

enter these lakes. And in one particular relating to this wonderful river, I myself can declare, that as other writers affirm its evacuation into the Mediterranean to be by five or seven streams, that it only flows but from two, which form the figure of the Greek delta; the Eastern branch falling into the Mediterranean at Damiat, and the Western near Roset; both which I passed, going and returning, with great satisfaction and pleasure; the banks all along being delicately beautified with villages, having between Grand Cairo and Roset above five hundred. There is no genius of the Egyptians happy enough to extol properly the extraordinary effects and blessings proceeding from this Nilus, which makes the fertility of the whole kingdom of Egypt; beginning every year to flow in the month of June, and swelling sometimes to four and twenty cubits, which overflows their whole country about the middle of August, and decreases about the middle of September; and in October they cultivate and sow their ground, and in April following reap their harvest, without half the trouble of our Northern fatigues. Nor do the Egyptians owe only their food, but in great measure their lives too, to the flowing of this river; it being observed, that when five hundred die of the plague at Grand Cairo the day before, not one dies after the day it begins to increase, but more especially after the feast of St. John, which, although the plague has raged violently several weeks before, has been observed to cease on that day.

“The waters are sweet and grateful to the taste, cool, wholesome, and very nourishing, both to plants and animals; it abounds with great plenty of fish, but not very wholesome, the bottom being muddy, not having any gravel or stones, and very much infested with crocodiles, that are very pernicious, some of them having been taken thirty feet in length. During the inundation, or overflowing of the Nile, the country people keep their cattle on the tops of the hills until the decrease of the waters, their towns and villages appearing, in the time of the flood, like so many little Islands, holding a commerce by a continual intercourse of boats and shallows, in which they

transport their marketable commodities. It is generally noted amongst the natives, that if the river does not overflow, it is not only a fore-runner of plague and famine, but prognosticates some ensuing mischief to the prince and state, as is confirmed by the testimony of good and credible authors. And in the year 1688 I was an eye-witness of its effects, being then in the Holy Land, where many families came for refuge from the plague, which the not flowing of the river the year before foretold.

“With such, and other diverting narrations, my new French friend obliged me with, passing our time away as well as we could; and, upon the 8th of December, I embarked in a galley for Sues, leaving my friend, who was obliged to stay some time longer; and, after an indifferent good passage, arrived at Jembo. The commander of our vessel was formerly a Greek, and having killed two Turks, he was forced to turn Mahometan. There was nothing considerable happened during this passage; nor was it deterred by any ill accidents: here we were forced to go on shore, and remain some time, our captain having private business at Medena; but chiefly to buy from the robbers some stolen goods of the Pilgrims before mentioned.

“Medena is one of the chiefest cities of Arabia Petrea, and is very considerable among the Mahometans, the body of their famous prophet Mahomet being there deposited; which, some say, was removed hither from Mecca, after Albuquerque, General of the Portuguese, attempted to take it thence, and surprise the town of Judda to favour his retreat.

“But other of his proselytes, who were more zealous, will have it that Mahomet himself desired to be buried there, to be revenged on the incredulous people of Mecca (which was the place of his birth), for banishing him, and despising his doctrine, when he first set up to be a prophet. This city is only four days' journey from Mecca, and stands upon a small river called Lokie; the houses are very low, except those inhabited by the Dervisees, and other religious Mahometans, who are much venerated by the Turks for their pretended sanctity and skill in the Alcoran. The chief mosque is called Mosque Akiba, which

which signifies most holy; it is supported by four hundred pillars, and adorned with three thousand silver lamps; and there is within this mosque, at the East end, a small chapel, glittering with plates of silver, in which stands Mahomet's coffin, covered with cloth of gold, under a very rich canopy, which the Bashaw of Egypt renews yearly by the Grand Seignior's orders. It is commonly reported, that his coffin was iron, and it hung suspended in the air by two load-stones; being fabulous, and of no credit, the ridiculous assertion only of such who would impose on the ignorant with their travelling authority; for it is supported by two black marble pillars, of fifteen feet high, which is surrounded with a baluster of silver, on which hang a great number of silver lamps, whose smoke and height, being very high, render the place obscure, and the black marble pillars invisible. The Turks are obliged, by an article of their religion, to visit this mosque once in their life-time; but yet there are but few that strictly observe it beside the common people, the Muffies absolving the richer sort from that obligation. The other four articles are, first, to observe cleanness in the outward parts of their bodies and garments; secondly, to make prayers five times a-day; thirdly, to observe their Ramazan, or fasts; and fourthly, to perform faithfully the Zeckat, or giving alms.

"All Christians are forbid, upon pain of death, to come within fifteen leagues of this place: all this my captain at his return gave me an account of; and not only of this, but of the more renowned city of Mecca, which is the greatest and most frequented of all Mahometan mosques, it standing in the midst of the city, and being conspicuous at a great distance by its roof, which is raised in the fashion of a dome, with two towers of extraordinary height and architecture: it has above a hundred gates, each having a window over it; the plan of the mosque has a descent of twelve steps, which the zealous here account to be holy; they alledging, that Abraham built his first house there; but more especially, that it is the place of Mahomet's birth. This mosque is adorned with rich tapestry, and gildings, and fine

inscriptions; and a certain particular place at the East corner of the mosque there is, which has no roof, and which is supposed and fancied by them to inclose the space where Abraham's house stood: the entrance into it is by a door of silver of the height of a man; on one side of which there is a fountain, whose water is salt, and believed by the superstitious Mahometans to have the virtue of washing away their sins. They solemnize a festival here once a year, being on the three and twentieth of May, where meet four caravans, one from Egypt, on the coast of Barbary; another from Constantinople; one from Persia; and the fourth from the country of Yemen; which meeting there together, are computed to be near 400,000 souls, who come there as pilgrims (and under pretence of religion); but merchandising is their chiefest business; each caravan bringing the commodities and product of their respective countries, which they barter one with another, this fair, during twenty days; at which time, the Dervisees are wholly employed in distributing and selling that holy water to the ignorant people.

"With this, and several other stories of the most talked-of antiquities, my Captain entertained me with, when we were got again on board, which was on the 5th of January; then sailed again for a village called Sharne, which although not above two hundred leagues distant from Jembo, yet, the wind being contrary, and the elements not disposed to favour us, we did not arrive there till the 12th of March. It was here, although in another kind than those already passed, where I was sensible of one of the greatest strokes of Fortune. Our provision being spent, and our flour, which was the only substantial thing we had to depend on, with the dampness, length of time, and ill management, it began to move of itself, agitated by the numerous living creatures it had given birth too: so that we were ten days at least from Mount Sinai, which was the next place I could receive relief, where I resolved to go, choosing rather to run the hazard of being murdered by the Arabs, than be starved or drowned in our miserable galley, which at that time leaked very much, and obliged us, with incessant labour, to pump  
night

night and day, besides a difference between captain, pilot, and sailors.

"The first thing I had to do, after my landing, I immediately made love to one of the chiefest rogues of that country, to supply me with camels, and conduct me to Mount Sinai. An admirable place for any human or civilized person to be in; a villain being to be courted here, as most proper to manage your business; honesty and conscience in this part of the world being unnecessary things, not known or heard of! So I and my rogue, after having agreed, set forward for Mount Sinai; in which journey we were extremely fatigued, meeting with a disappointment in our way, finding our passage stopped up by reason of an earthquake, which had thrown down a mountain, which caused us to go two days about, and extreme sultry weather, the danger of every hour falling a prey to the barbarous Arabs, and no security for my throat's not being cut, at the first opportunity, by my honest guide, and his companions, I had taken with me: yet, by the protection of the Almighty Providence, I at last safely arrived at that holy place, Mount Sinai.

"Where, having now a little more leisure than at my first setting out, two or three days after, having refreshed myself, and recovered my sight, which was contracted so narrow at my first arrival, that I could not read one word of an Italian *Gazet*, which the Greek patriarch shewed me for European news: I had the opportunity to visit the rarities and reliques of that renowned Mountain, which, to the best of my memory, I have set down as was related to me.

#### LETTER LXXV. ON PRISONS.

"In some, the keeper farms what little is allowed them; and where he engages to supply each prisoner with one or two penny worth of bread a-day, I have known this shrunk to half, sometimes less than half the quantity, cut or broken from his own loaf."

HOWARD'S *General View of Distress in Prisons. Section I.*

WITH all the advantages possessed by the Prison of Reading, one cannot but regret that the system

so justly reprobated by Mr. Neild, of the Gaoler's farming the provision of the prisoners, should be authorized. The impropriety of such a system is too obvious to require discussion, and too injurious to elude investigation. If the poor prisoner is defrauded, who is not in possession of scales and weights, to whom is he to complain? To the very person upon whom he is dependent for his subsistence! Here let me repeat the very words of my benevolent friend: "It is much to be regretted that some precise orders are not given for the gaoler's own conduct; some defined restraint on his power. I should not then have seen a miserable creature with one leg, and without a wooden one as a substitute, heavily loaded with irons!"

To have one leg only, is a severe misfortune indeed; but to heavily load that solitary leg with irons, is such a dereliction of every sentiment of humanity, as almost to challenge credibility, whilst this gaol, in many other respects, appears to possess important advantages. The duties of the Chaplain are exercised with religious care, suitable books are distributed to the prisoners, and salutary means adopted to alleviate the miseries of confinement.

Sambrook-court,  
Aug. 15, 1812.

J. C. LETTSOM.

READING. Berkshire.

THE County Gaol. Gaoler, *George Eastaff*. Salary £200. Fees, debtors, as per table. Felons pay no fees. Garnish abolished. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Hodgkinson*; salary £50. duty, prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Wednesday and Friday. Surgeon Mr. *Bulley*; salary £30. Number of prisoners 16th of October 1806, debtors 8, felons, &c. 25. Allowance, at my former visits, ten ounces of bread, half a pound of rice, or two pounds of potatoes, to each prisoner daily. This, I was sorry to find, was altered to a contract with the gaoler; who now receives five pence per day, and four pence per week each; for which he is to supply the prisoners, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with, one pound and a half of bread; Thursday, half a pound of meat, and a pound and a half of potatoes, made into soup; Friday and Saturday, one pound

pound and a half of bread; and on Sunday (for which the additional four pence is granted), with a dinner of offal meat, made into soup, with vegetables.

REMARKS. This Gaol and Bridewell, placed in a very healthy situation, a little way out of the town, is inclosed by a boundary wall 210 feet in length, and 327 in depth, which, being about thirty feet from the prison, the keeper has within it a very convenient garden, for the growth of vegetables. The wall is about 28 feet high, and has a small *Chevaux de frise*, about four feet from the coping. The Gaoler's house in the centre, has an alarm-bell at the top, and the visiting magistrates' committee-room fronts the entrance gate.

