

REMINISCENCES

OF

Former Royal Visits.

BEFORE giving a description of our most gracious QUEEN VICTORIA's visit to Doncaster, we will briefly glance at the different progresses of our kings through the town in by-gone ages. It would, however, be supererogatory to enter into those elaborate details, which have already been furnished by Charles Jackson, Esq. We shall, therefore, content ourselves by merely referring to some of "the historical notices," and giving such other information as may not be entirely devoid of interest at the present moment.

Without pausing to inquire whether the tradition noticed by Stukeley, that a ROMAN EMPEROR was seized with fatal illness and was buried near the spot where afterwards rose the Cross of Otte de Tilli, is correctly founded or not, there seems little doubt, that, according to the high authority of Bede, EDWIN, the first Christian King of Northumbria, erected, under his immediate inspection, the second Christian temple in Northumbria at Doncaster, between the years 627 and 633, which was founded by Paulinus, and that

EDWIN was slain in the same year (633) on the Heath-field, Hatfield. If reliance is to be placed on Galfrida, as cited by Lambarde, Doncaster has the honour of the origin of the famous wassail-bowl. He says that "HENGIST, after that he obtained to build a castle near this place, and had finished his work, invited Vortigern to a banquet, and after he had well pleased his taste, he essayed by shew of his daughter to satisfy his sight also. The maid, therefore, being of excellent beauty, came forth with a cup of wine in her hand, and kneeling down in his presence, said as she had been taught, 'Lord King, be in health;'—which when the King understood, by his interpreter or trucheman, he answered 'Drink in health.' And so the maid drank to him, and he pledged her so heartily, that before it was long, he took her to wife. Her name was Roxena." Peter Langtoft, a rhyming chronicler at the end of the thirteenth century, gives an animated description of the battle between King EGBERT and the Danes—

"Right vnto Donkastre yo Danes gan him chace.

* * * * *

At Donkastre mot men se many, on to batale ride
 Pat to pe Kyng Egbright alle were pei gyuen,
 For per heritage per to die or lyuen."*

It appears that the Danes continued to make descents upon our shores, and seem particularly to have invested the lands which lay near the great estuary of the Humber. They were often repulsed, for England grew strong under the single rule of Egbert. One of the most signal discomfitures given to the invading army by King Egbert is said to have been at Doncaster, in 833. To Langtoft we owe a fact respecting Doncaster which belongs to the year 1015:

"Sithen† went to Donkastre and untill Alverton."

He is speaking of CANUTE. KING JOHN frequently honoured Doncaster by his presence, and from him emanated a charter in the eighth year of his reign, for

* Devoted to the King.

† Afterwards.

he took great interest in the prosperity of the town ;
and we can easily imagine that it would be—

" Ring your bells :

King John, your King and England's, doth approach

HENRY III. sojourned at Doncaster for one night in 1230, on his *route* to the city of York to enjoy the Christmas festivities, having only landed at Portsmouth from France on the 26th of October, after an inactive but most expensive campaign in that country. Prince EDWARD, his son, and successor to the throne, according to Bigland, passed through Doncaster in 1267, with the intention of reducing the malcontents of Yorkshire. In 1297, in his march from London to Scotland as EDWARD I. he came to Doncaster ; and after some distinguished victories, sent the famous coronation chair and stone (which tradition says was the same that served the patriarch Jacob for a pillow) and the national records to England. EDWARD II. was at Doncaster on the 18th of March, 1322, on an important mission for the purpose of suppressing the assembling of the barons, under Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the great baron of Pontefract, who called his parliament at Doncaster. Edward was completely successful, and the earl was beheaded in Pontefract, where many of the nobles were hanged in chains. These were stirring times to the inhabitants, who were in a continued state of alarm, and most truly has it been said of them " the warrior lived but in the groans of his enemy and the smiles of his mistress ; when his only music was the neighing of his battle steed, and the song of the minstrel on the feast night in his hall." EDWARD III. one of the most celebrated heroes of his country, was here in May, 1333, on his return to his own dominions from a triumphant and bloody battle at Berwick Vale, Scotland, and in December, 1336, on his march for the fourth time into the heart of Scotland, and after reducing to ashes the town of Aberdeen, and some others of less note, he again returned to England. HENRY IV. lodged at the house of the Carmelites in 1399, where he took the oath, the breaking of which subjected him to the odious stain of perjury ; and we may be excused in introducing a ballad from the pen of a

