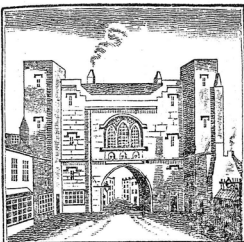


THE

# GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE  
 GENERAL EVENING  
 M. Post M. Herald  
 Morning Chronic.  
 Times—M. Advert.  
 P. Lodger & 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  
 (Sother Weekly P.  
 ) Sunday Papers  
 Roe & Cry Police  
 Lt. Adv. monthly  
 Bath 3—Bristol 5  
 Berwick—Boston  
 Birmingham 4  
 Blackb. Brighton  
 Bury St. Edmund's  
 Camb.—Chath.  
 Carl. 2.—Chester 2  
 Chelms. Cambria.



SEPTEMBER, 1812.  
 CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 9  
 Cumberland 2  
 Doncaster—Derb.  
 Dorchest.—Essex  
 Exeter 2, Glouc. 2  
 Halifax—Hants 2  
 Hereford, Hull 3  
 Ipswich 1, Kent 4  
 Lancast.—Leices. 2  
 Leeds 2, Liverp. 6  
 Maidst. Manch. 4  
 Newc. 3.—Notts. 2  
 Northampton  
 Norfolk, Norwich  
 N. Wales Oxford 2  
 Portsea—Pottery  
 Preston—Pym. 2  
 Reading—Salib.  
 Salop—Sheffield 2  
 Sherborne, Sussex  
 Shrewsbury  
 Staff.—Stamf. 2  
 Taunton—Tyne  
 Wakef.—Warw.  
 Worc. 2—York 3  
 IRELAND 37  
 SCOTLAND 24  
 Sunday Advertise.  
 Jersey 2. Guern. 2.

Meteorological Diaries for August & Sept. 202  
 Critical Conjecture respecting Luke xvi. 9. 203  
 Elohim.—Prophecies.—Evening Lectures 204  
 Original Letter of Sir William Dugdale... 205  
 Basted as an Historian.—'Leicestershire.' *ibid.*  
 View of the Tête de Pont in Putney Fields 206  
 Defence of the Character of Lord Orford *ibid.*  
 On Modern Criticism.—Edinburgh Review 207  
 Earl of Banbury.—Duke of Roxburgh 208  
 Description of Ludlow Church, Shropshire 209  
 Epitaphs from Chipstead.—Sir H. Fanshawe *ib.*  
 Pictures at Hinton St. George described. 210  
 Lord Grey of Ruthin.—Visc. of Massereene 214  
 M. of Wellington?—Proposal for new Coins 215  
 Abuse of Churchyards not owing to the Clergy 216  
 Society for promoting Christian Knowledge *ibid.*  
 The Tabard Inn, where Chaucer lodged... 217  
 Merits of the early English Writers, &c. 218  
 Labours of Thomas Hearne.—Sir E. Brydges 219  
 Topographical Account of Cotterstock... *ibid.*  
 Churhing of Women?—Earls of Ormond? 222  
 E. of Carrick?—T. Paine.—France in 1801 223  
 Character of Bossuët and his Works... 224  
 Inscription on a Pew at Totness explained *ibid.*  
 Method of destroying Lice that attack Peas *ibid.*  
 Daniel's Journal of his Expedition to India 225

Dr. Lettson's LXXVth Letter on Prisons 226  
 Mr. Neild's Remarks on Reading Gaol... 227  
 Agrostis stolonifera and Agrostis palustris 231  
 Prelimin. Observations to Population Return 232  
 ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CLXVI. 236  
 LITERARY INTELLIGENCE..... 239  
 REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; viz.  
 Tales, by the Rev. George Crabbe, LL.B. 241  
 Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, &c. 245  
 Dr. Clarke's Travels, vol. II. continued... 249  
 Jopp on the Constitution, &c. concluded 255  
 Clavis Calendaria, by Mr. John Brady... 258  
 Yorke's Lives of British Admirals, &c. 260  
 SELECT POETRY for September 1812. 261—264  
 Proceedings in late Session of Parliament 265  
 Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 270  
 Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 279  
 Country News, 285.—Domestic Occurrences 285  
 Theatrical Regis.—Promotions.—Preferm. 287  
 Births and Marriages of eminent Persons. 288  
 Memoirs of the late General Vallancey... 289  
 ——— Rev. P. Parsons.—J. Hardy, esq. 292  
 ——— of W. Poyntell, esq.—Mr. Daniell 295  
 Obituary, with Antec. of remarkable Persons 296  
 Bill of Mortality.—Prices of the Markets 303  
 Prices of Stocks on each day in September 304

Embellished with a Perspective View of LUDLOW CHURCH, Shropshire; the TABARD INN, Southwark; and a Wood-cut Engraving of the Tête de Pont in PUTNEY FIELDS.

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 August, 1812. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

| Days. Mo. | M. S h. | G. heat. | Inches.<br>90ths. | WEATHER.   |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------|--|
| 1         | 54      | 63       | 29-15             | cloudy, some light rain                            |
| 2         | 57      | 70       | 29-18             | rather cloudy, one heavy shower                    |
| 3         | 56      | 66       | 29-16             | cloudy at times, afternoon some rain               |
| 4         | 58      | 68       | 29-17             | mostly cloudy                                      |
| 5         | 53      | 61       | 30-0              | cloudy, showery                                    |
| 6         | 58      | 65       | 30-1              | mostly cloudy, evening clear                       |
| 7         | 59      | 66       | 30-1              | mostly cloudy, afternoon rain                      |
| 8         | 55      | 69       | 29-19             | mostly cloudy                                      |
| 9         | 59      | 67       | 30-1              | some scattered clouds                              |
| 10        | 58      | 67       | 30-1              | mostly cloudy                                      |
| 11        | 61      | 65       | 30-2              | cloudy, some rain                                  |
| 12        | 59      | 68       | 30-4              | mostly clear                                       |
| 13        | 60      | 69       | 30-6              | scattered clouds                                   |
| 14        | 58      | 72       | 30-6              | mostly clear                                       |
| 15        | 62      | 71       | 30-5              | mostly cloudy, high wind                           |
| 16        | 61      | 68       | 30-1              | cloudy,  |
| 17        | 61      | 70       | 30-3              | clear  |
| 18        | 61      | 77       | 29-19             | ditto  |
| 19        | 68      | 72       | 29-12             | morning cloudy, one shower, afternoon clear, windy |
| 20        | 65      | 71       | 30-1              | mostly cloudy, some light rain, windy              |
| 21        | 63      | 70       | 29-18             | heavily clouded in general, some showers           |
| 22        | 64      | 70       | 30-0              | cloudy at times, some light rain, windy            |
| 23        | 66      | 71       | 31-1              | cloudy, evening heavy rain, windy                  |
| 24        | 63      | 69       | 29-19             | morning cloudy, afternoon clear                    |
| 25        | 56      | 69       | 30-4              | mostly cloudy                                      |
| 26        | 61      | 68       | 30-2              | ditto  |
| 27        | 57      | 67       | 30-2              | cloudy at times                                    |
| 28        | 54      | 61       | 30-4              | cloudy   |
| 29        | 54      | 63       | 30-4              | cloudy, high wind                                  |
| 30        | 56      | 61       | 30-4              | cloudy, windy, some very light rain                |
| 31        | 55      | 59       | 30-4              | cloudy   |

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 59-10 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 60-90 100ths; in 1810, 61-32 100ths; in 1809, 61-44 100ths; in 1808, 63-17 100ths; in 1807, 63-52 100ths; in 1806, 62-22 100ths; in 1805, 63-33 100ths; and in 1804, 60-33 100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 97 100ths of an inch; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 2 inches 5 100ths; in 1810, 2 inches 66 100ths; in 1809, 4 inches 58 100ths; in 1808, 3 inches 6 100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 55 100ths; in 1806, 4 inches 27 100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 22 100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 26 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 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 Sept. 1812.              | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Sept. 1812. |
| Aug.                                | o                  | o     | o                 |                 |                                     | Sept.         | o                  | o     | o                 |                 |                        |
| 27                                  | 57                 | 67    | 53                | 29, 82          | fair                                | 12            | 53                 | 69    | 53                | 30, 25          | fair                   |
| 28                                  | 52                 | 59    | 52                | , 95            | cloudy                              | 13            | 57                 | 70    | 52                | , 26            | fair                   |
| 29                                  | 53                 | 54    | 52                | , 90            | rain                                | 14            | 50                 | 69    | 50                | , 15            | fair                   |
| 30                                  | 55                 | 57    | 55                | , 97            | showery                             | 15            | 50                 | 69    | 51                | , 08            | fair                   |
| 31                                  | 55                 | 61    | 54                | 30, 05          | cloudy                              | 16            | 52                 | 70    | 52                | 29, 90          | fair                   |
| S. 1                                | 55                 | 60    | 53                | , 12            | cloudy                              | 17            | 54                 | 61    | 46                | , 82            | rain                   |
| 2                                   | 54                 | 66    | 56                | , 15            | fair                                | 18            | 47                 | 60    | 42                | 30, 09          | fair                   |
| 3                                   | 56                 | 64    | 55                | 29, 92          | fair                                | 19            | 45                 | 62    | 49                | , 18            | fair                   |
| 4                                   | 57                 | 62    | 54                | , 84            | fair                                | 20            | 34                 | 65    | 54                | , 10            | fair                   |
| 5                                   | 55                 | 65    | 56                | , 85            | fair                                | 21            | 57                 | 72    | 55                | 29, 98          | fair                   |
| 6                                   | 56                 | 67    | 55                | , 90            | fair                                | 22            | 56                 | 66    | 56                | , 98            | rain                   |
| 7                                   | 55                 | 68    | 50                | 30, 02          | fair                                | 23            | 55                 | 57    | 47                | 30, 01          | cloudy                 |
| 8                                   | 50                 | 71    | 61                | 29, 96          | fair                                | 24            | 50                 | 57    | 42                | 29, 95          | cloudy                 |
| 9                                   | 60                 | 65    | 60                | , 62            | cloudy                              | 25            | 45                 | 62    | 55                | 30, 10          | fair                   |
| 10                                  | 61                 | 68    | 60                | , 94            | showery                             | 26            | 55                 | 64    | 57                | , 09            | fair                   |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For SEPTEMBER, 1812.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

WHEN I was, not long since, reading the late Mr. (Soame) Jenyns's "Cursory Observations on several Passages of the New Testament," I paid some attention to his notice of Luke xvi. 9; which he considers as an *ironical* Reproof of the Pharisees, and not an Exhortation or serious direction for conduct. I rose from his book, fully agreeing with him in his previous observation, that "no Commentator, antient or modern, has YET been able to give us a satisfactory explanation of this passage." I have, since, been looking at the new Edition of Bowyer's Conjectures, and I there find that Professor Schultz also considers what is said as "ironical, and consequently negative."—But did Irony ever proceed from the mouth of the Divine Speaker? I believe, not. Be this as it may, I feel an inclination to examine if the passage will not admit another interpretation. I would premise, that *καγω*, in the words *καγω λιγω*, appears to me plainly *adversative*: it is *Ego VERO dico vobis*, &c. That it is often thus used, we have the strong authority of Leigh's *Critica Sacra*.—We may therefore expect the *τα λεγομενα* to contain a precept opposite, in tendency, to the example which it refers to. Looking thus at *ποιησατε αυτοις φιλιαν; ΕΚ τῶ μαμμωνῶ τῆς αδικιας*, I am tempted to understand it, "make to yourselves friends ELSEWHERE THAN FROM the mammon of unrighteousness," &c. &c. This plain exhortation (*PERSONÆ loquenti omnino CONVENIENS*) perfectly accords with numberless Texts of Scripture. I will instance two:

*Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, &c. but lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven, &c. &c.* Mat. vi. 19, 20: And, *The FRIENDSHIP of the world is ENMITY with God, &c.* James iv. 4. I may add a third Text, reported by St. Matthew, as built on the former of these, but connected, by St. Luke, with the passage we are considering: *Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.* How desirable then is the sense, "Make to yourselves friends altogether different from the Mammon of Unrighteousness;" i. e. Make God your friend, by faith and righteousness; make HIM your friend who goes before you to prepare a place for you in his Father's House, and there to receive you unto himself! John xiv. 3, 4.—But how is this desirable interpretation of the words *εκ τῶ μαμμωνῶ κ.τ.λ.*: to be justified? No Commentator even glances at it: nor is it supported by any interpretation of the Preposition *εκ* in the Lexicon of Schoettgenius, Stockius, or Parkhurst.—Finding this to be so, I turned, rather hopeless, to Schleusner, and, *præter spem*, I found him speaking to the point. In his 19th interpretation of this Preposition, having explained *εκ* by *sine*, and having thus applied it to James ii. 18. (*εκ των εργαων σου*, WITHOUT thy works) as "*simplicissima ratio locum explicandi*;" he proceeds to observe, "*nec desunt loca, e Græcis Scriptoris, in quibus εκ pro sine ponitur.*" Here then, I say, is ground for my construction of the passage.—It may be asked, Has Luke thus used *εκ* upon any other occasion? I think he has. The same construction of the Preposition seems at least desirable,

sirable, in another passage of the same Evangelist, ch. viii. 27. He says, (according to our Version) that "when Jesus landed on the coast of the Gadarenes, there MET HIM OUT OF THE CITY, a certain man which had devils long time; while St. Mark says, that the Demoniac met him OUT OF THE TOMBS, e. v. 2. which St. Matthew confirms, speaking indeed of two Demoniacs, c. viii. 28.—This discrepancy, respecting the place whence the Demoniac came, is, indeed, well reconciled by connecting εκ της πολεις; with της, and rendering Luke's αυτη της εκ της πολεις a man belonging to (or a native of) the city. But this description of him seems to be superfluously unnecessary: and if we render υπηκουον αυτη αυτη της εκ της πολεις κ. τ. λ. "there met him, WITHOUT THE CITY, a certain man who had devils," we read the narrative of the fact precisely as it must be acknowledged to have happened, and we most minutely reconcile, in this respect, the three Evangelists. Submitting these crude ideas, as mere hints, to your more learned and competent Correspondents, I remain, Mr. Urban, most truly, your faithful humble servant,

SACERDOS RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

I AM obliged to your new Correspondent A. O. B. (p. 630) for his friendly chastisement. I was not ignorant that "the component letters" of *Alein* and *Elohim* "are precisely the same." In fact I consulted my Hebrew Bible before I wrote. But, in my view of the matter, much more is requisite, than the mere knowledge of the letters and Masoretic points (invented "probably not earlier than the eighth century"\*) to constitute a just claim to "Hebrew literature." I therefore said, I had "no pretensions to" such "literature," hoping not to give offence by a confession of ignorance. I must still, however, be allowed to think, that St. Matthew

\* Bishop Lowth, Prelim. Dissert. p. lxxi. He calls the Masorettes "wretched wreticks." On Isai. xiii. 29.

and St. Mark are better authority for the established word *Elohim*, than a hundred Hutchinsons and Parkhursts are for the comparatively novel term *Alein*.

Not having Bishop Horsley's "last Discourse on the Prophecies" at hand, I know not whether I may be able to satisfy "An anxious Inquirer," p. 634; but it appears to me that the learned Prelate has merely uttered a harmless paradox; the solution of which is to be sought in the common, but somewhat laughable, distinction of the schools: "*Aliquo modo tenet, aliquo modo non.*" The prophets, without doubt, perfectly understood the general sense and bearing of their own prophecies; but with regard to the precise time and minute circumstances of the events foretold, where such minute circumstances were not revealed to them, here probably they neither understood nor foresaw more than other men. An instance or two will explain my meaning: whether that meaning is well founded, and applicable to the difficulty which has been started, others will judge. The prophet Daniel well knew, that the "rough goat," in one of his visions, denoted "the King of Grecia," and that "the great horn" was "the first King" (Dan. viii. 21); but that the first King should be named *Alexander*, that he should be King of *Macedon*, and that he should die suddenly in his strength at *Babylon*, were circumstances unknown probably to the prophet, as well as to others, till time (if I may so speak) filled up the outlines of the sketch, which prophecy had drawn. Isaiah knew as certainly as we do, that the Messiah should be born of a Virgin of the house of David; but that the highly-favoured Virgin should be named *Mary*, and that she should be espoused to a man whose name was *Joseph*, we all know, though probably none of the prophets did.

Of "Evening Lectures," so strenuously recommended, 623—625, I can say little, as I never was present at any such performance. A Lecture or Sermon, whether in the Morning or Evening, if it conveys Christian doctrine, is a good thing; but Prayers are better: the one is *talking* about religion; the other is *practising* it. Your Correspondent knows, I presume, that when the nation had been surfeited

surfeited with Lectures from morning to night (one of the most powerful engines in the hands of prosperous rebellion), among the first acts of the Legislature, on the recovery of its just and constitutional functions, was one which enjoins, that no Sermon or Lecture shall be preached (except in the Universities), unless the Common Prayers for that time of the day shall be first read, and the Lecturer shall be present at the reading thereof. 14 Car. II. c. iv. § 22.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept. 10.*

ANY literary relic of so great an Antiquary as Sir William Dugdale must be interesting. For insertion, therefore, in your Magazine, I have transcribed, from the Original now before me, a Letter written by him to his friend Sir Simon Archer; from whom Dugdale acknowledges, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, p. 581, to have derived considerable assistance in that laborious undertaking. It should be observed, that the manor of Codbarow, near Umberslade, was sold (10 July, 9 Jac.) by Sir Edward Mountfort, of Bescote, in Staffordshire, grandson of Francis Mountfort, esq. (whose wife is mentioned in the letter) to Sir Simon Archer. Perhaps, for *William Sheldon* (p. 581, in the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*), should be substituted *Ralph Sheldon*, agreeably to Dugdale's extract from Willington's Will, genes Sir Thomas Holt.

Yours, &c. R. B. WHEELER.

[Superscribed] "For my much honoured friend Sr Simon Archer, Kt. at Warwick."

"Honoured Sr.—I received your Letter whereby you desire a Copie of Will<sup>m</sup> Willington's Will, w<sup>ch</sup> I should readily send you, if I had it: but when I searcht the Registers in the Prerogative Office, I found it not, though I did earnestly endeavour soe to doe; w<sup>ch</sup> makes me doubt that it was not registered there: Therefore I was constrained to make use of that old Copie thereof, w<sup>ch</sup> I found amongst Sr Thomas Holt's writings; of w<sup>ch</sup> I have taken short notes; and wherein there is no more of Codbarow than these words, v<sup>t</sup>. *The Mannour of Codbarow purchased by me and Raphe Sheldon, of Sir John Norrrys, to be to Awe Mountford my daughter, and her issue: w<sup>ch</sup> will beareth date 28th of March 1553.* (1<sup>o</sup> et 2<sup>o</sup> Pb. et Mariz.)

"On Munday next I goe towards London, but shall not be there of ten days, in regard I am to make some stay in Northamptonshire; and so presenting my humble service to your selfe and your good Lady, I rest  
At your com<sup>ds</sup>ands,

"WILL<sup>m</sup> DUGDALE.

"*Blyth Hall, 9<sup>o</sup> Sept. 1657.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 16.*

HAD not an accidental interruption necessitated me to close abruptly my late Article on the literary character of Mr. Hasted, p. 104, it was my intention to have anticipated, and entered more fully into the subject of your Editor's Note. It is very true, that that of which I complained as a deficiency in Hasted, has been supplied with uncommon industry and extent of research by the Historian of Leicestershire. No spot, no collateral aid, has remained unexplored: and it adds greatly to the value, that a large portion of the materials is in the very words of the originals. It would be too much to expect the last and most lucid arrangement from the first Collector, which belongs rather to the leisure of him who has the materials supplied to his hands, than to one, whose time has been consumed in the immense toil of gathering them.

The fault of Hasted is, that he has no variety: all is reduced to one dull narrative, consisting of little more than a dull deduction of the Proprietors of Manors in a kind of language, which forms nothing like a style, but savours most of the technicalities of an Attorney's office. Any thing curious in Nature or Art, any traits of Manners, or Illustrations of the characters of individuals, never engage his remark or attention. With him, one man only differs from another by his name, the date of his birth, and death; and the family into which he married: unless we add his rent-roll, and the specification of the manors of which he was the owner.

LITTERATOR.

L. C. requests some particulars of a Sir Richard Ellis, author of a work in quarto on miscellaneous Criticism, and a member of parliament in the early part of the last century. There are some anonymous Treatises on Chronology ascribed to him, it is suspected erroneously; and a wish to ascertain what he has really written, is the motive for these queries.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept. 16.*  
**E**NCLOSED you will receive a View of the "Tete de Pont" in Putney Fields, constructed by the Earl of Essex, General of the Parliament Army in the Civil Wars. During that boisterous period of our annals, Fulham and Putney were the scenes of very interesting transactions. In November, 1642, the Earl of Essex marched into Fulham town, and quartered several of the general officers upon the inhabitants, whose names are mentioned in the newspapers of that time; the head-quarters were established at Putney. This was immediately after the battle of Brentford; and the Parliament, being apprehensive that his Majesty would, in consequence of that victory, march directly to London, gave orders to their General to make every exertion in his power to stop the progress of the Royal army. In order, therefore, to facilitate the passage of the troops from Fulham to Putney, a bridge of boats was laid across the Thames; at each end forts were constructed to guard it against surprise; that on the Putney side is still in good preservation, and of which the above sketch, taken during the present summer, is a correct representation. This transaction will be mentioned more at large in the History of my native Parish of Fulham, now in a considerable state of forwardness. If any of Mr. Urban's Readers are acquainted with any facts relative to this parish, including the hamlet of Hammer-smith, the communication thereof would be esteemed a particular favour.  
 T. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 18.*

**I** DO not think so ill of Horace Walpole as Mr. D'Israeli, in the character inserted in *The Calamities of Authors*. He has unfortunately drawn him only in his worst aspects; which are touched indeed with some acuteness, and made sufficiently dis-

pleasing. It is a strange sort of nigardliness which denies the praise of genius to *The Castle of Otranto*. It exhibits picturesque fancy, invention, and, I contend, even pathos.

It is perhaps true, that his mind was too much employed in search of curiosities, and matters of artificial taste. And this would have been a charge proper to be insisted on, had his panegyrists usurped for him the seat and fame of a first-rate author; of Milton, Addison, Gray, Johnson, or Burke. I do not think that he ever obtained or sought credit for any other merits than he possessed; and hardly for those.

It will not be denied that he was an exquisite judge of the Arts; and that he contributed most materially by his taste and his example to encourage the fashion for them. But it may be said, that the attack is directed to his morals and his heart; and that it is the intention to give an instance of literary unhappiness, where a writer affects a disgust at distinctions, which he has not the powers, or will not pay the price, to obtain.

