

such warm and unsolicited benevolence.—Of one imputation, however, I conceive that I have just and very great reason to complain. After having stated that “Mr. Belsham calls Bp. Horsley a baffled and defeated antagonist, and pronounces the victory of Dr. Priestley to be decisive and complete,” his Lordship adds, “*Mr. Belsham may say this, but he cannot believe it.*”

Mr. Urban, this is language which I should have been ashamed to use of the learned Prelate, however erroneous or paradoxical his opinions may appear to me to be; and however improbable it may seem that a man of sense and learning should, in these times, entertain and avow such extraordinary tenets. What his Lordship asserts, I am satisfied that he believes. Nor did it ever enter into my contemplation that any orthodoxy of sentiment, or elevation of ecclesiastical preferment, could release a gentleman from those forms of civility, which the custom of polished life has rendered indispensable in the intercourses of society, and which ought by no means to be banished from theological discussions.

I can, however, assure his Lordship, that I do most firmly believe, and that, in the estimation of some Readers who are very competent to judge, as well as in my own, I have demonstrably proved, in that little work upon which his Lordship animadverts, that Bishop Horsley retired from the controversy with Dr. Priestley “baffled and defeated;” that, “the victory of his opponent was decisive and complete;” and that, “though his Lordship might be gratified to see the effect produced by his pompous and imposing style upon the unthinking crowd, he would have been the first to laugh to scorn the solemn ignoramus who should seriously profess to believe that the advantage of the argument remained with him.”

Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to maintain, that my late learned and revered Friend was successful in every point in this famous controversy. There were some skirmishes in which, truth constrains me to acknowledge, that victory perched upon the standard of the Bishop. In evil hour was the taunting question proposed by my too confident friend, “Pray, Sir,

in what Lexicon or Dictionary, ordinary or extraordinary, do you find *idiot* rendered idiot?” In reply to which, in a learned dissertation, the Bishop, to the eternal confusion of his unguarded opponent, produces no less than ten distinct significations of the word *idiot*, and cites five Lexicons in which that word is translated idiot. My respected Friend likewise was rather too precipitate in attributing to his acute antagonist the sole honour of discovering the sublime mystery, that “the Father produced the Son by the contemplation of his own perfections:” and though the learned Prelate, with exemplary discretion, declines to offer any proof or explanation of this mysterious doctrine, or to say why this energetic contemplation of divine attributes should exhaust itself in the production of one Son only, in an elaborate and learned disquisition upon the subject, the Bishop has distinctly shewn, that the credit of this grand discovery did not belong entirely to himself; but that it had been revealed originally by some of the ancient Platonizing Fathers, and was adopted by some learned Divines at the era of the Reformation. It also appears, that Dr. Priestley was guilty of an oversight, in reckoning Irenæus in the number of those writers who had not specified the Ebionites as heretics.

All this, Mr. Urban, I most readily concede; but I still maintain, that the most material point at issue between the learned champions was not a question of “scholarship and criticism,” but concerning a plain matter of fact, in which Dr. Priestley obtained the most decided advantage; and that of this his learned adversary was perfectly conscious.

The fact asserted by Dr. Priestley is, that the great body of Hebrew Christians, in the two first centuries, were believers in the simple humanity of Jesus; and, to establish this assertion, he appeals, amongst others, to the testimony of Origen.

Bishop Horsley, upon the authority of Mosheim, denies the fact; stigmatizes Origen as a liar; and contends for the existence of an orthodox Hebrew church at Ætia, the new name which Adrian had given to Jerusalem, or rather to a Colony in its vicinity; which Hebrew church consisted principally of returned emigrants from Pella,

Pella, who abandoned the rites of Moses to secure the privileges of the Colony.

Of this orthodox Hebrew church, now first heard of, Dr. Priestley questions the existence, and calls upon the Bishop for his proof: who, finding, to his great disappointment, that the authorities appealed to by Moheim were nothing to the purpose, proceeds to construct a formal demonstration of his own. This demonstration begins with six *professedly* gratuitous propositions, which, however, to do the learned Prelate justice, he frankly acknowledges, of themselves prove nothing. And it concludes with a seventh, upon which the principal stress is laid, but which, as the Bishop in his *last* Disquisition very fairly owns, proves *barely* and *singly* the existence of a body of orthodox Hebrew Christians, existing somewhere in the world in the time of Jerome, 250 years after the reign of Adrian. And this cypher being added to the six preceding cyphers, constitutes what the Bishop is pleased to call the *entire* proofs, of the existence of the orthodox Hebrew church at *Etia* in the time of Adrian.

This statement, Mr. Urban, of Bishop Horsley's argument may appear somewhat ludicrous; but I pledge myself that it is correct. It would be easy to exhibit it in the Bishop's own words, in a way which must convince the most incredulous. I have done this in a small volume, intitled "The Claims of Dr. Priestley re-stated and vindicated," &c.; and I challenge your Right Reverend Correspondent to disprove this representation.

Speaking of that small publication, Mr. Urban, I cannot sufficiently deplore the painful sensations which have been excited in the breast of his Lordship, and other "friends of Truth, of Christianity, and of the Church of England," by a typographical error in one of the Newspapers, which represented that little Volume as "dedicated, by permission, to the Prince Regent." Not having any concern in those advertisements, I had heard nothing of this unfortunate mistake till I saw it in your pages. But, though his Lordship, with his usual perspicacity, intimates a suspicion of fraud, I cannot think that either the compositor or the book-

seller, with whomsoever the fault lay, could have any inducement to a fraudulent act. And as to the book itself which was so advertised, no child, who is capable of reading the title-page, could mistake the meaning. Indeed, Mr. Urban, I have little inducement to dedicate any publication of mine to the Prince Regent. I thank God, I have no favour to ask, either of the Prince or his Ministers. To the Regent I owe nothing but that allegiance which is due from a free-born Briton to his lawful Prince; and in this duty I flatter myself that I am not inferior to the learned Prelate himself. Nor do I owe any thing personally to the Regent's Ministers, excepting gratitude, in common with my brethren, for that wise and conciliatory measure, by which Unitarians have been placed under the protection of the Law: a measure the importance of which we have learned to appreciate, from that wild effervescence of an intolerant spirit which has lately manifested itself where it was least to have been expected. Happily it is now perfectly harmless.

"Mr. B. himself," says his Lordship, "quotes Lord Thurlow as an admirer of Bishop Horsley's Tracts in this controversy." It is true, Lord Thurlow was, as every one must be, a great admirer of the talents and learning of Bishop Horsley: nor would he esteem him the less for that useful talent, which the Bishop possessed in an eminent degree, of throwing dust into the eyes of the simple and the ignorant. That Lord Thurlow was convinced by the arguments of the learned Prelate, Mr. B. never asserted. He has good reason to believe that the noble Lord saw the fallacy of them as distinctly as the Bishop himself; and that he made no hesitation of expressing his sentiments accordingly.

But, adds his Lordship of St. David's, "Mr. Whitaker was no ignoramus;" and he, in a public dedication to Bishop Horsley, congratulated him upon his victory. That Mr. Whitaker possessed a profusion of learning, cannot be doubted by those who are acquainted with his works. Of the extreme exility of his judgment, there can be, among intelligent readers, but one opinion; and of his competency to discuss an historical question, his

Defence

Defence of Mary Queen of Scots, is a notorious specimen. *We give his Lordship this Mr. Whitaker.*

His Lordship charges me with using harsh language concerning the Clergy and their doctrines. The idea I mean to convey in that passage which has given offence to his Lordship is, that persons, all whose expectations in life depend upon their profession of a particular system of opinions, cannot, in the nature of things, be unbiassed inquirers after truth. If, in the expression of this sentiment, undue asperity of language has been allowed, I would readily retract it. In the mean time it may, perhaps, contribute to take off the edge of resentment, if it be recollected that his Lordship himself and his partizans have not been in the habit of using the gentlest epithets, and the most temperate language, when speaking of Unitarianism and its advocates.—

*Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.*

Yours, &c.

T. BELSHAM.

P. S. I will beg leave to offer the following plain interpretation of the two important texts which his Lordship has cited; which may perhaps be acceptable to some of your Readers, till his Lordship finds time to propound his own more critical and elaborate solution of them.

1. David in spirit calls the Messiah his lord; because, being, like Abraham and Isaiah, transported in prophetic vision to the times of the Messiah, he speaks of his great descendant as if he were then existing, and with the deference which would be due to him if he were actually present.

2. No one knoweth who the Father is but the Son, and *he to whom the Son shall reveal him*: But what the Son reveals, is not the Father's *essence*, but the Father's *will*. This, therefore, is that which the Son knows concerning the Father. And, by fair analogy, when it is said that no one knoweth the Son but the Father, the subject of the proposition is the *doctrine*, and not the *essence* of the Son.

I presume that the learned Prelate, upon reconsideration, will see it to be his duty to retract the charge of which I have complained in the beginning of this Letter; and which, I am willing to believe, was the effect of inadvertence rather than malignity.

T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 30.

ABOUT two months ago paragraphs were inserted generally in the Newspapers, stating that a Submarine Forest had been discovered just above low-water-mark on the coast of Normandy or Britany. Being lately on a Survey as a Commissioner of Pevensea Level, I discovered (or rather the workmen of the Marshes pointed out to me, as what they themselves were well acquainted with), to my apprehension, a precisely similar Forest. It is situated in the Western extremity of Bexhill parish, just above low-water-mark, adjacent to a manor-farm of the Duke of Dorset's, used by Messrs. Brooks, respectable gentlemen farmers, called Conden, in that subdivision of Pevensea Marsh named Hoo Level, very nearly midway between Hastings and East Bourne. I have been thus particular in stating its situation, in the hope that the curiosity of some of the numerous visitors of the coast of Sussex may be excited, and that some of them may be induced to favour the Publick with their speculations and conjectures with regard to it. I do not recollect that it has been noticed in any printed account of this district; and, therefore, as it appears to be at least equally curious with that on the coast of France, I have thought that you would excuse this intrusion on your pages. There are the remains of 200 or more Trees, which are firmly rooted in the soil, now become sand, and are all retaining their perpendicularity and original vertical position. Some of the Trees are four or five feet above the surface; others have been cut down, or rather, I conjecture, worn away by the continuous flux and reflux of the waters. The ramifications and claws of the root are very perfect. The Trees are similar in their species, and in their manner of growing, to those of which our Sussex woods are composed, and are principally oak and birch. At high tides this spot is covered by the sea to the depth of 10 or 12 feet; so that it is evident that the Earth must here have experienced some grand convulsion, as it is utterly impossible that, under present circumstances, any other than marine vegetation could thrive, or even exist. The whole of the adjacent Country, inland, is a marsh,

Marib, from which the sea has been expelled, and is now kept out with great difficulty and at a vast expence; and there is no woodland nearer than four miles on the hills adjacent to these levels.

The only hypothesis by which I am able to account for this phenomenon is, the supposition, according to antient and uniform tradition, that this land was formerly united with the opposite Continent; and that, at the time of the separation and of the eruption of the waters of the Ocean, the surface of this ground must have been lowered by an earthquake, or by some other violent shock of Nature; since, low as it now is, if it were not possessed by the sea, it would of necessity be covered by the fresh inland waters.

I believe that this Wood, or Forest, is by no means unique, and that there is one on the coast of Lincolnshire very similar.

E. J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

EVERY friend to the Established Church must be gratified by perceiving, that the subject of Queen Anne's Bounty has been recently taken up by an intelligent Member of the House of Commons (Sir Egerton Brydges), and is likely to receive the attention of Parliament in the course of the next Session.

