lose sight of the extreme perils, occasioned by ignorance, negligence, and superstitious attachment to custom. It really seems a miracle that the Traveller and his companions should have escaped. The particular circumstances are related with much spirit at p. 314, &c.; and doubtless with the greater from the old impression of *actorum laborum meminisse dulce est*.

A pleasing account of Marmorice and its Bay occurs at p. 320, of which also a very neat view is inserted. The following note is extracted from Col. Squire's MS correspondence: unfortunately the writer is since dead.

"On the ninth my brother-officers and myself were landed and encamped with a party of 200 artificers, for the purpose of making *fascines*, and preparing our particular branch of the service for the ensuing campaign.—Would you believe, that most of our *fascines* are of the most beautiful Myrtle; and that probably in a few weeks we shall be planting our cannon in myrtle batteries before Alexandria."

In his visits to the different Islands of Cos, Rhodes, Lindus, Patmos, Paros, &c. &c., the learned and ingenious Traveller had full scope for the exercise of his sagacity in the examination of almost innumerable fragments of antiquity. Nothing escaped his vigilance; and many obscure facts are elucidated by his knowledge. For these matters, and the very curious incidents which they involve, we must be satisfied with referring the Reader generally to p. 330 et seq. to 424.—Among those things which impressed ourselves as particularly deserving of attention, are, the Greek inscription at Naxos, p. 392; the account of the very rare mineral Arragonite, p. 412; &c. &c.

The Author's dislike of Russia and

its people seems not to diminish by years, or change of scene and circumstances. It peeps out at p. 438, 9.

At p. 440, we are informed, that the famous Oxford marbles, generally believed to have been found at Paros, were in reality discovered among the ruins of Ioulis in the island of Zia, the birth-place of many celebrated characters, and of Simonides in particular. This place is but imperfectly known, and seems worthy of more careful investigation.

The arrival of our Traveller at Athens seems to have inspired him with no ordinary degree of animation; and his descriptions of what he did and saw, partake of his enthusiasm. But, as before observed, Athens and its curiosities have been so repeatedly and so recently described, and the volumes detailing its recommendations to curiosity, are so numerous and so satisfactory, that it does not seem necessary to expatiate much on this portion of the work. Every Reader at all anxious upon the subject, will unquestionably add Dr. Clarke's labours to the collection, of which he may be already in possession. He will be sure to find indubitable testimonies of extensive reading, acute observation, and successful investigation.

The question of Lord Elgin's marbles has much exercised the public opinion, as well of this country as of Europe. The act of removing them from their original and proper station has been sanctioned by the approbation of many, and reprobated by others in terms of the bitterest severity and reproach.

Lord Byron's vigorous and keen anathema against the deed is fresh in the recollection of all: it seems to deserve repetition:

"Cold is the heart, fair Greece, that looks  
on thee, [lov'd;  
Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they  
Dull is the eye that will not weep to see  
Thy walls defac'd, thy mouldering  
shrines remov'd [hov'd  
By British hands, which it had best be-  
To guard those relics, ne'er to be restor'd.  
Curst be the hour when from their Isle  
they rov'd,  
And once again thy hapless bosom gor'd,  
And snatch'd thy shrinking gods to Nor-  
thern climes abhorr'd."

Neither has Dr. Clarke been sparing of his censures on this occasion.—

There

There is one respect in which we also must join in the disapprobation of this Nobleman's conduct. It was his public character and influence as Ambassador from this powerful country which afforded him the means of accomplishing his wishes with respect to these valuable antiquities. They might, therefore, in some measure, be considered as public property. It was reasonable and just that Lord Elgin should be indemnified for the expenditure of any part of his personal property; but it surely did not become him, on their safe arrival here, to make hard terms with the publick, as it were in the character of a mercantile speculation. A very large sum was offered by the late excellent Mr. Perceval, that these marbles might constitute a Public School of Art; but these terms were rejected, and they still continue in Lord Elgin's private possession.

At p. 532, is a neat Biographical Sketch, and a very handsome tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Tweddell, a most ingenious and accomplished young man, who, after visiting Switzerland, Germany, many parts of Russia, and the Crimea in particular, died at Athens in 1799. A pleasing expectation is held out by Dr. Clarke, that some portions of Mr. Tweddell's interesting correspondence may hereafter be made public.

At p. 539, the Traveller talks of a sparry carbonate of lime of a *honey colour*. Now as the hues of honey vary exceedingly from its age, from the climate under which it was formed, as well as from other particulars, it is not quite apparent what colour is intended. A remarkably curious Terra Cotta lamp is described at p. 572, which Dr. Clarke very reasonably supposes to have been one of the Imagines, or Grata Munera, which the friends of a person deceased used to carry after the corpse in the funeral procession.—Unfortunately it was stolen from the party, and has not arrived in England.

We would willingly insert, if we could afford the space, a most singular but most dangerous adventure which befel the Author at Athens; see p. 588. In his accidental wanderings he stumbled upon a building, which he was induced to enter, from the sound of voices which he heard from within.—A general shriek soon informed him that it was a woman's bath;—

he fortunately made his escape unobserved; for, had he been seen by any of the Turkish guard, he would unquestionably have been put to death.

A very interesting account of Theodore, a Calmuck artist, is inserted at p. 599. It exhibits, perhaps, the only example of a Russian slave making his way by force of genius alone, to an extraordinary degree of excellence in the Fine Arts. We are much inclined to accede to Dr. Clarke's opinion on the situation of the Tomb of Themistocles, p. 602.

The account of Argos is well written, and will afford every reader considerable information and entertainment; and will not be the less acceptable, if Mr. Gell's book should at the same time be at hand. It is evident from the Tell-tale, as Dr. Clarke calls the Oracular Shrine described at p. 677, that industry, perseverance, and sagacity, may still discover and explain a great many more valuable antiquities in this part of Greece.—The whole of the description is given with great vivacity and effect.

The last thing we have to notice is the description of the supposed cave of the Nemæan lion, p. 711, 12.

In conclusion, we have only to thank the Author for great abundance both of instruction and amusement. We think him occasionally a little too sanguine, and at intervals somewhat fanciful; but his conjectures, if not always satisfactory, are generally ingenious; and his reasoning and arguments, if not always substantial, very specious and plausible.

The plates, we think, are better executed in this than in either of the volumes which preceded; with the exception perhaps of the general outline of the Author's Route, subjoined at the end. On this the line of communication between the different places visited by Dr. Clarke is not designated with sufficient distinctness.

A few Errata, which had not escaped us, we find corrected by the Author himself at the end.

6. *Specimens of the Classic Poets, from Homer to Tryphiodorus: with Biographical and Critical Notices.* By Charles A. Elton, Author of a Translation of Hesiod. Baldwin. 3 vols. 8vo.

THE work before us may be characterized as a sort of "Elegant Extracts"

tracts" from all the poetical remains of Antiquity. Against the plan of this multifarious performance an objection immediately offers itself. If the diversities of style and thought which form the peculiar character of each Poet were abstracted, a great portion of the interest which their works inspire, would be lost. It matters not whether we read Theocritus or Lucretius, Bion or Ovid, if they be all dressed out in a similar garb, and can only be distinguished by a reference to the top of the page: and this must be the case where the effusions of so many different bards are all filtered through the brain of one and the same Translator.

But this objection will, on a second view, be found rather specious than solid. If twenty English versifiers undertook to render into our language twenty Greek and Roman poets, the style of each would probably be found peculiar: but that the peculiarity would be in great measure that of the Translator, must appear evident, if we suppose the case of the same twenty writers producing separate versions of a single author — when we should perceive differences of style, certainly not referable to the common original. When we remember the eminent success with which Dryden has adapted his style to the pastoral and heroic of Virgil, the satiric bitterness of Juvenal, and the lyrical gaiety of Horace, the attempt itself must be allowed to be justifiable: but it must ultimately be judged by the degree of success.

It may serve to connect in one general view the rise and declension of ancient poetry, as well as its comparative state at different æras, if we consider the literature of the Greeks and Romans as forming a continuous stream, having its source in the fabulous ages of Greece, and flowing through Latium with undivided current till it is lost in the obscurity of the Middle Ages. For enabling the Reader thus to connect and compare the successive periods of classical poetry, the plan of the present series of writers is extremely well conceived: and the work possesses a value quite independent of its merely literary merit.

It would be easy to find the paral-

lel of these successive periods in modern times, and particularly among our own indigenous poets. The sudden splendour of the age of Pericles brings to our view the literary glory of the age of Elizabeth: Shakspeare, comprehending within himself the excellences as well as the defects of the three tragic poets of Greece; and Ben Jonson forming the counterpart of Aristophanes. The external polish, the chastened correctness of taste, and the symmetry in the structure of verse, which mark the Augustan epoch, offer sufficient traits of coincidence with the age of Queen Anne: and, as we descend, the meretricious decoration and voluptuous effeminacy of Claudian will meet a parallel in Darwin: though not a few among the ancients, like our own Cowper, preserve, even in deteriorated times, a vein of purer ore; and the names of Oppian, Musæus, and some others, induce us to agree with Mr. Elton, in thinking that the poets of the latter ages have been too much undervalued.

We dare affirm that many of the names comprised in these volumes will be new to a large number of readers. It is therefore not without reason, that Mr. Elton has prefixed to the specimen of each author a biographical and critical notice. These critiques will be found interesting. We were particularly pleased with the remarks on Claudian; they coincide exactly with the judgment which we have always maintained, although contradicted by the notions in vogue. The tawdry bombast of this poet has been compared by the fulsome Author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* with the majesty of Virgil. It is difficult to conceive any motive that could induce this most uncandid of all Historians to pay so unmerited a compliment, unless it be a kindred feeling with all that is verbose in diction or monotonous in style.

We cannot, however, in every instance, concur with Mr. Elton's opinions. On the contrary, he seems to us sometimes actuated by a love of paradox, and a disposition to literary scepticism. An example of this forces itself on our notice almost at the very threshold of the first volume; where the ill-starred father of epic verse is treated with the accus-

tomed

tomed levity of modern unbelievers. "Whether," he observes, "such an individual (as Homer) ever existed, may be a reasonable doubt:" and the verses which have borne his name for nearly 3000 years are distributed among a whole troop of wandering *troubadours*, after being cut up into ballads of convenient length!

The true genius of Homer is, we think, ably discriminated by Mr. Elton: for, strange to say, after refusing the Bard a being, he immediately proceeds to analyse his poetical character. This reminds us of certain theologians, who deny the personality of the Devil, and descant upon his attributes. But it is high time to say something of the Translations.

The parts chosen from the Iliad are those on which Pope has bestowed the utmost refinement of melodious and highly ornamented verse: among these are, the description of Achilles arming for battle, the watch of the Trojans before Troy, which so completely silences the assertion of Twining, that Homer had no idea of the picturesque; and the parting of Hector and Andromache. Between Pope and Mr. Elton no comparison can be formed with respect to the peculiar merit of a translator—the faithfulness of representation: and we are much mistaken if these passages, regarded as English compositions, have not infinitely the advantage in point of taste and nature, as rendered by the latter. In the following short extract we leave the decision of comparative excellence to the judgment of our readers:

He spoke: and, fondly gazing on her  
 charms, [arms:  
 Restor'd the pleasing burthen to her  
 Soft on her fragrant breast the babe she  
 laid, [vey'd:  
 Hush'd to repose, and with a smile sur-  
 The troubled pleasure soon chastis'd by  
 fear,  
 She mingled with the smile a tender tear.

POPE.

So he said, and placed  
 The babe within his own beloved's arms!  
 She softly laid him on her balmy breast,  
 Smiling through tears. ELTON.

Next to the war of Troy, and the achievements of its conquerors, the most popular subject of heroic verse among the ancients was the Expedition of the Argonauts. Of the Argonautic poets, the eldest in time is

Onomacritus, the Pseudo-Orpheus. This antient epic assumes the air of a romantic old ballad. It is judiciously imitated in old English Alexandrine heroics, the metre of Drayton's *Polyolbion*, which produce an agreeable variety, and have a very characteristic effect. The account which Orpheus gives of his miraculous minstrelsy is very prettily told.

