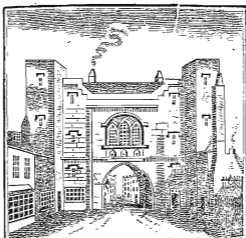


THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
 GENERAL EVENING
 M. Post M. Herald
 Morning Chronic.
 Times-M. Advert.
 P. Ledger & Oracle
 Brit. Press—Day
 St. James's Chron.
 Sun—Even. Mail
 Star—Traveller
 Pilot—Statesman
 Packet-Lond. Chr.
 Albion—C. Chron.
 Courier—Globe
 Eng. Chron.—Inq.
 Cour. d'Angleterre
 Cour. de Londres
 15other Weekly P.
 17 Sunday Papers
 Hue & Cry Police
 Lit. Adv. monthly
 Bath 3—Bedford
 Berwick—Boston
 Birmingham 4
 Blackb. Brighton
 Bristol 5, Bury
 Camb.—Chath.
 Carl. 2—Chester 2
 Chelms. Cambria.



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 Cumberland 2
 Doncaster—Derb.
 Dorchest.—Essex
 Exeter 2 Glouc. 2
 Halifax—Hants 2
 Hereford, Hull 3
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 Lancast.—Leices. 2
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Embellished with a View of STEVINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE; and with Specimens of Antiquities within it.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for June, 1812. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days, Mo.	M. 8 h. o, heat.	Inches. of r.	WEATHER.
1	55 66	29-12	morning rain, mostly clear
2	60 68	29-19	mostly clear
3	61 65	30- 3	clear
4	59 65	30- 4	ditto
5	61 73	30- 4	cloudy at times, heavy fog in the morning
6	59 66	30- 4	clear
7	60 68	30- 6	ditto
8	61 66	30-10	ditto
9	56 70	30-12	lightly clouded
10	57 64	30- 8	mostly cloudy, windy
11	63 70	30- 9	clear
12	65 70	30- 4	clear, windy
13	60 70	30- 1	mostly cloudy
14	63 71	29-18	cloudy, some rain
15	61 69	29-16	mostly cloudy, showers, high wind
16	59 65	29-15	cloudy at times, showery, some hail, windy
17	55 65	29- 8	cloudy at times, some showers
18	51 58	29-17	cloudy, very rainy
19	59 62	29- 6	cloudy at times, showery, windy
20	58 62	29- 5	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
21	58 65	29-10	cloudy, showery
22	57 61	29-15	cloudy at times, some showers
23	60 62	29 18	ditto
24	58 64	30- 1	ditto
25	58 61	30- 0	cloudy and showery
26	45 47	29-18	constant rain
27	56 64	29-19	mostly clear, evening cloudy, some rain, windy
28	52 59	29-19	cloudy at times, windy
29	58 65	30- 5	mostly clear
30	57 66	30- 2	mostly cloudy, some light rain, high wind

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 58-13 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 60-86 100ths; in 1810, 60-53 100ths; in 1809, 58-85 100ths; in 1808, 59-90 100ths; in 1807, 59 45 100ths; in 1806, 61-80 100ths; in 1805, 57-30 100ths; and in 1804 62.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 2 100ths of an inch; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 1 inch 18 100ths; in 1810, 1 inch 35 100ths; in 1809, 1 inch 75 100ths; in 1808, 1 inch 75 100ths; in 1807, 15 100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 32 100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 58 100ths; and in 1804, 25 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1812. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1812.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1812.
June	o	o	o			July	o	o	o		
27	54	62	52	29,80	fair	13	59	65	52	,14	fair
28	50	58	49	,85	fair	15	54	64	58	,15	fair
29	54	70	55	30,07	fair	14	60	65	50	,17	fair
30	60	70	56	29,89	showery	15	55	68	58	,12	fair
1	58	62	57	,62	rain	16	58	66	60	29,92	rain
2	59	60	55	,70	showery	17	62	68	62	30,00	cloudy
3	54	59	49	,89	fair	18	66	76	63	,03	fair
4	52	60	49	30,02	cloudy	19	64	66	62	29,80	rain
5	56	62	53	,01	showery	20	64	66	60	,70	stormy
6	61	66	56	,20	fair	21	60	69	56	,90	fair
7	53	73	59	,30	fair	22	60	67	52	,98	stormy
8	60	72	55	,35	fair	23	55	68	56	,92	fair
9	57	73	60	,32	fair	24	56	65	62	,75	rain
10	64	70	57	,33	fair	25	65	69	60	,77	fair
11	60	68	58	,36	fair	26	64	70	61	,75	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1812.

A NEW CAXTON.

THE ROXBURGH SALE.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, July 18.*

AT a moment when the attention of a great portion of your curious readers may be turned to a consideration of the rapidly-increasing value of rare books printed in the fifteenth century, you will not, probably, object to the insertion of an account of a NEWLY-DISCOVERED CAXTON.

A few days ago I received a long letter from Mons. Van-Praet, one of the principal librarians of the Imperial Library, at Paris, in which that distinguished Bibliographer makes known, with an enthusiasm which would do credit to our most zealous book-collectors, the discovery of the ROMANCE OF JASON, printed in the French language, with types precisely similar to those with which the French and English RECUEIL DES HISTOIRES DE TROYE are executed; having the same number of lines (21) in a full page. Mr. Van-Praet speaks of the copy as being a very beautiful one, in small folio, and containing 131 leaves. It commences thus:

“A gallee de mon engin flotant na pas long temps en la profondeur des mers de plusieurs anciennes histoires ainsi comme Je vouloie me, &c. &c.” and terminates on the reverse of the last leaf, which has only 21 lines, with the following:

“de engin na seen touchier ne peu comprendre, &c.

¶*Erpifrit.*”

Mr. Van Praet informs me that he found it in an antique volume, with an edition of Colard Mansion, printer at Burges in 1474; and who was probably visited by Caxton, in passing through that town in 1471. Lord Spencer, whose extraordinary collection of Caxtons (among other of the rarest books in the 15th century) made me anxious to give him the foregoing information as quickly as possible, supposes, and, as it strikes

me, with justice, that the French volumes of the RECUEIL and JASON, printed with types similar to those of the English Recueil and Game of Chess, were, in all probability, the workmanship of CAXTON'S MASTER. Indeed, it is evident from an inspection of his prologue to the Golden Legend of 1483 (see my first vol. page 187), that Caxton makes no mention whatever of having printed either of the French works here noticed; but commences the account of his typographical labours with the execution of the English Recueil and Game of Chess; the only volumes hitherto known which are printed in types similar to those of the French Recueil and this NEWLY-DISCOVERED JASON.

And here, Mr. Urban, you will naturally remark, what would this Jason have brought at the sale of the ROXBURGH LIBRARY? It might certainly have trod harder upon the heels of the Boccaccio, than the English Recueil, of which latter the duke of Devonshire was the spirited purchaser, at the enormous sum of 1060*l.*!! Thus brought upon the threshold of the Roxburgh Sale, I may be expected to observe something thereupon. My friends have urged, and the publick, through such friendly medium, may have been led to expect, SOME ACCOUNT OF THIS SALE. But where is the necessity of a formal and elaborate notice of what is in the mouth and memory of the whole Book-World on this side of the Channel? Why excite fresh exacerbation among disappointed competitors? Why tear open wounds which promise to be in due time closed? Or rather, why give an additional impulse to false feelings and romantic calculations concerning the worth of every worthless black-letter scrap? More mischief has ensued — more bibliomaniacal wretchedness has resulted from this unparalleled SALE, than the healing influence of an undisturbed century may be able to counter-

counter-balance. It has been a sort of BOOK EARTHQUAKE; exhibiting, upon different principles, and with dissimilar effects, the tremendous consequences of the irruption of Mount Souffrier, at St. Vincent's! As the lava at this place, *incrusted* whole meadows and vallies and corn-fields, so have the volcanic effects of this sale *dried up* the resources ('*pro tempore, dicamus*') of many a Book-competitor. Let us, therefore; Mr. Urban, draw the curtain upon so melancholy a scene. The spirit of John Duke of Roxburgh has had more honour paid to it, than that of Romulus ever received after he had been translated to Olympus.

That many reflections, growing out of this surprising occurrence, and many curious, rare, and interesting facts connected with it, may be recorded by me in another place, and in a NEW WORK, I am by no means disposed to deny. But, for the next two years, my time is wholly occupied, and my hands are sufficiently full. I may, afterwards, presume to present myself before the publick in the shape of an entirely new work, of which the *title* and the *embellishments* will not, I trust, be the most inviting attractions. In regard to a SUPPLEMENT TO THE BIBLIOMANIA, it is a plan of which I have no comprehension; still less do I meditate the execution of it. As far as I can learn, no serious consequences have resulted from the tender attachments of Lyssander and Lisardo with Almansa and Belinda. The forms of courtship have hardly yet been entered upon, and the golden hour of wedlock is, of course, at an incalculable distance. How, therefore, can these characters be again brought forward before the publick? or have the latter the cruelty to prefer the dry notes which are thickly strewed beneath their dialogue, to the tender history of their sentimental attachment?

The BIBLIOMANIA has had a prosperous sale; and the author of it, like Cato, is 'satisfied';—not with the wealth which has accrued to him in consequence (for that has been trifling), but with the good opinion of those who have thoroughly perused it, and have been competent to pass judgment upon its comparative merits and demerits. Amidst the favourable impressions which it made,

there was not found wanting an assailant or two, who, in his attacks, discovered rather the art of quibbling than of criticism; and displayed such a coarse vein of wretched wit, as if his only object had been to shew that what he wanted in delicacy and scholarship, was abundantly supplied in vulgarity and confidence: I speak of an *anonymous* critic, whose felicity must consist in the concealment of his name. Open and manly warfare no generous heart can object to; but the affectation and strutting of a masked Reviewer, who strives to captivate by the embroidery of his dress, rather than by the skill with which 'the character is enacted'; who makes a parade of mere school-boy scholarship, and evinces a total ignorance both of the subject and system he has undertaken to criticise—is so sad and contemptible, that, if the great mass of readers did not judge for themselves, or suffer themselves to be guided by safer instructors, there would be an end to taste, to liberality, and to useful, although laborious research.

The effect of this Review was not so fatal to the sale of the work as it was triumphantly predicted to be. For three months, the edition has been *exhausted*; and it will NEVER BE REPRINTED. It was always my wish to confine its circulation to the number of copies already printed; so that even its opponents will soon allow it the merit of being a *rare book*. I will only add, that its curious embellishments, as well as the *quantity* of biographical and bibliographical information contained in it, will always, it is hoped, secure to its author the character of an *honest* and *diligent* writer.

"O grant an honest fame, or grant me none!"
said Pope; and so says, Sir,
Yours, &c. T. F. DIBDIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Tavistock-Place,*
July 28.

I N a former Number of your Magazine you announced the speedy publication of "*An Historical and Architectural Essay relating to Redcliffe Church, Bristol.*" An engraver having spoilt one of the plates intended for that work, I find it necessary to have another engraved; and as this must delay the volume, it will be impossible

possible to publish it before October next. In the mean time it is my intention to examine the building again; as in the progress of arranging my MSS. for the press, I have met with many difficulties, some of which I hope you will excuse me in stating, as they are particularly applicable to the object of your Magazine; and will shew that even local historians are not always sufficient, or to be relied on, for the account of a particular building. Barrett, in his History of Bristol, 4to, 1789, has so confounded fact and fable, the deceptive fabrications of Chatterton, with genuine records, that it is difficult to discriminate between the two*. Sceptical in such cases, I have not admitted one statement of the Bristol Historian, without reference to some better authority; and on the most essential points it is not easy to obtain satisfactory documents. The following extract from Barrett's History, p. 566, is a proof of his credulity: From "An Old Vellum Role" in his own possession, he quotes this passage as a document of the date alluded to: "The annuante gate of Saynte Marye ybnylden by Kyngc Bythrycus in the year DCCXXXXXXXXXIX; as it stooden in daies of Edwarde Confessoure;" is preserved in a rude drawing, being embattled at top, and adorned with two shields with a cross patée on each side of the window, and the same on each side of the top of the arch, where was to be seen the foot of a portecullis to let down."

Though there cannot be much question about the origin of this "Old Vellum Role," yet I must acknowledge that it would gratify me to see it. Barrett is not the only author whose statements are doubtful; for Walpole, in his Works, vol. III. p. 46, has printed an account of an ancient Sepulchre, &c. which he says is extracted from "the Minutes of the Antiquarian Society for the year 1736." On referring to these Minutes no such account appears. It is in-

* Barrett gave credit to, and admitted as historical evidence, the fabrications of Chatterton; Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, was also a believer in Ossian. Hence it becomes very necessary, for Topographers of the present times to exert a little rationality and scepticism.

serted with variations in Barrett's History, and in the "Nugæ Antiquæ." Mr. Park, in his notes to the latter work, says this paper was not made public till after Chatterton's death. It will be curious to ascertain the origin of this presumed document; for, if spurious, it will impeach the antiquarian sagacity of Walpole, who displayed so much exultation in detecting some of poor Chatterton's fictions. It is my intention to investigate this, and other doubtful points; but, as I may fail in several, I make free to suggest the following queries and remarks to your Antiquarian Readers and Correspondents, and shall feel much obliged by answers to any part of them.

Barrett often refers to documents and records in his own possession: Qu. In whose possession are these at the present time? and what are the evidences of their authenticity?

What has become of the parchments and MSS. formerly found in the North porch of Redcliffe Church? and were not some of them genuine documents, respecting the building, endowing, furnishing, repairing, &c. of the said Church?

Where are Hobson's MSS. to be found? Barrett refers to them, p. 567. He also quotes "the Mayor's Calendar" for the year 1376, the existence and custody of which I am desirous of ascertaining.

What is the earliest date, and are there any entries in the "Old Chronicles of Bristol, in the City chamber?"

Is Canyng's Will to be seen, and where?

Are there any entries respecting him in the Register at Wesbury; or any remains of his College?

In p. 576 Barrett says that Mr. Morgan had many curious parchments relating to Mr. "Canynges and the church of Redcliffe."—Are these still extant?

In an old plan of Redcliffe Church I find reference to a *Stone Cross* in the church-yard, directly South of the great transept: When was this taken down, and what was its form and character?

Of *Thomas Mede*, to whom there is a fine monument in the North aisle, I am desirous of obtaining some particulars; also of *Sir William Penn*, whose birth-place is not satisfactorily ascertained: also of *John Jay*; *John Ingh*;

Ingn; William Coke; John Brook; John Bleaker; Everardus le French; &c. all of whom were buried in this Church.

In asking so many questions, I cannot even hope to obtain answers to all; but still I trust that, as my object is to elucidate history, substantiate fact, and thus gratify laudable and enlightened curiosity, I shall derive some assistance from those who have the power to disseminate information, and are actuated by liberal feelings. It must be apparent to all classes of readers, that many useful and truly curious facts and documents are shut up in private libraries, and confined to the memories of certain persons, the development of which would prove highly interesting. Public channels are now numerous, and every possessor may thereby bequeath antiquarian treasures to the world.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to inform your readers that I am now collecting and arranging materials for concise topographical accounts of *Wiltshire* and *Warwickshire*, to constitute a volume of the "Beauties of England." Both these counties I intend to visit this autumn, to examine buildings and places; ascertain what is accurate in the histories of preceding Topographers, and endeavour to obtain new information. In consequence of continued opposition and personal insults from the former Publisher of that work, I was impelled to relinquish it about three years back; but I must own that I return to it, at the solicitation of its present respectable Publisher, with renewed pleasure and ardour. The pursuit is congenial to my feelings, and every County and every subject brings with it new pleasures, and increasing sources of information. The County of Wilts is already familiar to me; for during the last ten years I have been progressively accumulating topographical materials. Warwickshire has peculiar charms to the Antiquary and Local Historian, as the birth-places of *Dugdale*, *Shakespear*, *Wanley*, *Carte*, and *Drayton*, must be dear to every Englishman or Briton who can feel and appreciate the respective merits of these illustrious "*Worthies*." The noble castles of this county, its monastic remains, and antient city of Coventry, are all replete with interest,

and cannot fail to warm the blood of every true Antiquary and Topographer. As you have two or three valuable Correspondents in this County, Mr. Urban, I hope to derive some useful hints or communications from them; and remain, with hopes of gratifying the liberal and discriminating of both Wiltshire and Warwickshire. Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.

Hints for a Tour in Scotland; in an Original Letter from the Hon. DAINES BARRINGTON to a Friend (probably Mr. PENNANT.)

DEAR SIR, July 17, 1771.

THE following Route is calculated for a wheel-carriage; and you may depend upon being accommodated throughout, at least as well as in Wales.

From Carlisle there is a new turnpike quite to Edinburgh, with regular stages, and very decent accommodations.

I don't recollect any thing worth mentioning on this road, except that when you come to Selkirk you should inquire for Melross Abbey.—I would advise you to lye there, as the house is a very decent one. It is not above 5 or 6 miles out of the road to Edinburgh.

If you make any stay at Edinburgh, I advise you to take a lodging; and even for a night you will be much better accommodated than at the Inns.

You will, of course, see Holyrood-House, the Castle, &c. I advise you, however, not to see Leith (their Wapping), which they generally send strangers to.

Remember to buy an Edinburgh Almanack, which will furnish you with the distance between place and place.

As you intend to view the *Camelion Inscriptions (if any can be found)*, you must go to Linnithgow.—Mrs. Macfun's there is a very decent Inn. See the Palace.

Sterling, see the Castle and Palace.

Crief (Mrs. Murray's, an excellent house). In the road to Crief, not far from Dumblain, is the famous Camp of Ardoch, a little to your right hand.

Perth (go thence to Scoon), and cross the Tay to Dunkeld. This is a most enchanting situation; and you may spend a day very well at the excellent Inn of Kinvere. See the Duke

of Athol's *Pokey*, as it is called; the Hermitage, and the rumbling Brig.

See what remains of the old Palace. From hence to Dunkeld you are in Shakspearean ground. Inquire for Duvinane's high hill (which the Scotch pronounce Dunsinnan, nor is it an excessively high hill.) You will pass through Birnam Wood, about 2 miles from Dunkeld.

Blair; cross the river at Logareit, and proceed to Kenmore; an excellent Inn, near Lord Bredalbane's. This is most capital head quarters; and you may see some portraits at Lord Bredalbane's by Jameson, who is called the Scotch Vandyke*.

At the end of Loch Tay, near a public-house called Kineil, they shew Ossian's tomb, the laird being somewhat of an Antiquary.

Dalnacardock, and thence to Inverness, all the stages affording very good accommodation. Thence to Forres and Elgin, between which towns there is a famous Obelisk on the road.

From Forres I returned in one of my Highland Tours by Castles Grant and Breinar; but I believe the returning by Aberdeen will answer better.

If you want to see Glasgow, you must return from Inverness by Forts Augustus and William Lubenarnack; Tayndrom; Dalwhiny; Inverary; Tarbet; Dunbarton; and thence to Glasgow.

At Glasgow there is a Church under the old Cathedral, as formerly in Old Paul's, and now at Canterbury. Don't see *Mr. Foullis's* pictures; they are execrable.

If you don't choose to go so far Northward as Inverness, then go from Lord Bredalbane's to Tayndrom, Dalwhiny, Inverary, Tarbet, Dunbarton, and Glasgow.

N. B. Tayndrom was the only very indifferent Inn that I stopped at in either of my Highland tours.

From Glasgow go to Hamilton. There are some good pictures in the Palace there.

If you have time, go to Lanerk, to see the famous fall of the Clyde called Cora Lyn.

From Hamilton you will have a very good turnpike to Edinburgh again, and will probably return the old road

by Berwick, though that by Coldstream is a better one for horse or carriage.

Many thanks for your memorandum with regard to the Bala fish.

DAINES BARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, July 3.

HAVING some trifling claim to your attention as Publisher of your *Miscellany*, I am induced to think you will insert a few observations in reply to your Correspondent C. W.'s Letter from Kingston, which appeared in last month's number. It is relative to a Drawing of *Swaffham Two Churches*, which he complains of being kept from insertion, for a long space of time, in the *BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND*, and at length erroneously described on the Plate. I have the Drawing now before me, and am ready to admit every thing he asserts, excepting that of a deviation from it by the Engraver, which, upon strict examination, I cannot discover.

There may be some little excuse allowed for the rest of the Proprietors, as well as myself, if a few inaccuracies occur, as the work came into my hands very suddenly, in consequence of the death of its former Publisher; but these I shall, at all times, be happy to correct when pointed out.

I beg further to say, that the work, I hope, has lost nothing of its consequence, by the small portion Messrs. Brayley and Britton have lately contributed; as such persons have been engaged, who have ability and diligence, and are at all times to be depended on. I have, however, to mention, that Mr. Britton is now writing the Descriptions of Warwickshire and Wiltshire—and, I suppose, Mr. Brayley intends finishing London and Middlesex. If C. W. is desirous of having his Drawing returned, it shall be forwarded to him, by sending his address to

J. HARRIS,

Corner of St. Paul's.

Mr. URBAN, July 6.

THE following Letter was addressed, Nov. 27, 1718, by the Non-juring Clergy to Dr. Wake, at that time Archbishop of Canterbury.

“ May it please your Grace,

“ The persuasion we have of your Grace's unquestionable zeal for his Majesty's interest, your affectionate concern for the welfare of this Church, and desirable

* See Part I. p. 358. EDIT.

sirable concord of her Ministers and Members, both encourage us to acquaint you that there is a promising appearance of a happy agreement with our qualified Brethren, who have kindly accepted our address, presented to the last Commission of Assembly, entreating their concurrence in making request to the Government for our being eased of the Abjuration Oath, either by having it intirely laid aside, or altered so as to relieve us of these scruples that hitherto we could not overcome; and in case the Government find a reimposition of the Oath necessary, as there is a draught of the Oath acceptable to us, together with our Address and the Commission's Act thereupon transmitted to your Grace, we must humbly request of your Grace

that it be allowed us in the words of our own formula, in regard small alterations may occasion new difficulties. As your eminent station and influence put you in a condition to serve the Interest of this Church, and there being nothing we know can serve her Interest to better advantage than true peace amongst her Friends, therefore we hope your Grace will exert that power which God hath put in your hands, for promoting the ends of our Address; and are,

" May it please your Grace,
" Your Grace's most humble Servants
in Christ,

" JO. FRINT.

" JAMES HART.

" WM. MILLER.

" NEIL McVICAR."

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain. 100ths of inch.	Evap. 100ths of mch.	Hyg.	Wind.
	Max.	11p.m.	Max.	Min.				
June 21	60	51	29.65		65	20	90	S. W.
22	64	48	29.91	29.75	0	9	85	S. W.—S.
23	66	48	30.00	29.92	2	9	84	S. W.
24	64	52	30.08	30.04	—	—	80	WSW-N-W
25	67	51	30.02	29.89	—	11	82	W.
26		48	29.82	29.60	1.25	4	86	N. E.—N.
27	64		29.91		—	—	86	N. W.
28			30.12		25	16		N. E.
29								N. W.
30								N.
July 1								W.
2								W.
3								W.—N. W.
4								S.
5	70	56	30.08	30.06	—	—	78	S.—S. W.
6	74	60	30.24	30.10	95	58	90	S. W.—N. W.
7	79	58	30.35	30.33	0	11	86	W.
* 8	73	53	30.44	30.39	0	14	82	S.—S. E.
9	73	58	30.44	30.38	—	—	79	S. E.
10	76	54	30.45	30.36	0	23	79	E.—N. E.
11	72		30.48	30.38	—	—	76	N. E.
12	71	47	30.25	30.20	—	—	70	N.
13	68	46	30.20	30.16	—	—	60	N. E.—S. E.
14	68	51	30.29	30.26	3	41		S. E.—W.
15	72	54	30.20	30.10	—	12	70	W.
16	65	58	30.05	29.95	—	6		S.—S. W.
17	72	60	30.17	29.98	—	6	70	S.—S. E.
18	79	64			—	—		S. W.
19	76	63	29.82	29.78	10	15	80	W.
20	75	55	29.78	29.70	1.50	4	80	W.
21	72		30.00	29.90	—	10	80	W.

* The min. 49.

OBSERVATIONS.

The weather during the whole of the period included by this Journal, has been changeable, and generally showery; at least there have been more days in each week that it has rained, than wholly dry days.

Clapton, July 22, 1812.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.

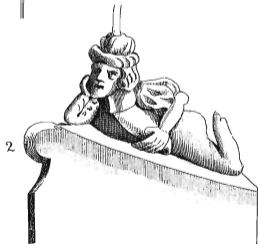
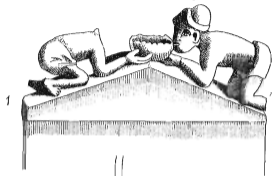


The Kirker del.

J. Kneller sculp.

STEVINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Carvings in Wood on the Seats of the Nave of
Stevington Church, Bedfordshire.*



cont. May July 182 PL. II. p. 9

3 Gravestone in the Nave



Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

TO the account of Stevington, or Stevington, in Bedfordshire, given by Messrs. S. and D. Lysons in the first volume of their valuable work, *Magna Britannia*, p. 135, the following notes and accompanying drawings may not be thought an unacceptable addition; and for which you will be chiefly indebted to the kindness, hospitality, and frankness in communication, of the vicar of Stevington, my much respected friend, the Rev. Thomas Orlebar Marsh, of Felmersham. [See Plates I. and II.]

Of the castle which Baldwin Wake had the king's licence to erect in 1281, the site may be traced in large earth-works near the Ouse, beside the foot path which leads to Pavenham.

On the floor of the church, in the middle aisle, is the figure of a knight in brass with the following inscription on a label beneath him.

“Orate pro a'ia Thomæ Salle armig' qui obiit 21 die mense Ap'lis Anno D'ni M.CCCCXXII.”

The arms are 2 Crocodiles in saltire (See Plate II. fig 3.) I was not able to obtain any information of this Thomas Salle, except that which is contained in the inscription above quoted.

The figures (Plate II. figs. 1 and 2) are carved in wood, as ornamental finishings to the upright ends of the benches in the nave; and it appears very probable that they have a reference to the drinking, or church ale, for the maintenance of which seven acres of land are stated by Messrs. Lysons to have been bequeathed before the Reformation*. Fig. 1, I apprehend was designed to represent two veteran bibbers, naked, except about the waist, drinking out of a bowl (perhaps for a wager) in a position calculated both by its awkward-

ness and assimilation to the brutes, to excite the mirth and ridicule of the spectators. Fig. 2, may possibly have an allusion to the painful consequences of excessive drinking, especially when the liquor is either in too high a state of fermentation, or too stale. As the ends of many of the seats have been cut off, it is not improbable that there were originally more of these grotesque sculptures.

The foregoing conjectures are offered, subject to the correction of more expert Antiquaries; although I am aware that the use of grotesque sculpture in sacred places, erected during the prevalence of Popery in England, and which so ill accords with piety, or, in many instances, even with decency, has never yet been satisfactorily accounted for.

From the rock on which Stevington Church is built, issues a spring of clear and most excellent water. This spring is called in old writings †, and even to the present time, *Holy well*. The principal stream proceeds from the arched recess under the North chancel of the church (see Plate I.); some smaller streams trickle out of the rock higher up, and run down the road, the whole falling into the Ouse at a very short distance, as does the water of an *incrustating* spring at the distance of about two or three fields from the church towards Pavenham.

Very near to the church, on the South side, stands a long range of low stone buildings, designed for separate inhabitation; each apartment opening under a small pointed arch to the area in front, and no internal communication existing between any two of them. A gate-house, or porter's lodge, and an unroofed chapel, were also standing here within the memory of man, of which the foundations may

* Of these drinkings, or give-ales, some very interesting notices may be seen in the 12th volume of *Archæologia*, p. 10, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Rev. Samuel Denne of Wilmington in Kent, my early friend, and during many years one of your Correspondents. Mr. Denne's paper is in explanation of some sculptures over the porch of Chalk Church in Kent, not less grotesque or curious than these at Stevington, supposed by him to allude to a give-ale there founded; the principal figure of which, Mr. Denne conjectured, was intended to represent a posture-master exhibiting his antics to the half-inebriated crowd, while a jolly-faced gentleman below, whose countenance is marked with an “*indelible smerk*,” appears to be pledging him in a full Tankard.

† An acre of ground in the West meadow is said to abutt on *Holy water*.

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published by the Hon. Mr. Walpole in 1757, with the title of "A Journey into England in 1589."

These, it is presumed, are the books from which a curious inquirer into the customs and manners of our forefathers would hope for information; but there is extant another, which, though a great deal is contained in it, few have been tempted to look into; it is that entitled "De Proprietatibus Rerum," of Bartholomæus, written originally in Latin, and translated into English by John Trevisa, in the year 1398. Of the author and translator, the following is an account: the author, Bartholomæus, surnamed Glantville, was a Franciscan friar, and descended of the noble family of the Earls of Suffolk. The book "De Proprietatibus Rerum" was written about the year 1366. Trevisa was vicar of the parish of Berkeley in the year 1398, and favoured by the then Earl of Berkeley, as appears by the note at the end of this his translation, which fixes also the time of making it. [*Here the MS. ends.*]

HOWELL'S Account of the Apparition of Mr. BARLOW'S Huntsman.

LAST Christmas day in the morning Mr. Barlow was visited by a person who had the appearance and dress of his huntsman, who opened his curtains, and asked him whether he proposed going out with the hounds that morning. Mr. Barlow told him that he was not then very well, and did not care to go himself; but that he, the huntsman, might take the dogs, and go out to such a mountain, where he might find a fox; upon which the person left him. Mrs. Barlow, hearing this conversation, as she thought, between the huntsman and her husband, for she lay in a room contiguous to his, came some time after to him, and expostulated with him upon the indecency of sending out the hounds that day; what answer he made her is not certain, but when he came down stairs, he saw some of his favourite hounds about the house, which led him to an inquiry why the huntsman had left those hounds behind him. The servants protested the huntsman had not been there that morning, and that the dogs were all in the kennel; upon which a servant was sent to Naberth, where the huntsman lived, to see whether he

had been at Slebatch or not. The huntsman strenuously denied it, and said he was just got out of bed, and his wife affirmed the same. On being informed of what had happened to his master, both man and wife fell ill with the conceit; the man is since pretty well recovered, but the woman still continues in a state of distraction. Barlow himself has been greatly shocked about it. He insists on the reality of the appearance; and Mrs. Barlow affirms she heard the huntsman that morning talking with her husband.

Mr. URBAN, *Toddenham, June 22.*

YOUR insertion of my last communication, p. 340, inclines me to think that you somewhat approve of my project of giving you a kind of desultory Review of part of Mr. Flechere's Works. I will, therefore, resume the pleasing task of culling from a portion of his rich parterre in the vast garden of Christian Science, a few (of what I deem) unfading beauties of pious literature,

"——Compared with which, The laurels that a Cæsar plants are weeds."

I do not, however, pledge myself to give you any thing like a *critical* analysis of the works in question; or to observe any exact chronological order in my selections: for some of my intended extracts are of antecedent date to those you have already inserted. But, having commenced my ramble on Mr. F's letters from the Continent, I purpose for the present to confine my Review (if such I may presume to call it) to this little volume of his posthumous works—a book, in my estimation, of more *intrinsic value* than "The Boke of Saint Alban's, printed 1486," which was lately sold at the Roxburgh Auction, for no less a sum than "147L." Perhaps, five or six centuries hence, some rich Bibliomaniac collector, may bid high for a scarce volume of the inestimable works of our Swiss-Anglo Author, a Saint (or more properly expressed, a *Christian pastor*) of the Eighteenth Century—who, though not murdered, as was Saint Alban of old, yet died almost a *self-martyr*, in the excessive exercise of his ministerial and parochial duties, a *crime* of which the present day has not many examples. *Vice versa!* But it is time for me to permit

permit my Author to speak for himself; which he shall do in the following letters.

ANNE CLARKE.

“To the Rev. Messrs. JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY.

“*Macon in Burgundy, May 17, 1778.*

“REV. AND DEAR SIRS,—“I hope that while I lie by, like a broken vessel, the Lord continues to renew your vigour, and sends you to water his vineyard, and to stand in the gap against error and vice. I have recovered some strength, blessed be God, since I came to the continent; but have lately had another attack of my old complaint. However, I find myself better again, though I think it yet advisable not to speak in public.

“I preached twice at Marseilles, but was not permitted to follow the blow. There are few noble inquisitive Bereans in these parts. The ministers in the town of my nativity have been very civil. They have offered me the pulpit; but I fear, if I could accept the offer, it would soon be recalled. I am loth to quit this part of the field without casting a stone at that giant, Sin, who stalks about with uncommon boldness. I shall, therefore, stay some months longer, to see if the Lord will please to give me a little more strength to venture an attack.

“Gaming and dress, sinful pleasure and love of money, unbelief and false philosophy, lightness of spirit, fear of man, and love of the world, are the principal sins by which Satan binds his captives in these parts. Materialism is not rare; Deism and Socinianism are very common; and a set of Free-thinkers, great admirers of Voltaire and Rousseau, Bayle and Mirabeau, seem bent upon destroying Christianity and Government. ‘With one hand (said a lawyer, who has written something against them) they shake the throne, and with the other, they throw down the altars’ If we believe them, the world is the dupe of kings and priests, religion is fanaticism and superstition, subordination is slavery and tyranny, Christian morality is absurd, unnatural, and impracticable, and Christianity the most bloody religion that ever was. And here it is certain, that by the example of Christians *so called*, and by our continual disputes, they have a great advantage, and do the truth immense mischief. *Popery will certainly fall in France in this, or the next century; and I make no doubt, God will use those vain men, to bring about a reformation here, as he used Henry VIII. to do that work in England: so the madness of his enemies shall, at last, turn to his praise, and to the furtherance of his kingdom. In the mean time, it becomes all lovers*

of the truth, to make their heavenly tempers, and humble, peaceful love, to shine before all men, that those mighty adversaries, seeing the good works of professors, may glorify their Father who is in heaven, and no more blaspheme that worthy name by which we are all called Christians.

“If you ask, what system these men adopt? I answer, that some build on Deism, a morality founded on *self-preservation, self-interest, and self-honour*. Others laugh at all morality, except that which, being neglected, *violently* disturbs society; and external order is the decent covering of fatalism, while materialism is their system.

“Oh, dear Sirs, let me entreat you, in these dangerous days, to use your wide influence, with unabated zeal, against the scheme of these modern Celsuses, Porphyries, and Julians; by calling all professors to think and speak the same things, to love and embrace one another, and to stand firmly embodied to resist those daring men; many of whom are already in England, headed by the admirers of Mr. Hume and Mr. Hobbes. But it is needless to say this to those who have made, and continue to make, such a stand for vital Christianity; so that I have nothing to do but to pray, that the Lord would abundantly support and strengthen you to the last, and make you a continued comfort to his enlightened people, loving reprovers of those who mix light and darkness, and a terror to the perverse: and this is the cordial prayer of, Rev. and dear Sirs, your affectionate son, and obliged servant in the Gospel,
J. F.

“P. S. I need not tell you, Sirs, that the hour in which Providence shall make my way plain to return to England, to unite with the happy number of those who feel or seek the power of Christian godliness, will be welcome to me. Oh favoured Britons! happy would it be for them, if they knew their Gospel privileges!

“My relations in Adam are all very kind to me; but the spiritual relations, whom God has raised me in England, exceed them yet. Thanks be to Christ, and to his blasphemed religion!”

“To the Rev. Doctor CONYERS.

“*Macon in Burgundy, May 18, 1778.*

“HON. AND DEAR SIR,—I left orders with a friend to send you a little book, called *The Reconciliation*; in which I endeavour to bring nearer the children of God, who are divided about their *partial* views of divine truths. I do not know whether that tract has in any degree answered its design: but I believe truth can be reconciled with itself, and the candid

candid children of God one with another. Oh that some *abler* hand, and *more loving* heart, would undertake to mend my plan, if it be worth mending, or draw one more agreeable to the word of God!

"My eyes are upon you, dear Sir, and those who are like-minded with you, for this work: disappoint me not of my hope. Stand forth, and make way for reconciling love, by removing (so far as lies in you) what is in the way of brotherly union. Oh, Sir, the work is worthy of you! and if you saw with what boldness the false philosophers of the Continent, who are the apostles of the age, attack Christianity, and represent it as one of the worst religions in the world, and fit only to make the professors of it murder one another, or at least to contend among themselves; and how they urge our disputes, to make the Gospel of Christ the jest of nations, and the abhorrence of all flesh, you would break through your natural tumidity, and invite all our brethren in the ministry, to do what the herds do on the Swiss mountains, when wolves attack them; instead of goring one another, they unite, form a close battalion, and face the common enemy on all sides. What a shame would it be, if cows and bulls shewed more prudence, and more regard for union, than Christians and Gospel-ministers!

"Oh, dear Sir, take courage! be bold for the reconciling truth. Be bold for peace. You can do all things, through Christ strengthening you; and as *Doctor Conyers*, you can do many things,—a great many more than you think. What if you go, Sir, in Christ's name, to all the Gospel-ministers of your acquaintance, exhort them as a father, entreat them as a brother, and bring as many of them as you can together; think you that your labour would be in vain in the Lord? Impossible, Sir! Oh despair not! Charity hopeth all things; and as *Kempis* saith, it trieth all things; and bringeth many things to pass, which would appear impossible to him who despaireth, hateth, or careth not for the sheep?

If you want a coach, or a friend to accompany you, when you go upon this errand of love, remember there is a *Thernton* in London, and an *Ireland* in Bristol, who will wish you God speed, and make your way plain before you; and God will raise many more to concur in the peaceful work. Let me humbly entreat you to go to work, and persevere in it. I wish I had strength to be at least your postilion when you go. I would drive, if not like *Jehu*, at least with some degree of cheerful swiftness, while Christ smiled on the Christian attempt. But I am confident you can do

all in the absence, and without the concurrence, of him who is, with brotherly love, and dutiful respect, Hon. and dear Sir, your obedient servant in the Gospel,
J. F."

"To Mr. William PERRONET.

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Nyon, June 2, 1778.*

"When I wrote to you last, I mentioned two ladies of your family, who have married two brothers, Messrs. Monod. Since that time, they have requested me to send to your father the enclosed memorial, which, I hope, will prove of use to your family. As the bad writing and the language may make the understanding of it difficult to you, I send you the substance of it, and of the letter of the Lady's lawyer, as follows:

"While I invite you to make your title clear to a precarious estate on earth, permit me, my dear Sir, to remind you of the heavenly inheritance entailed on believers. The Will, the New Testament by which we can recover it, is proved. The Court is just and equitable, the Judge is gracious and loving. To enter into possession of a part of the estate here, and of the whole hereafter, we need only believe, and prove, *evangelically*, that we are believers.

"Let us then set about it *now*, with earnestness, with perseverance, and with a full assurance that through grace we shall infallibly carry our cause. Alas! what are estates and crowns, to grace and glory? The Lord grant that we, and all our friends, may chuse the better part, which your brother, my dear friend, so happily chose. And may we firmly stand to the choice, as he did, to the last. My best respects wait upon your dear father, your sisters, and nieces. God reward your kindness to me upon them all.

"I have had a pull-back since I wrote last. After I left Mr. Ireland at Macon, to shorten my journey, and to enjoy new prospects, I ventured to cross the mountains, which separate France from this country. But on the third day of the journey, I found an unexpected trial; a large hill, whose winding roads were so steep, that though we fed the horses with bread and wine, they could scarcely draw the chaise, and obliged me to walk in all the steepest places. The climbing lasted several hours, the sun was hot, I perspired violently, and the next day I spit blood again. I have chiefly kept to goats'milk ever since, and hope I shall get over this death also, because I find myself, blessed be God, better again, and my cough is neither frequent nor violent.

"This is a delightful country. If you come to see it, and claim the estate, bring

more Prayer Books in proportion as those who are only members of the old one. The Bible Society has now been established eight years; she can boast of the patronage of twenty-one Archbishops and Bishops, of the leading Members in both Houses of Parliament, and of the support of nearly one hundred Auxiliary Societies; she has caused the Bible to be published in fifty-eight languages, in the sight of all men, and not in a corner; and she confidently appeals not to the cavils and abstruse reasonings of individuals, but to her own measures for the diffusion of Christianity, as incontestable proofs of her unanimity, her uprightness, and her purity. I would be the last man to impute any impure motives either to Dr. Marsh or to my present opponent; but cannot help adding, that they transgress the rules of candour and charity, when they indiscriminately term the supporters of the Bible Society, Dissenters and Enemies of the Church. Are the twenty-one Archbishops and Bishops Dissenters? Are the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London Dissenters, who patronize the Military and Naval Bible Society, which distributes the Bible without the Liturgy?

Let it not be supposed, that in advocating the cause of the Bible Society, I would disparage that of which Dr. Marsh is a member. May the Almighty, during this shaking of the Nations, bless the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, with all other Religious Societies; and may He cause them to take root downward, and bear fruit upward! May He likewise have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks; and take from them all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of his word; and so fetch them home to his flock, that they may be saved among the remnant of the true Israelites, and be made one fold under one shepherd!

The object of my last insertion, was to make public the efforts that had been made, and are now making, to establish an Auxiliary Bible Society in the University of Oxford; and thereby to obtain the assistance of those distant members, who are willing that she should perform this imperious duty to herself, to her Country, and to her God. May these efforts prosper; and may our Establishment long continue a praise on the face of the

earth, enjoying those blessings she is now preparing for distant lands and ages yet unborn!

SCRUTATOR OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, July 7.

A FRIEND to Accuracy, in your Magazine for June, most justly points out the propriety of immediately assisting to correct those errors which sometimes unavoidably creep into your valuable compilation; it is therefore superfluous to offer an apology for this attempt to set a matter of fact right in the communication from an *Andover Correspondent*, page 508.

Jane, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Jeffreys, was an intimate and much-valued friend to many individuals of the family of Mr. Justice Blackstone, but no relation to him.—Mrs. Jeffreys was the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Mulso, one of the Prebendaries of Winchester, and a near relative of the three daughters* of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Winchester; her father and mother were closely allied, one with the bishop, the other to his wife: this relationship is accurately detailed in the Memoirs of Mrs. Chapone, published in 1807, by Mr. Mulso's surviving daughter Hester. Mrs. Chapone (Mr. Mulso's sister) addressed to her niece Mrs. Jeffreys, those admirable Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, which so ably develop the talents, good principles, and attainments of the writer. W.

Mr. URBAN, Liverpool, July 6.

IN your last volume, page 542, I Dido, in Virgil's *Æneid*. iv. 480, &c. is censured as saying "solemque cadentem," when she ought to have said "solemque ORIENTEM:"

"Oceani finem juxta, solemque cadentem,
Ultimus Ethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus
Hinc mihi Massyla gentis monstrata sacerdos," &c.

* The eldest married Newton Ogle, D.D. late Dean of Winchester; and she is still living, much respected, at Bath. The other two are both deceased, and were married: one to William Buller, D.D. late Bishop of Exeter; the other to Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle.

Cer.