To despise authors was an affectation, and a very bad affectation: but I doubt if it arose from the motives thus ascribed. It does not seem quite fair to try a man by the casual expressions of a few private letters, written perhaps in moments of ill-humour: but even if we admit them, they go no farther than to express contempt of those who are deemed to have attained only a mediocrity in literature. It is clear that this is the fair construction of the Letter which Mr. D'I. has given in vol. I. p. 121, when the whole is taken together, though the parts are not worded with sufficient precision. Mr. Gough is unjustly spoken of: but at that time only his *Anecdotes of British Topography* had appeared; and Walpole, it may fairly be presumed, altered his opinion when the *Sepulchral Monuments* and the *Camden* were published.

Walpole was jealous of the honour and credit of the Antiquarian pursuits which he had indulged: he was rightly fearful that if they fell into inferior hands, they would be brought into ridicule. He dreaded lest barrow-hunters and tombstone-transcribers, should consider themselves of his fraternity; and felt, perhaps, as would a man of large fortune and exquisite delight in the Arts, who had erected some magnificent Gothic pile under the direction of Wyatt, at the visit of some pert citizen, who, having Gothiced his villa by the road-side with the aid of the village carpenter, came to inspect his edifice, as if they were men of congenial taste!

Walpole was not generous; but too much was expected of him. He was not rich: all his fortune was the salary of a good place, with which, it must be admitted that he did wonders as far as himself was concerned. He early found that minor authors and artists looked up to him with a hope of patronage, which it was impossible for him to fulfil; while his fastidious manners made every thing less elegant than himself displeasing and troublesome. Such, I am convinced, were the real emotions of those feelings in Walpole, which Mr. D'I. has placed among "*The Calamities of Authors.*" No real consciousness of inferiority made him unhappy, or damped the satisfaction derived from his literary pursuits. A right estimate of his own talents had rather a tendency to produce content, than, by raising false expectations, to be followed by future disappointment. I believe him to have enjoyed the pleasures of this world beyond most men; with as little intermixture of its rubs and mortifications as has often occurred.

That liberty of censure, which Mr. D'I. claims over the opinions and powers of others, he must allow in its turn to be exercised on himself. Having taken up the establishment of a favourite topick, he *twists* all literary history to bear upon his purpose. The infelicity of authors, like those of all other aspirants after fame, are no doubt numerous: but do not let him press into the service those which are not real. Those of Walpole are not the only ones which I could instance. He says, that "if the literary historian cannot philosophise, while he investigates, he will convert one of the most pleasing and instructive branches of literature, the history of

the human mind, into a barren fertility, and heap up a wild chaos, because he cannot expand it into a beautiful creation." It is true: but he had better philosophise deeply, or not at all. It is not philosophy to *trick* into form plausible theories, which will not abide the test of examination. It is not philosophy to bring forward only one side of the question without producing its counterpart. It is not philosophy to tell us only of the Calamities of authors, without balancing against them their Enjoyments. It is not philosophy to be *piquant* when one ought to be profound; and epigrammatic when one ought to be eloquent. Such a taste is apt to mistake froth for depth, and the sparkle of superficial prettiness for philosophical light. A deep philosophy sees the human character not partially, but in all its various windings; sees foibles in the best, and some saving virtues in the worst. It looks broadly upon the world, and instructs and engages by an interesting simplicity, in which "truth is sufficient to fill the mind," without the aid of varnish, or the narration of wonders.

We intreat Mr. D'I. therefore, not to be quite so confident of his own superiority in "the philosophy of Literary History." He has written a sprightly and amusing book: but it certainly is not deep, any more than it is sufficiently particular in those details, which he so much affects to despise. A greater simplicity; a less ambitious taste; a nicer feeling, both of nature and of art, would have secured approbation and interest to a second perusal of his book as well as to the first.

In the opinion here given, which is written with perfect honesty, I am confident I have the concurrence of several eminent Literati. H. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 18.

**B**EFORE a man presumes to appear before the publick as an Author, it is his duty to fortify his mind to the endurance of censure and ridicule. Whoever imagines that knowledge, learning, talents, genius, can protect him, is ignorant of the present state of the press, and the mode in which the criticisms of the day are manufactured. Were judgments of books to be formed by those who were qualified for the task, it would be utterly impossible for such total contradictions to exist as the period cal

riodical journals furnish every month to each other.

The truth is, that in the majority of cases, the criticisms are executed either by inveterate enemies, or perfect novices to the subject discussed; or on the other hand by interested friends; and if by none of these, by writers whose sole object is to attract attention by the severity and sarcasm which gratifies the malignity of human nature. They look out for books on which they can fasten their stings, as the hungry tiger watches for his prey.

To draw blood, has so much the air of superiority, that ninety-nine out of every hundred readers believe the poor Author to be irrecoverably overcome, and cruelly join in the cry, which is to hoot him into obscurity and scorn!

The weapons wound no longer than, like those of the assassin, they can be hurled in the dark! Let the hand from whence they issue be seen, and it is instantly arrested in its course!

The writer of a book has given some involuntary offence; has been necessitated to check some impertinent advances; to make an inadequate return for some fulsome flattery; or to withhold the admission of some offered assistance which would inevitably have disgraced his work; the offended individual seeks his revenge in the character of a Reviewer, damns with oracular decision the work to which he sought, with every mean adulation, to be an humble appendage, and gratifies the envy and rivalry of all who hate superiority by silly objections which are mistaken for criticism, and abuse which is mistaken for wit.

The Edinburgh Review may render colourable, though it cannot always justify, its relentless severity, by the inimitable talent and spirit which it never ceases to put forth. But it will not do for inferior journals, which display all its malignity without any of its power, which imitate the prance of the war-horse with the awkward curvettings of the cow, or the ass; and think, that in proportion as their contortions are absurd, they prove their strength and agility.

So long as this general system of abuse prevails; while neither genius nor virtues can impose the smallest degree of that respect which fosters them; this dreadful consequence re-

sults, that the prospect of censure, which ought to keep folly and vice in awe, becomes no longer formidable; while it is indiscriminately heaped on all; or formidable only to those who want encouragement, and not repression.

There is no human production which, by an adverse or partial view of it, or a little misrepresentation, may not be made objectionable or ridiculous. Were the works of Spenser, or Shakspeare, or Milton, now first to appear, what endless opportunities for malignant disquisitions on propriety and good sense, and chaste diction, and classical ease, and other principles of good writing, might they afford!

The wretched idiot or madman that ventures on the press, may now reconcile himself to any jest or any reprehension; for he fares no worse than many a writer of the most brilliant talents, or most profound learning!

FOR TIS, SED NON ACER.

Mr. URBAN,

SEPTEMBER 5.  
OBSERVING in p. 130, that information is requested about the Earl of Banbury, and Duke of Roxburghe, the Enquirer may have ample information about the former in the Third Volume of Banks's Extinct Baronage of England, and may refer to the Gent. Mag. for 1793, p. 375, where he will find that the last person claiming the title died at Winchester, 18 March of that year. And as to the Dukedom of Roxburghe, I have no doubt, that when Mr. Wood favours the world with his promised new edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage, there will be a full and satisfactory account given of the late contest about that title and estate: suffice it for the present to say, that Robert, the first Earl of Roxburghe, died in 1650, having had issue a son Henry, Lord Ker, who died in 1643, leaving four daughters, of whom Margaret, the third, was married to Sir Henry Innes of that ilk (Innes), bart. whose heir and representative, Sir James Innes Norcliffe Ker, bart. was, on 20 June 1810, declared by the House of Peers heir to the late Duke of Roxburghe, and put in possession of the estates; and, on 11 May 1812, was declared, by the same authority, Duke of Roxburghe, and Possessor of all the other Scots titles.

B.





LUDLOW CHURCH, SALOP. N. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, March 13.*  
**I** SEND you inclosed a Drawing of the Church of Ludlow; (see *Plate A.*) which I think has never been engraved, though one of the most stately parochial churches in England. It is cruciform, with a beautiful lofty tower in the centre, in which is a melodious peal of eight bells. The architecture is less florid than is usual in the larger ecclesiastical buildings of the 15th century. The nave has six pointed arches on each side, reposing on clustered pillars, which are light and graceful. The four arches under the tower are remarkably lofty, and richly overspread with mouldings. The choir retains its ancient stalls; and in the large windows are very abundant remains of painted glass. On the screen of the choir stands an admirable organ by Suetzler. There are no monuments of much antiquity, though several handsome ones of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, chiefly of the Lords Presidents of the Council of North Wales. The length of the Church from West to East is 220 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles 75 feet; length of transept, North to South, 123 feet. This spacious and lofty structure crowns the summit of the gentle eminence on which the beautiful Town of Ludlow stands, and is a grand object as viewed from the surrounding country. H. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 1.*  
**S**TRAYING lately into a Church-yard (*sicut meus est mos*), I found an Epitaph that well deserves a place in your pages, or in any other. It struck me at the first reading as something that had not been produced by the common village poet, more so at the second; but, on recollecting what ladies lived at the great house, all doubts vanished,—I exclaimed—*Aut Erasmus, aut—*

In the church-yard of Chipsted, in Surrey, on a head stone,

“To the memory of Mr. Edward Vernon, who departed this life August the 24th, 1810, in his 79th year.

“Here Vernon lies, who, living, taught the way, [tant, day.  
 How best to spend man’s short, import-  
 To virtuous toil his Morn of life was given,

GENT. MAG. *September, 1812.*

Q

And vigorous years—his Evening hours to Heaven.

Long ere the Night approach’d, his task was done, [sun;

And mildly cheerful shone his Evening Nor pain nor sickness could such peace destroy, [Joy.

His faith was certainty, his hope was Good, wise, and tranquil, eminently blest, [rest\*.”

Content he liv’d, and peaceful sunk to

You shall now see what the village poet says at *Shere*, in the same county, on a most diligent, honest, and exact poor woman, who for many years travelled seven miles every day in the week (except on Mondays), from her own habitation to the neighbouring post-town, with letters and parcels, returning at night, and at last died by the road-side in going to her house, in a winter’s night, in Dec. 1808. She was found the next morning. The lines are thus put on the “frail memorial” over her grave.

“In memory of *Ann Mansel*, who died Dec. 17, 1808, aged 57 years.

“For twenty years that road I gone, at last I could not reach my home,

With my burden in distress, dropt in a fit to please the just.

Than God did please that Death should cease to take me to his place of rest.

So all my friends that are left behind to follow me prepare in time.”

Yours, &c.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*  
**T**HE Genealogist, in page 432, is right. I have inquired of the family, and find that Sir Henry Fanshawe had five daughters, viz.

1. Alice, married Sir Capel Bedells, of Hamerton, Huntingdonshire.

2. Mary, married, in her father’s life-time, Wm. News, esq. of Hadham, Herts.

3. Never married.

4. Joan, married, in 1631, Sir William Boteler, of Teston (or, as Lady Fanshawe says in her Memoirs, of Levius) in Kent: he was slain at Cropedy Bridge, as your Correspondent says, at the head of a regiment which he had raised for King Charles I. In 1647 she re-married Sir Philip Warwick, who wrote his own Memoirs, and died in 1682. In the church of Chiselhurst, in Kent, is a monument

\* The character here given was most strictly just.

for

for him, his wife, and their only son Philip, who died without issue, as he was returning in haste from Sweden (where he was Envoy), to take a last farewell of his father: he married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Lord Frechville.

5. Died young.

Your Correspondent has thanks for his note respecting Sir Nicholas Heron: it shall be inserted in the Addenda to the third and concluding volume of the History of Surrey, which is in great forwardness. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.