As a ground-work for those proceedings which Sir Egerton Brydges may institute, the following documents have been ordered to be laid before the House; and the substance of each is here stated for the information of such of your Readers as may not have access to the printed Votes.

1st. An Account of the annual produce of the Revenues vested in the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and of any Parliamentary grants in aid thereof, from 1st Jan. 1803.

2nd. An Account of the annual application of the said Revenue and Parliamentary Grants during the same period; and in what public securities, and to what amount, the money in the Governors' hands is invested.

3rd. An Account of the number of Augmentations made by the Governors in each year, and to what amount in the whole for each year, during the said period.

GENL. MAG. August, 1814.

4th. An Alphabetical List of all Livings augmented in England and Wales, distinguishing the dioceses and date of each augmentation, with the population and certified value thereof according to the last return thereof to the said Governors; also the sums paid for the augmentation of each living from 1703\*.

5th. An Account of the number of Livings for the augmentations of which purchases of land have been made; and also of those on which the interest of money appropriated for their augmentation, but not laid out, is paid to the Clergy.

To these useful documents it might be desirable to have added, An Account of all Livings in England and Wales, the emoluments of which are now below 50*l.* per annum.

It is almost inconceivable that a fund so splendid in its nature, which has now been created upwards of a century, and materially augmented during later years by munificent grants from Parliament, should have hitherto produced such inconsiderable effects; and we must suppose, that, however great the revenue may be, it has either borne no proportion to the magnitude of the object, or that the plan pursued in the disposal of it has not been the most judicious and effective. One reason of this may have arisen from the Publick not being so well aware of the nature and objects of the fund as they ought to be. Sir John Sinclair expressly observed some time ago, that "the state of the funds has of late years been carefully concealed, but it probably yields at present from 40 to 50,000*l.* per annum†." Why it should be so concealed, is not very apparent. A calculation was made, some years since, by Dr. Burn, who stated, that it would require 339 years from the period when this benefaction originated, before the total number of livings under 50*l.* per annum (then estimated at 5397) could exceed that sum, — and that if one half of such augmentations were made in conjunction with other benefactors, it would then require 226 years before the same object could

\* Dr. Burn states, that the first augmentation was made in the year 1714. *Eccles. Law*, II. 294.

† Hist. Rev. 3 part. 198.



be accomplished\*. This fearful interval must, however, be reduced from the augmentations latterly made to the fund by Parliament, to which I have alluded.

I am very far from joining in the cry against the inequality that prevails in the revenues of the Clergy, being sensible that a gradation of ranks is as necessary in our ecclesiastical, as in our civil constitution; and, consequently, am of opinion that an equalization of emoluments would on the whole be productive rather of evil than of benefit. At the same time, the condition of the inferior Clergy well deserves attention, and calls loudly for amelioration. The increase afforded by the Bounty, inconsiderable as it is, would still prove an important addition to the annual income of many livings; and in the absence of some other National provision, it is most desirable that this fund, instead of being permitted to accumulate (if such be the case), should be diffused as promptly as possible, more especially as the allotted sum, when invested in land, becomes daily more productive. If just principles had guided the mind of Henry VIII. and a wise and liberal system of policy had been adopted by him, when he first laid the axe to the root of Popery in this country, and dissolved its numerous and powerful establishments;—had a portion of the revenues seized from the religious houses, instead of being bestowed upon hungry courtiers and expensive follies, been given to the *parochial* Clergy with a discriminating hand; their *general* condition would at this period have presented a very different appearance; and where penury and want existed amongst them, the evil would most commonly have arisen from the mismanagement of individuals, and not from actual necessity. It is, therefore, to be hoped that when the present topick comes before him in Parliament, the rich Improproriat will not turn a deaf ear to the subject; or by ill-founded and ungenerous arguments against the Clergy as a *body*, prove the means of strangling this inquiry in its birth.

\* Burn's Eccl. Law, ut supra; and see a note of Mr. Christian's to Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. I. p. 225, who considers Sir John Sinclair's statement of the income as exaggerated.

At all events, I cannot but repeat the pleasure I feel, in seeing that a measure of such magnitude and importance is likely to come before so high a tribunal — during the recess, a fit opportunity is afforded to those who are well acquainted with the business, to impart that information which they may happen to possess, and such remarks as may appear to them worthy of public attention.

M.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 11.

IT cannot fail to be matter of regret to those that love Mankind, that the sale of Empirical Medicines appears to encrease every year, both in the Metropolis and every part of the Kingdom. Few of these are, it is apprehended, of an innocent nature; and the lower classes, as well as some of the higher, give too much encouragement to the plausible advertisements which are every day in every advertising Paper of intelligence obtruded on their observation. It may be safely asserted, that if the essential mischief produced by the extensive circulation of these medicaments was placed in one scale against the essential good in the other, the mischief would greatly preponderate. The *Eau medicinale* has been much recommended in arthritical complaints, and produced much pecuniary profit to its venders; its effects, in a great variety of instances, have been found to be of a violent kind; and if the unhappy patient has not fallen a victim to its frequent use, it may be attributed to a strong constitution, or some other latent cause.

It is supposed that the *Digitalis ferruginea*, a plant not indigenous in Britain, but found in Italy, Greece, and some of the islands of the Mediterranean, is the chief ingredient in its composition; and as it is of a deleterious if not poisonous nature, extreme caution ought to be observed in its application; and to persons of a delicate or debilitated constitution it ought not to be prescribed at all. An analysis lately made by one of the most eminent chemists of the age proves that it is very similar to the *Digitalis purpurea*, purple Fox glove, a plant very common in lanes and hedge-rows in this country. The *ferruginea* was thought by Dr. Sibthorp to be the *αλυσσος λευκος* of Dioscorides, and is still employed for medicinal

medicinal purposes among the modern Greeks as well as their ancestors.

A wish to prevent the ill consequences which may unavoidably ensue from the promiscuous and indiscriminate use of this fashionable exotic medicine, is my sole motive for communicating these hints to the Publick. Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

AS we have all been feasting and rejoicing for the Peace, with which we are blessed, after so long a period of destructive War, it may not be amiss to recollect, what great authority we have for what we have done: an authority which, in times of more devotion, would have been resorted to long ago. We read in 1 Chron. chap. xvi. that, "when David had made an end of offering the burnt-offering and the peace-offerings," on bringing up the ark to Jerusalem from the House of Obed-Edom, "he blessed the people, in the name of the Lord. And he dealt to every one of Israel, both man and woman, to every one a loaf of bread, and a good piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine. And he appointed certain of the Levites to minister before the ark of the Lord, and to record, and to thank and praise the Lord God of Israel." Then also was it that he composed that noble hymn, which stands as an everlasting monument of his pious thankfulness, and of his genius, both in the above mentioned chapter of Chronicles, and with some few variations in the 105th and 106th Psalms. "Give thanks unto the Lord, call upon his name, make his deeds known among the people."

Now in every country-town, and in almost every village, we have (generally without knowing it) exactly copied the bounty of David; giving to every man and every woman, and almost every child, both bread and meat, and comfortable drink, the wine of our climate, sometimes at public tables, sometimes in other modes of distribution; but everywhere with the same spirit and the same intention; that of enabling the people to partake in the general joy, and to keep the feast of peace, as one united family. I rejoice that this has been done. Our National character is honoured, and perhaps improved by it: and whether we shall be

blessed with a long peace, as at present we fondly hope, or may be plunged too soon into new contentions, we shall feel more than ever that we are brethren, and have but one common interest to support: and that they who would divide us, and create dissensions at home, from trivial or no causes, but for their private ends, are worse than any enemies with whom we can be engaged.

They who see it in this light, will probably agree with me in regretting that the extent and nature of the population of London prevented there the attempt at such festivities; and will regard the fireworks and other entertainments that have been given to the publick at large, as the only practicable substitute for the rural rejoicings, with which the general population of the country has been exhilarated. There is a paltry alliteration of wisdom, which many assume, by condemning whatever is done, and turning it into ridicule. But the wise are above such tricks; and I will conclude my present communication with a short anecdote, literally true, and very illustrative of the subject.

A wise, and indeed a famous man, was enjoying with a friend, the striking beauties of the Temple of Peace in the Green Park; while two block-heads behind them were affecting to despise the whole, and to wonder at the folly of such an exhibition. He heard them for some time in silence; till at length, out of all patience, he raised his voice to a high pitch, and exclaimed distinctly to his companion, "I had rather hear two jack-asses bray for an hour together, than two puppies affecting wisdom, by condemning all they see." The puppies took the hint, and barked no more; and I send the anecdote to you, as a lesson for such puppies in general.

Yours, &c.

A. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Ross, July 31.

PERMIT me to inquire if any of your Readers have tried M. Appert's method of preserving alimentary substances, and with what success. Since you did me the honour of publishing my abridgment of his superficial treatise, in the beginning of last year, I make no doubt but it has excited the attention of many who are not above studying the pleasures and comforts of a good table; for

for a translation of that Treatise has been published, and a *lengthy* article respecting it appears in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review. These Northern lights are of opinion that the *oxygen* of the small portion of common air contained in the jar or bottle is *destroyed* by the application of heat in the water-bath. (See vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 101). With no inconsiderable knowledge of chemistry, I am quite unable to divine how that can take place. Are fruits, &c. &c. *oxidizeable*, like some metals, by heating them in contact with air? What would be the effect of excluding air or oxygen by filling bottles with other gases, and then introducing the substances we would preserve? A few bottles of peas, preserved according to the process above referred to, were found green, sound, and eatable, in last January; but they had acquired a new and not very agreeable flavour.

There is a substance the preservation of which during warm seasons is of much importance to small families in the country; and here Mr. Appert's method, I presume, is inapplicable:—that substance is barm or yeast. Can any of your Readers furnish effectual directions for preserving it from the brewing seasons, for the purpose of baking? If so, they will render no small service by imparting such information by means of your valuable Miscellany, in which it would be seen by so many concerned.

In another *important* French work which I have read, the Author says: "Les bonnes femmes sont devenues fort rares dans ce siècle de lumières et de philosophie, où les *Institutions* \* ont remplacé les Convens, où les jeunes personnes y apprennent à danser comme des Guinard et des Gardel, à chanter comme Madame Catalani, à pincer de la harpe comme M. Cazimir, et à toucher du piano comme M. Louët; mais où l'on se garde bien de leur montrer l'art de cuire, de filer, de gouverner sagement et avec économie une maison, et de *faire bonne chère* à leurs maris sans les ruiner," &c.—*Manuel des Amphitryons*, 1808.

Hoping to find by my own endeavours, that the acquisition of know-

\* Lately was to be read over the door of a handsome house, at St. Denis, and perhaps is so still, "*Institution où l'on prend les Chevaux au ver*,"

ledge and skill in domestic concerns is not incompatible with those interesting and pleasing accomplishments which adorn and sweeten life, I subscribe myself your obliged reader,  
E. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Portland-place,

Aug. 16.

THE High Steward of the University of Oxford is appointed by the Chancellor, and approved by Convocation. The office is held during life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights, customs, and liberties of the University. He is to hear and determine capital causes according to the laws of the land, and the privileges of the University, when required by the Chancellor, whenever a scholar or privileged person is the party offending; and, lastly, he is to hold the University Court-leet at the appointment of the Chancellor, or Vice Chancellor, either by himself or deputy.

High Stewards since the year 1600.