former townsman, but now of Lincoln, Mr. W. C. Wimberley, illustrative of the superstition of the people at the Castle of Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, arising from a prognostic that the crown of England should not descend in a direct line, but should fall to the house of Lancaster :—

“ John of Gaunt to the chase with his nobles had gone,
And through Lindsey's green dales their light coursers swept on ;
Proud Bolingbroke's turrets grew dim in their sight,
As they followed the roc in her wing-footed flight,
Lady Blanch, with her dames, in her chamber abode,
And blithe little Hal his mock hunter bestrode,
' Let them go with their bugles ; for trumpets shall ring
When Harry of Bolingbroke comes to be King !'

Thus exclaimed his fond nurse, as with transport she eyed
The brave little boy who continued his ride ;
Lady Blanch with a look, half a smile, half a frown,
To the dame quickly turned, as she sat herself down :
' Treason, treason !' she cried, ' have a care of your head.'
But the nurse, bending down, lowly murmured, ' I've said !'
The boy listened, and leaped to her arms with a spring,
Lisping ' Harry of Bolingbroke comes to be King !'

The Black Prince, England's hope, flourish'd still, but ere long
The nation in tears, sang their hero's death song ;
Royal Edward soon followed whom most he bemoaned,
And the isle saw her Boy-Monarch, Richard, enthroned.
Harry marked these events, as to manhood he grew,
But none living the thoughts of his breast ever knew ;
For his dreams were of crowns, while Hal's voice still did ring,—
When Harry of Bolingbroke comes to be King !

Time rolled on, and ambition in Harry grew strong ;
Throughout England his prowess was sounded in song.
He returned : his weak cousin King tarnished his fame,
And the long suppressed embers soon burst into flame.
Then appeared a wild drama of triumphs and woes,
And poor Richard declined as proud Harry arose ;
And the clarions did sound, and the trumpets did ring,
When Harry of Bolingbroke came to be King !

Henry had no sooner sworn at the White Friars, than he forgot the oath he had taken. It was then that the walls of bloody Pomfret echoed with the cries of the murdered King,—and the mad-cap Prince of Wales, who dashed the world aside, "could moralise, on the field of strife, on the shrunk ambition of his

vanquished rival, by himself made food for worms. "Well might," exclaims Mr. Wimberley, "the harp of the minstrel be laid aside amid such scenes as these." RICHARD III. reached Doncaster, accompanied by an immense troop of horse from the north, in September, 1483, on the way to York, where the coronation of the King and Queen was performed with great solemnity, and in the presence of all the peers of the realm, who took care to be present lest their absence should be construed into a mark of disaffection. The military progress of HENRY VII.* in his northern tour, on a mission to conciliate the friends of the House of York, and even the partisans of Richard, was of a most imposing description. His reception at Doncaster on Saturday, the 15th of April, 1486, was worthy of the first sovereign of the race of the Tudors. He solemnly received mass on Sunday; on Monday, he proceeded on his journey to Pontefract; and from thence to York. Probably a more splendid pageant was never previously witnessed on the Great North Road, and his entry to the city of York was triumphant. It is to Henry VII. the borough is indebted for all the property, corporeal or incorporeal, which the crown had acquired at Doncaster on the attainder of Perci. Most truly Edward IV. granted the burgesses a charter, in which their ancient rights and privileges were recognised; they were incorporated, with perpetual succession; and the town was declared to be a free borough. But it was left for Henry VII. to give to the Mayor and community the feudal interest of the old lords of