"Through winding cavities that scoop'd  
 the rocky cell [vocal shell:  
 With tone sonorous thrill'd my sweetly  
 High Pelion's mountain heads and woody  
 valleys round, [the sound.  
 And all his lofty oaks re-murmur'd to  
 His oaks uprooted rush, and, all tumul-  
 tuous, wave [hollow cave-  
 Around the darken'd mouth of Chiron's  
 The rocks re-echo shrill: the beasts of  
 forest wild [ing trance beguil'd:  
 Stand at the cavern's mouth in listen-  
 The birds surround the dew, and, as in  
 weary rest, [of the nest."  
 They drop their fluttering wings forgetful

Considerable extracts are given from Apollonius, the master of Virgil in the pathetic and descriptive, and his superior in epic spirit. Few descriptions even of the *Odyssey* exceed that of the sailing of the *Argo*, or that of the interview between Jason and Medea. Mr. Elton has been peculiarly successful in his specimens of this Author. We extract the celebrated picture of night:

"Night then brought darkness o'er  
 the earth: at sea [rais'd  
 The mariners their eyes from shipboard  
 Fix'd on the star Orion and the Bear:  
 The traveller and the keeper of the gate  
 Rock'd with desire of sleep: and slum-  
 ber now [wept  
 Fell heavy on some mother, who had  
 Her children in the grave. No bay of  
 dogs,  
 No noise of tumult stirr'd the city streets,  
 All hush'd in stillest darkness. But  
 sweet sleep  
 Sooth'd not Medea."

Of Valerius Flaccus, the last of the Argonautics, we shall only say, that we rejoice in his dress of rhyme, the best vehicle for tame and spiritless narrative. Although we admit his freedom from false ornament, we cannot acquiesce in this translator's praises of his genius. As a specimen of the couplet-translations, we select a famous simile of Silius Italicus, relative to the soldiers of Hannibal, fatigued

tigued with the dreary sameness of the Alpine prospect:

“ Thus, in mid-sea, the mariner explores  
With fruitless longing the receded shores:  
When no fresh wind with spirit-stirring  
gale [sail :  
Bends the tall mast, or fills the flagging  
O'er boundless deeps his eyes exhausted  
rove,  
And rest reliev'd upon the skies above.”

The following little love-sonnet of Meleager will exemplify this author's versatility of style.

Thou breath'st the flute: some mur-  
mur'd air,  
Some sweet, wild note, Zenophyle!  
Pan's own Arcadian pipe is there :  
And how then should I fly from thee ?  
The Loves have hemm'd me round and  
round,  
Nor let me breathe a moment's space:  
Thy shapely form has wing'd a wound,  
Thy minstrel tune, thy motion's grace:  
Thy — oh! what words can serve my  
turn?  
For all of thee, for all I burn!”

The comic dialogue of the Syracusan gossips in Theocritus is given with great fidelity and spirit. The satiric poets, and some of the lyrics of Horace, with parts of his epistles, are also vigorously executed.

Among the didactic and heroic poets of the latter ages, we would particularly refer the Reader to the splendid description of “ the harpooning of the whale” from Oppian, and to the death of the Amazon Penthesilea from Quintus Calaber: but we have no room for further comments. Mr. Elton's peculiar talent lies, we think, in the translation of heroic verse. We are confident that, if he would render the whole of one of the more celebrated epopœias into English verse, the publick would repay the undertaking. Apollonius has scarcely had justice done him by the versions of Fawkes and Preston: the one flat and feeble; the other paraphrastic. Even the *Odyssey* might appear with better auspices. Mr. Elton's “ *Cave of Calypso*,” and his “ *Interview of Ulysses and Laertes*” warrant us in the assertion, that among the translators now living, there is none to whom we may look with so much hope of seeing this part sustained with dignity and grace, as to the Author of the pieces before us.

7. *New Series. The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1805.* Rivingtons. Large 8vo.

THE treat to be expected in the perusal of this copious Volume may be judged of from the Editor's Preface:

“ Few periods can be found to offer events of higher importance than the year 1805. Spain, having for some time attempted to avoid being committed in hostilities as the Ally of France, was at length, by the cupidity of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, so far urged beyond the bounds of neutrality, as to draw on herself a declaration of war from Great Britain. The origin of this unfortunate occurrence will strongly claim attention. The systematic march of ambition displayed by the head of the French Government, his assumption of the crown of Italy, his various and pertinacious encroachments on the liberties and independence of surrounding countries, together with his undisguised and insatiable desire of extending his dominions, rousing the jealousy, and awakening the fears, of the leading Nations of Europe, again gave rise to a Confederacy, to resist his power, and frustrate his designs.

“ Every practicable endeavour was made by negotiation to obtain the object of the coalesced Sovereigns, and to place the security of Europe on a proper basis, before an appeal was made to the sword; but, when it was discovered that nothing could induce the Gallic ruler to abandon his views, and listen to the dictates of justice and moderation, a combined effort in arms was made, which it was hoped would limit the resources of despotism, and break the spell of aggression. It must, however, be lamented, that the measures of the Allies were prematurely hurried into action, and that neither the sufficiency of force, nor the wisdom and energy of performance, equalled the laudable intentions of rectitude and freedom. By the weakness or treachery of an Austrian General, a gallant, highly equipped, and numerous army was suddenly annihilated. Confounded by this unexpected disaster, the Confederates in their subsequent proceedings exhibited nothing but failure and disgrace.

“ While, in common with every European, the native of Great Britain largely participates in this calamitous scene, while he regards with surprise and regret the changes made in several States to gratify the policy of the French Chief, he will be peculiarly affected by the

the circumstances immediately relating to the achievements of his own countrymen, in the destruction of the Enemy's Marine. With respect to affairs which may be termed domestic, the parliamentary transactions will disclose many particulars of very considerable moment.

"The Debates of both Houses of the Legislature have been abridged as much as it was possible, consistently with a due regard to the preservation of their distinguishing features. An attempt has been made to curtail them without diminishing their spirit. How far success has attended the undertaking, the reader must determine. The subjects discussed will invite the consideration of the reflective part of the community in no common degree; and when it is remembered that, with this Session of Parliament, Mr. Pitt closed his splendid career of statistic oratory, the Debates on that account, independently of the weighty affairs which became matter of argument, must naturally be deemed to possess more than an usual share of interest.

"The concerns of our possessions in India are also entitled to no small portion of notice. The causes of the unhappy dissensions between the Court of East India Directors and the Marquis Wellesley, connected details of which have never yet been laid before the public, at least in any history of the year, have been unfolded with impartiality, and the strictest deference to truth.

"The State Papers are unquestionably numerous; but those only have been given, which are indispensably requisite to illustrate the various occurrences that have been recorded.

"From the fame which M. de Kutusoff had latterly acquired, and few names now stand higher in heroic remembrance, the Reader may think that Commander has been harshly treated by the Author; but, if the strictures on his conduct have been severe, they were merited by his behaviour at the battle of Austerlitz. Whatever applause the great soldier in question may have since justly acquired, his incapacity in 1805 undoubtedly ruined the hopes of the Allies. He was then certainly *not a General*, and hardly qualified, in the military sense of the term, to be a partizan. Experience, however, afterwards chastened and confirmed his talents, while it made him an ornament to his most honourable profession.

"It would be extremely unjust, dazzled and delighted as the people in all the countries of Europa must be with the recent events on the Continent, to

consider past circumstances without reference to the time, when they occurred. Let it be recollected that, had it not been for the singular and almost incredible extravagance of the able and abandoned character, who, apparently by the direction of Heaven, was induced to make war against the Elements and Nature, when he led the finest army, in science, bravery, and devotion to command, that was ever celebrated in the records of ancient or modern history, to perish in the frozen plains of Russia, and leave their bones to bleach in the eager and petrifying breath of the Polar blast, the fairest part of the world would, in all probability, have still groaned under his despotism. This enterprise sealed his fate. His star turned pale; yet, unconscious of approaching misfortune, elated by uniform success; confident in his power, with blind rashness, he insolently rushed on to destruction; and fell by degrees, but with great velocity, from the amazing height, which he had hitherto occupied. His colossal power was annihilated. Providence, in pity to mankind, dashed the fabric 'in pieces, like a potter's vessel.'

"Disgraced, degraded, fugitive as he was, his fortunes might still, in some measure, have been retrieved at Dresden by an honourable peace; and could he have induced his fierce and sullen spirit to yield for a time, till the French conscription, that detestable and tremendous engine of his public crimes, had recovered from the exhausted state into which his madness had thrown it, he might possibly again have been the terror of Nations; but 'his heart was hardened,' and he still persisted, with inadequate means, to hold the same haughty front, and to advance nearly the same pretensions, as when he grasped the bolts of a combination of military experience and numbers. Chased before the storm, which he had courted, when, as a last frantic effort, he turned to bay his pursuers, an asylum for his former boundless ambition was still open in the throne of a mighty kingdom; yet, 'quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.' He was insatuated, and spurned the offer with contempt. Then, in the language of Homer, Perdition gaped beneath his feet; deserted by the malignant demon who had constantly protected him, he sank, it is to be hoped, never again to emerge from obscurity.

"The Editor has deeply to lament the long suspension of the publication of this Volume, which has been occasioned by circumstances beyond his control. The time, however, has not been wholly unoccupied. Great progress has been

been made in the History and Compilation of the next Volume, containing the narrative of the extraordinary incidents that distinguished the year 1806, which he confidently hopes will appear in the course of three months; and no pains have been spared to render it worthy the public acceptance."

8. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, at the Primary Visitation of that Diocese, in July, August and September 1814.* By George Henry Law, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Chester. 4to. pp. 35. Rodwell.

IF the Established Church has of late been assailed by adversaries of various descriptions opposing each other in every point but that of enmity, or rather of envy, to the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy; we see with much satisfaction the Dignitaries of our Church, faithful to their profession, and diligent in their vocation, exerting themselves to counteract every species of machination.

The present Bishop of Chester thus benevolently addresses his Clergy:

"A shorter interval than usual has taken place, since the last Visitation of this Diocese. I have, however, been induced to request your attendance at this early period, from finding it to be your wish, as it most undoubtedly is mine, that our meetings in future should be rendered more frequent, and become triennial. Much benefit, I believe, always does—much, I am sure, ought to arise, from a personal intercourse and communication, between the Diocesan and his Clergy. Mutual information and instruction are thus best conveyed. Ecclesiastical discipline and unity are by the same means duly kept up, and the plans and wishes of the Clergy more easily made known to each other. Some additional anxiety and trouble, may hence be occasioned to yourselves, and to me; but they will be far outweighed, I trust, by the magnitude of the benefit which must accrue.

"Seldom indeed can three years elapse, without many events occurring, to which the consideration and zeal of the Clergy may most usefully be directed. Their sentiments and conduct must always have an important influence on the opinions and character of the age. In the present instance, this period of time has been most particularly distinguished, inasmuch as it has given birth to measures of supreme importance, and which are closely connected with the best interests of religion. It is indeed an æra

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which will be long remembered. In it we have witnessed the formation of Diocesan and District Committees. In it we have seen a National Society, for the religious education of the poor, projected, established, and matured. I know not, therefore, how I can better discharge the solemn office now imposed upon me, than by directing your attention to the objects and design of these invaluable institutions."

After discussing the more immediate subject thus proposed, and some suitable admonitions to his Clergy, the Bishop humanely adds,

"It may naturally be expected on this occasion, that I should take some notice of those legislative enactments, which have lately been passed, with respect to the residence of the Clergy. And here, with a view to your interest and security, I would observe, that a greater degree of attention is due to these parliamentary regulations, than in general they appear to have received. It has been my endeavour, by circular letters, to communicate to you, at the time of their passing, the purport of these several acts; and this is all which I could do; but this is not enough: The acts themselves should be read and understood; from what has taken place in other Dioceses you must be aware, that there are those who are sufficiently ready to avail themselves, not only of any culpable neglect, but also of any unintentional omission in the Clergy. It may appear hard that inattention should incur the penalties of guilt. The immunities however which, with so much consideration and kindness have been twice helden out by the Legislature, cannot be expected again. Of these, therefore, I trust, that all who required it, have availed themselves; otherwise, neither talents, nor virtue, nor even poverty itself may secure them, against the malice of the informer.