- 1609. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.
- 1615. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1641. William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Seale.
- 1643. George Digby, Lord Digby of Sherborne.
- 1646. William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Seale, restored.
- 1660. George Digby, Lord Digby, Earl of Bristol, restored.
- 1663. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater.
- 1686. Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1709. Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1711. Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1722. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.
- 1754. John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
- 1760. Geo. H. Lee, Earl of Lichfield.
- 1762. Hamilton Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery.
- 1767. Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.
- 1786. William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth.
- 1801. John Scott, Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor.

For the numerous privileges granted by Acts of Parliament to the Members of the two Universities, see Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, article "Colleges."

The Rev. John Mears, D. D. Principal of Brazen Nose College, served the

the office of Vice Chancellor 1697. s Will. and Mary, during the Chancellorship of James Butler Duke of Ormonde, and the High Stewardship of Henry Hyde Earl of Clarendon. Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.  
 As your Magazine, like others, is a farvago of "*quicquid agunt homines*," perhaps it may not be amiss to note in it, as a curious circumstance (what, for aught I know, may have been already noted by others) that Sir Thomas More and Rabelais both died *en plaisantant*: though the so doing was, I believe, more suited to the character of the one than the other. In Rabelais, it was the great business of his life: Sir Thomas More's pleasantry seemed to be that of a philosopher, who thought life of no consequence; as it may be comparatively, but by no means relatively: and this relation (to a future life) should make the end of it be met with a little more seriousness; unless we are to think with Rabelais, that all's over when the "curtain's drawn;" or, with him and Gay, that life is a farce, a jest, &c. Some men indeed through life act a serious part in a jocular manner; which Sir Thomas More may have done, and this habit may have been a veil to his feelings at the last moment: or he may have laid aside his gravity with "his beard." But a "last dying Speech and Confession" (for we are all of us more or less malefactors) should not surely be a joke: whether the *suspension* of our existence be from a gallows or not; whether the great executioner Death perform his part with a rope, an ax, or any other instrument. In life indeed all is a hodge podge, in which the lighter ingredients are apt to rise uppermost; and, therefore, little as this volatility can be excused at the end of it (when, if the spirits do not sink, they should be composed), it may, perhaps, in the composition and ending of a letter from

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXXV.

*Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of WILLIAM and MARY.* (Continued from p. 29.)

KENSINGTON Palace derives its dignity from William, who, pleas-

ed with the spot, first began to erect a royal residence thereon; it has been much altered in the succeeding reigns, to suit the convenience and taste of the time; those parts yet left may be gathered from the following survey, (August 1814.)

General outline of the plan: An irregular mass of building, principal portion on a square, shewing a South and East front towards the gardens: (North front, partially hid by attached uprights, is also turned towards the garden). On the right of East front a long range of state apartments; on the left of South front other ranges of apartments for officers, &c. Entrances are had on the West front, where is a large court, and a long avenue on the right within the offices for that purpose. As some portion of the state arrangement is now occupied by a branch of the Royal Family, observation will be confined to those apartments usually shewn to strangers; sufficient indeed to carry on our progress at this juncture, which can barely be recorded as varying much from preceding modes, and partaking in a distant degree of the features visible on Montagu House, already given in minute detail. Passing through the avenue of offices as above, is the great staircase, done by Kent; not only the architectural lines, but the walls, shew his turn for embellishment in the art of painting, both lineal and portraiture. Other divisions of the edifice present his haudy-work, which when we arrive at the reign of George II. will be enumerated. This staircase leads to the second, or principal floor, where is the Presence-chamber, Privy-chamber, Cube-room (or grand saloon), Queen's drawing-room, Queen's dressing-room, Queen's gallery, and King's gallery (the latter taking in nearly the whole line of South front).

Two large drawings of this Palace, belonging to J. Carter, left him by his Father, who became possessed of them when he took the sculptural business in Piccadilly (an establishment traced back to the reign of Henry VIII.) it will be found in this place necessary to bring forward to public notice; and we more than presume they are the original designs for the South and East fronts, though not strictly adhered to in the present appearance of the Palace. Why those

those drawings were so deposited is obvious, as most of the sculptures and masonry were executed in the said workshops in Piccadilly.

"*Draughts of Kensington*" (written on the drawings). Principal drawing: a centre, continuation right and left, and wings, divided by pilasters rising the height of the front: four stories, basement, first floor, principal ditto, and attics. Doric door-way, architrave to the windows devoid of mouldings and knee'd, those of the basement have treble key-stones. In centre division a parapet (early instance at those times) bearing a rich display of a shield, crown, and military accompaniments, on the left a lion (right side imperfect).

Secondary drawing; similar in arrangement, but simplified in all the parts, being without a doorway, or architraves to the windows. It is regretted, that no name is affixed to develop the architect: however, the use to be derived from these drawings is, that the present South front owes its origin to the secondary drawing. With respect to the principal drawing, no inference can be adduced, the existing East front having undergone an almost total modern alteration. Thus premising, we enter on the description of the South front of the Palace as yet standing in nearly its pristine shew.

South Front. Threedivisions, centre ditto in advance, made out in three parts by plain pilasters rising the height of the front; divisions right and left, each terminating with similar pilasters. Three stories, basement, first floor, and principal ditto, grand parapet (new feature,) with dwarf pilasters and compartments: windows without architraves, but shew sills (new feature) composed of a round, a fillet, and a hollow. String over basement, plain on side divisions, but to centre ditto, mouldings with treble key-stones placed immediately over the windows, whereon is the head of Hercules in the lion's skin; that of Minerva with a helmet, and that of Victory crowned with laurel. General cornice; mouldings enriched, a deep hollow with rich scroll and foliaged blocks sustaining a lion's head each. On the dwarf pilasters of parapet, rich vases, turned with heads, flowers, draperies, guiderons, foli-

ages, &c. Roof to side divisions has dripping eves. Materials, walls brick, dressings stone. Some partial modern alterations to the sills of the lower windows.

East Front. At the left extremity is a return of the lines of South front, the rest of the work modern, basement *compoed*, &c.

North Front. Altered in the style of George II's reign (to be noticed in due progress).

Range on right of East Front. Four divisions, given by plain pilasters; four stories; basement (broke down into an area, modern work), first story, principal ditto, and dormers. Windows plain, with the new sills, plain strings to each story; plain general block-cornice, and plain head cornice to dormers: dripping eves roof. In the outer division North, a doorway with scroll pilasters, circular pediment enclosing an exceeding rich guideron shield with the initials WM&R most ingeniously commixed (the crown which they supported destroyed), surrounded with palms, and festoons of fruit and flowers. Over pediment, a niche with a compartmented pedestal and rich scroll, supporting a red earthen vase, (cannot vouch for this object being of William's day).

Range on the left of South front; lines nearly similar to the above.

Interior. Presence Chamber: plain architrave chimney piece; superstructure highly decorated with Cherubim heads, draperies, fruits and flowers: kneed architrave doorways, dado paneled; on the walls tapestry: general cornice much enriched, coved ceiling. (Painted by Kent.)

Privy Chamber. Chimney piece, with plain architrave, frize, side scrolls, and cornice; grand enriched arched doorways and windows, tablets over them, oak panneling on walls, general cornice with dentils; coved ceiling. (Painted by Kent.)

Cube Room, (or grand saloon,) by Kent, to be described in due order.

Queen's Dining-room. Plain architrave chimney piece, plain architrave doorways, and dado; tapestry on the walls: general cornice partially enriched: coved ceiling.

Queen's Drawing-room. Plain architrave chimney piece, plain architrave doorways, oak pannels on the walls;

walls; general cornice enriched: coved ceiling.

Queen's Dressing-room; finished similar to the preceding room; ceiling flat.

Queen's Gallery. Two plain architrave chimney pieces, enriched cornice to doorways, oak pannels to walls; general Corinthian cornice: coved ceiling.

King's Gallery. Two chimney pieces, (by Kent,) dado pannels; red flock paper on walls: general cornice enriched; ceiling coved. (Painted by Kent.)

*St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington.* The necessary inquiry made, it is found that this Church belonged to the Abbey of Abingdon. No object of a date prior to William's reign (except a mural monument in the South aisle, 1678,) is visible, when it is probable the whole was rebuilt on the old plan, a West tower, a body, side aisles, and chancel; it has been subjected to some alterations of a late date. Desirous, however, to advance hints upon a religious fabrick (none other being before us to that purpose) the architecture of which being correspondent with the features of the neighbouring Palace, it may be stated, that the

West Front has a square tower in advance, in three stories; a scroll and pediment doorway, plain circular-headed windows, battlements, and a small clock turret. These lines have lately been re-worked, the battlements beyond dispute a setting-up at the same time, they being of the modern cast, and wholly irrelevant to the style of the 17th century. Sides, or West ends of the North and South aisles, have circular-headed windows, and the heights finish in sweeping directions.

North and South sides similar, in breaks, circular-headed windows, and a half-conceived parapet.

East Front. A projection for the chancel, with a plain circular-headed window, and plain block cornice: sides (the aisles), circular-headed windows. Three ditto formed windows, (lighting the roof,) over chancel, the height of the upright terminating in a semi round, and inverted sweeps, right and left; a cornice to them. Walls brick, dressings stone. Modern sills to all the windows.

Interior. Over side aisles, and West end, galleries in five divisions of Doric piers, supporting a Composite kind of columns; dado, or front of galleries pannelled. The ceiling turns with a waggon head, in the segment of a circle; pannels rise from each column, and the ceiling head is run with large foliage flowers, they taking place between each of said pannels. Composite pilasters, and entablature with foliages in frieze, bearing a sub plinth and tablets, large compartments for the Belief, &c. mark the decorations of the altar. Pulpit an octagon, mouldings enriched.

With regard to late repairs, it seems as if the arch of the ceiling had been diverted from its original form, as there is no model in the Wrenian school for the present turn thereof; the pannels also betray a change. Yet, take every object into consideration, our objection as to apparent departures is not very strong; and we are the more disposed to praise what is open to view, as the pulpit, according to the prevailing method of placing such accommodations direct before the altar, is left to occupy its appropriate station on the South side of centre aisle. At East end of South aisle, a whole-length statue, seated and reposing on an urn, to the memory of Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, 1759, a most imposing and graceful sculpture. No artist's name attached.

William's reign lasting but a short period longer than that of our James, scarcely any architectural transitions took place; a prolongation of the Wrenian school, as already pointed out, being still the consequence. If any deviations, deserving of notice, took place, they are discoverable in the dawns of sash-lights to doorways, narrow windows associated with those of the usual proportion, and the finishing of elevations with a distant hint towards a parapet. Internally, the fitting-up of rooms went on with no apparent alterations. But we now are advancing to an epoch when the modes of construction were expanding, and new flights in the region of design, altogether splendid, struggling under the guidance of unrestrained fancy, were breaking in on the admiration of the beholder.

AN ARCHITECT.

LITERARY

*Oxford, July 13.* The young gentlemen of Winchester College spoke before the Warden of New College, when the Medals were awarded as follows: Gold medals: to Mr. WASHINGTON, for an English Essay "On the Use and Abuse of Curiosity; and to Mr. C. ROUND, for Latin Verses on "*Pax Europæ restituta.*" Silver Medals: to Mr. C. ALCOCK, for a Latin Speech, "*Oratio Hannibalis ad Scipionem;*" and to Mr. R. GRANT, for an English Oration, "The Speech of Lucius Junius Brutus over the dead body of Lucretia."