* An interesting account of Cardinal Wolsey's (the King's Chaplain) arrival at Doncaster, is given by Cavendish in Singer's edition. This was after his arrest. He says—"The next day they removed with my lord towards Doncaster, desiring that he might come thither by night, because the people followed him weeping and lamenting; and so they did, although he came in by torch-light, crying God save your grace, my good lord cardinal: running before him with candles in their hands, who caused me therefore to ride hard by his mule to shadow him from the people, and yet they perceived him, cursing his enemies. And thus they brought him to the Black Friars, within the which they lodged him that night; and the next day we removed to Sheffield Park, where the Earl of Shrewsbury lay within the lodge, and all the way thitherward the people cried and lamented, as they did in all places as we rode before."

Doncaster, to hold as fully and freely as the king or any of his predecessors have held it, at the rent of £74. 13s. 11½d., the property described as "the manor, town, lordship, and soke of Doncaster, with all the towns, villages, hamlets, and members whatsoever; and all and singular the messuages, marshes, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services, advowsons of churches, chantries, and chapels, possessions, and all hereditaments whatsoever, within the aforesaid manor, lordship, town, and soke, &c. with the courts leet, view of frank pledge, waters, mills, channels, and watercourses, fairs, markets, tolls, piccages, stallages, frontages, passages, with all profits and emoluments whatsoever." This grant, which made so material an alteration in the state of Doncaster, bears date at Westminster, on the 14th of July, 20 HENRY VI. 1505. HENRY VIII. visited Yorkshire in the year 1541, of which we have a graphic account by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, as communicated to the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The political object was for the purpose of holding a personal conference with his nephew, James V. King of Scotland, who had agreed to meet the King at York. But it may be presumed that it was also hoped that the presence of the King in the lately disturbed counties of Lincoln and York might have a tendency to allay discontents, and to reconcile the minds of the people to the ecclesiastical changes which had been made. The King left London in the first week of July, and was accompanied by his Queen, CATHERINE HOWARD, niece to the Duke of Norfolk, whom he had taken to wife five months before. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of August, his court was held at Gainsborough, and on the 16th removed to Scrooby, a short distance from Bawtry, where the Archbishop of York, at that time Edward Lee, had a palace. He remained there only one night, as it appears the Archbishop was absent; and on the following day, he entered the county of York, where he was met, on his entrance, says Hall, the chronicler, by two hundred gentlemen of the county in velvet, and 4,000 tallyeomen and serving men, well horsed, who, on their knees, made a submission

by the mouth of Sir Robert Bowes, and presented him with £900. Instead of proceeding to Doncaster, and thence northward to York, the King turned aside to Hatfield, where he had a manor place of his own in the midst of the Chace. The court was at Hatfield from the 17th to the 23d of August, the King, during the time, taking the diversion of hunting, which was to be enjoyed in greater variety at Hatfield, than, perhaps, in any other part of the country. It was then a level, large tracts of it covered with shallow water. On the 23d of August, the court made its remove to Pontefract; and it is then generally believed that he visited Doncaster in his progress thither; but it is evident that he did not stay long, as he dined at a house about five miles north of Doncaster. This fact is learned from Leland, who, in his first Itinerary, travelled much in the steps of the King, and not long after him. Leland describes it as "an old Manor place where he dined;" which is probably Brodsworth, at that time the seat of Sir John Dawney, by inheritance from the Darrels. It appears that the Queen remained at Pontefract, and was charged in the indictment found against her at Doncaster with having carried on an illicit connexion with Derham and Culpeper, with the connivance and assistance of Lady Rochford. These proceedings were taken on Thursday, the 24th of November, before the King's justices at Doncaster, for acts of criminality alleged to have taken place at Pontefract, and a true bill found. On this and similar inquisitions in other counties, her trial took place, and finally Derham and Culpeper were executed at the beginning of December, and the unfortunate Queen and Lady Rochford a few weeks afterwards. The justices who sat at Doncaster were the Earl of Shrewsbury; Robert Holgate, Bishop of Llandaff, then president of the council of the north; Sir Marmaduke Constable, senior, Knight; Sir William Copley, Knight; Sir John Wentworth, Knight; Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight; Thomas Fairfax, sergeant-at-law; and William Babthorpe, Esquire; and it may be gratifying to a meeting in which so many representatives of the principal families of Yorkshire are pre-

sent, to learn that the persons who composed the grand jury by whom the bill against the Queen was found, were—