"We have to lament, that in consequence of these bills, a very general but erroneous opinion has gone abroad, with respect to the residence of the Clergy. When non-residence is talked of, I understand by that term, an implication of neglect—the non-performance of duties—of duties which could be, and which ought to be discharged; but surely they are not to be included in this censure, who do all they are capable of doing—who themselves constantly perform the services of their own Church, and who reside as near to it as they possibly can. The Clergy, I must observe, have been hardly dealt by, and the list of non-residents unfairly swelled, by returning such

in the number. But whatever may be the case in other Dioceses, I am happy and proud to declare, that there are not many in my own, who can fairly be classed under the description of non-residents. From the late parochial returns it appears, that though there are some who had sinned against the letter of the law, there were comparatively very few, who were real and virtual offenders—few who could be charged with wilful dereliction or neglect. In this Diocese, of so great an extent, and of such an immense population, there are not many incumbents who do not, at least, serve one of their Churches.

“The total number of benefices, is 592.—Upon these, there are 390 who do their own duty;—five only are absent without licence, or exemption. The proportion also of those who have licences is much diminished. Some absentees of necessity there always must be, from age, from indisposition, and various other causes of just and legal exemption. But, upon the whole, I am satisfied there are not many, of whom, in this particular, there is just ground of complaint. At a time then, when some, in whom we should have wished for and expected kinder feelings, are so very ready to malign the Clergy, when they are represented as devoted to trifling amusements, and crowding every place of public resort; happy am I to bear this testimony to the different Character of my own Clergy—a testimony due to the cause of truth, and to them.”

The excellent Prelate concludes, “And now, my Reverend Brethren, though I have been happy to give praise where praise is due, yet let not any thing which has been said, diminish or relax your efforts, in the due discharge of the most solemn and arduous office which can be entrusted to man. To you is committed the care of souls. For them you must one day answer at the dread tribunal of Almighty God. It is not therefore enough to be moral, you must be exemplary. It is not enough to be blameless, you must let your light shine before men. You must endeavour by your lives and doctrines, to adorn the Gospel of God our Saviour, in all things. You must strive and labour to save yourselves—and others.

“The times most imperiously demand it. We have been generally and loudly accused of lukewarmness—of supineness—of neglect. Our enemies are on the watch, ready to point out, to exaggerate, and supply, every omission—extreme to mark what is done amiss. Be zealous then, be vigilant. The cause is worthy of your utmost efforts; on the

fair character of its Ministers depends in a great degree the security of the Church of England, and with it, the peace and welfare of the State.

“If such be the alarming responsibility of the Parochial Minister, with what accumulated weight must all these obligations press upon those, who are placed in the more elevated stations of the Church: Your experience, therefore, your counsel, your assistance, are all required by me; and truly can I add, that they have not been found wanting. Ill should I do justice to my own feelings, or to you, if I did not acknowledge, in the strongest manner I am able, that during the whole of my connexion with you, I have received every support and co-operation, which kindness could administer. These have materially lightened the labours of this extensive and important Diocese; and for these, I now beg leave to return you my most sincere and most grateful thanks.”

9. *An Address, on the Resurrection of Christ; delivered in Bunhill-fields, Wednesday, November 23, 1814, at the Interment of Thomas Mullett, esq. Merchant, who died, Monday, Nov. 14, 1814, in the 69th year of his age. By John Evans, A. M. 8vo, pp. 28.*

FROM this consolatory Address, written evidently from the heart, an ample extract will be found in our Obituary of the present month, p. 83.

10. *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain. Illustrated with a Series of highly-finished Engravings, exhibiting general and particular Views, Ground Plans and all the architectural Features and Ornaments in the various Styles of Building used in our Ecclesiastical Edifices. By James Storer. Vol. I. 8vo. Rivingtons, Murray, &c.*

IN our last Volume, p. 541, we briefly noticed this elegant volume; and the expectations we entertained from a slight glance at its contents have not been disappointed. The whole Work is to be comprised in four Volumes, the first of which contains the Cathedrals of Canterbury, Chichester, Peterborough, Lincoln, Oxford, and Winchester; and of these, and their various Parts, not less than LXIV beautiful Cabinet Plates are given, all uniformly well engraved; and of these XVIII are devoted to Canterbury. The Volume is not paged; in order that, “when the Work is completed, the parts may be arranged in whatever manner may be thought



thought most convenient, either in the order of the Alphabet, to correspond with County Histories, or in Districts."

In the conclusion of a short but sensible Preface, in which the decided superiority of "the Ecclesiastical over the Political Historian, the Religionist over the Warrior," is fully established; we are told,

"In the sketches of History and Antiquities here respectfully submitted to the Publick, it was natural for Protestants and Lovers of Antiquity to adopt the language and sentiments of the great Fathers of the English Church. The following accounts of our Cathedrals are chiefly the works of persons who, having finished their university education, have visited, either as travelling fellows or private inquirers, the different countries of Europe—who have personally witnessed the effects of idolatrous ceremonies and of true religion on society; and who felt it a sacred duty to state the facts to such of their countrymen as may not have had similar opportunities of observing the miseries of superstition and ignorance. The Editors cannot omit the opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the right reverend Prelates, Divines, and private Gentlemen, who have liberally aided their exertions; and, as the Writers are not the Artists, they may be permitted to speak of the latter, and say from their personal knowledge, that the Plates exhibit more faithful portraitures of the different edifices than any hitherto laid before the publick."

Turning for a specimen of the Historical part of the Work to the Cathedral of Lincoln, which has perhaps been less generally described than either of its companions in this Volume, Mr. Storer observes,

"The numerous panegyrics on the noble front need not here be repeated. On the North-west side of the Eastern transept is a Chapel built by St. Hugh, which has retained all its ornaments and figures in a perfect state. From this transept is the passage into the cloisters. Near the West cloister is a shed raised to preserve the Roman pavement lately discovered here; the North cloister is converted into a library and cabinet of antiquities, in which are many very curious articles, as knives, swords, urns, &c. On the East side of the cloisters is the entrance to the Chapter-house, pl. 9. On the South-west side of the less transept are the lavatory, containing a curious stone laver like a trough, and the

Vestry, which has nothing peculiar. In the greater or West transept, the Dean and Chapter sometimes held their Consistory court. The Chuntries in both ends of this transept are separated by screen-work. Projecting from the South-west corner of this transept is an elegant porch, called a Galilee; but the term is not very correct, as this Church never formed part of a convent, and consequently could have no noviciates or penitents. It is said that the building of it was commenced by Bishop Wells, and finished by Greathead. In this transept once stood the superb Shrine of Bishop Alderby, often called a Saint. It is said to have consisted of a rich canopy, and marble altar-tomb, supported by massy pillars of silver, enriched with diamonds and rubies, and enclosed with rails of silver gilt. Not a vestige of this pagan luxury remains\*. There is a Chapel on the South side in rear of the West front, now used as a Consistory court. Opposite to this, on the North side, is a Chapel for morning prayers, containing the old Font, pl. 7. We have now to ascend the West towers, to take a view of a singular kind of flat arch, called 'the elastic stone beam,' which nearly crosses the West end of the nave, or rather abuts on the two West towers. Neither the constructor nor use of this catenarian arch is known; and it has been noticed by only one writer†. It is placed between the vaulting and the roof of the nave, and according to the accurate measurement of the ingenious Mr. Eschin, is 29½ feet long, 21 inches broad, 21 in diameter at each end, and only 12 in the centre. Its upper surface is level, its under one slightly concave; it is composed of many large stones, every one of which is a key-stone, and is so sensibly elastic, as to vibrate very forcibly when leaped or trod upon. Hence we are inclined to think that it has been built with the design of propagating the sound either to or from Great Tom, and not, we apprehend, without effect."

Speaking of the reign of Henry III. we are informed that,

"This was a period in our history so abundant in licentiousness, fable, and

\* "Among the most laudable changes must be mentioned that of removing the mural tablets and paltry monuments from the walls and pillars of the Cathedral, placing them in the side Chapels, and repairing the parts which had been hewn away to receive them."

† See a judicious and useful little "History of Lincoln," printed by A. Stark, in 1810.

delusion, that very few well-attested facts can be found in the works of its Chroniclers or Annalists. The revenue of foreign Ecclesiastics, whose only business was that of fabricating falsehoods to delude and plunder the English, was then double that of the Crown. The people were beggared, and the King so distressed by them, that he was impelled to rob the Jews, and afterwards murder them! Here also we have another money-making device of Papal rapacity, the tale of the Jews crucifying a Child in Lincoln about 1256. Prior to this, the King had extorted one third of all their property, and they had solicited leave to depart the kingdom, but were refused. The priests, however, determined to raise money as well as the Sovereign, contrived this project, to manufacture a god, obtained the dead body of a child, reported that it had been crucified, called it Hogh, made it a saint; and the contributions of the devotees who came to worship its tomb, was to the See another valuable estate, free of all encumbrances, and worth many thousands a year. A gold shrine was afterwards erected in the Cathedral: but whether it was of hammered or cast gold, the legislators of antiquarianism have not yet been able to determine. The better taste of Messrs. Lysons, we doubt not, will consign this, and many other such questions, to lasting repose."

On this subject the Editors would have done well had they consulted the very accurate and curious account of this famous Shrine, by Mr. Gough, in the Second Volume of his *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. lxxviii; where is a plate, engraved from draw-

ings made by Mr. Grimm, on opening this shrine, in the presence of Sir Richard Kaye the late Dean, Dr. Gordon the late Precentor, Mr. Gough, and the Writer of this article.

Each Cathedral has a proper index; with a complete list of its Bishops and Deans, and of the Abbots or Priors of such of them as had formerly those Ecclesiastical Superiors. And here, for the present, we dismiss Mr. Storer; and recommend him as a very proper candidate for general approbation.

11. *Practical Hints to Young Females on the Duties of a Wife, a Mother, and a Mistress of a Family.* By Mrs. Taylor. 12mo, pp. 66. Taylor and Hessey.

THIS is a book we would wish to be in the possession of every young female who is entering upon the busy scene of life; being well calculated to promote their true interests, by the most excellent and familiar precepts for the regulation of their conduct. The Chapter on Domestic Economy will be found to contain some useful hints; which are with equal propriety thrown out on other subjects in the course of the Work. The following might with some advantage be attended to by newly-married pairs:

"There is one simple direction which, if carefully regarded, might long preserve the tranquillity of the married life, and insure no inconsiderable portion of connubial happiness: it is, to beware of the first Dispute."

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.


"It is scarcely possible that persons of taste should be given up to low pursuits, or find their leisure hours hang heavy on them; for if they do not excel in painting, poetry, music, or any of the liberal sciences, yet they are delightfully employed in cultivating them, and have an aversion to vulgar or unprofitable amusements."

Lord KAMES.

1. C. Nicholson's *complete Preceptor for the German-flute; or the Beauties and Capabilities of the Flute developed, in a Series of Rules and Instructions for the management of Tone, Double-tonguing, Gliding, Vibration, and other Graces; calculated to afford great facility in the Pupil's Practice, and founded entirely on a New System: to which are added a Series of progressive Lessons for one or two Flutes, ad libitum, together with a complete Set of Preludes, Cadences, &c. composed by the Author.* pp. 76, fol. 10s. 6d.