Certainly, if your Correspondent establishes a blunder like this, Virgil's character for accuracy appears with a hideous stain, which the successive intellect of more than eighteen hundred years has not been able to discern or wipe away!! But it is said "this may be poetic licence." What! may a Poet say a place lies *West* when it is situate *East*? Surely the variation of the compass on Mount Parnassus can never amount to this.—We are told "she could have said 'solemne orientem,' and all would have been right." Now my opinion is, and I think, Mr. Urban, I shall have you and all your attentive readers on my side, that by so saying, she would have fallen into the very unpardonable solecism which A. O. B. supposes.—In the second line of the above quotation, there is a manifest allusion to Mount Atlas, which lies *Westerly* of Carthage, where Dido is, the "gens Massyla" also lie *West* of her; and what should we have said of Virgil if he had placed his "solem orientem" here? See Strabo, Ed. Falconeri, vol. ii. p. 1167. But the Poet, besides his own accurate judgment, follows the authority of his great prototype Homer himself, who gives the Ethiopians a very extended range. See *Odys.* Lib. i. v. 23.

Αἰθίοπας, τοὶ διχθὰ δειδαίαιαι, ἰσχυροὶ
ἀνδρῶν,

Οὐ μὲν ΔΥΣΟΜΕΝΟΥ ὑπερίστος, οἱ δ' ἀ-
σίοντος.

Hence it appears this nation was considered as reaching from the East to the "setting Sun."—Strabo, in ed. ut supra, vol. ii. p. 1169, says, "Βόρον δὲ τὸν βασιλεῖα τῶν Μαυροσίαν ἀναβάντα ἐπὶ τοῦ ἙΣΤΗΡΙΟΥΣ Αἰθίοπας κ. τ. λ." But enough, I trust, is said to convince the most superficial observer of ancient Geography, that Virgil is perfectly correct. In deed, I can hardly bring myself to the belief that your Correspondent was *serious* in proposing the passage as a difficulty.

Now we come to the quotation from Sallust: "A. Manlius Torquatus bello *Gallico* filium suum quod est contra imperium in hostem pugnauerat, necari jussit."—This does indeed appear like an erroneous passage, as we find that the cruel punishment here mentioned was ordered not in the *Gallic* but in the *Latian* War. I have no comments at hand, nor do I

recollect what has been said of this passage. A. Manlius, it is known, was originally his name. "Torquatus" is a mere honorary title, conferred for an act of heroism, which your readers also know. A. Manlius slew a Giant-Gaul in a war with that nation, took from off his fallen foe a golden Collar, which he afterwards wore himself.—Then I propose to place a comma after the word "Gallico," and consider the word "Torquatus" not only as a part of his name, but as a participle (which it really is, as may be seen in the Dictionaries) and I would translate "A. Manlius, honoured by the Collar in the Gallic War, ordered his own son to be put to death because he had attacked the enemy contrary to command."—I submit this explanation to the opinion of your Readers, and remain most truly
J. W.—n.

A Cheap and Nutritious Diet, which every Poor Person can make.

ROACH, Dace, and Perch, or any other fish, after scraping off the scales, taking out the entrails, cutting off the fins, head, and tail, wash them in cold water, throw them into an iron pot, containing two ounces of salt to every pint of water, made boiling hot before the fish is put in; when they have boiled an hour or less, take them out of the salt and water, throw away the bones, and dry the fish, spread on a clean board, and dry them before a fire or in the sun; when quite dry, they will rub to powder, to which add a little powder of pepper or ginger; keep it dry in a jar or flour tub.—The salt and water will serve to boil more fish.—One ounce or more of this powder is a sufficient addition to as much boiled Rice or Potatoes as two people can consume at a meal. This powder any one can make, and it will not cost 6d. per pound; all that is needful is to sprinkle it upon the boiled Rice or Potatoes.—The best Sea-fish for this purpose are Cod, Ling, Haddock, and Whiting. Oily fish, as Herrings, Salmon, Eels, &c. would do this way to eat in substance, but they will not rub into powder. Dry salted Cod, generally sold at 6d. per pound, would answer for this purpose, and would rub into powder if perfectly dry; and it is necessary to keep the jar or tub in a warm and dry place constantly.

D.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 8.
THE following letter, from one friend to another, is at your service. The information it conveys may be useful to some, and cannot offend any person.

Yours, &c. A COASTER.

DEAR SIR, *Southend, Essex,*
June 30.

You inquire with some curiosity, and indeed not without some anxiety, after the situation, accommodations, and society of this place; and I am proportionably desirous of gratifying your friendly expectations, as satisfactorily as my limited knowledge of it will admit.

Southend is situated on the South-east coast of Essex, in the parish of Prittlewell, 42 miles from London, from whence there is a daily communication by two coaches and the post. It is a short distance from the Nore, and within the view of it; and fronts an expanse of the sea of 10 miles in width, to Sheerness on the opposite coast of Kent, which water constitutes the mouth of the Thames.

This semi-marine village, or hamlet, is approached through a rich part of this county; the crops of corn and grass are very abundant, and the hedges are very tolerably wooded. The roads, in every inland direction, are remarkably fine, and the excellent gravel, in the adjoining fields, admits of their being kept in good and constant repair. The airings are, therefore, very pleasant, though there is no prevailing great feature to strike or astonish the admirers of the wonderful. Towards the latter end of Autumn the interior of this Hundred is subject to the ague, but the immediate coast is not liable to this unwelcome guest; but is even the Winter's asylum of the more opulent of the neighbouring residents of Rochford and its nearer vicinity.

The appropriation of this place to the purpose of bathing is not of very remote antiquity. It was not known, or not acknowledged, as such, "forty Summers ago." Of later years it has witnessed the accession of much building, and though still without the advantages of a town, or the sufficient competition of tradesmen, it possesses several conveniences. And so long as the company that frequent this retreat from the more busy scenes, do not bring with them, or in-

dulge in, any imaginary wants, so as to give into the unreasonable demands of a monopoly, they may be suited with all the ordinary necessaries, and contribute to correct a growing evil.

Three commodious and very decent inns, or hotels, as they affect to call them, solicit the favours of the visitors on their arrival. If there are any gradations in their accommodations of their customers, they may be left to their respective appearances, though all are good. It would be invidious to attempt to recommend a preference, when, probably, there will be greater inequality in the taste of the guests, than in the accommodations that solicit their acceptance.

The private lodgings, or houses, are very rarely found insufficient for the persons who visit this place; and, speaking generally, they are good and commodious, for families and single persons.

The bathing is good, but dependant on the state of the tide. Eight or ten machines are used with awnings, as at various other places. The Warm Baths, though confined in accommodation, are not objectionable, otherwise than the attendants do not abound in official assiduity.

The Post Office is under the management of not the most courteous of the human race; and, in order to secure the demand of one penny for each letter on its being put into the office, there is no open receiving box at the house; a petty tax which any friend to the place would do a public service to contest in its present stage. Such abuses are insignificant in themselves, but important in their consequences; and reflect discredit on the higher departments of an office which is so admirably conducted at headquarters, and most of its ramifications.

The fish caught here are not considerable in quantity, or particularly rare; but there is no great occasion of complaint, while haddock, brill, flounders, smelts, mackarel, shrimps, and cockles, successively grace the tables of the visitors.

The division of the Upper and Lower Town arises merely from the situation of the ground; and, as far as it admits of a choice, according to the judgment or taste of the temporary residents, is desirable; but it involves

involves no distinction of gentility or fashion. More privacy may, indeed, attach to the lower town, while the terrace is the scene of greater observation.

The company of this place chiefly consists of families who live in the contiguous part of the country, and of those who migrate for a short time from the metropolis.

Mr. Baron Thompson is the most distinguished person that annually visits Southend. He has for some years enjoyed his leisure during a part of the long vacation at this place. Though the present writer is wholly unknown to him, he runs no risk of contradiction, in saying that the Judge's residence is an acquisition and recommendation to Southend.

By "the Season" is understood the months of July, August, and September.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, July 4.*

HAVING lately met with the same account of the origin of Hanging up Arms in Churches, in a different book to that quoted by your Correspondent D. M. I transcribe it, thinking this information may tend to confirm "Baker's conjecture," mentioned in your Magazine for May last, p. 415, and throw some light on the subject. M. R. C.

"The magnificence of this great King (Canure) so shined in the eyes of his courtiers and flatterers, that they extolled him equal with Alexander, Cyrus, and Cæsar, and applauded him as possessed with more than human power. But, to convince and reprove such mischievous instruments, and to shew the small power of Kings in respect of the King of Heaven and Earth, he caused his royal seat (says Huntingdon) to be placed by the sea-shore at Southampton, while the tide was flowing in; and being seated in his robes, and his courtiers about him, he, with all the air of majesty, spoke in these terms: 'Thou sea art under my dominion, and the land on which I sit is mine; nor has any unpunished resisted my commands: I charge thee therefore presume no further upon my land, nor dare to wet the feet of thy Sovereign Lord.' But the sea, as at other times, came rolling on, and both wet his feet and dashed against his robes; which caused him suddenly to rise up and cry out, 'Let all the inhabitants of the world know how vain and frivolous is the power of Kings!

Nor is there any that can deserve that title, but he whose eternal laws the heavens, earth, and sea obey.' From which time this King would never wear his own crown, but commanded it to be put upon the head of the Crucifix at Winchester. From whose example, according to Petrus Pictaviensis, arose that custom of hanging up the Armour of great men in Churches, as offerings made to God, by whose assistance they had obtained any honour to themselves, or benefit to their country, by victory, or an honourable death."

Echard's History of England, 1707.
vol. I. p. 109.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

THE following "Journal or Account of William Daniel his late Expedition or Undertaking to go from London to Surrat, in India, giving a short but impartial relation of the Dangers, Distresses, Fatigues, and Hindrances, happening to him during the said Expedition till his return to England," having lately fallen into my hands; and being well assured, that of this book only a very few copies were printed, at the private expense of Mr. Daniel, the author (son of Sir Peter Daniel, knight, alderman of London), for the use of the Directors of the East India Company, at whose charges he travelled; and that it was never published, or put into any bookseller's hands; I recommend it to a place in your useful Miscellany. Your readers who are curious in such matters will at least learn from it the improvements made in the present time in the intercourse between Europe and Asia *over land*. Mr. Daniel in four months got no farther than Mocha; and, being too late for the ships, was forced to return back, and arrived in England at the end of the year. D. H.

"I DEPARTED from London, May the 4th, 1700, in a Wherry, for Gravesend; where, after having a little refreshed myself, the wind and tide being against me, I immediately sent to get post-horses ready; which as soon as provided, it being break of day, I proceeded for Dover, where I arrived about eleven o'clock; where, enquiring for a conveyance for Calice, and offering any money, I found it very difficult; but accidentally I found there was a French merchant who had hired a small boat bound for Bologne,

to whom I immediately addressed myself, desiring him to permit me to accompany him, offering to pay any charge he should desire; which, to my great satisfaction, he frankly embraced; adding many complimentary courtesies, and seeming to be highly pleased. We dined together, and an hour after embarked; having ordered some necessaries, for fear of unfortunate accidents, to be put on board this small boat; our crew being only six men, my companion, and self; and, for want of a better, I was forced to be steersman. We put off in a perfect calm; but before we got half way over, the elements giving us too true a specimen of their inconstant natures, it began to thunder and lighten extremely, increasing its violence to that extraordinary degree, that before we could reach the French coast, the rain and wind, as if contending which should outvie each other, gave but an indifferent pleasant beginning to the hopes of my expected enterprise. Besides, another dismal inconvenience attended us, for night coming on, we were utterly incapable of seeing the shore; and besides, the coast near Bologne, being very rocky and dangerous, we were forced to put before the wind for Calice: But Omnipotence was pleased not long after to favour us; for accidentally by the way we met a Bilander at her anchor, bound for Bologne next tide, she being employed in the service for carrying of stones for the fortification of Dunkirk; on whom we embarked, you may suppose, with considerable satisfaction; it being morally impossible, that our small boat should have lived in such a tempest much longer; but Providence protecting us, we got there safe at seven the next morning, where my companion regaled me with a brace of partridges, and a bottle of champagne, while my post-horses were getting ready; and refitting me with a hat, having lost my own in the aforesaid storm, I immediately departed, and lay that night at Abbeville, being twenty-eight leagues from Calice, where lives the post-master-general, to whom I had a letter of recommendation; and having at that time no luggage to hinder my speedy passage, he readily furnished me with his best horses. By which means, and furthered also by a willing mind,

resolving to make the best of my way, I arrived that night at Paris, though not a little weary, the roads and the weather not extremely consulting either my pleasure or business.

“Early the next morning, being the 9th instant, I took post for Lyons, and Marseilles, where I arrived the 15th, and the next day waited on Mons. St. Amand, and Messrs. Lambe and Basket, on whom I had credit for several hundred pounds, which I converted into pistoles; and the next morning, at break of day, departed in a felucca for Genoa, accompanied by a French marquis, who was going for Venice, to see his mistress, as I afterwards understood by some discourse that happened; the nature of the French being very open in discovery, as well as guilty in their intriguing affairs. We lay that night in an old castle, eighty miles from Marseilles; from whence setting out again next morning, we had so little wind we only made sixty miles that day to a village called St. Turpe, where we were no sooner arrived but the rising gales began to blow so freshly, and against us, that we were forced to lie by for two days. There are no people certainly in the world so fearful and cowardly as the Genoese. The next day being somewhat calmer, we put to sea again, and about two hours afterwards we espied a small Tartan standing towards us; at sight of which, they, fearing her to be an Algerine, ran immediately ashore, half-dead with fear. And here it will not be amiss to relate the ridiculous helps those superstitious fools appropriate to themselves in time of their conceited danger.

“First, they lighted a lamp, and set it before a little Saint they had painted on a piece of board, and then went all to prayers, imploring its assistance with that eagerness and devotion, as if the wooden deity could have quelled the two elements, Air and Water, as well as it could have added to the third element of Fire, if it had been thrown into it, to try its celestial nature. The Marquis and I, at that time of their consternation, were but indifferently employed, going into the country shooting of rabbits, and at our return found the devotion and fear of our companions both at an end, the dreadful vessel proving to be only a boat of Trapani, fishing

fishing for coral; so that being securely rid of this terrible bar to our voyage, we put to sea again, and lay that night at Monoca. The next morning set sail again, and we had not sailed above four hours but off of St. Remo it began to blow very hard; so that we were forced to put in there till the weather was fair again, and its inconstancy had now tired my patience enough with that small boat; whereupon, I immediately, understanding there was a bark bound for Civita Vecchia, agreed with the patron to put me a-shore at Leghorn, where I arrived the 26th; but not so fortunate as to find the ship I expected, Captain Sovaire, bound for Alexaudretta, he being departed four days before, to my great discomfort. Nor was this the only occasion of exercising my patience; but, to add to my discontent, the next day after my arrival, I received the unwelcome news of the death of my honoured Father, when I immediately wrote a condoling letter to my honoured Mother, and another likewise to Sir Thomas Cook, to satisfy him, and the honourable Committee, about my proceedings; and, in pursuance of my promise at parting, to assure them, that nothing but death, sickness, or imprisonment, should hinder the prosecution of my design for India; though my presence at home then would have been no small advantage to my own particular affairs. However, qualifying my sorrow for my loss and misfortune as well as I could, I embarked myself on board a French ship bound for Alexandria, and accordingly departed on the 2nd of June; and after an indifferent good passage of eighteen days (thanks be to God) we safely arrived at Alexandria, where I immediately hired a bark for Scandaroon, and at the same time dispatched an express to Grand Cairo to Consul Fleetwood, for his advice, he having been formerly at India; the answer of which brought me all the encouragement imaginable, and made me hope the difficulty of my enterprise would not be so considerable, as afterwards, not only to my sorrow, but likewise to my great disappointment of your affairs, I found it; so that the next day after the return of my express, I hired a boat for Roset, and arrived there about noon, after a very dangerous

passage over a Bogasse, or Barr, at the entrance of the Nile, occasioned by the strong Westerly winds, against the evacuation of the Nile, which began to increase considerably, to the unexpressible joy of the natives. Here, Fortune favouring me with a smile, I had the good luck to meet with a French merchant bound for Cairo; and after we had dined together, we hired a boat to ourselves, and put off that evening for the aforesaid city, where, after some impositions, we arrived safe; and made our first entrance into the suburbs of Cairo, called Bollack, from whence I sent to the English Consul at Old Cairo, for his janizaries to conduct me to his house, which accordingly he did; and during my stay there, which was but four days, treated me with all manner of civility, which I am perpetually obliged to own; as also Messrs. Vernon and Goodman, Mr. Merchant and Mr. Bower, factors there. Nor were the French, who abound here as in most scales of the Levant, backward in shewing me their courtesies; there being at Alexandria and Cairo above a hundred merchants; the chiefest of which did me the honour to accompany me with the English merchants, and divert me, shewing me the curiosities of the place; as the famous Pyramids, the castle, and several other famous antiquities. Amongst which, five miles South-East from thence, where once flourished the regal city of Memphis, the strength and glory of old Egypt, stand the sumptuous temples of Apis and Vulcan, the antient mummies, Joseph's Well, and his Granaries; obliging to the curiosities of most strangers, as also the pillar of Marcus Aurelius; and at my return to Old Cairo, most kindly entertained me at the convent of Capuchines, where our blessed Saviour Christ and his holy mother were hid when the soldiers of Herod pursued them. This city is very large and populous, to such a vast degree, that it is credibly averred, that in the year 1618, there died above 600,000 people of the plague, and scarcely to be missed. This city is divided into four parts, as Old Cairo, New Cairo, Bollack, and Carafat; and in the midst of which is a large fair plain (but by the Arabians only known by the name of Mizar) which is very pleasant in all
its

its seasons, especially in March, being full of corn: and in the month of June I had the diversion of seeing the Bashaw drawing up his soldiers, consisting of several thousand beautiful horse and foot, adorned with very rich equipage and furniture: yet though this plain in the season of June be proper and convenient to exercise their military affairs, yet it is otherwise in the month of August, being emerged by the overflowing of the Nile, and during that time as full of boats as the river Thames was a Lord Mayor's-day; and in the night illustrating their splendour by frequent and admirable fire-works, and rejoicing, after their barbarous manner, as much as possible they can, for the expected plenty of the year ensuing; the water leaving a strange kind of nitre behind at its ebbing away, which improves the land for the growth of grain to a very wonderful degree.

"This city, by several authors, is accounted to be the largest in the world, whose extent, number of houses, streets, mosques, canes, bazars, &c. you will find in most modern authors, and too tedious for me to insert; but, to add to its felicity, it is generally blest with a very good trade. Here I had the luck to find an Englishman, who had turned Turk; he was a West-Country native; his name was formerly Gardiner, but at present Haggy Biram, who had been so much beholden to Fortune, to become very rich there, and to whom I was obliged for many civilities; and found him indeed the only person there that thought it worth his while to be civil to strangers, the natives being generally morose, slothful, and lazy: the men daily lie basking in the sun, and wholly depending upon the Nile's fertility for their subsistence; and the women so sauntering, slut-tish, and negligent, not caring for employment, though it is even to keep themselves clean, having, by reason of the heat, very few clothes on, and the virgins commonly wearing none at all.

"Though I found little or no good nature or hospitality from these barbarians in general, yet my kind renegade, Haggy Biram, daily made it his business to oblige me with fresh courtesies; who, though an apostate from the state of Grace, shewed him-

self very Christian-like in the state of my concerns; and whose humanity obliges me to shew my extremest gratitude in his commendation. He not only procured me a Firmand from the Bashaw to embark on the Red Sea, but also recommended me to a guide to conduct me safe to Sues, who was the Prince of the rogues of that country; obliging him to take his utmost care in furnishing me with good camels, which accordingly he did, and mounted me on his own mare.

"So after having taken leave of my friends, who accompanied me out of the city, on the 7th of July we departed, our caravan consisting of about 12,000 camels laden with merchandise for Sues; and although it is not above seventy miles from Cairo to Sues, we were four days on our journey, passing the tedious and terrible sands with great difficulty and unensiness by reason of the violent heat; nor was there any water in all that road, but what we carried with us, which made this fatigue more extraordinary than I could have imagined it; but patience, the only remedy in such cases, I was fain to resort to, by force, and was obliged to exercise it upon several occasions. Therefore, undergoing the trouble as well as I could, without repining, which would have been to little purpose, upon the 11th, at night, we arrived at Sues.

"Sues is a sea-port town at the foot of the Red-sea, and hath its name from that neck of land which is between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, called the Isthmus of Sues, which separates Egypt from Arabia; to which port belongs about forty sail of ships, who trade every year between that place and Judda, their outward merchandise being little or nothing but provisions, and pieces of eight; and their return all sorts of spices, muslins, silks, precious stones, pearls, and ambergrease, musk, coffee, and many other druggs, which are brought by the trading vessels which come yearly from India to Mecha and Judda, and transported by land on camels to Cairo and Alexandria.

"Here I had a letter of recommendation from my aforesaid friendly renegade to his correspondent, to provide me with a lodging; but, arriving late, was obliged to take my quarters upon the *larras* of a poor Greek church,

church, where I was welcomed by all manner of vermin the scorching season could afford; who, by their perpetual visitation of me every minute, gave no small addition to the unpleasantness of my night's entertainment after the disagreeable adventure of my troublesome journey; but madam Fortune, some little time after, perhaps to keep me from despairing, was pleased to consider my miserable condition, and gave me opportunity to find a ship, contrary to my expectation, immediately upon departure, and bound for Judda, where were on board an hundred of the chiefest Janizaries of Grand Cairo, appointed for that year to guard the church of Mecca. Upon the advice of which, the next day I waited on the captain, who at first appearance answered my demands for conveyance forward, with a surly morose air, proper enough for one in his place, but at that time extremely disagreeable to me, he seeming very unwilling to comply with my desire and request; but, producing the Grand Seigneur's Firman from the Bashaw of Cairo, and something more mollifying to his temper, *viz.* a purse of gold, the only and secure qualifier of barbarity over all the kingdoms of the earth, where its power is known, we soon after came to an agreement; he obliging himself to take me and my goods aboard, and convey me to the aforementioned Judda. Accordingly, on the 12th of July, we embarked and set sail; and after having been at sea about five hours, we came to an anchor, which at first extremely surprised me; but, to my great sorrow, being informed it was their daily practice, who never consider the passengers occasions, but their own pleasure and satisfaction, I was forced to have patience, as with the rest of my inconveniences, and discontentedly passed the tedious hours with lying still, when we had the fairest, briskest gales that man could wish for. Coming to an anchor every evening, as orderly as a traveller to his inn, in so fair a season, looked as if they did it in contempt of Providence, and all oppositions that could happen on that dangerous sea, in so uncertain a climate. Nor was it long before they sensibly paid for their laziness; for the third day after we set sail, we met with so vio-

lent a storm as brought our main-topmast to the board, and broke our main yard; so that now distress and horror had put on the most frightful countenance they could possibly wear for a time: but as Providence divinely ordered it, it lasted not long; and being within six hours sail of a port, we luckily found there a ship laid up till the next year, which refitted us so well, as to give us means of proceeding on our voyage.

(To be continued.)

MODERN INSCRIPTIONS AND
DUBIOUS READINGS.

Mr. URBAN, *May 20.*

THOUGH I have little acquaintance with the works of those who have treated upon the use and abuse of the Parenthesis, little skill in Antiquarian researches, and less in Divination; yet I have enough of curiosity, and regard for the interests of posterity, to court the opinion of some person who is skilled in most, if not in all, of these branches of knowledge; upon a subject whose obscurity may hereafter require *all* their aid. So circumstanced I naturally have recourse to you, Mr. Urban, for assistance.

Permit me, therefore, to learn, through the medium of your valuable publication, the sense in which the subjoined modern inscription will be read, some two or three centuries hence, by your successors, by those who may, perhaps, be ignorant that the building which exhibits it was originally somewhat amphibious (excuse the phrase for the sake of the parenthesis, of which I mean to avail myself very freely), for there were doubts coeval with its origin, whether it was actually situated in the suburbs (or town, comprehensively speaking), or in the fields, being contiguous to the former, and literally in the latter.



Now, Sir, the question is, whether the ingenious author of the inscription

tion intended its subordinate member to perpetuate the fact of this Chapel, and the circumjacent wall of its burying ground, being "Erected IN THE FIELDS (in) 1804," or, simply, of its being an appendage of *St. Giles's IN THE FIELDS*?—either? and which? or both? for both are consistent with fact, and so is either: so also either may hereafter be disputed, and the dispute may neutralize and prove fatal to both senses—to the interest of the antiquary, and to that of the parishioner. The present solution of this riddle, if recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine, may save the future Antiquary a world of trouble, and the future worthy inhabitants of *St. Giles's-in-the-Fields* a mint of money, as well as a place to rest their bones.

In order to prove, or at least to elucidate this, I shall follow the example of the lawyers, and, by way of hypothesis, state a case, thus:

Suppose that the present combination against the reformed or established national religion should prove successful, and our churches, with their appurtenances, should be rudely wrested from the State, and appropriated, or be transferred to a more tolerant institution [for perhaps in the womb of futurity there may be such, although we look for it in vain, at this day, when every hackneyed expression of feeling and sentiment only betrays their non-existence; at this day, I repeat, when every vehement stickler for toleration has the address to prove its value by exercising the opposite quality over all within his reach, and against all who are fortunately beyond his reach. With the most consummate effrontery he raises an indiscriminating outcry, and universal clamour, against the intolerant principle, and then levels them, like charged air-guns, against such objects as check and coerce his own arbitrary views. If the reformed established church were destitute of every other recommendation, still its comparative toleration and moderate use of power, constantly and recently demonstrated, to a degree wholly incompatible with the principles, and, still more, with the spirit and practice, of most, if not all, of the other forms and modifications of the day, would render it an object of esteem and veneration in the eye of every correct and

benevolent mind, whatever his persuasion in other respects.]

Suppose further, that at some happier era, the returning virtue and good sense of the nation should restore these (the churches, &c.) to their rightful uses, after the parochial archives had been destroyed. In this case *St. Giles's-in-the-fields* would naturally claim *her* legitimate child. As naturally would the lawyers (unless they change their nature and characteristics) resist the claim. Now let us conjecture what the consequences would be, should the learned gentlemen sagaciously discover that the designation is indicative of the locality, *only*, and not of the property, and thence infer, that either parish, patronised by that Saint (*Giles*), has an equal claim with the other, in the absence of all legal records (which, if they escape other ravages, may perhaps be consigned to the care of some Knight of the Needle, Church-warden for the time being, and by him to particular, though not to original, uses, and, finally, to oblivion.)

Furthermore, these learned gentlemen may fairly contend that, as the patronage of this tutelary Saint is not exclusive, it might have been assumed, in common with other designations, by some independent congregation (a practice very general among the sectarists and governesses of young ladies' seminaries in the 19th century), and, therefore, for these and the foregoing reasons, move for a rule to shew cause why the property ought not to be held in abeyance, until the executors, administrators, or assigns, of the original proprietors, or the executors, &c. &c. of them the said executors, administrators, &c. first above-mentioned, shall be discovered, and prevailed upon to prosecute their claims to the property aforesaid, so that justice may be done in the premises, according to the statute in such case made and provided, or at some time hereafter to be made and provided, &c. &c.

Indeed the present *crippled* state of *St. Giles's* within, and the rapid approximation of a zealous rival, in the shape of a Chapel*, render it

* The transumption of the Chapel above alluded to may be numbered among the phænomena of the day: and will probably be useful to future lawyers.

probable that this structure will be extinct at the period which we are looking forward to; for its natural dilapidation seems almost to keep pace with the moral dilapidation of the establishment.

Should the identity of modern St. Giles's be preserved, and that of St. Giles's *within* fast, maugre tradition and other presumptive evidence, still the hereditary zeal of the lawyers of the day (except as before excepted) would doubtless leave no stone unturned (excepting such as would overturn their projects). They would naturally and instinctively appropriate all the funds they could lay their hands upon, by hook or by crook, and the said tenement of the defunct, *in-the-Fields*, among the rest, to the pious purpose of restoring this venerable pile, after deducting their own proper fees for innumerable attendances, consultations, &c. &c. &c. They would argue *secundum artem*, and wisely too, that the designation of St. Giles's-*in-the-Fields* necessarily implies the contemporaneous existence of St. Giles's *not* in the Fields, which would furnish an additional and powerful reason for placing the property upon the shelf, *i. e.* in abeyance, as aforesaid, till its presumed most unjust and illegal sequestration shall have been fully and sa-

tisfactorily proved. In the mean time, their provident care would of course provide proper conservators, in the form of, trustees, treasurers, solicitors, surveyors, &c. &c. to prevent the deterioration of the property hereinbefore mentioned, and to demand, collect, receive, and retain, the rents, profits, &c. to the end that, &c.

By the time our author (if he be a gentlemanly reader) has proceeded thus far, he will perceive the necessity of revising his inscription, unless he feel superior to correction, and prove (as I shrewdly suspect he may) one of those civil engineers who are habitually employed in fitting-up fronts of shops, warehouses, taverns, &c. in the *superbest style imaginable*, and whose architectural devices are about as durable as the firms which are so ingeniously arranged and blended with the notification of their respective trades and callings. I wish, Mr. Urban, you would drop a hint in the way of these gentlemen, signifying, that although they may blend indiscriminately the Grecian, the Gothic, the Egyptian, and the Chinese, styles and orders with the happiest effect in the construction and embellishments of haberdashers and milliners shops, with a brief history of their Modes and Persians, and extend the same medley to masquerading and promenading rooms for revels, routs, and other obscene assemblies, which have as little to do with chastity of style as with chastity of manners; yet, when they transfer the exercise of their talents (raised in public estimation by their success in this school) to structures of a very different cast, such as churches and their appendages, charitable institutions, and other public edifices, it will become them to consult those rudiments of just taste and style which their exuberant fancies and the prevalence of modern fine taste had before rendered unnecessary, and which, perhaps, the accidents of education had never thrown in their way.

I shall therefore beg of you to record the fact, of a chapel changing its situation, by consent of parts, I presume, manifested, but not to me, by its loco-motion; *e. g.* The *Old Jewry* Chapel, which was snug enough in a corner in the street so called, and by some regarded as their corner-stone, previously to a country excursion of mine, appeared on my return to have taken up its abode in Jewin-Street, Aldgate, where it now lifts its head and belies its locality, perhaps for the pious purpose of converting the Jews; however this may be, the parish of St. Giles's *within* seem to have taken the alarm, for they are propping up the church with all convenient speed.

The secret of this loco-motion, known perhaps only to the chosen few, was a desideratum of great importance to the vicinity of St. Clement-Danes, before the late improvements. But, as the Illuminati consider the church a nuisance, and its transformation more congenial with their views than its transposition, there is no wonder that the Danes were not initiated.

GENT. MAG. July, 1812.

To conclude, seriously, with a brief recapitulation of these scattered hints: I hope, Mr. Urban, your seasonable animadversions will teach pretenders to estimate their own qualifications, or limit them to their proper sphere,—check the insolent officiousness of mischievous pettifoggers,—preserve the sacred institutions

stitutions of our country from the assaults of Infidels, Innovators, and profligate Empirics; more especially, from the insidious attempts of the canting hypocrite and the crafty knave, and (which is the ostensible object of this address) gradually restore inscriptive narration to its proper use, by pointing out its objects and end, and setting forth its characteristics, equally remote from bombastic turgidness and silly conceit; having its construction simple, its purpose manifest, and, above all, its meaning free from ambiguity: so that future Antiquaries may not be exposed to unnecessary labour, nor communities, corporations, and individuals, to endless quarrels and litigation. The love of truth and purity, successfully inculcated, would correct the arts as well as the manners of the times, and gradually supersede those meretricious decorations and fashionable deformities, which cannot fail to disgust every susceptible and unadulterated mind.

Yours, &c. T.

N. B. In order to prevent misconception on the subject of the inscribed tablet in front of St. Giles's Chapel, it is proper to observe, that the words "in the Fields" are not parallel with any of the others as represented in page 23, but partake of the curvature of the tablet. The difference of size between the letters forming the above words, and those of the preceding participle, and following date ("erected" and 1804") qualifies these several portions of the sentence to fill the respective spaces allotted by the sculptor, and accidentally affords the only *prima facie* shadow of doubt as to their strict connexion.

Mr. URBAN,

IN continuation of Mr. Lemoine's account of Mr. Charles Marsh in your Magazine for December last, p. 519, I beg to add, that his Son, therein mentioned, was an extraordinary instance of hereditary temper. After being a bishop's boy at Westminster School, he was elected off to Trinity College, Cambridge, and being of superior abilities and scholarship, gained several prizes with great honour: from thence he was made a clerk in the War-office, by the late Lord Barrington, through the late Mr. Richard-Owen Cambridge's interest, with whom he quarrelled long before his death. After many years of atten-

tive and very lucrative service in this office, he retired on a pension of a thousand pounds *per annum*, being far advanced in life, and having realised a very considerable fortune, to a villa he purchased on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham, of which he had very little enjoyment. He died at the age of 78, in January last, (as far as has appeared) intestate, to the great surprize of his only surviving sister, and her only son, who, as next of kin, and heir at law, found themselves possessed of all his large property. He was buried in Westminster-abbey! His parsimony was extreme in every thing but books; in which his father, from a parish clerk, had risen to be a dealer.

N. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, July 8.*
IT may be acceptable to your Correspondent B. (vol. LXXXII. page 435), to be informed that *Tusser* died in London, in 1580, and was buried in St. Mildred's in the Poultry, with the following Epitaph:

"Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth,
doth lie,
That sometime made the Points of Husbandrie:
By him then learne thou maist, here
learne we must,
When all is done, we sleepe, and turne
to dust;
And yet, through Christ, to Heaven we
hope to goe;
Who reades his Bookes, shall find his
faith was so."

Yours, &c. JOHN BLOWE.

July 9.

NOT recollecting to have seen any reply to the request of "An Old Correspondent," vol. LXXXI. part II. p. 357, for some account of Benjamin Dawson, LL. D. who was an active writer in the controversy excited by the publication of "The Confessional," above forty years ago, and author of various theological tracts*; I am induced to inform him that, so lately as Midsummer day last, the Doctor was, to my knowledge, still living, in very advanced age, and a state of much debility, at his rectory of Burgh, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk. He is the surviving brother of five (if no more) sons of a respectable Dissenting mi-

* He also published several single sermons.

nister, in his day, at or near Halifax; and it is remarkable, that of four of them, who were educated by him with a view of their entering into the same line as he was in, three became conformists to the Established Church. To mention them in the order of their birth, is beyond my ability. I have a clear recollection of Thomas Dawson's (afterwards M. D.) being either a fixed or occasional minister of the Gravel-pit meeting in Hackney, some time between the years 1750 and 1757, but do not know when he changed his profession. He was one of the Physicians to the London Hospital before, in, and after the year 1768 and I remember passing nearly a day with his still surviving brother Benjamin immediately after the latter's return from attending the funeral of Thomas, in the spring of the year 1782*; and his telling me that his recently-deceased relation never recovered the shock he sustained a few months before, by his brother Samuel's instant death in an apoplectic fit, whilst sitting at his table, during a visit to him at Hackney. This seems to be the person mentioned in the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LI. p. 444, as follows: "Sept. 26 (1781) Rev. Mr. Dawson, late rector of Ightham in Kent." I had heard that he had formerly been a chaplain in the Navy.

Another brother, Obadiab, was an eminent merchant at Leeds, and died, I believe, within the last twenty years.

Another was Abraham Dawson, M. A. long rector of Ringsfield, near Beccles, in Suffolk, who published, at three or four different times, a new translation from the original Hebrew of several chapters of the book of Genesis, with notes, critical and explanatory; if I am not mistaken, he was living at a later period than the year 1800, but I do not find the decease of either of the two last mentioned recorded in the Obituaries of the Gentleman's Magazine. It was understood, many years ago, that Abraham and Benjamin were indebted for their preferment in the church to the interest of the very respectable family of BARRE, of Sotterley, Suffolk.

* Dr. Thomas Dawson remained a Dissenter till his death.

I feel restrained from touching upon some other circumstances, by a fear of being betrayed, through a fickle memory, into what might be inconsistent with the signature of

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY.

MR. URBAN, July 2.

BEING much confined to the city for six days of the week, I generally take a ramble into the country on the Sabbath, and make it a constant practice to attend divine worship at some church in the vicinity of the metropolis: it is a duty I began in early life, and have continued for near half a century; and I hope I am the better for it in every sense of the word; but, Mr. Urban, my reason for troubling you with this letter is to make two or three observations upon the place set apart for the interment of the dead; which probably, however, have been made by some of your Correspondents before; however, I am ignorant of it if any one has, and it is a subject that will bear repetition until the evil is done away.

Sometimes, before the service begins, I amuse myself, and often receive instruction, by reading the inscriptions upon the stones or wooden rails, often indeed,

"With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,"

but still impressing some moral or religious sentiment upon the heart. I have frequently seen, and seen with regret, animals of various descriptions, as a horse, a cow, an ass, and sometimes pigs, trampling over, and tearing up the graves, and destroying the little mound of earth that Piety and Religion have raised: this certainly is wrong; and I should think no being, that has a spark of charity within him, but would condemn it.

After a poor man has trained a few briars, perhaps all he could do, over the grave of a good Wife, or an affectionate Child, it is mortifying in the extreme, and harrowing up the finest feelings of Nature, that the next time he comes to shed the tear of affection, or breathe the pious sigh of resignation over a beloved relation, he shall find all his labour in vain, the grave trampled down, and an animal browsing over it: the sorrows and affections of the poor should be held as sacred as the sorrows of the rich; for,

“Ev’n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,”

and Nature is the same in all, whether we be carried to our last home in an escutcheon’d hearse and six, or borne on the shoulders of our sorrowing neighbours. And uncharitable, cold, and flinty indeed must that heart be, which does not feel for the afflictions of the poor.—Savages, in all parts of the world, hold the repositories of their dead in veneration, and the Morais of the Southern Islanders are held sacred: let it not be said that the English Clergy pay less respect to their departed brethren than the untutored savages! The remedy is easy: the herbage of a church-yard (if I am not misinformed) belongs to the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of the parish, no matter which; if to the latter, I would by no means wish to deprive any inferior Son of the Church of his little emolument, well knowing how scantily he in general is rewarded in this world for his labours; and that the feed for his cow or his horse may be of consequence to him. What I propose is, to let the church-warden allow the party entitled a certain sum annually (which might be agreed upon at a vestry) out of the church-rate, in lieu of it; and, considering how very trifling the church-rate is in most parishes, that man must be the worst of churls who would refuse his assent to it: and let the sexton take care, as is his duty, that the graves and rails are not trodden down, but kept clean and neat.

In some cemeteries remote from the capital there is great neatness, and an appearance of religious veneration; and it would be thought as bad as sacrilege to deface or mutilate any memorial of the dead, however humble it might be.

CIVIS.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION,
No CLXIV.

Rise and Progress of Architecture in England. (Reign of CHARLES I. continued from last volume, p. 639.)

RESUMING the task of endeavouring to evince the propensity of Inigo Jones to innovate on buildings raised prior to his career, let us examine what he performed on Old St. Paul’s, where he began his

experiments, according to Dugdale, in April 1633; Jones being then surveyor of his Majesty’s works (Charles I.)

West Front. (See Hollar’s invaluable views in Dugdale.) First story: the old design obliterated; in lieu thereof, an extensive Corinthian portico of seven divisions was set up, with two columns and one pilaster combined, to make out the angles: a balustrade over the entablature; Corinthian doorways to the centre and side aisles. Second story: Carries on the said Order intermixed with some of the barbarisms of the preceding reign; where in the centre are three windows, pilasters on each side supporting pedestals, obelisks, with attached monstrous scrolls. At the angles of this story, octangular cupolas, resting on square bases. In the gable of the roof, circular openings or windows; all the grounds in the upright rusticated. From this specimen of rustics, a sort of decoration contrived by chamfering off the four edges of the several courses of stone, we may set down the first general practice thereof, a practice still in high estimation among us, but with many variations; some of them tooled plain on their faces (Somerset-place), others cut like rock-work (Burlington-house gateway, Piccadilly), others merely indented to shew the chamfers (Bank).

North Side. Modernized Corinthian-wise, from the return of the West front, including the North transept; pilasters topped with ball finishings. This spherical decoration may likewise be looked upon as one of the first instances of the kind, and, like rustics, has held its sway down to our own times (Chesterfield-house, &c. &c.) Windows with scrolls, consoles, &c. Transept innovated in the like fashion, with accompanying pilasters, obelisks, monstrous scrolls, &c. All the grounds rusticated.

South Side. Touched upon (including the transept), from a similar principle; but the transept made more modernly preposterous, if possible, than any of the other innovated lies of the devoted pile.

To what impulse must we attribute the different feelings of men at different periods? Is it interest, or is it fashion, that guides the mass of mankind on these occasions? Jones and his pa-

trons certainly beheld the Old Church with the utmost contempt, or he would not have been suffered to *mask* the lines in the cruel and reprehensible manner he did. We, and, it is to be hoped, not a few who gaze on the vestiges of the Eastern part of the church as given to us in all their pristine show of sublime beauty, by our common venerated friend Hollar, conceive far otherwise; we admire them, and at the same time regret that to Sir C. Wren was given the opportunity of carrying on the reformation (as he terms it) of the whole building; but the great Fire of London, and his *ready* hand, too soon doomed all its glories to one certain and final destruction. But more of this in the due order of our progress.

Jones's school, thus set forth on such an extensive scale, was soon followed in every part of the country; and each degree of building, both ecclesiastical and civil, that had known a prior creation to his day, began to shrink from the hateful model; and, as an illustrative consequence of such turn in our architecture, take

KIRBY HOUSE, Northamptonshire, (surveyed 1783). From various dates dispersed about the walls, it is evident they were first raised in Elizabeth's time, and it is said by Lord Chancellor Hatton, and those alterations since wrought thereon are clearly of the new school; indeed, tradition gives strong assurance in this respect, as it is the owner's pride to avow his having in possession such a choice treasure of Jones's skill, the *improvements* being done from his immediate designs, and under his own immediate eye.

Plan. A large square of four fronts, inclosing a court, or quadrangle.

West front, by Inigo Jones. The line breaks but in a very small degree in the centre, and at each end, giving three principal objects, that in the centre being the most conspicuous. The face of the upright, regular. First story: In the centre break, a portico with an archway and niches on each side. On the spaces right and left between the breaks, four windows, with flat arched heads, and plain kneed architraves. Side breaks, a ditto window. Second story: one arch-headed window, with plain architraves and key-stones, and balconies supported by consoles to each of the

three breaks. The spaces right and left, four windows, plain architraves and entablatures. Rustics to the three breaks. Third story: centre break, three windows with plain architraves. Side breaks, circular windows, the surrounding grounds finishing with scrolls, pediments, balls, &c. The centre break finishes with two tier of turrets, each having balustrades. The finish of the side spaces are with balustrades, a central circular dormer window, its head circular, bound by scrolls, balls, &c. Interior dormer windows likewise occur. Let us note these dormers, as some of the early productions of the Jones's school, and carried on through a succession of years to our present convenient part of mansion arrangement; as to their architectural beauty, the least said the better. The other three fronts existing in their primitive Elizabethan forms, need not be described.