The men debtors have two courts: the front is 69 feet by 57: the back yard, 28 feet by 9, with arcades to both. They have also a hall, or common day-room, with two iron-grated and glazed windows, a fire-place, seats, two tables, and proper conveniences for frugal cookery. Here are likewise two day-rooms for such debtors as can maintain themselves; over which are six sleeping-rooms, fitted up with wooden bedsteads, and sacking bottoms, a straw-in-sacking bed, a sheet, blanket, and two rugs, supplied at the county cost.

To those debtors who furnish their own beds, no charge for room-rent is made; and in the Gaoler's house accommodations are provided for those who can pay as per table. Every debtor inclined to work may be employed, on application to the keeper, who is allowed one-third of his earnings. But if the debtor can procure work from without, he receives the whole of what he earns. Women debtors have a small garden to walk in, about fourteen yards square; and a sleeping-room, of sixteen feet by nine, fitted up like the men's: or, if they can pay as per table, they may also be accommodated by the keeper in his house, as before-mentioned. At the back of the gaoler's-house, and in the centre of a spacious court-yard, is the chapel, a very neat building, and well adapted for its sacred purpose. Here the debtors are seated in the galleries; the felons and other criminal prisoners are placed below; and all who receive the county-allowance are required to attend divine ser-

vice. Above the chapel are rooms furnished by the keeper with beds, at 2s. 6d. per week each, out of which the county receives 1s. 6d.

The worthy Chaplain is empowered to purchase books of religious or moral instruction, and distribute them at his discretion to the prisoners.

Men felons have a very spacious court-yard, at the back part of the prison, 150 feet by 75; with a pair of large double gates opening into it, for the admission of rough timber. Within it are three double saw-pits, where those who can learn are instructed to saw; and to whom a daily additional allowance of ten ounces of bread is given, when they leave work in the evening. On Sunday they have a dinner of meat, broth, and vegetables; on Thursday the same; on Wednesday and Saturday a quarter of a pound of bacon; and on Monday morning every working man receives eight pence in money who has properly conducted himself through the preceding week.

In the gaol-yard are two ranges of gallery, three feet three inches wide, one story above the other; and prisoners under sentence of death are executed on a platform at the West end of the gaol, to which the upper gallery leads. Each of these is divided in the middle by an arch, so as to form four galleries, into which the doors of eight sleeping-cells open. Each cell is 10 feet by 7 feet 6; and 7 feet 6 inches high; cased throughout with iron, and furnished with a straw-bed, in canvas case, a blanket and rug, at the county cost, each prisoner sleeping single. These cells are ventilated by a small iron grating over the door, and a tube of about three inches diameter in the opposite end of the cell. The aspect being South, the late keeper said they were excessively hot in the Summer; and the sewer of each, placed in one corner, useless for want of water; so that half-tubs were substituted, and emptied once a-day.

They have arcades in the court-yard, and a mess or day-room, with a fire-place, a large table, wooden-stools, or benches, to sit on; a cast-iron pot, frying-pan, gridiron, &c. for plain cooking; and earthenware for their provisions: the window glazed and iron-grated.

Here



Here are also four wards, with a court-yard to each, about 30 feet square, and well supplied with water. One is appropriated to women felons; another to gaol-prisoners detained for trial; and a third to Bridewell prisoners in the same predicament; and a fourth is for prisoners after conviction. Attached to each ward is a common day or mess-room, with a fire-place, copper, and washing-tubs, for the women; and the county allows five chaldron of coals yearly to the whole prison. For Bridewell prisoners, men and women, there are two rooms above stairs; each containing three beds for two persons in each, and furnished as the others above mentioned. In the passages belonging to these wards, and on the ground-floor, are eight solitary cells, with a small court to each; and six cells for refractory prisoners, with wooden bedsteads, and bedding as in the other cells, and in each a sewer. In the different courts belonging to these cells are arcades paved with flag stones.

All the Gaol and Bridewell prisoners wear the county uniform: their own clothes are purified, numbered, and deposited in the wardrobe, until the time of their trial or discharge. Excellent Rules and Regulations are drawn up and printed for the good government of this prison; and it is much to be regretted that some *precise orders* are not given for the gaoler's own conduct, some defined restraint on his power. I should not then have seen a miserable creature with one leg and without a wooden one as a substitute, heavily loaded with irons. Upon my enquiring the cause of such unusual rigour, the gaoler told me the man had misbehaved, and he put them on by way of punishment. I cannot help likewise remarking, that a gaoler ought never to *farm* his prisoners per head, nor be any way interested in the means or manner of their support. He should be excluded from all concern in the prisoner's allowance; from all possibility of profit, directly or indirectly, arising from the sale of their bread or other food. Whoever distributes it should be free from every motive to fraud, and subjected to a strong check. Scales, weights, and measures should be provided in all places of confinement, that so the

prisoners may see that they have their due allowance. At my last visit I weighed seven loaves as sent from the baker's, and found six of them deficient in weight. The gaoler's house commanding a view of but a small part of this ample prison, the turnkey formerly slept in the chapel; but now he has a room which effectually commands the felons' court-yard.

Men felons are clean shirtd and shaved every week.

Convicts under sentence of transportation have not here the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. weekly; but the prison-allowance continued to them instead of it. Every prisoner who has behaved well is decently clothed at the time of discharge, and also receives a sum of money, not exceeding ten shillings, according to the distance from home. Petty offenders in this gaol beat hemp, cut pegs, &c. The women spin. But the most productive branch of employment is the sawing of timber; by which means the prisoner gains a new source of support when discharged from custody. The earnings from Michaelmas Sessions 1805 to Michaelmas 1806 amounted to about *two hundred pounds*. In the gaol are a warm and cold bath, and four separate infirmary-rooms. The Act for preserving health, and Clauses against spirituous liquors, are conspicuously hung up. The court-yards well supplied with water; and the prison clean. I am, &c.

To Dr. Lettsom, JAMES NEILD.  
London.

Mr. URBAN, *Bridgnorth, Aug. 21.*

ON my return from London a few days ago, I observed, as I passed between Eystone and Shipstone a considerable quantity of the *Agrostis stolonifera* growing on the road-side. While I was in town, Mr. Sowerby, the ingenious author of English Botany, at my request very kindly shewed me a dried specimen of this grass; and the resemblance between this and the grass I saw on the road-side was so striking, that I collected a small quantity. As soon as I arrived at home I subjected my specimen to minute examination, and found it to be the *Agrostis stolonifera*, or *Fiorin-grass*, or *Black Squitch*.

Dr. Richardson having written very enthusiastically in praise of the qualities

qualities of this grass, I have long wished to see it, in order that I might expose it to a trial, or recommend it to some of my agricultural friends for that purpose. My endeavours to discover it growing in this neighbourhood have hitherto been fruitless; but I have found plenty of the *Agrostis palustris* in many of our moist pastures. As this grass resembles the *A. stolonifera* in its external appearance more nearly than any other usually met with, I think it proper to make a few remarks, with a view of assisting those who may wish to prosecute this interesting subject.

The grand distinction consists of the presence of a short white awn or pile on the outer or larger valve of the blossom in the *Agrostis palustris*, which is never found in the *A. stolonifera*. The length of this awn in the specimens I have seen is about one line. I have observed another difference between them in addition to what has been noticed by others, which is very conspicuous when they are viewed together through a microscope, and is in some degree evident to the naked eye: this is, the husks of the calyx in the *A. stolonifera* are of a darker brown, and one third longer than those of the *A. palustris*: in the former they are egg-spear-shaped; in the latter they are nearly egg-shaped. This difference in the colour, size, and shape, in the husks of the calyx, gives the panicle of the former a different appearance from that of the latter, when they are compared with attention. The colour of the straw near the joints in the *A. stolonifera*, like the panicle or flowering part, is of a darker brown, and more approaching to purple than in the other. They both strike root at the joints; but the *A. stolonifera* is more prolific, matted more thickly together, and the whole plant is more procumbent than the other.

The very public and accessible situation in which the former grass is to be found will enable the scientific Agriculturist to collect a sufficient stock for observation and experiment; but before it be made use of, I would recommend the person for whom it may be gathered to satisfy himself, by his own knowledge of the grasses, or the assistance of a

botanical friend, that his specimen is the *Agrostis stolonifera*. An inattention to this circumstance has, I apprehend, been the occasion of considerable doubt and confusion as to the nutritious qualities of this grass; and disposed many to believe that Dr. Richardson has been recommending what the farmers commonly call White Squitch or Couch; which is the *Avena elatior*, or tall Oat-grass, a most troublesome and unpalatable grass, abundant in most pastures in this country, and particularly in light sandy soil.

From the slight observations I had time to make respecting the soil on which I found the Fiorin-grass, I suppose it to consist principally of calcareous or lime-stone earth, with a mixture of quartz.

To any of your Correspondents, or other ingenious persons in this neighbourhood, who may wish to see this grass for the purpose of promoting its cultivation, or of satisfying their botanical curiosity, I shall be very happy to exhibit my specimens of it, on proper application.

Yours, &c. J. M. COLEY.

*The following very interesting Extracts are taken from Mr. RICKMAN'S "Preliminary Observations on the Population Abstract, 1811."*

“THE leading division of England into Shires or Counties appears to have been established by our Saxon ancestors about a thousand years since; many of the Counties being mentioned in history before the extinction of the Saxon Heptarchy. In the Population Abstract the Counties are placed in alphabetical order, and in England each distinctly; but in Scotland it has been found necessary to join the shires of Cromarty and Ross, the former being as it were scattered in about fifteen separate fragments throughout the latter, and being indeed usually considered in modern laws as forming part of it. Much inconvenience is experienced by the inhabitants of the shires of Ross and Cromarty from these numerous “Annexations,” which were made by authority of two Acts of the Parliament of Scotland in 1625 and 1686.

The further division of the Southern parts of England into Hundreds is also unquestionably of Saxon origin, and probably in imitation of similar districts which existed in their parent country:

try\*: but in what manner the name was applied is not certain. At least 100 (which in Saxon nomenclature means 120+) Free Men, Householders, answerable for each other, may be supposed originally to have been found in each Hundred; for that the Hundreds were originally regulated by the Population is evident, from the great number of Hundreds in the Counties first peopled by the Saxons. Thus, Kent and Sussex, at the time when Domesday-Book was compiled, each contained more than 60 Hundreds, as they do at present. In Lancashire, a County of greater area than either, there are no more than Six Hundreds,—in Cheshire, Seven: and upon the whole, so irregular is this distribution of territory, that while several Hundreds do not exceed a square mile in area, nor 1000 persons in Population; the Hundreds of Lancashire average at 300 square miles in area, and the Population contained in one of them (Salford Hundred) is above 250,000.

"This striking irregularity seems to have been felt as an inconvenience as early as the time of Henry VIII. when a remedy was attempted by ordaining *Divisions* (called also *Limits* or *Circuits*), (22 Henry VIII. c. 12. A. D. 1531.) which still exist (more or less manifestly) in most of the English Counties. These Divisions appear to have been formed by a junction of small Hundreds, or a partition of large Hundreds, as convenience required in each particular case, and are recognized in subsequent Acts (43 Eliz. and 12-13 Car. II.) which regard the maintenance and relief of the Poor.