**H**AVING never seen any description of the capital and interesting Portraits in Earl Poulett's house at Hinton St. George, co. Somerset, an account of them is here attempted.

The mansion stands under the hill, West from the church, in a beautifully wooded park, but now much thinned. The garden front was built by Inigo Jones<sup>2</sup>.

At the upper end of the great parlour, a groupe of family portraits, representing John first Earl Poulett on a gray horse, one of his three sons on another gray one, standing at his right hand in slashed sleeves, his hat and feather under his right arm, and his other two sons following him on light brown horses, each having one fore leg lifted up. They are all habited in light brown striped jackets and breeches, high boots, hat and feather, curled hair, switches elevated, and military saddles. Three of the horses have very keen eyes, particularly the first brown. Lady Poulett and her five daughters, the youngest holding her mother's hand, meet them under the entrance of a building. She is in black, with a laced handkerchief and ruffles, curled brown hair and bandeau, white ribbon round her waist; her left hand hangs down, her right gives a rose to her youngest daughter, who is looking up dressed in white, with orange ribbons round her waist and at her breast, and in her hair. The eldest daughter is first behind her mother, in pale red laced neckerchief and ruffles, blue ribbons round her waist and at her wrist, and a blue cross knot on her neck, with a necklace; another daughter behind her right shoulder, in a cap and fea-

ther, and cross breast-knot; a third behind her left shoulder, in blue, with brown breast-knot; the eldest daughter's left hand holds the right hand of the fourth, in yellow, with blue ribbons: three have pearls in their hair; the eldest and youngest are like their mother: over the two other sons are in the air two cherubs' heads. Under the legs of the Earl's horse is a view of a city. This was probably the work of Van Dyck; and the two children in the air, who died infants, complete the ten on the tomb.

A lady and child in yellow swaddling clothes laced, and broad border of roses.

Lady Catharine, second daughter of John first Earl Poulett, and wife of John Parker, esq. Gibson pinx.

Letitia Poulett, daughter of John third Lord Poulett, and wife of Sir William Monson, bart. at a fountain, in black hair, yellow and blue drapey. Gibson pinx.

John second Earl Poulett, when a boy, in red coat and blue waistcoat, with a dog.

Sir Anthony Poulett, governor of Jersey, and father of John first Baron Hilliard. Whole length, hair red, square beard, black armour, and silver joints and edges, dagger at his right hand, sword at his left, truncheon in his right hand, plain falling cravat, broad fringed gold garters to his knees, black boots, silver spurs, left hand on red leather fringed cover to table, on which lies his helmet open and plume. In a canton behind, a view of Jersey: a letter on the table, superscribed, "A Monsieur Paulet, chevalier, gouverneur de l'Isle de Jersey."

Vere, third Earl Poulett, by Gibson; leaning his left arm on a table on a cap and feather; V. P. in front, and view of a house behind him.

Susannah, daughter of John first Earl Poulett, by Gibson, emptying a basket of flowers on a pedestal with the Poulett arms.

Hon. Peregrine Poulett, second son of John first Earl Poulett, dressing a collared deer with flowers, his right hand on its head, blue coat, belt, and feather.

Three-quarters, John second Baron Poulett, in cap, curled brown hair, armour, leather doublet, lance across in his right hand, and his left brow gloves. Hales.

Susannah,

\* Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 176.

Susannah, daughter of Philip third Earl of Pembroke, and second wife of John third Baron Poulett. Gibson.

William Powlet, Marquis of Winchester, by Holbein; large nose, cap, puffed ruff, collar of St. George, staff in his left hand, on fore finger a seal with the Poulett arms, two rings on his left.

John first Earl Poulett; in robes and coronet. Kneller.

Sir Amias Poulett, Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, by Zuccheri; black cap studded with jewels, red whiskers, grey cropt hair, laced ruff, jewels for buttons, Garter and George, which his left hand touches; Poulett arms on ring stone on fore finger, a square ring on his little finger.

John third Baron Poulett; three-quarters, by Kneller; in wig, armour, truncheon, sash, left hand on his helmet.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John first Baron Poulett, wife of William Ashburnham; in hair, white satin, sticking flowers in a pot. Three-quarters, by Hales.

In Queen Anne's dressing-room:

A small portrait of the Earl, by Holbein.

Under him, the lady from Wolve-ton house; with George and Garter round her neck, close ruff, small necklace, high shouldered gown, puled bandeau.

The Pembroke family at Wilton, in small, by Gibson.

Susannah, second wife of John third Lord Poulett, was daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne's son.

Duke of Marlborough.

Charles the First.

Head of Catharine Countess of Pembroke, and daughter of Sir William Villiers, and mother of Lady Poulett; in curled brown hair, necklace, laced blue round the shoulders and breast.

On the stair head, over a door, a stiff painting of the two daughters of Sir Anthony Poulett; in ruffs, green jackets, and hair.

Head of Sir Anthony Poulett, governor of Jersey, in armour.

In the state room, over the door:

Countess of Carlisle, daughter of Edward Lord Howard of Escrick, by Mrs. Beale,

Mrs. Bertie, daughter of Sir Edward Manning, and mother of the first Countess Poulett. Kneller.

Five old rounds of

1.

2. Mary Tracy, wife of Horace Lord Vere, and mother of the second Baroness Poulett, by Gibson: her head in a millstone ruff.

3. Horace Lord Vere, father of the second Baroness Poulett; fine hair, ruff, piked beard, blue mantle.

4. Earl of Pembroke, by Gibson; in white shirt, collar tied with a blue ribbon, rose in his right hand.

5. An elder man, in brown hair and whiskers, and falling band; Sir Edward Manning.

In the yellow room:

Whole-length of Catharine, daughter of Henry Lord Norreys, and wife of Sir Anthony Poulett, by Holbein; smiling countenance; loose array, laced ruffs and ruffles, head reclining on her shoulder, her left hand on a table and laced cushion, her right hand pendant holds a red book and blue string, blue shoes.

Three-quarters, in Chancellor's robes and fur, keeper's seal, William Legge first Earl of Dartmouth. Gibson.

Round head of Mary, daughter of Horace Lord Vere, wife of Sir Roger Townshend, bart. and afterwards of Mildmay Fane Earl of Westmoreland, and sister of the second Baroness Poulett. Riley.

Philip Herbert, fifth Earl of Pembroke, father of Susannah Baroness Poulett, by Old Stone; in red and white doublet, his right hand bare on his breast, his left a-kimbo in a brown glove.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Sawyer, knt. and wife of Thomas eighth Earl of Pembroke, by Dahl; his left hand on a cushion, his right on his breast.

Thomas Herbert, eighth Earl of Pembroke, brother of Susannah Baroness Poulett; in armour, with truncheon.

Another room above:

Baptist Noel Viscount Campden, 1679; round head, by C. Marratt.

Whole-length of Lady Mary Vere, daughter of John 16th Earl of Oxford, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and wife of Lord Willoughby of Eresby, by Hilliard; light brown hair, laced ruff, striped stay and sleeves (buttoned),

(buttoned), mantle like fellow commoner's gown, with laced frogs to sleeves and ..... toward the bottom, lac'd apron with gold fringe, red stockings, white shoes, large black spaniel sitting holds her glove doubled in his mouth, her left hand on his head, her right on her other glove on a velvet cushion on an armed chair.

Whole-length of Elizabeth Countess of Essex, daughter of Sir William Poulet, and wife of Robert Devereux third Earl of Essex, by Mytens; in black satin, hair undressed, two earrings, striped sleeves, her right hand pendant, her left on crape black veil, on a table.

Peregrine Bertie Lord Willoughby of Eresby, whole-length, by Hilliard; falling ruff, his right hand gloved on dagger, his left bare on his breast, sword, right boot turned down, white satin knee.

John Vere 16th Earl of Oxford, Lord Chamberlain of England, piked beard, dark hair, white gloves, right hand on table, on his knuckles, fingers doubled, staff in hand; three-quarters.

Mary Countess of Exeter, daughter of Mildmay Fane Earl of Westmoreland, and niece to Catharine second Baroness Poulett; three-quarters length, by Mrs. Beale.

Herbert, son of Philip fourth Earl of Pembroke, uncle of Susannah Baroness Poulett, by Peter Lely; three-quarters length, round, looking over his left shoulder, long thin brown hair, blue gown.

George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Catharine his duchess, and their eldest son and daughter. He sits in garter and striped coat, black hair and whiskers, and ..... beard. His lady has the love-lock and slashed sleeves. He holds the hem of his son's frock, who reaches forward to his sister, who holds flowers in her lap.

Charles Lord Herbert, son of the Earl of Pembroke, and uncle of Susannah Baroness Poulett; in armour and gauntlets. Van Dyck.

Philip fourth Earl of Pembroke; his right hand extended, in his left a glove, and staff and garter. Old Stone.

Montague Lord Willoughby, colonel of the regiment of guards, second Earl of Lindsey, son to Robert first

Earl, Lord Great Chamberlain of England; in armour, with garter, boot foot, his right hand on a truncheon, his left hand gloved on his hip. Old Stone.

Catharine, daughter of Horatio Lord Vere, and first wife of John second Baron Poulett; whole length; in white satin, her right hand across; her left holds up the drapery. Gibson.

Marquis of Hamilton; whole length; dark, swarthy, greenish doublet studded, large whitish boots, gloves, a stick in his right hand, his hat in his left. Mytens.

Hon. Peregrine Bertie, son of Montague second Earl of Lindsey; three-quarters length; in armour, red gown. Mrs. Beale.

In another room, called "The Royal Room:—"

Thomas Savage, Earl of Rivers; in robes. Gibson.

Queen Elizabeth; globe and cross in her right hand, black and gold petticoat, a chair behind, and over it the arms of England. Zucchero.

Edward VI.; standing in robes of the Garter and George, gloves in his right hand, his left on his belt, slippers like straw. Sir A. More.

Prince Rupert; in robes. Sir P. Lely.

Bridget, daughter of the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, and wife of John first Earl Poulett. Gibson.

Thomas Osborne, first Duke of Leeds; in robes and staff. Gibson.

John first Earl Poulett; three-quarters length; in robes. Gibson.

Henrietta-Maria; three-quarters length. Van Dyck.

Queen Anne, when young; in yellow gown. And Prince George, sitting; in armour, and guns before him. Gibson.

Charles I.; three-quarters length; in armour, his right hand on a glass globe, crown and sceptre by it, a truncheon in his left. Van Dyck.

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, in robes; three-quarters length. Gibson.

In another room:

Anne Duchess of York, reclined. Gibson.

In the Dining-room:

Hon. Francis Poulett, second son of John first Baron; in a jacket and sword, holding a flag furled; three-quarters length. Hales.

Hon. Amias Poulett, third son of John first Baron; in gown and hair, hands on helmet, army in back ground. Hales.

Lady Susannah Poulett, third daughter of John first Earl, half naked; an aviary, tree, and squirrel. Gibson.

Letitia daughter of John third Baron Poulett, and wife to Sir William Monson, bart. Gibson.

Edmund Bastard, esq. grandson to the first Earl Poulett, when a child. Creed.

Lady Bridget Bastard, second daughter of John first Earl Poulett. Gibson.

Mr. Johnston, Secretary of State in Scotland. Gibson.

Catherine, daughter of John second Baron Poulett, wife of Mr. Secretary Johnston. Mrs. Beale.

Polexfen Bastard, esq. son-in-law to John first Earl Poulett. Creed.

In the Library:

Three-quarters length of Henry Bertie, sixth son of Robert first Earl of Lindsey.