Quadrangle. West side by I. Jones: First story; divided into an arcade of seven arches; at each end of this side, small breaks for windows. On the piers between each arch, which arch has piers and archivaults, are pedestals bearing Ionic pilasters; the two centre pedestals and shafts filled with foliage, candelabras, and figures, while the other pedestals are left plain, and the shafts of the pilasters fluted. The capitals square faced, volutes plain, the ovolo between them having the egg and anchor ornament, and the die of the capital, laid with foliage. The entablature in the architrave and frieze is confined to the outline of the pilaster; the cornice which meets the parapet of the second story, runs through its line. Within the arcade are niches, enriched with pedestals, kneed architraves, scrolls, and pediments. Windows in side breaks, plain kneed architraves, and flat arched heads. A general ornamented string is seen. Second story: Over each arch of the arcade a window; that in the centre an arched head, with a key-stone, accompanied with pilasters, architrave, consoles, and circular broken pediment, inclosing a fine busto after the Apollo, made of composition: the sweeping foot on which it stands bears the date 1638. The window opens into a balcony supported by consoles. The other windows square, headed, with plain kneed architraves, pilasters,

pilasters, and consoles; in their friezes a tablet, blockings; they have pediments also, two of them circular. In two of the tablets to these windows, this date, 1640, is repeated. A general parapet next takes place, into which rise the pediments of the said windows. Circular-headed windows, with plain architraves and compartments over them, in side breaks. Over the entablature to each pilaster, small pedestals, they making out the decorative part of the parapet, each finishing with a ball, and a sort of vase ornament. Third story rising in the centre of the upright, two square-headed windows, plain architraves, with entablatures and pediments; between them a clock dial. On each side of this story large sweeping scroll compartments. This story finishes with a balustrade, topped with an urn and balls. Fourth story; still carrying up the central portion of the design, contains two small windows similar to those in the third story. A second balustrade ensues, with balls, &c. A plain arched and scroll-headed bell-turret gives the concluding lines of the elevation.

North side of the quadrangle. It consists of two stories, each story has six large mullioned windows; these, with the walls, or faces of the upright, and chimneys of detached Ionic pilasters, shew in part the first features of the house in Elizabeth's reign. Inigo has introduced three pedestals and pilasters corresponding with those on his West side, and four door-ways, each made out by square heads, pedestals, Ionic fluted pilasters, entablatures, &c. Friezes enriched. Ornamented string entablature, and parapet run in continuation with the like decorations on the West side, though plainer in the ornamental detail.

South side of the quadrangle similar.

East side of the quadrangle. Eight large original mullioned windows, extending the height of the elevation; between them, pedestals, Ionic fluted pilasters, entablature, and parapet, being in continuation of Jones's work on the other three sides of the quadrangle. In the centre of the line a frontispiece breaks forward in three stories; the two first in Inigo's best manner, and the third story in the best manner of Elizabeth's reign.

To account for this third story being left untampered with, we must suppose the lordly master in Jones's time had some political qualms of conscience, by reflecting on the means, perhaps, whereby such a noble house at first was bade to rise. First story, an arched entrance: on each side, pedestals, and double fluted Ionic pilasters; enriched frieze in the entablature. Second story, arched window, opening into a balcony, which is supported by double consoles. This window has pilasters, consoles, key-stone, circular pediment, broke in the centre, enclosing a sweeping foot for a busto (the busto lost), with the date 1638. On each side of the window high enriched consoles, by way of pedestals, support double Corinthian pilasters; the entablature of this story ornamented in the friezes, and broke into by the circular head of the centre window. Third story: a continued pedestal, with compartments, containing a motto and date: "JE ·SERAY· 1572. LOYAL." Scrolls at each extremity of the pedestal. On the said pedestal stand eight consoles for the support of eight composite pilasters, with an enriched entablature. On the grounds between each pilaster, high-laboured Mosaic ornaments. The entablature crowned by a sweeping compartment, filled with a candelabrum, pateræ, and other ornaments. Small pedestals on the crown, and on each end of the entablature, finishing with balls and ornaments. At each extremity of the upright is a corresponding union of pilasters, grounds sweeping crowns, and balls with ornaments. The chimneys are like those mentioned on the other elevations. In the right portion of this Eastern side is situated the Hall, or one large room. The several chambers range in a regular line round the quadrangle; but they are of no very remarkable interest, therefore not particularised. The material, stone.

It may be necessary to allude to a most whimsical fancy run into at this period; which was a screw, or twisted turn given to the shafts of columns, some plain, others fluted, and many combining flutes and foliage. On this head few examples are recollected; one, in particular, is found in the porch of St. Mary's church, Oxford. A sort of masked frontis-

frontispiece, with twisted columns; niche, with statues of the Virgin and Child, is stuck against the old work, (much of which is yet in view, and is most beautiful). This frontispiece, it is said, was the work of Archbishop Laud; and as it was considered by the ignorant fanatics of his day a sort of forerunner of *Popery*, was made a *high crime*; which, with others of the same trifling nature, conduced to bring him to that fatal end all pious and loyal minds must for ever deplore. In the paintings of Rubens, Vandyke, and others of their school, are found these distortions of the elegant forms of the Roman and Grecian columns; but we do not find our Jones ever de-based his works with such a prevailing piece of architectural satire.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *July 16.*

IT is revolting to every humane feeling of our nature to witness the ascendancy of ignorance and superstition at the present period. Although Vaccination has saved the lives of thousands of our fellow-creatures; although, instead of ravaging and mutilating our species, it confirms its beauty; although the Continent of Africa (which was formerly threatened by depopulation by the ravages of the Small Pox) is now enjoying the sweets of health and security by the introduction and adoption of Vaccination; although the Board of Physicians are so convinced of the utility, safety, and humanity of Vaccination, as to adopt it, recommend it, and administer it *gratis* to as many as will apply for it; although every medical institution throughout the metropolis has discarded the Small Pox, and hailed and adopted Vaccination; although the British Senate has applauded and rewarded Jenner, the founder of Vaccination; although tributes of gratitude have poured from every part of the world, and the hearts of foreigners have overflowed, to view a current springing up against the strong tide of human misery; yet it is reserved for Englishmen! for the countrymen of Jenner! to endeavour to darken and obscure the rising sun of Vaccination by the clouds of prejudice, superstition, and interested opposition. All the calumny and malevolence of party is exhibited, where humanity, co-operation, and affec-

tion should be predominant. If an individual instance of failure occurs in Vaccination, it is exaggerated and blazoned, as though an important battle had been gained, or a country conquered; while innumerable instances of failure and death in the Small Pox are quashed and annihilated. If the subject of Vaccination is started, it is immediately accused of inefficacy and inadequacy; although, after an impartial examination and investigation of a number of alleged failures by the Board of Physicians, fewer real cases appeared than occur in Inoculation, and even those occasioned by the difficulty of procuring in many parts of the country fresh effective matter.

Vaccination is objected to by some on account of its alleged bestiality! but yet the very same persons have no objection to fatten and revel in the principal produce of the same animal! Is not pure animal matter preferable to human virus that perhaps has run through a succession of scrophulous and diseased generations?

I disclaim all personal animosity or party spirit, in the production of this paper: nothing but the suffering cause of Humanity and the tears of bereaved mothers has occasioned it.

It is a lamentable and disgraceful thing that in an English city, not a hundred miles from the Metropolis, the Small Pox should be stalking from door to door in all its horrors, and that six little innocents should lie dead nearly at the same time in a corner of the same street, the unfortunate victims of ignorance and misrepresentation.

I appeal to parents whose children are deformed and scarred by this horrible infection, or who have unfortunately consigned their offspring to the grave, to acquire wisdom by experience, and by influence and example to stem the torrent of human woe.

If at the present enlightened period it is necessary to point out the superiority of Vaccination to Inoculation, I would give an individual feature of the former that ought to decide the question for ever.—Inoculation is infectious: Vaccination is not. Under my own observation, an Infant was Inoculated, the contagion spread in every direction; and in a very short time nearly the whole neighbourhood were bewailing

bewailing the loss of their children; children who might have proved ornaments to their country, and blessings to the world. HUMANITAS.

Mr. URBAN, July 7.

I WAS very sincerely gratified the other day, by meeting with a small publication recently given to the world, and called, with the happiest felicity of title page, "The Frolics of the Sphinx." The volume comprizes a collection of Riddles and Charades, which are announced as entirely original; and, so far as I am competent, from a pretty familiar acquaintance with publications of a similar nature, to offer an opinion on the subject, they claim the additional merit of unequalled art and cleverness in the structure of them; and, in fact, form an exception to the general character of Riddle-books, of which Martial has given us a good definition, in his "*Quadam mediocria, sunt mala plura.*" I cannot avoid thinking that such a publication, insignificant and puerile as it may probably appear to the generality of your full-grown readers, is yet well calculated to answer a more serviceable end, than merely that of relieving the dulness of the breakfast-table, or the monotony of that half-hour, during which you sit wincing beneath the discipline of the hair-dresser.—I mean, if it were introduced into the winter assemblies of young persons, and made to supersede the predominant fashion of cards amongst them. It cannot be doubted that the amusement, excited by such a pastime, would be much more animated and rational; but then it will be said, "Who is this harsh and intolerant Zeno of the Nursery, who would mingle the Stoical severity of his system with the play-things of children, and debar the sweet cherubs from an innocent pool of Commerce, or Pope Joan? Let books be introduced in their proper places; but when the business of the day is over, let us all enjoy the harmless recreation of a game at cards." To which I beg leave to offer the following simple, though, I trust, satisfactory answer:—If the games upon cards, so prevalent amongst children, were relinquished with other puerile sports, when the season of childhood had passed away, I should consider them quite as harmless as any other seden-

tary amusement. But the case is far otherwise. The love of two-penny Commerce ripens into the love of half-guinea Whist, and at length hardens into the pernicious habit of Card-playing; which, if it be not utterly unconquerable, yet, it must be allowed, is seldom, if ever, conquered, after it has been long indulged. I call the habit *pernicious*, because I have the most settled conviction that it is generally productive of extreme irritation and fretfulness of temper; for, although the varnish of good-breeding may often prevent the outward display of these feelings, yet the fester rankles *within* upon the mind, and in a variety of ways disturbs the harmony and embitters the comfort of domestic life. But it is not my intention, Mr. Urban, to fatigue your Readers with a long and querulous moral essay upon this subject; I would rather hasten to refresh them with a few specimens of the compositions which have so much amused me. The "Frolics" contain some ingenious *Riddles*, recommended by very brilliant versification, upon the words *Pen, Bark, Sword, &c.*; but these, I fear, are too long for insertion in your Miscellany. Permit me, therefore, to offer to your notice a few of the *Charades*, which are much more short and chopping in their structure. I cannot help thinking that the three which follow are superior to the celebrated one of the late Professor Porson upon *Curfew*, inasmuch as the three several limbs, of which the Charade is composed, *dovetail*, as it were, into each other, and form, in regard to sense, one connected whole; *exempli gratia*:

1.

"Though fast flew my first, I rejected
the warning, [of the bowl];
Still brimming my next with the juice
So I never observ'd, 'till night pass'd
into morning, [from my whole."
The frequent mentions that dropp'd
page 94.

2.

"My first, though an emblem of chastity
reckon'd, [second];
All its character lost by becoming my
And yet I was glad; for its ruin gave
room [ture, to bloom,
For my whole, 'mid the desert of Na-
Who forth from her prison with modesty
burst,
And in exquisite purity rival'd my first."
page 71.

3. When-

3.

"Whene'er my first, in calm repose,
Around the world my second throws,
Your eyes are seal'd in slumber deep;
But if, incautious and unwise,
You taste my whole, alas! those eyes
May rest in Death's unbroken sleep!"

Page 127.

There are a number of others formed upon the same elegant principle of coherence; but I am fearful of trespassing too far, and shall rest content with offering, for the sake of variety, one more, *in prose*, which I think is very humorously composed:

"Molly, the Cook-maid, stabbed desperately with my first; and because my second, not being so hot as herself, refused to roast quickly the impaled martyr, she flew into a violent passion, and became my whole!"

Page 80.

I will not add the *solutions* of these Charades, for the sake of *tyrannising*, though but for a moment, over the ingenuity of your fair readers, and in the confidence that their good humour will forgive this gentle cruelty in their devoted admirer, and your Constant Reader,

ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.

Mr. URBAN, July 13.

THE interpretation of 1 Sam. xii. 31, given in your Mag. for June last, p. 537, would be very honourable to human nature, and to David, and appears when referred to the Septuagint and the Latin translation in my possession, as by no means a forced one. (The Greek is *ἐξέκοψεν* the Latin, *subjectit*). But unfortunately, another part of the Bible seems expressly to subvert it; viz. the parallel history in 1 Chron. xx. 3: "And he brought out the people that were in it (in Rabbah), and cut them with saws and with harrows of iron and with axes: even so dealt David with all the cities of the children of Ammon." The Greek is here *διεσέπεν: ἐξέκοψεν*. "He sawed through, or into them with saws," &c. The Latin is *dissecuit*. Of the Hebrew I can say nothing, as I do not understand it. The critics who have undertaken to wipe away from David this revolting charge of cruelty, ought certainly to have cleared it up under both relations; it must otherwise unavoidably continue a matter of doubt to the unlearned reader. A HALF SCHOLAR.

GENT. MAG. July, 1812.

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P. S. Can any of your Correspondents (who are more than *Half Scholars*) inform me when, and how, the name of *James* was introduced as a translation of *Jacobus*. *James* is, I believe, undeclined, when translated *Jacob*, and Beza leaves it undeclined in the Latin; but the older versions, (or an older version placed by the side of Beza's) decline it from *Jacobus*: Matt. i. 2.; Matt. viii. 12.; Rom. ix. 13. In those days, therefore, if a man's name was conveyed in Latin, could it be known whether his name were *Jacob* or *James*?

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

WHILST the *Bibliomaniacal Fever* rages, the following description of the Toledo Missal may not be unacceptable to your numerous Readers. It is extracted from Osborne's Catalogue of 1751; and the price asked for it was 35 pounds.

"Missale Mixtum secundum Regulam Beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes; Toleti 1500."—This is the *scarcest Book in the whole World*. At the end of it are the following words, which deserve to be inserted here: "Ad Laudem Omnipotentis Dei, neonon Virginis Mariæ Matris ejus, Omnium Sanctorum Sanctarumque, expietum est Missale Mixtum secundum Regulam Beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes: Maxima cum Diligentia perlectum & emendatum, per Reverendissimum utroque Jure Doctorem Dominum Alfonso Ortiz, Canonicum Toletanum. Impressum in Regal. Civitate Toleti, Jussu Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Domini D. Francisci Ximenes, ejusdem Civitatis Archiepiscopi. Impensis Nobilis Melchioris Gorricii Novariensis, per Magistrum Petrum Hagembach, Alemanum, Anno Salutis nostræ 1500, Die 29^a Mensis Januarii." This is supposed to be the ancient Missal amended and purged by St. Isidore, Archbishop of Sevil, and ordered by the Council of Toledo to be used in all churches, every one of which before that time had a Missal peculiar to itself. The Moors afterwards committing great ravages in Spain, destroying the churches, and throwing every thing there, both civil and sacred, into confusion, all St. Isidore's Missals, excepting those in the city of Toledo, were lost. But those were preserved, even after the Moors had made themselves masters of that city; since they left six of the churches there to the Christians, and granted

them

them the free exercise of their religion. Alphonsus the Sixth, many ages afterwards, expelled the Moors from Toledo, and ordered the Roman Missal to be used in those churches, where St. Isidore's Missal had been in vogue ever since the Council above-mentioned. But the people of Toledo, insisting that their Missal was drawn up by the most ancient Bishops, revised and corrected by St. Isidore, proved to be the best by the great number of Saints who had followed it, and been preserved during the whole time of the Moorish government in Spain, he could not bring his project to bear without great difficulty. In short, the contest between the Roman and Toletan Missals came to that height, that, according to the genius of the age, it was decided by a single combat, wherein the champion of the Toletan Missal proved victorious. But king Alphonsus, say some of the Spanish writers, not being satisfied with this, which he considered as the effect of chance only, ordered a fast to be proclaimed, and a great fire to be then made; into which, after the king and people had prayed fervently to God for his assistance in this affair, both the Missals were thrown, but the Toletan, only, escaped the violence of the flames. This, continue the same authors, made such an impression upon the king, that he permitted the citizens of Toledo to use their own Missal in those churches that had been granted the Christians by the Moors. However, the copies of this Missal grew afterwards so scarce, that Cardinal Ximenes found it extremely difficult to meet with one of them; which induced him to order this impression, and to build a Chapel, in which this Service was chanted every day, as it had at first been by the ancient Christians. But, notwithstanding this, the copies of the Toletan Missal are become now so exceeding rare, that it is at present almost in as much danger of being buried in oblivion, as it was when committed to the press by Cardinal Ximenes."

Mr. URBAN, July 17.

YOUR impartiality will, doubtless, give admittance to the following observations in answer to "P. Q." in your First Part, p. 532, tending to approve of the opinions of Dr. Marsh concerning the Bible Society; consequently, disproving the plan and exertions of that very praise-worthy and scriptural Institution.

The greatest, and indeed almost the only argument which possesses the least shadow of probability which

the Margaret Professor and his advocates use, is the not adding to the gift of a Bible, a Prayer-Book; but, on consideration, we shall find even this but a very flimsy argument. I would ask Dr. M. and his unknown advocate, whether is it better that we should give a Bible, as the Society now does, *without* a prayer-book? or shall we, because the latter is not tendered, refrain *from giving altogether?* that is, because we cannot do all the good we could wish, shall we do none? or shall we neglect the feeding of the poor, because we cannot also clothe them? But the spirit of controversy (and a very evil spirit it is) is not to be satisfied by reason and facts; an objection, no matter however ill-founded, must be made. We do not, say they, so much object to the circulation of the Bible, but because of the "extensive omission of the Liturgy;" but this is frivolous to a degree, inasmuch as it cannot be proved that the Liturgy is wilfully omitted: it not being within the means of the Society to circulate both, the better of the two is preferred; and more especially because there is another Society of which Dr. M. is a member, which has the power, and perhaps the will, of counteracting what they think the *evil effects* produced by the extension of the Bible by the equally wide one of the Prayer-book. The objections, then, on this score, evidently fall to the ground.

Another plea is, the mischief which will ensue from the co-operation of Churchmen with Dissenters. We are taught, by the Scriptures, to prosecute in one bond of mutual confidence the labour of love. And it is not only a false, but an illiberal reflexion, to suppose that the Dissenters will use their influence to inculcate doctrines inimical to the Establishment. The Bible has *ever* been considered the standard on which to ground our faith. Our Fathers have told us it is by the examples and the doctrines there set before us, we are to regulate all our actions. What dangers, then, can result from the extensive circulation of that book of books? and what in the name of common-sense does it signify, whether the heart that dictates and the hand that bestows the present, is a Churchman's or a Dissenter's? I cannot better conclude this article than by strengthening

ening it with the language of two men whose opinions deserve at least equal attention with that of the Cambridge Margaret Professor of Divinity. "It is not simply to the diffusion of the Bible," says Mr. Vansittart, "but to the co-operation of all Christians to diffuse it, and to the effect of such a co-operation on our own hearts, that I look, not only for the establishment of Christian faith, but the extension of Christian charity;" and says Mr. Dealtry: "God forbid that we should seek to deprive our Church of the distinguished honour of assisting and co-operating with good men, though not of our own communion, in the diffusion of universal blessing." BIBLICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Allon, July 10.*

I AM sorry I cannot give Fabricius (page 544 of your First Part) all the information he requires.—In the Pedigree alluded to in my former letter, page 482, there is no notice of the Herons before Sir Nicholas, who is mentioned as the maternal grandfather of Anne Barham, who, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth married Sir Oliver Boteler. In the margin of the Pedigree are the full arms of Sir Nicholas Heron, with a note stating that the first Coat is *Heron*; second, *Bond*; third, *Alphen*; and fourth, *Petit*. There is no other notice of the Herons or their alliances; but from the above disposition of his armorial bearings, there can be no question, I conceive, that Sir Nicholas must have obtained his right to quarter the coat of Petit through his mother, who, I find, from the History of Surrey, was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Bond.

I have no means of ascertaining at what period Thomas Heron, the father of Sir Nicholas, married; but in the History of Surrey, vol. II. p. 544, he is stated to have died in 1518.

The arms of Petit as given in the above Pedigree are Argent, a chevron engrailed Gules, between three Bugle Horns.

A HAMPSHIRE GENEALOGIST.

P. S. In p. 549 of the Hist. of Surrey, it is said that Thomas Heron died in 1544; which is correct, I cannot tell; but his son Sir Nicholas, certainly died in 1548. See History of Surrey, vol. II. and Lysons's Environs, vol. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Orton-on-Hill, July 19.*

THE following inscription is on a neat white marble monument against the North wall in the Parish Church of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, in memory of the late truly pious, charitable, and good-disposed wife of Rev. Joseph Phillimore.

A CONSTANT READER.

"Near this stone lie the remains of Mary
Wife of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore,
Vicar of this Parish;
second daughter of John Machin,
of Kensington, Middlesex, Esq.
Born August 12th, 1751.
Married January 5th, 1775.
Died February 2d, 1810.
Blessed are the pure in heart;
for they shall see God."

In the church-yard, on a tombstone to the memory of the late Edward Brown, that once-admired fine tenor-singer (see Barr Chapel, in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. II. page 106, &c.) is the following inscription:

"In memory of Edward Brown, Professor of Musick, who departed this life February 19, 1811, in his 63d year:
Lord, tune my heart within my breast,
And frame it to thy holy will,
And let thy Spirit within me rest,
Which may my soul with comfort fill."
"In memory of Mary-wife of Edward Brown, who died July 1, 1786, aged 35 years. Also of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Mary Brown, who died February 7th, 1800, aged 21 years."

At Orton-on-the-Hill there is a Wake kept annually on the Sunday previous to September 4, or St. Bartholomew O. S.

At the Bean-hills, Richard Inge, esq. in 1811 built a handsome hall for his family-residence.

A new village has been built by the Earl of Moira (by name, *Moira Town*), near his Lordship's iron-foundery, coal-works, &c. upon Ashby Wolds. It consists of fifty houses, built with stone; it is said that fifty more houses are to be built in this new village, in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

In the chancel of Ashby-de-la-Zouch:
"In memory of the Rev. John Pratt, B. D. vicar of this parish and of Easington, and master of the grammar-school in this town. He died October 15, 1803, aged 74. Also of Anne his wife, who died July 20, 1774, aged 43."

On a tomb erected on the south of the tower at Ashby-de-la-Zouch: "In

"In a vault underneath lie interred the remains of Ellis Shipley Pestell, esq. late of this place, Solicitor; who died on the 2d day of April 1809, in the 63d year of his age. A gentleman of great benevolence, most pleasing manners, address, and of superior acquirements in polite literature: he was beloved by an extensive circle of valuable Friends; and earned and retained the esteem of his numerous Clients, by his professional knowledge, zeal, and activity in their service.—Also of his father and mother, Charles and Jane Pestell; the former of whom (for many years a Solicitor of eminence in this place) died on the 2d day of August 1783, aged 62; and the latter on the 18th day of November, 1786, aged 68 years."

The following epitaph is copied from a tomb-stone placed in St. Martin's burying-ground, Stamford, Lincolnshire, to the memory of the well-known Daniel Lambert:

"In remembrance of that prodigy in nature, Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an excellent and convivial mind, and in personal greatness he had no competitor. He measured three feet one inch round the leg; nine feet four inches round the body, and weighed 52 stone, 11 lb. (14 lb. to the stone). He departed this life on the 21st of June 1809, aged 39 years. As a testimony of respect, this stone is erected by his friends in Leicester."

Yours, &c.

E. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.

THE Query in p. 515 of your First Part, I can resolve. Mr. John White's Collection was sold soon after his decease, by Mr. Gerard, of Lichfield-Street, in March 1788; and Mr. Joseph White (the subject of your query) was the nephew of that eminent collector, and well merits the admission of his name in any future list.

Now I am on the topick of notices, what will your friend J. C. and all lovers of our ancient Architecture say to my unwilling notice of the venerable remains of the Castle at Canterbury being about to be razed to the ground! I mean no reflection on the possessor. As private property it occupies a considerable space; yet we cannot but lament, that what even Time spares, Man spares not. G.W.L.

Mr. URBAN, June 30.

HAVING seen in your Magazine, for August 1810, a letter from the great Nelson, respecting Captain

Layman, of the Navy, I inclose the result of some experiments on timber, made by that gentleman, before the Board of Agriculture, and several members of both Houses of Parliament. Yours, &c. AN EYE-WITNESS.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, June 2, 1812.

"THE Board adjourned, to examine some experiments on timber proposed by Capt. Layman, for the purpose of preparing Forest Trees for immediate conversion on being felled, by which the specific gravity is very much diminished, and the sap-wood rendered useful, as well as the strength and duration of timber considerably increased.

The following is the result.

Experiments on Pieces of Wood 12 inches in length and 1 ditto square.

Cwt. lb.

1. Poplar unprepared, broke with 3 0
2. Ditto, prepared in 3 hours, from a tree in a growing state *, bore - - 3 32
3. Seasoned Oak, unprepared, broke with - - 7
4. Seasoned Oak, prepared, bore 8 6
This piece, when broken, proved to be naturally imperfect; but a sound piece prepared by Capt. Layman appears to have sustained 1007 lb.
5. Sap Oak, prepared, by removing the cause of decay, bore - - 8 34
A counter part piece of ditto, unprepared, appears to have broken with only 536 lb. exclusive of its tendency to decomposition.
6. Common foreign Deal, unprepared, broke with 3 3
7. Ditto, ditto, prepared, bore 4 60
Being an increase in strength of one half, exclusive of the duration given to the wood.

REMARK.

The importance of this discovery, by which the consumption of timber, so essential to the strength and prosperity of the nation, may be very considerably reduced, and trees of rapid growth, naturalized to the in-

* This Experiment was made to shew in how short a time wood could be prepared for use from a growing tree—but a young growing Weymouth Pine, three days in preparing, was increased in strength from 213 to 450½.

ferior soils of Great Britain, rendered superior to what we have for many years supinely depended on foreign countries to supply, even for the means of supporting our navy, requires no explanation. As exclusive of the desirable object for the country to possess within itself the supply necessary for its safety and very existence as a free state, the advantages that would result from so great a saving in public expenditure, and preventing the rapid decay of our ships of war, is obvious; and we are happy to understand that the subject will be submitted to the consideration of Parliament next session.

There are some fine specimens of the rapid growth of Poplars* now in Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden in Sloane-Street; one of which is twenty-six inches in circumference at the ground, and is about twenty-four feet in height; although only five years old. The wood of Poplar, it has been proved, may be so prepared as to become superior to the common deal we import; and there are several trees that vegetate quickly on barren land, which, by removing the cause of decay, and increasing the strength, may be rendered superior to the best oak in general use.

The Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns, launched from Deptford-yard in 1810, was in a state of premature decay in less than twelve months after. And the following paragraph appeared lately in the Herald: "Sir William Rule and Mr. Peak (Surveyors of the Navy) arrived at Portsmouth (May 30, 1812), and very minutely inspected the Elizabeth of 74 guns; this, although a new ship, is found to be in a great state of decay."

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

WE every day hear and see the most gloomy calculations upon the situation of the Nation and the Church. I cannot think that either have ever been in so glorious a situation. Independent of the plausibility of the interesting communication from Cantabrigiensis, relative to the wars of the Kings, the face of the times might teach us, that "England is safe and triumphant." We have, indeed, a most powerful foe on the

Continent, but we ourselves are a most powerful nation; we have at last convinced ourselves of it, and we have fully convinced our enemy—a remarkable parallel is exhibited in the state of the Church. It is most vigorously and powerfully attacked on every side; but every attack has proved it strong, has strengthened, and is strengthening it. It is possible that the eye of God may behold twenty times more religion and goodness among us than was seen twenty years back; the whole nation seems awaking from a lethargy of centuries.

The great evil of Methodism has always been its indirect influence against vital religion in the opposite party. Methodism, therefore, so far from having roused us to emulation, and having been the spur to the Church, has been the great direct cause of the *retardation*, as well as corruption of Christianity, and it is but very lately that its chains have been broken.

As a retarding power, it has acted in *two ways*; and, as this is a circumstance of some importance, I would beg leave to bring it into further notice, premising that in the technical word "Methodists" I include all those who dissent, or have dissented, from the *spirit* of the Church, whether nominally within or without its pale.

The first mode of action has been by drawing all zealous tempers to this centre.

Man will not, and he cannot act alone as an isolated being; he will act in Societies; he must, for a thousand reasons, belong to some party; he is conscious that he can thus act with more effect, greater facilities, and greater advantage. As a neutral, moreover, he is infallibly suspected and hated by both parties; whereas as a partizan he is at least cherished by one, and thought a more honest man by all.

Now, till very lately, all *open* zeal was confined to the Dissenters and Church-Methodists. A valuable young man, let us suppose, of a warm temperament, inclined to religious feelings, and brought up with a high sense of religious duties, came forth into the world; he looked around him for kindred characters; the direct and inevitable consequence (unless, indeed, there was the rare junction of the gravity and steady discernment of

* A species imported some years since from Canada.

age, with the warmth of youth) was an attraction to the evangelical party, and a gradual corruption into a perfect saint of the new style. Had there, on the other hand (I have a direct allusion to one of our Universities) been a conspicuous rallying-place for the zealous friends of a rational warm religion, and the direction to it so clear that he that runs might read the road, how many energetic and able men, now conspicuous in a questionable cause, would have learned an intrepidity, and chastized zeal, not for a mere Bible Society, or the cause of a party, but for the cause of the Church of Christ, established in England, and upheld, as far as human means avail, by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge! In my own observation, during a residence of some length in Cambridge, I have personally known very many young men of the best sense, feelings and intentions, thus estranged from the cause of Orthodoxy. It may not be generally known that Henry Kirke White was of this description. It will be an excellent consequence of the late struggle in Cambridge, that an opposite party has been forced into the public observation of the junior students. There is now *ostensibly* in the Church a *zealous* party on the *pure* side, not ashamed of their zeal, and opposing warmth and activity in a good cause to the same good qualities in a bad cause. It is an acute remark of Johnson, that if we will but give truth and sense the same advantages which are given to falsehood and nonsense, there is scarcely an ignorant man in the kingdom who will not chuse right.

In the middle and lower ranks of life I have personally known many a man made an active and formidable Dissenter, *only* because there seemed no field for his exertions in the cause of the Church. Such an one has become sensible of the infinite value of religious truth. With these feelings, his first wish is to communicate the blessing. How is he to do this? he thinks, "Ministers cannot all be good, and the Minister of this parish is neither awake enough to do much himself, nor asleep enough to permit me to do any thing. If I give away books or religious tracts, he may not like them, and will accuse me of impertinent interference. If I teach

children the Catechism, he will scarcely like my explaining it to them, nor will he do it himself; I am so situated I cannot do any good where I am." Such are his natural reflections, and they naturally lead him to the Meeting; and he that would have been a zealous supporter of the Church, if properly encouraged, and if his religious activity had been put to account, becomes a warm supporter of heresy and schism, and, with Watts or something worse in his hand, an active impugner of that excellent Catechism, which it might have been his pride and glory to inculcate. Such is often the honourable origin of Dissent. Had Sunday Schools been instituted for the Church, this man would have obeyed with alacrity an invitation to assist; and had he been made a Member of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, or furnished with books from it by his minister, he might have been a most useful coadjutor in the cause of Truth. Since Sunday Schools are becoming universal, since the Church-Society has come forth to ask the notice of the world, and its Ministers no longer withdraw from an open profession of zeal and warmth, many an active Layman will employ himself in building up our Jerusalem, who would have been employed to retard its erection. Methodism, however, till within a very short time, has thus drawn to its communion many of the better and the more zealous of Christians, both high or low. Thus has Methodism in every way retarded, and not spurred on, according to its futile boast, the advancement of the pure faith, as it is in the pure Church.

But the *second* mode of retardation has been of still more pernicious effect. The excesses of zeal without knowledge have been so great, and zeal and activity have been uniformly such fatal characteristics of Methodism, that the more mild and timid have studiously forborn all appearances of these excellent qualities. I have known many among the Clergy whose whole thoughts and time have been given unreservedly to their proper duty, who spent many hours every day in the unobtrusive silent occupation of visiting the sick; but who could never find time or strength for two sermons on a Sunday, who would never have dared to induce the innovation of Lectures, and scarcely of a Sunday

Sunday Schools, lest, Mr. Urban, they should be suspected of Methodism, and their name thus given to a bad cause! Thus was it Methodism alone which had so long extinguished all appearance of zeal in the Ministers of the Church; and the same baneful effect has it had upon the more sober and reasonable of the Laity. Nay even now, though warmth is certainly respectably countenanced, it is very apt indeed to be suspected, and the timid are consequently very apt to affect lukewarmness, until they feel it.

I know it indeed to be even now possible to excite a million suspicions, and be yet, instead of a friend, a most active opponent of what are so falsely termed Evangelical sentiments. Now though we should be by no means indifferent to lending our names to a party whose extension we deplore, nothing under heaven should induce us to shrink from our duty, neither persecution nor infamy; and much less a little coldness, suspicion, or ridicule. We should not be careless re-

specting the imputation; we should endeavour to ward it off, but rather for others good than our own. The Christian bark can surely weather out a hundred such gales: I think, moreover, that I have clearly proved them already abated; and soon likely to die away. To those who suffer from them, so far from suppressing, it should only quicken their zeal against that spirit of Methodism which is the first cause of these censures and suspicions. I should lament misstatements which breed ill-will among brethren; but I should take care, for the sake of my own peace, to let the accuser be a greater sufferer than the accused. An unfounded accusation should be treated indeed with sovereign mental carelessness, while at the same time there should be some pains to correct the misapprehension. Would to God that in *this* temper of mind we were all agreed! What an acceleration of improvement would instantly ensue!

Yours, &c. OUGHLIARUS.

L I T E R A R Y I N T E L L I G E N C E .

We have great pleasure in announcing that a liberal Subscription has been set on foot in the County of **DORHAM**, for the express purpose of contributing to the intended History of that County (by **ROBERT FURTESS, Esq.**) Engravings of the most curious Specimens of antient Architecture in the County, and the Portraits of a few of the most distinguished Men born in and connected with it. For this purpose, a regular Committee is formed; and **Mr. EDWARD BLORE**, who has been engaged as an Architectural Draughtsman, will immediately proceed to execute Drawings of some of the principal objects.—(See the Advertisement on our Blue Cover.)

The Third Volume of **MANNING** and **BRAY'S SURREY** is fast advancing in the press; as is,

The Third Volume of **HURCHIN'S DORSETSHIRE**.

MR. CLUTTERBUCK'S HERTFORDSHIRE will speedily be put into the hands of the Printer.

Preparations for a new Edition of **DUGDALE'S WARWICKSHIRE**, with a Continuation to the present Time, have for some time been making by Two very skilful Antiquaries who reside in that County.

The much-wanted Continuation of **DR. NASH'S WORCESTERSHIRE**, we understand, is also in preparation.—We wish we could say as much for **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, and **ESSEX**; or give any hope of the Completion of **SHAW'S STAFFORDSHIRE**.

From the perpetual fluctuation of property in **MIDDLESEX**, a regular History of that County would be a task of extreme difficulty. Much, however, has been already done for it by the **Rev. DANIEL LYSONS**; and some single Parishes are very completely before the Publick; viz. *St. Catharine's*, by **Dr. Ducarel**; *Chelsea*, by **Mr. Faulkner**; *Islington*, by **Mr. Nelson**; and *Canonbury* (a Part of *Islington*) by **Mr. Nichols**; *Shoreditch*, by **Mr. Ellis**; *Stoke Newington*, by **Mr. Brown**; *Twickenham*, by **Mr. Ironside**; and we may speedily expect *Fulham* from **Mr. Faulkner**, and *Hampstead* from **Mr. Park**. Other extensive Parishes, it is hoped, will follow the good example.

The new and exquisitely beautiful Edition of **BENTHAM'S History of ELY**, of which only 250 copies were printed, and 25 on Elephant Paper, is already become a SCARCE BOOK.

A second Edition of **SIR JOHN CUI-**
LUM'S

Wm's very excellent History of HAWKES, with Corrections and Additions, printed in an elegant style, and adorned with Two new Portraits, will appear early in the Winter. A very limited Number is printing; and 30 Copies only on Imperial Paper.

The following Works are also nearly ready for publication:

A new Edition of Dr. WHITAKER'S History of CRAVEN.

Sixth Volume of the Anecdotes of Literature, by the Rev. Wm. BELOZ.

The Poetical Register, Vol. VII. for 1808 and 1809.

Considerations on the Life and Death of Abel, Enoch, and Noah, a small posthumous work by Bp. HORN.

The Biographical Peerage, Vol. IV. containing Ireland.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry in a course of Lectures delivered before the Board of Agriculture; with plates by Lowrie. By Sir H. DAVY.

Reports, Estimates, and Treatises, By the late Mr. JOHN SMEATON, F.R.S. embracing the several Subjects of Canals, Navigable Rivers, Harbours, Piers, Bridges, Draining, Embanking, Lighthouses, Machinery of various Descriptions; including Fire Engines, Mills, &c. &c. with other Miscellaneous Papers; with Plates, by Lowrie. Printed, chiefly from his Manuscripts, under the Direction of a Select Committee of Civil Engineers.

Preparing for the Press:

A large work on the subject of Persia, by Mr. JOHN MALCOLM.

A Historical and Political Explanation of the Book of Revelation, intended to show that it is an allegorical representation of the miserable governments of this world, and their final extinction in the reign of the Redeemer. By Rev. Dr. JAS. BROWN.

A Tale designed for Youth, entitled "Rose and Emily," or Sketches of Youth, by the Author of the Mental Telescope.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, during his residence in Hindoostan, has compiled a History of England, since the Revolution, intended to serve as a continuation of Hume's History. It is said that the booksellers have engaged to give him 6000*l.* for the copy-right.

Dr. BATEMAN has been engaged for some time past, in preparing for publication a short Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin, according to the lucid arrangement devised by the late Dr. WILLAN, which is calculated

to teach accuracy in the discrimination of the appearances of eruptive disorders, and to render the language, in this department of Medicine, clear and definite. From a long connection with the same public Institution with Dr. WILLAN, and from direct personal communication on these topics, Dr. BATEMAN will be enabled to include in his Synopsis a View of the unfinished parts of the classification, as well as of those already before the publick.

The Rev. Mr. ELSDALE, of Surfleet, has put to press a third edition of his Poems. He has paid the sum of 30 guineas to the fund for the intended Lunatic Asylum in the city of Lincoln, on account of the two former editions of his publication.

The Remains of the late Professor PORSON, consisting of the notes and observations extracted from his Books and papers, are collected, arranged, and printed under the Title of RICARDI PORSONI ADVERSARIA. They are said to be rich beyond the most sanguine hopes of Scholars: and comprise most extraordinary specimens of critical sagacity, aided by learning, judgment, and prodigious memory. The scattered fragments which proceeded from this unrivalled Scholar are here digested and arranged by the Editors, Professor MONK and Mr. BLOMFIELD.

The English Declamation Prizes at Trinity College, Cambridge, have this year been adjudged to Mess. KINDERSLEY, ELLIOT, and INGLE; and the Latin Declamation Prizes to Mess. CHARLES, MUSGRAVE, and SEMER.

The Abbé ROMANELLI has visited lately all the catacombs which surround Naples. He likewise entered the subterraneous caverns of the church of St. Janvier; and, assisted by a guide, explored them to the extent of two miles and a half, in the midst of human ashes, broken coffins, skeletons, and ruins. He beheld on all sides Greek inscriptions, sculptured upon stone or marble; and paintings of Christians who had suffered martyrdom. He also noticed the remains of some altars, the tombs of the first Neapolitan Bishops, and one catacomb, the inscriptions on which recorded the ravages of pestilence in Naples, 1020.

A public library, consisting chiefly of books on Divinity, has been established at Copenhagen, by order of the Danish Chancery, for the use of the Clergy of Zealand.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Beddoes, M. D. With an Analytical Account of his Writings.* By John Edmonds Stock, M. D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Member of the Medical and Natural History Societies of Edinburgh; of the Medical and Chemical Societies of Philadelphia, and Physician in Bristol. 4to. pp. 416; and 71 of Appendix. Murray.

THE PUBLIC are much indebted to Dr. Stock for "a correct view of the life, character, and opinions of the eminent Physician who is the subject of it," exhibiting "proofs of a versatility of talent, an extent of knowledge, and an originality and compass of thought, of which, perhaps, some of his most intimate friends were but imperfectly aware."

Reserving our account of the Memoirs of Dr. Beddoes for the subsequent article in this Review, we shall here only give a few detached articles from his "Common-place Book."

"CURRIE. Who has so strongly recommended himself to professional readers by the general excellence of his matter, and to unprofessional, by the charm of his classical style."

"DIGESTION. If such a quantity of food be taken as the stomach can manage, digestion will be more perfect from repose, and repose more refreshing from digestion. But if it be unequal to the task imposed upon it, then heat is excited, which the weight of the bed-clothes increases, and sleep still more. This worse in fever. By this is to be solved the constant difficulty proposed to medical men about supper-eating; which should always be answered in the affirmative, in this sense, that as much food should be in the stomach, as can be fully digested before-morning."

"HUNTER, JOHN. Fancied what he could not find words for, very profound. But he was mistaken. Whenever he found himself at a loss for words, he was labouring with the delivery of nonsense.

When one heard of John Hunter as the first surgeon in London, one felt a pleasure like that which arises from the distribution of poetical justice."

"KNIGHT, Mr. R. P. Is always candid and intelligent, and he appears to me to have done so much more honour to the investigating powers of man than any other person of our times, as almost

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to form a class by himself. He is most to be compared to John Hunter; but his views are clearer, his doctrines purer from the alloy of hypothesis, and he goes deeper into his subject."

"QUACKERY. The extension of it remains to be proved. There may be an increase of advertised medicines; but when I consider the immense number of herbs mentioned in our old herbals, and recollect how busy were our old women, I see that they very much exceed the quack medicines, and I venture to believe, that medicine, in proportion to the population of the country, is less frequently administered by unprofessional hands than at any former period."

"RABIES CANINA. To try hot-bath 104° and affusion of cold water, and that six times a day—boiling water on the neck—also removing a part of the cranium, and keeping the brain compressed."

"SLEEP. A subject requiring much study, or rather, much accumulation of facts. There is the utmost poverty of facts in all that has been written on it; probably gross errors, as appearances in the sleep of the sick, may be supposed to arise from disease, and yet have existed in health when the sleep was not watched. Observation can be made much better by unprofessional people. In sleep the passing ideas are lost, so the connected muscular movements must be lost too. As in sleeping over a book, and it drops down, or before it drops and as it is dropping, the purpose is recalled, and I save it. In sleep, if the ideas return, the connected movements return too: so people might be practised to do any thing in sleep—may be made to talk or walk."

"STERNE. His writings put people in good humour with the follies of one another. To bring a passage from Hall and Burton is nothing. A traveller in Upper Egypt meeting with a streamlet that is received into the Nile after he had flowed in majesty for a thousand miles, might as well come home and boast that he had discovered the sacred head of the river."