Sir WILLIAM MALORY, Knight	THOMAS MARKENFELD, Esquire
Sir JOHN DAWNEY, Knight	JOHN BARTON, Esquire
Sir ROGER LASSELS, Knight	WILLIAM THWAITES, of Marston,
Sir WILLIAM FAIRFAX, Knight	Esquire
Sir PETER VAVASOUR, Knight	EDWARD SALTMARSH, Esquire
Sir RICHARD EVERS, Knight	NICHOLAS TEMPEST, Esquire
Sir EDWARD GOWER, Knight	CHRISTOPHER THIRKELD, Esqre.
Sir HENRY EVERINGHAM, Knight	HUGH WIRRAL, Esquire
WILLIAM VAVASOUR, Esquire	HENRY NEWARK, Esquire
ROBERT STAPLETON, Esquire	

At Doncaster was constantly stationed a post, for the purpose of forwarding messengers, with all possible expedition, to the north or other districts. The directions and instructions on the wrappers of letters, &c. in the age of Henry VIII. present a series of curious specimens of superscriptive mandates. On a letter, dated Newcastle, August 18, 1547, sent by the Duke of Somerset to the Erle of Shrewsbury, was superscribed, "To o^r very good Lorde th' Erle of Shrewsbury, besides Doncastre." To which was added, "Haste post haste, for thy lief, for thy lief Poste of Doncastre see this l're delivered according to the direction, for thy lief haste." JAMES I. whose reign was distinguished for the gunpowder plot, and the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, a celebrated statesman, scholar, and warrior, visited Doncaster in 1603, on his journey from Edinburgh to London, as the successor to Queen ELIZABETH to the throne of England. His Majesty commenced his tour on Tuesday, the 5th of April, and after a grand civic entertainment at York, and staying all night at Grimstone, the seat of Sir Edward Stanhope, who was then the High Sheriff of the county of York, he left on Tuesday, the 19th of April, for Doncaster, stepping aside by the way to see Pontefract Castle. His entry into Doncaster was very imposing, and as he rode into the town on his favourite steed, accompanied by an immense band of followers, on horseback, including his Scottish nobles and churchmen, and the High Sheriff of the county, was welcomed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. The King ordered the jail to be opened, except to traitors,

murderers, and papists ; an association of names which the historians of the day present without the least comment, however much it may surprise the ears of the present generation. He lodged in an inn which bore the sign of the *Sun and Bear*, the host of which he repaid next day for his entertainment, by "the lease of a manor-house in reversion, of good value." On Wednesday, the 20th, as the King departed for Worksop, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the acclamations of the people were tremendous. The narrative then adds "At Bawtry, where he crossed the limit of Yorkshire, and entered the county of Nottingham, he was left by the sheriff of the former district and met by the sheriff of the latter, who was 'most gallantly appointed both with horse and man.' A little farther on, within a mile of Blyth Hall, he alighted from his horse, and, sitting down upon a bank by the way-side, partook of a slight refreshment. As he approached Worksop, he was saluted from the park by a vision of huntsmen, the chief of whom pronounced a congratulatory speech, and offered to show him some game; a pleasant and well-devised conceit on the part of the Earl of Shrewsbury, than which scarcely anything could have been more agreeable to his royal guest. The King at once consenting to the terms of the speech, a hunt was commenced in the park, wherewith his Majesty, says the narrator of the progress, was 'very much delighted.' His entertainment at Worksop was of a kind and extent still more astonishing than what he had experienced at any other place: 'besides the abundance of all provision and delicacie, there was here a most excellent soule-ravishing musique, wherewith his highnesse was not a little delighted.' He quitted the earl's hospitable mansion next morning after breakfast; the relics of the viands, which were in themselves immense, being 'left open for any man that would, to come and take.'" CHARLES I. who has been described by Mr. Macaulay, at his execution, as "the captive King retaining in that extremity all his regal dignity, and confronted death with dauntless courage," was several times at Doncaster, the last time being four years before