Vere, second daughter of John second Baron Poulett. Gibson.

John Noel, son of Viscount Campden. P. Lely.

Two beggars, or beggar boys. Murillo.

Robert first Earl of Lindsey; with the Garter, bald pate, black hair, whiskers, and short pointed beard.

Susannah Poulett, as before; half naked. Gibson.

Hon. Anne Poulett, fourth son of John first Earl; holding a stick. Queen Anne came to Hinton to stand godmother to him. Gibson.

Baptist Noel, son of Viscount Campden; in armour and gown, his left hand on a cast head. Sir P. Lely.

John third Baron Poulett; head. Gibson.

Susannah, daughter of John third Baron Poulett; head. Kneller.

Anti-room:

Three-quarters length; Bridget Noel, daughter of Viscount Campden; with crook and lamb. Lilley.

Catharine second Baroness Poulett; head. Gibson.

Sir Thomas More; collar of SS. letter in hand. Holbein.

Dryden. Kneller.

Sir Hugh Smith, bart. grandson of John first Baron Poulett. Dobson.

Margaret, daughter of John second Baron Poulett, and wife of Francis Fulford, esq. Kneller.

Alexander Pope. Kneller.

Francis Fulford, esq. Kneller.

Letitia, daughter of John third Baron Poulett, and wife to Sir William Monson; hair over temples, as before. Gibson.

Drawing-room:

Three-quarters length; Florence, daughter of John first Baron Poulett, and wife of Thomas Smith, esq. of Long Ashton, co. Somerset. Hales.

John first Earl Poulett; shooting, with a dog; whole length. Kelly.

Helena, daughter of John first Baron Poulett; wife of William Wilmot, esq. of Charlton, Berkshire. Hales.

Margaret, daughter of John first Baron Poulett, and wife of Dennis Rolle, of Steventon, Devon; black spaniel in lap, his left foot in her right hand. Hales.

Charlotte, daughter of Philip seventh Earl of Pembroke, and wife of Thomas Lord Windsor. Gibson.

Susannah, daughter of John first Baron Poulett, and wife of Michael Warton, esq. of Beverley; her left hand in a plate of peaches, right hand holding up drapery. Hales.

Michael Warton, esq. son-in-law of John first Baron Poulett; in armour and truncheon. Hales.

Sir William Monson, bart. of Burton, in Lancashire. John Riley.

Vertumnus and Pomona. Murillo.

Mrs. Henley, daughter of Peregrine Bertie, and sister of the first Countess Poulett; in yellow, blue mantle, with roses in it, long thin ruffles. Hogarth. She was first married to Anthony Henley, esq. of the Grange, Hants; secondly to Henry, third son of James Earl of Abingdon, who died 1735, before her.

In the Library are four volumes of MS Letters of Secretary Johnston.

Two MS volumes of History; beginning, "So black a scene of providence as is now, gives me dismal apprehensions."—"written in the 40th year of my age."

"Reputation by long and painful talent of writing history. My mother is Rachel Johnston, eldest sister of Archibald Johnston; my father, after M. A. in Scotland 16 years, sent to his uncle's." P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.

A FEW days since, I had occasion to look into Mr. Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, where, at p. 113, Bedfordshire,

shire, I found the following passage:  
*viz.*

"They are the Tombs of the Rotherams of Someries: one of them was that of Sir Thomas Rotheram, nephew of the Archbishop of York, who married Katherine, only child of Anthony Lord Grey, of Ruthin, son of Edmund Earl of Kent. This Anthony Lord Grey, who is *erroneously* supposed to have died without issue, lies buried in the same chapel," &c.

This particular notice, I must confess, struck me with great astonishment; as in Collins's Parliamentary Precedents, there is detailed, at large, the case of William Dethick, Garter King of Arms, and George Rotheram, who were charged by the then Earl of Kent, with a conspiracy, in attempting to make a false pedigree, with a view to divest the said Earl of the Barony of Grey of Ruthin; on which complaint the before-named Garter and Rotheram were both found guilty, and sentenced to an ignominious punishment.

Now, if Messrs. Lysons be correct in their statement, it is evident that Garter and Rotheram were most hardly and unjustly treated. But if the circumstances of the investigation, which was made upon their conduct, authorized the sentence they experienced, it is equally evident that Messrs. Lysons have fallen into a very gross error.

J. DETHICK.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 18.

BEATSON, in his Political Index, vol. III. p. 152, gives the following abstract of the patent granted by Charles II. in 1660, to Sir John Clotworthy, knight, entailing on him the title of Viscount Massereene, *viz.*:

"Sir John Clotworthy, knight, Baron of Loughneagh, and Viscount Massereene, in the county of Antrim, with limitation of these honours, on failure of male issue of his own body, to his son-in-law, Sir John Skeffington, bart. and his issue male by Mary his wife, daughter of the said Sir John Clotworthy: and on default of such issue, to the heirs general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy."

From the wording of this patent, it appears, that on the decease without issue male of Chichester Skeffington, fourth Earl, and seventh Viscount Massereene (who is the only male descendant of Sir John Skeffington, bart. and Mary Clotworthy), the

titles of Baroness of Loughneagh and Viscountess Massereene will devolve on the Earl's only child, the Lady Harriet Skeffington, who married, Nov. 20, 1810, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Foster, only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, late Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, by Margaretta, in her own right Viscountess Ferrard. Lady Harriet Foster, therefore, it appears, on her father's demise without issue male, becomes, in her own right, Viscountess Massereene, and Baroness of Loughneagh, as heir general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy, the first Viscount Massereene.

A question may arise out of the wording of this patent (which some of your Correspondents may perhaps solve), whether, when the title once goes to the heir general, it will continue to descend (like a title in fee) to the female line: for instance, suppose Lady Harriet succeeds to the Viscounty, and leaves two sons; the elder son succeeds, and leaves a daughter only, would the title *then* go to the male heir (Lady Harriet's second son), or to the heir general, the daughter of the eldest son? The daughter of the elder son would be, I presume, the heir general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 20.

I AM astonished to see the editors of the public newspapers, as also many other well-informed writers, make such frequent mistakes as they do in giving the titles of our Nobility. I am no adept in heraldry, but humbly conceive that, when a Marquis or an Earl takes his title *from a place*, he should invariably be styled the Marquis or the Earl *of* that place. For instance—I should say the Marquis *of* Winchester, and the Earl *of* Shrewsbury, because they derive their titles from those places. But when the family name is adopted for a title, it is self-evident that the *of* should be omitted. For example, I would not say the Marquis *of* Wellesley, nor the Earl *of* Stanhope, because by so doing I should obviously offend against the rules of propriety, which demand that they should be called Marquis Wellesley, and Earl Stanhope; yet how often do we see and hear these blunders (for blunders they manifestly are)

are) committed, and that too by persons, as I before observed, who ought to know better.

I was more immediately led to make these observations, by the style in which the Earl of Wellington's advancement to a Marquisate was announced in the Gazette of Tuesday last. Not that it falls within either of the cases above stated, for it is perfectly anomalous, as a very few observations will tend to shew. The noble Lord is announced in the Gazette as "Marquis Wellington, of Wellington." This mode of framing the title may perhaps be proper, but it appears to me to be perfectly novel. There is not, I believe, an instance in the peerage of either Marquis or Earl attaching the name of the place to the title, in the way in which this is done. Had the noble Lord been announced as "Marquis of Wellington," I should have understood it; but at present I must confess I do not. Surely we might as well say Charles Ingoldsby Paulet, Marquis Winchester of Winchester, or Charles Talbot, Earl Shrewsbury of Shrewsbury, as to say Marquis Wellington of Wellington.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 27.*  
**A**T a time, big with improvement, when every invention is rapidly advancing towards perfection, and a new Coinage is in contemplation, I would wish to draw the attention of those more immediately concerned, to the inconvenience still felt by the people at large, for want of greater accommodation in money transactions, in respect to the current Coin of the Realm. The pieces issued by the Bank of England, during the late scarcity of Silver, have certainly been extremely convenient to the public; but to the coin itself I would state many objections. It is an essential point that the value of the Coin, issued by Government, should be of such denomination as to admit of the greatest facility in all pecuniary transactions; and the value of each piece should be such as to correspond with the other pieces, either of the same metal or otherwise, of a greater or a lesser denomination; and, to be as simple as possible, they should not be greater in number than is necessary for that purpose. With respect to the execution of the Coin, it is un-

necessary for me to make any remark, as the propriety of its excellence must be sufficiently obvious to every one who has given the smallest attention to the subject. To effect the purposes in view, and which, from a little consideration, I presume will be evident, I would propose that the Coin, issued in future from the Mint should be of the denomination and value as under:

|        |   |                         |
|--------|---|-------------------------|
| Copper | { | $\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing  |
|        |   | $\frac{1}{2}$ Halfpenny |
|        |   | 1d. Penny.              |
| Silver | { | 6d. Sixpence            |
|        |   | 1s. Shilling            |
|        |   | 2s. Half-crown          |
|        |   | 4s. Crown.              |
| Gold   | { | 10s. Half-pound         |
|        |   | 20s. Pound              |
|        |   | 15s. Half-regent        |
|        |   | 30s. Regent.            |

From a view of the above list it will appear that the Gold Coin is intended to correspond with our mode of calculation by *Pounds*.—And as the 10s. piece is the smallest of that metal, it is clear that Silver will be saved, and reckonings be more easily adjusted, by the use of the Regent and Half-regent; and here I must observe, the same accommodation would be given the publick were the Bank to call in their Two Pound Notes, and issue Notes of Two Pounds Ten Shillings in lieu of them. The present Crowns of 5s. or the Bank Tokens of 5s. 6d. each, are too large and heavy for the pocket; and as the Crown and Half-crown of 4s. and 2s. here proposed are even parts of a pound, they are considered more eligible.

As a great proportion of the Coin of the Realm has for some time past disappeared, and as, without a new coinage, we are likely to be *sine pecuniâ*, I hope you will give publicity to the observations of

Yours, &c. MONETARIUS.

P. S. Is there any objection to the name and current value being impressed upon the Coin?

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 18.*

**I**N your Magazine for July, p. 28, a paper signed *Civis* imputed the filthiness of our Church-yards to the Clergy. This I must deny. I myself am altogether an instance to the contrary. Ever since I have been in the ministry,



ministry, it has been my unwearied endeavour to spread neatness over the sacred domain; but I never could get assistance for that end. I am a Country Vicar, having a parish five miles long, by three miles and a half or four miles wide, with a population of about 1600 persons spread over it. The duties and calls to so many persons must be very great, and I hope and trust they were conscientiously done. But I could not have the necessary comfort of keeping a horse for that purpose, till late in life, for the reasons chiefly subjoined. My glebe is all very remote from the vicarage; and I never could get any land to pasture my horse (hay I could buy); I was therefore obliged at last to make the Church-yard the pasture. Having taken so much pains to make it neat, this was grievous to me. I represented to the parishioners, that the tread of a horse was too heavy for such a place, and requested that they would take it, finding me an equivalent of pasturage; but my suit was in vain. I then tried to get a quarter of an acre to produce lucerne, but with the same bad success. I then applied to a neighbour, whose ricks and fold-yard are within 20 yards of the Church-yard, proposing that he should eat off the bite with sheep, (the pains I had taken had made the sward good); and that he should let me have a little field in his possession; and for whatever it measured more than the Church-yard I would pay at the rate of six pounds an acre; but I was refused! Nobody belonging to me lies in the Church-yard. Strange! that a man thus circumstanced should be the only person anxious for the neatness of the place; while they whose ancestors, relations, and friends, are buried there, will not look at the matter. I believe there have been more inclosures in the diocese of Lincoln than any other; and when inclosure has taken place, Bp. Tomline has, if possible, taken care that some land should be allotted near to the Parsonage, in order that there might be residence. Were it not for the Church-yard, I presume, I must quit my station. Surely the horse of a pains-taking Clergyman is kept for the most important of purposes. And strange that he shall be the least accommodated!