MR. C. NICHOLSON is a young man

of some repute as a Flutist. As an "Author" he will not rank very high, though certainly far above Wragg, a contemporary master, who has published a book of instructions for the flute, which has met with a better reception than it deserved. The flute is considered more a gentleman's instrument than any other, not excepting the violoncello and the organ, which are so superior to it in their musical effects. If we compare the different books of instruction, from Quantz to Nicholson, we shall be surpris-

prized to find so little improvement or alteration made in so long a period. At last we are come to Mr. Nicholson's new system, and the reader is probably desirous of some information respecting it. Well then, we have examined the book through and through, and can nowhere find it but in the title-page. As to "gliding and vibration," which are novelties to some players, take the Author's own account of them: "*Gliding* is produced by sliding the finger forwards gently and gradually from off the hole, instead of suddenly lifting it, as generally practised; by which the succeeding note will have the effect of being imperceptibly led into, or incorporated with its next succeeding note: for example, suppose the note to be *F* sharp, with *G* natural following, by gently sliding the first finger of the right hand forward from off the hole, it will lead by a sweet swelling gradation into the note of *G*. The same effect may be produced in various instances with equal delight." On page 41, he directs the performer to glide in this manner from *x* to *a*, a fourth, without due explanation. *Vibration* he denotes thus . "The effect of vibration is produced two ways, first by a regular swell and modulation of the breath, bearing some similitude to a state of exhaustion or panting, with a regular decrease or diminution of the tone: the other way, by which the same effect is produced, is by a tremulous motion of the finger immediately over the hole, without coming in contact with the flute by the same motion, and in some instances with the finger covering about one half the hole." p. 22. The Author, as this egotist very frequently styles himself, has managed to spread an explanation of the fingering over eleven pages, using horizontal rows of dots to represent the holes of the flute. The method of Quantz, followed by Gunn, we think preferable. Mr. Nicholson does not mention flutes with more than six keys, such as Monzani's, of which we have formerly given a description. He differs from Monzani in directing the performer to hold the flute in a posi-

tion as nearly horizontal as possible\*. His instructions for blowing are but scanty. To produce the required tone of lowest *D*, "the lips should be braced as much as possible, so as to form a small aperture or opening, the under lip covering half of the embouchure or mouth-hole, and blowing downwards gently and steadily into the flute. To produce a soft, mellow, and round tone, the lips should not be so much braced as in the former instance, but rather project, the orifice being formed from the soft or innermost part of the lips, and the breath directed obliquely into the flute as before, but much softer. The upper tones are to be produced from the lips being well braced, and forming an aperture not larger than the uncovered half of the embouchure of the flute, the under lip projecting rather more than the upper one, and directing the breath a little upwards or against the side of the instrument, more than down the center," p. 4. On page 15, we find a repetition of the old error of considering the major third as equal to five, and the minor as equal to four semitones. Several other inaccuracies in this book, such as consecutive fifths and eighths, show want of care in the Author, rather than want of knowledge. Every tune or lesson is marked C. Nicholson: most of them are pleasing, but a judicious selection from different composers would be more interesting.

2. *His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange's grand March, dedicated to the noble Patriots of Holland, by S. Webbe, jun. 1s. 6d. Preston.*

WE can recommend this march as original and spirited, if not extremely pleasing. It consists of one movement, in the major key of *c*, for the piano-forte. This is not the kind of composition in which Mr. Webbe is most successful, although he may possibly find it the most profitable.

T. Boosey, 4, Broad Street, agent for Breitkopf and Härtel of Leipzig, has published a catalogue of valuable German music, just imported.

\* "Den kopf muss man beständig gerade, doch ungezwungen, in die höhe halten: damit der wind im steigen nicht verhindert werde. Die arme muss man ein wenig auswärts in die höhe halten, doch den linken mehr als den rechten; und sie ja nicht an den leib drücken: damit man nicht genöthiget werde, den kopf nach der rechten seite zu, schief zu halten; &c. *Quantz*, p. 30.

## SELECT POETRY.

THREE SONGS, from "ANGELICA, or The Rape of PROTEUS." By EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

## I.

[*Angelica sings.*]

O Nightingale, the wood's best poet, come,  
And welcome, whom we look for, home:  
The snake now coil'd in his leafy bower,  
And the shrill cricket tells thy hour:  
Day cannot close his eye without thy song:  
Then let thy melting note be heard ere  
long;  
Which shall on ev'ry bank and bushy brake  
The glow-worm's silver lamp awake.

## II.

[*Angelica sings.*]

When Jove kiss'd Hebe first,  
In her smile the Rose was nurs'd,  
But of a pallid hue:  
From her golden e'er  
She pour'd the nectar pure,  
And then it crimson grew:  
The Graces danc'd around,  
And the blythe Muses made Olympus sound,  
With, O, thrice happy Rose!  
Be thou the queen of flowers,  
And lead the summer hours,  
So long as Zephyr blows.

## III.

*A Song of the Sea Fairies.*

What flowers we have of pallid green,  
Tipp'd with pearly hue!  
And bowers of lilac too between,  
And those of faintish blue!  
These we dance, when floods are high,  
And sits the Moon, pale empress, in the sky.  
Or we trip o' th' pearly floor,  
Where Amphitrite reigns:  
And her black tresses we adore,  
And hark the merry strains,  
From the pipes of silver blown,  
Whereby the Sea-Nymphs make her presence known.  
Then, ere Dian dip, we wiuk,  
And of revels dream;  
Ere Aurora touch the brink  
With her amber team;  
Happy, thrice happy, then are we,  
Who, in Titania's service, live thus free!

THE following Verses, which must be allowed a considerable degree of feeling and good taste, are extracted from an elegant publication, of which we gave an account in our last Volume, p. 466. ("Mo-Antique.")

EPITAPH ON A MOTHER'S TOMB.

THE lot of Mortals vainly we deplore;  
The Friend, the Mother, Lydia, is no more;  
Vanish'd, we know not where, from Nature's ties,  
Her dust alone beneath unconscious lies,

Too conscious those, whom past endearments urge

To raise this sepulchre, and print this Grief forbids our praises here,  
The partial pen is brib'd with many a tear.  
What virtues she possess'd, how great her worth,

Though others speak, we dare not blazon  
But say, unbiass'd friend, does not our love

With tacit eloquence her merit prove?  
Does it not tell she had a soul refin'd,  
That she was generous, candid, cheerful,  
kind?

That strong attachments with her duty mix'd,

That her complacency affection fix'd?  
With mental gifts improv'd, with graceful mien

And mutual love she bless'd our days  
Plainly it does.—Then may the tears we shed

Prove a kind offering to her spirit fled,  
With her past griefs and virtues plead  
with fate,

For retribution in an after-state  
With friends by mortal Nature doom'd to die,

In bless'd re-union thro' eternity.

SONG sung at the Anniversary Dinner of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, after the Health of the President (Dr. LETTSON) had been drunk.

THE Ivy is weak, but its tendrils have twin'd

Round the Oak-tree's majestic form;  
Its leaf trembles not to the breath of the wind;

And its root is unhurt by the storm.  
And lasting and firm is the union we see,  
Together (so close is the tie)  
The evergreen leaf, and its sheltering tree,  
Will flourish, and wither, and die.

And we have an Oak-tree, whose shadowing bough

Has nurtur'd each promising shoot:  
The storm howls around; but we heed it not now,

For the earth has fast hold on the root.  
The Oak that has shelter'd, yet lives to defend,

In its seventieth year in its prime.  
The beauty and strength which endure to the end,

Are mellow'd, not wither'd, by Time.

And have we no Ivy, whose branches have twin'd

Round our Oak-tree's majestic form,  
Whose leaf trembles not to the breath of the wind,

Whose root is unhurt by the storm?

If we look but around, in full vigour of youth,  
 Or the prime of their talents, we see  
 Fall many a Friend of fair Science and Truth,  
 To circle our shadowing tree.  
 Still join'd may they flourish; and flourishing be,  
 Protection, and beauty, and shade:  
 The axe that is laid to the root of the tree,  
 Long, long may its blow be delay'd.  
 And when it does fall, may some scion survive  
 The sudden, but death-giving stroke,  
 Round whose growing trunk shall the Ivy-slip thrive,  
 Once nurs'd by our flourishing Oak.

JAMES BALDWIN BROWN.

LINES

On the Death of a Son prematurely snatched away. (From "The Velvet Cushion," by the Rev. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, M. A. Vicar of Harrow.)

AS the sweet flower, which scents the morn,  
 But withers in the rising day;  
 Thus lovely was my Henry's dawn,  
 Thus swiftly fled his life away.  
 And as the flower, that early dies,  
 Escapes from many a coming woe;  
 No lustre lends to guilty eyes,  
 Nor blushes on a guilty brow.  
 So the sad hour that took my boy,  
 Perhaps has spared some heavier doom;  
 Snatch'd him from scenes of guilty joy,  
 Or from the pangs of ill to come.  
 He died before his infant soul  
 Had ever burnt with wrong desires;  
 Had ever spurn'd at Heaven's controul,  
 Or ever quench'd its sacred fires.  
 He died to sin, he died to care,  
 But for a moment felt the rod;  
 Then, springing on the viewless air,  
 Spread his light wings, and soar'd to God.  
 This—the blest theme that cheers my voice,  
 The grave is not my darling's prison;  
 The "stone" that cover'd half my joys  
 Is "roll'd away," and "he is risen."

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

(From the same.)

(Supposed to have been written by the Vicar on the first page of his edition of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity.")

AND is our country's father \* fled,  
 His car of fire can none recall?  
 Be—*here* his sacred spirit shed,  
 Here—may his prophet-mantle fall.  
 Fain would I fill the vacant breach,  
 Stand where he stood the plague to stay?  
 In his prophetic spirit preach,  
 And in his hallow'd accents pray.

\* Hooker.

It is not that, on seraph's wing,  
 I hope to soar where he has soar'd;  
 This, this the lowly claim I bring;  
 I love *his* church, I love his Lord.  
 I love the altar of my Sires,  
 Old as my country's rocks of steel;  
 And as I feel its sacred fires,  
 The present Deity I feel.  
 I love to know, that not alone  
 I meet the battle's angry tide;  
 That sainted myriads from their throne  
 Descend to combat at my side.  
 Mine is no solitary choice,  
 See *here* the zeal of saints impress'd;  
 The prayer of millions swells my voice,  
 The mind of ages fills my breast.  
 I love the ivy-mantled tower,  
 Rock'd by the storms of thousand years;  
 The grave whose melancholy flower  
 Was nourish'd by a martyr's tears.  
 The sacred pew, so fear'd in war,  
 Which, like the sword to David given,  
 Inflicted not a human scar,  
 But lent to man the arms of Heaven.  
 I love the organ's joyous swell,  
 Sweet echo of the heavenly ode!  
 I love the cheerful village bell,  
 Faint emblem of the call of God.  
 Waked by the sound, I bend my feet,  
 I bid my swelling sorrows cease,  
 I do but touch the mercy-seat,  
 And hear the still small voice of peace.  
 And, as the ray of evening fades,  
 I love amidst the dead to stand;  
 Where, in the altar's deepening shades,  
 I seem to meet the ghostly band.  
 One comes—Oh! mark his sparkling eye,  
 I knew his faith, his strong endeavour;  
 Another—Ah! I hear him sigh,  
 Atlas, and is he lost for ever?  
 Another treads the shadowy aisle,  
 I know him—'tis my sainted Sire—  
 I know his patient angel smile,  
 His shepherd's voice, his eye of fire;  
 His ashes rest in yonder urn,  
 I saw his death, I clos'd his eye;  
 Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn,  
 That death has taught me how to die.  
 Long be our Father's temple ours,  
 Woe to the hand by which it falls;  
 A thousand spirits watch its towers,  
 A cloud of angels guard its walls.  
 And be *their* shield by us possess'd,—  
 Lord, rear around thy bless'd abode  
 The buttress of a holy breast,  
 The rampart of a present God.

THE HAND.

THE Hand that tries these lines to write,  
 Unnerv'd, can scarce a word indite;  
 For lately it hath grasp'd alone  
 An urn of monumental stone;  
 And cold and chill and wither'd now,  
 Serves but to cool a fever'd brow.

No flowers, alas! it knows to strew,  
 Save slips of rosemary and rue,  
 Scatter'd above the silent trace,  
 As emblems of remembrance\* :—  
 Which midnight deckings of the tomb  
 Add woe to woe, and gloom to gloom.  
 Oh! once the loveliest hand it held,  
 That fondest gaze had e'er beheld,  
 That light could shew, or Heaven could  
 bless,  
 That maids could give, or lovers press ;  
 'Tis cold—the blood its veins hath fled,  
 And it lies peaceful by the dead !  
 This Hand shall soon alike repose,  
 For it is cold as winter snows,  
 And "paler than the pale primrose."  
 These are the last that it will write,  
 The latest efforts of its might ;—  
 For him that guides it, grief hath crost,  
 And his life's dearest tie is lost ;  
 Oh ! Sorrow so hath shaded o'er  
 Each prospect, that he looks no more,  
 Save to the latest—darkest,—Death,—  
 To sleep with her, who sleeps beneath.

Lambeth.