he was beheaded ; his last words were on that memorable occasion to Bishop Juxon, a charge to him to admonish Prince Charles to forgive his father's murderers. OLIVER CROMWELL, "the greatest prince that ever ruled England" was at Doncaster on the 30th of November, 1648. In this exciting age, the Puritans "moving to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest fanaticism of crusaders," have left sad havoc in this neighbourhood in the destruction of many of the beautiful ornaments in our ecclesiastical edifices.*

During the civil wars, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Duke of York, was at Doncaster. He was the chief of the faction of the White Rose, by which England was deluged with the blood of her inhabitants. He contended for the British diadem at Wakefield in 1460 ; and after proving himself a gallant and enterprising commander, fell in that bloody battle. His valour on this occasion is thus characterised by the inimitable dramatic bard Shakspeare :—

" All through he bore him in the thickest troop,
As doth a lion in a herd of neat ;
Or as a bear encompassed with the dogs ;
Who, having pinched a few, and made them cry,
The rest stand all aloof, and bark at him."

When describing the funeral obsequies of this Richard, Sandford, on the authority of a MS. in the College of Arms, observes—"They posted from Pontefract, and

* In confirmation of this we may mention, that, on the authority of De la Pryme, that the "Chapel of our Lady of the Bridge," which is described by Leland "where is a great bridge of five arches of stone at the north end of the isle ; at the south end of the which bridge is a great tower'd gate of stone, at the west side whereof is a fair Chapelle of our Lady, and whereof it is called St. Mary's-Gate," was considerably mutilated by the Puritans. De la Pryme says that there were twelve niches, in which had stood figures of the twelve apostles, which were pulled down in Cromwell's time ; and he further says that, on the left hand of the way, just over the bridge, was a famous old cross of curious and excellent workmanship, with niches for three images. But of this part of the chapel do any traces now remain.

rested that night at Doncaster, where they were received by the Convent of Cordeliers in grey habits. From thence, by easy journeys they proceeded to Blyth, to Tuxford-in-the-Clay, to Newark, to Grant-ham, to Stamford, and from thence, on the 29th of July, to Fotheringay, where they arrived between two and three o'clock in the afternoon." From a carefully compiled account of the more important events of the last century in Doncaster, we find that, in 1803, his Highness PRINCE ESTERHAZY, the PRINCE and PRINCES of GRAFFALKOVICK, accompanied by several officers, dined, on the 19th of June, at the New Angel Inn. On Monday, Sept. 22, 1806, their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE of WALES (afterwards George IV.) and the DUKE of CLARENCE (afterwards William IV.) attended by Colonel Leigh, Major Bloomfield, and Mr. R. Heathcote, came to Doncaster, to be present at the races, from Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby. The Prince had Mr. Lindley's apartments, and the Duke Dr. Chorley's, South Parade. Their Royal Highnesses were entertained every day by Earl Fitzwilliam at the apartments of Mr. Tootle, in French-gate. The house has since been converted into an inn, and is known as the White Hart; and at this humble looking residence, and within the very precincts where our beloved Sovereign graciously sojourned for the night, as merry a party as ever existed sat down under its roof to partake of the good cheer of the generous and noble hearted owner of Wentworth, and none participated with greater glee and hilarity than the illustrious relatives of QUEEN VICTORIA. On the day of the Prince's arrival the Southern regiment of West-Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Foljambe, and the Doncaster Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Wrightson, were drawn up opposite his Royal Highness's lodgings; and, for the soldier-like appearance of this fine body of men, the Prince was pleased to express his satisfaction and approbation at their appearance under arms. On Tuesday, the 23d of September, the Mayor and Corporation attended on his Royal Highness to present an address, which was