"WASHING. Among the hardships incident to poor married women with a family, one is particularly severe. This is frequent dabbling in water to wash. Nothing can support the constitution of many against the trial. I have kept an account of the health of several for months; I could do them service in the short interval; but so sure as came the wash, so sure came all the complaints back

back again. In consequence of this employment, and this only, a slight cold shall undermine the constitution, keep them sickly for years, and at last destroy them. Can no good genius invent a machine by which opulent neighbours, attentive to their hard-fated fellow-creatures, may be able to relieve some of them from this destructive drudgery."

"WOMEN. On any alarming seizure, I have seen all in a large lodging-house turn out till the suffering person was completely surrounded. This eagerness is unquestionably, in part, to be referred to motives highly praise-worthy. But they seldom stop at simple sympathy, or even at such assistance as is requested at their hands. They take the lead, ask questions, and decide as if they were so many graduates from the most renowned medical university in the civilized world."

2. *The General Biographical Dictionary: containing an Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons in every Nation; particularly the British and Irish; from the earliest Accounts to the present Time. A new Edition, revised and enlarged by Alexander Chalmers, F. S. A. Vols. I. II. III. and IV. pp. 2100. All the Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.*

THE uniformity of manner, which is evident even on a slight inspection of these useful Volumes, cannot fail of proving a powerful recommendation of the work. Independent of a considerable number of additional lives, many of those in the former Editions have been new written, deficiencies supplied, and redundancies cleared away. The talents and industry of the Editor have long been known to the Publick, and duly appreciated: and the names of the Booksellers under whose auspices it is undertaken, are a sufficient pledge for the ultimate performance of their engagements.

Agreeably to the hint thrown out in the preceding article, we shall here give an entire Life from the "Biographical Dictionary;" which may serve as a Specimen of the one work, and a faithful Epitome of the other.

"BEDDOES (THOMAS), M. D. a gentleman of Welch extraction, was born at Shifnal in Shropshire, April 15, 1760, where he received the first rudiments of his education, but was soon removed to the school of Brewood in Staffordshire. He very early displayed a thirst for knowledge, and, as is frequently the case, ap-

pears to have been determined rather by accident than design to that pursuit in which he was afterwards most distinguished. From Brewood he was removed to the grammar-school at Bridgenorth, which he quitted at the age of thirteen. His manners and habits at school were particular; but study, and the desire of knowledge, were predominant. He seemed early to give way to deep thought and reflection; and this, added to a natural shyness of disposition, gave him an air of reserve, which distinguished him from his young associates. In May 1773, he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Sam. Dickenson, rector of Blym-hill in Staffordshire, who supplied his biographer with some particulars of his character highly creditable to him. In 1776 he was entered of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he applied himself with remarkable industry and diligence to the study of modern languages, chemistry, mineralogy, and botany. In 1781, he visited the metropolis, and studied anatomy; and in the course of these studies he undertook to translate the works of Spallanzani, which appeared in 1784. It is also thought that he supplied the notes to Dr. Cullen's edition of Bergman's Physical and Chemical Essays. In 1783, he took the degree of M. A. and the following year went to Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself, not only as a member, but for some time as president of the royal medical and natural history societies. In 1786 he returned to Oxford, and took his doctor's degree; and the same year he visited the continent, on his return from which he was appointed to the chemical lectureship at Oxford, in which situation he distinguished himself much, and was generally attended by a numerous auditory. Mineralogy at this time appears to have occupied much of his attention: his theory of the earth being, according to his biographer, conformable to that of Hutton; but at this time he was rather hasty in his conclusions, and would frequently acknowledge that he had been misled in the judgment he had formed of certain fossils, especially in regard to the operations of fire. Of this a singular instance has been given. A gentleman had brought to Oxford from the summit of one of the mountains surrounding Coniston lake in Lancashire, some specimens which had evidently undergone the operation of fire, but which happened to abound near a hollow on the top of the mountain, which some Italian gentlemen had not long before pronounced to be the crater of an extinct volcano. Upon shewing them to Dr. Beddoes, he was so persuaded of

the fact, that he even summoned a particular assembly of the members of the University by an extraordinary notice, before whom he delivered a long lecture on the specimens supplied, as indicative of the natural operations of fire in those parts of England. A very short time after, he declared that they were evidently nothing better than mere slags from some old furnace, and that he had since discovered a criterion by which he could distinguish between the productions of natural and artificial fire; but this discovery, and the consequent change of his sentiments, he could not be prevailed on to announce as publicly as he had delivered his former opinions.

At this time nothing seemed to interest him more than the account of the two Giants Causeways, or groupes of prismatic basaltine columns, in the Venetian states, in Italy, in the LXVth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, communicated by Mr. Strange, long his majesty's resident at Venice. Dr. Beddoes's retirement from Oxford, about 1792, was accelerated by his intemperance in politics, occasioned by the remarkable circumstances of the times. In the following year he removed to Bristol, where he began that career of medical and physiological researches, experiments, and lectures, which made him so generally conspicuous, and which appear to have continued with the most striking zeal and perseverance to the last moment of his short life, varied according to circumstances, but never wholly abandoned. In 1798, his Pneumatic Institution was opened, which very much excited the attention of the publick, although its practical effects were not correspondent to the high expectations entertained. Various publications came from his pen in rapid succession, until 1808, when he was seized with a disorder which proved fatal, Dec. 24, of that year. This, which was a dropsy of the chest, he had mistaken for a hepatic disorder. His character, as given by his learned and affectionate biographer, is highly favourable, but it presents two subjects of regret, the one that he should have thought it necessary to waste so much time on the fleeting politics of the day; the other, that in his many schemes and experimental researches, he was precipitate and unsteady. He was undoubtedly capable of great things, but too hurried, too sanguine, too unconscious of the lapse of time, and too little aware of the want of opportunity for any one man to accomplish any very numerous ends, either of invention or reformation. The learned world had reason to lament his early death, because age might have

corrected those blemishes or eccentricities of his character, which prevented his doing justice, even to his own designs, and his own powers. Had he been less impetuous, less sanguine, and more capable of fixing and concentrating his views, he might have accomplished much more good, and left the world much more benefited by his extraordinary labours and indefatigable diligence.—Of this labour and diligence, the reader may form a correct notion by the following list of his publications. 1. 'Translation of Spallanzani's dissertations on Natural History,' 1784, reprinted 1790. 2. 'Notes to a translation of Bergman's Physical and Chemical Essays,' 1784. 3. 'Translation of Bergman's Essay on Elective Attractions,' 1785. 4. 'Translation of Scheele's Chemical Essays,' edited and corrected by him, 1786. 5. 'Chemical Experiments and Opinions extracted from a work published in the last century,' 1790. 6. Three papers in the Philosophical Transactions for 1791 and 1792, on 'The affinity between Basaltes and Granite—the conversion of cast into malleable iron—and second part to ditto.' 7. 'Memorial addressed to the curators of the Bodleian Library,' no date. 8. 'A letter to a Lady on the subject of early Instruction, particularly that of the Poor,' 1792, printed but not published. 9. 'Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean,' not published. 10. 'Observations on the Nature of demonstrative Evidence, with reflections on Language,' 1792. 11. 'Observations on the Nature and Cure of Calculus, Scourvy, Catarrh, and Fever,' 1792. 12. 'History of Isaac Jenkins, a moral fiction, 1793. 13. 'Letters from Dr. Withering, Dr. Ewart, Dr. Thornton, &c.' 1794. 14. 'A Guide for Self-preservation and parental Affection,' 1794. 15. 'A Proposal for the Improvement of Medicine,' 1794. 16. 'Considerations on the medicinal Use, and on the production of Factitious Airs,' Parts I. and II. 1794, Part III. 1795, and Parts IV. and V. 1796. 17. 'Brown's Elements of Medicine, with a Preface and Notes,' 1795. 18. 'Translation from the Spanish, of Gimbernat's new Method of operating on Femoral Hernia, 1795. 19. 'Outline of a Plan for determining the medicinal powers of Factitious Airs,' 1795. 20. 'A word in defence of the Bill of Rights against Gagging-bills,' 1795. 21. 'Where would be the harm of a Speedy Peace?' 1795. 22. 'An Essay on the public merits of Mr. Pitt,' 1796. 23. 'A Letter to Mr. Pitt on the Scarcity,' 1796. 24. 'Alternatives compared, or, What shall the Rich do to be safe?' 25. 'Suggestions towards setting on foot the projected Establishment for Pneumatic

matic Medicine,' 1797. 26. 'Reports relating to Nitrous Acid,' 1797. 27. 'A Lecture introductory to a popular course of Anatomy,' 1797. 28. 'A suggestion towards an essential improvement in the Bristol Infirmary,' 1798. 29. 'Contributions to Medical and Physical knowledge from the West of England,' 1799. 30. 'Popular Essay on Consumption,' 1799. 31. 'Notice of some observations made at the Pneumatic Institution,' 1799. 32. 'A second and third Report on Nitrous Acid,' 1799, 1800. 33. 'Essay on the Medical and Domestic management of the Consumptive; on Digitalis, and on Scrophula,' 1801. 34. 'Hygeia; or Essays, moral and medical, on the Causes affecting the personal state of the middling and affluent Classes,' 1801-2. 35. 'Rules of the institution for the sick and drooping Poor.' An edition on larger paper was entitled 'Instruction for people of all capacities respecting their own Health and that of their children,' 1803. 36. 'The manual of Health, or the Invalid conducted safely through the Seasons,' 1806. 37. 'On Fever as connected with Inflammation,' 1807. 38. 'A Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, on the prevailing discontents, abuse, and imperfections in Medicine,' 1808. 39. 'Good advice for the Husbandman in Harvest, and for all those who labour hard in hot births; as also for others who will take it in warm weather,' 1808. Besides these, Dr. Beadoes was a considerable contributor to several of the Medical and Literary journals."

3. *The Case of the Heathen compared with that of those who enjoy the Blessings of the Gospel: in a Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's.* By Joseph Holden Po't, A. M. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Alban's. Published at the Request of the Clergy present, and dedicated to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; 4to. pp. 36. Rivingtons.

THE substance of this appropriate Charge arises out of "that artful, disingenuous comparison, which aims at establishing a triumph for the Heathen, not merely over base and insincere professors of the truth, but over the fair pattern of the truth itself."

"It is true," says the learned Archdeacon, "that the Jews who were tutored in the laws and statutes of the Lord for many an age, were frequently surpassed in all good dispositions, and in many real acts of piety and virtue, by men who wanted their advantages. It is true, likewise, and it serves as matter of reproach to those who enjoy far better

privileges than the Jews did, that in many great and essential parts of duty, they who have the laws of Christ for their rule, are frequently outdone by the ignorant and unconverted, and even by those who are deemed most barbarous among the nations of the earth.—The Christian household has not escaped the burden of this scandal. Many of its members have vied with the heathen in the worst excesses, and have also fallen short of them in some measures of good conduct which are common and familiar to this day in unenlightened countries. Thus many may rebuke us from the remotest corners of the globe, and may rise up in evidence against the children of a spiritual household. The unconverted savage may turn with horror and contempt from those who profess the laws of righteousness, and who challenge to themselves so many notices of heavenly things, whilst at the same time they stand openly convicted of a thousand misdeeds, which the light of conscience easily condemns, and which the common voice of reason in the meanness of the human race will not fail to reject with indignation and disgust. If it be true that Christians have carried fraud or cruelty, ambition, avarice or injustice, as far as the Apostles and first witnesses of Christ once carried the glad sound of the Gospel, and the salutary lessons of repentance; if the Christian name has been betrayed to scorn and hatred among distant nations where the darkness of idolatry prevails; let the authors of such scandal be left to answer the reproach. Our care for the honour of the Christian law will not engage us to frame apologies for such offences, or induce us to put false colours upon such spots; though a just concern for the principles of truth and honour will always incline us to be fearful of indulging hasty, indiscriminate, and overcharged relations of this nature. Let us not however hesitate to turn the full severity of censure, upon corruptions which are despicable even in the judgment of the ignorant and rude. Yet whilst we rebuke the crimes and inconsistencies which may be found among professed believers, let us not be so heedless as to suffer artful adversaries to employ this topic of reproach against the dispensations of revealed truth. No cause can be properly responsible for the blemishes which mark the lives of insincere adherents."

He then proceeds to examine more distinctly the comparison itself, upon which the cavils of insidious adversaries have been built.

"They who are more conversant in Oriental manners, will enable us to bring
East

East and West together to testify that the results of blind opinions are fixed and uniform, and that the growth of mispersuasion never varies."

"Light and darkness hold the conflict, with every possible variety of beams and shadows. In our own land certain it is that alternate tides of popular opinion have prevailed. This is not the growth of fickleness alone; it is the natural and certain consequence which follows from a standing witness for the truth, and from the perpetual contest it must have with every gust of contradiction. Such excesses may swell for awhile, like surge and foam upon the sea-shore: the waves may perhaps grow strong, and rush over every limit, but the solid beach remains, the billows roll back when their force is spent, and the firm ground is then recovered."

The wild and desultory Arab, the mild Brahmin, the natives of the Western Continent, are all in their turn depicted by Mr. Polt; and

"From such examples, sought out of diverse quarters of the globe, designing men may cull the best parts, in order to disparage the spiritual pattern, and affront the perfect law of Christ; but the dark shades and the gross deformities cannot be concealed."

Turning now to "the Christian rule," there is little difficulty in demonstrating "where the balance will incline, and on which side the triumph of integrity and virtue will arise;" and, in recommending "the means to be employed, in order to the end proposed," the Archdeacon says,

"These means, I conceive, should be such as are most consonant to the pattern and provision set forth by the great Author of our common faith. Of course it would be most desirable to endeavour to accomplish the good work by ministerial hands.

"As a previous step, we have much reason to applaud the pains which have been used for translating and circulating the sacred Scriptures in those distant lands: but if, in this instance, and to serve the present need, the sacred volume is made to go before the ministerial aids, I trust that the pastoral help will be provided. The lively pattern of a Church maintained in honour, and flourishing in each station where the British government is fixed, would not fail to operate with a sure attraction. Without this demonstration, how shall the members of a joint communion testify their common faith and common duty by public exercises, and with suitable expressions? A Christianity separate from the Com-

munion of the Church was unknown in early ages, and has never been acknowledged as sufficient or complete in any age."

"The mild progress of Commerce, though it be subject, as we well know, to its excesses, and calls in to its service, sometimes perhaps too eagerly, and with too much of the stride of conquest, the protecting hand of military power, is yet, upon the whole, most favourable to the extension of religious knowledge. A worthy and excellent divine of our Church, whose name, had he given it, together with his treatise, I should be glad to repeat with every token of esteem, and with the highest veneration for his virtues and his talents, has displayed the alliance between Christianity and Commerce* in a very interesting point of view. But it requires the greatest possible care to preserve and to cement that connexion, or the steps of Commerce may rush on in one direction, and the zeal and exertions of the Christian Minister be left to make their own way under every possible impediment. The consequence of this would be irregular and almost solitary efforts. The Merchant would have his station and his factory, and the Missionary might take his staff and his sandals, and might also, after some successful earnest of his labours, be reduced to the misery of leaving a destitute charge, for want of co-adjutors or successors.—Let it then be our cordial wish, and in due place and season our diligent endeavour, to call attention to the spiritual wants of many of our countrymen far severed from us, and of the natives also in those distant lands which are now subject to the mild rule and equal sceptre of the British government. Let us so strive at all times to communicate the best things which we have to those that are at hand, and to those who, however far removed from us, may be induced to take such tenders as the best pledge of lasting amity which we can render in return for any temporal advantages of which our intercourse with them may be productive."

4. *Lectures on the Elements of Algebra, by the Rev. B. Bridge, B. D. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; and Professor of Mathematics in the East India College. 8vo. pp. 266. Cadell and Davies.*

THE work before us contains a plain and practical course of Lectures upon the *elements* of Algebra, entirely detached from the higher and more

* "Considerations on the alliance between Christianity and Commerce, applied to the present state of this Country."

abstruse parts of that science. From the clear and perspicuous manner in which the subject is treated, it seems extremely well calculated, not only for the Students of the East India College (for whose use it was first published), but, as the title-page expresses, "for such other young persons as may be desirous of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the first principles of that branch of Mathematicks."

In the first, or introductory Lecture, the author explains, in a very intelligible manner, the use and importance of the science itself, as a species of *universal Arithmetick*. The second, third, and fourth Lectures contain the application of the common rules of integral and fractional Arithmetic to Algebraic quantities, together with the investigation of rules for the raising of powers and the extraction of roots. The next three Lectures are upon the solution of simple and quadratic equations. In the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Lectures, the doctrine of *ratios and proportion*, the nature of *variable quantities*, and the two *progressions* (*viz.* arithmetical and geometrical), are treated of at much greater length than in the generality of Treatises of this kind. The thirteenth Lecture is upon the arithmetick of *Surd* quantities. Throughout the whole of these Lectures Mr. B. has illustrated his subject by a judicious selection of plain and easy examples, and by a vast variety of questions both *solved and unsolved*.

The fourteenth Lecture treats of the nature and properties of *Logarithms*, which are afterwards applied to the solution of some very useful arithmetical questions; amongst others, to "that of ascertaining the rate of increase of the *population* in any country, under given circumstances of births and mortality;" a species of investigation which we do not recollect to have met with in any of the common Treatises upon the Elements of Algebra before. The work concludes with a Lecture upon *miscellaneous* subjects, which not being of quite so practical a nature as the preceding, are handled in a more concise manner. The contents of this Lecture are, "unlimited and Diophantine problems; the properties of numbers; permutations and combinations; investigation of the bino-

mial theorem; and the solution of exponential equations."

We are informed by the Author in his Preface, "that these Lectures are published in conjunction with two tracts, one upon the *Elements of Plane Trigonometry*, the other upon the *Properties and Analogies of the three Conic Sections*; these three small volumes, together with the first six books of *Euclid's Elements*, being intended to form a compendious course of mathematical reading, preparatory to the study of *Natural Philosophy*." We have seen these two tracts: they are executed much in the same style and manner with the *Lectures on Algebra*. Upon the whole, therefore, we have no hesitation in recommending these elementary treatises of Mr. B. to persons about to commence their mathematical studies, as works highly deserving their notice and attention.

5. *Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Scirrhus Tumours and on Cancerous Ulcers.* By William Lambe, M.D. London, 1809.

THE Cancer is a disease so terrible in its effects, and, hitherto, so little susceptible of cure, or even palliation, that any experiment, which may lead to a more perfect knowledge of its origin, and of the best means to mitigate its symptoms, or to prevent its occurrence, must be highly important to medical practitioners, as well as interesting to the publick at large. Many indeed have been the attempts made by physiologists to explain the nature and causes of this disease; but no one has hitherto been able either to give any satisfactory account of its origin, or to point out a method of curing it except by an operation; it has also been found equally difficult to prevent its recurrence, even after the diseased gland or part has been removed.

It appears to be the opinion of Dr. Lambe, in the work before us, that Cancer, as well as other constitutional affections, has its origin in a morbid condition of the whole system, occasioned by the constant habit of eating animal food and drinking impure water, and other noxious liquors. And that a strictly vegetable diet and distilled water will, firstly, prevent this disease by eradicating the cancerous diathesis; secondly, it will hinder

the scirrhous tumour from degenerating into the cancerous ulcer; and, lastly, will palliate and relieve the sufferings of those in whom the disease has advanced too far to admit of a perfect cure.

We shall not pretend to enter into a discussion about the respective merits of an animal or vegetable diet, it being a subject very intricate, and which would not come within our province. It is, however, right to remind our readers, that the experiment of a strictly vegetable diet has seldom been made in this country, and that those few persons who have adopted it have generally done it on account of some previous indisposition. These circumstances may account for the beneficial consequences of such a diet, if such there be, not being more generally known and acknowledged. In the preliminary observations, Dr. Lambe has expressed his opinion of the utility of a vegetable diet, even for people in general, as being the best way to insure perfect health; and we confess his arguments have been very well maintained, and supported by cases. We have, on a former occasion, expressed our very high opinion of the "surgical observations" of Mr. Abernethy; we here add that it appears to us that nothing which Dr. Lambe has advanced, about cancer, or any other disease, is at all inconsistent with the notions of Mr. Abernethy, respecting the constitutional origin of local diseases, but, if any thing, confirms what he has advanced. Indeed both seem to have a tendency, if properly understood, to establish a comprehensive and useful pathology. We shall now close, with assuring our readers that the notions of Dr. Lambe do not appear to have been founded on hypothesis, but on practice; that the book is written in a clear and intelligible style, and that we hope our medical readers will peruse for themselves this very useful publication, as our limits will not allow us to enter into a detail of its particular merits.

6. *Microcosmography; or a Piece of the World described in Essays and Characters.* By John Earle, D. D. A new Edition, to which are added Notes and an Appendix, by Philip Bliss, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. London. Crown 8vo. 1811.

AMONG the literary characteristics of the present age, is that of reviving and reprinting such books of acknowledged merit, utility, or scarcity, as public curiosity may demand, or certain publishers may deem profitable speculations. Men of distinguished talents and of original genius do not scruple to edit and superintend the publication of such works; and the names of Giffard, Nichols, Scott, Ellis, and Weber, are respectable and honourable in this department of literature. We do not wish to reprobate, nor do we disapprove the practice. If executed *con amore*, and the editor performs his duty, he is fully entitled to the approbation of the liberal critic; for the productions of several of our old authors are replete with good sense, sound philosophy, and interesting information; but such have been the amazing strides of literary improvement within the last fifty years, that, to the best of those writers, many curious, interesting, and elucidatory notes may be judiciously appended. Obsolete idioms may be explained, obscure customs developed, local peculiarities displayed, and the historical state of society investigated. Such are the duties of an annotating editor; and in these qualifications Mr. Bliss has manifested unequivocal talents. The present work of Bishop Earle has been peculiarly popular; has been reprinted at least nine or ten different times; and from its critical, satirical, and descriptive tendency, is calculated to amuse almost every class of readers. To the literary Antiquary, however, it is more eminently interesting; for he looks through the speculations and uncouth diction of the author, to ascertain the manners, customs, and peculiarities of the age in which he lived, and of the persons with whom he associated. If his pictures bear the stamp of authenticity and accuracy, they may be deemed strictly historical, for they paint

"the manners living as they rise."

Bishop Earle's characters must be familiar to most of our readers; it will be our duty, therefore, to allude only to the present Editor. In the few remarks we have to offer, it will be our object rather to encourage Mr. Bliss to persevere in this department of literature than repress his ardour; because his habits of study,
and

and local advantages, all co-operate in qualifying him for the task. Many of his notes in the present volume, as well as the short memoir of the Bishop, evince a considerable knowledge of antient customs and authors, and a memory well stored with literary facts; we also discover in him a mind disposed to fair and candid criticism. The notes, appendix, and copious index, constitute about one-third of the volume, and for these the editor acknowledges himself to be "entirely answerable." In his preface, he very modestly and candidly deprecates any severity of criticism, by confessing himself to be "fully aware that many superfluities will be censured, many omissions discovered, and many errors pointed out." If such defects be in this volume, we most freely declare they have escaped our detection. We regret that our limits will not allow us to offer some instances of the editor's additions. The following character is quoted as a specimen of the original work.

"AN ANTIQUARY.

"He is a man strangely thrifty of time past, and an enemy indeed to his maw, whence he fetches out many things when they are now all rotten and stinking. He is one that hath that unnatural disease to be enamoured of old age and wrinkles, and loves all things (as Dutchmen do cheese) the better for being mouldy and worm-eaten. He is of our religion, because we say it is most antient; and yet a broken statue would almost make him an idolater. A great admirer he is of the rust of old monuments, and reads only those characters where Time has eaten out the letters. He will go you forty miles to see a saint's well, or a ruined abbey; and there be but a cross or stone footstool in the way, he'll be considering it so long till he forget his journey. His estate consists much in shekels and Roman coins; and he hath more pictures of Cæsar than James or Elizabeth. Beggars cozen him with musty things which they have raked from dunghills, and he preserves their rags as precious relicks. He loves no library but where there are more spiders volumes than authors, and looks with great admiration on the antique work of cobwebs. Printed books he contemns as a novelty of this latter age; but a manuscript he pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth-eaten, and the dust make a parenthesis between every syllable. He would give all the books in his study

(which are rarities all), for one of the old Roman binding, or six lines of Tully in his own hand. His chamber is hung commonly with strange beasts skins, and is a kind of charnel-house of bones extraordinary; and his discourse upon them, if you will hear him, shall last longer. His very attire is that which is the eldest out of fashion, and you may pick a criticism out of his breeches. He never looks upon himself till he is gray-haired, and then he is pleased with his own antiquity. His grave does not fright him; for he has been used to sepulchres, and he likes Death the better because it gathers him to his fathers."

7. *The Loyalists, an Historical Romance.* 3 Vols. 8vo. Longman.

THE merits of Mrs. West, as a Champion in the cause of morality, have long been known and appreciated; the social virtues she inculcates, are founded on benevolence and rectitude of principle; as free from hypocrisy and affectation, as her religious tenets from fanaticism and gloom. Christianity is with her a plain practical doctrine, unperplexed with the mazes of sophistry, and unalloyed by the terrors of Calvinism.

"The Loyalists" comprises events supposed to have taken place during the reign of Charles the First, and the subsequent usurpation of Cromwell; the narrative (though very interesting), consequently, assumes rather a serious cast, in describing the persecution occasioned by the conflict of party. There are many instances of fanaticism and insubordination, which but too strongly resemble the present awful times. Far be it from us to encourage despondency, but this is surely a period which calls for watchfulness and active exertion; not the exertion of individuals, to interfere with matters of State, or to endeavour to reform the Church; but, like Dr. Beaumont, the good village pastor, so well delineated by Mrs. West, each in their own humble walk may contribute something towards the general amelioration of manners. Benevolence, meekness, and courtesy may stem a torrent of invective and delusion; and we have the most sanguine hopes that throughout every district of this kingdom, the unostentatious virtues of the true Christian, if steadily exerted, will prove an effectual barrier to the increase of anarchy and infidelity.

2. *The History of all Religions, comprehending the different Doctrines, Customs, and Order of Worship in the Churches which have been established from the beginning of Time to the present Day. The Accomplishment of the Prophecies of the Person of Christ, incontrovertibly proving by the positive Declarations of the Prophets that He is the true Messiah, and that the Jews have no Authority from Scripture to expect that He is yet to come; the Origin and Cause of Idolatrous Worship; Reasons assigned for the different Forms of Idols: being a brief Compendium of those Knowledges, necessary to be known by all Christians.* By John Bellamy, Author of *Biblical Criticisms in the Classical Journal*. 12mo. pp. 394. Longman and Co.

"Histories of the different Professions of Religion have been written by eminent and learned men in all civilised nations; therefore a publication of this nature may be deemed, by some, unnecessary. A consideration of this sort would certainly have had its due weight with me, had I not found that, though in many instances the authors have succeeded, yet in others, and those very important, they have been altogether defective. No writer has attempted to give us any information respecting those circumstances and things, which took place at a more remote date than that of the ancient Egyptians; or concerning the Religions of the first nations after the flood; or the various states and descent of all the patriarchal churches from Adam to that period.—It does not appear to me that any writer can be justified in presuming to call on the attention of the reader, unless he has something hitherto undiscovered to lay before him. I trust it will be found by the learned and the intelligent reader, that I have not merited any imputation of this nature; for I should not feel myself excused in sending the following sheets to the press, if they did not contain a variety of information, which has not been made known by any writer, and which I consider a duty to lay before the publick."

In this particular, Mr. Bellamy has not been negligent. Many of the subjects which he has illustrated are not only new, but, what is more material, are confirmed by Scripture; such, for example, as The cause of the rejection of Cain's offering; the significant nomenclature of the Patriarchs, and the descent of the Patri-

archal Churches to the time of Noah; the proof from Scripture that the Antediluvians must have had the use of the Telescope; the explanations of the names of the Idols of the idolatrous nations before and after the Israelites came out of Egypt; the mystery of the Number 666, Rev. xiii. 18.—These most interesting particulars have never been made known for the last 1800 years.—The worship of the ancient Babylonians, Persians, Trojans, Greeks, and Romans—and the ancient Chinese and Indian nations; with proof from Scripture that those nations descended from the immediate successors of Noah.

"With regard to the professions of the Christian Religion, I have abandoned the customary method of copying." . . .
 "For the sake of accuracy and precision, I have submitted the various Articles to the inspection and approval of the leading persons of each Sect; the statements, therefore, of their Doctrine, as well as the order of their Communion, have been sanctioned and confirmed."

This is certainly a fair mode of proceeding; as none of them can say that they are *misrepresented*; and, it is to be hoped, that each has stated fairly the foundation of their peculiar tenets.

Without stopping to enumerate the multifarious "Contents" of this Volume, which fill *five pages*, we shall begin with the *Roman Catholic Church*:

"This has been called the Latin Church, because they read the service in Latin. The supreme head is the Pope; the next in order, as dignitaries, are the Cardinals; but they have not any authority in the hierarchy, or government of the church; it rests with the pontiff in council.

"With regard to the primary doctrines of this church, they say, that man cannot be justified by 'faith alone,' and that a genuine faith can only be known by good works, agreeably to the words of the apostle, 'show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works.'—Concerning the infallibility of the Pope, they believe that he may err in matters which relate to private opinion, depending on the testimony of man, as a private doctor; but that he cannot err when, in a general council, he makes decrees of faith, or general precepts.—They do not admit that they worship images so as to adore them, but they keep them to preserve
 the

the remembrance of the object. Nor do they allow that they worship the Virgin Mary. They say that they revere her, and think this is according to Scripture, because it is written, 'Hail thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women.' Luke ch. i. 28. and again, v. 48. 'From henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.'—They make a distinction between 'mediator' and 'intercessor.' They believe in one mediator concerning 'redemption,' but that we may have many mediators for 'intercession.' Thus they inform us that Moses was an intercessor for the Hebrews, Job for his friends; that when prayers are offered for the sick, the congregation are looked up to as intercessors, agreeably to the apostle James, ch. v. 14, 15, 16. 'Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord. And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him. Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed: the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.' So in like manner they say, that they desire the blessed in Heaven to be their intercessors."

We now turn to Mr. Bellamy's description of the Protestant Church.

"This is properly the Church of England, which obtained that name, when the people PROTESTED against the doctrines, sacraments, and worship of the Church of Rome, in the reign of Henry VIII. to which period the Roman Catholic religion had been the established religion of the English nation. But the first blow which was given to Popery in England was about 200 years before Henry VIII. in the reign of Edward III. when the noted Wickliffe opposed the doctrines and worship of the Church of Rome. The term 'Protestant' is also given to all ranks of professing Christians, who, like the Church of England, disapprove of the doctrines of the Church of Rome; though they have separated from the Church of England. Such are called 'Protestant Dissenters.'—This Church admits but of two sacraments, viz. Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, agreeably to the command of Christ, Matt. xxviii. 19. 'Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' Acts viii. 36. 'And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water; and the Eunuch

said, see, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?' Luke xxii. 19. 'And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me.'—This Church holds with infant baptism, which appears to be a very ancient custom. Pelagius, whose followers were called Pelagians, who was one of the orthodox divines, and lived 180 years after Christ, taught that 'infants might be saved without baptism.'—The fundamental doctrines of the Church of England are, 'repentance, faith, and holiness of life' these are held forth in her catechism, homilies, and liturgy. 'Repentance, whereby we forsake sin; and faith, whereby we steadfastly believe in the promises of God.' And again, 'My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him with all my heart, with all my soul, with all my mind, and with all my strength; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life. My duty towards my neighbour is, to love him as myself, and to do unto all men as I would they should do unto me.' Thus does the church of England, in her purity, comprehend the sum and substance of the religion of the Scriptures, which is 'love to God, and charity to man'."

Amongst the variety of Sectaries here described, the genuine *Presbyterians*, who, like the Calvinists, "believe in election and reprobation," are principally to be distinguished.

"They are so called from Πρεσβυτηριον, 'an elder;' because they hold that the first Christian churches were governed by presbyters and elders, which kind of government they have adopted. They believe that the authority to preach and minister is given by the imposition of the hands of the Presbytery, who are the general body of the ministers in an assembly, all possessing equal powers, equal offices, and equal honours; consequently, that a presbyter is the highest order in the church of Christ. They pray standing, after the manner of the Agonizantes in the eighth century."

Nearly akin to these are,

"*The Independents*, so named, because as to their church-government, every congregation is independent of each other. They are neither subject to synods, assemblies, nor presbyteries; but the elders of each congregation govern their own members.—With regard to their

their opinions, they are much the same as the Calvinists and the Presbyterians. They allow all to preach who think themselves capable, and will not baptize any who are not of their own congregation. They receive the sacrament sitting, and will not communicate with those who are of another persuasion.—They were not known as a body, or sect, until the time of Elizabeth. They were called Puritans by way of reproach, because they were particular in inculcating a purer kind of life than the professors of the time. They were also stigmatised by the term Novatians; for, as Novatius separated from the Pope, and the relaxed state of the church of Rome, so the Independents separated from the Established Church of England about the year 1580."

Of the *Quakers* a very full and satisfactory account is given:

"They arose in England about the time of Oliver Cromwell. George Fox, a man of unblameable life and conversation, born at Drayton in Leicestershire, was the first of this sect.—They were so called in derision, because George Fox, when he was committed to Derby goal for promulgating their principles openly, by preaching the necessity of the life of God in the soul, told the magistrates who committed him, to 'tremble' at the word of the Lord. But that has passed away, and the term Quaker is become respectable. Yet they term themselves the Society of Friends. They address each other by their Christian name.—They call those who preach, ministers. In their meetings they sit covered, except when at prayer, during which, the minister kneeling, they all rise, the men uncover their heads, and all remain standing till the prayer is ended, when they resume their former order, and again wait in silence. They believe that silent waiting for the secret influence of the spirit, is more consistent with the religion of the heart than a ceremonial, or formal order of worship; that silent meetings are frequently more beneficial to their inward state of retirement. . . . "In disputes between individuals, it has long been the decided judgment of the society, that its members should not sue each other at law. It therefore enjoins all to end their differences by speedy and impartial arbitration, agreeably to rules laid down. If any refuse to adopt this mode, or, having adopted it, to submit to the award, it is the direction of the yearly-meeting that such be disowned. . . . They do not think it necessary to be learned, in order to acquire a knowledge of divine things, as, they say, the

true light will teach all who follow its dictates. By their gentle manners and quiet conduct, they have obtained much respect; and though they had the sole jurisdiction of the whole province of Pennsylvania, they never have persecuted others for a difference of opinion. It was a government established without arms; by treaties made without oaths; and that which is more to be admired as worthy of imitation by all governments, and which will redound to their credit to the latest posterity, they never broke their treaties with the native Indians.—Even at this day, so high a veneration have the native Indians, who live in the back settlements, for these original settlers, that if any one travels through the Indian tribes in the habit of a Quaker, it is his best defence; he travels secure, and meets with all that hospitality, which the Christian religion so strongly inculcates towards those who are strangers in a strange land."

We now come to a formidable phalanx, of whom the following description cannot fail to be interesting:

"The *Methodists* are properly understood to be those who are followers of the Rev. John Wesley, who, with several others at the University, spent their evenings in reading and expounding the Hebrew and Greek originals. He was joined by his brother Charles Wesley, and soon afterward by the Rev. George Whitefield.—The Methodists profess to hold the doctrines of the Church of England in their purity, therefore do not allow that they have separated from her communion.—John Wesley was a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; a man of exemplary life, unaffected in his manners, without any austerity or singularity in his deportment; he was a true gentleman, and a sincere Christian. He preached extemporary sermons, contrary to the custom of the ministers of the Established Church: he was at length prohibited from preaching in her pulpits; but we are informed in his Journal, that he had no desire or design to preach in the open air, till after this prohibition. From the plain and familiar manner in which he addressed his congregations, his preaching had a peculiar effect on the people. This easy method of communicating his thoughts encouraged others to follow his example. He then preached in rooms; and, on the pressing invitation of Mr. Whitefield, followed his example, by preaching in the open fields. He was nevertheless at first averse to any one preaching but the Clergy regularly ordained; how he was led to permit, and afterwards to encourage, others to preach

preach may be seen, in a work written by Mr. Benson, entitled, 'An Apology for the People called Methodists,' sect. 5. Thus by degrees, as they increased, and as necessity called for fresh supplies of preachers, he sent them to preach in different parts of the Nation.—But in order to keep them together, he found it was necessary to establish certain rules, which he termed 'The Rules of the United Society,' (see Apol. sec. 8.) He appointed one of the brethren to preach to them, and sent others to preach in the neighbouring villages, who were called Local Preachers. A meeting was also appointed once a quarter, when the smaller societies within a few miles round a central town, which was esteemed the centre of this little circuit, assembled there to join in what is termed a 'love-feast,' after the custom of the first Christians. None but those joined in society are permitted to be present, unless they have notes from one of the preachers, signifying that they are proper persons, seriously inclined, to be admitted. At this time, all who feel themselves at liberty so to do, declare their experience.—It was found necessary, in order to watch over their moral conduct, to bring them to a closer union, by appointing small parties of ten or twelve persons, which they called a 'class.' One of this small assembly was fixed on to lead them, and he was in consequence called the 'class-leader.' They meet for one hour; the business of the leader is to give out a hymn, to pray with them, to ask each concerning the spiritual state of his mind, and to reprove, encourage, and exhort them to proceed in the spiritual course, by endeavouring to keep a conscience void of offence both towards God and man.—This wise leader found that this method succeeded in binding them together in closer union; and, in order to promote still further their growth in piety, other meetings of a more select nature, each consisting of four or five, were established. The persons forming these were supposed to be more experienced in the spiritual warfare, than the major part of those who met in class. This was called a 'band,' and these meetings 'band-meetings.' In these lesser associations, the men and women do not meet together, but each sex has two distinct bands, the married and the unmarried.—As all the societies, for some miles round the central town formed one great society quarterly, so from the different 'bands' a considerable number assembled generally once a week after their evening service, called the 'body-band.' By these methods, the increase was so considerable, and the

subjects, which required deliberate investigation, so numerous, that it was found necessary to appoint a yearly meeting after the manner of the Quakers, which they call a Conference. These conferences were held in different towns successively; during the life of Mr. Wesley, at London, Bristol, Leeds, and Manchester; but since his death, they have been held at Sheffield and Liverpool. At these meetings he always presided, and did not usually permit any except the travelling preachers to confer, who each represented the societies in the circuit where he had been stationed the preceding year.—The term Methodist was not first chosen by themselves, as may be seen in the 'Apology,' above mentioned, sec. i. p. 24. from which I make the following extract: 'This increasing strictness in their way of living, constancy in the use of the means of grace, and readiness to do every good work, drew down upon them still greater ridicule from the gentlemen of the University. Their common appellation now was, the 'Sacramentarian-,' the 'Godly Club,' and by and by, they were termed 'Methodists.' This last title was given them in the first instance, by a fellow of Merton College, in allusion to an ancient college of physicians at Rome, who were remarkable for putting their patients under regimen, and were therefore termed 'Methodists.'—As a religious society, they are the most numerous in the kingdom; the numbers now joined in Great Britain are 145,579; in Ireland 28,149; in the West Indies 11,890; in Nova Scotia 1,390; and in America 170,000; total 357,155. The number of preachers in Great Britain are 677; in Ireland 125; in the British dominions in America and the West Indies 40; total of preachers 842, all travelling preachers, by which is understood, those who are given up to the service of the ministry. These numbers are taken from the minutes of the last conference held at Sheffield, July 29, 1811, being the sixty-eighth annual conference.—The Methodists have also of late years been called Arminians, from Arminius, who separated from the Calvinists in Holland, because they hold the doctrine of general redemption. This is one of their principal tenets. They reject the doctrine of final perseverance, and say that a person, be he ever so high in the regenerate life, may fall finally, and after all be a cast-away.—They receive the doctrine of justification by faith as defined in the Articles and Homilies of the Church of England."..... "They agree with the doctrines of the Church of England, and preach 'repentance, faith, and holiness of life,' in

conformity to those words of the Apostle, 'repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ; and with the Church, thus, 'Repentance whereby we forsake sin, and faith whereby we stedfastly believe the promises of God.'—It must be universally allowed that they have been peculiarly useful in prevailing on a great part of the population of these kingdoms to forsake the error of their ways. They have been the means of making the dissolute 'good husbands, good wives, affectionate parents, dutiful children, and faithful servants.' They have conducted themselves in a peaceable manner; they are a 'charitable and an upright people;' and teach their converts to 'do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God.'

Out of these has arisen a new Sect, called the *New Methodists*; whose origin is thus deduced:

"The old Methodists are the genuine followers of the Rev. John Wesley, who originally professed to belong to the Church of England (as above), and regularly received the sacrament in the parish churches, which was the practice of this pious leader to the day of his death; for he did not permit it to be administered in the chapels. But, after his demise, some of their people remonstrated with the preachers concerning the hardship and impropriety of being obliged, though a distinct body from the Established Church, to attend and receive it from the ministers of the Establishment; and finally they petitioned at the conference, that they might receive it from their own ministers, in their own places of worship, as was the custom with other religious societies. This was over-ruled by the general body of the preachers, which created great opposition in various parts of the kingdom, and prepared the way for a separation.—Another cause of complaint was, that during the life of Mr. Wesley, no one but the travelling preachers was permitted to be present at their deliberations in the yearly conference, when any thing of an important nature was under consideration. These things finally produced a separation, and now they form two bodies, professing the same doctrines and opinions, but differing only as to the mode of church government. The first, or the immediate followers of Mr. Wesley, are termed the 'Old Methodists,' who do not admit any delegates from the societies, not being travelling preachers, to assist in their conference, but who themselves in conference, on account of their local knowledge, are the most competent judges,

to determine where chapels are wanted, and who recommend to the societies the adoption of proper means for defraying the expense; also for carrying into effect the result of their deliberations. The latter are called the 'New Methodists,' who approach nearer to the Church-government of the Presbyterians."

This article shall be closed by an account of the *Whitefieldites*:

"This famous reviver of the doctrines of Calvin did not adopt the rigid discipline of the Methodists. He, like them, permitted those to preach who thought they were called to the ministry. This was one grand cause why they became so popular. But it is singular that two men, one preaching the doctrines of the Church of England, and the other those of Calvin, which two professions embraced nearly the whole population of England, should have been able to collect such multitudes into regular bodies, having chapels in almost every large town in the kingdom.—Some of his followers, however, seeing that the order established, which permitted the well-disposed among them to preach, who were not altogether qualified either in language or grammar, had not so good an effect with the intelligent part of the hearers, separated themselves under the patronage of the Countess of Huntingdon; who, while she lived, was the guardian of a connexion, which until this period had never obtained such consequence and respectability. The cause of this prosperity is obvious. The intelligent among them saw how necessary it was for the credit of religion, that their preachers should receive instruction; that men should not be permitted to preach, who, so far from understanding the original languages in which the Scriptures were written, did not even understand their own language, so as to deliver their sentiments with that grammatical accuracy which is absolutely necessary for a public speaker. This had long been considered a great evil among them, as it had a powerful tendency to injure the cause of religion in general.—Accordingly, by the exertions and generosity of the above-mentioned lady, a College was established at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, for the reception of those who were intended for the ministry, where they go through a course of learning, which enables them to do credit to their profession. They have a superintendant, who is well qualified to instruct them in the various branches of useful and necessary learning.—When this pious lady came forward with her property and interest in support of this laudable

landable undertaking, others in affluent circumstances followed her example. A place for public worship was purchased, capable of holding a great number, with a spacious house adjoining, where the ministers reside during the time they officiate. At this place they transact business relative to their societies in different parts of England and Wales: it is considered as the centre of their connexion. This division of the followers of Whitefield has been always known as Lady Huntingdon's connexion. They use the Liturgy of the Church of England. Those who have completed their studies at college, are sent to preach in various parts of the kingdom for a time, and are replaced by others.—By this well-conducted plan, they have become a useful and a respectable body. It is said, that in Lady Huntingdon's connexion, there are upwards of 100,000, who regularly attend divine service."