We have to add to the List of COUNTY HISTORIES, MRS. OGBORN'S Specimen of a new History of Essex (see our present Month's Review, p. 149.)

The two learned Brothers, Messrs. S. and D. LYSSENS, have completed CORNWALL, the *Sixth* County of their important undertaking. We wish them a good and prosperous Journey through CUMBERLAND—*et usque ad finem.*

Dr. PRATTENDEN has made great Collections for WORCESTERSHIRE; and Mr. BLAKEWAY for SHROPSHIRE. Whether either of these Gentlemen will favour the Publick with the result of their acquisitions, is not yet determined.

Mr. BRITTON has completed his ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, by a Fortieth Number. — The whole Work now embraces a comprehensive Illustration of the antient Architecture of England; and consists of 278 Engravings of Plans, Views, Sections, and Details of various Churches, Castles, Chapels, and old Mansions.—He has also published Two Numbers of THE CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND, of which the first Five Numbers will be devoted to the History and Illustration of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH, and will consist of 30 Engravings, with an ample History and Description of that grand Edifice.—Drawings and preparations are making of NORWICH CATHEDRAL, to succeed that of Salisbury; and also of PETERBOROUGH, WELLS, OXFORD, YORK, CANTERBURY, &c.

*Works nearly ready for Publication:*

Volume II. of the History of the English Church and Sects; containing, amongst other interesting matter, a full Account of the Sect who have adopted the delusion of JOANNA SOUTHCOAT. By the Rev. J. GRANT.

Sermons selected from the Manuscripts of the late Rev. SAMUEL PALMER, of Hackney.

Selections from the Poetry of the Hindoos. Translated by Major BROUGHTON.

A Short Excursion in France, 1814; containing Engravings of the Venus de Medicis and Apollo Belvidere.

The Exile, a Russian poem, written in England, and translated from the original MS. of the Author, who fell in the battle before Dresden, with the Anecdotes on which the Poem is founded. Translated by Baron DALDORF.

Reflections of a Constitutional Royalist; from the French of M. DUSCHENE. By Baron DALDORF.

Castle de Courcy, or the Vicissitudes of Revolutionary Commotion, 4 vols. By Baron DALDORF.

Dermid, or Erin in the days of Bora, a Romance in 12 cantos. By Mr. JOHN D'ALTON, of Dublin, in a quarto volume.

Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints and Bilious Affections in general; deduced from long practice in various climates, and illustrated by cases. By Mr. JOHN FAITHORN, formerly surgeon in the East-India Company's service.

*Preparing for Publication:*

A Volume of Sermons upon the leading Doctrines of Christianity, and calculated for Family reading. By the Rev. WILLIAM BUTCHER.

A Work on the Trinity; the plan entirely new. By the Rev. JAMES KIDD, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

A Work on the Theology and Mythology of the Heathens, 12mo, with several plates. By a Lady.

A very complete Digest of the Custom Laws. Compiled by N. JICKLING, Esq. Barrister at Law, for the use of the Lords of the Treasury. 4to.

A Practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea; translated from the French of M. de Rosset, with additional Tables and other improvements. By Mr. MYERS, of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Christabella, the Maid of Rouen; a story founded on fact. By Mrs. HANWAY, Author of Ellinor, &c.

"A Word to the Wise, and a Hint to the Unthinking," (noticed in Vol. LXXXIII. ii. 521.) we are glad to find, is reprinted.

The Brothers of Buonaparte seem to have a great desire to occupy their time with Literature. Lucien's "*Charlemagne*" is, we believe, finished, and a Translation of it into English pretty forward. Louis lately published a Novel; and Joseph, late King of Spain, as plain Joseph Buonaparte, has just published another at Paris. It is called "*Moins, ou la Villageoise du Mont Cenis.*" This is reviewed in a French paper, but not highly praised. It is said to want nature; and, in style, to partake too much of the "*stormy poetry*" of the Northern Bards for the medium of France.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

14. *Alicia de Lacy; an Historical Romance. By the Author of "The Loy-  
alists," &c. 4 Vols. Longman and Co.*

THE Authoress of the present performance undertook, perhaps, one of the most difficult tasks in the whole circle of Literature. That she has so well succeeded, is no trifling compliment to her abilities and research. Our ancient writers have left us so little information on the manners and customs of the times in which they lived, that the most attentive gleaner will find himself at a loss in estimating the then common usages of domestic life: hence, therefore, arose the difficulties we alluded to, and which never can be surmounted by the genuine Antiquary; but, as the fair Authoress of *Alicia De Lacy* possesses a mind fraught with energy, penetration, and fancy, faculties that must be used with the utmost caution in real historical composition, she may in many instances have given a very faithful picture of remote manners, by combining probable results and inferences with the facts she introduces from our Chronicles. We are pleased with the title, as it removes the possibility of sup. using the work to be literally intended as a *Life* or *memoirs* of the Heroine, and as we think the confounding of History and Romance should generally be avoided, for reasons we need not point out to our Readers. Let us now turn to the Preface, where the Lady gives her motives for selecting the subject of her historical novel. She informs the publick that it was suggested to her, that, when History was combined with fiction, it became proper to fix the date at so remote a period as to admit the introduction of ideal circumstances. It was also hinted to her, that the manners of Romance were better suited to a mixture of fable and reality, than those common to the modern Novel. In compliance with these suggestions, the Romance before us commenced; but, it seems, "under many disadvantages;" such as subjecting the Authoress to much dry reading, the bane of the imagination, "already circumscribed by having chosen a conspicuous personage for the leading character," and the perhaps too great solicitude of limit-

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ing her departure from history "to the introduction of supposed occurrences, without disguising well-known facts, or misrepresenting those persons who have acted a distinguished part on the theatre of life." To an anticipated question—Why then choose a real personage for the Hero? she answers, Because such excite a greater degree of interest than an imaginary being possibly can. Mrs. West admits, that many objections may be made to the lawfulness of thus bringing forward "an old worthy in masquerade;" but she pre-umes that the admirers of Shakspeare's Historical Plays, of *Marmion*, and the *Lady of the Lake*, with many other popular poems, and even of the *Epics* of *Homer* and *Virgil*, will not be very ardent in urging them against this mode of enlarging historical miniatures into full portraits: hence she imagines that a majority will defend this licence as claimed by poetry; and those may probably hear a prose fabulist with favour while urging a claim to a similar "liberty of building fiction on the basis of truth, and making past heroes and heroines talk in the language of common life, as they have long been allowed to do in couplets and blank verse." Much to the credit of this Lady's candour, she grants that life liberty must greatly depend upon the fidelity used in keeping of character. Equally cautious, she adds, should she and others be in adhering to the costume and manners of the times portrayed, as critical acumen will scrutinize their labours, as it would a picture wherein the goddesses of Mount Ida were assembled at a card-table, and Paris viewing them through an opera-glass. She considers historical verity equally violated by the philosophizing, placable, and generous heroes of Ossian, to whom the writer has granted those qualities in an age and country of savage barbarism, with a gentleness of character, and elevation of sentiment, not to be found in the most improved periods of moral civilization. History, she remarks, represents the English Barons of the Plantagenet era "as chiefly characterized by a strong passion for freedom, or rather for the maintenance of their own independence



dependence and privileges, a scrupulous attention to the forms of religion, combined with disdain of Papal usurpations, and, it must be added, little observance of that spirit of charity and forbearance, which we rightly consider as the essential fruits of piety; invincible hardihood, inflexible pride, cherished enmity, impatience of superiority, and disregard of the lives or the feelings of those vassals whom they alternately defended as their property, or sacrificed to their ambition." We cannot pass the above quotation without paying the Authoress the deserved compliment of saying we never read a more just and elegantly brief paragraph.

To these traits were attached erroneous opinions of honour, and the lofty manners of chivalry: from this compound, she concludes, neither refined lovers nor very tender husbands were to be expected; and she imagines the love of an English Baron was any thing but gentle and timid.

"He who ran a tilt for his Lady's heart, would not consider the woman whom he won by his lance as possessed of a superiority over a lover who, by his mode of courtship, shewed her weakness and his power of defending her."

She then paints the state of the kingdom, laws ill defined and interpreted, and their operation impeded by contending barons, the outrages of bands of outlaws, the fierce contests of the monarch and his nobles, and foreign invasions.

"In such a state of society, woman could not assert the empire of beauty; and a reference to the contemporary Chroniclers exhibits her chiefly as the owner or defender of castles: in the one instance as an object of competition, in the other of admiration; as passing her youth in a convent, till marriage gave her a protector; and as seeking the same place of refuge when widowhood left her destitute."

The diversions of the age being chiefly martial, athletic women circumstanced as above, and so amused, were as little likely to be won by refined sentiments and conduct, as that their lovers should address them with such sentiments.—A favoured Author in a new attempt, she continues, ventures before the publick without confidence, soliciting indulgence rather than anticipating celebrity. The Antiquary, she concludes, will often find

her tripping; and she craves "mercy by saying, that, in this attempt to exhibit a resemblance of past ages, she has taken considerable pains to avoid misleading the general reader, but does not hope she can stand the scrutiny of the deeply learned. There is a distinction between erudition and those violations of historical facts and erroneous associations of times and habits, which shock our preconceived ideas of men and manners."

The remainder of the Preface is so perfectly honourable to the writer, and so completely removes all possibility of confounding history with fiction by the uninformed reader of this Romance, that we give it at length.

"The character of the Hero having been left ambiguous by contradictory statements, the Author felt at liberty to assign him such motives of action as best suited her plan. The Heroine's is recast; for which deviation from the Author's own rules she pleads, that though Alicia de Lacy was a real personage, little is said of her; and the extraordinary conduct by which alone her name is saved from oblivion, is made to suit her imaginary likeness, by a fiction which, though romantic, the annals of those times shews to be not improbable. It is hoped that the historical notices subjoined will not be considered as an affectation of reading, which, in an age of such general information, would be at once presumptuous and ridiculous. They are designed to save the enlightened Reader the trouble of reference, and to prevent the juvenile one from so confounding the Lancaster of Romance and the Lancaster of History, as to become as warm an advocate for the purity of his motives, as was the Female Quixote for the decorum of the Empress Julia. It is hoped that a delineation of the different effects of prosperity and adversity on a well-intentioned but infirm mind, may produce some moral impression, especially on those whom parental indulgence, or the flattery of inferiors, has induced to rank themselves too high in the scale of intellectual being. A precautionary hint is also given to thoughtless beauty, to deter her from considering domestic happiness as a toy, which she may toss away and regain at pleasure.—Enough having been said in the character of Prologue 'to insinuate the plot into the boxes,' it is time Bayes should retreat, and order the Dramatis Personæ on the stage."

The length of the Preface precludes us from entering at large upon the Work:

Work: indeed, it may be justly admitted, that it obviates any objections which might be advanced against the Romance on the heads mentioned; and on those alone can the Authoress be pronounced vulnerable. The playful way in which she treats our ancient Guardian Saints will amuse such as are not yet in the pale of the Church of Rome; and we are not a little mistaken, if even such will not smile on reading the short following extract:

"The merits of the respective patron saints being equally identified with self-importance, occasioned as warm disputes among our ancestors, as those of political leaders, or favourite preachers, do in the present times. They who had gone far to offer a taper, or kiss a relick, at the Chapel of our Lady of Loretto, or St. Dennis, despised the indolent worshiper, whose piety had been crippled by a barefoot trudge to Saint Thomas à Becket, or worn out by following the wanderings of Saint Cuthbert. It was in vain to plead, that rising out of his coffin, when he had been stabbed to the heart, lighting the tapers at his own funeral; and after blessing the people, quietly lying down again to be buried (all which was certainly done by the Saint of Canterbury) was as extraordinary as carrying his own head three miles after his martyrdom, which had been accomplished by the Champion of France; or that the fastidiousness of the Northern Apostle, about his place of interment, shewed as great delicacy of sentiment as the leaps and jumps of the Santa Casa. Opposed to patriotic veneration, for the canonized worth that was the native growth of our own island, was placed the consequence derived from longer journeys and greater perils; for in mechanical exertion and bodily endurance, the merit of travel was then thought to consist."