delivered to him by the Recorder, expressive of "gratitude upon the happiness and prosperity which this country has experienced under the mild and equitable government of the illustrious princes of the house of Brunswick. Being anxious to transmit to our successors a lasting memorial of the honour we now receive from the presence of your Royal Highness, and your august brother, we humbly entreat that you will be graciously pleased to accept the freedom of this Corporation, and to permit your royal and illustrious names to be enrolled amongst the freemen of this ancient and loyal borough." The Prince, in a very dignified and impressive manner, replied as follows:—"I receive with pride and pleasure your congratulations upon my arrival in your town. The loyal motives by which you are actuated in the testimonies of respect and regard which you express towards my person and my family, as well as our glorious and excellent constitution under the house of Brunswick, afford me the most heartfelt satisfaction. The advantages I have derived from my short tour, in making me acquainted with the genuine character and affectionate qualities of my countrymen, will, I trust, be seen and felt in the zealous interest I shall for ever take in the furtherance of their prosperity and happiness; and it is most flattering to myself and my brother to have the freedom of your ancient and very respectable borough conferred upon us." The Prince and the Duke left on Friday, the 26th of September, for Blyth, the seat of Mr. Mellish. On Friday, the 17th of October, 1806, we find that the PRINCE was again at Doncaster with his royal brother, the DUKE of CLARENCE, escorted by Earl Fitzwilliam, General Vyse, Major Bloomfield, &c. for the purpose of reviewing the Southern regiment of West-Riding Yeomanry Cavalry. He appeared in full uniform and the Duke in mourning. The scene is described as being truly magnificent. His Royal Highness was pleased to express through a general order his "approbation of their appearance and performance in the field, and at the same time to express that heartfelt satisfaction, in which his Royal Highness so sensibly participates.

with all the happy inhabitants of his native country; in seeing that liberty which is unknown in every other; and that civil and religious constitution and establishment which are at once the pride of this country, and the envy of every other; supported and secured by the zealous activity, the undaunted courage, and the affectionate loyalty of an enlightened, a brave, and a free people." Their Royal Highnesses immediately after the review left the town for Ledstone Hall, amid the hearty greetings of an immense assemblage of people, embracing nearly the whole of the nobility and gentry of the town and neighbourhood. On Saturday, the 15th of December, 1815, the Archduke JOHN and LOUIS, brothers to the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by General Count St. Julian, General Count Woyna, and Dr. Fischen, were on a visit to Doncaster. Prince LEOPOLD and *suite*, in his northern excursion, visited Doncaster, on Thursday, August 12, 1819, staying at the Angel Hotel. The DUKE of SUSSEX, who arrived on a visit to M. A. Taylor, Esq. M.P. Cantley Hall, on Wednesday, August 21, 1822, was cordially congratulated on his entering the county of York by the Corporation of Doncaster. During his sojourn at the pleasant residence of Mr. Taylor, his Royal Highness frequently honoured the town by his presence, and was very much gratified by an inspection of the Parish Church. On Tuesday, the 17th of September, in the same year, the royal Duke was presented with the freedom of the borough in a neat gold box of the value of 50 guineas. The interesting ceremony took place at Cantley, consisting of a deputation from the Corporation, who proceeded thither in three carriages and four, viz., the Worshipful the Mayor, Edwood Chorley, Esq., George Walker and John Pearson, Esqrs., two of the magistrates of the borough; William Haigh, John Sheppard, James Falconar, Esqrs. (father to the present Mr. Falconar), three of the senior common councilmen, in their robes, attended by the mace-bearer and the two sergeants at mace. The deputation was received in the most courteous manner by his Royal Highness, in the presence of a distinguished party of the nobility. The Mayor read the address, which stated that they

