

ledge and remained unredressed, nor a character of merit or ingenuity disregarded: his private conduct was as exemplary as it was amiable.

“Though naturally a lover of peace, his personal courage could not in the smallest degree be impeached; he exercised his troops himself, understood every martial manœuvre as well as any general in his service, and had the articles of war at his fingers’ ends. Topography was one of his favourite studies; he copied every capital chart, took models of all the celebrated fortifications, observing the strong and weak sides of each, and knew the soundings of the chief harbours in Europe.

“Exercise, air, and light diet, were the grand fundamentals in the king’s idea of health and sprightliness; his Majesty lived chiefly on vegetables, and drank little wine. The tradesmen’s bills were regularly discharged once a quarter; and the whole household was judiciously and happily conducted.

“The prince of Wales and duke of York promised, however, to excel the generality of mankind in learning, as much as they were their superiors in rank; eight hours’ close application to the languages and the liberal sciences, was daily enjoined them, and their industry was unremitting: all the ten were indeed fine children, and it did not appear that parental partiality was known at court.”

On the 27th of November, 1784, his royal highness was created duke of York and Albany, in Great Britain, and earl of Ulster, in Ireland.

An event occurred in 1789, which involved the court in much anxiety, and created a general feeling of alarm for the safety of one of the princes of the blood-royal: we allude to the duel between the duke of York and colonel Lenox. The following is a faithful narrative of this affair of honour:—

On the 18th of May, 1789, colonel Lenox sent a circular letter to the members of Daubigny’s Club to the following effect:—That, “A report

having been spread, that the duke of York had said some words had been made use of to him (colonel L.) in a political conversation, that no gentleman ought to submit to,” colonel L. took the first opportunity to speak to his royal highness before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, to which colonel L. belongs; when he answered, “that he had heard them said to colonel L. at Daubigny’s, but refused at the same time to tell the expression, or the person who had used it; that in this situation, being perfectly ignorant what his royal highness could allude to, and not being aware that any such expression ever passed, he (colonel L.) knew not of any better mode of clearing up the matter than by writing a letter to every member of Daubigny’s Club, desiring each of them to let him know, if he could recollect any expression to have been used in his (colonel L’s) presence, which could bear the construction put upon it by his royal highness; and in such case, by whom the expression was used.

None of the members of the club having given an affirmative answer to this request, and the duke still declining to give any further explanation than he had done before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, colonel Lenox thought it incumbent on him to call upon his royal highness for the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. The duke at once waived that distinction of rank of which he might have properly availed himself, and consented to give colonel Lenox the meeting required. The following is the account of the affair, as published by the two seconds, lord Rawdon (the late marquiss of Hastings) and lord Winchelsea:

“In consequence of a dispute already known to the public, his royal highness the duke of York, attended by lord Rawdon, and lieutenant-colonel Lenox, accompanied by the earl of Winchelsea, met on Wimbledon-common. The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties