

tions in the course of a twelvemonth! Her "Practical Piety," in two volumes, was published in 1811; her "Christian Morals," in two volumes, in 1812; her "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," in two volumes, in 1815; and her "Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners," in 1819."

For several years her health had been in a feeble and declining state; and after a painful and protracted illness, accompanied, at times, by feverish delirium, she expired on the 7th of September, at her residence, Windsor Terrace, Clifton.

ARTEMISIA AND LAODICE.

AN HISTORICAL TALE.

ARTEMISIA reigned over Caria and several of the neighbouring Islands, and held her court in the city of Halicarnassus.—She was a princess of a commanding spirit, great courage, and fond of the glory resulting from great military achievements; nor was she surpassed by any of the generals of her time, either in valour or prudence.—When Xerxes invaded Greece with his numerous hosts, she accompanied him with a number of ships, and a considerable body of troops. In the council which Xerxes held previous to the battle of Salamis, to which he summoned the kings of Tyre, Sidon, Cilicia, and other petty sovereigns or despots, dependents or tributaries of Persia, the advice given by Artemisia, who counselled the Persian monarch to avoid a battle by sea, if possible, and land his numerous army in Peloponnesus, was the most judicious that could have been given: and when, by the management of Themistocles, who conducted the Grecian fleet, the battle became unavoidable, she displayed so much courage that Xerxes exclaimed, that "the women had that day fought like men, and the men like women." After the Persian fleet was thrown into confusion in this battle, she was so closely pursued by some Athenian ships, that she only escaped by sinking a Persian vessel, which induced the Greeks to suppose that her ships belonged to their fleet, and to desist from the pursuit.