To exhibit our Authoress's abilities in illustrating ancient customs, we shall select another passage, which is from the Fourth Volume.

"At this instant, a glee maiden rode into the hall, and craved permission to shew her skill to entertain the august assembly. Neither her attire nor her equipage announced the meretricious character of her profession, for the former was deep mourning, and the latter an aged monk who bore her lute. Her face was covered with a thick veil, and a rosary hung at her girdle. Some of the nobles, suspecting that these paraphernalia were a prelude to a solemn ditty, objected to the feast being entirely spoiled, first by dulness and then by melancholy: others hoped the masquerade would be thrown aside, and something

eminently ludicrous, perhaps a satire on the Clergy, would be enacted by these strangely-combined characters. Surrey, who, after his late attempt to get Alicia into his power, had posted to London to prejudice the King against her applications, indulged this hope, combined with an apprehension which riveted his attention on the performers. The voices in favour of the proposed exhibition of the glee maiden's talents preponderated, and a space was cleared to allow her to approach the throne. The Monk acted as Prologue, and stated that the legend she was going to recite recorded a singular instance of divine vengeance on the pride and inhumanity of the Empress Matilda to her kinsman King Stephen; instructive to all who, standing high in rank and power, did not remember that they were merely instruments in the hand of Heaven. The fair Miustrel stretched out her arm for her lute; and its whiteness and symmetry struck the beholders, as much as did the grace of her position, and the transcendent skill with which her fingers swept the chords, and drew out tones yet unheard, with touch divine. This, they said, could be no itinerant hireling. The Monk's poem, and the Lady's figure, fixed every eye in anxious expectation; the goblets were stationary on the board, the jest was suspended, and the barons rested on their listless arms, while a voice, sweet as the imagined harmony of angel choirs, chaunted the following ballad."—

Such is the nature of the entertainment the Readers of Alicia de Lacy may expect; to which we may safely add our recommendation, founded on the fact that this Novel, or Romance, is much superior to its numerous competitors for fame; and is well entitled to a place on the shelf with the works of our best authors who have indulged in a similar description of writing.

15. Silva: or, *A Discourse of Forest-trees, and the Propagation of Timber in His Majesty's Dominions*; as it was delivered in the Royal Society, on the 15th of October 1662; upon occasion of certain Queries propounded to that illustrious Assembly by the Hon. the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy. Together with an Historical Account of the Sacredness and Use of Standing Groves. By John Evelyn, Esq. F.R.S. With Notes by A. Hunter, M.D. F.R.S. L. and E. To which is added, *The Terra: A philosophical Discourse of Earth. The 4th Edition, with the Editor's last Corrections*; and a short Memoir of him. 2 vols. 4to. Longman and Co.

SILVA, as useful a work as any that has appeared since the date of its first publication, seems to have been truly appreciated by those to whom it must chiefly apply. Persons of large landed property may be supposed to consider it as an indispensable companion; and, as the fourth impression is now on sale, it is to be presumed it still holds a high place in the public estimation. The volumes before us contain an honourable tribute to the memory of Mr. Evelyn, in which it is justly said "That as long as there remains a page of his numerous writings, and as long as virtue and science hold their abode in this Island, his memory will be held in the utmost veneration."

As Dr. A. Hunter published an edition of *Silva*, and added Notes, which are preserved in the present, it will be necessary to give an abstract of his Preface, that the Reader may understand the nature of the work. He observes, many improvements have been made in Planting since 1664, the date of the first Edition, in common with every other branch of natural knowledge; he therefore thought it incumbent on him to bring down those improvements to his own time. These appear in the form of Notes; and the information they contain was derived from the most authentic sources. He modestly declines any merit in his labours beyond the arrangement of the materials, "having in all places preserved the Author's own words, excepting in cases where the sense was obscured by an impropriety of expression. To join the language of so many different writers, so as to appear with the uniformity of one author, required at first a considerable degree of attention; but the composition grew easy in proportion as the subject became familiar. He then names his authorities; and adds, that the Duke of Portland gave orders to his gardener Mr. Speechly, to transmit him an account of the method of planting upon his Grace's estates in Nottinghamshire. By the same experienced person he was favoured with the Note at the end of the 3d Chapter of the 3d Book, describing a method of raising the Pine Apple without the use of Tanner's bark. Sir Joseph Banks, in himself a host, was also an assistant to Dr. H.; and the Duke of Portland presented him with two elegant views

of the Greendale oak. And here he expresses his obligations to Messrs. Grimm, Rooker, Vivares, Miller, and Bartolozzi, the artists employed to illustrate the "*Silva*." In this acknowledgment he includes Sir John Russell, bart. and T. Frankland, esq. who superintended them in their different departments. The Rev. Mr. Cappe also elucidated several obscure passages and corruptions of the text.

We shall conclude the Editor's Preface in his own words, and present our Readers with an acceptable piece of Biography, in the Memoirs of the learned Dr. Hunter. The life of Evelyn is too well known to make it necessary for us to dwell upon it; and we trust our recommendation of his *Silva* is by no means required: we shall therefore confine ourselves to the Introduction of one of the Notes as a specimen of the Editor's abilities.

"Having explained my motives for undertaking this design, and acknowledged my obligations where due, either for civility or information, I have nothing left but to observe, that the liberties I have taken with the Text, in a variety of places, are warranted from a careful collation of the five editions with some original manuscripts, without which I could not possibly have proceeded with any degree of satisfaction: for of all the books in the English language, there are, perhaps, none so incorrect as the two last editions of the *Silva*; the one printed in 1704; the other in 1729.—Soon after the publication of the *Silva*, which made its appearance in 1664 under the auspices of the Royal Society, the spirit for Planting increased to a high degree; and there is reason to believe that many of our ships which, in the last war, gave laws to the whole world, were constructed from Oaks planted at that time. The present age must reflect upon this with gratitude: and it is to be hoped that we shall be ambitious to receive from posterity the same acknowledgments that we, at this moment, pay to the memory of our virtuous ancestors."

"The Doctor (Hunter) was born at Edinburgh in the year 1733. His Father was an eminent druggist in that City; and being possessed of about 200*l.* a year in houses, independent of his business, he was enabled to give his children a very liberal education. His eldest son, Alexander, was placed at the Grammar-school when he was about ten years of age; and, having passed through all the forms, he was entered, in his fifteenth year,

year, at the University, which he quitted at twenty-one, having for the last three years made Medicine his principal study. On finishing his classical, philosophical, and medical education at Edinburgh, he went to London, with a view to improve himself in the line of his profession. There he continued one winter; after which he proceeded to Rouen in Normandy, placing himself under the care of Monsieur Le Cat, in order to perfect himself in Anatomy, to which science he was strongly attached. After spending half a year at Rouen, he was eight months at Paris, under the direction of the celebrated physician and anatomist Dr. Petit. Returning to London, he remained there a short time, in expectation of being engaged by Dr. Hunter as an assistant in his anatomical school. In this expectation he did not succeed; so that he determined to go to Edinburgh, with a view to take a degree in Medicine, and settle there. The former resolution he accomplished with credit to himself; but, for family reasons, he relinquished the latter, purposing to reside in England, a country to which he was always partial. On this plan he consulted Mr. Winn, an eminent Surgeon in Leeds, and a particular friend of his father's, by whom he was advised to fix at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire; but this situation not equalling his wishes, he removed, after a stay of a few months, to Beverly, where there was a vacancy occasioned by the demise of the only resident physician. From this place, in the year 1763, he was invited to York on the decease of Dr. Perrot; and there he enjoyed a most extensive practice till his death, which happened 17th May, 1809. The Doctor, being possessed of an active and liberal mind, considered himself as not only engaged to benefit those with whom he lived, but also to do something for posterity. Accordingly, in the year 1764, he published 'An Essay on the Nature and Virtues of the Buxton Waters.' This little Tract was very favourably received. In 1770 he was instrumental in establishing an Agricultural Society at York; and to give respectability to the institution, he prevailed on the members to reduce their thoughts and observations into writing. These he arranged and published under the title of 'Georgical Essays.' They obtained for the Society a considerable degree of celebrity. In 1772 he successfully projected a plan of a Lunatic Asylum at York; and at the end of five years the building was opened for the reception of Patients. In the prosecution of this scheme he took unwearied pains, and he had the satisfaction of

living many years, to see it answer the humane and charitable intentions of its promoters. In 1777 he was elected a member of the Royal Society in London; and in the same year he published a new edition of Evelyn's Silva, with Notes and Engravings of all Forest-trees mentioned in that book. The first edition being sold off, the Doctor published a second in 1786, with additional Notes; and a third in 1801, to which he subjoined the Terra of the same Author: from this work he acquired much reputation as a geoponic writer. In 1790 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: a few years afterwards he was distinguished by being chosen, without solicitation, an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture. In 1765 he married Elizabeth, one of the co-heiresses of William Dealtry, esq. of Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln; by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter: all these he survived; and in 1799 married Anne, the daughter of Richard Bell, esq. of Welton near Hull, who is now his widow."

We are fully persuaded the length of the following Note will be pardoned, when our Readers reflect on the curious information it conveys:

"*Quercus (Coccifera) foliis ovatis indivisis, spinoso dentatis glabris.* Linn. Sp. Plant. 1413. *Oak with oval, undivided, smooth leaves, which are prickly and indented.* *Ilex aculeata cocciglandifera.* C.B.P. 425. THE KERMES OAK.

"This kind of Oak grows plentifully in Spain, Provence, Languedoc, and along the Mediterranean Coast. It is a tree of small growth, seldom rising above twelve feet. The leaves are oval and undivided; they are smooth on their surface, but indented on their edges, which are armed with prickles like those of the Holly. It is feathered to the bottom, which gives it the appearance of a bushy shrub. The acorns are smaller than those of the common Oak. From this tree are gathered the Kermes, with which the ancients used to dye their garments of that beautiful colour called Coccineus, or Cocceus; being different from the Purpura of the Phœnicians, obtained from the testaceous fish called Murex. In course of time the Murex was neglected, and the Kermes we are now speaking of was introduced. This supported its reputation till the discovery of America, when it gave place to the Cochineal, an insect found in the Mexican woods, upon a plant named by Linnæus, *Cactus Cochinillifer*.