9. *Beauties, selected from the Writings of the late William Paley, D.D. Archdeacon of Carlisle, alphabetically arranged; with an Account of his Life, and Critical Remarks upon some of his peculiar Opinions.* By W. Hamilton Reid. 2vo. pp. 325. Sherwood.

SELECTIONS from the nervous pen of Dr. Paley must be an acquisition to those who have not access to his writings at large, or leisure to devote to them. This Volume is embellished by a Head of the Archdeacon, engraved by Hopwood: and for some entertaining Biographical Anecdotes, the compiler professes himself indebted to Mr. Meadley's Memoirs of Dr. Paley.

The subsequent arrangement we shall describe from the Preface:

"While some passages in Dr. Paley's works before unnoticed are recommended, particularly his thoughts on the Millennium, proper attention has been paid to some judicious objections against other sentiments of his, supposed to stand in need of correction or censure. Upon the whole, the samples here produced sufficiently prove the richness and value of the ore at large, and evince, that, regardless either of pompous or polished periods, Dr. Paley continually administers *matter for thinking.*"

10. *Calamities of Authors.*

(Continued from Part I page 563.)

IN compliance with the request of more than one Correspondent, we shall continue our selection from these pleasing and popular Volumes; re-

verting first to the character with which Johnson has appropriately "dignified" the Booksellers (see Part I. p. 558.)—We perfectly recollect an expression of Johnson, respecting his friend Cave, "that he was a generous Paymaster; but, in bargaining for Poetry, he contracted for lines by the hundred, and expected the *long hundred.*" This, to be sure, is a little like Tounson's bargain with Dryden. But, in the case of the "Lives of the Poets," which drew forth the encomium of Johnson, the case was somewhat different. The bargain was for "200 guineas," and the Booksellers spontaneously added a third hundred.—On this occasion, the great Moralist observed to the writer of this article, "Sir, I always said the Booksellers were a generous set of men. Nor, in the present instance, have I reason to complain. The fact is, not that they have paid me too little; but that I have written too much."—The "Lives" were soon published in a separate Edition; when, for a very few corrections, the Doctor was presented with *another hundred guineas.*

To resume the "Calamities of Authors." Under the title of "Genius the Dupe of its Passions," is the following exquisitely drawn character of Sir Richard Steele:

"Pope said that Steele, though he led a careless and vicious life, yet he had nevertheless a love and reverence of virtue. The life of Steele was not that of a retired scholar; hence his moral character becomes more instructive. He was one of those whose hearts are the dupes of their imaginations, and who are hurried through life by the most despotic volition. He always preferred his caprices to his interests; or, according to his own notion, very ingenious, but not a little absurd, 'he was always of the humour of preferring the state of his mind to that of his fortune.' The result of this principle of moral conduct was, that a man of the most admirable abilities was perpetually acting like a fool, and, with a warm attachment to virtue, was the frailest of human beings. In the first act of his life we find the seed that developed itself in the succeeding ones. His uncle could not endure a hero for his heir; but Steele had seen a marching regiment; a sufficient reason with him to enlist as a private in the horse-guards: cocking his hat, and putting on a broad sword, jack boots, and shoulder

shoulder belt, with the most generous feelings, he forfeited a very good estate.—At length Ensign Steele's frank temper and wit conciliated esteem, and exerted admiration, and the Ensign became a favourite leader in all the dissipation of the town. All these were the ebullitions of genius, which had not yet received a legitimate direction. Amidst these orgies, however, it was often pensive, and forming itself; for it was in the height of these irregularities that Steele composed his "Christian Hero," a moral and religious treatise, which the contritions of every morning dictated, and to which the disorders of every evening added another penitential page. Perhaps the genius of Steele was never so ardent and so pure as at this period; and in his elegant letter to his commander, the celebrated Lord Cutts, he gives an interesting account of the origin of this production, which none but one deeply imbued with its feelings could have experienced. I transcribe the passage:

Tower Guard, March 23, 1701.

'My LORD—The address of the following papers is so very much due to your Lordship, that they are but a mere report of what has passed upon my guard to my commander; for they were writ upon duty, when the mind was perfectly disengaged, and at leisure, in the silent watch of the night, to run over the busy dream of the day; and the vigilance which obliges us to suppose an enemy always near us, has awakened a sense that there is a restless and subtle one which constantly attends our steps, and meditates our ruin.'

"To this solemn and monitory work, he prefixed his name, from this honourable motive, that it might serve as 'a standing testimony against himself, and make him ashamed of understanding, and seeming to feel what was virtuous, and living so quite contrary a life.' Do we not think that no one less than a Saint is speaking to us? And yet he is still nothing more than Ensign Steele! He tells us that this grave work made him considered, who had been no undelightful companion, as a disagreeable fellow—and 'The Christian Hero,' by his own words, appears to have fought off several fool-hardy geniuses who were

for 'trying their valour on him,' supposing a Saint was necessarily a Poltroon. Thus 'The Christian Hero,' finding himself slighted by his loose companions, sat down and composed a most laughable comedy, 'The Funeral;' and with all the frankness of a man who cares not to hide his motives, he tells us, that after his religious work he wrote the comedy, because 'nothing can make the town so fond of a man as a successful play.' The historian who had to record such strange events following close on each other, of an Author publishing a book of piety, and a farce, could never have discovered the secret motive of the versatile Author; for what Author had ever such honest openness of disposition? STEELE was now at once a man of the town and its censor, and wrote lively essays on the follies of the day in an enormous black peruke which cost him fifty guineas! He built an elegant villa; but, as he was always inculcating economy, he dates from 'The Hovel.' He detected the fallacy of the South-sea scheme, while he himself invented projects, neither inferior in magnificence nor in misery. He even turned alchemist, and wanted to coin gold, merely to distribute it. The most striking incident in the life of this man of volition was his sudden marriage with a young lady who had attended on his first wife's funeral—struck by her angelical beauty, if we trust to his raptures. Yet this sage, who would have written so well on the choice of a wife, united himself to a character the most uncongenial to his own; cold, reserved, and most anxiously prudent in her attention to money, she was of a temper which every day grew worse by the perpetual imprudence and thoughtlessness of his own. He calls her 'Prue' in fondness and reproach; she was Prudery itself! His adoration was permanent, and so were his complaints; and they never parted but with bickerings—yet he could not suffer her absence, for he was writing to her three or four passionate notes in a day, which are dated from his office, or his bookseller's, or from some friend's house—he has rose in the midst of dinner to dispatch a line to 'Prue,' to assure her of his affection since noon!—Her presence or her absence were equally painful to

* "Mr. Nichols's 'Epistolary Correspondence of Sir Richard Steele,' vol. I. p. 77."

† "Steele has given a delightful piece of Self-biography, towards the end of his 'Apology for himself and his writings,' p. 20, 4to."

‡ "In 'The Epistolary Correspondence of Sir Richard Steele,' edition of 1809—are preserved these extraordinary love-dispatches; trivial as they are, this curious fact in domestic history could never have been ascertained without having seen them; they are of themselves incredible! 'Prue' used poor Steele at times very ill; indeed Steele seems to have conceived that his warm affections were all she required,

him. Yet Steele, gifted at all times with the susceptibility of genius, was exercising the finest feelings of the heart: the same generosity of temper which deluded his judgment, and invigorated his passions, rendered him a tender and pathetic dramatist; a most fertile essayist; a patriot without private views; an enemy whose resentment died away in raillery, and a friend, who could warmly press the hand that chastised him. Whether in Administration, or expelled the House—whether affluent, or flying from his creditors—in the fulness of his heart he perhaps secured his own happiness, and lived on, like some wits, extempore. But such men, with all their virtues and all their genius, live only for themselves; they are not links in the golden chain of society. Steele, in the waste of his splendid talents, had raised sudden enmities and transient friendships; the world uses such men as Eastern travellers do fountains; they drink their waters, and when their thirst is appeased—turn their backs on them! Steele lived to be forgotten. He opened his career with folly; he hurried through it in a tumult of existence; and he closed it by an involuntary exile, amidst the wrecks of his fortune and his mind! If Steele had the honour of the invention of those periodical papers, devoted to elegant literature and popular instruction, which enlightened and amended the national genius in his own times, this man of volition himself may instruct posterity of the influence of the moral, over the literary character*.

The "awful Calamity" of "Lite-

rary Disappointments disordering the Intellect," is beautifully traced "in the fate of Leland and Collins;" of whom,

"The one exhausted the finer faculties of his mind in the grandest views, and sunk under gigantic tasks; the other enthusiast sacrificed his reason and his happiness, to his imagination.—Leland, the father of our Antiquaries, was an accomplished scholar; and his ample mind had embraced the languages of Greece and Rome; those of his own age; and the ancient ones of his own country: thus he held all human learning by its three vast chains. He travelled abroad, and he cultivated poetry with the ardour he could even feel for the acquisition of words. On his return home, among other royal favours, he was appointed by Henry VIII. the King's Antiquary; a title honourably created for Leland, for with him it became extinct. By this office he was empowered to search after English Antiquities; to review the libraries of all the religious institutions, and to bring the records of antiquity 'out of deadly darkness into lively light.' This extensive power fed a passion already formed by the study of our old rude Historians, while his elegant taste perceived that they wanted those graces which he could lend them; and as he proceeded in his inquiries, they inspired the most arduous enterprize. Six years were occupied by uninterrupted travel and study to survey our National Antiquities; to note down every thing observable for the history of the country, and the honour of the nation. What a

required, for Lady Steele was usually left whole days in solitude, and frequently in want of a guinea, when Steele could not raise one. He, however, sometimes remonstrates with her very feelingly. The following note is an instance:

'DEAR WIFE,—I have been in great pain of body and mind since I came out. You are extremely cruel to a generous nature, which has a tenderness for you that renders your least *dishonour* insupportably afflicting. After short starts of passion, not to be inclined to reconciliation, is what is against all rules of Christianity and justice. When I come home, I beg to be kindly received; or this will have as ill an effect upon my fortune, as on my mind and body'.

* "Steele, in one of his numerous periodical works, has, in the twelfth number of the Theatre, drawn an exquisite contrast between himself and his friend Addison—it will finely harmonize with the present Calamity. It is a cabinet picture. Steele's careful pieces, when warm with his subject, had a higher spirit, a richer flavour, than the equable softness of Addison, who is only beautiful! 'There never was a more strict friendship than between these gentlemen: nor had they ever any difference but what proceeded from their different way of pursuing the same thing: the one, with patience, foresight, and temperate address, always waited and stemmed the torrent; while the other often plunged himself into it, and was as often taken out by the temper of him who stood weeping on the bank for his safety, whom he could not dissuade from leaping into it. Thus these two men lived for some years last past, shunning each other, but still preserving the most passionate concern for their mutual welfare. But when they met, they were as unreserved as boys, and talked of the greatest affairs, upon which they saw where they differed, without pressing (what they knew impossible) to convert each other.'

magnificent

magnificent view has he sketched of this learned journey! In search of knowledge, Leland wandered on the sea-coasts, and in the midland; surveyed towns and cities and rivers; castles, cathedrals, and monasteries; tumuli, coins, and inscriptions; collected authors, transcribed MSS. If antiquarianism pored, genius too meditated, in this sublime industry. Another six years were devoted to shape and to polish the immense collections he had amassed. All this untired labour and continued study were rewarded by Henry VIII. It is delightful, from its rarity, to record the gratitude of a Patron: Henry was worthy of Leland; and the genius of the author was magnificent as that of the monarch who had created it. Nor was the gratitude of Leland silent: he seems to have been in the habit of perpetuating his spontaneous emotions in elegant Latin verse. Our author has fancifully expressed his gratitude to the King:

‘Sooner,’ he says, ‘shall the seas float without their silent inhabitants; the thorny hedges cease to hide the birds—the oak to spread its boughs, and Flora to paint the meadows with flowers;

‘Quàm, Rex dive, tuum labatur pectore nostro

Nomen, quod studiis portus et aura meis.’
‘Than thou, great King, my bosom
cease to hail, [ing gale.]’

Who o'er my studies breath'st a favour-

“Leland was, indeed, alive to the kindness of his royal patron; and among his numerous literary projects was one of writing a history of all the palaces of Henry, in imitation of Procopius, who described those of the Emperor Justinian. He had already delighted the royal ear in a beautiful effusion of fancy and antiquarianism, in his *Cygnæ Cantio*, the Song of the Swans. The swan of Leland melodiously floating down the Thames, from Oxford to Greenwich, chants, as she passes along, the antient names and honours of the towns, the castles, and the villages.—Leland presented his ‘*Strena*, or a New Year’s Gift,’ to the King. It consists of an account of his studies; and sketches, with a fervid and vast imagination, his magnificent labour, which he had already inscribed with the title *De Antiquitate Britannica*, to be divided into as many books as there were shires. All parts of this address of the King’s Antiquary to the King, bear the stamp of his imagination and his taste. He opens his intention of improving, by the classical graces of composition, the rude labours of our ancestors; for,

‘Except Truth be delicately clothed
GENT. MAG. July, 1812.

in purple, her written verytees can scant find a reader.’

“Our old writers, he tells his sovereign, had, indeed,

‘From time to time preserved the acts of your predecessors, and the fortunes of your realm, with great diligence, and no less faith; would to God with like eloquence!’

“An exclamation of fine taste, when taste was yet a stranger in the country. And when he alludes to the knowledge of British affairs scattered among the Roman, as well as our own writers, his fervid fancy breaks forth with an image at once simple and sublime:

‘I trust,’ says Leland, ‘so to open the window, that the light shall be seen, so long, that is to say, by the space of a whole thousand years stopped up, and the old glory of your Britain to re-flourish through the world*.’

“And he pathetically concludes,

‘Should I live to perform those things that are already begun, I trust that your realm shall so well be known, once painted with its native colours, that it shall give place to the glory of no other region.’

“The grandeur of this design was a constituent part of the genius of Leland, but not less that presaging melancholy which even here betrays itself, and frequently in his verses. Every thing about Leland was marked by his own greatness; his country and his countrymen were ever present; and, by the excitement of his feelings, even his humbler pursuits were elevated into patriotism. Henry died the year after he received ‘The New Year’s Gift.’ From that moment, in losing the greatest patron for the greatest work, Leland appears to have felt the staff which he had used to turn at pleasure for his stay, break in his hands. He had new patrons to court, while engaged in labours for which a single life had been too short. The melancholy that cherishes genius, may also destroy it. Leland, brooding over his

* “Leland, in his magnificent plan, included several curious departments. Jealous of the literary glory of the Italians, whom he compares to the Greeks for accounting all nations barbarous and unlettered, he had composed four books *De Viris illustribus*, on English Authors, to force them to acknowledge the illustrious genius and the great men of Britain. Three books *De Nobilitate Britannica* were to be ‘as an ornament and a right comely garland.’”

voluminous labours, seemed to love and to dread them; sometimes to pursue them with rapture, and sometimes to shrink from them with despair. His generous temper had once shot forwards to posterity; but he now calms his struggling hopes and doubts, and confines his literary ambition to his own country and his own age.

‘POSTERITATIS AMOR DUBIUS.
 ‘Posteritatis amor mihi perblanditur, et ultro
 Promittit libris secula multa meis.
 At non tam facile est oculato imponere, nosco

Quam non sim tali dignus honore frui.
 Græcia magniloquos vates desiderat ipsa.
 Roma, suos etiam dispersisse dolet.
 Exemplis quum sim claris edoctus ab istis,
 Qui sperem Musas vivere posse meas?
 Certè mi sat erit præsentì scribere seculo,
 Auribus et patriæ complacuisse meæ.’

IMITATED.

‘Posterity, thy soothing love I feel,
 That o’er my volumes many an age may steal:
 But hard it is the well-clear’d eye to
 With honours undeserv’d, too fond deceit!

Greece, greatly eloquent, and full of fame,
 Sighs for the want of many a perish’d name;
 And Rome o’er her illustrious children
 Their fame departing with their mould’ring urns.

How can I hope, by such examples shewn,
 More than a transient day, a passing sun?
 Enough for me to win the present age,
 And please a brother with a brother’s page.’

“By other verses addressed to Cranmer, it would appear that Leland was experiencing anxieties to which he had not been accustomed—and one may suspect, by the opening image of his ‘Suppellex,’ that his pension was irregular, and that he began, as authors do in these hard cases, to value ‘the furniture’ of his mind above that of his house.

‘AD THOMAM CRANMERUM,
 CANTUAR. ARCHIEPISCOP.

‘Est congesta mihi domi Suppellex
 Ingens, aurea, nobilis, venusta,
 Quâ totus studeo Britanniarum
 Vero reddere gloriam nitori.
 Sed Fortuna meis noveera cæptis
 Jam felicibus invidet maligna.
 Quare, ne pereant brevi vel horâ
 Multarum mihi noctium labores
 Omnes, et patriæ simul decora
 Ornamenta cadant,’ &c. &c.

IMITATED.

‘The furnitures that fill my house,
 The vast and beautiful disclose,

All noble, and the store is gold;
 Our antient glory here unroll’d.
 But Fortune checks my daring claim,
 A step-mother severe to Fame.
 A smile malignantly she throws
 Just at the story’s prosperous close,
 And thus must the unfinished tale
 And all my many vigils fail,
 And must my country’s honour fall;
 In one brief hour must perish all?’

“But, conscious of the greatness of his labours, he would obtain the favour of the Archbishop, by promising a share of his own fame:

‘—— pretium sequetur amplum—
 Sic nomen tibi litteræ elegantes
 Rectè perpetuum dabunt, suosque
 Partim vel titulos tibi receptos
 Concedet memori Britannus ore:
 Sic te posteritas amabit omnis,
 Et famâ super æthera innotesces.’

IMITATED.

‘But take the ample glorious meed,
 To letter’d elegance decreed,
 When Britain’s mindful voice shall bend,
 And with her own thy honours blend,
 As she from thy kind hands receives
 Her titles drawn on Glory’s leaves,
 And back reflects them on thy name,
 Till Time shall love thy mounting fame.’

“Thus was Leland, like the melancholic, withdrawn entirely into the world of his own ideas; his imagination delighting in reveries, while his industry was exhausting itself in labour. His manners were not free from haughtiness—his meagre and expressive physiognomy indicates the melancholy and the majesty of his mind; not old age, but the premature wrinkles of those nightly labours he has himself recorded.—All these characteristics are so strongly marked in the bust of Leland, that Lavater had triumphed had he studied it*.

“Labour had long been felt as voluptuousness by Leland; and this is among the Calamities of Literature, and all those studies which deeply busy the intellect and the fancy. There is a poignant delight in study, often subversive of human happiness. Men of genius, from their ideal state, drop into the cold formalities of society, to encounter its evils, its disappointments, its neglect, and perhaps its persecutions. When such minds discover the world will only

* “What reason is there to suppose with Granger that his bust, so admirably engraven by Grignon, is supposititious? Probably, struck by the premature old age of a man who died in his fortieth year, he condemned it by its appearance; but not with the eye of the physiognomist.”

become a friend on its own terms, then has the cup of their wrath overflowed; the learned grow morose, and the witty sarcastic; but more indelible emotions in a highly excited imagination often produce those delusions, which Darwin calls Hallucinations, and sometimes terminate in mania. The haughtiness, the melancholy, and the aspiring genius of Leland, were tending to a disordered intellect. Incipient insanity is a mote floating in the understanding, escaping all observation, when the mind is capable of observing itself; but seems a constituent part of the mind itself when that is completely covered with its cloud.

"Leland did not reach even the maturity of life, the period at which his stupendous works were to be executed. He was seized by phrenzy. The causes of his insanity were never known. The Papists declared he was mad because he had embraced the new religion; his malicious rival Polydore Vergil, because he had promised what he could not perform; duller prosaists, because his poetical turn had made him conceited. The grief and melancholy of a fine genius, and perhaps an irregular pension, his enemies have not noticed.

"The ruins of Leland's mind were viewed in his library; volumes on volumes stupendously heaped together, and masses of notes scattered here and there; all the vestiges of his genius, and its distraction. His collections were seized on by honest and dishonest hands; many were treasured, but some were stolen. Hearne zealously arranged a series of volumes from the fragments; but the Britannia of Camden, the London of Stowe, and the Chronicles of Holinshed, are only a few whose waters silently welled from the pure spring of Leland's genius: and that nothing might be wanting to preserve some relic of that fine imagination which was always working in his poetic soul, his own description of his learned journey over the kingdom was a spark, which, falling into the inflammable mind of a Poet, produced the singular and patriotic poem of the Polyolbion of Drayton. Thus the genius of Leland has come to us diffused through a variety of other men's; and what he intended to produce, it has required many to perform.

"A singular inscription appeared on his monument, in which Leland speaks of himself, in the style he was accustomed to use. And as Weever tells us it was affixed to his monument, as he had heard by tradition, it was probably a relic snatched from his general wreck—for it could not with propriety have been composed after his death*.

'Quantùm Rhenano debet Germania docto,
Tantùm debebit terra Britannia mihi.
Ille suæ gentis ritus et nomina prisca
Æstivo fecit lucidiora die.
Ipse antiquarum rerum quoque magnus amator
Ornabo patriæ lumina clara meæ.
Quæ cum prodierint niveis inscripta tabellis,
Tum testes nostræ sedulitatis erunt.'

IMITATED.

'What Germany to learn'd Rhenanus owes,
That for my Britain shall my toil un-
His volumes mark their customs, names,
and climes,
And brighten, with a summer's light,
I also, touch'd by the same love, will write,
To ornament my country's splendid light,
Which shall, inscrib'd on snowy tablets,
Full many a witness of my industry.'

For the not less interesting and melancholy fate of Collins, the Reader is referred to the original Work.

11. *Retrospection; a Poem in familiar Verse.* By Richard Cumberland. Printed for the Author, 1811; 4to. pp. 71. G. and W. Nicol.

THIS publication may literally be called *the last Words* of its ingenious Author; and, in 1340 lines of "familiar Verse, or measured Prose," contains a "Retrospect" of that long and chequered Life, which we have in our Volume for the last year very fully epitomised.

In a work evidently written *currentissimo calamo*, superior excellence cannot reasonably be expected; yet in these *retrospective* lines there are some which are worthy of the Author's best days.

His attachment to Tunbridge and his brave Compatriots in Arms is extremely pleasing; and the following appropriate compliment is elegant:

'Now to the modest and melodious Bard,
Who sung 'The Pleasures Memory' be-
Ere I hang up my harp, let me devote
One tributary strain.—But, gentle friend,
Dost thou not hear its strings how faint
they sound!

I know thou dost, and pitiest the hand
That cannot screw them to their pitch
again.
Harp, thou canst witness to my ceaseless
For thou wert with me, when, with
trembling step,

* "Antient Funerall Monuments, page 692."

I ventur'd to approach the hallow'd
 mount [dawn,
 Where my Redeemer died: nor morning
 Nor silent night, were hours of rest to me,
 Whilst the Muse urg'd me to attempt the
 height
 Of argument so solemn, so sublime.
 Still, O my Friend, believe my verse sincere,
 [shalt live
 Which tells thee in my 'Memory' thou
 As long as that sweet 'pleasure' shall
 endure;
 Which thy propitious fancy hath adorn'd
 With every charm that Poem can display."

Another Friend is thus addressed:

"G——, in thy society thou know'st
 I am not old, for thou canst make me
 young. [the world,
 Speak for me then, kind Friend, and tell
 That as I never strove to wrest from man
 One hour that gave him innocent delight,
 No man should take my harmless pen
 from me,
 And strip me of my last, my sole resource."

And the Poem thus concludes:

"Time, who can stay thee? Who can
 call thee back?
 Pass on then, thou despoiler of our joys,
 Our strength, our talents! What thou
 hast of mine [verish me;
 Won't make thee rich, nor much impo-
 For I have some affections, some delights,
 Lodg'd where thy pilfering fingers can-
 not reach.
 No, I defy thee to impair my love
 For my dear child, my widow'd Marianne:
 Me thou may'st take away, but her from
 me, [take,
 Till Death divide us, thou shalt never
 Each day, each hour, that Heav'n vouch-
 safes to add [more
 To a fond father's life, will more and
 Endear, and draw her closer to my heart.
 Now, if these embers of an aged Muse,
 Fann'd by the breath of candour, still
 can show [extinct:
 Some glimm'rings of a flame not quite
 'Tis thou, my child, and others like to
 thee, [me still,
 Whose kindness cheers me, and retains
 Though not unmindful of the illustrious
 dead,
 Faithful and firm as ever to befriend,
 To my last hour, the cause of Living
 Worth."

12. *A Present to the Jews, and to Free-
 thinking Gentiles: from a Protestant
 Friend. Being a Synopsis or Collec-
 tion of Christian Evidences.* 12mo.
 pp. 26. Rivingtons.

THIS little Treatise consists of two
 distinct Essays; the first, on "The
 Evidences of Jesus Christ from the

Prophecies;" the other containing
 "Various Proofs of Jesus Christ."
 The Editor observes that

"If we may judge from appearances
 in the present day, a diligent perusal
 of the following pages may be no less pro-
 fitable to the Free-thinking Gentile than
 to the Jew. With an earnest hope, there-
 fore, that the information they contain
 may have all the effect which it is so well
 calculated to produce in the minds of
 both, the Editor submits it to their can-
 did and serious consideration."

13. *A Classical List of the most fashion-
 able Furniture: and Considerations ne-
 cessary for the interior Elegance, Com-
 fort, and Safety of a House, from the
 Plain and Neat to the most Elegant and
 Superb, alphabetically arranged, with
 Examples of its Utility in Practice.* By
 Joseph Gregson, Interior Surveyor.
 12mo. pp. 44. Ackerman.

"Mr. Gregson having spared no ex-
 pence in cultivating the knowledge of
 the Arts and Sciences appertaining to
 the Upholstery Department, and neces-
 sary to promote the interior elegance,
 comfort, and safety of a house, he has
 now the honour of acting as an Interior
 Surveyor, in the practice of which pro-
 fession superintending the entire Fittings-
 up and Furniture of Houses, he has ar-
 ranged the following List, which he pre-
 sumes will be found of as great utility to
 those who are going to Furnish as to the
 general Upholder."

Mr. Gregson states some curious
 Questions on the Dry Rot; but his
 Answers, we think, would have been
 more satisfactory. His two Plans for
 "a Supply of Water in cases of emer-
 gency" are new and ingenious:

"One of them by the means of Cis-
 terns with internal and external com-
 munications aided by Buckets prepared
 and managed upon simple and easy prin-
 ciples, which will give an almost instan-
 taneous supply; and the other mode by
 an establishment of Water Carts, like-
 wise managed upon cheap and simple
 principles, which, with moderate exer-
 tion will convey water to any place with
 a velocity equal to the rate of two-hun-
 dred feet and upwards per minute, a
 swiftness which cannot be equalled by
 the powers of any Steam Engine, how-
 ever great those powers may be."

* * * *The Conclusion of the Biblio-
 mania shall be given next month.*

YES says, ROGER ASCHAM (see last vo-
 lume, page 417) was born not at Kirby-
 weik, but at Kirkby-wiske, in the wapen-
 take of Gilling East, co. York.

SELECT POETRY.

THE ALDERMAN'S FUNERAL,

An English Eclogue, by SOUTHEY, but not
in his Works.

STRANGER.

WHOM are they ushering from the
world, with all
This pageantry and long parade of Death?

TOWNSMAN.

A long parade, indeed, Sir; and yet here
You see but half; round yonder bend it
reaches [riage.—

A furlong farther, carriage behind car—

STRANGER.

'Tis but a mournful sight, and yet the pomp
Tempts me to stand a gazer.

TOWNSMAN.

————— Youder schoolboy,
Who plays the truant, says, the Proclamation

Of Peace was nothing to the show; and even
The charring of the members at election
Would not have been a finer sight than this,
Only that red and green are prettier colours
Than in this mourning. Inere, Sir, you
behold

One of the red-gown'd Worthies of the City,
The envy and the boast of our Exchange,
Aye, what was worth, last week, a good
half-million,
Screw'd down in yonder hearse.

STRANGER.

————— i hen he was born
Under a lucky planet, who to-day
Puts mourning on for his inheritance.

TOWNSMAN.

When first I heard his death, that very wish
Leap'd to my lips; but now the closing
scene

Of the comedy hath waken'd wiser thoughts;
And I bless God, that when I go to the
grave, [his
There will not be the weight of wealth like
To sink me down.

STRANGER.

————— The Camel and the Needle,—
Is that then in your mind?

TOWNSMAN.

————— Even so. The text
Is Gospel wisdom. I would ride the
Camel—

Yea, leap him dying, through the Needle's
eye,

As easily as such a pamper'd soul
Could pass the narrow gate.

STRANGER.

————— Your pardon, Sir,
But sure this lack of Christian charity
Looks not like Christian truth.

TOWNSMAN.

————— Your pardon too, Sir,
If, with this text before me, I should feel
In the preaching mood! But for these
barren fig-trees,

With all their flourish and their leafiness,
We have been told their destiny and use,
When the axe is laid unto the root, and
they

Cumber the earth no longer.

STRANGER.

————— Was his wealth
Stor'd fraudfully, the spoil of orphans
wrong'd, [right?
And widows who had none to plead their

TOWNSMAN.

All honest, open, honourable gains,
Fau legal interest, bonds and mortgages,
Ships to the East and West.

STRANGER.

————— Why judge you then
So hardly of the dead?

TOWNSMAN.

————— For what he left
Undone;—for sins, not one of which is
mention'd [him,
In the Ten commandments. He, I warrant
Believ'd no other gods than those of the
Creed:

Bow'd to no idols—but his money bags:
Swore no false oaths, except at the Custom-
house:

Kept the Sabbath idle: built a monument
To honour his dead father: did no murder:
Was too out-fashion'd for adultery:
Never pick'd pockets: never bore false
witness; [wealth,
And never, with that all-commanding
Coveted his neighbour's house, nor ox,
nor ass.

STRANGER.

You know him, then, it seems.

TOWNSMAN.

————— As all men know
The virtues of your hundred-thousanders;
They never hide their lights beneath a
bushel—

STRANGER.

Nay, nay, uncharitable Sir! for often
Doth bounty like a streamlet flow unseen,
Freshening and giving life along its source.

TOWNSMAN.

We track the streamlet by the brighter
green [this—

And livelier growth it gives: but as for
This was a pool that stagnated and stunk;—
The rains of Heaven engender'd nothing in it
But slime and foul corruption.

STRANGER.

STRANGER.

Yet even these
Are reservoirs, whence public charity
Still keeps her channels full.

TOWNSMAN.

Now, Sir, you touch
Upon the point. This man of half a mil-
lion [praise:
Had all these public virtues which you
But the poor man rung never at his door;
And the old beggar at the public gate,
Who, all the summer long, stands hat in
hand,

He knew how vain it was to lift an eye
To that hard face. Yet he was always
found [scribers,
Among your ten and twenty pound sub-
Your benefactors in the Newspapers.
His alms were money put to interest
In the other world, donations to keep open
A running charity-account with Heaven:—
Retaining-fees against the last assizes,
When, for the trusted talents, strict ac-
count [Arch-lawyer
Shall be required from all, and the old
Plead his own cause as plaintiff.

STRANGER.

I must needs
Believe you, Sir: these are your witnesses,
These mourners here, who from their car-
riages [wind
Gape at the gaping crowd. A good March
Were to be pray'd for now, to lend their
eyes [mute
Some decent rheum. The very hireling
Bears not a face blanker of all emotion
Than the old serrant of the family!
How can this man have liv'd, that thus his
death [chief!!!
Costs not the soiling one white handker-

TOWNSMAN.

Who should lament for him, Sir, in whose
heart
Love had no place, nor natural charity?
The parlour spaniel, when she heard his
step, [aside
Rose slowly from the hearth, and stole
With creeping pace; she never rais'd her
eyes [head
To woo kind words from him, nor laid her
Uprais'd upon his knee, with fondling whine,
How could it be but thus! Arithmetick
Was the sole science he was ever taught.
The Multiplication-table was his Creed,
His Pater noster, and his Decalogue.
When yet he was a boy, and should have
breath'd
The open air and sun-shine of the fields,
To give his blood its natural spring and
play,
He in a close and dusky counting-house,
Smoke-dried and sear'd and shrivel'd up
his heart. [up,
So, from the way in which he was train'd
His feet departed not; he toil'd and mould'd,

Poor muckworm! through his threescore
years and ten, [on him,
And when the earth shall now be shovel'd
If that which serv'd him for a soul were
still [dirt.
Within its husk, 't would still be dirt to

STRANGER.

Yet your next Newspapers will blazon him
For industry and honourable wealth
A bright example.

TOWNSMAN.

Even half a million
Gets him no other praise. But come this
way [find his virtues
Some twelvemonths hence, and you will
Trimly set forth in lapidary lines,
Faith with her torch beside, and little
Cupids
Dropping upon his urn their marble tears.

*Extempore Lines, written in the Library,
Union Street, Birmingham, under Mr.
HUTTON'S Portrait. By S. J. PRATT.*

THE well-known form and venerable
grace
Here mark the sage Historian of the place.
Tho' ninety winters round his reverend
head [have shed,
Have roll'd their tempests, and their snows
And these with Time, imperious Time,
combin'd
To waste at once the body and the mind:
This their confederated power defies,
And that the manly action still supplies;
While gently sloping to a soft decay,
We still behold the Nestor of the day;
The Ajax too! for yet a native force
Aids him to keep the tenor of his course.
His walks at morn, at eve, preserve their
length, [strength
While many a noontide feat of sturdy
Remain to shew intemperate Age and
Youth
The living moral of eternal truth,
That, ere to half his honour'd days they
come, [tomb.
Indignant Death shall sink them to the

TRANSLATIONS.

Rowe's Tamerlane. *End of Act I.*
Selima.

“In vain all arts a love-sick Virgin tries,
Affects to frown, and seems severely wise,
In hopes to cheat her wary Lover's eyes.”
If the dear youth her pity seems to move,
And pleads with tenderness the cause of
love,
Nature asserts her empire in her heart.
And kindly takes the faithful Lover's part;
By Love, herself, and Nature, thus be-
tray'd, [aid,
No more she trusts in Pride's fantastic
But bids her eyes confess the yielding
maid.”

Nequicquam

Nequicquam omnigenas tentat, quæ sensit
Amorem,
Artes, nequicquam vultu simulatque
rigorem,
Ut specie hæc cautos juvenum bene fallat
oculos. [Nympham,
Si Procus adversam conetur deflectere
Et blandè teneri causam defendat Amoris,
Ipsa regit placidis Nymphæ præcordia
frænis,
Et sîdo Natura Proci succurrit Amori :
Sic ubi se prodat Virgo, Natura, Cupido,
Non magis in stolido constat fiducia fasto ;
Sed jubet, ut victam fateantur lumina
Nympham.

LA BAILLÉE.

Un Capitaine hardi d'Halifax
Demeurant dans son quartier,
Sédait une fille, qui se pendit
Un Lundi avec sa jarretière ;
Sa conscience le tourmenta,
Son estomac fut gâté,
Il prit le fort ratifia,
Et ne pensa que de Miss Baillée.

Ah ! la Baillée, la malheureuse Baillée,
Ah ! la Baillée, la malheureuse Baillée !!

Un soir se couchant de bonne heure,
Car il avoit la fièvre,
Dit-il, " Je suis un beau garçon,
Mais volage comme un chèvre."
Sa lumière brûle pâle et bleu,
Le suif et coton mêlé,
Un revenant approche son lit,
Et cria " Voici Baillée,"

Ah ! la Baillée, &c. &c.

"Va-t-en," dit-il, "ou Diable m'emporte,
Je tirai la sonnette."

" Cher capitaine," répond la dame,

" Quelle conduite malhonnête !"

" Le commissaire fut trop sévère

Envers une fille si grêlée,

Et le prêtre ne veut pas dire la messe

Pour l'ame de ma'm'selle Baillée."

Ah ! la Baillée, &c.

" Cher revenant," dit-il tout bas,

" Arrangeons notre affaire ;

Un banquenotte dans ma culotte

Ferme ta cimetière."

Gasement s'enfuit alors l'esprit,

Son sort si bien démêlé,

" Adieu, cher fripon capitaine Smith,

N'oubliez pas votre Baillée."

Ah ! la Baillée, &c.

G A I A,

Or, My own honest Landlady in a Country
Village. (From G. DYER'S "Pictura.")

YE landladies flaunting and gay,
Who live in the great London town,
Who dress and look fine every day,
Each day brings you many a crown ;
Too proud your trim lodgings to shew,
Such chambers no shelter afford,

But to him who looks spruce as a beau,
But to him who can strut like a lord.

O ! hear a poor rover complain,
And destin'd to rove about still,
How deeply his pockets ye drain,
How quickly your purses ye fill.

Awhile cease to sport in the ring,
And give me one moment or two ;
Of Gaia, good Gaia, I sing,
A landlady honest and true.

Remote from the noise of a town,
Unread in the jargon of schools,
This landlady liv'd in renown,
And squar'd by the wisest of rules.

She toil'd in her own humble cot ;
The village was full of her praise ;
The rustics all envied her lot ;
Her poet shall crown her with lays.

Her cottage so decent and neat
Might gladden a lady most fine ;
Her table so cleanly and sweet,
That with her a princess might dine.

Her provident hands did not spare ;
Her friends she would help to the best ;
For, tho' she maintain'd friends are rare,
She soon made a friend of her guest.

Each Sunday at church she was seen
In silks, and with posy so sweet ;
And, as she walk'd over the green,
Each neighbour she kindly would greet.

For Gaia lov'd King and her Church,
And thought it a maxim most true,
That who left a poor Priest in the lurch,
Would soon rob the King of his due.

Yet hers was a Catholic heart ;
Good Non-cons kind Gaia could love ;
To all she would kindness impart,
As mercy she look'd for above.

She welcom'd the gay early lark ;
And hated the chattering jay ;
But the owl that delights in the dark,
She said, was accus'd thro' the day.

Her garden, tho' small, could afford
A portion for pleasure and use ;
To cousins, when seen at her board,
She cakes and good wine could produce.

A neat little damsel was by,
Who waited and work'd at her will ;
And a spinning-wheel always was nigh,
That Molly might never stand still.

She gave to each rosy-fac'd boy
A cake, if he read his book well ;
Her scraps gave the beggar-man joy ;
Gipsy Joe all her praises would tell.

Like the bee and the provident ant,
Thus she toils, and she spends while she
spares ;
And tho' she so hated a cent,
Yet Gaia would oft say her prayers.

Ye landladies flirting and gay,
Give Gaia the praise that is due;
And call her, for call her you may,
A landlady honest and true.

And now I have finish'd my lays,
To her tho' more virtues belong:
But Gaia ne'er ask'd for my praise;
And therefore I give her a song.

Written June 16th, 1812, being the Day on which the first Stone of a Chapel of Ease was laid in the Parish of St. Mary ISLINGTON.

AT length we hail the bright auspicious day,
The long-desired edifice appears,
A Temple sacred to the Lord of Hosts!
When consecrated by Religion's rites
Before its Altar shall Devotion kneel,
Humility shall offer fervent prayer,
And Piety her solemn vow renew;
There Adoration in seraphic strain
Shall chant melodious praise to the Most High!

Far hence be aught profane—Impiety,
With "all false doctrine, heresy, and schism."
May all who come within its hallow'd walls
Bow, and acknowledge it the House of God!

And say, in truth this is the Gate of Heav'n!
May its foundation (laid in righteousness)
Be firmly fix'd as on a solid rock,
And may its roof, till time shall cease to be,
Resound with praise to great Jehovah's name!
S. HUGHES.

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

Spoken by Mrs. SIDONS, on leaving the Stage, 29th of June, 1812, and written by HORACE TWISS, Esq.

WHO has not felt, how growing age endears
The fond remembrance of our former years?
Who has not sigh'd, when doom'd to leave
at last

The hopes of youth, the habits of the past,
The thousand ties and interests, that impart

A second nature to the human heart,
And, wreathing round it close, like tendrils, climb,

Blooming in age, and sanctified by time?
Yes! at this moment crowd upon my mind

Scenes of bright days for ever left behind,
Bewildering visions of enraptured youth,
When hope and fancy wore the hues of truth,

And long-forgotten years, that almost seem
The faded traces of a morning dream!
Sweet are those mournful thoughts: for they renew

The pleasing sense of all I owe to you—

For each inspiring smile, and soothing tear—

For those full honours of my long career,
That cheer'd my earliest hope, and chased my latest fear!

And though for me those tears shall flow no more,
And the warm sunshine of your smile is
Though the bright beams are fading fast away,
That shone unclouded through my summer
Yet grateful memory shall reflect their light

O'er the dim shadows of the coming night,
And lend to later life a softer tone,
A moonlight tint, a lustre of her own.

Judges and Friends! to whom the tragic strain

Of Nature's feeling never spoke in vain,
Perhaps your hearts, when years have glided by,

And past emotions wake a fleeting sigh,
May think on her, whose lips have pour'd
so long

The charm'd sorrows of your Shakspear's
On her, who, parting to return no more,
Is now the mourner she but seem'd before,—
Herself subdued, resigns the melting spell,
And breathes, with swelling heart, her
long, her last farewell!

A Metrical Prayer by the Vicar of DU'FIELD, for the Use of the Sunday Scholars attending the BILL and LANCASTER Schools within his Parish.

LORD! let thy goodness guide me right
To do what's pleasing in thy sight;
Make thy sole glory still controul
The inward motions of my soul.

Keep me, O Lord, from deadly sin,
Fill me with hope and peace within,
Let neither thought, or word, or deed,
E'er to my shame or sorrow lead.

Lord, let thy mercies me surround,
Op' make my love to thee abound,
And let me ever grateful be,
By praising and by serving thee.

Give me, O Lord! thy heavenly Grace,
And Faith, to run my earthly race;
And fix my hopes on thee, most High!
With heavenly comfort when I die,

In Christ my Saviour, Amen.
D———x.

ON THE DANGER OF LAUGHING AT LOVE.

WHILE Cupid was stooping to pick up a Dart
Which he dropp'd, in his hurry to wound a
The Game had escap'd; but he, in despair,
Shot his own mother Venus, who stood laughing near.

July 13.

W. C. L.
HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDING, IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 11.