J. H. R.

*On seeing a most melancholy Object in a  
 state apparently of helpless Idiocy in a  
 Country Workhouse. Addressed to a  
 Friend of some sarcastic Reviewers.*

OH dreadful state of frail mortality,  
 Approach, ye proud, ye vicious, and  
 ye vain,  
 Degraded, sunk, lost ev'n to misery,  
 And dead alike to pleasure, as to pain.  
 Can this poor object, whose corporeal  
 frame,  
 And mental powers, an equal ruin share ;  
 Can she claim kindred with those souls of  
 flame,  
 The sons of Genius, Heaven's peculiar care ?  
 That form inanimate, those heavy eyes  
 Depriv'd of ev'ry trace of sense or joy,  
 Crown'd with immortal beauties soon may  
 rise,  
 And taste of bliss unmingled with alloy.  
 Th' Almighty's will, that sunk so low, may  
 raise [quire ;  
 This feeble worm to Heaven's angelic  
 The tongue, now mute, then sing Jehovah's  
 praise ; [lyre.  
 This listless band, then strike a Seraph's  
 Subdued each vainer thought, all selfish  
 pride, [stream ;  
 O'er talents misapplied, our tears should  
 They soon may envy what they now deride,  
 And find too late their lives an empty  
 dream.

A. H.

## TO ELIZA.

T IRED of the town, its toil, and care,  
 I sought, unseen, the lonely glen,  
 In solitude and silence there  
 To wake the sleeping string again.

\* "There's rue for you ;—that's for re-  
 membrance."  
 HAMLET.

Erewhile, some simple, rural theme,  
 In happier days, my Muse had given,  
 The daisied mead, the murmuring stream,  
 The dawning of the Star of Heaven.

Pleas'd with the memory of days,  
 Fleeting indeed, but, ah, how sweet !  
 Methought I would recall some lays,  
 The solace of my lone retreat.

I mark'd the torrent's dash below,  
 And deem'd it worthy of my strain,  
 A moment listed to its flow, [vain,  
 Then struck my lyre—and sigh'd—in

And, ah ! I cried, the calm is broke,  
 The tranquil heart no more is mine ;  
 What storm is this, and whence the stroke ?  
 Ah, cruel Love ! the storm is thine.

Farewell, ye sylvan scenes ! awhile :  
 A magic, dearer than your own,  
 The magic of Eliza's smile,  
 Recalls her wanderer to the town.

Farewell, awhile ! perhaps his pain  
 Eliza ! may thy bosom move ;  
 Then will his lyre awake again,  
 And Peace return to dwell with Love !

Liverpool.

S. C.

## SONG.

AS in those nations, where they yet  
 adore  
 Marble and cedar, and their aid implore,  
 'Tis not the workmen, nor the precious  
 wood, [God ;  
 But 'tis the worshiper that makes the  
 So, cruel Fair, tho' Heaven has giv'n thee  
 all,  
 We mortals Virtue, or (can) Beauty call,  
 'Tis we that give the thunder to your  
 frowns, [wounds :  
 Darts to your eyes, and to ourselves the  
 Without our Love, which proudly you de-  
 ride, [your Pride.  
 Vain were your Beauty, and more vain  
 All envy'd being: that the world can show,  
 Still to some meaner thing their greatness  
 owe.  
 Subjects make Kings, and we the nume-  
 rous train  
 Of humble Lovers, constitute thy reign :  
 Only this difference Beauty's realm can  
 boast,  
 Where most it favours, it enslaves the most ;  
 And those to whom 'tis most indulgent  
 found  
 Are ever in the surest fetters bound.  
 No tyrant yet but thee was ever known,  
 Cruel to them that serv'd to make him one  
 Valour's a vice, if not with Honour join'd ;  
 Then Beauty a disease, when 'tis not kn'd.

## EPITAPH ON A DYER.

H ERE lies a man who dyed of wool  
 great store,  
 One day he died himself, and dyed no  
 more.

HISTORICAL

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE  
of Tuesday, Jan. 3.

*Whitehall, Jan. 2.* Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this Empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion manifested by the Officers of his Majesty's forces by sea and land:—And whereas his Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of the Royal Prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendour and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those Officers who have had the opportunities of signalising themselves by eminent services during the late war, may share in the honours of the said Order, and that their names may be delivered down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned:

The Prince Regent, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to ordain as follows:

1st. The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall from this time forward be composed of Three Classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

2d. The First Class of the said Order shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses; which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions; and from the date hereof the present Knights Companions and Extra Knights of the said Order shall, in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings, be styled Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

3d. The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not, at any time, or upon any account whatever, exceed seventy-two, exclusive of the Sovereign; whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve so nominated and appointed, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments.

4th. The said Knights Grand Crosses shall be subject to the same rules and ordinances, and have, hold, and enjoy,

all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages, which the Knights Companions of the said Order have hitherto held and enjoyed, by virtue of the statutes, excepting as far as may be altered or affected by the present decree.

5th. It shall be lawful for all the present Knights Grand Crosses, from and after the date hereof, to wear, upon the left side of their upper vestment, the Star or Ensign of the said Order, although such Knight Grand Cross may not have been installed; and henceforward the said Star or Ensign shall be worn by each and every Knight Grand Cross, immediately after his being so nominated and appointed, provided that it shall not be lawful for any Knight Grand Cross to wear the collar of the said Order, until he shall have been formally installed, according to the statutes, or unless a dispensation has been granted for the non-observance of the ceremonial of installation.

6th. In order to distinguish more particularly those officers of his Majesty's forces, by sea and land, upon whom the First Class of the said Order hath already been, or may hereafter be, conferred in consideration of especial military service, such Officers shall henceforth bear upon the Ensign and Star, and likewise upon the Badge of the Order, the addition of a wreath of laurel encircling the motto, and issuing from an escrol inscribed "*Ich Dien.*"

This distinction being of a military nature, it is not to be borne by the Knights of the First Class, upon whom the Order shall have been, or may hereafter be, conferred for civil services.

7th. The Dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall henceforth upon no account be conferred upon any Officer in his Majesty's service, who shall not have attained the rank of Major-general in the army, or Rear-admiral in the navy, except as to the Twelve Knights Grand Crosses who may be nominated and appointed for civil services.

8th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, is pleased to declare and constitute those whose names are undermentioned, to be the Knights Grand Crosses, composing the First Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

GEST. MAG. January, 1815.

*Military*

*Military Knights Grand Crosses.*

1. The Sovereign.
2. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, acting as Grand Master.
3. Admiral Earl of St. Vincent.
4. Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby.
5. Admiral Viscount Keith.
6. Admiral Sir John B. Warren, bart.
7. General Sir Alured Clarke.
8. Admiral Sir John Colpoys.
9. General Lord Hutchinson.
10. Adm. Sir John Thomas Duckworth.
11. Adm. Sir James Saumarez.
12. General Sir Eyre Coote.
13. Gen. Sir John Francis Cradock.
14. Gen. Sir David Dundas.

15. Field Marshal D. of Wellington, K.G.
16. Gen. Earl of Ludlow.
17. Vice-adm. Sir Samuel Hood.
18. Adm. Earl of Northesk.
19. Vice-adm. Sir Richard J. Strachan.
20. Vice-adm. Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane.
21. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Stuart.
22. Vice-adm. Sir Richard G. Keats.
23. Gen. Sir David Baird.
24. Gen. Sir George Beckwith.
25. Lieut.-gen. Lord Niddry.
26. Lieut.-gen. Sir Brent Spencer.
27. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
28. Lieut.-gen. Lord Beresford.
29. Lieut.-gen. Lord Lynedock.
30. Lieut.-gen. Lord Hill.
31. Lieut.-gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty.
32. Lieut.-gen. Sir Edward Paget.
33. Lieut.-gen. Lord Combermere.
34. Adm. Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley.
35. Gen. Sir George Nugent.
36. Gen. Sir William Keppel.
37. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Doyle, bart.
38. Lieut.-gen. Lord Wm. Cav. Bentinck.
39. Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith.
40. Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton.
41. Lt. gen. Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
42. Lieut.-gen. Lord Stewart.
43. Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hope.
44. Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Clinton.
45. Lieut.-gen. Earl of Dalhousie.
46. Lieut.-gen. Hon. William Stewart.
47. Major-gen. Sir George Murray.
48. Major-gen. Hon. Sir Edw. Pakenham.
49. Adm. Sir William Young.
50. Gen. Hereditary Prince of Orange.
51. Adm. Lord Viscount Hood.
52. Adm. Sir Richard Ouslow, bart.
53. Adm. Hon. William Cornwallis.
54. Adm. Lord Radstock.
55. Adm. Sir Roger Curtis, bart.
56. Adm. George Moutagu.
57. Lieut.-gen. Earl of Uxbridge.
58. Lieut.-gen. Robert Brownrigg.
59. Lieut.-gen. Harry Calvert.
60. Lieut.-gen. Rt. Hon. Thomas Maitland.
61. Lieut.-gen. William Henry Clinton.

9th. And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is further pleased to ordain and declare, that the Princes of the Blood Royal

*Civil Knights Grand Crosses.*

1. Sir Robert Gunning.
2. The Earl of Malmesbury.
3. Lord Henley.
4. Lord Whitworth.
5. Sir Joseph Banks, bart.
6. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget.
7. Sir Philip Francis.
8. Sir George H. Barlow.
9. Viscount Straungford.
10. The Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley.
11. The Right Hon. Sir C. Stuart.
- 12.

holding commissions as General Officers in his Majesty's Army, or as Flag Officers in the Royal Navy, now and hereafter, may be nominated and appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and shall not be included in the number to which the first Class of the Order is limited by the third article of the present instrument.

10th. By virtue of the ordinance contained in the foregoing article, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased to declare the following Princes of the Blood Royal to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, viz. :—

- His Royal Highness Duke of Clarence.
- His Royal Highness Duke of Kent.
- His Royal Highness Duke of Cumberland.
- His Royal Highness Duke of Cambridge.
- His Highness Duke of Gloucester.

11th. The Second Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Knights Commanders, who shall have and enjoy in all future solemnities and proceedings, place, and precedence, before all Knights Bachelors of the United Kingdom, and shall enjoy all, and singular, the rights, privileges, and immunities, enjoyed by the said Knights Bachelors.

12th. Upon the first institution of the Knights Commanders, the number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of Foreign Officers holding British commissions, of whom a number, not exceeding ten, may be admitted into the Second Class as honorary Knights Commanders. But in the event of actions of signal distinction, or of future wars, the number may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the regulations and restrictions now established.

13th. No person shall be eligible as a Knight Commander of the Bath, who does not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in his Majesty's army or navy; such commission not being below the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army, or of Post Capt. in the navy.



14th. The Knights Commanders shall, from the publication of the present instrument, be entitled severally to assume the distinctive appellation of Knighthood, and shall bear the Badge and Ensign assigned as the distinctions of the Second Class of the Order, on their being duly invested with the same; that is to say, each Knight Commander shall wear the appropriate Badge or Cognizance pendant by a red ribband round the neck, and for further honour and distinction he shall wear the appropriate Star, embroidered on the left side of his upper vestment. There shall also be affixed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Westminster, Escutcheons and Banners of the Arms of each Knight Commander, under which the Name and Title of such Knight Commander, with the date of his nomination, shall be inscribed. The Knights Commanders shall not be entitled to bear Supporters, but they shall be permitted to encircle their Arms with the Red Ribband and Badge, appropriate to the second class of the Order of the Bath. And for the greater honour of this class, no Officer of his Majesty's army or navy shall be nominated hereafter to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, who shall not have been appointed previously a Knight Commander of the said most honourable Order.

15th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint and nominate the under-mentioned Officers of his Majesty's naval and military forces, to be Knights Commanders of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.