were gratified with an introduction, and added, "as an illustrious member of the house of Brunswick, we profess the deepest respect for your Royal Highness's person, and as the brother of our Sovereign we most gladly offer to you our profound and dutiful obeisance, and humbly solicit your Royal Highness's acceptance of the freedom of our ancient borough. Under the sway of your family, this kingdom has, for more than a century, been happily governed. Your royal father, the most excellent of princes and of men, was the just object of the country's reverence; and we trust the mild and enlightened rule of our present most generous Sovereign will fully compensate to us the loss of a King at once the friend and the parent of this people; and, in the pleasing anticipation that the royal house of Brunswick may long govern these realms, with the increasing prosperity of a devoted and happy people, we beg most humbly to express our ardent wishes for the welfare of the illustrious individual to whom we have now the honour of presenting this address." To which his Royal Highness graciously replied—"I am happy to meet you on the present occasion, and gratefully accept of your ardent wishes for my welfare, as likewise for the freedom of your ancient borough. The attachment which you have this day expressed for the memory of my lamented father, our late most gracious Sovereign, affords me the greatest pleasure and consolation, as such a tribute of affection, is the result of experience, unalloyed with any particle of private or personal interest. That the house of Brunswick, to which I belong, may always maintain those principles upon which they were called to preside over the destinies of these realms, is my sincere prayer and hope, and, as far as one individual can pledge himself, believe me, gentlemen, it will be my anxious study and earnest endeavour, on all occasions, to shew myself a zealous and firm supporter of the same." Mr. Taylor, with his accustomed hospitality, afterwards invited the gentlemen forming the deputation to a splendid cold collation. The Duke was present every day during the races, and seemed highly gratified with them. The result of the great event,

the St. Leger, it is worthy of remark, was, this year, transmitted to Manchester by dogs trained to hunt by trail. His Royal Highness left Doncaster on Thursday, the 19th of September, for Newstead Abbey, on a visit to Colonel Wildman. The next visit was from the PRINCESS VICTORIA, (our now beloved and gracious Queen, and long may she be spared to live in the hearts of a happy and united people !) on Saturday, the 5th of September, 1835. The DUCHESS of KENT accompanied the Princess, and was attended by Lady Flora Hastings, Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, and Sir John Conroy. The royal *cortege* occupying four carriages, reached this town at ten o'clock in the morning, on their route to Bishopthorpe. On reaching the top of Halt-gate, they proceeded at a slow pace, and along the whole line to the Old Angel Inn, the streets were crowded by a highly respectable assemblage, who greeted their arrival by enthusiastic cheering, as expressive of their feelings of respect and attachment, which were repeatedly and graciously acknowledged. At the Mansion-House, an excellent band of music was stationed; and flags waved from the balconies, where a great number of ladies had assembled, as well as in the windows of the houses which commanded a view. The royal party changed horses at the Old Angel, and immediately afterwards proceeded on their journey amidst the cheering of the population. During the excitement and the outburst of loyal feeling, an incident occurred which rather astonished the Princess. It appears that a gentleman, in the exuberance of his loyalty and attachment, and in the midst of a crowded gathering, made his way through the people and forced his hand through the carriage window, for the purpose of shaking hands with the Princess. Her Royal Highness gave way, and declined the proffered mode of congratulation, which was universally approved of by the crowd. The second visit of the PRINCESS and the DUCHESS of KENT was on Tuesday, the 15th of September, 1835; on which occasion the Duc de Nemours was presented to the Princess and her royal mother. The particulars having been given by Mr. Jackson, it is unnecessary to repeat them; but we

may observe, that the appearance of the royal party at the Grand Stand, was the signal from the immense mass of spectators, embracing foreigners from every clime, and most of our leading aristocracy, of tremendous shouts and huzzas, which must have made a favourable impression on our present Sovereign of the genuine and loyal affection of the lovers of "the manly sport of a free people."