The House had finished hearing counsel in an appeal case, and were proceeding with the reading of some private Bills, when a bustling noise was heard without doors. Presently a cry was heard "Mr. Perceval shot! Mr. Perceval shot!" and a Gentleman coincided with one of the Parliamentary officers rushed in, and stated to the anxious Peers who surrounded him, that he was standing close by Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons, when a pistol was fired at Mr. Perceval, who uttered a cry of "murder," or "murdered," staggered two or three paces, and fell on his side. The officer then came away; but said, he believed that "Mr. Perceval was dead." Most of the Lords immediately rushed out, leaving only Lord Eldon and two Bishops in the House; and upon their return, after a few minutes' private conversation, the Lord Chancellor said, that having just been apprised of a melancholy and atrocious event which had occurred in the lobby of the other House, he should give proper directions to the officers that none go out of the doors without being searched (alluding to the strangers below the Bar). After some private consultation, an Address to the Prince Regent was agreed upon; but Lord *Ellenborough* thought they should have some evidence how Mr. Perceval came by his death; and for this purpose, Mr. Taylor, a dock-keeper, being called, said, he saw a pistol aimed and fired at Mr. Perceval, who fell, and expired.

Earl *Radnor* then moved a Resolution for an Address to the Prince Regent, expressive of the horror which their Lordships feel at the atrocious assassination of Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons, and to pray his Royal Highness would take the speediest measures for bringing the perpetrator of the crime to justice.

Earl *Grey* seconded the motion in a low tone, as if overpowered by his feelings. The motion was then unanimously agreed to, and the Address ordered to be presented.

In the Commons, the same day, while the House was in a Committee on the Orders in Council, the examination of Mr. R. Hamilton, of Staffordshire, was interrupted by the report of a pistol from the lobby; and immediately after, the Sergeant at Arms announced that Mr. Perceval was shot. The Speaker was called to the chair; and the man who fired the pistol appeared at the bar, and stated that

his name was Bellingham, of Liverpool. (He was recognized by Gen. Gaspard.) The Speaker then ordered him to be conveyed through the side passages to prison, and Mr. M. A. Taylor and Alderman Combe were desired to take examinations. Two deputations of Members were then ordered; one to see that the passage to the prison was perfectly free, while the other attended to prevent a rescue, &c. Several Members were desired to attend the examination.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 12.

The Duke of York presented the answer of the Prince Regent to the Address, declaring, that his Royal Highness participated in the sentiments of horror felt by their Lordships at the atrocious murder of Mr. Perceval, and would take the requisite measures to bring the perpetrator to justice.

The Earl of *Liverpool* then delivered a Message from the Prince Regent, stating, that, being desirous of marking his sense of the public and private virtues of Mr. Perceval, and of affording relief and assistance to his numerous family and afflicted widow, his Royal Highness recommended a Parliamentary provision for them.—The Earl of *Liverpool*, in moving a corresponding answer, paid an affecting tribute to the memory and virtues of his departed friend. His Lordship said, he knew no man possessed of more virtues, or of fewer faults, or more devoted of guide.

Earl *Grey* participated most sincerely in the feelings excited by this deplorable and horrid event, and approved highly of making provision for the numerous family of a public servant. It was then agreed that the whole House should go up with the Address. Their Lordships then agreed to adjourn from day to day.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* brought up a Message from the Prince Regent, recommending a provision for the wife and family of Mr. Perceval. His Lordship, in an impressive address, rendered nearly inaudible at times by the acuteness of his feelings, stated, that his honorable and lamented friend had fallen a victim to the resentment and revenge of a disappointed individual, while in the zealous and conscientious discharge of his duty. He was happy to state, that the crime attached itself to a single individual; that he had not accomplices; and so far the national character remained without a stain. After some just encomiums on the character and disposition of the late Mr. Perceval.

his Lordship laid it down as a principle, that unless there had been some base misconduct on the part of the public servant, it became the duty of the House to extend its protection to such servants, and defend them from public or private malignity. His Lordship then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, declaring their abhorrence of the atrocious act committed within the walls of Parliament, and expressing their willingness to make the required provision.

Mr. *Ponsonby* was anxious to second the motion, and expressed his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Noble Lord. He bore testimony to the numerous virtues of the late Mr. Perceval, for whose person he entertained a warm affection.

Mr. *Whitbread* sincerely deplored the loss of the Right Hon. Gentleman, whose liberal and unceasing controul of temper he particularly admired.

Sir *R. Wigram* suggested a public funeral; which Lord *Castlereagh* said would be distressing to the family.

Messrs. *Canning*, and *W. Wynne*, also shortly spoke.

May 13.

Sir *F. Burdett*, in a short speech, expressed his detestation of the assassination of Mr. Perceval, and his concurrence in the proceedings of the House.

In a Committee on the Prince Regent's Message, relating to the provision for Mr. Perceval's family, Lord *Castlereagh* moved, that an annuity of 2000*l.* should be granted to Mrs. Perceval, and the sum of 50,000*l.* to be vested in trustees, for the benefit and use of the 12 children of the late Mr. Perceval. His Lordship said, that scarcely any property was left behind, and that only arising out of the fortune the widow was entitled to at her marriage.

Messrs. *Herbert* and *H. Sumner* thought the grant wholly inadequate; and the latter proposed that 7000*l.* should be appropriated to each child.

Messrs. *Wilderforce*, *Whitbread*, *Wynne*, and *Banks*, urged the propriety of unanimity; the sum proposed by the Noble Lord had the sanction of the family, and it would be better to vote it unanimously, than a larger sum with opposition. The grant of 50,000*l.* without fee or deduction to the children was then voted unanimously; and, on the motion of Mr. *H. Sumner*, carried on a division by 136 to 23, the annuity of 2000*l.* to Mrs. Perceval is to descend, on her decease, to the next heir male of the late Mr. Perceval.

May 14.

About 300 Members, dressed in mourning, or with crape round their regimentals,

went up with the Address. After the Regent's Answer had been read, the House went into a Committee on the Resolutions for providing for the family of the late Mr. Perceval, when Mr. *H. Sumner's* Resolution was opposed by Mr. *Whitbread*.

Mr. *Lushington*, in advocating the Resolution, said, "I saw Lord Arden, the brother of Mr. Perceval, overwhelmed with grief, and his hand placed upon his body, near the part where the fatal wound was inflicted. 'My brother!' he exclaimed, 'you are gone, gone to Heaven! but your children ———.' 'His children,' replied an Hon. Member standing by, 'are his Country's!' He hoped the declaration would be verified.

The Resolution was ordered to be re-committed to-morrow.

May 15.

On the motion of Lord *Clive*, the erection of a Monument to the memory of Mr. Perceval in St. Peter's Church, Westminster, at the public expence, was carried by 199 to 26; as was Mr. *Huskisson's* Resolution, for granting an annuity for life to Mr. Perceval's eldest son of 1000*l.* from May 1812, to be increased to 2000*l.* on the death of his mother.

House of Lords, May 20.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to 43 Bills; those of a public nature were the Irish Tobacco Duty Regulation, Wrought Plate Duty Drawback, and the Scots Customs' Officers Superannuation Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Jocelyn* stated that the Prince Regent would give orders for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Perceval.

On the report of the Committee for making provision for the family of Mr. Perceval being brought up, Mr. *Whitbread* and Sir *F. Burdett* opposed the grant, because they thought Mr. Perceval had no claims, in his public capacity, upon the country: Sir *F. Burdett* suggested that a private subscription would have been a preferable mode.

Sir *J. Nicholl* thought that the liberality of Parliament would have the effect of making future Ministers zealous in the discharge of their public duties, by shewing that their families were, in the event of their decease, adopted by the Country.

Mr. *H. Sumner* contended, that the family were entitled to 3000*l.* a year, as the House had come to a resolution lately, providing that sum for the benefit of any Minister after five years service; and Mr. Perceval had been Minister that time. On a division, the grant was carried by 171 to 16.

May 21.

Mr. *S. Wortley*, after observing that an Administration was now upon the eve of being formed, which no disinterested man thought adequate to meet the exigencies of the times, said, he meant merely to call upon that House to address his Royal Highness, praying him to form an efficient Administration, thereby implying that the persons to be continued in power did not possess the confidence of the Country. He had no hostility to Ministers, with whom he had been in the habit of voting; but, if they were not strong while the late Mr. Perceval was at their head, they were worse than weak without the aid of his great talents. He thought every thing had not been done to form a popular and efficient Administration; for the offers made to a Noble Marquis and a Right Hon. Gentleman (Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning) were so inadmissible, that it was impossible they could have been acceded to. He then concluded with moving the Address, which was seconded by Lord *Milton*.

Mr. *Eyre* thought it unconstitutional for that House to interfere with the nomination of Ministers by the Sovereign; and moved the other orders of the day.

Sir *F. Burdett* said, that no change of men could be beneficial without a thorough change of measures. All the late Administrations had disappointed the hopes of the Country; he thought that the Address should request the Prince to name an Administration, who would pledge themselves to conciliate the Catholics, alleviate the burthens of the people, and support a Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. *Wilberforce* objected to the motion, that it interfered with the prerogative of the Crown, and trenching on the Constitution. The Hon. Baronet's suggestion he likewise deemed unconstitutional. He would recommend waiting till the Administration was formed, when they might be able to judge of its measures. He would support any Administration of whose measures he approved; and recommended that, when the Country was in danger, all parties should unite in its defence.

The Hon. Mr. *Ward* said, that the motion was strictly constitutional, though not to be had recourse to on light grounds: he stigmatised the present as the reign of Favouritism.

Mr. *Ryder* said, that the overtures to a Noble Marquis and a Right Hon. Gentleman were made in the spirit of conciliation, and that Ministers regretted extremely that they could not be brought to strengthen their Administration. As to the Noble Lord now at the head of Administration (Castlereagh), it was the opinion of the late Mr. Pitt, that there was

not a man in the ranks of Opposition (the late Mr. Fox excepted) better qualified for the management of affairs than that Noble Lord.

Mr. *Canning* stated, that his rejection of the overture to join the present Administration arose from their determination not to entertain the subject of the Catholic Claims; had he acceded, and afterwards drawn the attention of his colleagues to the subject, he would probably have been beaten in the Cabinet; and he therefore chose to make the motion in that House.

Lord *Castlereagh* defended the conduct of the Servants of the Crown, in not deserting their posts, and suffering an assassin to throw the system of policy which had received the sanction of the Country into confusion. He regretted that the offers made by the Crown had not been accepted; and was convinced that the refusal was dictated by conscientious motives. An efficient Administration, comprising all the talents of the Country, was peculiarly necessary, and he had tendered his resignation, that he might be no obstacle to its formation; he regretted that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had not stated what proposition regarding the Catholics he would recommend.

Sir *J. Newport* and Mr. *Martin* (of Galway) spoke in support of the motion, after which the House divided: for the previous question 170, against it, 174. Majority against Ministers 4.

The motion of Mr. *Wortley* for the Address was then carried without a division.

A second division then took place on the proposition that the Address should be presented by such Members of the House as were Privy Councillors, which was lost by 176 to 174.

Mr. *Whitbread* animadverted in strong terms on this proceeding, which rendered a resolution carried by a majority of the House, in which there were present 350 Members, a dead letter. He should inquire of the Speaker how they should proceed.

The *Speaker* replied, there were only two modes; one that the Address should be presented by such Members of the House as are of the Privy Council, the other by the whole House.

Mr. *W. Wynne* mentioned another; and moved that the Address be presented by the Mover and Secondor thereof (Mr. *Wortley* and Lord *Milton*); which was carried without a division.

May 22.

Mr. *Stuart Wortley* appeared at the Bar; and said, he had waited on the Prince Regent that day with the Address of the House, to which his Royal Highness had returned this most gracious An-

swer:

swer: "I shall take into my serious and immediate consideration the Address of the House of Commons."

Mr. *Brougham* observed, that the late Declaration of the British Government (see p. 57. of Part I.) provided, that, as soon as an official communication should have been received of the unqualified and unconditional repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, the Orders in Council shall be understood to be annulled. He understood that a French Decree*, of pretty old date he must confess, had been received; which, indeed, but for its date, might seem to be an answer to that very Declaration of this Government. The Declaration certainly contemplated a subsequent repeal, whereas the Decree was dated April 1811; but he trusted that what might be deemed a clerical error, would not prevent its having a due effect. Perhaps it might be urged, that it was only a repeal of the Decrees so far as affected America, and not an unqualified one; but still he thought it came within the spirit, though not the words of, the Declaration. He would admit that if the date of the Decree was not a clerical error, it was a fraud disgraceful to the Government that practised it.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that the Decree was, no doubt, the offspring of French diplomacy. After having been passed 15 months, as its date bore, it now saw the light for the first time: it was an attempt to impose on the American Minister, who had applied for more explicit information without being able to obtain satisfactory assurance; it, however, went only to a partial and conditional repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and therefore did not answer to the terms of the Declaration: its object was to seduce Great Britain into a repeal of her Orders in Council; but the fraud was too manifest, and he hoped it would convince the United States of the knavery practised by France.

In a Committee of Supply, 50,000*l.* were voted to the children of Mr. Perceval. The House then went into a Committee on

the Orders in Council, and examined witnesses.

May 26.

On the commitment of the Publicans' Bill, Mr. *D. Giddy* stigmatized it as foolish and absurd, and observed, that pewter pots were supposed to give a peculiar relish to porter; and that a countryman of his (Sir H. Davy) had discovered that a galvanic influence was produced by drinking porter; it was right, therefore, that the drinkers of this beverage should have as many agreeable sensations excited as possible.

Mr. *Whitbread* attributed the Hon. Gentleman's opposition to his having an interest in the Cornish mines; and thought if Sir H. Davy had discovered that roast beef acquired a peculiar relish from being served on pewter plates, this would still more increase the produce of the Cornish mines.

Sir *T. Turlton* said that the Bill would prevent imposition in country places, where the measures were shamefully deficient.—Mr. *Sheridan* supported the Bill.

On a division, it was discovered there were not 40 Members in the House, in consequence of which an adjournment took place.

House of Lords, June 3.

On the Earl of *Liverpool's* moving that the House do adjourn till Friday;

The Duke of *Norfolk* inquired if the Noble Lord held the situation of Minister of the Country; and if he did, begged some explanation of the cause of such a state of things.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied, that he was in the same situation in which he had been since Friday se'night. He held his office only till his Royal Highness had formed such an arrangement as should seem to him most expedient.

Marquis *Wellington* thought, that in duty to their Lordships, in duty to the Country, in duty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, he ought to lay before

* Decree referred to, received by Government through the medium of the American Legation. Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811.—Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swedish Confederacy.—On the report of our Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Being informed of the law of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the Congress of the United States has decreed the exemptions of the provisions of the Act of Non-Intercourse, which interdicts the entry into American ports of the ships and merchandize of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies:—Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions advanced by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to sanction a system hostile to the independence of Neutral Powers, and of their flags; We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively (from the 1st of November last) considered as no longer in force, as far as regards American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON, Emperor—Comte Daru, Secretary of State—

Countersigned, a true Copy, Duke of Bassano—Josef Barlow, &c.

them a brief statement of facts. He had to inform their Lordships, that a short time ago (Monday) he had received the commands of his Royal Highness to form an Administration; that he had in consequence taken the requisite steps for that purpose, but that he had that day found it necessary to resign to his Royal Highness the powers with which he had been invested; and that his Royal Highness had graciously been pleased to accept that resignation. If he should be called upon by the House, he was prepared to give a detailed statement of the steps which he had taken in the execution of the commands of his Royal Highness, the difficulties he had encountered, and the circumstances which had prevented the successful termination of his efforts. Though he had the sanction and authority of his Royal Highness to give this explanation if called for, he would not forbear advising their Lordships not to call upon him to enter into any details on the subject. Matters might be still accommodated, and any premature discussion might be productive of infinite mischief. *Great animosities, dreadful animosities, had prevailed; animosities deeply to be lamented, and which might be attended with the most alarming consequences in the present critical situation of the Country.*

Earl *Stanhope* was for immediate disclosure.

The Earl of *Limerick* trusted that their Lordships would abstain from provoking a premature discussion.

Lord *Grenville* disclaimed, on his own part, and that of his Noble Friend (*Gray*), any thing like animosity; no such feeling entered their minds.

The Earl of *Liverpool* on behalf of himself and friends, made a like declaration; they had never acted under the influence of private and personal animosity. The points of difference were solely those of Government, and of the Constitution; they should ardently desire the arrival of the day of explanation.

Earl *Murray* said, that it had been his office, in the course of this negotiation, to be the amicable instrument of conciliation; and it had been his earnest endeavour, to smooth those difficulties which unhappily interposed obstacles in the way of an arrangement. Those who interposed those obstacles, convinced themselves that they possess a conciliatory disposition, and that what they urge, is a fundamental principle of the Constitution. He could not, however, but lament, that points of form should stand in the way of a conciliation and an arrangement, which is so essential to the interest and welfare of the Country.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 30.

[Transmitted by Lord Keith.]

Northumberland, of the Peanark, 70 and E. S. W. light Breezes, and fine Weather, May 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, the object of the orders I received from you on the 19th instant, to proceed off L'Orient, for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates and a brig, lately seen at sea, has been accomplished, by their total destruction, at the entrance of that port by his Majesty's ship under my command (the *Growler* gun-brig being in company), under the circumstances I beg leave to relate to you.

On Friday the 22d inst. at a quarter after ten a. m. the N. W. point of the Isle Groa bearing from the Northumberland, North by compass, ten miles distant, and the wind very light from W. by N. they were discovered in the N. W. crowding all possible sail before it for L'Orient. My first endeavour was to cut them off to windward of the island, and a signal was made to the *Growler* (seven miles off in the S. W.) to chase; but, finding I could not effect it, the Northumberland was pushed by every exertion round the S. E. end of Groa, and, by hauling to the wind as close as I could to leeward of it, I had the satisfaction of fetching to windward of

the harbour's mouth, before the Enemy's ships reached it. Their commander, seeing himself thus cut off, made a signal to his consort, and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack to windward of Point Tallec, and they appeared to speak each other. I continued beating to windward between Groa and the Continent to close with them, exposed to the batteries on both sides, when I sailed within their reach, which was unavoidable. The wind had by this time freshened considerably, and was about W. N. W. At 49 minutes after two p. m. the Enemy (in force as above described) bore up in close line ahead, and under every sail that could be set, favoured by the fresh wind, made a bold and determined attempt to run between me and the shore under cover of the numerous batteries with which I lined in that part. I placed the Northumberland to meet them as close as I could to the Pointe de Pointe Lavé, with her head to the shore, and the main topsail shivering, and made dispositions for laying one of them alongside; but they hauled so very close round the point, following the direction of the coast to the eastward of it, that, in my ignorance of the depth of water so near the shore, I did not think it practicable, consistent with the safety of his Majesty's ship (drawing near twenty-five feet)

feet) to prosecute that plan. I therefore bore up and steered parallel to them at the distance of about two cables' length, and opened the broadside on them, which was returned by a very animated and well-directed fire of round, grape, and other descriptions of shot, supported by three batteries, for the space of twenty-one minutes, and was very destructive to our sails and rigging. My object, during that time, was to prevent their hauling outside the dry rock, named *Le Graul*; but in steering sufficiently close to it to leave them no room to pass between me and it, and at the same time to avoid running on it myself, the utmost difficulty and anxiety was produced by the cloud of smoke which drifted ahead of the ship, and totally obscured it. However, by the care and attention of Mr. Hugh Stewart, the Master, the ship was carried within the distance of her own length on the South-west side, in quarter less seven fathoms, and the Enemy were in consequence obliged, as their only alternative, to attempt passing within it, where there was not water enough, and they all grounded, under every sail, on the rocks between it and the shore.

The sails and rigging of the Northumberland were so much damaged, that I was obliged to leave the Enemy to the effects of the falling tide, it being only one quarter ebb, while I repaired the rigging and shifted the foretop-sail, which was rendered entirely useless; working to windward during that time under what sail I could set, to prevent falling to leeward; in which interval, at five o'clock, the *Growler* joined and fired on the Enemy occasionally. At 28 minutes after five, I anchored the Northumberland in six and a half fathoms water, Point de Pierre Laye bearing N. W. half N. the citadel of Port Louis E. three quarters N. and the rock named *Le Grand N.* half E. two cables length distant, with her broadside bearing on the Enemy's two frigates and brig, at point blank range, all of them having fallen over on their sides next the shore as the tide left them, and exposed their copper to us, and the main-masts of one frigate and the brig were gone; and from 34 minutes after five till 49 minutes past six (which was near the time of low water) a deliberate and careful fire was kept up on them; at which time, believing I had fully effected the object of my endeavours, the crews having quitted their vessels, all their bottoms being pierced by very many of our shot, so low down as to ensure their filling on the rising tide, and the leading frigate being completely in flames, communicated to the hull from a fire which broke out in her foretop, I got under sail. Three batteries fired at the ship during the whole time she was at anchor; and although the position was so far well chosen

that she was out of the range of two of them, the other (to which the Enemy's vessels were nearest) reached her, and did as much execution in the hull as all the fire she had been exposed to before.—I directed the Commander of the *Growler* to stand in and fire, to prevent the Enemy from returning to their vessels after I had ceased.

At five minutes before eight, the frigate on fire blew up with an awful explosion, leaving no remains of her visible. At the close of day I anchored for the night, out of the reach of the batteries on both sides, Point Taleet bearing N. N. W. half W. S. E. point of Groa S. S. S. half W. the enemy's vessels N. by E. At ten, the other frigate appeared to be on fire also (some smoke having been seen on board her from the time the firing ceased), and at half past eleven, the flames burst forth from her ports and every part with unextinguishable fury, which unlooked-for event leaving me nothing more to attempt in the morning, the brig being quite on her beam ends, and very much damaged by our shot in every part of her bottom, even very near her keel, I weighed anchor at midnight, with a very light air from the northward, with the *Growler* in company, profiting by the brightness of the moon to get to sea; but it was so near calm that I made very little progress, and therefore saw the frigate burning from head to stern all night, and explode at 35 minutes after two in the morning of yesterday, leaving a portion of her after-part still burning till it was entirely consumed; and in the course of the day I had the satisfaction to see, from off the N. W. point of Groa, a third fire and explosion in the same spot, which could have been no other than the brig.

During the time of firing on the Enemy's vessels, a seaman, who states himself to be a native of Portugal, captured in the ship *Harmony*, of Lisbon, by the frigates, on the 22d of February, swam from one of them to the Northumberland, by whom I am informed their names were *L'Aransse* and *L'Andromache*, of forty-four guns and four hundred and fifty men each, and the *Mameluke* brig, of eighteen guns and one hundred and fifty men; that they sailed from the Loire in the month of January, had been cruising in various parts of the Atlantic, and had destroyed thirty-six vessels of different nations (Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, and English), taking the most valuable parts of their cargoes on board the frigates (and they appeared very deep for ships so long at sea), and one vessel they sent as a cartel to England, with about two hundred prisoners.—The remainder of the letter bears testimony to the creditable conduct of every officer and man engaged on this occasion, especially of the senior lieutenant, Mr. John Banks.

Mr.

Mr. Stewart the master, and the pilot. He adds, that it was not to be expected that a ship should have been so long at different periods under the fire of the Enemy's various batteries and vessels without some loss, but he is thankful it is not greater than by the account subjoined. The ship is damaged little in the hull, but more in the masts, yards, and rigging. The officer wounded (Lieutenant William Fletcher), he is glad to say, will soon be restored. The letter then concludes:—A line of battle ship, with sails bent, and top-gallant-yards across, lay in the harbour of L'Orient, spectator of the operations of the day at the entrance of it; but the wind did not serve till night for her coming to the support of her friends: every assistance, however, was afforded them of boats, men, &c. from the port, directed, as I apprehend, by the Admiral in person. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. HOTNAM, Captain.
Rear-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. &c.

[Here follows a list of 4 seamen and 1 marine killed; and one officer (Lieut. Fletcher) 3 petty officers, 19 seamen, and 5 marines wounded; 4 dangerously, 10 severely, and 14 slightly.]

Admiralty-office, May 30. A letter from Capt. Somerville, of H. M. S. the Rota, gives an account of the capture, on the 29d inst. by the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieut. Turner, of L'Espadon French privateer, of St. Maloes, pierced for ten guns, three mounted, and manned with 45 men. The Rota had one man killed and five wounded; the privateer, seven killed, and four wounded.

Admiralty-office, June 2. Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, has transmitted a letter from Lieut. Treacy, commanding his Majesty's cutter Linnet, giving an account of his having, on the 29th of last month, captured off the Start, Le Petit Charles French privateer, of St. Maloes, manned with 26 men, armed with small arms, sailed the preceding day from Roscoff: had not made any capture.

Admiralty-office, June 6. Admiral Young has transmitted a letter from Lieut. Samuel Burgess, commanding the Pincher gun vessel, giving an account of the capture, on the 11th of last month, of a French armed lugger, carrying one 12-pounder and small arms, and a crew of 47 men, by the boat of the Pincher and Exertion gun-brigs, after she had run on shore near Cuxhaven.

Admiralty-office, June 13. Rear-Admiral Sir T. Williams has transmitted a letter from Lieut. England, commanding

his Majesty's gun vessel Plamer, giving an account of his having, on the 1st inst. captured, off the Horne Reef, La Pauline, a French privateer, of three guns and 13 men, out three days from Amsterdam without making any capture.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, June 17. Major Currie, Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-general Sir Rowland Hill, arrived this evening with a Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, 28th May.

When I found that the Enemy had retired from this frontier, on the 24th of April, I directed Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill to carry into execution the operations against the enemy's posts and establishments at the passage of the Tagus at Almarez. Owing to the necessary preparations for this expedition, Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill could not begin his march with part of the 2nd division of infantry till the 12th inst. and he attained the objects of his expedition on the 19th, by taking by storm Forts Napoleon and Ragusa, and the tetes-du-pont and other works, by which the enemy's bridge was guarded, by destroying those forts and works, and the enemy's bridge and establishments, and by taking their magazines, and 259 prisoners, and eighteen pieces of cannon.

[Lord Wellington then requests his Lordship's attention to Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill's report of his brilliant exploit, the difficulties with which he had to contend, and his persevering in attaining the objects pointed out by his instructions. Too much, he observes, cannot be said of the brave officers and troops who took by storm, without the assistance of cannon, such works as the enemy's forts on both banks of the Tagus, fully garrisoned, in good order, and defended by 15 pieces of cannon. His Lordship says that the enemy received every intelligence of Sir R. Hill's march; that the troops under Gen. Drouet made a movement to their left, and arrival upon the Guadiana, at Medellin, on the 17th inst. and, on the following day, drove in the picquets of Lieut.-gen. Sir William Erskine's division of cavalry, which had remained in Lower Estremadura. Marshal Soult likewise moved from the blockade of Cadiz towards Cordova, without making the expected attack upon Tariffa, and the troops which had marched from Seville into the Coadada de Niebla returned to Seville nearly about the same time; but Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill had attained his object on the 19th, and had returned to Truxillo, and was beyond all risk of being attacked by a superior force on the 21st. The enemy's troops have

have retired into Cordova. Lord Wellington then proceeds:—“Your Lordship is aware that the road of Alvarez affords the only good military communication across the Tagus, and from the Tagus to the Guadiana, below Toledo. The permanent bridges below the bridge of Arzobispo have been destroyed during the war, by one or other of the belligerents, and the Enemy have found it impossible to repair them. Their bridge, which Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill has destroyed, was one of boats, and I doubt their having the means of replacing it.—The communications from the bridges of Arzobispo and Talavera to the Guadiana, are very difficult, and cannot be deemed military communications for a large army. The result then of Lieut. gen. Sir Rowland Hill’s expedition has been to cut off the shortest and best communication between the armies of the South and of Portugal.

Since the accounts have been received of Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill’s expedition, the Enemy’s troops have likewise been put in motion in Old and New Castile; the 1st division, under Gen. Foy, and a division of the Army of the Centre, under Gen. D’Armagnac, crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arzobispo on the 21st; and have moved by the road of Deleytosa, to relieve or withdraw the post which still remained in the tower of Mirabete.—The whole of the Army of Portugal have likewise made a movement to their left; the 2d division being on the Tagus, and Marshal Marmont’s head-quarters have been removed from Salamanca to Pontueros.—By a letter from Sir Howard Douglas of the 24th inst. I learn that the troops under General Bonnet, after having made two plundering excursions towards the frontiers of Galicia, had again entered the Asturias, and was, on the 17th, in possession of Oviedo, Gijon, and Grado.—In the mean time, the troops under Gen. Mendizabel are in possession of the town of Burgos, the enemy still keeping the castle; and in all parts of the country, the boldness and activity of the chiefs of Guerillas are increasing; and their operations against the enemy are becoming daily more important.—I forward this dispatch by Major Currie, Aide-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship’s notice and protection.

My Lord, *Truxillo, May 21.*

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that your instructions relative to the capture and destruction of the enemy’s works at Alvarez have been most fully carried into effect by a detachment of troops under my orders, which marched from Almandralejo on the 12th inst.—The bridge was, as your Lordship knows, protected by strong works thrown up by the French on both sides of the river, and fur-

ther covered on the Southern side by the castle and redoubts of Mirabete about a league off, commanding the pass of that name, through which runs the road to Madrid, being the only one passable for carriages of any description by which the bridge can be approached.—The works on the left bank of the river, were a tete-de-pont built of masonry, and strongly entrenched, and on the high ground above it a large and well constructed fort, called Napoleon, with an interior entrenchment, and loop-holed towers in its centre. This fort contained nine pieces of cannon, with a garrison of between four and five hundred men. There being also on the opposite side of the river, on a height immediately above the bridge, a very complete fort recently constructed, which flanked and added much to its defence.—On the morning of the 16th, the troops reached Jarai-cujo, and the same evening marched in three columns: the left column, commanded by Lieut.-gen. Chowne (28th and 34th regts. under Col. Wilson, and the 6th Portuguese Cacadores.) towards the castle of Mirabete; the right column, under Major-gen. Howard, (50th, 71st, and 92d regts.) which I accompanied myself, to a pass in the mountains, through which a most difficult and circuitous foot-path leads by the village of Romangordo to the bridge; the centre column, under Major-gen. Long (6th and 18th Portuguese infantry, under Col. Ashworth, and 13th light dragoons, with the artillery,) advanced upon the high road to the pass of Mirabete.—The two flank columns were provided with ladders, and it was intended that either of them should proceed to escalade the forts against which they were directed, had circumstances proved favourable; the difficulties, however, which each had to encounter on its march were such, that it was impossible for them to reach their respective points before day-break; I judged it best, therefore, as there was no longer possibility of surprise, to defer the attack, until we should be better acquainted with the nature and position of the works, and the troops bivouacked on the Lena.

I determined on endeavouring to penetrate to the bridge by the mountain path leading through the village of Romangordo, although by that means I should be deprived of the use of my artillery. On the evening of the 18th I moved with Major-gen. Howard’s brigade, and the 6th Portuguese reg. for the operation, provided with scaling ladders, &c. Although the distance marched did not exceed five or six miles, the difficulties of the road were such, that with the united exertions of officers and men, the column could not be formed for the attack before daylight. Confiding however, in the valour of the troops,

troops, I ordered the immediate assault of Fort Napoleon. My confidence was fully justified by the event.—The first battalion of the 50th and one wing of the 71st reg. regardless of the Enemy's artillery and musquetry, essayed the work in three places, nearly at the same time. The Enemy seemed at first deterred, and his fire was destructive, but the ardour of our troops was irresistible, and the garrison was driven at the point of the bayonet, through the several entrenchments of the fort and *traverse*, across the bridge, which having been cut by those on the opposite side of the river many leaped into the river, and thus perished. The impression made upon the Enemy's troops was such, that panic soon communicated itself to those on the right bank of the river, and Fort Ragusa was instantly abandoned, the garrison flying in the greatest confusion towards Naval Moral.—I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of the 50th and 71st regts. to whom the assault fell. The cool and steady manner in which they formed and advanced, and the intrepidity with which they mounted the ladders, and carried the place, was worthy of those distinguished corps, and the officers who led them.

[Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill then states, that the impossibility of advancing prevented the 92d reg. under Lieut.-col. Cameron, and the remainder of the 71st, under Lieut.-col. Cadogan, from distinguishing themselves. The 6th Portuguese infantry, and two companies of the 60th, under Col. Ashworth, formed the reserve to this attack. The operations were favoured by a diversion made by Lieut.-gen. Chowne, against the Castle of Mirabete, which succeeded in inducing the Enemy to believe that the forts near the bridge would not be attacked until the pass had been forced, and way made for the English artillery. Almaraz, it appears, was considered by the Enemy in the light of a most important station; but its destruction was most complete. The towers of masonry, in Forts Napoleon and Ragusa, were entirely levelled; the ramparts of both in great measure destroyed; and the whole apparatus of the bridge, together with the workshops, magazines, and every piece of timber which could be found, entirely destroyed. A colour, belonging to the 4th batt. of the Corps Etranges, was taken by the 71st reg. A most arduous part of the operations fell to Major-gen. Howard, who led his brigade to the assault in a most gallant

manner: he was ably assisted by his Staff Brigade and Major Wemyss, 50th, and Lieut. Battersby, 23d Lt. Drag. Major-gen. Long assisted materially; Lieut.-col. Stewart and Major Harrison of the 50th, and Major Cocher, 71st, commanded the three attacks, and led them in a most gallant and spirited manner. Lieut.-col. Dickson, with a brigade of 24-pounders, exerted himself in the attack and destruction of the place, during which Lieut. Thiele, R. German Art a gallant officer, was blown up, Lieut. Wright, of the R. Engineers, rendered essential service, as did Lieut. Hotter, 29th reg. Capt. Candler, of the 50th, (the only officer killed in the assault) has left a large family to deplore his loss. He was one of the first to mount the ladder, and fell upon the parapet, after giving a distinguished example to his men. The dispatch concludes with praises of Lieut.-col. Rooke, Assist. Adj.-gen. Lieut.-col. Offeney, Assist. Q. Mast. General, who attended though severely indisposed, and Capt. Thorn, Dep. Assist. Q. M. General.—The Marquis de Almeida, member of the Junta of Estremadura, accompanied the expedition, and, as well as the population, rendered every assistance.] (Signed) R. Hill, Lt.-gen.

The return of prisoners is 250, including the Governor, 1 Lieut.-col. and 15 officers.—The grand total of the Allied loss was—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 120 rank and file, wounded.—18 pieces of cannon were taken, a great quantity of powder, in barrels, blown up, besides 120,000 cartridges, 300 shells, 20 pontoon boats, composing the bridge, with timber, with 60 carriages for removing the same, destroyed. In the forts were 29,961 rations of biscuit, 65,961 rice, 1613 wine, 27,134 brandy, 16,848 live cattle, and 18,056 salt meat.

Names of Officers killed and wounded: *Killed*.—King's German Artillery.—Lieut. Taich, blown up, and Capt. Candler, 50th reg.—*Wounded*.—Royal Engineers, Lieut. Wright, slightly; 50th foot, Capt. Sandys, severely; Lieut. Hamsworth, severely; Lieut. Paterson, slightly; Lieut. Richardson, severely; Ensign Goddard, severely; Ensign Crofton and Godfrey, slightly; 71st foot, Capt. Grant, dangerously, (since dead); Lieut. Lockwood, severely; Lieut. Ross and Ensign M'Kenzie, slightly; 6th Caçadores, Pereira Coutinho, severely.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French Papers have at length brought the important, though not unexpected, intelligence of a Declaration of War by France against Russia. They furnish us with the first five Bulletins of

the French Grand Army; the Correspondence between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg, relative to the points in dispute between the two Governments; and a Copy of the Proposition from France, made by flags of truce in April last, with

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the Answer of Lord Castlereagh to the same.

The First Bulletin recapitulates the causes of complaints exhibited by France against Russia.

The Second Bulletin, which is dated Wilkowski, 22d ult. states that all prospect of an accommodation is at an end, and concludes with the following Proclamation:

"SOLDIERS!—The second war of Poland has commenced.—The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France and war with England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the Eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our Allies at his mercy. Russia is dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she then consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? She offers us the alternative of dishonour or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation. Let us then march forward! Let us pass the Niemen! Let us carry the war into her territory! The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first: but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

"At our Head-quarters at Wilkowski, June 22, 1812."

A Third Bulletin is dated from Kowno, on the 26th ult. On the night of the 23d ult. three bridges were thrown across the Niemen, and at noon the next day Kowno was taken possession of, and in the evening Buonaparte entered the town. The Russians retired as the French advanced.—These occurrences are not to be considered as evidences of the success of the Enemy; on the contrary, they are the natural results of the plan of the campaign laid down by the Russians, who mean to act on the defensive, and, by laying waste the country as they evacuate it, leave the enemy no resources wherewith to subsist their immense force.

The Fourth Bulletin is dated from Wilna; which fell into the hands of the French without any action. The magazines established in this city the Russians fired, on their retreat from it. The Bulletin, no doubt with some exaggeration, states them to have already destroyed property to the amount of 20,000,000 of roubles. Buonaparte cannot conceal his chagrin at being thus thwarted and disappointed of his booty.

The Fifth Bulletin is dated from Wilna on the 6th July. There have been some slight

skirmishes, but no general battle. The attempts to interpose between the Russian corps, and cut off their retreat, have entirely failed; and Gen. Wittgenstein, Prince Bagration, Gen. Doctorrow, and the Hetman Platow, with his Cossacks, retreated in good order towards the Dwina, after destroying the magazines. Buonaparte says, that he has lost some thousands of horses through the change of weather; but from this admission it may be concluded that his loss has been much greater, but more probably owing to the want of forage.

The Correspondence alluded to above, relative to the points in dispute between Russia and France, occupies several columns of the *Moniteur*. The grand accusation of France against Russia is, that the latter has infringed the Treaty of Tilsit, by the admission of English and Colonial produce into her ports. The annexation of the Duchy of Oldenburgh to the French Empire is spoken of, as a necessary consequence of the previous annexation of the Hanse Towns; and the remonstrances made by Russia against that act of usurpation are treated as injurious to the honour of France. Every effort appears to have been made by Russia, short of absolute submission, to avert hostilities; but the Emperor Alexander would not treat with Buonaparte while Prussian territories were occupied by French troops.

THE LATE OVERTURES FOR NEGOTIATION WITH FRANCE.

It appears that at the period when Buonaparte despaired of bending the Emperor Alexander to his purposes, and was probably apprehensive of another Coalition in the North, he made overtures for negotiating a peace with this country, on the basis of the *uti possidetis*. In making this advance, he appears to have had two objects in view; first, to alarm the Northern Powers, and secondly, to entrap the English Government, by subsequently explaining that by the present dynasty of Spain, he meant not the family of Charles IV. but his brother Joseph. Only two letters passed on this occasion, the proposal, and reply by Lord Castlereagh, who could obtain no explanation. The first letter, as extracted from the French Journals, is written by the Duke of Bassano, under date April 17, 1812, and addressed to Lord Castlereagh, to be forwarded by the Commandant on the Dover station. The French Minister says:—

"The calamities under which Spain, and the vast regions of Spanish America suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal anxiety for their termination.—I will express myself, Sir, in a manner which your Excellency will find conformable to

the sincerity of the step which I am authorised to take; and nothing will better evince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use. What views and motives should induce me to envelope myself in formalities suitable to weakness, which alone can find its interest in deceit?—The affairs of the Peninsula, and the Two Sicilies, are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorised to propose to you an arrangement of them on the following basis:—The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed. France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a National Constitution of her Cortes.—The independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the Sovereign authority.—The kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present Monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily.—As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, shall be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces.—With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be negotiated upon this basis, that each power shall retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war."

Lord Castlereagh in his reply to the Duke of Bassano, says:—"Your Excellency's Letter of the 17th of this month has been received and laid before the Prince Regent.—His Royal Highness felt that he owed it to his honour, before he should authorise me to enter into any explanation upon the overture which your Excellency has transmitted, to ascertain the precise meaning attached by the Government of France to the following passage of your Excellency's Letter: the actual Dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national Constitution of the Cortes.—If, as his Royal Highness fears, the meaning of this proposition is, that the Royal Authority of Spain, and the Government established by the Cortes, shall be recognized as residing in the brother of the head of the French Government, and the Cortes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate Sovereign, Ferdinand the Seventh, and his heirs, and the Extraordinary Assembly of the Cortes, now invested with the power of the Government in that kingdom, in his name, and by his authority—I am commanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your Excellency, that the obligations of good faith do not permit his Royal Highness to receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis.—But

if the expressions cited above apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the Sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand the VIIIth, upon an assurance of your Excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; and it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace, which may be at once honourable not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those States which are in relations of amity with each of those powers."—To this note Lord Castlereagh received no answer from the French Government.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

The French Papers contain a report from a Committee appointed by the General Diet assembled at Warsaw, addressed, in fact to the Polish nation, reminding it of the insults and injuries it has suffered from Russia, who, they say, "has for a century past been advancing with the stride of a giant towards countries that had scarcely heard her very name; and when Pultowa seemed only to have decided between Charles and Peter, Europe was conquered almost at the same moment with Sweden—Poland has at length totally disappeared without guilt, as without revenge. People of Poland, force has enchained you, but force can break your chains, and they shall be broken. That Prince whose calculations embrace the future with as much facility as the present, the founder of a vast Empire, knows that there must be a barrier, eternal and impenetrable against the invasion of ignorance and barbarism: he knows that there must be a frontier which shall separate polished nations from savage. New Sigismunds and new Sobieskis shall arise; and the world shall learn, that to produce the fruit of all the nobler virtues, the soil of Poland has only to be tilled by the hands of Freemen. Your Committee has the honour of presenting the following Act of Confederation:

"The Diet constitutes itself a General Confederation of Poland. The General Confederation, exercising, in all their plenitude, the powers belonging to the General Association of the Nation, declares, that the Kingdom of Poland, and the Body of the Polish Nation, are re-established. A deputation shall be sent to his Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon, King of Italy, to present to him the Acts of the Confederation, and to implore him to cover with his powerful protection the cradle of Polish regeneration."—There are fifteen more articles for carrying into effect the above object, and

and appointing a Council to which the Confederation delegate its powers. The Council consist of Stanislaus Count Zamoyski, Senator Palatine, and nine other members; five of whom are to be a quorum.

RUS-SIA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

"The French troops have passed the borders of our Empire—a complete treacherous attack is the reward of the observance of our alliance. For the preservation of Peace I have exhausted every possible means, consistently with the honour of my Throne and the advantage of my people. All my endeavours have been in vain. The Emperor Napoleon has fully resolved in his own mind to ruin Russia. The most moderate proposals on our parts have remained without an answer. This sudden surprise has shewn in an unequivocal manner the groundlessness of his pacific promises, which he lately repented. There, therefore, remain no further steps for me to take, but to have recourse to arms, and to employ all the means that have been granted me by Providence to use force against force. I place full confidence in the zeal of my people and in the bravery of my troops. As they are threatened in the middle of their families, they will defend them with their national bravery and energy. Providence will crown with success our just cause. The defence of our native country, the maintenance of our independence and national honour, have compelled us to have recourse to arms. I will not sheath my sword so long as there is a single enemy within my Imperial borders. (Signed) ALEXANDER."