1. Adm. George Montague.
2. Adm. Lord Gambier.
3. Adm. Sir Charles Maurice Pole, bart.
4. Adm. James Hawkins Whitshed.
5. Adm. Sir Robert Calder, bart.
6. Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
7. Adm. John Knight.
8. Adm. Edward Thornbrough.
9. Adm. George Campbell.
10. Adm. Sir Albemarle Bertie, bart.
11. Adm. Lord Exmouth.
12. Vice-adm. William Domett.
13. Vice-adm. George Murray.
14. Vice-adm. John Sutton.
15. Vice-adm. William Essington.
16. Vice-adm. Eliab Hervey.
17. Vice-adm. Sir Edmund Nagle.
18. Vice-adm. Richard Grindall.
19. Vice-adm. Sir George Martin.
20. Vice-adm. Sir William Sidney Smith.
21. Lieut.-gen. Gordon Drummond.
22. Vice-adm. Herbert Sawyer.
23. Lieut.-gen. Hon. John Abercromby.
24. Vice-adm. Hon. Robert Stopford.
25. Vice-adm. Thomas Foley.
26. Lieut.-gen. Ronald Craufurd Ferguson.
27. Lieut.-gen. Henry Ward.
28. Vice-adm. Charles Tyler.
29. Vice-adm. Lord Gardner.
30. Vice-adm. William Mitchell.
31. Vice-adm. Sir Thomas Williams.
32. Vice-ad. Sir T. Boulden Thompson, bart.
33. Lieut.-gen. William Houstoun.
34. Lieut.-gen. Hon. William Lumley.
35. Lieut.-gen. Wroth Palmer Acland.
36. Lieut.-gen. Miles Nightingall.
37. Lieut.-gen. Henry Frederick Campbell.
38. Vice-adm. William Hargood.
39. Vice-adm. Robert Mounson.
40. Vice-adm. Lawrence William Halsted.
41. Vice-adm. Sir Harry Neale, bart.
42. Vice-adm. Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke.
43. Vice-adm. Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge.
44. Major-gen. Alan Cameron.
45. Major-gen. Hon. Charles Colville.
46. Major-gen. Henry Fane.
47. Major-gen. George Anson.
48. Major-gen. Kenneth Alexander Howard.
49. Rear-adm. Thomas Francis Freemantle.
50. Rear-adm. Sir Francis Laforey, bart.
51. Rear-adm. Philip Charles Durham.
52. Rear-adm. Israel Pellew.
53. Major-gen. Hen. Bell, Royal Marines.
54. Major-gen. John Oswald.
55. Major-gen. William Anson.
56. Major-gen. Edward Howorth.
57. Major-gen. Charles Wale.
58. Major-gen. John Ormsby Vandeleur.
59. Major-gen. Hon. Edward Stopford.
60. Major-gen. George Townshend Walker.
61. Rear-adm. Benjamin Hallowell.
62. Rear-adm. George Hope.
63. Rear-adm. Lord Amelius Beauclerk.
64. Rear-adm. James Nicoll Morris.
65. Rear-adm. Thomas Byam Martin.
66. Major-gen. James Kempt.
67. Major-gen. Robert Rollo Gillespie.
68. Major-gen. William H. Pringle.
69. Rear-adm. William Johnstone Hope.
70. Rear-adm. Lord Henry Paulet.
71. Rear-adm. George Cockburn.
72. Rear-adm. Graham Moore.
73. Rear-adm. Henry William Bayntun.
74. Rear-adm. Sir Richard King, bart.
75. Rear-adm. Richard Lee.
76. Major-gen. Fred. Phillips Robinson.
77. Major-gen. Edward Barnes.
78. Major-gen. Hon. William Ponsonby.
79. Major-gen. John Byng.
80. Major-gen. Thomas Brisbane.
81. Major-gen. Denis Pack.
82. Major-gen. Lord Rob. Edw. Somerset.
83. Major-gen. Thomas Bradford.
84. Major-gen. John Lambert.
85. Major-gen. James Willoughby Gordon.
86. Major-gen. Manley Power.
87. Major-gen. Samuel Gibbs.
88. Major-gen. Lord Aylmer.
89. Rear-adm. William Hotham.
90. Rear-adm. Pulteney Malcolm.
91. Rear-adm. Sir John Gore.
92. Rear-adm. Hon. Henry Hotham.
93. Rear-adm. Sir Home Popham.
94. Rear-adm. Sir Josias Rowley, bart.

95. Rear-adm. Edward Codrington.  
 96. Rear-adm. Charles Rowley.  
 97. Rear-adm. George Burlington.  
 98. Major-gen. Colquhoun Grant.  
 99. Major-gen. Sir T. Sidney Beckwith.  
 100. Major-gen. Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.  
 101. Major-gen. John Keane.  
 102. Major-gen. Colin Halkett.  
 103. Major-gen. Henry Edward Bunbury.  
 104. Major-gen. Richard Hussey Vivian.  
 105. Major-gen. Henry Torrens.  
 106. Capt. Sir George Eyre, R. N.  
 107. Capt. Sir Charles Brisbane, R. N.  
 108. Capt. John Talbot, R. N.  
 109. Capt. Sir Edward Berry, bart. R. N.  
 110. Capt. Sir Edward Hamilton, R. N.  
 111. Capt. Edward W. C. R. Owen, R. N.  
 112. Capt. Sir T. M. Hardy, bart. R. N.  
 113. Capt. Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart. R. N.  
 114. Capt. Sir M. Seymour, bart. R. N.  
 115. Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, R. N.  
 116. Capt. Sir P. B. V. Broke, bart. R. N.  
 117. Capt. Sir William Hoste, bart. R. N.  
 118. Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, R. N.  
 119. Capt. Sir G. R. Collier, bart. R. N.  
 120. Capt. Sir James Lind, R. N.  
 121. Capt. James Alexander Gordon, R. N.  
 122. Capt. Sir Thomas Staines, R. N.  
 123. Capt. Sir Edward Tucker, R. N.  
 124. Capt. Sir James Lucas Yeo, R. N.  
 125. Col. J. Elley, royal regt. horse-gds.  
 126. Col. Charles P. Nelson, 25th regt.  
 127. Col. W. H. Delancey, Dep. Q.-M.-gen.  
 128. Col. Benj. Durban, 2d West India reg.  
 129. Col. G. Rideout Bingham, 53d ft.  
 130. Col. Hon. Ch. J. Greville, 38th ft.  
 131. Col. Hoylet Framingham, royal art.  
 132. Col. Andrew F. Barnard, 95th ft.  
 133. Col. William Robe, royal art.  
 134. Col. Henry Watson Ellis, 23d ft.  
 135. Col. John Cameron, 9th ft.  
 136. Col. Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, 74th ft.  
 137. Col. Charles Pratt, 5th ft.  
 138. Col. Edward Biakeney, 7th ft.  
 139. Col. John M'Clean, 27th ft.  
 140. Col. R. D. Jackson, Coldstr.-gds.  
 141. Col. William Douglas, 91st ft.  
 142. Col. Coliu Campbell, Coldstr.-gds.  
 143. Col. John Colborne, 52d ft.  
 144. Col. Sir A. Campbell, Portug. service.  
 145. Col. Thomas Arbuthnot, 57th ft.  
 146. Col. Hen. F. Bouverie, Coldstr.-gds.  
 147. Lieut.-col. Wm. Williams, 13th ft.  
 148. Lieut.-col. H. H. Bradford, 1st gds.  
 149. Lieut.-col. Alex. Leith, 31st ft.  
 150. Lieut.-col. Hon. R. L. Dundas, rl. staff.  
 151. Lieut.-col. R. Arbuthnot, Coldstr.-gds.  
 152. Lieut.-col. Sir Charles Sutton, 23d ft.  
 153. Lieut.-col. J. Douglas, Portug. serv.  
 154. Lieut.-col. Hen. Hardinge, 1st gds.  
 155. Lieut.-col. G. H. F. Berkeley, 35th ft.  
 156. Lieut.-col. J. Dickson, assist. q. m. g.  
 157. Lieut.-col. Sir John M. Doyle.  
 158. Lieut.-col. Sir T. Noel Hill, 1st gds.  
 159. Lieut.-col. Robert Macara, 42d ft.  
 160. Lieut.-col. Hon. A. Gordon, 3d ft. gds.  
 161. Lieut.-col. Henry Wm. Carr, 83d ft.  
 162. Lieut.-col. Ch. Broke, assist. q. m. g.
163. Lieut.-col. Lord F. Somerset, 1st gds.  
 164. Lieut.-col. James Wilson, 48th ft.  
 165. Lieut.-col. Alex. Dickson, royal art.  
 166. Lieut.-col. John May, royal art.  
 167. Lieut.-col. G. Scovell, late staff cav.  
 168. Lieut.-col. Wm. Gomm, Coldstr.-gds.  
 169. Lieut.-col. Ulysses Burgh, 1st gds.  
 170. Lieut.-col. Francis D'Oyley, 1st gds.  
 171. Lieut.-col. R. Williams, rl. marines.  
 172. Lieut.-col. J. Malcolm, rl. marines.  
 173. Lieut.-col. James A. Hope, 3d gds.  
 174. Lieut.-col. Augustus Frazer, roy. art.  
 175. Lieut.-col. Hew D. Ross, royal art.  
 176. Lieut.-col. Edm. K. Williams, 81st ft.  
 177. Lieut.-col. Maxwell Grant, 42d ft.  
 178. Lieut.-col. Fred. Stovin, 28th ft.  
 179. Lieut.-col. Jos. Carncross, royal art.  
 180. Lieut.-col. Rob. Gardiner, royal art.  
 181. Lieut.-col. John Dyer, royal art.

*List of Honorary Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order.*

1. Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Linsingen.
2. Lieut.-gen. Count Walmoden.
3. Lieut.-gen. Count Nugent.
4. Major-gen. Sigismund Baron Low.
5. Major-gen. Charles Baron Alten.
6. Major-gen. Henry de Hinuber.
7. Major-gen. Wilhelm de Dornberg.
8. Col. Frederick Baron de Arentschildt.
9. Lieut.-col. F. A. de Hertzberg.
10. Lieut.-col. Julius Hartmann.

16th. The third class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Officers holding Commissions in his Majesty's service by Sea or Land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privilege of Knights Bachelors, but they shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

17th. No Officer shall be nominated a Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, unless he shall have received, or shall hereafter receive a Medal, or other Badge of Honour, or shall have been especially mentioned by name in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in action against his Majesty's enemies, since the commencement of the war in 1805, or shall hereafter be named in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself.

18th. The Companions of the said Order shall wear the badge assigned to the Third Class, pendant by a narrow red ribbon to the button-hole.

19th. And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to ordain and enjoin, that the said Knights-Commanders and the said Companions, shall respectively be governed by the rules and regulations which his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty,

hath been graciously pleased to make, ordain, and enjoin for them; and by such other rules and ordinances as may be from time to time made and ordained by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, Kings of this Realm.

And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint, that Sir George Naylor, knight, Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights Commanders and Companions; and also to command, that the Officers hereby appointed Knights Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights Commanders or Companions, shall immediately after such nomination transmit to the said Sir George Naylor, a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in books appropriated to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

And his Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve that Mr. William Woods be the Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

*Memorandum.*—The names of the Companions of the said Most Honourable Order will be published in future Gazettes.

*Whitehall, Jan. 6.*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into consideration the eminent services which have been rendered to the Empire by the Officers in the service of the Honourable East India Company, has been pleased to ordain, that fifteen of the most distinguished Offi-

cers of the said service, holding commissions from his Majesty not below the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, may be raised to the dignity of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, exclusive of the number of Knights Commanders belonging to his Majesty's forces by sea and land, who have been nominated by the Ordinance bearing date the 2d instant: and his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to ordain, that the said Officers of the East India Company's service shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the second class of the said Most Honourable Order; and that they shall be governed by the rules and ordinances now established, or hereafter to be established by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the government of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

But in the event of future wars, and of actions of signal distinction, the said number of fifteen may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the established regulations and restrictions.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been further pleased to ordain, that certain Officers of the East India Company's service, holding his Majesty's commission, may be appointed Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of eminent services rendered in action with the enemy; and the said Officers shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, secured to the Third Class of the said Order; and shall be governed by the regulations and restrictions established with regard to the nomination and government of the Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### FRANCE.

The King of France has, with the consent of his Ministers, ordered the property of the Buonapartes to be sequestered: the ostensible pretence is, that they have been discovered intriguing against the Government.

The enslaved state of the public press in France under Buonaparte, appears to have been perfect freedom compared with its present situation.—It is scarcely credible, that for the last nine months the interior of France should have been a scene of discontent and disorder, and that until now not a particle should have transpired upon the subject. Such, however, is the fact. The collection of the *droits réunis*, or indirect taxes, particularly upon liquors, salt, and tobacco, has been the cause of these discontents and disturbances: of this we have official confirma-

tion in an Ordinance just issued by his Majesty, the preamble of which recites to this effect, and offers an amnesty and release to persons of certain descriptions implicated in these unlawful proceedings.

We are glad to see that the infamous falsehoods of M. Auxion Lavaysse are disclaimed by the French Government. The new Minister of the Marine and Colonies, Count Beugnot, has by the express command of his Most Christian Majesty, publicly notified that the object of Lavaysse's mission to St. Domingo was entirely pacific; that its only purpose was, to collect and to transmit to the Government information on the state of the colony; and, consequently, that M. Lavaysse had no authority whatever to make declarations so highly compromising the honour of his Sovereign.