Yours, &c.

RUSTICKS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

THE Coventry District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in a recent Circular Address to their Christian Brethren, have given the following abridged account of that Establishment; with a request for their active co-operation in promoting the designs of the Society; a duty, under existing circumstances, peculiarly incumbent on every friend to the advancement of Christianity. WARYICENSIS.

“ This Society was established by the charitable and praise-worthy exertions of a few individuals in the year 1693, and from that period its establishment and revenue have been gradually enlarged, not only by increased subscriptions, but by the income arising from the most valuable legacies and donations. Great, however, in return has been the expenditure. Missionaries repeatedly sent out (and constantly maintained at the expence of the Society) to Colonies and Factories beyond the Seas, under the jurisdiction of Great Britain—The Holy Scriptures translated into various languages—Charity Schools at different periods erected—Bibles and Books of Common Prayer, together with approved Religious Tracts, not only bound at the expence of the Society, and sold at reduced prices for the benevolent use of its Members, but gratuitously distributed to Commanders of Vessels in the Royal Navy, and to Captains of East India ships—Prisons and Workhouses likewise supplied with books, have formed an important part of that expenditure, and subjected the Society at the close of the year 1810 to an accumulated debt, which reduced their capital more than 4000*l*.

“ The sincere Friends of Christianity will learn with pleasure the causes of the increased demands upon the Parent Society; namely, the great expence incurred by printing a new and enlarged edition of the Welsh Bible, added to the zeal of those who have been active in diffusing the knowledge of Salvation, and the thirst which has been exhibited in the most gratifying degree by the poorer classes, to imbibe that knowledge. Yet these causes, however pleasing in themselves, have created such an additional call upon the Funds of the Society, as can alone be met by all the collective and individual exertions of the Diocesan and District Committees.

“ The Committee do not presume to dictate the mode in which either their present Members, or those who may wish to unite with them in this labour



THE TALBOT INN, IN THE CITY OF LONDON, AS IT APPEARED IN 1711.

of love, should employ their means; but rely on the discretion as well as the zeal of each individual to employ those resources to the utmost, which may arise from his peculiar situation. The term therefore, "Parochial Subscription," does not affect to prescribe any precise method of obtaining the object. The Secretary is empowered to circulate a general application; and it is earnestly, though respectfully requested, that all, particularly the Clergy, to whom this application may be made, will not only in their own persons contribute to the permanency of so invaluable a blessing, but that they will with kind and active assiduity, procure additional support within the province of their influence and connections.

"The Committee, in accordance with the first object of the Parent Society, most fervently congratulate the country on the general establishment of Sunday Schools, and on the late munificent National Institution for educating the children of the Poor in the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. And they feel authorised in bringing to its recollection the close affinity this Society bears to those important and excellent undertakings; since the promotion of religious education has ever been a distinguished benefit procured by the cheap and gratuitous distribution of books from its fund.

"To complete these desirable objects, the Committee recommend parochial subscriptions from those who are not, as well as from those who are, Members of the Society; and that an active inquiry be made in the several Parishes, as to the want of Bibles, New Testaments, and Books of Common Prayer; and that the same be reported at any subsequent quarterly meeting.

"The Committee call on their opulent Christian Brethren with the humility, but at the same time with the earnest zeal, which befits their profession, heartily entreating them to become fellow-labourers in this effort to diffuse the knowledge of salvation, and afford the means of everlasting happiness to the indigent and labouring classes.

"Three Members of the Committee resident in or near Coventry; three in or near Rugby; and three in or near Southam, are appointed to assist the Secretary and Treasurer in their kind exertions; and a certain number of Bibles, Testaments, and Books of Common Prayer, are deposited with these gentlemen."

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 1.

**I** SEND you a representation (see *Plate II.*) of the *Talbot Inn* (or rather *Tabard Inn*, as it was originally called), in Southwark; remarkable for being the lodging-house of Geoffrey Chaucer and the Pilgrims on their way to Canterbury; a circumstance commemorated by the following inscription over the Gateway:

"THIS IS THE INN WHERE GEOFFREY CHAUCER, KNIGHT, AND NINE AND TWENTY PILGRIMS, LODGED IN THEIR JOURNEY TO CANTEBURY IN 1383."

The rooms still exist in which they are stated to have been entertained; and till lately there was some antient tapestry in the house representing a procession to Canterbury. A well-painted Sign by Mr. Blake represents Chaucer and his merry Company setting out on their journey. The exterior of the building has probably been altered; but the substantial oak beams, floorings, &c. bear strong evidences of great antiquity, and give authority to the tradition.

The *White Hart Tavern* in Bishopsgate-street is nearly co-eval with the above Inn; bearing the date "1400."

Yours, &c.

P.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 1.

**I**T is lamentable to perceive a contempt frequently expressed, by many literary characters of the present day, for the exertions of those who have principally directed their attention and abilities to the re-publishing and correcting scarce works of eminent Authors of the last centuries. Indeed, from the occasional sneers and sarcastic allusions of some Pseudo-criticks, we might be led to suppose that all the genius and talent connected with English Literature had been elicited since the Restoration; and that nothing worthy of the name had existed before. But, however we may be disposed to smile at the homeliness of phrase and coarseness of metaphor, sometimes exhibited in the writings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, they frequently contain passages as truly eloquently arranged, and forcibly illustrated, as any of the works of Antiquity. The literary productions of the present day generally possess those qualifications

fications of which the early writers were destitute; but they, in their turn, are totally deficient in the beauties which abound in their predecessors: and inasmuch as the display of vivid Genius is superior to that of Taste, so must the beauties of the early writers be allowed to be superior to those of the moderns. The latter indeed possess an easy flow of diction, a refinement of language, a delicacy of expression, and an arrangement of facts; but in the higher requisites, they are generally defective. We look in vain for the genius and imagery of Taylor, the conciseness and depth of Bacon, the majesty and invention of Milton, or the luxuriance and fancy of Spenser. The difference between the two eras seems chiefly to be, the one deals in Ideas, the other in Words; the former displays Genius, the latter Cultivation. The early writers have formed a rich and exuberant soil, which requires only the skilful hands of the Moderns, to render it productive of everything necessary to the ornament and improvement of the literary world.

These sentiments are not confined to a few, who might be supposed to be attached to the writings of their ancestors, from their having been early committed to their perusal, and in consequence having left a favourable impression on their mind: they are the opinions of all who have had patience and opportunity to examine the stores of the early centuries; but many of those who decry these exploratory pursuits, probably never have perused those writings which are to be procured only in old and scarce editions, and are ignorant of their beauties. They would shrink with dismay from the ponderous folio of Jeremy Taylor, though it displays one of the most inventive minds that ever committed its excursions to paper: each page is a constellation of dazzling figures and imagery. They would read with surprize, in some of the early and almost-forgotten dramatic writers, as much originality of thought displayed in a single scene, as there is in a whole season of modern dramas. Let them read the "Muses' Looking Glass" and "Jealous Lovers" of Randolph, with many others that might be enumerated, and they will be convinced of the correctness of this assertion. Some late re-publications of this nature have

agreeably surprized those who had been unacquainted with them; who had condemned them for fashion, or, perhaps, because their language was not so refined as what they had been accustomed to. Even with respect to diction, they may be submitted to modern writers as examples worthy of imitation. Our great Lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, in his Preface to the English Dictionary, makes the following observations: "I have *studiously endeavoured* to collect examples and authorities from the Writers *before* the Restoration, whose works I regard as the wells of English undefiled, as the pure sources of English diction." — "The writers of the Elizabethan age furnish expressions fully adequate to the conveyance of our ideas with *elegance* and ease."

If such are the treasures deposited in these works, which are dispersed in so many directions, that but few are capable of perusing them, is it not benefiting the literary world to re-publish them? and are not the warmest thanks due to those individuals who have the judgment and ability to appreciate and amend the writings of our predecessors in English Literature? If *profit* was their object, they would more readily obtain it, by directing their attention to the passions and feelings of the day, endeavouring to humour the prejudices of many, instead of indulging the inclinations of few. If *dulness* was their province, many modern writers afford an ample field, where they could freely range in wire-drawn rhapsodies, till the leaden influence of the goddess lulled them to rest. But, no! animated by a desire to benefit Literature, they have hitherto persevered in their labours, undismayed by the sneers of the ignorant. May the approbation of their country still encourage them to proceed, till they have preserved every grain of sterling English intellect and fancy from the destroying hand of Time; and, engrafting it with the refinement of the present age, exhibit a fertile field of intellectual variety and splendour, not to be surpassed by the proudest displays of Greece or Rome!

I have been led to the preceding reflections by perusing Mr. Dibdin's regret at the frequent expressions of contempt for the memory of Hearne. It is, indeed, a matter of true regret, that a scholar like Hearne, who spent

the greater part of his life in painful research into the MS writings of our ancestors, who rescued many valuable works from threatening oblivion, and published them for the benefit of the literary world, should ever, by that world, meet with an inconsiderate reflection or reproach. But we have derived the advantages resulting from their labours, in the vast stock of ideas they have furnished us, and we despise the hands by which we receive the benefit.

In addition to Mr. Dibdin's testimonies in favour of this eminent Antiquary, I transcribe the two following by Mrs. Elstob, the Saxonist, written in a copy of Phillips's "Theatrum Poetarum," 1675, in a small and neat hand:

"Also William Vallans, the writer of the Tale of the Swans; for the reprinting of which we are obliged to that ingenious and most industrious Preserver and Restorer of Antiquities, Mr. Thomas Hearne, of Edmund Hall, Oxford.

"ELIZ. ELSTOR."

"Peter Langtoft, a Poet that lived in the time of Edw. II. wrote a History of England from Brute to K. Edw. II. which was continued by Robert of Brune to the end of Edw. III. and published by the learned and ingenious Mr. Hearne, in the year 1725."

Permit me, at the same time, to request information whether there is any intention of completing the republication of the above scarce and valuable work, the first volume of which was published by Sir Egerton Brydges in 1800. E.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 1.

THE following Addenda to the History and Antiquities of Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, drawn up chiefly by the late Mr. Gough, and inserted in Gibson's "History of Castor," cannot fail of being acceptable to your Antiquarian Readers. The curious may be supplied with them in a size to place in "Bridges's History," by Mr. Bell of Oundle. M. GREEN.

"Almost in a line East from Weldon, in 1736, a servant of Mr. Campion, of Cotterstock, ploughing on the edge of that lordship, adjoining to Glaphorn, on a head land commonly called the Guide<sup>d</sup> Acre, turned up several little stones or tessellæ, of which informing his master, he, with an intimate neighbour, opened the ground, and found a pavement 20 feet square,

very little defaced, the border seven feet wide, consisting of red, light blue, and grey stones about one inch and a quarter square; the work within the margin 10 feet square, consisting of white, red, and blue tessellæ, of as many different stones, in beautiful reticulated and other patterns, and in the centre four hearts, their points to the corners. The country people soon pulled it in pieces, except about a yard square taken up by a neighbouring Nobleman. In the stratum of loose earth, West of this pavement, were several fragments of urns, some oyster shells, and some large nails,

A bed of ashes lay near this spot, with the horns and bones of some beast. The adjoining fields were scattered over with small stones and pieces of tiles, and some fragments of urns; and a large freestone was taken up and converted into a watering trough; and other foundation stones. The neighbouring wood is called Hall Wood. Five or six coins of Valentinian were found among the rubbish thrown off the pavement, which was supposed to reach further West\*. It was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1798 another pavement, engraved† from a correct drawing by Mr. John Selby, to whose father the site belongs, was found on the same acre with the former, and nearly in the centre of the field, and adjoining to it some other pavements, but of very inferior work, and much broken. Three coins, engraved in the History of Castor, p. 283, were the most perfect among a quantity of others of the lower empire found with it.