"But time, which had caused the irregularity of the antient Hundreds, gradually has the same effect on more modern arrangements; so that to alter the Names or Limits of the antient Hundreds would really be equivalent to inventing and learning a new and changeable language, instead of retaining in use that which has been established for ages. An instance of the inconvenience of such reform occurs in Wales, several of the Counties of which were created by Act of Parliament in 1535 (27 Henry VIII. c. 26.) and the antient Districts called *Centref's* and *Commots* were altered into Hundreds, by virtue of a Commission

under the Great Seal for that purpose; but the alteration was attended with much unexpected difficulty, three years, and afterwards three years further, being allowed for it by subsequent Acts of Parliament (28 Henry VIII. c. 3. and 31 Henry VIII. c. 11.); and after all this deliberation the new Counties and Hundreds exhibit more instances of indistinct boundary, that is, of Parishes and Townships not conterminous with the County or Hundred, than do the antient Counties; while the abolished *Centref's* and *Commots* are not yet quite forgotten, and occasionally cause some confusion.

"Such innovations are really unnecessary, as temporary Districts, for present convenience, will always be settled by the Civil Magistrates, or by custom, around each place where Petty Sessions are usually holden\*: and in like manner for the business of the Lieutenant of each County, Sub-Divisions are formed from the antient Hundreds, subject to such alteration as circumstances may require.

"In the Northern Counties, formerly exposed to hostile invasion, Wards and Wapentakes stand in place of Hundreds; and in the Population Abstract they are alike arranged in alphabetical order in each County.

"Where the Divisions are very antient, as the *Lathes* of Kent and the *Rapes* of Sussex, or where necessary from the multiplicity of the Hundreds, as in Hampshire and Dorset, they are preserved, and their several Hundreds ranged under them. The Divisions of Dorset underwent a change in the year 1740.

"One exception to the general arrangement occurs in regard to the larger Towns, which as usual are placed at the end of their several Counties. For this there is a better reason than at first sight appears: Corporate Towns and some others have a peculiar jurisdiction, and really are not in any Hundred. The degree of separation and exemption varies infinitely, as might be expected, and cannot be reduced to any general rule, being indeed sometimes a subject of litigation. Hence the strict propriety

\* "In the year 1805, an opportunity occurred of learning from the several Clerks of the Peace, the places in England and Wales where Petty Sessions or Divisional Meetings were then usually holden; they amounted to 520; and the number of acting County Magistrates was 3,293; but many of these, no doubt, acted under more than one Commission of the Peace, which must make the real number much less."

\* "Tacitus seems to describe a Hundred-Court very exactly: 'Eliguntur et principes qui jura per pagos vicisque reddunt: Centeni singulis ex plebe comites, concilium simul et auctoritas, ad-sunt.' De Morib. German."

† "Numerus Anglicè computatur 1 cent. pro CXX. *Domesday-Book*, vol. I. p. 336. *In Civ. Linc.*"

of placing many Cities and Towns at the end of the respective Counties:—and, for the sake of comparison, other Towns, which have risen into importance since the disuse of granting charters and immunities, although these Towns are for every purpose included within some Hundred of the County, — are placed with the rest. The most ready way therefore of finding the Population of a principal Town, is to refer to the Summary of its County, before searching for the Hundred in which it is locally situate. The Metropolis presents an unusual difficulty, as extending into Two Counties, and therefore has been necessarily inserted distinctly in an Appendix. In the County Summaries the Total of entire Hundreds is usually to be found; in the Body of the County all recognized Sub-divisions of the Hundred are distinguished, each with its separate Total.

“ So far the arrangement of the ensuing volume differs little from that of 1801, nor indeed from the several Poor Returns of 1776, 1786, and 1803; nor ought it to differ from established precedent, without good reason for so doing. But the very repetition of such inquiries has been found to render it absolutely necessary to enter more minutely into the relative connexion and identity of places than before. This necessity will best be understood by stating, that there are in England and Wales about 550 Parishes which are known to extend into Two Counties, or into more than One Hundred or other Jurisdiction; and that every one of these places creates a danger of duplicate entry. No person entrusted with the care of perfecting the Population Returns, can fail to refer to all preceding authorities; nor, doing so, can fail to apply for Returns to Parish Officers, who apparently, but not really, have made default: nor can any effort of memory prevent this; the orthography of the names of places being too little settled, and indeed many names identically the same occurring too often, to permit any certain recognition of the same place. The best method of avoiding these difficulties appeared to lie in a more careful attention to the parochial connexion of places; besides that for many purposes, particularly ecclesiastical, the knowledge of the Population of a Parish is, at least, as useful as that of its constituent parts. The instruction, prefixed to the questions of the printed schedule, was intended to produce information of this kind, which indeed had before been asked with some effect, as appears in the Poor Return Abstract of 1803; with the help of which, and of the

present Returns, it was hoped that a successful attempt might be made, to ascertain the parochial connexion of all places in Great Britain; so that no Parish should be named in the Enumeration Abstract, without a reference to all its constituent parts; and that no such part should be named without a reference to its Parish; and this whether the whole Parish be in the same County and Hundred, or otherwise.

“ In this attempt some difficulty has occurred, which renders it necessary to enter into a brief Statement respecting the Parochial Division of the Kingdom which may be deemed *Ecclesiastica* rather than Civil.

“ The Country Parishes of England (in the modern sense of the word Parish) seem originally to have been of the same extent and limits as the several Manors; nor could it well be otherwise, because, when it became settled, during the Ninth and Tenth Centuries, that Tithe was generally due to the Church, every Lord of an independent Manor would of course appoint a Clergyman of his own choosing, or make a donation of his Tithes to some religious community. Hence the Parochial Division of England appears to have been nearly the same as now established, in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, which was compiled in the reign of King Edward the First. (A. D. 1222—1292.)

“ In the Towns indeed there is considerable variation, personal tithes having been much more productive before the Reformation of Religion than afterwards, and consequently a greater number of Clergymen maintained in populous places. Thus the City of London (within and without the Walls, but not including the Borough of Southwark), which now reckons 108 Parishes, forming no more than 72 Ecclesiastical Benefices, had at that time 140; Norwich, in like manner, is reduced from 70 Parishes to 37, and other antient Cities in proportion: a sufficient indication that the number of Parishes in Towns was formerly suffered to increase in proportion to the population: and, besides that personal Tythes and Dues must always have been in a great degree voluntary, it appears from the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, that the profits accruing from one and the same Parish were not confined to one Spiritual Person, nor even to one Religious House or Community. Under such circumstances, it is not likely that Town-Parishes were antiently limited, either in number or extent; but the conflicting rights of Tithe-owners, and the perambulations ordained by the Canon Law, must have settled

settled the boundaries of Country Parishes much earlier.

"In later times the boundary of every Parish has been settled with precision, and indeed rendered immutable by any authority short of a special legislative enactment. This exactness has been produced by the Laws for the Maintenance and Relief of the Poor, whose claims on a Parish being regulated by their legal settlement in it, and the Assessment or Poor's Rate, which takes place in consequence, being levied according to the property of the other inhabitants, a double motive for ascertaining the Boundary of a Parish continually subsists, and was frequently a subject of litigation after the Poor Laws first became burdensome.

"At that time the Parishes of the Northern Counties were also found to be much too large for the due administration of the Poor Laws, which must always be founded upon a personal knowledge of the situation and character of every one applying for relief, and is therefore a subject to which no general rule can well be applied. The inconvenience which was felt in the Northern Counties, from this cause, will be easily explained, by stating, that 30 or 40 square miles is there no unusual area of a Parish; in other words, that the Parishes in the North average at seven or eight times the area of those in the Southern Counties.

"Hence in the 13th year of Charles II. (soon after his Restoration) a Law was passed, permitting Townships and Villages, though not entire Parishes, severally and distinctly to maintain their own Poor, assigning as a reason for this innovation, 'That the inhabitants of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, the Bishoprick of Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and many other Counties of England and Wales, by reason of the largeness of the Parishes within the same, have not and cannot reap the benefit of the Act of Parliament (43 Eliz.) for the Relief of the Poor.'

"Under this law the Townships of the North have become as distinctly limited as if they were separate Parishes; and of course make separate returns, which, in the Abstract of 1801, are placed alphabetically in their several Wards and Hundreds, but are now ar-

ranged under their respective Parishes; whereby the perplexity arising from a crowd of explanatory Notes has been avoided, and the convenience of those who have occasion to ascertain the Population of a whole Parish, is best consulted. This arrangement takes place in all the Counties North of the Humber and the Dee, and occasionally elsewhere; and those who compare the Notes on Derbyshire, with the simplified order of the seven more Northern Counties, will perhaps see cause for wishing the improvement had been extended farther, or even throughout the Kingdom.—In two of the Counties, Northumberland and Westmorland, such an arrangement had previously been formed; in the other five it now appears for the first time\*.

"In all the Southern Counties, the place which gives name to the whole Parish is always called *Parish*, though it be only part of the Parish (the less important designation merging in the other); nor could this be avoided; but a proper note of reference will always be found to accompany the name of such Parishes, as also the name of the place so referred to. Besides this immediate and indispensable purpose of the Notes, which appear in the present Abstract to the number of 2,300, they will be found to embrace such other information as may tend to elucidate the arrangement and connection of places, or to obviate doubts which frequently arise where well-known places seem to have been omitted, being indeed included in the Return of their Parish.

"In attempting an arrangement of this kind, comprehending the whole Kingdom, the question, What is a Parish? has often occurred, and has been found not easily determinable. It has been asserted, that a Parochial Chapel is that which hath the privileges of administering the Sacraments (especially that of Baptism), and the Office of Burial. 'For the liberties of Baptism and Sepulture are the true distinct Parochial Rights: and if any new Oratory had acquired and enjoyed this immunity, then it differed not from a Parish Church. And till the year 1300, in all trials of the Rights of particular Churches, if it could be proved that any Chapel had a custom for free Baptism and Burial, such place was adjudged to be a Parochial

\* "Mr. Davidson, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, arranged the Townships of that County, under their several Parishes, in 1777; and W. W. Carus Wilson, esq. an active Magistrate in Westmorland, did the same for that County, in 1802;—in arranging the other Counties, when original information could not be procured, recourse was had to Mr. Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary, which experience proved to be worthy of confidence."