Carlsbam, July 9.—We have various reports of a battle having been fought near Polotsk, in which the French are said to have lost 6000 men. The Russians, however, continue to retreat, agreeably to their original plan; it is not their intention to risk a general engagement till the French are sufficiently advanced into the interior. There are about 4000 Prussians in the Russian camp, and deserters arrive daily. Gen. Barclay de Tolly has resigned in favour of General Beningsen.

ITALY.

The Ex-King of Spain, Charles IV. with his consort and family, arrived at Rome on the 18th June. Their Majesties alighted at the Borghese Palace, which is to be their future residence. Their Majesties are said in the Paris Papers to be in good health. We suppose that Buonaparte did not approve of the residence of a Bourbon in France during his absence at so great a distance from it.

The University of Parma has been suppressed.

Vesuvius, which had been quiet for se-

veral years, has suddenly broken out. At nine A. M. of the 12th of June, loud reports proceeded from the mountains, which were followed by an eruption of cinders and smoke. At eleven two fresh reports were heard, when the crater vomited forth fire and smoke, which completely covered the horizon. On the 13th and 14th, the mountain was calm; but on the 15th its crater was covered with an immense column of smoke.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The New Cortes are to be assembled on the 1st of October, 1813. The Duke del Infantado had been formally introduced to the Cortes, and had taken the Chair of the Regency in that Assembly. In the speech which he addressed to the President on the occasion, he observed, that the conduct of the Spaniards had every where in this country excited esteem and enthusiasm; and that the last words of the Prince Regent to him were, that he would never enter into a negotiation with the Enemy, in which the interests of the Spanish nation, and those of their unfortunate Monarch, Ferdinand VII. were not duly appreciated.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE TO HIS BROTHER NAPOLEON.

Madrid, March 25.—A year will now soon have elapsed since I asked your Majesty's opinion relative to my return to Spain: Your Majesty wished me to return, and here I am. Your Majesty had the goodness to say, that it would always be time enough to leave it, if the hopes I had conceived should not be realized, and in that case your Majesty would secure me an asylum in the South of the Empire, where I might pass my days in tranquillity.

"Sire—Events have not corresponded to my hopes. I have done no good, nor do I hope to do any; I therefore intreat your Majesty to permit me to deposit in your hands the rights which you deigned to bestow on me with the Crown of Spain four years ago. I never had any other object in accepting the Crown of this country, but the happiness of this vast empire. It is not in my power to realize my hopes. I intreat your Majesty to receive me benignly into the number of his vassals, and to be assured, that he never had a more faithful servant than the friend which Nature gave him.—Your Imperial and Royal Majesty's most affectionate brother, Joseph."

The preceding is followed by three letters from Joseph to his wife, in which he expresses his uneasiness in his present situation from not receiving the supplies promised him.

Three more letters from Joseph follow; one to his brother Louis, one to his sister the queen of Naples, and one to Cardinal Fesch;

Fesch; but they are merely complimentary, and contain no facts, except that he complains in general terms that his affairs go on very badly.

GERMANY.

Louis Buonaparte, who was reported to be dead, is now at Newhaus, in Lower Syria, drinking the waters.

Gustavus, Ex-King of Sweden was, by the last accounts of him, at Herrnhut, in Upper Lusatia. He had earnestly solicited to be a Member of the Moravian Society; but the Directors of the Union would by no means give their consent to it; it being contrary to their institution to connect themselves with crowned heads, or those who have been such.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Advices from Stockholm state that Bernadotte, upon condition of receiving a subsidy of 100,000*l.* per month from Great Britain, has agreed to make a series of diversions in the rear of the French army, by occasionally landing 50,000 Swedish troops on their line of march, and keeping up a communication with the same.

The Danish Papers give a lamentable picture of the dearth of the necessaries of life in Zealand, attested by the fact of a barrel of rye (four bushels) having been sold in the market of Elsinore for sixty-two shillings (12*l.* 8*s.* sterling). Other articles are equally exorbitant, and bread was not to be had at any rate.

AMERICA.

Intelligence has been received by a pilot-boat arrived at Liverpool, that the American Senate had determined on war with this country by a majority of six. The pilot-boat left New-York the 23d ult.; previous to her departure, an express had been received at that place by Gen. Bloomfield, which he read at the head of his whole army, formally announcing that war against Great Britain had been declared by the United States. Whether these measures received the final sanction of the American Government previous to the arrival of the intelligence of the death of Mr. Perceval, and the revocation of the Orders in Council, is not yet known.

AFRICA.

The doubts which may have existed of the fate of Mungo Park are now removed, by the certain account lately received from Goree, of his having perished, through the hostility of the natives on one of the branches of the Niger. The particulars have been transmitted to Sir Joseph Banks, by Gen. and Maxwell of Goree, who received them from Isaac, a Moor, sent inland by the Governor, for the purpose of inquiry. In a letter to Mr. Dickson, of Covent-garden, brother-in-law to Mr. Park, Sir Joseph thus writes:—

“I have read Isaac's translated journal, from which it appears, that the numerous

European retinue of Mungo Park quickly and miserably died, leaving at the last, only himself and a Mr. Martyn. Proceeding on their route, they stopped at a settlement, from which, according to custom, they sent a present to the Chief, whose territory they were next to pass. This present having been treacherously withheld, the Chief considered it, in the travellers, as a designed injury and neglect. On their approaching in a canoe, he assembled his people in a narrow channel of the rocks, and assailed them so violently with arrows, that some of the rowers were killed. This caused Mr. Park, and Mr. Martyn to make an attempt by swimming to reach the shore, in which at length they both were drowned. The canoe shortly afterwards sunk, and only an hired native escaped. Every apparatus, except a sword-belt which had belonged to Mr. Martyn, and which Isaac redeemed, and brought with him to Goree.”

IRELAND.

July 2. A Catholic Aggregate meeting was held at *Dublin*, the Earl of Fingall in the Chair. Mr. McDonnell proposed that the Petition should be read, when it appeared to be a transcript of the Petition, *entirely unaltered*, of the Dissenters of England to Parliament, for universal religious freedom. It was then proposed that the Petition should be committed to the Board of Irish Catholics, to be presented to the Legislature next Session.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 4. One of Mr. Butt's powder-mills at *Hounslow* blew up at seven o'clock, with a tremendous explosion. Two men were dreadfully hurt, and expired the same evening in St. George's Hospital.

A fire broke out on the premises of Major Webber, *Oak Common*, Middlesex, which consumed the dwelling house, stable, and out-houses. It was occasioned by a boy taking a candle into the hay-loft. The damage is computed at 5000*l.*

July 6. The village of *New Town*, near Plymouth was thrown into consternation by the report of three pistols in succession, from the house of Mr. Hine, a respectable corn factor. On the neighbours running in, they found Mr. Hine lifeless on the kitchen floor, shot through the heart; his youngest child, with its throat cut, lying dead by his side; his other child, three years old, shot dead through the head; going up stairs, they found Mrs. Hine in a dying state; her husband, as she was sitting up in bed having fired a pistol diagonally through her left breast, which lodged in the opposite bone of the shoulder. Several surgeons were called in, and extracted the ball; but the vital parts are

so lacerated, that it is doubtful whether she can long survive. No cause is assigned for this most horrible murder and suicide.—The Coroner's Inquest, after an investigation of 12 hours, returned a verdict—"That Mr. Hine, being deranged in his mind, did, with a razor and two pistols, kill his two children and himself."

July 9. A cause was tried at *Winchester*, wherein Anne Fallick was plaintiff, and William Barber, Keeper of the Bridewell at Gosport, defendant. This was an action for the recovery of the Reward of One Hundred Guineas, (or part thereof?) which was sent down to Gosport for the discovery and restoration of little Thomas Dellow, who was stolen from London on the 18th of November last, and found with Harriet Magnes at Gosport. Verdict, for the Plaintiff. £.30.—Mrs. M. was tried in March last, on two indictments, for the offence; first for an assault, and secondly for false imprisonment. (See our Magazine for March, p. 284.)—We understand it is doubted whether the whole of the particulars of the indictments, as there stated, are correct.

A fire broke out in the afternoon, in the village of *Gamlugay*, in Cambridgeshire, at a blacksmith's shop, and, for want of engines and proper assistance, consumed 23 houses.

July 10. Some Luddites entered the warehouses of Messrs. Fretwell and Cockshott, near the market-place, *Leeds*, by taking off several slates, and descending through a false roof, when they proceeded to a small barrel, containing about 14 lbs. of gunpowder, wrapped up in pound papers, which they carried away. They appear to have acted on previous information, as they certainly left many valuable articles of groceries untouched; and several papers of starch were found scattered near the door of the premises. After attempting to open a door and a window, which resisted their efforts, they were obliged to return through the roof.

July 10. At Winchester Assizes, John James, 19 years of age, was indicted for the murder of his mistress, Elizabeth Hill, at *Shefflet*, near Yarmouth. From the evidence it appeared that his master, a shoemaker, and his son were gone to church on the morning of June 21, leaving his wife and this lad at home. On their return, in company with a neighbour, they discovered Mrs. Hill lying on the kitchen floor with three deep wounds inflicted with a hatchet on her head and face, and her throat cut across. On interrogating the boy, who was deliberately walk up before the house, he calmly confessed the murder, without assigning the most latent motive that could induce him to commit it. He stood at the bar, during the whole of the trial, with his eyes bent on the ground,

in a kind of melancholic apathy. He viewed the dreadful instruments, produced in Court, with unaltered aspect; he heard the sentence with indifference, and retired without having uttered a word, beyond a refusal to say any thing. He declares that he entertains no sorrow for the action; for had any one else come in his way, he should have done the same thing. His mistress, he says, was always too good to him. He feels no terror at his approaching fate, but expresses himself truly happy and content to die. When strongly interrogated as to the probable motive of his conduct, he referred the inquirers, without comment, to the 5d chapter of Job. He appears an enthusiast in the Methodist persuasion. The Judge (Sir Alan Chambré) commented with much feeling and perspicuity on the dangerous effects of vulgar and literal conceptions of scriptural passages.

July 11. A letter from Sheffield states that two low-street Officers had been in the neighbourhood of *Huddersfield* for nearly three weeks past, and that they had been *twisted in*, or, in other words, had taken the oath of the Luddites. By this means they had learned the proceedings and ways of those infatuated people, and had obtained the knowledge of the depot where their arms were concealed. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of 50 of the ringleaders, and a great number of them were taken into custody. The murderer of Mr. Horsfall was discovered, and is committed to Lancaster Castle.

A few days ago was found in the farm of Braidfield, near Graham's Dyke, in the parish of *Old Kilpatrick*, North Britain, a stone in the highest state of preservation, upon which is the following inscription:

IMP. C. T. AELIO. HADR
IANO. ANTONINO. AVG
-P-P-VEN-LEG-VI-
VICTRICS-P-SSF.
OP-S-V ALLI-F
XXXV CXXL-F

There are four figures upon it: two males, and two females; one of whom is supporting the inscription

VIRT
AVG.

July 12. Eight men resident at *Hobbsford*, were apprehended on charges of aiding the Luddites in their unlawful practices.

July 13. About three o'clock, the powder mill, situated to the Westward of *Roth*, N. H. blew up, by which two of the workmen were killed, and a third, who was carried by the force of the explosion 200 yards, and fell into the dam near the mill, was much hurt.

July 22. The trial of Dan. Dawson took place at the *Cambridge* Assizes. He was ar-

arraigned on four indictments, with numerous counts, but was convicted on the first, for poisoning a horse belonging to Mr. Adams, of Royston, Herts., and a blood-horse belonging to Mr. Northey, at Newmarket, in 1809. The principal witnesses were, Cecil Bishop, an accomplice, who furnished the poison; and Mrs. Fibrock, his landlady at Newmarket, who proved having been cautioned by him not to touch a bottle of poison in his room, which, after his departure, she found concealed under his bed.—Other witnesses proved a chain of circumstances which left no doubt of the prisoner's guilt. The prisoner's counsel took two legal objections, that malice was not proved against the owner of the horse; and that the object of the prisoner was only to injure, and not to kill; but they were over-ruled, and sentence of death was passed on the prisoner, who was obliged not to expect mercy.

The *Liverpool Advertiser* states, that in the course of six days, 2,000,000 yards of Manchester calico piece goods, have been shipped at that port for America, and that a single order has been sent to Huddersfield for 7000 pieces of Yorkshire broad-cloth.

The mackerel-fishery at Brighton has concluded, after a very fine season, which has produced to that town a sum of not less than 20,000*l*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIBLIOMANIA DINNER.—On *Wednesday*, June 17, the ever memorable day on which the *Boccaccio* of 1471, and Caxton's *English Recueil of the Histories of Troy*, were disposed of by public auction at the sale of the library of the late John Duke of Roxburghe, a party of noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished for their attainments in rare and curious books, and many of them for their fine collections of the same, dined together at the St. Alban's Tavern, St. Alban's-street; under the denomination of the *Roxburghe Circle*. Lord Spencer was in the chair, supported by Lord Gower, Sir Mark M. Sykes, bart. Sir Egerton Brydges, and Mr. Roger Wilbraham. The Rev. Mr. Lubin took the bottom of the table, flanked by Messrs. R. Heber, Bolland, Uttersen, and other distinguished Bibliomaniacs. Messrs. Dent, Freeling, and Lang, formed the connecting chain between such respectable upper and lower circles. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Blandford, and Lord Morpeth, were voted into the club, to complete the number of 24. We understand the meeting is to be an annual one. [*An Account of the Sale of the Roxburghe Library shall be given in our next.*]

Friday, July 5.

J. Bowler (who is a farmer of considerable property, at Alperton, near Harrow)

was indicted at the Old Bailey, under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for maliciously discharging a loaded blunderbuss at Mr. Burrows, on the 30th May last, and wounding him in the neck, at Alperton.—Mr. Pooley stated the case to the Jury; the circumstances of which are in effect the same as already given in our First Part, p. 583. He was taken on the 15th of June. The only motive assigned for the sanguinary purpose of the prisoner was some displeasure the prosecutor had given him, in Miam, by felling some trees which divided their respective premises. The prisoner was afterwards heard to use the strongest expressions against Burrows in St. James's-market, to a Mr. Shepherd.—In defence, a number of medical gentlemen, the same as were called under the commission of Lunacy (for which see p. 583), gave their opinion, that the prisoner had been insane since July 1810, occasioned by the injury he received from a fall from his horse. The Learned Judge (Sir Simon Le Blanc) left it to the Jury to say whether they thought the prisoner was in his right mind when he committed the act, or capable of distinguishing right from wrong. The Jury retired about an hour and a half, and returned a verdict of *Guilty*.—The prisoner had a strong phalanx of legal assistance, five Gentlemen being employed.—He made his will on the 27th May.

Another of those outrages against human nature, which have recently stained the annals of this Country, occurred this morning, at Barnes, in Surrey. The circumstances are as follows: The Count and Countess D'Antraignes (French noblesse), who resided on Barnes-terrace, had ordered their carriage, to go to London, which was at the door in waiting about a quarter before 1 o'clock; when, in the act of going through the hail, Lawrence, an Italian footman, who was desired by a female servant to open the coach-door, instead of so doing, came in from the terrace, passed his lady, and fired a pistol at the Count, which slightly grazed his hair. The suddenness of the action disconcerted the Count for a few seconds, who walked up the steps. The monster, Lawrence, then exclaimed, "Not killed!" rushed up stairs, and immediately descended with a pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other. The latter he plunged in the breast of the Count, who walked out of the door, and made a few steps on the terrace, during which time Lawrence stabbed the Countess in the right breast. She staggered a few steps, and then fell down at the threshold of the door, cried out, "'Tis Lawrence, 'tis Lawrence!" and then expired. The assassin then rushed up stairs to the Count's bed-room, and discharged a pistol in his mouth, which killed

killed him immediately. The Count followed him; and when the servants entered, Lawrence was lying dead on the floor, and the Count upon his bed speechless. He died in about a quarter of an hour.—The Coroner's inquest sat on the bodies on Thursday, at the White Hart, Barnes; but nothing beyond the above facts transpired. The verdict was, That Lawrence had murdered the Count and Countess, and had afterwards committed suicide, being in his senses. What was Lawrence's motive for these horrible murders, is not even conjectured. He does not appear to have had the least thought of escaping. There is no account of any quarrel between his master and him. All the servants agree that he was very sober. He could not have been influenced by political motives, since his revenge was directed equally against the Countess. He had been in the family only three months.—Besides his house on Barnes-terrace, Count D'Anraignes had a town establishment in Queen Anne-street West. He was 56, and the Countess 52 years of age. The Count had eminently distinguished himself in the troubles which have convulsed Europe for the last 22 years. In 1789 he was actively engaged in favour of the Revolution; but, during the tyranny of Robespierre, he emigrated to Germany, and was employed in the service of Russia in 1797. In 1805, he was sent to England with credentials from the Emperor of Russia, who had granted him a pension. He received here letters of denization; and was often employed by Government. The Countess was the once celebrated Mad. S. Huberti, an actress at the Theatre François. She had amassed a very large fortune by her professional talents.—They have left one child, a son, who is studying the law at Manchester.

Haturday, July 22.

The old established banking-house of Kensington and Co. of Lombard-street, stopped payment, an event which excited great alarm in the City; and, as it happened after the receipt of the dividends, is likely to occasion considerable inconvenience. The failure is attributed to the house having taken, to a large amount, the acceptances of an eminent Distiller.

ALARMING RELATE OF HIS MAJESTY.

Our venerable Sovereign has recently had a most violent attack of his disorder, owing, probably, to the sudden change of weather, which for some time threatened to be fatal. During the last fortnight of the month of June, his Majesty suffered a high degree of agitation; but was rather better on the 4th of July, when the Lords of the Queen's Privy Council held their Quarterly Meeting to make their Report. In the afternoon of that day, however, the paroxysm increased to a degree of

violence, such as his Majesty has not experienced since December twelvemonth. The paroxysm lasted, without abatement, between 50 and 60 hours; and, on the 6th, he became a few minutes speechless.—These paroxysms are always viewed by the regular Physicians with serious apprehensions, as it is with too much reason believed, that they have their source from a suffusion on the brain, that most probably will at some time be fatal. When this alarming symptom came on, expresses were sent for Sir H. Hallford and Dr. Heberden, who immediately went to Windsor. The interruption to speech, however, lasted only a few minutes; and the habitual course of rapid and inarticulate speaking returned till 9 in the evening, when his Majesty fell asleep, and had between four and five hours of quiet rest. He awakened very composed; and, on the 7th, he took several dishes of tea, and slept again for near an hour. His Majesty afterwards continued tranquil, and the paroxysm has quite subsided.

The Declaration of her Majesty's Council respecting the state of his Majesty's health, for the last two quarters, represents, "that his Majesty's bodily health is as good as at any of the periods of the former Reports; that his Majesty's mental health is as disordered as formerly; and the hope of ultimate and complete recovery is diminished since April; but that such recovery is not absolutely despaired of."

The honorary premiums of 200*l.* 100*l.* and 50*l.* offered by Government, for the three best designs for an immense Penitentiary Prison, for 600 transportable convicts, intended to be established at Mill-bank, on a system of reformation, long since recommended by an eminent Philanthropist (the late Mr. Howard), have been awarded to Mr. Williams, Mr. Busby, and Mr. Heavey.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the causes which retard the decision of Suits in Chancery, and appeals and writs of errors before the Lords, have reported, that the arrear of Chancery causes is undiminished, and the appeals to the Chancellor from the Master of the Rolls increased in numbers. At the end of Hilary Term 1812, 109 original causes remained set down in the Chancellor's paper for hearing, and 39 appeals from the Rolls. Re-hearings remained much the same as before. The bankruptcy arrears were diminished. The Committee are concerned to find so great a number of causes before the House of Lords, waiting for decision. There remain to be heard, 19 appeals from England; 179 do. Scotland; and 57 do. Ireland:—11 writs of error from England, 2 do. Scotland, and 6 do. Ireland.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

July 2. *Highgate Tunnel; or, the Secret Arch!* a burlesque operatic Tragedy. This piece is said to be the production of Mr. *Lascelles Smith*; and its object is to ridicule those dramatic productions in which spectacle and bombast are substituted for every quality which the entertainments of a legitimate Theatre should possess.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

July 2. *Trick for Trick; or, the Admiral's Daughter*; an Afterpiece, performed this evening only.

July 6. *A Touch at the Times*; a Comedy, a first attempt at the drama, by Mr. *Jameton*.

July 8. *The Treacherous Baron*; an Afterpiece, performed this evening only.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 8. *The Child of Chance*; a Farce.

July 23. *The Fortune Hunters*; a Comedy, the first dramatic essay of a very young Author, Mr. *Heslett*.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office. June 17. John Crispin, esq. Consul at Oporto.

Carlton-house, July 1. The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Joseph Jekyll, esq. one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, his Royal Highness's Attorney-general.—Samuel Shepherd, esq. his Majesty's eldest Sergeant at Law, his Royal Highness's Solicitor-general.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

June 23. Right hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, vice Earl of Buckinghamshire, resigned.

Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Ranger of His Majesty's Little Park at Windsor.

Charles Dyson, M. A. Professor of Anglo-Saxon Literature at Oxford, vice Conybeare.

Mr. John Brown, Yeoman Bedell of Physic and Arts, vice Wise, deceased.

Mr. Edward R. Roberts, of Barnstaple, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at that Port, vice Pitt, dismissed.

Mr. Nicholas Glass, of same place, Comptroller, vice Oram, superseded.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Francis Baker, vicar of Coombe Bisset, Wilts, South Newton V.

Rev. C. Chisholm, M. A. Eastwell R. Kent, vice Parsons, deceased.

Rev. J. Blackburn, Aysgarth V. Yorksh.

Rev. Mr. Blackall, M. A. North Cadbury R. Somerset, vice Askew, deceased.

Rev. M. G. Edgar, M. A. St. Nicholas Perpetual Curacy, Ipswich, vice Coyte, deceased.

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Rev. J.-B. Jenkinson, M. A. Leverington R. Cambridgeshire, vice Dr. Sparke, Bp. Ely.

Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, Ll. D. chancellor of the diocese of Ferns in Ireland, Willingham R. Cambridgeshire, vice Dr. Law, Bp. of Chester.

Rev. A. Rogers, Rolvenden V. Kent, vice Morphett, deceased.

Rev. Henry Rice, Great Holland R. Essex, vice Ives, deceased.

Rev. E. Crosse, M. A. Mount Bures R. Essex.

Rev. J. Brooke, B. D. (curate of Newark 25 years) Gamston R. Notts.

Rev. T. Singleton, Elsdon R. Northumberland, vice Duttons, deceased.

Rev. Wilfred Clarke, Castle Camps R. Cambridgeshire, vice Jauncey, deceased.

Rev. Henry Arthur Atkinson, Barton and Chetwood Perpetual Curacies, Bucks.

Rev. J. Curry, Preacher of the Charter-house.

Rev. Ralph Ord, Semly V. Wilts, vice Barker, deceased.

Rev. Henry Kett, B. D. Sutton Benger V. Wilts.

Rev. John Cox, L.L. B. Stockland V. with Dalwood annexed, in the diocese of Bristol; and Chaddington R.; both vice his uncle, Wm. Trevelyan Cox, deceased.

BIRTHS.

1812, July 8. In Hamilton-street, the Duchess of Bedford, a daughter.

15. At Great Marlow, the wife of Hon. Alex. Hope, esq. M. P. a son.

Lately, in Lower Seymour-street, Lady Williams, a daughter.

In York-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wheatley, 1st guards, a daughter.

At Eltham, the wife of the Hon. H. Gardiner, a daughter.

At Cossey-hall, Norwich, Lady Jeringham, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Lieut.-col. Morgan, R. Glamorgan Militia, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1812, June 18. At the Cove of Cork, Capt. Young, to Mary, daughter of the late Sir Edwin Jaynes, of Gloucester.

July 1. At Eskgrove, Scotland, C. P. Hay, esq. Captain in East India Company's service, to Helen, eldest daughter of Sir David Rae, bart.

3. In Dublin, Lieut.-col. Wardlaw, 76th reg. to the Hon. Anne, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Lake.

4. By special licence, Col. Serle, of the South Hants militia, to Miss Sophia Fortescue, of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

5. J. Weld, esq. of Cowfield-house, Wilts, to the Hon. Julia Petre, daughter of Lord Petre.

At Clifton, James-William Crutwell, 83d foot, to Mary, only daughter of Nicholas Hurst, esq. of Hinckley.

7. Rev. H. Powell, rector of East Horndon, to Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. J. Birch, rector of Corringham, Essex.

At Colwich, Rev. C. Prowett, nephew of the Bishop of Norwich, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of Sir W. Wolsley, bart.

Rev. Henry Cripps (second son of Jos. C. esq. M. P.) to Judith, second daughter of Wm. Lawrence, esq.

9. Capt. Sir G. Hoste, to Mary, dau. of the late J. Burroughs, esq. of Burlingham-hall, Norfolk.

At Southill, the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, R. N. to Miss Whitbread, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P.

11. Viscount Mountjoy, to Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Major Wm. Brown.

15. At Dublin, John Ferguson, esq. of Londonderry, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Sir G. Ribton, bart.

18. T. Raikes Newbery, esq. (fourth son of F. N. esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard) to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Sutton, esq. of Colney Hauch.

21. By special licence, Hen. Vansittart, esq. of Brunon-street (nephew to the Chancellor of the Exchequer), to Lady Turner, widow of the late Sir Charles Turner, bart.

23. By special licence, Lord Walpole, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. Faulkener, esq. clerk of the Privy Council.

Freeman W. Elliot, esq. to Margaret, elder daughter—and W. Rose, esq. to Maria-Isabella, younger daughter, of Rev. George Strahan, D. D. prebendary of Rochester.

Lately, At Wanstead, James-Wilnot Lush, solicitor, to Charlotte, daughter of Major Wright, esq. of Woodford.

Rev. Wm. Bradford, A. M. rector of Storrington, Sussex. to Martha, daughter of Edward Wilnot, esq. of Clifton.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. REYNOLDS.

Dr. *Henry Revell Reynolds*, whose death is noticed in our First Part, p. 302, was born in the county of Nottingham, on the 26th of September, 1745; and his father having died about a month before, the care of him devolved, even from his birth, on his maternal great-uncle and godfather, Mr. Henry Revell, of Gainsborough; by whom he was sent, at an early age, to a school at Beverley in Yorkshire, then in great repute under the government of Mr. Ward. Having early shewn a disposition for his profession, his uncle placed him, at the age of eighteen, as a commoner at Lincoln college, Oxford. It was in the second year of his residence at this University that he had the misfortune to lose his uncle and benefactor, the memory of whom was ever cherished by him with a pious and grateful affection, and who left him a small landed property in Lincolnshire, by which he was enabled to prosecute the object that he had in view. He continued at Oxford till the early part of the year 1766, when, in order to the obtaining of his medical degrees sooner, he was admitted, by a *bene desessit* from Oxford, *ad eundem* to Trinity College, Cambridge, and he kept a term at that University. Intent upon his professional pursuit, he went, in the summer of this year, to Edinburgh, and resided there two years, for the express purpose of going through a course of medical studies. In the autumn of the year 1768, he returned to Cambridge, when the degree of bachelor of physic being conferred upon him, he went to London, and attended as pupil at the Middlesex Hospital. His education may, at this period, be considered as concluded;

and how usefully these years of youth were passed in the acquirement of knowledge, in the cultivation of amiable feelings, and in the formation of virtuous habits, his character in manhood sufficiently denotes. The following year saw him a resident physician at Guildford; and he married his present widow, then Miss Wilson, in the month of April 1770. By the advice, however, of his friend, Dr. Huck, afterwards Dr. Huck Saunders, he resolved on adventuring his fortune in the metropolis; and he settled in London, in Lamb's Conduit-street, in the summer of 1772. The next year he took the degree of doctor of physic at Cambridge, and was immediately afterwards elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital. In 1774 he was chosen a fellow, and at the same time a censor, of the College of Physicians. He soon became the object of particular notice and regard by the eminent physicians of that day, Doctors Huck, Fothergill, and Sir Richard Jebb; and the high opinion which the latter gentleman had formed of his professional abilities, and personal character and manners, and the consequent expression of that opinion, and recommendation of Dr. Reynolds to his Majesty, were the original cause of his being called into attendance upon the King in the year 1788. In 1776 he was appointed to speak the Harveian oration; and, although his modesty would not suffer him to print it, it may, without disparagement of any of the like compositions which have appeared before the public, be compared with the most classical among them. In the course of this speech, he has so exactly described that mode, which he ever

observed, of performing the various duties of his profession, and of dispensing its various benefits, that the following extract will be acceptable to the readers of this slight and imperfect sketch: having spoken of the just pretensions to high fame to which they who serve their country, as warriors, moralists, or statesmen, are entitled, he says—"At si dignitatem utilitatemque, quibus laudibus et reuera est medicina, quantum sibi vindicabit gloriam? Hæc enim miseris opem, ægris salutem præbet, animamque jam jam fugacem non raro sistit, verum etiam ubi facit nature viribus præsens et ineluctabile fatum imminet, non tamen ejus irritus labor; consilio enim, benevolentiâ, pietate, morborum acerbissimos dolores lenit, admittitque quicquid est in ipsâ morte reformidandum."—In the year 1777, Dr. Reynolds was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; and from this period his business gradually increased, till, in the progress of a few years, he attained to the highest fame and practice in his profession; and that he preserved both, undiminished, to the latest period of his life, is a proof that, even in this capricious world, a reputation founded on the basis of virtuous principle, professional ability, strict integrity, and good manners, is not to be shaken. In every successive illness with which our revered Sovereign has been afflicted since the year 1738, Dr. Reynolds's attendance on his Majesty has been required; and his public examinations before Parliament are recorded proofs of his high merits as a physician, a gentleman, and a scholar; while his appointments to the situations of physician-extraordinary to the King in the year 1797, and physician in ordinary in the year 1806, evince the estimation in which his Sovereign held his character and his services. We proceed to the sad detail of those circumstances which marked the latter months of his valuable life: When he was called in to attendance at Windsor, he was suffering under a rheumatic affection, which had been oppressing him for some time. The anxiety attached to such an attendance as the illness of his Majesty requires, may be estimated, to a certain degree, by such as reflect on the subject, but can duly be appreciated by those only whose intimate acquaintance with the physician enables them to see those gentlemen under the influence of those cares: certain it is, that on Dr. Reynolds they had a very powerful, if not a fatal, influence. The first day that he seriously felt the fatigues of mind and body was, after his examination before the House of Lords; the etiquette of this branch of Parliament not allowing a witness to sit down, Dr. Reynolds, who, by consequence of his having attended his Majesty in all his previous similar illnesses, was examined at greater

length than his other brethren were, was kept standing for two hours, and the next day was reluctantly compelled to remain the whole of it in his bed. On the following, however, he returned to Windsor; but from this time his appetite began to fail, and his strength and flesh visibly to diminish. In the month of March, these symptoms had so much increased, that his friends besought him to retire from his anxious attendance at Windsor, to spare his mind and body entirely, and to devote himself solely to the re-establishment of his own health: unfortunately for his family, his friends, and the publick, he would not be persuaded. How auspicious is the exclamation of Cicero! "Quis dabitur, quin ei ritam abstulerit ipsa legato?" secum enim ille mortem extulit; quam, si nobiscum remansisset, sanâ et medicorum curâ, liberorum fidelissimæque conjugis diligentia vitare potuisset." Never did man feel more reverence and regard for another than did Dr. Reynolds for his Royal Patient; and while any powers were left to him, to his Majesty's service he resolved that they should be devoted: thus, with slowly, yet too surely, diminishing strength, he persevered till the 4th of May, when he returned to London extremely ill; and from that day his professional career was stopped, too soon to be arrested altogether. Having been confined to his room for nearly three weeks, he was prevailed upon, by his excellent friends Dr. Latham and Dr. Ainslie, to go to Brighton. He went, and remained there two months. Sometimes during this anxious period he would seem to rally, but the appearances were deceitful; they were the mere struggles of a naturally good constitution, unimpaired by any intemperances, against the inroads of a disease. At the end of the month of July, he returned to his house in Bedford-square, never, alas! to quit it again alive. From this time till the 22d of October last he lingered and lingered on without rest from pain, except when under the dominion of opiates, and without the smallest appetite, nay even with a distate for food; his powers of body were debilitated to the greatest weakness, and his frame emaciated almost beyond what could be imagined capable of being united to a living being. The concluding scene of such a man as we are now describing should not be altogether passed by unnoticed, though piety may draw the sacred veil over the more minute particulars. Before his last return from Windsor, on the 4th of May, he had imparted to his trembling family his firm conviction that he should not recover; and for a considerable time before his death, those who had hoped the most changed that hope for despair; and the apprehension was entertained, that his intellectual powers might sink before the final

nal end; happily (for there are degrees in wretchedness) for those around him, this affliction was spared to them; his bodily sufferings were much abated, and in his mind nothing failed till all failed. In the last twenty-four hours of his existence he exhibited the clearest indications of the soundness of his memory, ever a most extraordinary one; of his peculiar professional excellencies; of his delicate consideration of the feelings of others; of his benevolent anxiety for the interests of his friends; and of his not-to-be-exceeded love for his family. The hand of Death was on him for many hours, and at last, with the uplifted hands of devout, yet tranquil, prayer, he sighed out his last breath without a pang, and was taken to his great reward.

The public and private character of Dr. Reynolds is worthy of particular mention, not merely for the purpose of recording his many virtues, but also of presenting a useful study to others. Our attention will naturally be first directed to the consideration of those professional qualifications, by which he attained to and preserved the highest reputation and most extensive practice in the medical world. In the investigation of diseases he was acute, yet cautious; in the application of remedies, fertile in resource, yet not rash in experiment; decided, though gentle, gaining entire ascendancy over the minds of his patients by the rare fascination of his manners, and the confidence with which he inspired them in his skill, and in his zeal to relieve them. Among his peculiar excellencies may be mentioned perhaps an unequalled felicity of combination in his prescriptions: there was something introduced for every symptom, or even inconvenience; yet the whole harmonized, and had immediate reference to the principal complaint. Let those who now are living in the bosom of their families from his care, and have seen him approach their bed of sickness, bear witness, that a ministering angel seemed advancing towards them, in the benevolence of his countenance, the tenderness of his manner, the delicacy of his investigation, the soothing accents of his voice. In his whole deportment as a physician there was excellence: liberality in pecuniary matters is more observable in the medical profession than in any other, but in Dr. Reynolds it was carried to a very great extent. Having early in his career been a witness to the distress of the inferior clergy, of artists, and public performers of all descriptions, he made it a principle to attend them gratuitously. In other cases he regulated his acceptance of the proffered remuneration by the best estimate he could form of the means of the family and the duration of the disease; he never repeated his visits on the wealthy beyond what the necessity of the

case required, nor did he forbear from bestowing them on the less affluent when it did. Multitudes there have been, and are, who, having been the objects of his gratuitous professional assistance, became the objects of his pecuniary relief. Distress in body or in mind never applied to him in vain; there never lived the man who could with greater difficulty refuse than he. In the great body of his profession he was respected and beloved; and the times have been, when the influence of his character and temper, and the veneration for his opinion, have composed the risings of serious differences between his brethren; among the younger part there was a kind of filial affection for him; great success and high fame had engendered no pride within him; at his hospitable table they were frequent guests; in his professional intercourse with them, the deference to his judgment which his superior intelligence demanded, was gladly yielded, when the utmost kindness and encouragement of manners invited the most unrestrained communication of opinion;

“For all were glad to follow, whom all lov'd.”

In the selection of such of his brethren as he recommended to the notice of his friends, one single principle governed him; their fitness, from their professional knowledge and private worth; he never paused to inquire whether or not they might in time become his rivals; and when he saw them afterwards rather actually so, or advancing to the point, his only feeling was, an honest pride in the merit of his choice, and in the proof of his discernment. By the pharmaceutical part of his profession he was ever greatly esteemed: both in his expressions and in his practice he marked the conviction that he entertained of their usefulness and value; and, as far as in him lay, resisted the growing habit of late in many families, of employing a physician, and sending for the medicines from druggists. There were, he would say, a number of circumstances which would escape the observation of the family of the invalid, and which the attendant apothecary would observe and report to the physician, of great importance in a case. It was a principle with him to forbear from criticism on his brethren—he would indeed praise them, and defend them when attacked; but no one ever heard him speak to the disparagement of another member of his profession. For the existing privileges of the College of Physicians, and for the extension of them, he was most zealous, from the persuasion that the public interest was most essentially connected with their support; yet, as far as the rules of this society would permit, he was kind and liberal in his conduct to those practitioners who were not members of the College.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. WILLIAM-BENJAMIN PORTAL.

On the 27th of June died, in his 45th year, the Rev. William-Benjamin Portal, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, rector of Wasing, Berkshire, and vicar of Sandford, near Oxford. Of whom to say no more, would be injurious to his own memory, to those friends who knew his talents and his worth, and even to that posterity of Scholars and Divines, which might be benefited by a faithful portraiture of his example; though he who, amidst severe regret, affectionately endeavours to trace the following sketch, has to wish, that the memorial due to such a man had been wrought by a more competent Biographer.

William-Benjamin Portal was the eldest son of Mr. Portal, formerly of Cateaton-street, London, and now of Camberwell, Surrey. He was educated at Merchant Taylors school, chiefly under the late well-known Mr. Bishop, a master whose accurate taste and elegant and varied learning were admirably calculated, not perhaps to teach his pupils the rudiments of the classical languages, but to make them, when in the upper forms, fully understand, and justly appreciate, their excellencies; a master too, who had the talent of discovering and fostering, in the more ingenious of his scholars, any literary propensities, and who never was so happy as when those propensities manifested themselves in their compositions. Under such an instructor, Mr. Portal's natural inclination towards poetry and the belles lettres was soon displayed; whilst, though not at this time of life a severe student, he acquired a competent share of school-learning, his opening talents were chiefly visible in the correctness and animation of his exercises; among which the "Grenadier's Cap," spoke by himself on one of the days of public examination, called Doctor's days, deservedly gained him much credit. A poetical club being at this time established by the senior boys of the school, he became a member of it, and contributed to the only small volume which, in the year 1784 or 1785, it published.

Mr. Portal was elected, from Merchant Taylors, a probationary Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, in June 1785. He was the junior of that election, his contemporaries being the present Dr. Birch, the estimable Dean of Bath, and Mr. Charles Mayne, who was afterwards the first Anglo-Saxo Professor in Oxford, and who is now the justly respected Lecturer of Highgate. The first two or three years of Mr. Portal's College life were devoted chiefly to classical studies: as he was then ambitious of literary honour, he gave up some of his time to the composition of College exercises, being careful, not only

that nothing incorrect or slovenly might escape from him; but that he might shew his perseverance by accuracy, and his general talents by the strength of his reasoning, or the warmth of his imagination; he became likewise, and continued to be, fond of metaphysical inquiries; not, however, bewildering himself, as too many do, in their intricate and thorny mazes, but keeping his foot right on, and pressing forward with it, as far as any vestiges of common sense, "that science fairly worth the seven," could be traced. Though, however, Mr. Portal, even at this period, studied much on a plan, his mind was still making such profitable excursions out of the track prescribed, as either literary conversation, or books accidentally met with, induced. The love of money is said often to increase by its possession, so with him did that of knowledge; he became more and more enamoured of study; and as he did not wish to deny himself society, or even amusements, he formed a habit of early rising, by which the occasional enjoyment of these was made not incompatible with his literary pursuits; in the winter, his fire being laid for him over night, he would himself light it, at four o'clock in the morning, whilst in summer his books were re-opened at the earliest dawn of day: and this was done on system; it was not an occasional fit of study, arising, as such fits often do, from the necessity of some immediate preparation, nor from the temporary self-reproach which neglected talents now and then urge: the accumulation of knowledge became more and more the ingrossing object of his attention, and indeed the leading pursuit of his life. The usual probation of three years being past, Mr. Portal was, in June 1788, admitted to a Fellowship in his Society; soon after this he took his Bachelor of Arts degree, the exercises for which then offered no opportunities of distinction; and was successively ordained, as early as his age would permit, Deacon and Priest; nor let it be thought that a mind well-disciplined, acute, reflecting, as his was, approached to the solemn work of the Christian ministry without much serious preparation: he applied himself closely to the study of Theology, gradually giving up the amusements and luxuries of literature, that he might wholly devote himself to what he thought most necessary and useful; even the composition of poetry, "that last infirmity of noble minds," he resolutely abandoned; yet this was one of those great sacrifices, which are at first seldom made without some reluctance, and the "veteris vestigia flammæ" were through his life discernible, in the pleasure which he still allowed himself in reading

ing poetry as a relaxation from severer studies; but the poetry in which he alone delighted, was necessarily good; nothing could be more critically just than his taste and knowledge in this respect. He was, however, far removed from that weakness, often not unconnected with jealousy or envy, which depreciates all the attempts of modern genius, and thinks that the vestal fire of inspiration has become wholly extinct. When judging the works of his contemporaries, he held the balance, as on other occasions, with an equal hand; no fault escaped him, but it was his chief delight to praise.

Drawing was among the amusements which Mr. Portal about this time abandoned; but his early acquaintance with it, and his just conceptions of character and nature made him through life a skilful judge and warm admirer of the best works in that delightful art. In the early part of his college residence he had an unusual facility in taking caricature resemblances; with a few strokes of his pen he would sketch portraits, the singular humour of which injured not the characteristic likeness: he was aware that the exercise of this talent was somewhat dangerous; the best-tempered among his College friends were not apparently much gratified, when any peculiarities in their appearance or manners were humorously represented; and some others, who had joined in a laugh at their fellow-students, became angry when the laugh was directed against themselves. Mr. Portal had too much good sense long to indulge a habit which might give his own mind a wrong bias, and too much benevolence, causelessly to offend; and it is believed, that when he began to employ his pen in the composition of Sermons, he never afterwards allowed himself to delineate with it a grotesque resemblance of his fellow-creatures.