Near the pavement were two large bogs, but only one of them on Mr. Selby's land, on draining which it was found to be a cistern made of oak planks, and paved at the bottom, six feet square by seven or eight deep, entirely filled with rubbish, among which was a large pair of horns of the stag kind, and skulls of other animals, and pipes of wood, which appear to have communicated with the other bog, which probably may have been another cistern. The water is of a mineral kind.

The Church of Cotterstock, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of the nave

\* Antiquary Society. *Britannia*.—Stukeley's *Carausius*, l. 169.—*Brit. Top.* II. 48.

† In Gibson's "Castor," p. 282.

on two pointed arches, with round pillars, and two cleristories. In the North-East pillar a niche; North and South aisles; and a tiled chancel; a South porch of stone with groined arches and three beasts over it; in the centre of the roof, the Deity, Crucifix, and Dove, and behind a church; and symbols of the Evangelists, boars, arms of the see of Peterborough, and a dolphin embowed.

At the West end an embattled tower containing four bells.

On the South side of the chancel, three seats of different heights and a piscina, four feet high by two feet six wide, all under flowered arches. Under the South window on a gray slab, inlaid under a pediment with purfling finials, a priest in a rich cope, and round the ledge this inscription:

*Wic. iacet. Magister. Robertus.  
Wyntryngbam. nuper, canonicus.  
ecclesie.*

*Cath. Lincoln. Prebendarius.  
de Tedyngton. ac. prepositus. pre-  
positus*

*Cantarie. de. Cotterstoke. qui. obiit  
quarto. die. Julii. anno. domini  
millesimo. CCC. CXX  
cuius. anime. propitiatur. Deus.  
A. M. E. N.*

Between each word, and also between each letter of *Amen*, one or more roses as are here dotted.

Wyntryngham, by will proved 18 July 1420, directed his body to be buried near the lavatory, on the South part of the chancel of St. Andrew of *Cotterstock*.

He gave 200 marks to eight priests to celebrate mass for his own soul, and for the soul of William his brother, of which priests, three were to perform mass, successively, in this church, and the others in some respectable places. He also bequeathed a sufficient sum to new pave the chancel floor, and cover the roof with lead. He resigned the provostship 16 May 1398, to make way for his brother William, and, probably on his brother's death, resumed it again 2 April 1401, and died 1420.

"In the Vault of this Chancel  
lie the mortal Remains of

the Rev. Sir George Booth, Baronet,  
Rector of Ashton-under-Line, in the County Palatine of Lancaster,  
to which Rectory he was presented in 1758 by his Cousin  
the Right Honourable George Booth, Earl of Warrington,  
Baron Delamer, and Baronet, to the last of which Titles  
Sir George succeeded on the death of his Cousin

This chantry, or college, for a master, three priests, and three clerks, was founded by John Giffard, 5 Dec. 1389, and the rectory appropriated to it 19 Feb. following; but, about Leland's time, one Nores [Norris] claiming to be founder, got all the lands, and there remained to it only the benefice.

In the North wall is a locker and shelf.

Within the rail a slab for "Charles Kirkham, esq. of Fineshede Abbey, eldest son of Walter, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Norwich, of Brampton, who married Margaret Spurstow, of Spurstow, Cheshire, and died 1727, aged 66. He always bore true allegiance to his sovereign; in the commission of the peace a just and impartial magistrate; in his friendship sincere; in his conversation cheerful and agreeable, with a general and comprehensive knowledge in historical transactions; a lover of learning, and a kind indulgent parent."

On an achievement, G. on a bend A. 3 roses G. single, and impaling O, a demi-lion rampant G.

Three text r's, impaling on a fess, between three heartscocks or crowns S. 3 lions rampant A.

Both quartering, 1. A. 3 boar's heads with a dart erect S. *Booth*. 2. A. a fess engrailed G. *Barton*. 3. Az. 3 bars A. in chief, 2 mullets A. *Fenables*. 4. Bendy of 10, Az. and O. *Mountfort*. 5. A mullet S. *Ashton*. 6. A. a lion rampant G. between three pheons S. *Egerton*, impaling Erm. on a cross S. voided Erm. 4 millronds. *Turner*.

Over the communion-table:

"This chancel was repaired, new roofed, and beautified, in the years 1784 and 1785, by the Rev. Sir George Booth, bart. and Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. impropiators and patrons, at which time they presented to the parish the king's arms, communion-table and cloth, and hangings and cushions for the desk and pulpit."

On the South side of the chancel is inscribed on veined marble:

the Right Honourable Nathaniel Booth, Lord Delamer, in the year 1770, who had himself arrived to the dignity of Baron, on the decease of the Earl of Warrington, &c. &c. He had the honour to be many years an independent and vigilant Magistrate, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Middlesex. He married Hannah, daughter of Henry Turner, esq. of Hayes, in Middlesex, by whom he had two daughters, who, with their Mother, are buried at Hayes; she departed this life, March 30th, 1784, aged 55 years.

He afterwards married Lætitia, daughter and co-heiress of John Pate Rose, esq.

of Cotterstock, in the county of Northampton, and by whom this Monument is erected in respect to his Memory.

Sir George Booth died on the 7th of November, 1797, in the 74th year of his age;

and dying without issue, the Title is extinct, as were the former Titles of his Cousins the Earl of Warrington and Baron Delamer, at their respective deaths.

The Patent of Baronet, granted by King James the First, to the ancestor of Sir George Booth, was dated the 22nd of May, 1611.

He was one of those who first received that honour, at its original Institution.

*T. Brayne, London."*

Sir G. Booth's arms are the same as those on the North side (which belonged to his first Lady), before-mentioned, with the addition of 'in the centre 3 roses. *Rose.*'—Sir George's crest, A white lion, passant, passive.

Against the North wall a white marble:

"To the memory of John Simcoe, esq. late Commander of his Majesty's ship *Pembroke*, who died in the Royal service, upon the important expedition against *Quebec*, in North America, in the year 1759, aged 45 years. He spent the greatest part of his life in the service of his king and country, preferring the good of both to all private views. He was an officer esteemed for his great abilities in naval and military affairs, of unquestioned bravery, and unwearied diligence. He was an indulgent husband, a tender parent, and sincere friend, generous, humane, and benevolent to all; so that his loss to the publick, as well as to his friends, cannot be too much regretted. This monument was, in honour to his memory, erected by his disconsolate wife *Catharine Simcoe*, 1760. Under lie *Pawlett*, William, and John, sons of the above John and *Catharine Simcoe.*" *E. Bingham, Peterboro.*

Az. a fesse wavy Erm. in chief, two estoiles of 12 points O. in base a canon of the first. *Simcoe.* On a shield of pretence A. a cross fitchè G. between three fleurs-de-lis G. Crest, a demi-griffin, below a ship. Crest to the achievement a demi-leopard holding a sword.

In the South-East aisle:

"John *Campion*, gent. 1766. An honest man who bore a painful decline."

Perks to the East window of each aisle, stone seat round the nave, as in

many churches in this county and hundred.

Font is octagon, in three pannels, a cross moline, in two a saltire and a flourish.

Before the church door is the base of a cross, on which *Bridges*, II. 440, gives this inscription:

*Tob's* *Tref* [et *Tackten*] *uxor eius* hanc fecerunt *erfam* [fieri].

The words in hooks supplied from another copy; but this inscription is not now to be distinguished. Nor are the two antique stones, on one of which is cut a rude figure of a man with his hand in his bosom, and on the other a cross, to be seen in the yard near the West end of the church, unless the latter be the cross at the end of the stone bench by the door.

On the South side of the church is inscribed on a neat black stone:

"Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of *John Campion*, gent. An honest man, who having borne a gradual and painful decline, with patience and resignation, and within three days completed his 75th year, finished his earthly pilgrimage, in joyful hope of resurrection to eternal life, July 19, 1766. *John Campion*, of *Oundle*, surgeon, his only son, caused this memorial to be placed here, as a grateful and lasting testimony of filial duty and affection to the best of fathers."

On the North side of the chancel has been fixed by *Dame Lætitia Booth*, within

within a neat white frame, the original black marble which was placed over the remains of the Hon. Miss Ann Booth, daughter of Lord Delamer, in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, and which was removed on the rebuilding of that church in 1788—with the following inscription:

“Ann Booth, third daughter to the Right Honorable George Lord Delamer, by the Lady Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter to Henry Earl of Stamford, by the Lady Ann, daughter and one of the coheirs of William Earl of Exeter, April 20th 1651. Shee came into the world, which too much priding itselfe in her, became unworthy of her, November 24, 1667, shee received a divine summons to repayre to her eternal repose, which her calm soul gladly obey'd, leaving its fayre man-sion to be here deposited with her most noble Grandmother, and her incomparable Brother—aged 16 years and 7 months.

“Fair soul, what passions shall attend thy urn, [mourn:]  
It were barbarous to rejoice, in vain we  
But this is our consolation, now thou art fled,

The choicest fruits are earliest gathered:  
And our complaints Heaven seems to  
silence thus—

What's fit for it, is much too good for us,  
Where beauty, youth, and honour lies  
By Death's surprize,  
Resolved to common dust;  
Without a tear,  
None can appear,  
But cruel or unjust.”

Mr. URBAN, *Grantham, Sept. 3.*

I BEG leave to address the following Quære to those of your Readers whose researches into Ecclesiastical matters and things of a relative nature, may have enabled them to decide in an argument which lately arose in private society, where it is not likely to be satisfactorily determined.

Is a Minister of the Church of England justified\*, if he refuse to read the Thanksgiving Service, commonly called *The Churching of Women*, for a Woman unmarried, should he be applied to for that purpose?

Yours, &c.

C.

\* By justified, is here meant, that he is liable to no ecclesiastical censure for an omission of duty, nor legal prosecution from the applicant herself.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

CAN any of your Correspondents inform me of the number of the Earls of Ormond in succession from James, created Earl of Ormond in 1328.—By the attainer of the Duke of Ormond (which was supposed to have extinguished his Irish as well as his English honours) and the Irish titles remaining dormant and unclaimed for so long a period, some difficulty occurs in stating the succession.—The Duke was attainted by the English parliament only, it not being then thought necessary to obtain the sanction of the Irish parliament. On the assertion and acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish parliament in 1793, it was pointed out to the representative of this illustrious family, that the Irish honours had not been attainted by the Irish parliament, who alone had that power vested in them; he accordingly claimed, and was, without hesitation, admitted Earl of Ormond, in Ireland, for the dukedom of Ormond had become extinct. The English dukedom of Ormond was also extinct, and had been legally attainted. The following perhaps may be a correct series, viz.