Church.' (Degge's Parson's Counsellor P. 1. c. 12.) But, however true this may have been at the time when Parishes were originally formed, in the present sense of the word Parish, it is evidently fallacious, inasmuch as almost every Chapel of Ease would thereby constitute a separate Parish: and, in the various degrees of the dependence of Chapels on their Mother Churches, (as some rule must be adhered to) it has been deemed safe to assume, that where the Curate is appointed and removable by the Incumbent of the Mother Church, and more certainly where Church-Rates still continue to be paid towards the repair of such Church, the chapelry is not parochial. On the other hand, a *perpetual* curacy has not been struck out of the list of Parishes, merely because the Curate is appointed by the Incumbent of the Mother Church, his permanent tenure (especially if the curacy has been augmented under the laws which direct the distribution of Queen Anne's Bounty\*) seeming to alter the case materially. But this attempt at definition is rather meant to shew what has been aimed at, than what has been accomplished; it being impossible to ascertain minutely all such circumstances for the present occasion. Nevertheless, the doubtful cases are not many; and, for any general purpose, the number of Parishes and Parochial Chapelries in England and Wales may safely be taken at 10,674.

"The number of places in England and Wales, of which the Population is distinctly stated in the present Abstract, is 15,741.

"The number of Parishes in Scotland is 921; of Population Returns is 1,005.

"To arrive at a settled orthography of the names of places would manifestly be for general convenience, but is not easily attainable. On the present occasion this object has not been slighted; the name which appeared on each Return not having been adopted without collation with the former Population Abstract of 1801, and also with that of the Poor Returns of 1803, whereby frequent errors have been corrected: but it is to be understood that this kind of

correction has been applied only to the Enumeration Returns, not to those of the Clergymen; so that, in the Parish-Register Abstract, every name will be found exactly as it appeared to be spelled in the original Return.

"Besides Parishes and their Tythings or Townships, there are many places not contained within the limits of any Parish, and thence called Extra-Parochial; and from some of these, Returns of their Population are not easily procurable. They are found usually to have been the site of religious houses or of antient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits; and in rude times, the existence of such exemptions from the general Government of the Kingdom is not surprising. At present the case is widely different; and there seems to be no good reason for permitting Extra-Parochial places still to avoid sharing the burdens borne by the rest of the community. Thus an Extra-Parochial place enjoys a virtual exemption from maintaining the Poor, because there is no Overseer on whom a Magistrate's order may be served; from the Militia laws, because there is no Constable to make Returns; from repairing the Highways, because there is no Surveyor; besides all which, the inhabitants have a chance of escaping from direct taxation of every kind.

"The number of such places is not inconsiderable, though difficult to be discovered; the present Volume exhibits about 200 of them; and the subject is the more worthy of attention, inasmuch as the acquisition of new land, whether by reclaiming forests, drainage of fens, or embankment from the sea, furnishes frequent occasion for endeavouring even now to establish Extra-Parochial Immunities.

"The subject of complaint being an unreasonable exemption from certain general laws, the remedy might be applied to that defect only; so that all such places, where any person is found ready to act as Overseer of the Poor, Constable, and Surveyor of the Highways, might be permitted to remain as they are; but the Magistrates of each

\* "The Act of 1 Geo. I. c. 10. § 4, is not positive on this point; for, after declaring 'that all such Churches, Curacies, and Chapels, which shall be augmented by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, shall be from the time of such augmentations, Perpetual Cures and Benefices,'—in the next Section (§ 5.) it goes on to provide, 'That no Rector or Vicar of the Mother Church, having Cure of Souls, within the Parish or Place where such augmented Church or Chapel shall be situate, shall thereby be divested or discharged from the same; but the Cure of Souls, with all other Parochial Rights and Duties, shall hereafter remain in the same state, plight, and manner, as before the making of this Act, and as if this Act had not been made.'"

construction. We shall briefly describe each plate, as they pass in the publications; and then, by way of conclusion, give a summary of the whole display necessary to mark the standard of architecture in Charles's reign, and to evince the extraordinary genius of his servant Jones.

*Plate I. Colin Campbell's sett. General Plan.* Contains six courts; "all the compartments are designed for state or conveniency, those to the River being most proper for the summer season, and those to the West, or Park, for winter, having the South-west sun." All the forms are either squares or oblongs, excepting the circular stair-cases in the buildings at each angle of the four fronts. The principal front is towards the Park; dimension 725 feet, of which the Banqueting room, and a similar room right and left of the central mass, make a part. The apartments of estate and offices are finely disposed, and on the most enlarged scale, bearing in our eyes the relative proportions of the Banqueting room. The Thames front is likewise 725 feet. The fronts towards Westminster and Charing Cross, about 615 feet each.

*Plate II. Front next the Park.* In seven divisions: centre ditto, two tiers of columns Ionic and Composite in three divisions; three arched entrances; three windows above, with columns and pilasters: heads with swags of fruit under the general entablature; pediment with a gudiron shield and statues upon it. Succeeding divisions right and left; rustic basement, the two stories above plain, with a block entablature dividing them. A second block entablature, with a blocking course, and balls set at distances over each pier between the windows. The still succeeding divisions, right and left, give the Banqueting room, &c. basement rusticated; second and third story (carried up internally in one height) two tiers of Ionic and Composite columns and pilasters; pedestals with balusters support the windows of second story, which have pointed and circular pediments alternately. Windows to third story square-headed; grounds to each story rusticated. Heads and swags of fruit and flowers under upper entablature, finishes with a balustrade: statues on ditto. Concluding or angle division, right and left, basement rusticated; second story Ionic columns and pilas-

ters, windows with a pediment in the centre and square-headed on each side; niches towards the angles. Third story; Composite columns and pilasters, three grand united windows, centre one circular-headed, balustrade in the dado, and niches on each side; compartmented parapet; balls set on the terminating lines. Above, rises a circular cupola, with Composite columns and pilasters, round-headed windows to first tier, square-headed to second ditto; parapet, on which are statues; a dome is then carried up, finishing with a plain circular lantern and obelisk.

The whole line of elevation exhibits the utmost regularity and harmony of parts.

*Plate III. Front towards the Thames.* In thirteen divisions. Central division, two stories; first ditto, arch way, Doric columns, niches and compartments: second story, Ionic columns, circular-headed window in the centre, square ditto on each side; balustrade dado. Pilasters and compartments are then carried up; in the centre compartment, statues supporting a shield: pediment, in which is a crown supported by angels in the clouds; statues on each side the pediment. Second division, right and left; plain windows with pedestals, balustrade parapet with balls. Third division right and left. First story; Doric columns and pilasters, plain dado and windows. Second story, Ionic columns and pilasters; three united windows, the centre one circular headed; balustrade dado. Above, Composite columns and pilasters: pediment, compartments with basso-relievo's. Statues on the pediment and parapet. Fourth division right and left; continuation of second division. Fifth division, right and left; nearly similar to first division. Sixth division, right and left; further continuation of second division. Seventh division, or angle, right and left; three stories. First story; Doric columns and pilasters, plain windows. Second story; Ionic columns and pilasters; windows, centre one, circular-headed; the others with pointed and circular pediments alternately. Balusters in the dado. Third story; nearly similar to the second ditto; balustrade parapet: small perforated cupola's at the angles. In the centre rises the great cupola, seen in the preceding front.

These elevations increase in decorations, and in a greater portion of divisions.

*Plate IV.* Front towards Charing Cross. Seven divisions. Centre division, with the second and third ditto, right and left in the first story, one general arcade of the Doric order. In the second story, taking the centre division, and the third ditto right and left, where are columns and pilasters of the Ionic order, runs a series of windows, with pointed and circular pediments alternately: each of these divisions in their central window, give three openings, a form since much in practice under the appellation, "Venetian Window." Balustrade dado. General balustrade parapet, with balls, statues, &c. Second division, right and left; in the centre an enlarged window, and smaller ones on each side. Circular pediment above, with a cartouche shield and reclining statues. Balustrade dado, with statues. Over this pediment, plain pilasters and compartments with basso-relievs: then rises a second or principal pediment; basso-relievo in the tympanum; statues on the top of the pediment. Fourth, or angle division, right and left, repetition of ditto in preceding plate. Plain entablatures between each story.

This design is much diversified from the others described, and shews a secondary idea in point of grandeur; the arcade is noble, and has a happy effect.

*Plate V.* Fronts taken through the three principal courts, the line bearing from the direction of Charing Cross to Westminster: the aspect to the West. Nine divisions. General arcade to centre division; and to second and fourth ditto, right and left. Centre division; four stories. First story; three arches of the arcade Doric columns and pilasters: niches and statues on each side. Second

story; Ionic columns and pilasters: three Venetian windows, circular heads with reclining statues: niches with statues: balustrade dado. Third story; Composite columns and pilasters, circular-headed Venetian window in the centre, square-headed ditto on each side: niches with statues; balustrade dado. Fourth story; Doric dwarf pilasters, centre ornamented scroll compartment; square windows on each side, with scroll jambs, having open pediments, pointed and circular alternately. Above, a large circular open pediment, with guchiron shield, containing the royal arms. Balustrade parapet with statues, both standing and reclined. Second division right and left. Three stories: first story; the arcade, Doric pilasters. Second ditto, Ionic pilasters; windows with pointed and circular pediments alternately. Third ditto, Doric dwarf pilasters; windows with pointed and circular pediments alternately; scroll jambs; balustrade parapet with balls. Fourth division, right and left; a continuation of second ditto. The central portion, however, assumes additional decorations by the introduction of Doric and Ionic columns: open pediment, having vases and reclining statues. Within ditto open pediment, a large pedestalsues, with scroll terms and heads, inclosing a scroll-formed compartment. These terms support a circular pediment, and scroll parapet, statues, &c. Third and fifth, or angle divisions, come in section, and present two tier of apartments; but little or no decorations appear. The cupolas at the angles as before. Between each story, a general plain entablature.

In these uprights, the highest magnificence is manifested, particularly in the centre division of the centre court.

Conclusion of Colin Campbell's sett.  
AN ARCHITECT.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

### *In the Press.*

Sir PHILIP WARWICK'S Memoirs of the Reign of Charles I. with a Continuation to the Restoration of Charles II. in an 8vo volume, from the original edition, with annotations by an eminent literary character.

A complete History of the House of Commons and Boroughs of the United Kingdom, from the earliest period to the present Time. By Mr. OLDFIELD.

A Historical View of the Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Comparative Estimate of their Efficient Strength, corrected and continued to 1812. By GEO. CHALMERS, Esq.

A small impression, with a new Historical and Biographical Preface, of that extremely scarce book, intitled, "A Spiritual and most precious Perle teachynge all men to love and imbrace the Crosse, as a most swete and necessary Thyng



Thynge, with Preface, &c. by Edwards, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Kynge Edw. VI." It was printed in 1550, and an account of it may be found in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.

A Translation of Michaelis on the Mosaic Law. By the Rev. A. SMITH.

Sermons, by the late Rev. W. B. KIRWAN, dean of Killala, with a sketch of his Life, 2 vols. 8vo.

Nine Original Sermons by the late Dr. WATTS. Edited by Dr. P. SMITH, of Homerton.

The Life and Select Sermons of Mr. A. MORUS, Minister at Charenton.

The first volume of Theological Disquisitions, which treat of the Characteristic Excellencies of the Jewish Dispensation. By Dr. COGAN.