"Both Antients and Moderns seem to have had confused notions concerning the

the origin and nature of the Kermes; some considering it as a fruit, without a just knowledge of the tree which produced it; others taking it for an excrescence formed by the puncture of a particular fly, the same as the common gall produced upon the Oak. Tournesfort was of this number. Count Marsigli, and Dr. Nisole a Physician of Montpellier, made experiments and observations, with a view to further discoveries; but did not perfectly succeed. Two other Physicians at Aix in Provence, Dr. Emerie and Dr. Garidel, applied themselves about the same time, and with greater success, having finally discovered that the Kermes is the body of an insect after having undergone several transformations. The progress of these transformations must be considered at three different seasons. — In the first stage, about the beginning of March, an animalcule, no larger than a grain, is perceived sticking to the branches of the tree, where it fixes itself, and soon becomes immovable; at this period it grows the most, and swells with the sustenance that it draws in: this state of rest seems to have deceived the curious observer. It then resembles an excrescence of the bark: during this period of its growth, it appears to be covered with a down, extending over its whole body like a net, and adhering to the bark; its figure is convex, not unlike a very small shoe: in such parts as are not quite hid by this soft garment, many bright specks are perceived of a golden colour, as well as stripes running across the body from one place to another. At the second stage, in April, its growth is completed, when it becomes round, resembling a pea in shape; it has then acquired more strength, and its down is changed into dust, and seems to be nothing but a husk or capsule full of a reddish juice not unlike discoloured blood. Its third state is towards the end of May, a little sooner or later according to the warmth of the climate. The husk appears full of small eggs, less than the seeds of a poppy; they are properly ranged under the belly of the insect, progressively placed in the nest of down that covers its body, which it withdraws in proportion to the number of eggs: after this work is performed, it soon dies, though it still adheres to its position, rendering a further service to its progeny, and shielding them from the inclemency of the weather, or the hostile attacks of an enemy. In a good season they multiply exceedingly, having from 1200 to 2000 eggs, which produce the same number of animalcules. When observed by the microscope, in July or August, that

which appeared as dust, are so many eggs or open capsules, as white as snow, out of which issues a gold-coloured animalcule, of the shape of a cock-roach, with two horns, six feet, and a forked tail.—In Languedoc and Provence the poor are employed to gather the Kermes, the women letting their nails grow for that purpose, in order to pick them off with greater facility. The custom of lopping off the boughs is very injudicious, as by that means the next year's harvest is destroyed. Some women will gather two or three pounds a day; the great point being to know where they are most likely to be found in any quantity, and to gather them early with the morning dew, as the leaves are more pliable and tender at that time than after they have been dried and parched by the rays of the sun. Strong dew will make them fall from the trees sooner than usual. When the proper season passes, they fall off of themselves, and become food for birds; particularly pigeons. Sometimes there will be a second production, which is commonly of a less size, with a fainter tinge. The first is generally found adhering to the bark as well as on the branches and stalks: the second is principally on the leaves, as the worms choose that part where the nutritious juice preserves itself the longest, is most abundant, and can be most easily devoured in the short time that remains of their existence, the bark being drier and harder than the leaves.—Those who buy the Kermes to send to foreign parts spread it on linen, taking care to sprinkle it with vinegar to kill the worms that are within, which produces a red dust, which in Spain is separated from the husk: then they let it dry, passing it through a sieve, and make it up into bags. In the middle of each its proportion of red dust is put into a little leather bag, and belongs to the buyer; it is then ready for transportation, being always in demand on the African coast. The people of Hinojos, Bonares, Villalba, and other parts of the kingdom of Seville, dry it on mats in the sun, stirring it about and separating the red dust. This is the finest part, and being mixed with vinegar, goes by the name of Pastel. The same is done with the husks; but these are but of half the value of the dust. The Kermes of Spain is preferred on the coast of Barbary, on account of its superior goodness. The people of Tunis mix it with that of Tetuan, for dyeing those scarlet caps so much used in the Levant. The Tunisians export, every year, above 150,000 dozens of these caps; which yields to the Dey a revenue of 150,000

bird dollars (33,750*l.*) per annum for Duties; so that, exclusive of the uses of the Kermes in Medicine, it appears to be a very valuable branch of Commerce. In some years it has produced 30,000 dollars (5000*l.*) to the inhabitants of Xicota in Spain. The first who has spoken of these insects with any accuracy is Peter Quiqueran, Bishop of Senecz, in his book de *Laudibus Provincie*, 1550."

16. *Annals of Irish Popery; including the Period between the Introduction of the Reformation in the Year 1535, and the Rebellion and Massacre in 1641.* By John de Falkirk. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 963. L. Tute, Dublin.

THESE "Annals," which are inscribed "to the Protestants of the United Empire of Great Britain and Ireland," having been "carefully extracted from many Works, which are either out of print, or, from their size and price, beyond the reach of the majority of Readers, it is hoped that they will be found to be an useful compendium of Irish History, as far as they go."

"The chief Authorities on which their contents are given to the publick, are those of Sir George Carew, Sir James Ware, and Sir John Temple, men of known talent and integrity, whose situation in the Government of this Country afforded them ample means of information relative to its History, and particularly with respect to these events which they have recorded—*Quæque ipsi miserimus viderunt—et quarum pars magna fuerunt.*"

"The Historical Works of Sir Richard Cox, and Dr. Edmund Borlase, have been particularly useful to the Compiler of these Annals, in enabling him to ascertain the dates of many transactions, recorded with less accuracy by more elegant Historians, who were unwilling to break the thread of their narrative, or injure the harmony of their sentences, by the insertion of them."

"It is intended to pursue this important subject to the present day, in Two succeeding Volumes—the whole containing undeniable evidence of the truth of Mr. Plowden's assertion, that the Popish Religion carries with it, through all ages, infallible marks of its identity; and that whoever says, or pretends to insinuate, that the modern Roman Catholics differ in one iota from their Ancestors, either deceives himself, or attempts to deceive others."

The name of *De Falkirk*, if we mistake not, is assumed by the Com-

piler, in compliment to the memory of an Ancestor who fell at the memorable Battle of Falkirk. Be that as it may, he has revived the memory of many curious facts. The Work originally appeared, Number after Number, in the Dublin Journal.

17. *A Sketch of Modern and Antient Geography, for the Use of Schools.* By Samuel Butler, D. D. Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School of Shrewsbury. One Vol. 8vo. Longman and Co.

THE Historian, the Traveller, the Essayist, and many other descriptions of writers, are highly useful in their various departments; but we feel inclined to exalt the literary labourer above them all in the scale of merit, who, possessed of genius and profound knowledge, condescends to recur to the pursuits of his youthful days, and with matured ability offers the rising generation the means of attaining the same rank in society he has himself acquired. Dr. Butler says, in his Preface, "Every person employed like myself in the Classical education of Youth, must be sensible how deplorably a book of this nature was wanted; and if I have in any tolerable degree supplied the defect, at least till my own labours shall be superseded by those of persons better qualified, my object is sufficiently attained." Modest indeed is the above paragraph; but such is our opinion of the Doctor's Sketch, that we apprehend little reason to imagine it will soon be superseded. As many treatises on Modern Geography are before the publick, he confines himself to a rapid outline of that part of his subject, merely enumerating the principal States and Kingdoms of the World, and the most remarkable places, grand features of nature, and finest monuments of art, in each. In thus compressing his subject, it was his wish to omit nothing important, or introduce any thing superfluous.

In speaking of the Second Part, containing a short view of Antient Geography, he observes, his method is original, and he thus explains it:

"I have endeavoured to make a dry catalogue of names, interesting and useful, by the application of History, Chronology, and Poetry; and I have selected those passages which occurred to my recollection from the books most generally read

read at Schools of eminence, and in Colleges, for reasons sufficiently obvious to every Teacher. To say nothing of the difficulty of printing Greek at a provincial press, which I have found on repeated trials to be insuperably great; Latin, on other accounts, and especially Latin poetry, appeared to me preferable for quotation, as it is more easily committed to the memory, and more easily retained. I have, therefore, endeavoured to quote as many passages as might illustrate the subject, without overloading the memory of the Student; and have now and then attempted to elucidate an obscure or disputed passage. I have also added the names of antient places, which I have caused to be printed in *Italicks*, to prevent obscurity or mistake."

Supposing it possible he may be charged with not having uniformly given the most apposite quotations that might be selected, he answers, those adopted were the first which occurred to him; and he thinks the multiplicity of his avocations will furnish an ample excuse on this head. The time employed in composing this Sketch was very brief; and though the Doctor will not plead haste as an apology for negligence, yet he trusts trifling errors may be forgiven, which arose through incessant occupation. He has examined the Historical facts in the original Authors, and been equally careful with respect to dates; and he has given copious and separate Indexes to each part.—We shall pass the notices of authorities, and proceed in the Author's words:

"It remains to say a word or two on the manner of teaching it. I have been careful to have the text printed in types of two different sizes; that which is printed in the type of the largest size is designed to be learnt by beginners; that which is printed in the smaller, by boys who are more advanced. The book is too large to be learnt even in this way at once, though I have endeavoured to make it as short as possible. Different teachers will select such chapters as appear to them most important: my own intention is to make the chapters on Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and Britain, subjects of constant attention, and go through the whole of the rest in the course of three years, so that boys in the fifth form may reasonably expect to have learnt the whole before they go to college. In my own school the maps of D'Anville and Pinkerton will be used, and the scholar will point to the places he gives an account of in a blank outline

drawn from them; but any maps, of course, will answer the purpose, provided they are correct. The expence and delay, as well as the impossibility of giving a sufficient detail in maps adapted to a book of this size, determined me not to think of accompanying it with engravings of my own. In fact, no maps of the countries I have described can be good which do not closely follow those of D'Anville. With a view to render this little publication more generally useful, I have prefixed a few of the most remarkable events in the Sacred, Grecian, and Roman History, copied from Dr. Blair's Chronology. They are, for the most part, the same with those prefixed to Dr. Lempriere's universally-known and esteemed work, the "Classical Dictionary;" but with many omissions, as I conceived it essential to avoid increasing the size of my book, and wished principally to call the attention of the learner to the more remarkable events in their synchronisms. I have, in one respect, differed from the learned Author of the Classical Dictionary, in accompanying the year before or after Christ with the Olympiad and year of Rome. This I know from long experience to be a material advantage, and I wish respectfully to suggest to the Author of the excellent work I have mentioned, his adoption of it in future editions. It is essential also for another reason, of which I should speak here, but that I know boys in general do not read prefaces; and I, therefore, reserve the explanation of so important a point for a Note on my Chronological Table. As I have noticed in my Sketch of Antient Geography only a very few of those places which became remarkable after the removal of the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople, I have also thought it unnecessary to insert more than a very few events after that period in my Chronological Table. I have added no Index to the Chronological Table, both because it is short, and because I wish the learner to make one for himself, as one of the best methods I can recommend for impressing the dates upon his mind."

We shall conclude with a specimen of the Doctor's style and composition.

"It is not necessary to take more than a very rapid view of the remainder of Africa. The Natives living along the Southern part of the Red Sea were called Troglodytæ, and inhabited caves in the earth. On this coast was Adulis, or *Artico*, and the city of Axumæ, which is still *Auxum*, in Abyssinia; above it was Meroë. The river Astapus, or *Atbari*, which flows through Nubia to a place called

called Coloe Palut, or Bahr Dembea, was known to the Antients, and was mistaken by Mr. Bruce for the Nile; the real Nile, or *Bahr el Abiad*, flows far to the South-west of this, and its sources are still unknown, but are placed in a chain of mountains, called the Mountains of the Moon, South of the Nubia Memnonites: and by the Arabian Geographers, our only authority, the Niger or Gir of the Antients, called by them the Nile of the Negroes, empties itself into an immense lake, in which the Nile rises\*. Under the names of Zingis and Azania, the antients seem to have known the coasts of Zanguebar and Ajan; nor ought we to omit mentioning that the Ophir of Solomon has been thought to be the modern *Sofala*. The Garamantes have been already mentioned, and it merely remains to mention their Western neighbours the Negritæ in *Negro land*, or Nigritia and the Hesperii *Æthiopes* in *Gubnea*.