James (the second and unfortunate) Duke of Ormond, was the *thirteenth* Earl of Ormond; he died in 1745, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Earl of Arran, who however did not assume the Irish honours, conceiving them attainted. By the decision of the Lords of Ireland, in 1793, it appears, that he was in fact, on his brother's decease, third Duke, and *fourteenth* Earl of Ormond. He died in 1758, without issue, when the dukedom became extinct, and the earldom devolved to his male heir, John Butler, of Kilcash, who was the *fifteenth* Earl, though he did not assume the title, under the impression of its legal forfeiture; he died without issue in 1766, when the estate devolved to Walter Butler, of Garryricken, the *sixteenth* Earl; he was descended from Richard Butler, brother of the first Duke of Ormond; Walter was succeeded by his son John, who claimed and was admitted to the honours of Ormond; he was the *seventeenth* Earl, and was succeeded by his son, Walter, the present and *eighteenth* Earl of Ormond and Ossory.

A CONSTANT READER.

P. S. There is another circumstance relative



relative to this illustrious family, which some of your Correspondents may be able to explain; *viz.* Edmond, Lord Butler, was created Earl of Carrick in 1315, and his son, James, was created Earl of Ormond in 1328. Lodge does not inform us whether the honour of Carrick was surrendered on accepting that of Ormond. I am inclined to suppose it was, from the circumstance of the Duke of Leinster's admission as premier Earl, though the date of the Kildare earldom is subsequent to that of Carrick.—It may also be a question, how such a surrender would bear on the descendants of the younger sons of Edmond, created Earl of Carrick, on the failure of the male branches of the Earls of Ormond. Would such descendants be precluded from the Peerage, though proving a lineal descent from the grantee of 1315? or would they be admitted to the newer honour of Ormond? In Scotland there are many instances of change of titles, but they almost invariably retain the old date and precedence.

Mr. Urban, Sept. 6.

PERHAPS you will think that your Readers have heard quite enough of that famous Infidel Thomas Paine; but, finding him mentioned in an original letter from Paris, dated July the 20th, 1801, I have copied it for your Magazine.

Yours, &c. THEOGNIS.

Paris, July 20, 1801.

"Yesterday I was introduced into the company of the noted Mr. Thomas Paine; he received me with the greatest politeness; showed me a curious Iron Bridge he had constructed, in his leisure hours, at Paris. Informs me, he is about to return to America, to end his days. Though a very sensible man, yet is the most positive and dogmatical I ever met with: had a long conversation on the Evidences of Christianity. He now positively asserts, that there never existed such a man as Jesus Christ, and his Twelve Apostles; but that the Christian religion is founded upon the worship of the Sun, and that Jesus Christ and his Twelve Apostles are the twelve signs of the Zodiac\*. I said to him, 'Sir, the Bi-

shop of Llandaff's Apology is thought to be a good answer to your Age of Reason; and it is expected in England, you should take some notice of him.' 'Sir, the Bishop is a *very weak* man; I have noticed him in my Third part of the Age of Reason, which has been ready for three years past; but has not been published, owing to the intolerance of the British Government; but, as soon as I arrive in America, it shall immediately go to the press.'—'Mr. Paine, don't you think the argument conclusive, that God might with as much justice destroy the Canaanites by the sword of the Israelites, as by an earthquake or deluge?' 'No, Sir; an earthquake or deluge are not moral agents; war will make men bloody and vicious.' I replied, 'Sir, I cannot see the strength of that argument. King William the Third, General Washington, and the first Consul Buonaparte, have been valiant and victorious in battle; but in peace, are they more vicious, bloody, and immoral than other men?' 'Mr. Paine, have you seen Archdeacon Paley's Evidences of Christianity? a clear-headed man, whose book is thought to be unanswerable. He has made good use of Dr. Lardner's works, in his writings.'—'Dr. Lardner, Sir, was nothing but an *old woman*; and Dr. Priestley is not much better: he enjoys no popularity in America; for he not only writes against superstition, but also against reason; had he only followed Chemistry, he might have done well enough in America.'

"I have visited the National Library; Mr. Vanprat, the librarian, is remarkably polite and attentive. Here I have looked into the works of the infidel Boulanger, so much cried up in France, out of which Mr. Paine has drawn, I may say, all his arguments in his Age of Reason, without acknowledging it: I was one day walking in the garden of the Thuilleries, admiring the spoils of Italy; some companies were discoursing on the news of the day, whilst I observed a small groupe collected round a solid looking man, aged about fifty, who was preaching Atheism, the eternity of the world, and the production of men from slime by the heat of the sun, &c. The French are a nation without morals, and so, consequently, unfit to enjoy the liberty of a pure Republican government. The friends

\* See a late publication by Sir William Drummond.

of Freedom on your side of the water, in general, have very mistaken views of French liberty; the same as I had myself, till I was here, and had examined every thing with my own eyes: you may read inscriptions almost on every public gate and place in Paris, *Liberty, equality, fraternity, and indivisibility*, and hear this *cant* from all the placemen; but it is *vox et præterea nihil*.

“I have just peeped into Bossuet's writings, 12 large volumes in 4to. filled with eloquence and sophisms against the Protestant religion, and palliating the absurdities of Popery; though a violent persecutor of the Protestants for not believing in transubstantiation and purgatory, &c. yet himself was nothing more than a disguised Infidel: this is asserted as a fact, by one of the greatest writers France ever produced:—not the first time that Infidels have been the greatest persecutors.”

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Sept. 3.*

THE Inscription from a Pew at Totness, in *Plate II.* of your last Number, p. 118, is Norman French, and may be read thus:

† LE. QUER. DAME. MAUD. DE. MERRIETE. NONAYNE. DE. CANNVNTUNE.

(i. e.) *The Choir of Dame Maud de Merriete, Nun of Cannuntune.*

Connecting *Dame* with *Nonayne*, I conjecture that the lady was Superior of the Benedictine Nunnery of Cannington, near Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, founded by Robert de Curcy in the time of King Stephen, where a Maud Merston (possibly a mis-reading of Merriete, if the latter word itself be not incorrectly copied) was elected Prioress, A. D. 1317, as appears from Browne Willis's List of Principals of Religious Houses, printed in Tanner's *Notitia*. She occurs as Matilda (Anglicè *Maud*) de Merston, in Collinson's *Somerset*, vol. I. p. 232.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

\* \* P. 105, col. 2, last line, after *ancient* add *slabs*.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*

THE following short account of an easy and certain Method of destroying the Lice that attack Peas, may be useful to your agricultural readers.

The Pea Crop, particularly in the

county of Norfolk, has this summer been much infested with Lice: this insect, it is well known, attacks the higher part of the stem of the plant, and, after having completely destroyed that, extends its ravages to the lower parts of it. In some instances, where there has been a promise of five quarters *per acre*, not more than one has been gathered, in consequence of the depredations of the Lice. It may be observed, that this is a very tender insect, and is easily shaken to the ground by passing the hand roughly over the heads of the plants; or the high winds which sometimes wait in stormy weather, will produce the same effect. The insect, after falling to the ground, is very slow in recovering its favourite place, the highest and tenderest part of the plant. The method of cure then seemed obvious, namely, to shake the insect from its place by repeated operations, and thus either to retard its progress, or to starve it out. For this purpose, I ordered a common plough line to be well hung with short oak boughs full of leaf; every second furrow was cleared by turning the Pea plants upon the ridges, two of which could be covered by the line thus prepared; two men were then directed, each holding the end of the line, to drag the field regularly, which operation was performed six times over the whole field; and thus six acres were completed by two men in one day, which, at three shillings a man, was done at the slight cost of one shilling *per acre*. Thousands of Lice were crushed to death, thousands maimed, and the rest so harrassed, that, upon examining carefully for the following week, scarcely a louse could be seen: at any rate, the number was very small, and the plants did not appear in the least injured by this rough operation; and I have now the expectation of a much larger produce than any of my neighbours. My Peas were set earlier than usual, which I consider too as a great advantage; as the plants attain a great degree of maturity in forming the pod before the usual coming of this destructive insect. The expence is so little in trying this experiment, that even those who most dislike innovation will, I trust, make a trial, and I am convinced they will approve it.

Yours, &c. A NORFOLK FARMER.  
Mr.

DANIEL'S *Journal to INDIA.*

(Continued from p. 127.)

"YEMEN is a small village, but sea-port of the city Cellebee, from whence is exported all the coffee which supplies Europe, by way of Sues and Grand Cairo (as Mocha is the sea-port town of Bideilfokee, whence comes all the coffee which supplies India and Europe by way of the Cape); and during my stay here, being to my sorrow too well acquainted with the Governor, his secretary assured me, there was that year exported 40,000 bales for Judda; and on the vessel which I embarked was 1,400 bales, being one of the largest vessels of that fashion in that sea: her keel, beams, planks, and rudder, being sowed and tied together, and then pitched, not having one nail or piece of iron in her; her sails being made of date-leaves, matted or pleated together, and ornamented with ostriches' eggs and feathers, and the vessel's stern very prettily painted.

"So, on the 21st of September, I embarked in the aforesaid vessel for Judda, with a fair wind, which continued only in our favour twelve hours, when arose the usual North-West wind with that violence which soon disordered our date-leaves, and left us to Divine Providence; but accidentally having another small sail, we put before the wind, and came to an anchor near the island of Comaran, where we were no sooner arrived, but were welcomed with dreadful thunder, and lightning continually flashing, and rain pouring from the clouds, not by drops, but by streams, which we were forced to endure four days and four nights; which caused many of our men to die of the bloody flux, not having any thing to cover our heads but the canopy of heaven.

"On the 26th it pleased God our contrary wind and rain ceased, the elements favouring us to our hearts content: we refitted us with a new sail, and departed once more for Judda, where we arrived the 4th of October. But here again I found a new addition to my misfortunes, being obliged to remain fifty days for a conveyance towards the Levant; during which time, the disagreeableness of the climate and country, the moroseness, barbarity, and treachery, of the natives, my own melancholy,

GEN. MAG. *September, 1812.*

being alone among so abominable a crew, whom I was forced to keep company with (and humour too), being in danger every minute of an outrage upon their taking the least pique against me, may well be imagined by any that have the least insight into my then deplorable condition; being an eye-witness how the Grand-Sheriff treated the Grand Seignior's Bashaw, he coming in person before the city, accompanied with 2,000 horse, and demanded of the Bashaw (who was my only friend) 100,000 chiqueens; adding, 'That his Master the Grand Seignior was the son of a Christian whore, and that he would not own him to be a protector of the Mahometan Religion, since he had made a peace with those unbelievers the Christians; but that he would marry his daughter to the King of Morocco.' Upon which the Bashaw was forced to send him the money, to save his head, and I, very melancholy, returned to my lodging. But Heaven had still an eye of pity towards me; for in a few days after I was favoured with the arrival of a vessel from Abyss, on the coast of Ethiopia, on board of whom was a Frenchman, who had been sent with a Jesuit, as an interpreter, to the King of Abyssinia, which Jesuit died, leaving him to return to the court of France, to give an account of his expedition and proceedings. This welcome Frenchman, during my stay there, was very divertive to me, with the discourse of his travels, and relation of several noted places, amongst which, this description following of the ancient and famous river Nilus was, in my opinion, as grateful to be heard, as it is wonderful in its nature. As to the original and rise of this great African river, there are different judgments; some will have its beginning to be in the Upper-Ethiopia, in the kingdom of the Abysses, from very high mountains, which are called the Mountains of the Moon; but our modern opinions agree more reasonable, that the Nile is formed from the increase of two lakes, called Zembree and Zafan, which are filled by rain falling into them from precipices: and for several days journey, as my traveller said he observed himself, the source of water is heard roaring through caverns under ground a great way off, before it is seen to

enter