A Journal of a Residence in India, with engravings from drawings taken on the spot. By MARIA GRAHAME.

Fauna Orcadensis, or the Natural History of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, of Orkney and Shetland, by the Rev. G. Low, minister of Birsá and Haray, from the original MS. in the possession of Dr. W. E. LEACH.

Popular Romances, containing "Voyages Imaginaires," in an 8vo volume, forming a fourth to Weber's Tales of the East.

#### Preparing for the Press :

A Translation into English of the celebrated Latin and Arabic Grammar of ERPENIUS, with notes, &c. By Mr. J. G. JACKSON.

Mrs. COWLEY'S Works, in 3 vols. 8vo. including all the re-touchings and improvements that can be discovered amongst the papers of the Authoress.

The Battle of Salamanca, a poem, intended to comprise all the distinguishing features of that contest. By Mr. AGO.

A Topographical Survey of Great Britain, in monthly volumes, in 8vo. with maps and plates. By Mr. WM. EARLE.

The Protestant Advocate, or a Review of Publications relating to the Roman Catholic Question, and Repertory of Protestant Intelligence. To be published in monthly numbers.

The AFRICAN INSTITUTION intend to publish the last Journals received from Mr. PARK, with the narrative of ISAAC, his companion, for the benefit of Mr. PARR'S Widow.

June 22. The young gentlemen of Winchester College made their annual Orations before the Warden of New College, Oxford, and the following medals were awarded: *Gold Medals*—LIPSCOMB, "Ariel ut ó servo liber sit facit Prospero," Latin Verse.—AWBRY, "Knowledge is Power," English Prose.—*Silver Medals*, YOUNG,

"Lord Strafford's Speech," English History.—EYRE, "Hannibal ad Miles." Livy.

The Duke of Devonshire has purchased the magnificent Library of the late Dr. Dampier, Bishop of Ely.

The valuable Oriental Library of the late Dr. LEYDEN is to be successively offered, at a fair valuation, to Mr. Heber, in the North of England; Mr. Erskine, at Bombay; and to General Malcolm.

A new Philosophical Society has lately been established in DUBLIN. Its object is to promote the cultivation of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and other branches of Natural History.

The Bombay Literary Society, founded by Sir J. MACKINTOSH, is about to publish the first volume of its Memoirs.

Dr. GALL, the celebrated physician, has, after the experience of some years, ascertained the curious fact, that children, born deaf and dumb, and afflicted with pulmonary complaints, recover their health by acquiring the power of speech. Hence it should seem that this gift is not less necessary to constitutional strength than to our happiness.

ECONOMY IN BREAD.—The Rev. F. HAGGITT, Probandary of Durham, has lately stated in a letter to the Bishop of Durham, the result of a successful experiment for saving the consumption of flour in making bread. Mr. Haggitt gives the following account of the process:—"I took 5lb. of bran, boiled it, and, with the liquor strained from it, kneaded 56lb. of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. When the dough was sufficiently risen, it was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight, before being put into the oven, being 93lb. 13oz. or about 8lb. 10oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way; it was then baked two hours, and, sometime after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 83lb. 8oz.—loss in baking, 10lb. 5oz. The same quantity of flour, kneaded with common water, loses about 15lb. 10oz. in the baking, and produces only 69lb. 8oz. of bread; gain by my method 14lb.; that is, a clear increase of one-fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour."—He also states, that the bran, after being used in this way, is equally fit for many domestic purposes.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

25. *Tales*, by the Rev. George Crabbe, LL.B. 8vo. pp. 398. Hatchard.

WITH peculiar pleasure we again meet this accurate Delineator of human nature, for such he may indisputably and pre-eminently be denominated. To the perusal of the former publications of Mr. Crabbe (vol. LXXVII. 1033; LXXVIII. 59; LXXX. i. 445, 548, 633) we sat down with that justifiable partiality which arises from old and intimate friendship; but our opinion of their merits was not the less sincerely given, and has been confirmed by the concurring testimony of the most respectable of our Brother Journalists, and by the unequivocal testimony of numerous successive Editions; a circumstance which the Author thus gratefully, yet modestly, acknowledges:

"That the appearance of the present Volume before the Publick is occasioned by a favourable reception of the former two, I hesitate not to acknowledge: because, while the confession may be regarded as some proof of gratitude, or at least of attention from an Author to his Readers, it ought not to be considered as an indication of vanity. It is unquestionably very pleasant to be assured that our labours are well received; but, nevertheless, this must not be taken for a just and full criterion of their merit: publications of great intrinsic value have been met with so much coolness, that a writer who succeeds in obtaining some degree of notice, should look upon himself rather as one favoured than meritorious, as gaining a prize from Fortune, and not a recompense for desert; and, on the contrary, as it is well known that books of very inferior kind have been at once pushed into the strong current of popularity, and are there kept buoyant by the force of the stream, the writer who acquires not this adventitious help, may be reckoned rather as unfortunate than undeserving; and from these opposite considerations it follows, that a man may speak of his success without incurring justly the odium of conceit, and may likewise acknowledge a disappointment without an adequate cause for humiliation or self-reproach.—But, were it true that something of the complacency of self-approbation would insinuate itself into an Author's mind with the idea of success, the sensation would not be that of unalloyed pleasure: it would perhaps

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assist him to bear, but it would not enable him to escape, the mortification he must encounter from censures, which, though he may be unwilling to admit, yet he finds himself unable to confute; as well as from advice, which, at the same time that he cannot but approve, he is compelled to reject.—Reproof and advice, it is probable, every Author will receive, if we except those who merit so much of the former, that the latter is contemptuously denied them; now of these, reproof, though it may cause more temporary uneasiness, will in many cases create less difficulty, since errors may be corrected when opportunity occurs: but advice, I repeat, may be of such nature, that it will be painful to reject, and yet impossible to follow it; and in this predicament I conceive myself to be placed. There has been recommended to me, and from authority which neither inclination or prudence leads me to resist, in any new work I might undertake, an unity of subject, and that arrangement of my materials which connects the whole, and gives additional interest to every part; in fact, if not an Epic Poem, strictly so denominated, yet such composition as would possess a regular succession of events, and a catastrophe to which every incident should be subservient, and which every character, in a greater or less degree, should conspire to accomplish."

After assigning his reasons for preferring the plan he has now adopted, Mr. Crabbe adds,

"It is manifest that while much is lost for want of unity of subject and grandeur of design, something is gained by greater variety of incident, and more minute display of character, by accuracy of description, and diversity of scene: in these narratives we pass from gay to grave, from lively to severe, not only without impropriety, but with manifest advantage. In one continued and connected Poem, the Reader is, in general, highly gratified or severely disappointed; by many independent narratives, he has the renovation of hope, although he has been dissatisfied, and a prospect of reiterated pleasure should he find himself entertained.—I mean not, however, to compare these different modes of writing as if I were balancing their advantages and defects before I could give preference to either, with me the way I take is not a matter of choice, but of necessity: I present not my *Tales* to the Reader as if I had chosen the best method

of

of ensuring his approbation, but as using the only means I possessed of engaging his attention."

In a neat disquisition on the proper characteristics of genuine Poetry, in which it is observed, that "an Author will find comfort in his expulsion from the rank and society of Poets, by reflecting that men much his superiors were likewise shut out, and more especially when he finds also that men not much his superiors are entitled to admission;" and that "the imaginary persons and incidents to which the Poet has given a *local habitation, and a name*, will make upon the concurring feelings of the Reader, the same impressions with those taken from truth and nature, because they will appear to be derived from that source, and therefore of necessity will have a similar effect;" Mr. Crabbe observes,

"Having thus far presumed to claim for the ensuing pages the rank and title of Poetry, I attempt no more, nor venture to class or compare them with any other kinds of poetical composition; their place will doubtless be found for them.—A principal view and wish of the Poet must be to engage the mind of his Readers; as, failing in that point, he will scarcely succeed in any other: I therefore willingly confess that much of my time and assiduity has been devoted to this purpose; but, to the ambition of pleasing, no other sacrifices have, I trust, been made, than of my own labour and care. Nothing will be found that militates against the rules of propriety and good manners, nothing that offends against the more important precepts of morality and religion; and with this negative kind of merit, I commit my Book to the judgment and taste of the Reader, —not being willing to provoke his vigilance by professions of accuracy, nor to solicit his indulgence by apologies for mistakes."

We are then treated with XXI pathetic "Tales," each unconnected with the other, each containing a distinct History complete in itself, and in each of which will be found an instructive Lesson, and a salutary Moral. Nor can the several appropriate Mottoes prefixed to each Tale, selected from our great Dramatic Bard, be passed over without applause.

We recommend the First Tale, "The Dumb Orators," to the serious perusal of those who are so far infected with the mania of *Reform*, as to endeavour the overthrow of Church

and State. There have been (we trust the number is much diminished) those who have gloried in attending seditious meetings, where they have repeatedly heard, well-pleased,

"————— on every side,  
The Church insulted, and her Priests be-  
lied; [abus'd,  
The Laws revil'd, the Ruling Power [abus'd,  
The Land derided, and its Foes excus'd.

"Here were Socinians, Deists, and in-  
deed [agreed;  
All who, as foes to England's Church,  
But still with Creeds unlike, and some  
without a Creed:

Here, too, fierce friends of Liberty he saw,  
Who own'd no Prince, and who obey no  
Law;

There were Reformers of each different  
sort, [Court;

Foes to the Laws, the Priesthood, and the  
Some on their fav'rite plans alone intent,  
Some purely angry and malevolent:

The rash were proud to blame their Coun-  
try's Laws;

The vain, to seem supporters of a cause;  
One call'd for change, that he would  
dread to see;

Another sigh'd for Gallie Liberty!  
And numbers joining with the forward  
crew, [do."

For no one reason—but that numbers

The Second Tale, "The Parting  
Hour," has great merit; and is in it-  
self a brief Epic poem.

The Third, "The Gentleman Far-  
mer," is a highly finished Portrait;  
sufficient of itself to have established  
the credit of our Author as a faithful  
Painter from real Life.

"Gwyn was a Farmer, whom the far-  
mers all, [call;

Who dwelt around, the *Gentleman* would  
Whether in pure humility or pride, [side.  
They only knew, and they would not de-

"Far different he from that dull plod-  
ding tribe,

Whom it was his amusement to describe;  
Creatures no more enliven'd than a clod,  
But treading still as their dull fathers trod;  
Who liv'd in times when not a man had  
seen [chise:

Corn sown by Drill, or thresh'd by a Ma-  
He was of those whose skill assigns the  
prize [Sic;

For creatures fed in Pens, and Stalls, and  
And who, in places where Improvers meet  
To fill the land with fatness, had a seat;  
Who in large mansions live like petty  
kings, [things;

And speak of Farms but as amusing  
Who plans encourage, and who journals  
keep, [sheep;

And talk with Lords about a breed of  
"Two

"Two are the species in this genus known;

One, who is rich in his profession grown,  
Who yearly finds his ample stores increase,

From Fortune's favours and a favouring  
Who rides his hunter, who his house adorns;

Who drinks his wine, and his disburse-  
Who freely lives, and loves to show he can—

This is the Farmer made the Gentleman.