Mr. Portal's first clerical engagement was in a village near Amptill, Bedfordshire: but from this he soon removed to the curacy of Aldermaston, in Berkshire, with which he served the small neighbouring rectory of Wasing, presented to him by — Mounr, esq. Here, meaning to establish himself, he took two private pupils; but the domestic attention necessary to the proper management even of a small family, was irksome to him; his health too became injured by his close application; and he much regretted the loss of that literary society, as well as of that freedom from petty cares, which a College life supplies; to College, therefore, after three or four years, he returned; there he again felt at home, and never quitted residence, except at few and short intervals of absence, till his last fatal illness; and often would he congratulate

himself, that his lot had fallen on what he deemed "a goodly heritage;" but he came not to an indolent seclusion, nor even to pursue an abstract, though indefatigable, course of study; he accepted, on the first vacancy, a share in the tutorship of his College, and his laborious attention to the duties of that office met with the reward which he most desired, in the advancement of his pupils, and the reputation of his society. As Literature was what, next to Religion, his soul chiefly panted after, he delighted in an employment, which enabled him to promote the interest of both; he began by closely considering, first, the means through which his pupils might be either allured or stimulated to exertion; and, secondly, the points in which such exertion might most avail: for the more highly spirited of those under his care, he thought it particularly requisite to find full employment. This seemed to him, not only essential to their literary improvement, but a probable safeguard against that dissipation which is often caused by vacuity. In the performance of his duty as a tutor, as in all other matters connected with College discipline, his disregard for mere forms allowed him to devote more time to essentials;—no one better knew what it was most material to urge in the course of academical instruction; and no one could urge it more seriously;—"yet he was kind;" the gentleness of his manners, and the liberality of his spirit, were conspicuous in all the relations of life; in the one on which we are treating, whilst these, combined with other specified qualifications, gained him the affectionate attachment of many, they secured to him the respect of all;—yet what he considered as the necessary labour of the tutorship was so great, and occupied him so much, that he found it did not leave him sufficient time, either for relaxation, or for that attention to his clerical duties, which he earnestly wished to pay. He was singular indeed in the latter opinion, since every one else knew that his parishioners had even now all the benefits resulting from an able and conscientious discharge of the pastoral care; but, as such was the estimate which he had himself formed, he acted in the true spirit of his character; and about two years before his death, resigned the tutorship, though of greater value than his small vicarage of Sandford, that he might yet more fully dedicate himself to what he deemed the peculiar work which God had given him to do: the notion which worldly-minded men so often entertain, that, if their sons have promising talents, these will be buried in the service of the Church, and that the Law alone is the profession to bring them forth into full use and display, is among the absurdities which Mr. Portal was wout

most forcibly to ridicule and confute; his studies, his attainments, and his conduct clearly shewed, that not only was there in the Christian ministry enough for the strongest minds to acquire, but for the most unrenouncing industry to bring into use and expend. Not only was his privacy devoted to the benefit of his parishioners, but his money, his advice, and his personal exertions, were ever readily given, to relieve their temporal wants, or advance their interests. The endearing name "Père" given formerly by the French to the good Curé, was one most justly ascribed by Mr. Portal—About the success in life of those who were educated at a school of which he established, he was particularly solicitous, taking ever afterwards a kind concern in their welfare. He would interest himself to get the young women servitudes in families where he might good examples would be set to them, and would in various ways endeavour to advance the welfare of the young men—his friends used to tell him that he kept a register-office; but, as there was nothing in the circle of art or science too high for his intellect, there was nothing in that of humanity too low for his exertion.—The good people of Sandford could not but become sensible of such worth and kindness; and they universally entertained for their excellent pastor very grateful respect.

Mr. Portal was, for the usual time, one of the University-public-preachers at St. Mary's; and though his voice was too weak for him to be well heard in that large church, the accurate learning, the sterling sense, the warm and unaffected piety of his sermons, secured to him a deep attention and merited praise. His theological opinions were all brought to the sure test of the Scriptures; he examined accurately for himself, and the foundation was too carefully laid to be ever in any respect shaken; he was, strictly speaking, orthodox, giving his *bonâ fide* assent to the Articles of our Church, not merely because they were such, though in this and other respects he paid due regard to the weight of authority, but because he believed them to be strictly agreeable to the Canon of the inspired Writers. With the violent of any party he did not agree: whilst high Calvinists would call him an Arminian, Arminians would call him a Calvinist, how deeply would he deplore, that in the violent altercations between these and other sects, the essence of Christian love was frequently dissipated, and the influence of Christian example, and the sphere of Christian utility, narrowed and deteriorated! To the composition of sermons, particularly to the difficult point of addressing, in the most persuasive, yet correct manner, a village congregation, he paid very close, critical,

and successful attention—yet whilst he sought to be an useful, he was by no means desirous of the character of a popular preacher, some among whom he considered much in the same point of view as did the late excellent Paley. The writings of the English Divines who fought that good fight, which led to the victory of the Reformation, Mr. Portal was intimately acquainted with; and his favourite models were rather those who used, in many respects, similar weapons about the time of Charles the Second. After all, however, no channel through which the waters of Life have even most purely glided satisfied him so entirely, as the fountain-head: to the careful study of Holy Scripture he ceased not to devote much of his time, and this he would particularly recommend to those clerical friends, with whom it was among his pleasures unreservedly to converse on the subject of the ministerial studies and work. His constant attention to these caused his mind to become more and more devotional; but the spirit in which he worshipped was alike removed from the ostentation of the Pharisee, or the transient fervour of the Enthusiast. All his habits indeed were modified by correct religious principles: abstemious, self-denying, humble, and benevolent, the pure ray of Christianity which enlightened his understanding became visible in his conduct.

Though he thought it right to live somewhat within his income, his own habits were so little expensive (the collection of books, of which he had a large, well-chosen assortment, alone excepted), that he had much to bestow on others; and the liberality with which his private concerns were regulated was manifested likewise in all points connected with the revenue and expenditure of his College; he had no private views, and his attention to the interests of others was equalled only by a disregard about his own.

Mr. Portal's powers of conversation were of a very superior kind; yet he was somewhat averse from displaying them in large parties, or before those whom he did not know. Among such, his studious, solitary habits caused some appearance of reserve; but when surrounded by his friends, and when any important discussion arose, he could either, as the occasion required, argue with unusual acuteness, or instruct by various knowledge, or delight by the playfulness of unoffending wit. His favourite subjects were theology, literature, and politics, in the latter of which he was generally a strong Government-man, having a thorough contempt for the seditious and crude devices of modern Anarchists. Nor was he only a good talker; he was, what all such are not, a good listener too; never being led, either

by mere volubility, or an impatient quickness, to interrupt those with whom he was conversing; he would hear calmly, he would reply forcibly, or, as his object was rather truth than victory, if he sometimes conceived the opinion which he had expressed to be erroneous, he would acknowledge it candidly.

In his relative connexions, Mr. Portal is believed to have been just such a Son as a father would wish for, just such a Brother, as he who looked in that character for the most ready, sincere, and affectionate of friends, would desire; and others, whom he honoured with his regard, they and only they, can fully bear witness, how kind, how steady, how truly amiable, he was as a Friend! He had, what Shakspeare calls a "noble and true conceit of godlike amity," his mind had in it no taint of suspicion, envy or jealousy, and if in any case he permitted it to receive a bias, it was in favour of those, chiefly his school-fellows, or College associates, who were happy enough to have gained his affectionate esteem; if such allowed themselves little indulgences which he did not, he thought these were, in their instances, proper, or at least venial; and in the absence of such, he was ever, if occasion required, their firm defender, or warm panegyrist.

* But oh! the heavy change; now thou art gone!

Now thou art gone, and never must return."

The disease which proved fatal to Mr. Portal was a phrenzy-fever: he survived the paroxysm, but its effects hurried him in a short time to the grave; and who that knew him, who that had sense enough to distinguish merit, and virtue enough to love what is most amiable and most exalted in private character, will not deeply lament, that such a man should be so sorely smitten, and so awfully snatched away, when his life was in its meridian, when his utility was highly active, and his talents all fitted for exertion, and mature? But right, if sometimes inscrutable, are the ways of God! Whilst Mr. Portal's friends regret their own loss, they would act little indeed in the spirit of his example, if they did not remember, and apply, those hopes and promises which the Saviour of mankind gave to all who diligently, through him, seek the heavenly Father.

It is not known that any thing of Mr. Portal's remains in print, but the juvenile poems already spoken of, and two excellent numbers, 26 and 30, of the *Loiterer*, a periodical paper, published, about the time he took his first degree, by some members of his College. His remaining MSS. particularly in theology, must be numerous; and it is earnestly hoped, that a selection from them may be given to the world.

DEATHS.

1812. **A**T Rio de Janeiro, his excellency Don Rodrigo De Sousa Coutinho, Conde de Linhares, and Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Prince Regent of Portugal. While assiduously employed in the labours of his office, and making up dispatches for England and Portugal, during the ardent heats of the season, he was suddenly seized with a vertigo, succeeded by a most violent fever which in three days put a period to his life. The death of this distinguished servant of the State, and ornament of Portugal, may justly be considered as a national calamity. It was lamented by all good patriots, and will be felt wherever the Lusitanian name and throne are respected. It might be said of him, that he was not only equal, but superior to the weighty affairs entrusted to his charge, by the unlimited and deserved confidence of his Prince; and though he died in the 56th year of his age, he had lived long enough to merit the grateful recollections of his country, and to have his name honourably transmitted to future times in the annals of its literature and policy. Within the narrow limits prescribed to us on an occasion of this sort, we can only find room for remarking, that this deceased Statesman may justly be said to have been the creator of a military marine, and of public credit, in Portugal. Amidst all the embarrassments occasioned to the regular Governments of Europe by the tremendous force of the French Revolution, he maintained the commerce of Portugal, the stability of the public revenue, and the dignity of the Crown. His comprehensive mind surveyed with accuracy the situation of Europe; his sagacity anticipated the calamities which hung over Portugal; and he was the author of that advice which saved the House and Dynasty of Braganza, by conveying the Royal Family to their Transatlantic possessions. In the Brazils he concluded the commercial treaty with Great Britain, which may be considered as unique in its kind. It has perpetuated a system alike politic and philanthropic, by which the free commerce with that Continent is secured to all friendly and pacific States; and the fine theories which men of genius have projected for the prosperity of nations, have, in this instance, been reduced to practice. These formerly unknown parts of the world will henceforward contribute to the reciprocal benefit and prosperity of every part of the human race. In short, by opening that New World to the intercourse of those powers who respect the law of nations, this distinguished Statesman has not only laid the foundations of new establishments, but increased

the national resources both of revenue and defence. *Investigador Portuguez.*

May 2. On his passage from Barbadoes to Madeira, in his 24th year, T. Squire, esq. of Brayton-nouse, Cumberland.

May 19. At Truxillo, in Spain, in his 33d year, Lieut.-col. Jn. Squire, of the corps of Royal Engineers, eldest son of Dr. Squire, Esq. of Brayton-nouse, Cumberland. His death was owing to a fever supposed to have been occasioned by excessive fatigue at the late siege of Badajoz. On his return, after the successful result of that siege, to Almedralejo, the head-quarters of Sir Rowland Hill, to whose division he was attached, his altered appearance was visible to all his friends. However, even after this, he superintended the repairs of the Bridge of Merida. In coming back from Merida, he fell from his horse. Still he would not complain, nor allow that he had any thing more than a cold; though he was, at that very time, suffering under the endemic fever of the country. Persevering to the last in the discharge of his military duties, he was proceeding to accompany Gen. Hill on his march to Almaraz; but, having more energy of mind than strength of body, the fatigue which he had endured increased his illness to such an alarming degree, that it was found impossible for him to proceed beyond Truxillo, where he was left on the 16th; and Mr. Liscombe, surgeon to the 34th regiment, was permitted to remain with him. On the 19th, about 3 o'clock in the morning, Col. Squire breathed his last in the arms of this gentleman. In this manner was closed the short but honourable life of a very brave and excellent man. Never was the loss of any Officer more deeply and sincerely lamented by his relations, his friends, and his fellow-soldiers. To the highest sense of honour, and the most undaunted courage, he added an ardent love of his profession, peculiar talents for war, and an extensive knowledge of military affairs, acquired by study and experience. He had all the qualities of a good Soldier, vigilance, activity, enterprize, industry, and the most cheerful and exemplary patience, under every species of hardship; in short, he displayed on all occasions an ardour, alacrity, and perseverance, which shrank from neither difficulty nor danger. He was always esteemed and treated with the utmost confidence by the Generals under whom he served, and had received from them repeated and conspicuous testimonies of distinction and good opinion; he was indeed, much distinguished throughout the whole Army; and but one universal sentiment prevails through all ranks of the profession. To be employed in fighting the battles of his Country was this Officer's ruling passion; and in this

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he had been amply indulged for the last 13 years. During that space of time he served on the following expeditions; viz. to the Helder, to Egypt, to South America, to Sweden (under Sir J. Moore), to Portugal and Spain under the same General, to Zealand, and a second time to the Spanish Peninsula: where he has at length finished his honourable career. In the spring of 1809 he was sent by Government on a secret mission to the Baltic. Within the last five months, his eminent merits had been rewarded by the brevet rank first of Major, then of Lieut.-colonel. The first was conferred on him in December 1811; and he was gratified by a complimentary message from Lord Mulgrave, Master-general of the Ordnance. He was made Lieut.-colonel as soon as it was known in England that Badajoz was taken; in the siege of which place he had remarkably distinguished himself. The active mind of Col. Squire did not content itself with the acquirements proper to his profession only, but was impelled by a large and liberal curiosity to obtain every sort of useful or interesting knowledge. In all the countries which he visited, he kept a full and accurate journal, not only of military affairs, but of every thing else which struck him as either curious or important. In Egypt he shared with Mr. Hamilton, at that time Private Secretary to Lord Elgin, and Capt. Leake, of the Artillery, in the honour of discovering, on the celebrated column near Alexandria, commonly called Poinney's Pillar a Greek inscription, which had eluded the ingenuity of all former travellers. On his return to England in 1803, he shewed a paper on this subject to the late Rev. Dr. Raine of the Charterhouse (under whose tuition he had formerly been), who communicated it to the Society of Antiquaries. It has since been published in the *Archæologia*. In company with the above-mentioned gentlemen, Col. Squire (having obtained leave of absence at the conclusion of the Egyptian campaign) made a tour through Syria and Greece. After their departure from Athens, their vessel, the brig *Mentor*, unfortunately struck upon the rocky shore of the small island of Congo. Those on board had not just time to save their lives; but it is much to be regretted that their journals, plans, and other papers, were lost. If the military talents of Col. Squire gained him universal respect and applause, the virtues of his heart and his conduct in private life secured him the warm attachment of all with whom he was connected, and even prepossessed the affections of those who were but slightly acquainted with him: his merits and conduct have left an example transcendently worthy

worthy of remembrance. His mourning family have at least the melancholy gratification of never hearing his name mentioned by any of his numerous friends, unaccompanied by expressions of honour, esteem, and love.

June 11. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, in his 41st year. Wm. Pynch Brinley, esq.

June 14. In South Cumberland-street, Dublin, Mr. George M'Allister, Professor of the Art of Painting and Staining of Glass. The premature decease of this excellent young man merits from his countrymen more than an ordinary or hasty word; and his untimely death may not improperly be termed a national misfortune inasmuch as that, by the industrious and patriotic exertion of his uncommon talents, he, without instructor, patron, or pecuniary assistance, re-discovered and referred to society an Art, the secrets of which the original professors had selfishly carried with them to their graves, leaving behind them no written documents to guide posterity; and, from the remoteness of the period in which they practised, the tradition, if any, must be limited and unfaithful. Undaunted, however, by all these disadvantages, the adventurous and aspiring spirit of Mr. Geo. M'Allister prompted him to sacrifice his original profession (that of a Jeweller), his time, his health, and his little revenue, to the rescuing from oblivion an Art, of which nothing but the fading effects remained to an admiring generation. After a painful and extensive study of practical Chemistry, in the course of which his health was impaired, and his means nearly exhausted, he was blessed with a sight of the "promised land;" and a judicious publick witnessed, with wonder and delight, the revival of a long-lost art; as a proof of which, on the 3d of December 1807, the Dublin Society, after a critical examination of his performance, presented the youthful candidate (then scarcely 21) with a diploma, signifying to him, in the most flattering and honourable terms, their unlimited patronage and approbation. Stimulated by these signal stamps of favour from so distinguished a body, he pushed anxiously forward, and soon arrived at a pitch of excellence which he himself had at first despaired of—and his insupportable and painful pursuits promised speedily to crown him with fame and fortune: when, lo! "the Spoiler came"—the hand of Death arrested him in the midst of his studies; robbed the world of an Artist, whose loss is irreparable; deprived society of an object, amiable in deportment, correct and moral in all his habits; left his deoting parents to deplore the most affectionate of sons, and his sisters to bewail the best of brothers.—A few months since, he had fi-

nished a superb window for the cathedral of Lismore, and was in the act of painting one, much larger in dimensions, for the cathedral of Tuam; after which he was led to hope to be employed to paint the Castle Chapel windows. His anxiety to finish the window for Tuam, and place it in the cathedral before the winter months set in, urged him, it is feared, to make exertions prejudicial to a habit already injured by an unwearied and ardent attention to a furnace, the heat and fumes of which, at this season, brought on him a fever and inflammation of the brain, which unexpectedly deprived him of a life, at once blameless, benevolent, and useful. His decease is rendered still more afflictive from the consideration that he had resolved to leave such a system, and such documents of the Art behind him, that a second death of it should not be apprehended. Nor was it in that particular branch alone that the taste and judgment of this excellent young man were evident. Those who recollect the superior, brilliant, and classical style in which the front of Trinity college, Dublin, was lighted up, on the occasion of the late Jubilee in honour to our beloved Sovereign, will, no doubt, feel more than momentarily for the early loss of him who projected and conducted a display at once so elegant and splendid.—He expired, without a sigh, in the 20th year of his age, respected by his superiors, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—It is somewhat remarkable, that from the time of Heron, who painted a window (on the subject of Paradise) in St. Paul's, London, in 1430, down to Messrs. Hand and Egginton, none ever arrived at the art of Glass Painting and Staining at so early an age, nor without the assistance of some able master or instructor: for, in 1687, Henry Giles, of York, established a school there; William Price the elder was his most able scholar and successor. Joshua Price, brother to William Price, followed the same profession, and was succeeded by William Price, jun. in 1723. William Peckatt, who painted the window in the Library of Trinity college, Cambridge, studied at Heron's school at York. Mr. Pearson is said to have studied under the younger Price; and Mr. Forrest was the pupil of that celebrated artist Thomas Jervais. Mr. Hand, it is reported, studied painting in England; and, while in Ireland, he had the assistance of a very able chemist.

June 17. By falling from the fore-top-gallant-yard-arm of the Apollo Indianman, as approaching the Island of Maderra, Mr. P. Watkins, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. W. of Pennoyre, Brecon.

June 26. Charles Stelman, esq. deputy-comptroller of the Stamp-office, and author of "The History of the American War."

June 30. At Glasgow, aged 70, John Mackenzie, esq.; a gentleman of the most comprehensive talents and utmost benevolence of heart. Mr. Mackenzie warmly attached himself to men of abilities and virtue in every situation, without any regard to the casual circumstances of birth or fortune, to which, of themselves, he paid no deference;—no wonder, then, that he was not courted by the vain, the weak, or the selfish. He was highly respected and admired by all who knew him, except the ignorant, the bigoted, and intolerant; on whom he looked down with an eye of pity. Mr. Mackenzie entered with enthusiasm into all the great interests of mankind, and urged his arguments in so clear and concise a style, aided by the most powerful and persuasive eloquence, as at once carried conviction to his hearers, and shewed the elevated dignity of his own mind. In agriculture, his theory has been adopted by the most celebrated writers of the present times, with whom he continued on the most intimate habits of acquaintance and correspondence. In politics, he maintained the most correct and independent principles. In religion, he inculcated the warmest adoration of the Deity, entire resignation to his will on all occasions, and contentment with whatever situation he was pleased to allot; which Mr. Mackenzie eminently exemplified in his own conduct, being far above either the smiles or frowns of fortune. He was a philosopher, a patriot, and the friend of mankind.

July 1. At Backheath, aged 63, John Brent, esq. He had retired about 20 years from the business of ship-building, which he carried on for a long period with great spirit and reputation, and lived in the bosom of his family, beloved and revered.

At Wyefield-cottage, the infant daughter of L. F. Schroder, esq.

Fell from the coach in Fore-street, Pig-market-dock, in an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately, J. Stone, a superannuated seaman. He was going to see his friends in a distant part of the country; 40*l.* the hard earnings of the brave veteran at sea, were found tied up in his neck-cloth.

Mr. H. Methuen Bailivard, late of the Pomone frigate.

July 3. In Fenchurch-street, after two days illness; in her 45th year, Anne, wife of Wm. Borradaile, esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

At Faversham, Dr. Buffa, of Upminster, late physician to the forces. He was confined to his bed in consequence of

a fractured leg, and other injuries sustained a fortnight before, from which he appeared to be fast recovering, when he was suddenly attacked with spasms about the heart, which in a few minutes terminated his life.

Mr. Wise, one of the yeoman bachelors of Oxford university.

Fell from his desk, and instantly expired, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Bradley, clerk to Messrs. Warren and Churchill, Uppingham.

July 4. Donald Malcolm, esq.

At Cambridge, Mr. Phillimore. While stepping into a chaise, with his wife, at the Sun inn, he suddenly exclaimed, "I am taken very ill;" on the waiter's running to his assistance, and receiving him in his arms, he immediately expired.

Suddenly, at Mill-hill, Robert Williams, esq. a Director of the East India Company.

At his father's, Mile-end road, in the prime of life, Thos. Row, jun. coal-factor.

At Brockhurst cottage, near Gosport, John Dredge, esq. who had been near 40 years in the Navy.

July 5. Mr. James Wallis, Alderman of the borough of St. Alban's. While sitting in the Corporation pew in the Abbey Church, waiting for the Rector to begin the service, and within two minutes after he had been speaking to a gentleman who sat by him, his head fell forward on the desk before him; which being observed by the surrounding attendants, they immediately conveyed him into the Saint's Chapel, behind the High Altar, and from thence in a chair to his house, where all proper applications were made by his medical attendants, but to no purpose, it being thought by the bystanders that he was dead by the time he was got into the Saint's Chapel.

At Loughborough, dropped down and suddenly expired, whilst looking at the soldiers parading, John Fox, a Wax-dresser.

July 6. At Tunbridge Wells, of a consumption, in his 21st year, John Wombwell, esq. Esqion of the 44th foot, and eldest son of John W. esq. formerly of Great Ormond-street.

Aged 31, Mr. R. Martin, of the Coffee-house, Ipswich.

At Farnborough, co. Warwick, in his 64th year, Wm. Holbech, esq.

July 7. In Upper Brook-street, F. Longe, esq. of Spixworth-park, Norfolk.

At Islington, Mr. Glass.

At Pamlico, G. Rawlinson, esq. master cook to the King. He had been in the royal service nearly half a century.

At Datchet, Mrs. Haydock, relict of James H. esq.

July 8. At Ickleford, Herts, aged 13, Henry, third son of Rev. Jeremiah Owen. He suffered a long and painful illness with the most uniform and exemplary patience, and resignation to the divine will; and having

having fled for refuge to Jesus Christ, as the only hope set before him in the Gospel, he waited for, and was supported in, the decisive hour.

After a long illness, Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. of Four Oaks Hall, Warwickshire. Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Aston Flamvile, near Hinckley, on the 15th.

July 9. At his chambers in Mitre Court Buildings, in his 68th year, John Warre, esq. barrister-at-law, one of the senior benchers of the Inner Temple. His remains were deposited on the 16th in the Temple Church, attended by such of the benchers as were in residence. Having no very near relations, he has bequeathed the whole of his property to a Vallet and his Niece, who had both for several years been kindly attentive to his many and increasing infirmities.

In Great Abbe-street, after an illness of 14 hours, aged 42, Abraham Goldsmid, esq. son of Geo. G. esq. He has left a widow and six children.

At Dover, suddenly, whilst sitting on a bench near the harbour, as customary, Captain J. Andrews, late of the Numble, Custom-house cutter.

July 10. In her 13th year, the eldest daughter of Jas. Perry, esq. of the Morning Chronicle Office, Strand.

At Welling, Kent, Mrs. Margaret Macdonald, relict of the late Mr. John M. of Old Cavendish-street.

At her mother's house, Dudley, in the prime of life, Maria Wright, wife of Rev. Robert Crocket, of Fordhall, Salop. She possessed the most genuine piety, combined with the most amiable manners and unblemished conduct.

At the Woodhouses, in his 80th year, Rev. Thos. Shaw Hellier, M. A. curate of St. John's Chapel, Wolverhampton, of Calverley, Salop, and of Tipton.

Found dead in his bed, having retired in good health, Mr. Winter, baker, of Long Crendon, Bucks.

At Dundalk, Ireland, in his 23d year, the Hon. J. Bligh Jocelyn, second son of the Earl of Roden, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

July 11. At Shooter's hill, in her 82d year, Mrs. Dinah Loggon.

Aged 62, Mrs. Moy Thomas, of Walbrook.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Anne Tillett, relict of Mr. W. T. formerly sugar-baker, Thames-street.

At Whitchurch, Oxon, after a short illness, deeply regretted, Rev. George Coventry Lichfield, M. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Coventry, whilst visiting a patient, in his 75th year, David Rattray, M. D. The publick will deeply lament the loss of this truly valuable and useful character,

who for more than fifty years has exercised an extensive and successful practice in that city and its vicinity; and who has thus suddenly terminated an active and honourable career to the unspeakable regret of his numerous family and friends.

Jessie Aspasia, the wife of F. W. Campbell, esq. of Barbreck, N. B. and of Woodland, Surrey. She was daughter of the late W. T. Caulfield, esq. by Jessie, daughter of James, third lord of Ruthven. The patience and mildness with which she endured a very long and painful illness, brought on by a succession of anxieties, excited the admiration of all who beheld her. Through life she possessed and practised every virtue that can adorn a wife, a relation, or a friend.

Dr. O'Connor, upwards of 40 years vicar of Castlenock.

July 12. At her son's, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, aged 70, Mrs. Dive.

At Chiswick, in his 82d year, John Harwood, esq.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, in his 65th year, Wm. Marriott, esq. late of His Majesty's Customs.

At Forest-hill, near Peckham, William Scott, esq. of East Blair, co. Fife.

Dropped down, and instantly expired in company with his sisters, whilst running after a friend in a field near Copenhagen-house, aged about 13, Mr. David Leighton, son of a respectable family.

At Dulwich, in his 62d year, Thomas Griffith, esq.

At Halsteads, near Settle, Yorkshire, in her 91st year, Mrs. Foxcroft, relict of the late Edward F. esq.

July 13. In New-street, Spring-gardens, after a short illness, in his 20th year, William Henry, eldest son of Wm. Manning, esq. M. P. Governor of the Bank.

In Southampton-street, Covent-garden, Capt. Young, of the army. It is supposed he threw himself out of the window whilst asleep. Capt. Young was an American. The Jury, after the testimony of several witnesses, returned a verdict, That he came by his death by throwing himself out of window in a fit of insanity.

At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Chater, Upper Thames-street, advanced in years, Mrs. Cunningham, relict of Capt. C. formerly of the East India Company's military service.

Dropped down, and instantly expired, whilst removing some boys who were gaming, W. Onslow, one of the keepers of Hyde-park.

Mrs. Kettlewell, of Clapham-common. At Woodford, in her 80th year, Mrs. Pearce, widow of the late Nicholas P. esq.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Mortimer, relict of the late Charles Smith M. esq.

At Henley-on-Thames, in his 70th year, Peter Beuzeville, esq.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Chester, widow of the

the late Henry C. esq. of Milford, Wilts.

In her 35th year, the Hon. Caroline Anderson Elwes, wife of Robert Cary E. esq. of Billing, co. Northampton, and second daughter of lord Yarborough.

July 14. In Little Scotland-yard, in his 69th year, John Hallet, esq.

At Newington Butts, aged 63, Mr. Jas. Jarvis.

At Belley-court, in consequence of an apoplectic affection, in his 66th year, Sir T. Fletcher, bart. in the commission of the peace for the county of Stafford. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, J. Fenton Boughey, esq. of Aqualate Hall, Salop, now Sir J. Fletcher Fenton Boughey, bart.

At the Nunnery, Isle of Man, aged 37, Col. Taubman, son of Major T.

July 15. At his chambers, in the Temple, aged 72, Mr. James Cox Higgins.

Of a decline, aged 34, Mr. T. Thatcher, many years an assistant at the Post-office, Oxford. He has left a wife and infant family, totally unprovided for.

July 16. At Kensington Gore, aged 102, John Brusdwood, esq.

At Staines Lodge, in his 68th year, Edward Cooper, esq. of Doctors Commons.

July 18. In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 81, David Morton, M. D. formerly of Jamaica.

Aged 62. Mr. Isaac Iles, of St. John-street, grocer.

At Backworth House, Northumberland, in his 67th year, Ralph Wm. Grey, esq.

July 19. In Spring-garden, aged 77, David Read, esq.

In Keppel street, Russell-square, Mrs. Eliz. Babington, relict of Wm. B. esq. late of Oporto.

In Kensington-square, in her 74th year, Mrs. E. Jones.

July 21. At Chester-place, Vauxhall, road, suddenly, in his 82d year, Dr. Jos. Denman, late physician at Bakewell, co. Derby; for which county he was one of the deputy-lieutenants, and for many years a most active and highly respected magistrate. He was author of "An Essay on the Waters of Buxton," and of several other small tracts relative to the poor. He was the elder and only surviving brother of Dr. D. Mount-street, Grosvenor-sq.

At Bath, in his 83d year, Sir Robert Ainslie, bart.

July 22. Mr. Bratton, senior Assay Master to the Goldsmith's Company.

July 23. In Connaught-place, in her 31st year, Charlotte, second daughter of rev. G. Jenyns, of Bottisham-hall, co. Cambridge.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

In the First Part of the present Volume, P. 193. a. *John Grisdale*, esq. was born in 1780, in Carlisle, of the cathedral of which his father is chancellor. In 1799

he was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, but removed from that society the year following to Christ's college, in the same University. He took his bachelor's degree with distinguished honour in 1802, being second wrangler. The year following he received a fellowship of that college. From his early youth he gave the promise of extraordinary attainments in literature; his mind was stored with much acquired knowledge, and he possessed a judgment clear and comprehensive, which enabled him to select the most useful parts of science; while his superior taste led him to chuse for the objects of his imitation the most pure compositions of ancient and modern literature. His life opened most auspiciously; his friends beheld with joy the dawn of uncommon talents. There seemed nothing in literature too difficult for his attainment; his application was unwearied, and he was not merely a student by profession; he brought to literature an ardent and a noble mind, fraught with all the enthusiasm of a poet, and all the soberness of a critic. While at the Grammar-school at Carlisle, his compositions were admired for possessing force, elegance, and beauty, far beyond his years; and his friends could not help expecting anxiously, that powers of mind so highly gifted, with application so steady, and a demeanour at once gentle and manly, might achieve a distinguished situation in the learned profession which he had chosen.—The late Mr. Grisdale was an *élève* of that celebrated Divine and Philosopher Dr. Paley; he had read his works with uncommon attention, he admired the close texture of his style, and the great force of his conversation. His college vacations were passed at Carlisle, where Dr. Paley occasionally resided. With this gentleman, with Dr. Milner, dean of Carlisle, and the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, Mr. Grisdale was on terms of the greatest intimacy; they all did justice to his promising talents, they saw the superior force of his understanding, they acknowledged the versatility and the energy of his mind, and no doubt expected to see him rise above the level of mankind.—Carlisle, though remote from the metropolis, and a very inconsiderable city, contained occasionally a society of learned men, as eminent as any in the kingdom. The first of these was Dr. Paley, whose writings are universally diffused and read; to attempt any eulogium on Paley in this place, would be superfluous; but the world is not acquainted with his excellent conversational powers.—To him we may add the Rev. Dr. Milner, dean of Carlisle, and master of Queen's college, Cambridge. Though Dr. Milner has not established so permanent a reputation as Dr. Paley, his abilities are of the first order; as a chemist and natural philosopher, he has attracted

tracted much notice in Cambridge, but, as an excellent preacher, his reputation is confined to Carlisle. If a person were to create an imagination, as Cooper says "a preacher such as Paul," the dean of Carlisle would best answer the description. The fervour of his piety is equalled by the extent of his knowledge. The various powers which he brings to his task is amazing; his arguments and illustrations are so clear, and his conclusions so energetic and striking, that he attracts universal attention; and the cathedral is, during the time of his residence at Carlisle, continually crowded. To these eminent men we may add the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, then chancellor of Carlisle, known to the world of letters by his beautiful translations from the Arabic. Mr. Carlyle was a man of fine taste for poetry and painting, and at that period had just returned from his travels in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy. Unhappily ill health at that time had begun to impair those excellent faculties which promised to their possessor both reputation and opulence. Mr. Carlyle lingered for two years under a painful disorder, which terminated in his death at Newcastle upon Tyne, in April 1804, of which place he was vicar.—The last of the celebrated junto was the Rev. William Sheepshanks, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and prebendary of Carlisle. He had travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy, with the son of Sir Thomas Rumbold, and had surveyed the buildings and paintings of Rome with the eye of a connoisseur; his memory was tenacious, and his good humour and conversational powers were inexhaustible.—Three out of the four of these celebrated men are now no more. Dr. Milner only survives.—The present sketch makes known to those who peruse it, the faint lineaments of one, who, had he lived to complete the usual term of human life, would probably have been enrolled among British Worthies, and he would have had a more celebrated pen to write his biography. He had talents to have shone as a statesman, a legislator, a legal luminary, as great as any who now are exalted in superior situations. His early friends in

vain look round a society for a substitute for his intelligence, his frankness, his independence, his noble qualifications, and his eminent endowments.

P. 606. The family of the late much-respected *Edmund Malone* derive their descent from the O'Connors, Kings of Connaught, which name they originally bore; from whom a branch took the present name of Malone, from Mael Eoin (Bald John), and gave name to the district in Westmeath. From this family descended Edmund Malone, who, 1569, possessed Ballynahone, the family residence for many centuries. From him descended Edmund Malone, who, 1644 had two sons; Edmund, the elder possessed the family residence, now enjoyed by his descendant. Anthony, the youngest, in 1673, married Mary Reilly, great-grand-daughter of the first Earl of Roscommon, by whom he had Richard, a barrister, whose eloquence and abilities were conspicuous, and died Jan. 1744-5, having married Marcella Molady, by whom he had issue Anthony, Edmund, Richard, and John; the two first were called to the bar, and practised at the same time with their father, viz. Anthony, born Dec. 5, 1700, whose abilities raised him to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1757, having been Prime Serjeant at Law in 1754; he married in 1733, Rosa, daughter of Sir Ralph Gore, bart. and sister to the Earl of Ross, and died May 8, 1770, without issue. And Edmund, born April 16, 1704; in 1759, was made his Majesty's second Serjeant at Law; and in 1766, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He married, May 26, 1736, Catharine, only daughter and heir to Benjamin Collier, of Ruckholts, in Essex, esq. and died April 23, 1774, leaving issue: 1. Richard, who was created a Peer, July 5, 1785, as Baron Sunderlin, of Lake Sunderlin, in the county of Westmeath; and, November 7, 1797, was further created Lord Sunderlin, of Baronston, in the county of Westmeath, with remainder (as to the latter barony) in default of issue male, to his then only brother Edmund; 2. Edmund; 3. Anthony; and 4. Benjamin, both of whom died young; 5. Henrietta; 6. Catharine.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Navigation, 107*5*l. with half-yearly dividend, 22*l*. 10*s*. clear.—Monmouth, 108*l*. 10*5*l.—Montgomery, 80*l*. with 5*l*. dividend.—Leeds and Liverpool, 205*l*. ex half-yearly dividend 4*l*. clear.—Grand Junction, 220*l*. 225*l*. ex dividend 3*l*. 10*s*. half year.—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 11*l*. per Share Discount, 2*l*. 10*s*. Premium.—Strand Bridge, 32*l*. 10*s*. discount.—Globe Assurance, 112*l*. with 3*l*. half-yearly dividend.—Eagle, 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. discount.—London Assurance Shares, 20*l*. 5*s*. ex half-yearly dividend 10*s*.—Rock Assurance, 10*s*. Premium.—Sun Fire Assurance, 160*l*. 161*l*. ex dividend.—Sun Life, 6*l*. Premium.—Scotch Mines Stock, 109*l*. per cent. ex dividend.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 21, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 873	} 1712	Males - 652	} 1020	2 and 3	123	50 and 60	95
Females 859		Females 581		5 and 10	54	60 and 70	101
Whereof have died under 2 years old 390				10 and 20	51	70 and 80	62
Peck Loaf 6s. 8d.				20 and 30	69	80 and 90	41
Salt £1. per bushel: 3d. p r pound.				30 and 40	114	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	124		

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending July 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.					
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex 150	6 88	0 70	1 59	4 72	4	Essex 148	10 84	0 67	0 57	10 72	0
Surrey 153	4 56	0 74	1 53	8 82	6	Kent 154	6 63	0 68	6 56	6 70	8
Hertford 138	10 69	0 57	1 9	2 72	5	Sussex 149	0 00	0 30	0 58	0 00	0
Bedford 137	10 00	0 66	1 50	0 64	11	Suffolk 138	7 50	0 60	0 54	0 73	11
Huntingd. 140	5 00	0 48	1 00	0 72	7	Camb. 130	10 91	10 64	0 48	4 64	8
Northam. 133	8 96	0 72	1 1	1 75	3	Norfolk 134	6 00	0 61	1 44	4 72	0
Rutland 153	6 00	0 30	1 06	0 00	5	Lincoln 136	10 10 11	70	8 51	0 70	0
Leicester 127	2 00	0 73	1 48	8 75	1	York 159	5 114	0 39	9 93	7 79	10
Nottingh. 143	4 10 2	0 83	0 8	2 79	6	Jurham 138	6 00	0 00	0 54	0 00	0
Derby 137	4 00	0 80	0 58	4 81	1	Northum. 132	10 10 4	0 88	0 54	1 84	0
Stafford 153	5 00	0 92	1 51	1 39	5	Cumbert. 129	5 58	6 79	11 61	8 00	0
Salop 166	10 1 4	0 111	0 55	4 00	0	Westmor. 140	5 92	0 67	2 64	6 00	0
Hedford 154	5 76	0 75	1 4	7 75	2	Lancaster 155	10 00	0 70	5 54	0 80	0
Warcester 153	9 76	0 63	1 52	4 72	7	Coester 146	11 00	0 31	4 52	10 00	0
Warwick 153	8 00	0 73	1 06	0 75	9	Flint 144	4 00	0 89	5 00	0 00	0
Wills 149	2 67	0 3	2 56	0 87	4	Denbigh 162	0 00	0 97	1 52	0 00	0
Berks 149	5 00	0 72	0 56	3 01	0	Anglesea 000	0 00	0 78	6 40	0 00	0
Oxford 145	10 00	0 72	1 54	6 55	10	Carnarv. 131	0 00	0 76	8 45	0 00	0
Bucks 152	0 00	0 72	6 57	0 75	0	Merionet. 130	0 00	0 79	0 56	0 96	0
Brecon 153	6 10 2	0 4	1 48	0 00	0	Cardigan 140	0 00	0 60	0 42	0 00	0
Montgom. 164	10 00	0 90	0 60	9 00	0	Pembroke 125	0 00	0 39	6 38	8 00	0
Radnor 160	6 00	0 57	1 48	5 00	0	Carmarth 147	4 00	0 102	0 40	0 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.						Glamorg. 154	8 00	0 76	0 56	0 00	0
146 0 90 0 77 1 52 9 77 4						Gloucester. 151	6 00	0 75	8 51	10 00	0
Average of Scotland per quarter:						Somerset 160	3 00	0 88	0 46	0 84	0
123 11 64 0 64 1 48 7 80 2						Monmo. 166	4 00	0 96	0 00	0 00	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....						Devon 148	7 00	0 90	1 06	0 00	0
						Corwall 145	9 00	0 82	9 46	8 00	0
						Dorset 158	4 30	0 82	0 00	0 00	0
						Hants 153	10 00	0 71	4 54	6 82	4
						145	4 92	0 76	4 51	3 79	5

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 27:

Five per Sack 115s. to 120s. Seconds 110s. to 115s. Bran per Q. 18s. to 20s. Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from July 13 to July 18:
Total 8104 Quarters. Average 140s. 5 1/2d.—1s. 0 1/2d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 18, 53s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, July 22, 44s. 2 1/2d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 27:

Kent Bags	3l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 4s. to 8l. 8s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.	Sussex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 27:

St. James's, Hay 5 1/2s. Straw 3 1/2s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 3l. Straw 5l. 1s. Clover 7l. 10s.—Sunfield, Old Hay 5l. 18s. Straw 2l. 19s. Clover 7l.

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8-lbs.

Beef	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts about 1440. Calves 175.	
Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 17,350. Pigs 240.	

COALS, July 27: Newcastle 41 1/2d. to 52s. 3d.—Sunderland 45s. 6d. to 45s. 9d.
SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 100s. Curd 104s. CANDLES, 13 per Dozen. Moulds 14s.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 5 1/2d. Clare 4s. 5 1/2d. Whitechapel 4s. 4d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1812.

Day	Bank Stock.	5 per Ct. Red.	3 per C. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. (3d.)	Ex. Bills. (3d.)
29																		
30		55½		71½	88½		14½		54½		½ pr.			55½	13 dis.		par	6 dis.
1	214½	55½		71½	88½		14½	86		5½	½ pr.				14 dis.		5 pr.	10 dis.
2	214½	55½		71½	88½		14½				½ pr.			55½	6 dis.		3 pr.	5 dis.
3		56½		71½	88½		14½				½ pr.				5 dis.		1 pr.	5 dis.
4		56½		71½	88½		14½				½ pr.				5 dis.		1 dis.	5 pr.
5	Sunday																	
6		56½	55½	71½	86½		14½				½ pr.				4 dis.		1 dis.	5 pr.
7	215½	56½	55½	71½	86½		14½			5½	½ pr.				4 dis.		2 dis.	5 pr.
8	217½	56½	55½	71½	86½		14½	86½	55		½ pr.				4 dis.		1 dis.	5 pr.
9	218	56½	55½	72	86½		14½				½ pr.				6 dis.		1 dis.	4 pr.
10		55½	55½	71½	86		14½				½ pr.		59½		11 dis.		1 dis.	5 pr.
11	216½	56½	55½	71½	86½		14½			5½	1 pr.				10 dis.		1 dis.	5 pr.
12	Sunday																	
13	216	55½	55½	72	86½		14½		54½		1 pr.				10 dis.		3 dis.	4 pr.
14	217	55½	55½	72½	86		14½				1 pr.	164		55½	12 dis.		1 dis.	5 pr.
15	214	56½	55½	72½	86½		14½	86½	54½		½ pr.	164½	59½	55½	13 dis.		3 pr.	5 dis.
16	214½	56½	55½	72½	86½		14½			5½	2 pr.				10 dis.		3 dis.	5 dis.
17	215½	56½	56½	72½	87½		15½		55½	5½	2 pr.			56½	10 dis.		3 dis.	5 pr.
18	216½	56½	56½	73½	87½		15½				2½ pr.			56½	9 dis.		3 dis.	5 pr.
19	Sunday																	
20	216	56½	56½	73	87½		15½				2 pr.			61½	10 dis.		3 dis.	5 pr.
21	216	56½	56½	73	87½		15½		55½		2 pr.		60½		13 dis.		1 dis.	6 dis.
22	215½	56½	56½	73½	87½		15½		55½		½ pr.		60		16 dis.		1 pr.	10 dis.
23	216	56½	56½	73½	87½		15½		55		½ pr.	164½	60	55½	13 dis.		1 pr.	9 dis.
24		56½	56½	73½	87½		15½		55½		2 pr.				13 dis.		1 pr.	6 dis.
25	215½	56½	56½	73½	87½		15½				½ pr.	163			11 dis.		1 pr.	5 dis.
26	Sunday																	
27		56½	56½	73½	88		15½				2 pr.				10 dis.		3 dis.	4 pr.
28	215	56½	56½	73½	88½		15½		55½	5½	2 pr.			56½	11 dis.		2 dis.	4 pr.

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WILLIAM CARTER, Stock-Broker, No. 8, Charing Cross.