The *Journal de Paris* represents the French

French Finances as in a very flourishing state: they have been greatly improved by the voluntary renunciation of the claims of the inhabitants of France for indemnification in consequence of the ravages of the late war. The *Gazette de France* says, that in all quarters the people have made the most generous efforts to pay the contribution; that in the month of November last the receipts in the Royal Exchequer amounted to 73 millions, a sum far surpassing the hopes of the Minister; and that the Treasury Bonds, which, on the 7th of December last were at a discount of 6 2-3ds. per cent. are now only at 1.

From Havre it is stated, that a number of vessels have sailed from that port for Guadaloupe and Martinique, in consequence of those islands having been formally restored to France. Ships are also preparing for the Isle of Bourbon and India; and, shocking to relate, it is unblushingly avowed, that some vessels have sailed to procure slaves for the French colonies.

#### RE-INTERMENT OF THEIR LATE MAJESTIES OF FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 22d inst. were chiefly occupied with the solemn proceedings that took place on the removal of the remains of Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette, from La Magdalene to the Royal Sepulchre of St. Denis, on the 21st,—the anniversary of that fatal day, when the most humane and gentle-hearted Monarch that ever sat on the throne of France was ostentatiously murdered in the heart of his capital, in sight of the palace of his renowned ancestors, and in the midst of scenes so often animated by the cheerful loyalty of his subjects. Two-and-twenty years have elapsed since that "deed without a name" was perpetrated: the chief assassins have long since perished miserably; their bodies are lost in the mass of undistinguished earth; and their names exist only in the universal execration and horror of mankind;—while that justice which was refused to Louis XVI., when living, is paid with warmth, and affection, and earnestness, to his memory; and his mortal remains, which it was so carefully sought to annihilate, have been singularly preserved, accurately recognised, and transported in the utmost pomp, together with those of his Queen, to the ancient receptacle of the deceased Sovereigns of France, followed by the relatives that were nearest and dearest to him when living, and by those faithful and honourable subjects who were the objects of his choicest regard.

On the morning of the 21st, all the regiments of the garrison of Paris were under arms, and the way from the Rue d'Anjou to the barrier of St. Denis was lined by detachments.

Monsieur, with the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri, proceeded, at eight o'clock, from the Thuilleries to the residence of M. Descloseaux, and laid the first stone of a monument to be erected on the spot where the bodies of Louis the Martyr and his Queen were deposited, in the adjoining cemetery.

The precious remains of their late Majesties, in superb coffins, were placed on a funeral car, and attended more immediately by the company of the Scots Guards of the King. The procession then set out for the Abbey of St. Denis in the following order:—

Detachments from various military corps, both cavalry and infantry.

The Governor of the First Military Division, with his Staff.

Detachments of National Guards, horse and foot.

Lieut.-general Count Dessolle, with the Staff of the National Guard.

Detachment of Horse Grenadiers.

Three of the Royal Carriages, with eight horses to each, containing Officers of the Princes.

Detachments from the Musketeers and Light Cavalry.

Eight Royal Carriages, with eight horses to each.

A Carriage, in which were Monsieur, and the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri.

Heralds on Horseback.

The Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and his Assistants, mounted.

Detachments of Cavalry.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

Attended by Parties of the Scots and Swiss Guards.

The principal Esquire to his Majesty, mounted.

Officers of the Guards-du-Corps.

Detachments from various Corps.

State Coach of Monsieur.

Ditto of the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri.

Squadrons of the Royal Dragoons.

A train of Field Artillery bring minute guns on the march.

Detachments of Military Horse and Foot.

The National Guard of St. Denis were under arms in the space fronting the Abbey. All the Troops wore crapes on their arms. The Drums and Musical Instruments were decorated with black serge, as were the different Colours and Standards.

The procession was received at the gates of the Church by all the attendant Clergy.

Monsieur was followed by all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood (who were attended by the Counts Laine and Barthelemy, and the Dukes of Dalmatia and Reggio) into the body of the Church. They took their places in the stalls erect-

ed on each side of the temporary monument in the centre.

The choir was occupied by the Principal Officers of the Household, of the Princes, and of the Army. The body of the church was crowded by the most illustrious personages of the State and of the Army, as well as principal Members of the Legislative bodies; all desirous of paying the last sad duties of external respect to the memory of their martyred Sovereigns. Nearly 500 ladies of the first rank and consequence attended, and were accommodated with benches. The whole assemblage were in deep mourning.

The funeral service was then performed; the laudatory oration was pronounced by the bishop of Troyes\*, after which the coffins of the illustrious pair were deposited in the royal vault. Monsieur and the Princely Dukes descended into this mansion of the illustrious dead, and remained therein a few moments.

Salvoes of artillery announced the moving of the procession from the capital, the commencement of the funeral service, and the moment of the interment. The whole ceremony was conducted with the greatest order, and every description of the innumerable spectators were deeply affected.

On the next morning, the 23d, a Military Order of the Day was published, expressive of the particular thanks of his Majesty for the excellent conduct, the zeal, and devotion manifested by the Parisian National Guards on the occasion of the removal of the Remains of their late Majesties of France from Paris to the Abbey of St. Denis. (Signed) *DESSOLLE*, Gen. en Chef.

It must have been a satisfactory consideration to those who were attending the melancholy ceremony of Saint Denis, to know (for information had been received of such an intention) that at the same mo-

ment a similar solemnity was performing at Vienna, in the metropolitan church of St. Stephen, attended by the Emperor of Austria, and probably by the other crowned heads present in that capital.

His Most Christian Majesty has ordained an annual service to be established in memory of his justly-beloved Brother, throughout France.

#### HOLLAND.

Private letters from Belgium agree in stating, that fifty millions is the sum which the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands pays to Austria for the cession of Belgium to Holland.

We learn from Ghent, that a great reformation has taken place in the Belgium regiment quartered in that place; and we have reason to believe that the same system has been acted upon throughout the whole military force of the country. All the Officers who served under the late French Government have been dismissed the service. This is not confined to Frenchmen only, but extends to all foreigners, and it is expected will produce a very beneficial effect. All persons holding official situations, Employés in the Prefectures, Collectors and Receivers of Contributions, &c. have also been removed, to make room for native occupants.

#### SPAIN.

An article from Yruu states, as news from Madrid of the 9th inst. that the Spanish Government has suspended all prosecutions against the enlightened Patriots whom it has so long persecuted, and that a general amnesty was soon expected. The Madrid news, however, we regret, is like that from Vienna, vague and contradictory; for we find it stated in a Madrid article of the 10th, which is a later date, that the arrests continue. It would

\* The same who thirty years ago began his career of eloquence, by the funeral eulogy of that amiable and excellent Prince the Dauphin, father to Louis XVI. To the few who remembered that first specimen of the preacher's oratory, and still more to the venerable orator himself, the contrast must have presented matter for the most painful reflections. One almost feels that it would be likely to overpower a mind even of common sensibility, much more of a person endued with that sensibility which is absolutely essential to true eloquence. Louis XVIII. judged well, in announcing his choice only ten days before the solemnity. The strong sense of duty, together with the knowledge that a short period only was left for composing and polishing the discourse, would necessarily compel the preacher to avoid every thing that was artificial, and to deliver himself in the natural and powerful language of high and dignified sentiment. In fact, and it is a circumstance that marks the honest sincerity of the good Bishop, his address was strongly directed to the conscience, to the religious feelings, to the sense of remorse and abasement, with which the murder of his Royal Master had evidently filled his own heart. He throws aside all vain pretences—pretences at such a moment as unnatural as vain—of a moderation in regard to the crime he was deploring. He paints it, as he sees it, in colours black, horrible, and alarming. He describes the reign of terror, which followed so close on the King's murder, as a judgment on its atrocity; and when speaking of the happier prospect which now opens on France, he thus expresses himself: "The God of Vengeance, at length appeased, seems willing to pardon our sin—Yes, Christians, our sin! for if we have not all joined in committing this great crime, we are all guilty of having suffered it to be committed."

seem from the same article, that the departure of the English Ambassador, Sir H. Wellesley, now in France, was attributed at Madrid to pique or misunderstanding. In noticing the circumstance, it says, "the English are hurt that we attribute the deliverance of Spain entirely to our own efforts." But it is not towards England alone that this selfish unkind spirit betrays itself in Spain: it is confessed that it operates generally against all nations.

From Bayonne they report, that the King of Spain has confiscated the property of all Spanish refugees in France.

The merchants of Cadiz complain heavily of the misapplication to Court purposes of the funds which they had contributed to accelerate the departure of the armament for South America.

#### ITALY.

Brussels Papers to the 15th inst. state, on the authority of private accounts, that "the plans and connections of the malcontents at Milan, which have been discovered by the arrest of Gen. Lecchi, and two other Generals who had conspired, were very dangerous, not only for Italy, but for all Europe, by the extent of their ramifications; and that eight persons, chiefs of the conspiracy, are condemned to death." The arrest of couriers for the purpose of obtaining their dispatches, and many other recent occurrences, may be adduced as evidence of this spirit of insurrection in the North of Italy; a spirit that will not be a little extended and inflamed by the discontents in Genoa, in consequence of the annihilation of that ancient Republic.

An article from Rome furnishes an abstract of a Papal Bull; the object of which is, to preserve the respectability of the Clergy, who are prohibited from appearing at Theatres in the habit of their order, from exercising mechanical professions, and from being heads or masters of establishments.

From Naples it is stated, that King Joachim becomes daily more insecure on his throne; but this statement in the French Journals is completely at variance with the accounts received through other channels.

#### GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 30th of December, contains a paragraph which countenances a report of Sir Sidney Smith being endeavouring to induce the Powers composing the Congress, to take measures for putting an end to the depredations of the piratical States of Barbary; it is as follows: "Yesterday, in the Au-garten, there was a great *Pic-nic*, under the direction of the celebrated Sir Sidney Smith. None but Members of Orders of Knighthood were invited; and the benevolent

object of this Chivalric Meeting was to make a very considerable collection for the Christian slaves in Algiers and Tunis, as well as to communicate several ideas respecting the plan for henceforth securing the nations of Christendom against the enterprises and oppressions of the Infidels."

Accounts from Vienna to the 7th inst. mention rather a remarkable change of Negotiators as having taken place. Prince Metternich, it seems, opposed the views of Russia in regard to Poland; though it is acknowledged, that the people of that country, as they cannot have a King of their own, are anxious to have it created a kingdom under the powerful and unanimous auspices of the Emperor Alexander. This reported obstacle to the general happy arrangement of Continental affairs, is now however stated to have been removed by the Emperor of Austria, who at the request of Alexander, has appointed Count Stadion successor to Prince Metternich; similar changes being at the same time consented to both by Russia and Prussia—the former appointing Count Capo d'Istria successor to Count Nesselrode; the latter naming Count Jordan, instead of Baron Humboldt. The new Ministers are stated to be all unequivocally friendly to the proposed new order of things.

Our accounts from Vienna are to the 12th inst. but bring nothing but contradiction and uncertainty. A grand conference is said to have taken place on the 9th, but of its result nothing was known. To make up, however, for the want of real information, conjectures and speculations continue to be hazarded, frequently contradicting and opposing each other. Thus we have two articles from Vienna, of the same date, in different papers; the one full of alarm and apprehension; and the other, telling us that the negotiations had taken a more favourable turn, and that the difficulties relative to Poland and Saxony were either removed or on the point of being so. The actual state of the negotiations we have yet to learn.

The strictest secrecy, we understand, has hitherto been enjoined upon all the Ministers at the Congress; and the reports which appear in the Foreign Journals are, of course, destitute of foundation. The secrecy which has thus been observed is highly honourable to all parties concerned. Instead of suffering *ex-parte* statements to appear in the several nations of the Continent, to inflame the minds of the people, in order to make them compliant with the wishes of their rulers at the moment, the most profound silence has been maintained on all hands during the progress of the negotiation; and it cannot be doubted that the great work of universal pacification must be much facilitated

by the precautions taken to guard against any of the proceedings being communicated to the world, while yet in an imperfect state.

#### NORWAY.

A notification has been given, that the Diet of Norway is to be re-assembled on the 1st July, 1815. On the 30th November the arrangement for the Administration of Norway was announced; the Chief Officers of the Church, the Law, the Police, the Home Department, and of Commerce and Finances, are nominated, and they are without exception natives of Norway.