"The second species from the world is sent,

Tir'd with its strife, or with his wealth  
In books and men beyond the former read,  
To Farming solely by a passion led,  
Or by a fashion; curious in his land;

Now planning much, now changing what  
he plann'd;

Pleas'd by each trial, not by failures vex'd,  
And ever certain to succeed the next;

Quick to resolve, and easy to persuade—  
This is the Gentleman a Farmer made.

"Gwyn was of these: he from the  
world withdrew

Early in life, his reasons known to few:  
Some disappointment said, some pure  
good sense,

The love of land, the press of indolence:  
His fortune known, and coming to retire,  
If not a Farmer, men had call'd him  
'Squire.

"Forty and five his years, no child or  
wife

Cross'd the still tenour of his chosen life;  
Much land he purchas'd, planted far  
around,

And let some portions of superfluous  
To farmers near him, not displeas'd to say,  
'My tenants,' nor 'our worthy landlord,'  
they.

"Fix'd in his farm, he soon display'd  
his skill

In small-bon'd Lambs, the Horse-hoe,  
From these he rose to themes of nobler  
kind,

And show'd the riches of a fertile mind:  
To all around their visits he repaid,  
And thus his mansion and himself display'd.

His rooms were stately, rather fine than  
And guests politely call'd his house a Seat:  
At much expence was each apartment  
grac'd,

His taste was gorgeous, but it still was  
In full festoons the crimson curtains fell,  
The sofas rose in bold elastic swell;  
Mirrors in gilded frames display'd the  
tints

Of glowing carpets and of colour'd prints:  
The weary eye saw every object shine,  
And all was costly, fanciful, and fine.

"As with his friends he pass'd the so-  
cial hours,

His generous spirit scorn'd to hide its

Powers unexpected, for his eye and air  
Gave no sure signs that eloquence was  
there:

Oft he began with sudden fire and force,  
As loth to lose occasion for discourse:

Some, 'tis observ'd, who feel a wish to  
speak,

Will a due place for introduction seek;  
On to their purpose step by step they  
steal,

And all their way, by certain signals, feel;  
Others plunge in at once, and never heed

Whose turn they take, whose purpose  
they impede;

Resolv'd to shine, they hasten to begin,  
Of ending thoughtless—and of these was  
Gwyn."

The Reader's time will not be mis-  
applied, who peruses the sequel of  
this excellent Tale.

"Procrastination," the Fourth Tale,  
may supply many excellent reflections;  
and the Fifth, "The Patron," will  
be of service hereafter to many a  
young man who supposes he has by  
his talents secured the friendship of  
the Great.—A young man of real  
worth and genius, the son of a depend-  
ant on a neighbouring Peer, had re-  
ceived, during the Family's retire-  
ment in the Country, such distinguish-  
ed proofs of regard, that he even ven-  
tured to hope the daughter of his  
noble Friend did not disapprove the  
attentions which he paid her; con-  
cluding that his fortune was already  
made, and would be completed by  
a journey to the Metropolis. The  
season for departure, which was now  
arrived, is thus beautifully described:

"Cold grew the foggy morn, the day  
was brief,

Loose on the cherry hung the crimson  
The dew dwelt ever on the herb; the

woods [showers the floods;  
Roar'd with strong blasts, with mighty  
All green was vanish'd, save of pine and  
yew,

That still display'd their melancholy hue;  
Save the green holly with its berries red,  
And the green moss that o'er the gravel  
spread."

The departure of the Patron was  
not accompanied with quite so much  
attention as the Youth had fondly anti-  
cipated. The Noble Lord vouchsafed  
to say, when seated in the carriage,

"————— 'My good young friend,  
You know my views; upon my care de-  
pend;

My hearty thanks to your good Father  
And be a student.—'Harry, drive away'."

Now

Now for the catastrophe:

"At length a letter came both cool  
and brief, [lief;  
But still it gave the burthen'd heart re-  
Though not inspir'd by lofty hopes, the  
Youth [truth;  
Plac'd much reliance on Lord Frederick's  
Summon'd to town, he thought the visit  
one [be done;  
Where something fair and friendly would  
Although he judg'd not, as before his fall,  
When all was love and promise at the  
Hall.

"Arriv'd in town, he early sought to  
know [bestow;  
The fate such dubious friendship would  
At a tall building trembling he appear'd,  
And his low rap was indistinctly heard,  
A well-known servant came—'A while,'  
said he, [pany.  
'Be pleas'd to wait; my Lord has com-  
"Alone our Hero sate; the news in  
hand, [derstand:  
Which, though he read, he could not un-  
Cold was the day; in days so cold as these  
There needs a fire, where minds and bo-  
dies freeze; [grate,  
The vast and echoing room, the polish'd  
The crimson chairs, the sideboard with  
its plate; [for rest,  
The splendid sofa, which, though made  
He then had thought it freedom to have  
press'd;  
The shining tables, curiously inlaid,  
Were all in comfortless proud style dis-  
play'd;  
And to the troubled feelings terror gave,  
That made the once-dear friend, the sick-  
'ning slave.

"'Was he forgotten?' Thrice upon his  
ear [near:  
Struck the loud clock, yet no relief was  
Each rattling carriage, and each thunder-  
ing stroke [broke;  
On the loud door, the dream of Fancy  
Oft as a servant chanc'd the way to come,  
'Brings he a message?' no! he pass'd  
the room: [tead  
At length 'tis certain; 'Sir, you will at-  
At twelve on Thursday.' Thus the day  
had end.

"Vex'd by these tedious hours of need-  
less pain,  
John left the noble mansion with disdain;  
For there was something in that still,  
cold place, [grace.  
That seem'd to threaten and portend dis-  
"Punctual again the modest rap de-  
clar'd [par'd;  
The Youth attended; then was all pre-  
For the same servant, by his Lord's com-  
mand,

A paper offer'd to his trembling hand:  
'No more!' he cried, 'disdains he to  
afford  
One kind expression, one consoling word?'

"With troubled spirit he began to read  
That 'In the Church my Lord could not  
succeed;'

Who had 'to Peers of either kind applied,  
And was with dignity and grace denied;  
While his own livings were by men pos-  
sess'd,

Not likely in their chancels yet to rest;  
And therefore, all things weigh'd, (as he,  
my Lord, [wood,  
Had done maturely, and he pledg'd his  
Wisdom it seem'd for John to turn his  
view [adieu?

To busier scenes, and bid the Church  
"Here griev'd the Youth; he felt his  
father's pride [tified;  
Must with his own be shock'd and moe-  
But, when he found his future comforts  
plac'd [grac'd—  
Where he, alas! conceiv'd himself dis-  
In some appointment on the London  
Quays,

He bade farewell to honour and to ease;  
His spirit fell, and, from that hour assur'd  
How vain his dreams, he suffer'd, and was  
cur'd."

Awakened from his romantic dream,  
the Youth retired to the humble roof  
of his father's; where, broken-hearted,

"\_\_\_\_\_ he bade adieu  
To all that Hope, to all that Fancy dream,  
His frame was languid, and the hectic  
heat [beat  
Flush'd on his pallid face, and countless  
The quick'ning pulse, and faint the limits  
that bore [no more.  
The slender form that soon would breathe  
"Then hope of holy kind the soul sus-  
tain'd, [main'd;

And not a lingering thought of earth re-  
Now Heaven had all, and he could smile  
at Love,

And the wild sallies of his youth reprove;  
Then could he dwell upon the tempting  
days, [praise:

The proud aspiring thought, the partial  
Victorious now, his worldly views wem  
clos'd, [pos'd,

And on the bed of death the Youth re-  
"The Father griev'd—but as the Poet's  
heart

Was all unfitted for his earthly part;  
As, he conceiv'd, some other haughty Fair  
Would, had he liv'd, have led him to  
despair; [out

As, with this fear, the silent grave shut  
All feverish hope, and all tormenting  
doubt: [possess'd,

While the strong faith the pious Youth  
His hope enlivening, gave his sorrow  
rest; [mournful joy

Sooth'd by these thoughts, he felt a  
For his aspiring and devoted boy.

"Meantime the news through various  
channels spread, [was dead;

The Youth, once favour'd with such praise,  
'Emma,'

‘Emma,’ the Lady cried, ‘my words at-  
tend, [ble friend;  
Your syren-smiles have kill’d your hum-  
The hope you rais’d can now delude no  
more, [restore.’  
Nor charms, that once inspir’d, can now  
“Faint was the flush of anger and of  
shame, [came;  
That o’er the cheek of conscious beauty  
‘You censure not,’ said she, ‘the Sun’s  
bright rays, [ous gaze;  
When fools imprudent dare the danger-  
And should a stripling look till he were  
blind, [kind;  
You would not justly call the light un-  
But is he dead? and am I to suppose  
The power of poison in such looks as  
those?’ [cast  
She spoke, and, pointing to the mirror,  
A pleas’d gay glance, and curt’sy’d as she  
pass’d.

“My Lord, to whom the Poet’s fate  
was told,

Was much affected, for a man so cold;  
‘Dead!’ said his Lordship, ‘run distract-  
ed, mad!

Upon my soul, I’m sorry for the lad;  
And now, no doubt, th’ obliging world  
will say, [way;

That my harsh usage help’d him on his  
What! I suppose, I should have nurs’d  
his Muse, [his views;

And with champagne have brighten’d up  
Then had he made me fam’d my whole  
life long, [song.

And stunn’d my ears with gratitude and  
Still should the Father hear that I regret  
Our joint misfortune—Yes! I’ll not for-  
get.”

(To be concluded in our next.)

26. *Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary, during the Years 1806 and 1807.* By F. A. De Chateaubriand. Translated from the French, by Frederic ShoBerl. In Two Volumes. pp. 440 and 388. Colburn.

THIS ingenious and very entertain-  
ing Traveller requests the Reader  
“to consider this Work rather as Me-  
moirs of a year of his life, than as a  
book of Travels.” “I pretend not,”  
he says, “to tread in the steps of a  
Chardin, a Tavernier, a Chandler, a  
Mungo Park, a Humboldt; or to be  
thoroughly acquainted with people,  
through whose country I have merely  
passed. A moment is sufficient for a  
Landscape-painter to sketch a tree, to  
take a view, to draw a ruin; but whole  
years are too short for the study of Men  
and Manners, and for the profound  
investigation of the Arts and Sciences.  
I am, nevertheless, fully aware of

the respect that is due to the publick;  
and it would be wrong to imagine  
that I am here ushering into the world  
a work that has cost me no pains, no  
researches, no labour: it will be seen,  
on the contrary, that I have scrupu-  
lously fulfilled my duties as a writer.  
Had I done nothing but determine the  
site of Lacedæmon, discover a new  
tomb at Mycenæ, and ascertain the  
situation of the ports of Carthage,  
still I should deserve the gratitude of  
Travellers.”