"On the Western coast of the Atlantic, the Fortunatæ Insulæ, or Canary Islands, were known to the Antients, and were thought to be the residence of the blessed after death†. Below them were the Hesperidum Insulæ, either the *Cape de Verd Islands*, or, if these were thought too far from the coast, possibly some small islands, called the Bissagos,

lying a little above *Sierra Leone*. Here were the famous Gardens of the Hesperides, and the Golden Apples, the attainment of which was one of the labours of Hercules, who carried them off, having slain the watchful dragon that guarded the fruit."

18. *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; continued from Part I. p. 575.*

UNAVOIDABLE accident prevented the resuming our account of this interesting Work in the last month; but we return to it with renewed satisfaction. The Article illustrative of the character and accomplishments of Mr. Tyson is succeeded by a Biographical Sketch of Dr. Glynn; by which name he was usually designated, though he took the name of *Cloberry* in consequence of his succeeding to some property. He was a very eccentric but truly valuable character, well and personally known to the Writer of this Article, who witnessed his peculiarities, and experienced his kind and benevolent attention to his Patients. It were to be wished that some one of these, who are still qualified, would commit to paper farther particulars concerning him: there is

\* "The Niger has been ascertained to flow from West to East, and in the interior of Africa, to form a very considerable river. In order to enable it to form a junction with the Nile in some great lake in the interior, we must suppose some practicable passage by which the Niger may descend regularly from West to East, and by the continuance of which, the Nile may also descend from West to North-east, till it takes its Northern direction through Egypt, where it flows nearly from South to North. In other words, no chain of mountains must be so situated between the Niger and the Nile, as to prevent their meeting by breaking the level. This was asserted to be the case by the Antient Geographers; but, being contrary to general experience on such an extent of the Earth's surface, was contradicted by the most intelligent of the later Geographers; yet it appears, from the late discoveries of Mr. Parke, that the Niger undoubtedly flows from West to East; and I therefore hope I may be allowed, with becoming diffidence, to express an opinion of the possibility of a fact which has nothing but presumptive evidence to contradict it, and which has some, though certainly weak authority in its favour. I merely mean to say, that it is not impossible; and that as the Apurimac flows from the Western side of South America to the North-eastern, the Niger may flow from the Western side of Africa to the Eastern till stopped by the mountains of Abyssinia and Æthiopia, when it would naturally form an immense Lake, from which its course may be continued under the name of the Nile; and the increase of that lake and its tributary waters by periodical rains may cause the periodical inundations of the Nile."

† "Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum  
Virtus, et favor, et lingua potentium  
Vatum, divitibus consecrat insulas."

HOR. OD. IV. 8, 25.

"..... Arva, beata  
Petamus arva, divites et insulas,  
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis;  
Et imputata floret usque vinea."

HOR. EPOD. XVI. 41.



much to say that is worth preserving. In the mean time we are thankful for what is here communicated; of the accuracy of which, as far as it goes, there can be no question.—*Browne Willis* is another eminent personage: a pleasing account of this Gentleman had been previously given in vol. VI. pp. 186, 211, of this work; but the examination of Dr. Ducarel's Manuscripts has produced many additional anecdotes concerning him, which are here agreeably detailed.

No. VIII. exhibits a Biographical Sketch of the Rev. *Charles Godwyn*, who was for many years Fellow and Tutor of Baliol College, Oxford, and materially assisted Mr. Hutchins in his "History of Dorsetshire." A number of his Private Letters to Mr. Hutchins are here printed, and evidently demonstrate him to have been "*Vir eruditione multiplici et quidem recondita imprimis elarus.*" Far less entitled to esteem and respect was the personage of whom an account is given at p. 261, the Rev. *Henry Etough*. Bred up a rigid Dissenter, he contrived to make himself courted and feared by many distinguished families; he finally obtained Ordination in the Established Church; and, by means of Sir Robert Walpole, got very valuable preferment. Of so very eccentric a character we should be glad to know more than is here given; but probably he has no survivors who can give such knowledge. Tyson could, and so could Gough.

The succeeding pages are occupied by the account of *William* and *John Duneombe*, of *William Jackson* of Canterbury, of *Christopher Hunter* the Physician of Durham, well-known by his republishing the "Antient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham." The Articles which next appear in succession seem a little out of place; but they are so replete with curious and interesting matter, that they may well be excused. At p. 289, are Letters of the Rev. *John Jones* and the Rev. *Dr. Zachary Grey*, tending to illustrate the early history of Mr. Jones, given in vol. I. p. 687.—At p. 293, the Reader will find much entertainment from the use which has been made of a Memorandum-book belonging to the *Lintots*:—here is exhibited the compensation made to the Authors of that day for the Copies of their

Works; and there are many who will thank us for inserting a part of it.

Mr. CIBBER.

1701, Nov. 2. A Third of Love's last Shift.....	3	4 6
1705, Nov. 14. Perolla and Izadora.....	36	11 0
1707, Oct. 27. Double Gallant.....	16	2 6
Nov. 22. Lady's last Stake.....	32	5 0
Feb. 26. Venus and Adonis.....	5	7 6
1708, Oct. 9. Comical Lover.....	10	15 0
1712, Mar. 16. Cinna's Conspiracy.....	13	0 0
1712, Oct. 1. The Nonjuror.....	105	0 0

Myrtillo, a Pastoral,  
Rival Fools,  
Heroick Daughter,  
Wit at several Weapons,  
} no price or date,

Mr. DENNIS.

1703, Feb. 24. Paid Mr. George Strahan, Bookseller, for Half Share of "Liberty asserted".....	7	3 0
1708, Nov. 10. Appius and Virginia.....	21	10 0
1711, April 25. Essay on Public Spirit.....	2	12 6
Jan. 6. Remarks on Pope's Essay.....	2	12 6

Mr. GAY.

1713, May 12. Wife of Bath.....	25	0 0
1714, Nov. 11. Letter to a Lady.....	5	7 6
1715, Feb. 14. The What d'ye call it.....	16	2 6
Dec. 22. Trivia.....	43	0 0
Epistle to the Earl of Burlington.....	10	15 0
1717, May 4. Battle of the Frogs.....	16	2 6
Jan. 8. Three Hours after Marriage.....	43	2 6
Revival of the Wife of Bath.....	75	0 0
[The Mohocks, a Farce, 2l. 10s. Sold the Mohocks to him again.]		

£234 10 0

Dr. KING.

1707-8, Feb. 18. Paid for Art of Cookery.....	32	5 0
1708-9, Feb. 16. Paid for First Part of Transactions*.....	5	0 0
Paid for his Art of Love.....	32	5 0
1709, June 23. Second Part of the Transactions*.....	5	0 0
1709-10, March 4. Paid for the History of Cajamai.....	5	0 0
1710, Nov. 10. Paid for King's Gods.....	50	0 0
1712, July 1. Useful Miscellany, Part I.....	1	1 6
Paid for the Useful Miscellany..	3	0 0

\* "Dr. King's banter on the Royal Society, under the title of 'Useful Transactions'."

Mr.

Mr. POPE*.		
1712, Feb. 19. Statius, Ist Book	} 16	2 6
Vertumnus and Pomona . . . .		
— Mar. 21. First Edition of the Rape . . . . .	} 7	0 0
— April 9. To a Lady presenting Voiture . . . . .		
Upon Silence . . . . .	} 3	16 6
To the Author of a Poem called <i>Successio</i> I . . . . .		
1712-13, Feb. 23. Windsor Forest	32	5 0
1713, July 23. Ode on St. Cecilia's Day . . . . .	15	0 0
1714, Feb. 20. Additions to the Rape . . . . .	15	0 0

Dr. Carr, the Translator of Lucian, recommences the series of Biographical Sketches at p. 305. Dr. Carr is followed by Mr. John Cade, an eminent Antiquary and Collector, of Darlington, in the County of Durham:—a considerable number of his Letters to Mr. Allan and Mr. Gough are introduced, which are full both of information and interest. The following Letter will sufficiently prove that he was an Antiquary of no common attainments:

"DEAR SIR, Gainford, Oct. 2, 1790.

"In February last a person digging a grave on the North side of this Parish Church met with a very rude-shaped stone coffin with a circular cavity for the head, in which was a skull, and in other parts some bones. It measured in the inside five feet eight inches, but

constructed so shallow as never to have admitted of a lid, excepting a duplicate fabricated similar to that in which the corpse was deposited, and altogether very much resembles those original ones found at Twynham in Hampshire; the principal difference observable is, this having been hewn or rather hacked out of the solid grit stone, with a perforation in the bottom, having no appearance of its being occasioned by corrosion. On examining the relics, part of an antique seal ring was discovered, now in my possession; it contains a green stone or flux, the intaglio a Cupid with something like a hammer or pickaxe in his hand, raised against a festoon or olive-branch; but unfortunately, the person who found it broke a part off in attempting to hammer out the device, and I fear the ring is for ever lost. However, I have two impressions taken by the rustic before it was mutilated, which perhaps may serve to illustrate the subject if in the hands of a Connoisseur conversant in Antiques. Over the South door of the chancel of this Church are two small shields of arms cut in stone; viz. a Saltire, and St. George's Cross close adjoining. The former, I presume, is the Nevil's Arms, and perhaps the other may allude to some of that family having engaged in the Crusades. It is certain this was heretofore the Mother Church of a very extensive district; the Nevils the great Barons paramount, and evidently benefactors to the Church by their Arms being set up in it. Indeed it is highly probable this was the place of interment

\* "These purchases from Mr. Pope sufficiently vindicate Lintot from the coarse sarcasm of Warburton in vol. II. p. 165."

† "These anonymous lines," Mr. D'Israeli judiciously observes, "appear to be a literary satire by Pope, written when he had scarcely attained his fourteenth year. This Satire, the first, probably, he wrote for the press, and in which he has succeeded so well that it might have induced him to pursue the bent of his genius, merits preservation. The juvenile composition bears the marks of his future excellencies: it has the tune of his verse, and the images of his wit. Thirty years afterwards, when occupied by the Dunciad, he transplanted and pruned again some of the original images. See in the 'Quarrels of Authors,' vol. I. p. 302, Pope's Satire on Settle; with some very appropriate observations on the subject."

‡ "Written in June 1702, when the Act of Settlement was passed in consequence of the Duke of Gloucester's death. The Author was Elkanah Settle; and the original Poem has three different titles:—1. 'The Succession.' 2. 'Eusebia Triumphans, Carmen Hannovani Imperiali Coronæ Angliæ Successoribus dicatum, Auctore Elkanah Settle.' 3. 'Eusebia Triumphans, The Imperial Succession to the Crown of England. An Heroick Poem. Pro aris & focis. London, Printed for John Nutt, near Stationers' Hall, 1702.' It consists of 51 folio pages, including a Dedication 'to the Lords and Commons of England.'