#### RUSSIA.

By letters from St. Petersburg to the 25th ult. we learn that the Finance Department of Russia had been actually engaged in collecting, by purchase and otherwise, a great quantity of silver coin; whence it was concluded, that the Government had in contemplation some beligerent proceedings, and it was surmised that Turkey would become the new theatre of war. Specie had risen 10 per cent. on account of the purchases so made for the use of the State.

#### AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The news of the pacification of Ghent will arrive in the United States at a most critical period. The Democrats themselves began to complain of the war. The universality of the objects of taxation had occasioned great dissatisfaction in a country where they have been so slightly affected by the modern system of revenue adopted in Europe. The bankruptcies were numerous in all the chief commercial establishments, and especially in Baltimore. So late as the 1st of December, Mr. Madison appears to have been altogether hopeless of the extraordinary good fortune which on the 24th of the same month snatched him from political ruin. On the first-mentioned day, he laid before Congress a letter from the American Agents at Ghent, with its enclosures, explaining the actual state of the negotiation; and this letter, which is dated on the 27th of October, expressly says, that "no hopes of peace could be entertained." When this intelligence reached the United States, the Government was openly and avowedly bankrupt!—the Secretary of the Treasury having given public notice, that, "in consequence of the depressed state of public credit, he was unable to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt in specie;" and therefore he very obligingly gave the creditors an option of subscribing their demands towards a new loan, or of taking drafts on certain private banks in the Southern and Western States, many of which, particularly that of Baltimore, were known to be in a state of insolvency. As to the scheme of a National Bank, that had totally failed: Mr.

Genl. Mac. January, 1815.

Monroe's grand plan for raising 100,000 men had been diluted down to total inefficiency; and the different Bills for doubling the existing taxes were dragging heavily along, with great opposition in Congress, and an absolute certainty that the people could never be brought to submit to the payment. Such was the state of things in America when the Treaty of Peace was signed at Ghent.

The Vice-president of the United States, Mr. Gery, died in the latter end of November. Mr. Gaillard has been appointed his successor.

A Canada paper says—"Every soldier now serving in this country, who relinquishes the Chelsea pension, is entitled to 200 acres of land, upon application to the Land Board at Quebec: he must, however, settle on the soil. In fact, it is a standing rule with this Government, to grant 200 acres to any person, who is a British subject, provided he settle thereon. As to officers, we know of no fixed allowance provided for them. But this much we can say, that any gentleman retiring from the army, by representing past services to his country, may have liberal grants. It was officers and soldiers discharged at the peace of 1763, who settled the now flourishing province of Upper Canada. Officers had from 500 to 12,000 acres, and some by great favour, got much more. No soldiers, to our knowledge, got less than 200. The Government has yet many millions of acres to concede, and when the army shall be reduced, liberal grants will be made to our veterans of all grades."

Letters from Cape Henry, in the island of Hayti, announce the arrest of the Commissioner who had been sent from France to that place, and who was a Spaniard by birth, calling himself Medina. His real name, however, was discovered to be Augustine Franco; and he was recognised as a traitor, who had betrayed his post under Gen. Toussaint to Leclerc. On being closely interrogated by the Governor, he gave up his instructions; in which he is desired to cultivate the acquaintance of the Generals and natives, and, if possible, to occasion a revolt. He has been exhibited in the church, to the whole town, and to the soldiery, as a spy. King Henry Christophe immediately sent information of Franco's arrest to the President Petion, who, in consequence, detained Lavaysse, and Draveman, the Commissioners who had reached Port-au-Prince with the same views which Franco had entertained at Cape Henry. This circumstance clearly shews, that whatever hostilities may have formerly fringed between the North and South of Hayti, both parts are united in their determination to repel aggression on the part of the French.

Statement

## ASIA.

Statement by the Chinese Emperor *Kia King*, of the Rebellion in his Provinces, and Attempt to surprise his Family and Palace.

## "IMPERIAL NOTICE,

"An attempt at Revolution has been made; for which I blame myself. I, whose virtues are of an inferior class, received with much veneration the Empire from my Imperial father eighteen years ago. I have not dared to indulge myself in sloth. When I ascended the throne, the sect of the *Pulien*\* threw into rebellion four provinces, and the people suffered what I cannot bear to express. I ordered my Generals to go against them, and after eight years' conflict, reduced them to subjection. I hoped that henceforward I should have enjoyed perpetual pleasure and peace, with my children the people. Unexpectedly on the 6th of the 8th Moon †, the sect of *Tun-lu* [i. e. Celestian reason-illuminate], a banditti of vagabonds, created disturbances, and caused much injury from the district of *Chang-yuen*, in the province of *Pa che lie*, to the district of *Isaw*, in *Shang-tung*. I hastened to order *Wan*, the Viceroy of *Pekin*, to send forth an army to exterminate them. This affair was yet at the distance of 1000 *Le'* [a *Le'* is 1-5th of an English mile,] but suddenly on the 5th of the 9th moon [18 years,] rebellion arose under my own arm ‡, the misery had arisen in my own house §, a banditti of 70 persons and more, of the sect of *Teen-le*, violated the prohibited Gate, and entered withinside. They wounded the Guards, and entered the inner palace.

"Four rebels [robbers] were seized and bound; three others ascended the wall with a flag, my Imperial second son seized a musquet and shot two of the rebels, my nephew killed the third. After this they retired, and the palace was restored to tranquillity. For this I am indebted to the energies of my Imperial second son. The Prince and the Chief Officers of the *Luang tsung* Gate led forth the troops, and after two days' and one night's utmost exertion, completely routed the rebels. The family *Ta-tsing* has continued to rule the Empire 170 years. My grandfather and Imperial father in the most affectionate manner loved the people as children; I am unable to express their virtues and benevolence. Though I cannot pretend to have equalled their good government and love of the people, yet I have not oppressed nor ill-used my people; this sudden change I am unable to account

for. It must arise from the low state of my virtues, and my accumulated imperfections. I can only reproach myself. Though this rebellion has burst forth in a moment, the seeds have been long collecting. Four words, carelessness, indigence, sloth, and contempt\*, express the source whence this great crime has arisen. Hence withinside and withoutside † are in the same state. Though I have again and a third time given warning, till my tongue is blunted and my lips parched [with frequent repetition], yet none of my Ministers have been able to comprehend it. They have governed carelessly, and caused the present occurrence. Nothing like it occurred during the Dynasty of *Han Tang*, of *Sung*, or *Ming*. The attempt of the assassination in the close of the Dynasty *Ming*, does not equal the present by more than ten degrees.

"When I think of it I cannot bear to mention it. I would examine myself, restrain and rectify my heart to correspond to the gracious conduct of Heaven above me, to do away with the resentments of my people who are placed below me. All my Ministry ‡ who would be honestly faithful to the Dynasty of *Ta-tsing* must exert themselves for the benefit of the country, and do their utmost to make amends for my defects, so as to reform the manners of the people.

"Those who can be contented to be mean may hang their caps § against the wall, and go home and end their days, and not sit as inactive or dead bodies in their places to secure their incomes, and thereby increase my crimes.—The tears fall as my pencil writes.—I dispatch this to inform the whole Empire.—Received on the 12th of the 10th Moon."

†† Of the conspiracy alluded to, the following account has been received from *Canton*:—"Whilst the Emperor of *China*, was on a visit to *Tartary*, he left his nine sons in charge of *Pekin*. Three cousins, assisted by twelve of the Imperial servants and 70 *Ladrones*, attempted to force the palace, which they effected. They put thirty soldiers to death; but the second son cut one of the *Ladrones* down, and shot another, upon which the rest ran away. The outside gates were immediately shut, and those within the palace were made prisoners. The ringleaders, consisting of the three cousins, 10 officers, and 12 Imperial servants, had their bellies opened while alive, and were afterwards cut to pieces. Sixty others of the conspirators had their heads cut off."

\* Contempt or neglect of business.

† In my own family, and abroad in the Empire.

‡ Servants in great offices.

§ The Cap with the Button is the insignia of Office.

\* White water-flower.

† September 28th.

‡ Under my own arm-pit, a strong expression for his own family.

§ To strike my own walls.



## IRELAND.

Dec. 25. The Roman Catholic Chapel at *Bandon*, near *Cork*, was unusually crowded with persons at early service, on Christmas Day. On a sudden, one of the forms in the gallery having been thrown down, an alarm was given that the gallery was falling. The greatest consternation and confusion ensued: numbers were seen leaping from the gallery into the aisle, and from the windows into the street, in consequence of which many broke their limbs, and were otherwise injured. In the subsequent pressure to get out of the house, six persons were unfortunately killed; others thrown down, trodden on, and severely hurt. The Chapel sustained injury by the breaking of windows, doors, railings, &c.

Jan. 15. In *St. Werburgh's* church, *Dublin*, the Right Hon. Lord Kingsland renounced the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and embraced the Reformed Christian Religion.

Jan. 17. A Catholic Meeting was held at the house of Lord Fingall, in *Dublin*, to consider whether the Petition should be qualified or unqualified Emancipation; and on a division, the Petition for unqualified was carried by a majority in the proportion of three to one. Lord Fingall was in the minority: the probable secession of his Lordship is alluded to.

Jan. 22. A fire broke out last week in the mansion of Mr. Ormsby, near *Bird-Hill*, county of Tipperary; which not only destroyed the premises, with the furniture and every valuable article, but his faithful steward, in endeavouring to save some papers of consequence, perished in the flames.

No place in the empire has suffered so much from the late storm as *Adare*, the beautiful seat of the Hon. W. Quin, in the county of Limerick. It has lost about 700 trees, of which above 500 were full-grown timber, of great size, and ornamental to the grounds, torn up by the roots.

At the late *Cork* Assizes, a baker named Donovan, brought an action against the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, vicar-general to Dr. Copping, the titular bishop of *Cork*, and Roman Catholic parish priest of *Clo-nakilty*. It appeared on the trial, that a subscription had been set on foot by the priest, for the purpose of building a Roman Catholic chapel. Donovan was ordered to pay, as his affixed quota, 16s. 3d. and afterwards 9s. both of which sums he paid, but observed, that he was very poor, and that he could not afford it. On a third demand being made by the priest, of 13s. Donovan refused to comply with it. The priest in consequence formally excommunicated him, and denounced the people as cursed and contaminated who should deal or hold any communication with him.

This threat was so effectual, that no one of the country people would sell a sod of turf to Donovan to heat his oven, and he could not even sell in his own name such flour or stock as lay on his hands. Reduced almost to despair, the baker went in a white sheet to the chapel, as a voluntary penance, and asked pardon of God and the priest for his disobedience; and was there by the priest desired to attend him to his house, where he demanded two guineas, which Donovan assured him he could not possibly make up. The excommunication was therefore continued against him, and he was consequently obliged to shut up his house. The above facts were proved by two unwilling witnesses, and the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 50*l.* damages.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 17. At *Moughtre*, near *Newtown*, *Montgomeryshire*, by the sudden slipping of a quantity of earth, loosened by heavy rains that had recently fallen, the walls of a poor man's cottage, built under a steep bank, were beaten in, and himself, wife, and five small children, overwhelmed by a torrent of mud: two of the children were suffocated! one of them, an infant at the breast of his mother, who suffered the indescribable agony of feeling its last struggles without the possibility of affording it the least relief; she herself was forced upon the fire, by which her legs were severely burnt, and her husband was driven outside the cottage, and there fixed in the surrounding ruin, a distressed spectator of the sufferings of his family, without being able to stir to their assistance. The neighbours were unable to remove the sufferers from their perilous situation in less than two hours.

*Manchester*, Dec. 20. The torrents of rain on the 11th and 12th, made the river swell to a great height, and cut off communication, by the common route, from *Broughton*, *Strangeways*, &c. The rain was almost incessant the remainder of the week; and on the 16th, the most hurricane-like gale of wind experienced here since the year 1802, made the slates fly from the house-tops, and the pots were hurled from the tops of the chimneys, whilst the beautiful steeple of *St. Mary's* Church "rocked horribly sublime," bending in obedience to the blast, to the admiration of thousands of gazers, obliged to be reminded every minute that its motion proved the accuracy of its perpendicular. A part of the stone-work over the East gate of *Cheetham's* College was blown down. Several newly-erected houses were unroofed by the wind, which found a way into them by the unenclosed windows. The hot-house of Mr. Bridgeford, nurseryman, at *Tea-wood*, was destroyed. The private gar-