Our Author sets off from Paris the  
13th July, 1806, and after passing  
through Italy, is prepared to enter  
Greece with sentiments of enthusiasm  
and veneration: he describes the first  
night enjoyed under a Grecian sky,  
and observes, that

“The climate operates more or less  
upon the taste of nations. In Greece,  
for instance, a suavity, a softness, a  
repose, pervade all nature, as well as the  
works of the antients. You may almost  
conceive, as it were by intuition, why  
the architecture of the Parthenon has  
such exquisite proportions; why antient  
sculpture is so unaffected, so tranquil,  
so simple, when you have beheld the  
pure sky, and the delicious scenery of  
Athens, of Corinth, and of Ionia.”

We are next favoured with the fol-  
lowing description of the mode of  
travelling through Greece:

“At three in the morning of the 11th,  
the Aga’s janissary came to apprise me  
that it was time to set out for Coron.  
We immediately mounted our horses.  
I shall describe the order of the caval-  
cade, as it continued the same through-  
out the whole journey. At our head ap-  
peared the guide, or Greek postilion, on  
horseback, leading a spare horse pro-  
vided for remounting any of the party  
in case an accident should happen to his  
steed. Next came the janissary, with  
his turban on his head, two pistols and  
a dagger at his girdle, a sabre by his  
side, and a whip to flog the horses of the  
guide. I followed, armed nearly in the  
same manner as the janissary, with the  
addition of a fowling-piece. Joseph  
brought up the rear. This Milanese was  
a short fair man, with a large belly, a  
florid complexion, and an affable look;  
he was dressed in a complete suit of blue  
velvet; two large horse-pistols, stuck  
under a tight belt, raised up his waistcoat  
in such a grotesque manner, that the  
janissary could never look at him with-  
out laughing. My baggage consisted of  
a carpet to sit down upon, a pipe, a  
coffee-

coffee-pot, and some shawls to wrap round my head at night. We started at the signal given by our guide, ascending the hills at full trot; and descending over precipices in a gallop. You must make up your mind to it: the military Turks know no other paces; and the least sign of timidity, or even of prudence, would expose you to their contempt. You are, moreover, seated on Mameluke saddles, with wide short stirrups, which keep your legs constantly bent, which break your toes, and lacerate the flanks of your horse. At the slightest trip, the elevated pommel comes in most painful contact with your belly; and if you are thrown the contrary way, the high ridge of the saddle breaks your back. In time, however, you find the utility of these saddles, in the sureness of foot which they give to the horse, especially in such hazardous excursions."

At Coron, M. Chateaubriand is hospitably entertained by the French consul, M. Vial; and it is determined that "he should proceed to Tripolizza, to obtain from the Pacha of the Morea, the firman necessary for passing the Isthmus; that he should return from Tripolizza to Sparta, and thence go by the mountain road to Argos, Mycenæ, and Corinth."

At Tripolizza, after some little altercation, he obtains an audience with the Pacha, and is graciously received.

"A Tartar brought me in the evening my travelling firman, and the order for passing the Isthmus. The Turks, in establishing themselves on the ruins of Constantinople, have manifestly retained several of the customs of the conquered nation. The institution of posts in Turkey is nearly the same as that introduced by the Roman emperors: you pay for no horses; the weight of your baggage is fixed; and wherever you go, you may insist on being gratuitously supplied with provisions. I would not avail myself of these magnificent but odious privileges, which press heavily on a people unfortunate enough without them; but paid wherever I went for my horses and entertainment, like a traveller without protection and without firman."

"Those who have read the introduction to these Travels, will have seen that I spared no pains to obtain all the information possible relative to Sparta. I have traced the history of that city from the Romans till the present day; I have mentioned the travellers and the books that have treated of modern Lacedæmon, but, unfortunately, their accounts are so

vague, that they have given rise to two contradictory opinions. According to Father Pacifico, Coronelli, the romancing Guillet, and those who have followed them, Misitra is built on the ruins of Sparta; and according to Spon, Vernon, the Abbé Fourmont, Leroi, and D'Anville, the ruins of Sparta are at a considerable distance from Misitra."—"Persuaded by an error of my early studies that Misitra was Sparta, I began with the excursion to Amyclæ, with a view to finish, first, with all that was not Lacedæmon, so that I might afterwards bestow on the latter my undivided attention. Judge then of my embarrassment, when, from the top of the Castle of Misitra, I persisted in the attempt to discover the city of Lycurgus in a town absolutely modern, whose architecture exhibited nothing but a confused mixture of the Oriental manner, and of the Gothic, Greek, and Italian styles, without one poor little antique ruin to make amends."—"But then, said I to myself, where can be the Eurotas? It is clear that it does not pass through Misitra. Misitra, therefore, is not Sparta, unless the river has changed its course, and removed to a distance from the town, which is by no means probable. Where then is Sparta? Have I come so far without being able to discover it? Must I return without beholding its ruins? I was heartily vexed. As I was going down from the Castle the Greek exclaimed, 'Your Lordship perhaps means Palæochori?' At the mention of this name, I recollected the passage of D'Anville, and cried out in my turn, 'Yes, Palæochori! The old city! Where is that? Where is Palæochori?' 'Yonder, at Magoula,' said the Cicerone, pointing to a white cottage with some trees about it, at a considerable distance in the valley. Tears came into my eyes when I fixed them on this miserable hut, erected on the forsaken site of one of the most renowned cities of the universe, now the only object that marks the spot where Sparta flourished, the solitary habitation of a goat-herd, whose whole wealth consists in the grass that grows upon the graves of Agis and of Leonidas. Without waiting to see or to hear any thing more, I hastily descended from the Castle, in spite of the calls of my guides, who wanted to show me modern ruins, and tell me stories of agas and pachas, and cadis and waywodes.—Sparta was then before me, and its theatre, to which my good fortune conducted me on my first arrival, gave me immediately the positions of all the quarters and edifices. I alighted, and ran all the way up the hill of the citadel. Just as I reached the top, the sun was rising behind the hills

of Menelaion. What a magnificent spectacle! but how melancholy. The solitary stream of the Eurotas running beneath the remains of the bridge Babyx, ruins on every side, and not a creature to be seen among them. I stood motionless, in a kind of stupor, at the contemplation of this scene.—The whole site of Lacedæmon is uncultivated: the sun parches it in silence, and is incessantly consuming the marble of the tombs.—I descended from the citadel, and, after walking about a quarter of an hour, I reached the Eurotas. Its appearance was nearly the same as two leagues higher, where I had passed it without knowing what stream it was. Its breadth before Sparta is about the same as that of the Marne above Charenton.”—“The Abbé Fourmont and Leroi were the first that threw a steady light upon Laconia, though it is true that Vernon had visited Sparta before them: but nothing of his was published except a single letter, in which he merely mentions that he had seen Lacedæmon, without entering into any details. As for me, I know not whether my researches will be transmitted to posterity, but at least I have joined my name to that of Sparta, which can alone rescue it from oblivion. I have fixed the site of that celebrated city; I have, if I may so express myself, re-discovered all these immortal ruins.”

The following is truly descriptive of our travelling Countrymen:

“There are always some Englishmen to be met with on the roads of the Peloponnese; the papers informed me that they had lately seen some antiquaries and officers of that nation. At Misitra there is even a Greek house called the English Inn, where you may eat roast beef, and drink port wine. In this particular, the traveller is under great obligations to the English: it is they who have established good Inns all over Europe; in Italy, in Switzerland, in Germany, in Spain, at Constantinople, at Athens; nay, even at the very gates of Sparta, in despite of Lycurgus.”

Having explored Corinth and Megara, our Traveller continues:

“I proceeded towards Athens with a kind of pleasure which deprived me of the power of reflection; not that I experienced any thing like what I had felt at the sight of Lacedæmon. Sparta and Athens have, even in their ruins, retained their different characteristics; those of the former, are gloomy, grave, and solitary; those of the latter, pleasing, light, and social.—It will certainly not be

expected that I should here give a complete description of Athens: as to its history, from the Romans to the present time, that may be seen in the Introduction to this volume. In regard to the monuments of ancient Athens, the translation of Pausanias, defective as it is, will completely satisfy the generality of readers; and the Travels of Anacharsis leave scarcely any thing more to wish for.”

M. Chateaubriand, however, examined Athens with the zeal of an Antiquary; but our limits will not allow us to follow him. His next principal object being to visit Jerusalem, he proceeds by the island of Zea to Smyrna, from thence to Constantinople.

“At this very time a deputation from the Fathers of the Holy Land happened to be at Constantinople. They had repaired thither to claim the protection of the Ambassador against the tyranny of the Governor of Jerusalem. The Fathers furnished me with letters of recommendation for Jaffa. By another piece of good fortune, the vessel carrying the Greek pilgrims to Syria was just ready to depart..... The bargain was soon concluded with the Captain, and the Ambassador sent on board for me a supply of the most delicate provisions..... Loaded with kindness and good wishes, I went on the 18th of September, at noon, on board of the ship of the Pilgrims.”

The beginning of October, the vessel reaches Jaffa; and M. Chateaubriand meets with a friendly reception from the Fathers, who advise him to repair to Rama in the disguise of a pilgrim, and to proceed from thence to Jerusalem under the escort of an Arab chief, to avoid the inconveniences and the extortions which would have attended an introduction to the Aga. He thus expresses his enthusiasm on arriving at the City:

“I can now account for the surprize expressed by the crusaders and pilgrims at the first sight of Jerusalem, according to the reports of Historians and Travellers. I can affirm, that whoever has, like me, had the patience to read near two hundred modern accounts of the Holy Land, the Rabbinical compilations, and the passages in the antients relative to Judea, still knows nothing at all about it. I paused, with my eyes fixed on Jerusalem, measuring the height of its walls, reviewing at once all the recollections of History, from Abraham to Godfrey of Bouillon, reflecting on the total change



change accomplished in the world by the mission of the Son of Man, and in vain seeking that Temple, not one stone of which is left upon another. Were I to live a thousand years, never should I forget that desert, which yet seems to be pervaded by the greatness of Jehovah, and the terrors of Death."

How fully is the authenticity of the Gospel confirmed, by tracing the vestiges of all those spots rendered sacred by the sufferings of our Saviour, or by the miracles he performed there!—These particular places, through the lapse of time, and the contention of states, have still continued to be clearly ascertained; and the Tomb of Jesus Christ has been defended by the zeal of some religious devotees, of whom M. Chateaubriand says,

"We see then the unfortunate Fathers, the guardians of the Tomb of Christ, solely occupied for several centuries in defending themselves day by day, against every species of tyranny and insult. We see them obliged to obtain permission to subsist, to bury their dead, &c. Sometimes they are forced to ride without occasion, that they may be necessitated to pay the duties; at others, a Turk proclaims himself their drogman in spite of them, and demands a salary from the community. The most absurd inventions of Oriental despotism are exhausted against these hapless Monks. In vain do they obtain, for exorbitant sums, orders which apparently secure them from all this ill-usage: these orders are not obeyed; each successive year witnesses a new oppression, and requires a new firman."