"When Settle had outlived his temporary rivalry with Dryden, and was reduced to mere Settle, he published Party-poems, in Folio, composed in Latin, accompanied by his own Translations.—These Folio Poems, uniformly bound, except that the arms of his Patrons, or rather his Purchasers, richly gilt, emblazon the black Morocco, may still be found [in the truly valuable Library of Mr. Bindley.] These Presentation-copies were sent round to the Chiefs of the Party, with a Mendicant's petition," D'ISRAELI.

of the first Lords of Raby, prior to the foundation at Stainthorp, and before admission was obtained for converting those sacred structures into places of sepulture; hence perhaps the date of this interment may be fixed to the 12th century, and the ring the *secretum* or counter-seal of some of that family. The use to which it was at the last destined affords some liberty for conjecture, as the Fine Arts were at a very low crisis in the Northern parts of Europe at that period. It appears very singular to me, that any ornament allusive to Heathen Mythology should be met with in so ancient a stone coffin, or rather shell; and what end it could answer in fabricating a receptacle of this uncouth form, destitute of the real uses for which it was intended, if it never had any superficial preservative. In the History of the Church of Durham, published by P. Sanderson, bookseller, p. 48, we are told that Egrade Bishop of Lindisfarne built the Church and Town of Gainford about the year 830; but certainly every vestige of either must have been erased during the Danish invasion, Canute having afterwards restored the place to that See. I am not without my doubts but advantage may be taken of my last papers published by the Society, by asserting that Gainford had its rise from those marauders; and I think it was an observation of our English Roscius, that 'Critics in general are bad terriers, and will not lie at an earth.' No, living Authors are their game, and the fraternity so numerous as almost to surpass mathematical calculation. But let it be considered, the phrase 'had its rise' is comprehensive, and not confined barely to original foundations: as such, must beg your indulgence, in reciting a few anecdotes gleaned from the Parish Clerk and my own observations relative to this singular depository of the defunct. In my late rambles I observed a pump trough of similar shape and stone to the shell preserved on the North side of the Church, but mutilated; in this quarter, which had been allotted for the reception of the chippings and rubbish of the present fabrick, no graves were opened till of late years, and that through mere necessity. On further examination, I found the pump trough in its various peregrinations had been purchased by a publican in the village, and used as a cooler for wort (what would our immortal Bard have made his Grave-diggers say of such a transudant utensil!) and after being prostituted to other ignominious purposes, a part was applied at the last as afore-mentioned. The father of the present sexton had discovered the transmigrant appendage

a little below the surface where the other part of the coffin was deposited; on taking it up, there appeared for some depth a fabrication of mortised stone and clay, in every respect resembling those receptacles of mortality at Twynham; but, no further discoveries being made at that time, the place was filled with soil, and not noticed for near a century afterwards. Can this interment be ascribed to the Saxon æra? The architecture of the present Church is evidently of the 12th century. If we go so far back, our surprise will cease at finding a Ring expressive of Heathen Mythology used as a decoration at Christian solemnities. The silver dishes found near to Corbridge and Dale Abbey are said by Dr. Stukeley to have been appendages at our most solemn institutions at that early period; and even the celebrated Papal chair at Rome is said by some connoisseurs to display the Labours of Hercules. Before I conclude, I must beg leave to remark that the workmanship and materials of this ring very much resemble these trinkets fabricated by the sons of Levi at this day. The setting is not in gold; but has been varnished with that precious metal, and perhaps vended as a gem of considerable value; the colour not unlike the emerald, in such high esteem with the Antients. Is it not probable, if this was really the case, that those dispersed people had a settlement in England prior to the Norman Conquest? I do not remember any Author that has decisively determined the point; and will thank you, Sir, for your kind information.

"As you was writing on Monumental subjects, I took the liberty to trouble you with the foregoing; and will send the fragments of the Ring for your inspection, with the middle statue of Mercury found at Piers-bridge. The latter please to present to the Society of Antiquaries, with my most respectful acknowledgments; hoping they will not think it unworthy of having admission into their superb Repository at Somerset Place. J. C."

Mr. Robert Harrison, of whom a brief account is given at p. 328, had the honour of being the Instructor of the present Lord Chancellor, and his brother Sir William Scott. He was a singular character, and generally known in Durham and Newcastle by the name of Philosopher Harrison, [of whose Library see before, p. 104.]—The Rev. Daniel Watson, who follows, appears to have been rather remarkable for his amiable manners, and domestic virtues, than profound erudition,

eredition, or extensive Literary attainments. He published, however, an Historical Catechism, on the Progress of Revealed Religion, &c.; and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the good Lord Lyttelton and of Bishops Law and Warburton. We are always friendly to the rescue of deserving names from oblivion; and therefore do not object to the honourable mention made of the Rev. John Noble, the first master of Scorton School. And here we close our notice for the present month.

19. *Ariadne: A Poem, in Three Parts.* By Edward Lord Thurlow. Longman and Co. 8vo. pp. 58.

THE noble Lord who thus employs his vacant hours appears, throughout all his publications, in the patriotic and amiable light of a strenuous supporter of that Throne whence his immediate Predecessor derived his honours, the well-earned rewards of services rendered to his Monarch in the hour of adversity. Numerous are the present competitors for poetic fame; and it would be a task both invidious to the parties, and irksome to our feelings, to enter into a comparative view of their various merits. It is sufficient for us to say, that Lord Thurlow is permitted by the Publick to rank with our Laureat, and the Scots and Byrons of the day, each of whom have in their turn delighted their readers.

Ariadne is dedicated to the Earl of Liverpool, "whose wisdom and eloquence have placed him among the greatest, and whose integrity among the most virtuous of the Ministers of Great Britain."

Lord Thurlow thus illustrates his intentions in relation to Ariadne:

"I have written this Poem, as it were, upon the eve of those memorable occurrences, which have saved Europe from despotism. Certainly, under the auspices of his Majesty, and of his illustrious Son the Prince Regent, this Country has attained to an excellence of glory, which has no precedent in History. The illustrious Prince, under whose gentle sway we live, is the Defender of Religion, the Protector of Liberty, and the Arbitrer of the Destinies of the World.

"It may appear presumptuous, in the brilliant prospect which opens before us (upon which the minds of men are naturally intent) to suppose, that any attention should be paid to so slight a Poem. Undoubtedly, it would have

been more appropriate, to have celebrated the events of the last year in heroic song: but every man has not the power of Pindar or Cowley. Whoever contributes his share, however small, to the stock of public amusement, may deserve some approbation: and now, that the sound of the clarion and the bugle have ceased to awaken to war, the ear of Nature may, perhaps, be delighted with the reed of the Shepherd.

"I have, however, one allusion to passing events, in the last page of my Poem; which although I have noticed it in a work of fiction, I hope may prove to fulfil the expectation of the World, with all the real blessing of Truth."

The poetry is varied in this little but pleasing performance: the songs of Ariel strongly remind us of those in the *Tempest*; and the sprite converses with Ariadne, in a dialogue that sometimes appears in rhyme, and at others in blank-verse; by this means we are furnished with an opportunity of giving a specimen of his Lordship's superior abilities in the latter, as we have already in the former, in our Poetry for May last, p. 485.

*Ariadne.* "Our ruin had been sure, but friends arose, [both  
Which innocence e'er finds, and sav'd us  
From our distressful fate; the prison  
doors [friends,  
Were open'd by the King's unflatt'ring  
Who serv'd him, as he was, and ought to  
be,  
Ere his compact with ill, and led us forth  
Beneath the Moon to the hoarse-murm'ring  
flood.  
There lay a bark, a suitor to the wind,  
And many tears we shed, and wrung  
their hands,  
And had not voice to speak our gratitude.  
Believe it, Shepherd, in this orb'd world,  
This brave inheritor of day and night,  
Not all the min'ral kingdoms, nor the  
fruits [friend,  
Of all its shores, can equal one true  
One old, one faithful, one substantial  
friend."

20. *The History of Essex, from the earliest Period to the present Time. Illustrated with accurate Engravings of Churches, Monuments, Antient Buildings, Seals, Portraits, Autographs, &c. With Biographical Notices of the most distinguished and remarkable Natives.* By Elizabeth Osborne. Part I. containing the Hundred of Becontree. 4to. pp. 99.

THIS is the first instance of a County History being attempted by a Female;

Female; but if others of the Fair Sex can be found so well qualified for the task, we hope it will not be the last.

Mrs. Ogborn has here given, as a specimen of the Work she has undertaken, one entire Hundred, that of Becontree, comprising the several Parishes of Barking, Dagenham, East Ham, West Ham, Little Ilford, Low Leyton, Walthamstow, Wansted, and Woodford; all of which are embellished with neat and faithful Engravings; and we heartily wish her health and encouragement to pursue her journey through the whole County.

Whilst, however, the present publication will form a pleasing addition to the Topographical Library, it is not on so extensive a scale as to preclude a new and improved Edition of the labours of Mr. Morant, should any one sufficiently qualified be inclined to undertake it.

21. *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; including Notices relating to the Founders and eminent Men.* By G. Dyer, A.B. formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge. *With a Series of Engravings by James Greig.* In Two Volumes 8vo. pp. 767. Longman and Co. &c.

WELL knowing the industry and integrity of Mr. Dyer, and respecting his conscientious scruples, we shall not enter into any remarks on the present Work till he has previously introduced himself:

"When it seemed to fall to my lot," he says, "to attempt a History of Cambridge, I soon perceived that, however inadequate to the task, I was called to a

serious undertaking. I considered a University as a great object, a body of learned men, its Colleges as so many aggregates which composed it; and my duty became clear: I determined to proceed with candour and liberality, both with respect to its members departed, and with respect to general readers. After reflection, without determining where the narrative should begin, I saw where it should end. It seemed expedient to confine it to the dead; and I was ruled by reasons of delicacy, as well as of necessity: those reasons are obvious, without explanation. So I took a hint of Dr. Fuller's, 'that when men's memories do arise, it is time for History to go to bed:' it seemed at least the rule of prudence in my case; and by this rule I have regulated myself, except where the exercises of our Professors, and the course of our public history, required a little variation from a general rule. But notwithstanding my aim at impartiality, readers will, I suspect, notice a few weaknesses. It has been my fortune, through a period of years, not very short, and from early life, to have had a large and intimate intercourse with learned members of our University: nor has this been interrupted, but rather assisted, by any peculiarities in my turn of thinking. These, like letters of recommendation, introduced me to different and opposite parties, as well literary, as political and theological: so that I can truly say, notwithstanding my present seclusion, there were but few Colleges, in which there did not occur the names of several members deceased, whom I formerly reckoned among my friends or acquaintance. With some I enjoyed a similarity of pursuit: with others, though my intercourse was accidental, it was interesting—from many I experienced singular kindness.\*

\* "I have, I think," says Mr. Dyer, "expressly mentioned only two among the deceased members of the University, as my friends; such particularizings did not suit the nature of this work, and might, besides, have subjected me to unpleasant imputations. In other respects, they would have authenticated my testimony: for an acquaintance with men leads to an acquaintance with their writings. In the two cases alluded to above, I was insensibly led on by powerful recollections; in one, of an early College intimacy; in the other, of a long and lasting friendship, in more mature life; in both, of a combination of great and good qualities.—But the omission of such a notice was, perhaps, blameable, in the case of Dr. Askew, who was my earliest friend, the patron of my youth; and, though he died before I went to College, and he could realize his friendship, it was natural, under Emmanuel College, that my recollections should be awakened, and that I should feel a pleasure in paying every respect to his memory. Besides, my knowledge of Dr. Askew, though so many years ago, was not without its uses on the present occasion. I was honoured with his notice when I was not above 14 years old; and during four or five years I enjoyed very frequent opportunities of seeing many of the Cambridge Literati who frequented his house—men well known to the learned world—most of those, whom I recollect, have been long since dead; but I live to remember them. And this early knowledge, with Dr. Askew's communicativeness, though interrupted by different connexions and different pursuits in after-