The rapacity and despotism of the Turks is represented as truly disgusting: but with feelings of real pleasure have we accompanied the pious Chateaubriand in his visits to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; in his peregrinations round Jerusalem; his excursions to the Dead Sea, the Jordan, &c.; and regret that our limits will not allow us to do justice to his descriptions. To the Work itself we must refer our Readers, concluding with his Observations on Mount Calvary, and the ceremonial of his receiving the order of a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

"We visited all the stations till we came to the summit of Calvary. Where shall we look in antiquity for any thing so impressive, so wonderful, as the last scenes described by the Evangelists? These are not the absurd adventures of a Deity foreign to human nature: it is

the most pathetic history—a history, which not only extorts tears by its beauty, but whose consequences, applied to the universe, have changed the face of the earth. I had just beheld the monuments of Greece, and my mind was still profoundly impressed with their grandeur; but how far inferior were the sensations which they excited to those which I felt at the sight of the places commemorated in the Gospel!"—"The Fathers of the Holy Land determined to confer on me an honour which I had neither solicited nor deserved. In consideration of the feeble services which, as they said, I had rendered to Religion, they requested me to accept the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. This order, of high antiquity in Christendom, though its origin may not date so far back as the time of St. Helena, was formerly very common in Europe. At present it is scarcely ever met with except in Spain and Poland: the superior of the Latin convent, as guardian of the Holy Sepulchre, has alone the right to confer it. We left the Convent at one o'clock, and repaired to the church of the Holy Sepulchre. We went into the Chapel belonging to the Latin Fathers; the doors were carefully shut, lest the Turks should perceive the arms, which might cost the religious their lives. The Superior put on his pontifical habits; the lamps and tapers were lighted; all the brethren present formed a circle round me, with their hands folded upon their breasts. While they sung the *Veni Creator* in a low voice, the Superior stepped up to the altar, and I fell on my knees at his feet. The spurs and sword of Godfrey de Bouillon were taken out of the Treasury of the Holy Sepulchre: two of the religious, standing one on each side of me, held the venerable relics. The Superior recited the accustomed prayers, and asked me the usual questions; he then put the spurs on my heels, and struck me thrice over the shoulders with the sword; on which the religious began to sing the *Te Deum*, while the Superior pronounced this prayer over my head:

'Lord God Almighty, bestow thy grace and thy blessing on this thy servant,' &c.

"All this is but a shadow of the days that are past. But if it is considered that I was at Jerusalem, in the Church of Calvary, within a dozen paces of the Tomb of Jesus Christ, and thirty from that of Godfrey de Bouillon; that I was equipped with the spurs of the Deliverer of the Holy Sepulchre; and had touched that sword, both long and large, which so noble and so valiant an arm had once wielded; if the reader bears in mind these

these circumstances, my life of adventure, my peregrinations by land and sea, he will easily believe that I could not remain unmoved. Neither was this ceremony in other respects without effect. I am a Frenchman; Godfrey de Bouillon was a Frenchman; and his antient arms, in touching me, communicated an increased ardour for glory, and for the honour of my country. My certificate, signed by the guardian, and sealed with the seal of the convent, was delivered to me. With this brilliant diploma of knighthood, I received my humble passport of a pilgrim. I preserve them as a record of my visit to the land of the antient traveller, Jacob."

27. *Dr. Clarke's Travels.*

(Continued from page 140.)

AFTER a short, but useful, Account of "the Value of Turkish Money, and the Measure of Distance in Turkey," the Reader is introduced to Constantinople, by Dr. Clarke's observations on "the similarity of the antient and modern City;" a description of "the Imperial Armoury," and a narrative of the destruction by the Sultan, in a moment of anger, of a magnificent vase of jasper-agate, which had been hauled down from the Byzantine Emperors; the fragments of which were obtained by Dr. Clarke, and are reserved by him for annual exhibition, during a course of public lectures in the University of Cambridge.

A visit made by our learned and inquisitive Traveller to the interior of the Seraglio is thus fully described:

"It so happened, that the gardener of the Grand Signior, during our residence in Constantinople, was a German. This person used to mix with the society in Pera, and often joined in the evening parties given by the different foreign ministers. In this manner we became acquainted with him; and were invited to his apartments within the walls of the Seraglio, close to the gates of the Sultan's garden. We were accompanied, during our first visit, by his intimate friend, the secretary and chaplain of the Swedish mission; who, but a short time before, had succeeded in obtaining a sight of the four principal Sultanas and the Sultan Mother, in consequence of his frequent visits to the gardener. They were sitting together one morning, when the cries of the black eunuchs, opening the doors of the Charem, which communicated with

the Seraglio gardens, announced that these ladies were going to take the air. In order to do this, it was necessary to pass the gates adjoining the gardener's lodge, where an *arabat* was stationed to receive them, in which it was usual for them to drive round the walks of the Seraglio, within the walls of the palace. Upon those occasions the black eunuchs examine every part of the garden, and run before the women, calling out to all persons to avoid approaching or beholding them under pain of death. The gardener, and his friend the Swede, instantly closed all the shutters, and locked the doors. The black eunuchs, arriving soon after, and finding the lodge shut, supposed the gardener to be absent. Presently followed the Sultan Mother, with the four principal Sultanas, who were in high glee, romping and laughing with each other. A small scullery window of the gardener's lodge looked directly towards the gate through which these ladies were to pass, and was separated from it only by a few yards. Here, through two small gimlet-holes, bored for the purpose, they beheld very distinctly the features of the women, whom they described as possessing extraordinary beauty. Three of the four were Georgians, having dark complexions and very long dark hair; but the fourth was remarkably fair, and her hair, also of singular length and thickness, was of a flaxen colour; neither were their teeth dyed black, as those of Turkish women generally are. The Swedish gentleman said, he was almost sure they suspected they were seen, from the address they manifested in displaying their charms, and in loitering at the gate. This gave him and his friend no small degree of terror; as they would have paid for their curiosity with their lives, if any such suspicion had entered the minds of the black eunuchs. He described their dresses as rich beyond all that can be imagined. Long spangled robes, open in front, with pantaloons embroidered in gold and silver, and covered by a profusion of pearls and precious stones, displayed their persons to great advantage; but were so heavy as actually to encumber their motion, and almost to impede their walking. Their hair hung in loose and very thick tresses, on each side their cheeks, falling quite down to the waist, and covering their shoulders behind. Those tresses were quite powdered with diamonds, not displayed according to any studied arrangement, but as if carelessly scattered, by handfuls, among their flowing locks. On the top of their beads, and rather leaning to one side,

they

they wore, each of them, a small circular patch or diadem. Their faces, necks, and even their breasts, were quite exposed: not one of them having any veil.

"The German gardener, who had daily access to different parts of the Seraglio, offered to conduct us not only over the gardens, but promised, if we would come singly, during the season of the *Ramadan*, when the guards, being up all night, would be stupified during the day with sleep and intoxication, to undertake the greater risk of shewing us the interior of the Charem, or apartments of the women; that is to say, of that part of it which they inhabit during the summer, for they were still in their winter chambers. We readily accepted his offer: I only solicited the further indulgence of being accompanied by a French artist of the name of Preaux, whose extraordinary promptitude in design would enable him to bring away sketches of any thing we might find interesting, either in the Charem, or gardens of the Seraglio. The apprehensions of Monsieur Preaux were, however, so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty I could prevail upon him to venture into the Seraglio; and he afterwards either lost or secreted the only drawings which his fears would allow him to make while he was there.

"We left Pera in a gondola, about seven o'clock in the morning; embarking at Tophana, and steering towards that gate of the Seraglio which faces the Bosphorus on the South-eastern side, where the entrance to the Seraglio gardens and the gardener's lodge are situated. A Bostanghy, as a sort of porter, is usually seated, with his attendants, within the portal. Upon entering the Seraglio the spectator is struck by a wild and confused assemblage of great and interesting objects: among the first of these are, enormous cypresses, massive and lofty masonry, neglected and broken sarcophagi, high rising mounds, and a long gloomy avenue, leading from the gates of the garden between the double walls of the Seraglio. This gate is the same by which the sultanas came out for the airing before alluded to; and the gardener's lodge is on the right hand of it. The avenue extending from it, towards the West, offers a broad and beautiful, although solitary, walk, to a very considerable extent, shut in by high walls on both sides. Directly opposite this entrance of the Seraglio is a very lofty mound, or bank, covered by large trees, and traversed by terraces, over which, on the top, are walls with turrets. On the right hand, after entering, are the large wooden folding-doors of the Grand

Signior's gardens; and near them are many fragments of antient marbles, appropriated to the vilest purposes: among others a sarcophagus of one block of marble, covered with a simple, though unmeaning, bas-relief. Entering the gardens by the folding-doors, a pleasing *coup d'œil* of trellis-work and covered walks is displayed, more after the taste of Holland than that of any other country. Various and very despicable jets *d'eau*, straight gravel-walks, and borders disposed in parallelograms, with the exception of a long green-house filled with orange-trees, compose all that appears in the small spot which bears the name of the Seraglio Gardens. The view, on entering, is down the principal gravel-walk; and all the walks meet at a central point, beneath a dome of the same trellis-work by which they are covered. Small fountains spout a few quarts of water into large shells, or form parachutes over lighted bougies, by the sides of the walks. The trellis-work is of wood, painted white, and covered by jasmine; and this, as it does not conceal the artificial frame by which it is supported, produces a wretched effect. On the outside of the trellis-work appear small parterres, edged with box, containing very common flowers, and adorned with fountains. On the right hand, after entering the garden, appears the magnificent Kiosk, which constitutes the Sultan's summer residence; and further on is the orangery before-mentioned, occupying the whole extent of the wall on that side.

"Exactly opposite to the garden gates, is the door of the *Charem*, or palace of the women belonging to the Grand Signior; a building not unlike one of the small Colleges in Cambridge, and inclosing the same sort of cloistered court. One side of this building extends across the upper extremity of the garden, so that the windows look into it. Below these windows are two small green-houses, filled with very common plants, and a number of Canary birds. Before the Charem windows, on the right hand, is a ponderous, gloomy, wooden door; and this, creaking on its massive hinges, opens to the quadrangle, or interior court of the Charem itself. We will keep this door shut for a short time, in order to describe the Seraglio garden more minutely; and afterwards open it, to gratify the Reader's curiosity.

"Still facing the Charem, on the left hand, is a paved ascent, leading, through a handsome gilded iron gate, from the lower to the upper garden. Here is a Kiosk, which I shall presently describe. Returning from the Charem to the door