

letters with the preterite, the same as in English), then we should read, *he brought out the people to cut with saws, &c.*

But even the names of the instruments here mentioned, prove that they were not employed for slaughter: they were instruments of agriculture. Amongst the Jews the instruments of war were, at that time, the sword, the spear, the lance, the halbard, arrows, &c. Their punishments, the gibbet, stoning, and beheading. Is it not absurd to suppose that David should choose instruments of agriculture for the destruction of many thousand men?—*So he dealt with ALL the cities of the children of Ammon.*

All these considerations appear to me to give a sufficient internal evidence, from the English text, to justify the new interpretation of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva.

Thus far I have had a regard only to the English Bible. If we take up the Hebrew Bible, the demonstration will be complete.

Let us observe first, that the translation of 1 Chron. xx. 3, confirms my remark on the parallel passage in my letter of June 8, that "prefixed **ו** is often put to denote the instrument," and *cut them with saws and with, &c.* Let us read *with*, instead of *under*, in 2 Sam. xii. 31: and *put them with saws and with, &c.*—It is gratifying to see the reading of the holy writ so explained and confirmed by able Interpreters, even when they are not conscious of the service they perform.

The Hebrew word translated *cut* in 1 Chron. xx. 3, is **יָרָה**, to be right or proper, to keep straight, to observe exactly,—*rectum, æquum, planum fuit, vel visum est, probavit alicui, placuit, direxit, æquavit, complanavit, rectificavit, recta deduxit, aptavit, accommodavit, &c.* (Vide Parkhurst's Lexicon.—Castell, Lex. Heptagl.—Taylor's Heb. Concord.—Buxtorf Lex.—Michaël. Suppl. ad Lex. Heb.) If we substitute the most proper of those significations for the word *cut*, in the contested passage, suppose he DIRECTED them, he ADAPTED them, he SORTED them (probably according to their individual strength or age), *with saws, with harrows, with axes, &c.* the sense will be no more objectionable.

A proof that **יָרָה** is the true root, appears in the relation of its meanings with those of **וַיַּרְהוּ** or **וַיַּרְהוּ** employed in the parallel passage, 2 Sam. xii. 31, which signifies to *place, set, put, to set in array; to adjust, to dispose with great care, regularity, and order.*

But your Correspondent will not be contented if he is not told why he reads in the LXX. *διεσπασεν αμαρνας*, in the Latin *diseccuit*, and in the English *cut*. Those three versions, being alike, deserve consideration.

They have all followed a Hebrew word, which has two letters like that we read in 1 Chron. xx. 3, and that differs only in the first. That word is **נָסַר** *nasar*, very like **נָסַר** *vasar* in point of character, but not of the signification, as is given in the three versions mentioned above. **נָסַר** to *lacerate, cut, or tear in pieces.* "But even then," says Dr. Samuel Chandler, "the original words are **יָרָה בַמִּגְרָה**—not *cut them with saws*, as in our version, but *made them to cut.* For if **יָרָה** is from the root **יָרָה** it is *Hiphil*, and signifies, not *secuit eos*, but *secare fecit eos*; which fully determines the nature of the punishment to be slavery, and not death. It may also be remarked that this verb **נָסַר**, in its original and primary sense, signifies, *disperdit, divisit, segregavit*, and, from the general radical idea, is particularly applied to the separation and division made by the saw. And in this sense of the word, the meaning will be, that he separated or divided them [set them apart] to the saw, the mine, &c.; some to one, and some to the other." (Hist. of the Life of David, vol. ii. p. 232. Note.)

The passage having been noted in consequence of many objections and controversies, it may be interesting to your theological readers to find here a copy of some translations, besides those quoted above.

The Vulgate has,
"Et fecit super eos tribulas, & trabas, & ferrata carpenta transire, ita ut diseccarentur & contererentur; sic fecit David cum eis urbibus filiorum Ammon."

The Syriac,
"Populum vero qui erat in ea, eduxit, & vincit eos catenis & vinculis ferreis, seris atque carceribus, adeoque constrinxit omnes; eodemque modo fecit

omnes hominibus qui inventi sunt in civitatibus Ammonitarum; et NEMINEM EX IIS INTERFECIT, sed abiens habitare fecit eos in pagis terræ Israelis."

The Arabic,

"Populum vero qui erat in ipsâ eduxit, & catenis ligavit omnes; idem fecit omnibus Ammonitis, *neminem ex eis interfecit.*"

The Stereotype, London, 1811,

"Il emmena aussi le peuple qui y étoit, & les scia de [avec des] scies, & même de [avec des] hermes de fer & de [avec des] scies; David en fit ainsi à toutes les villes des Hammonites."

Finally, since your Correspondent appears so well satisfied with the version given in the Geneva Bible of 1 Sam. xii. 31, that he has quoted two authorities in its favour (for which I present him my sincere thanks); he has a right to expect that I should copy also the 1 Chron. xx. 3, out of the same Geneva Bible:

"Il en fit sortir les habitans, & LES EMPLOYA AU TRAVAIL des scies; des hermes de fer, & des haches; il en usa de même dans toutes les villes des Hammonites, & revint ensuite avec tout le peuple à Jérusalem."

"He brought forth the inhabitants, and EMPLOYED THEM IN THE LABOUR of saws, of harrows of iron, and of axes: thus did he deal in all the cities of the Ammonites, and then returned with all the people to Jerusalem."

If we consider how conformable this translation is to good sense, to the Hebrew text, to the facts related, to the character of David, to the customs of the Jews, to the Mosaic laws, to the prayer of Jehoshaphat, to the parallel in 1 Sam. xii. 31; in short, to all the rules of sacred criticism; shall we not conclude that the Pastors and Professors of Geneva have given the true meaning of the passage?

I should not dare, however, to be so positive, if this version was not the combined work of men so highly respectable. Many of them, I confess, had a local reputation in the Academy of Geneva, which rendered them conspicuous amongst their colleagues, without having ever attained a general celebrity: but many are known in the literary world. Allow me to name only a few of them.

Jean Alphonse Turretini, who answered the celebrated book of Bo-

suet, "*Des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*," in a Thesis intitled, *Pirrhonismus Pontificius* (a work which is praised by Bayle.) Turretini is the author also of many excellent books of divinity, sacred criticism, and ecclesiastical history.

The celebrated *Jean* and *Jaques Théodore Le Clerc*.

The two *De Roches*, father and son, very conspicuous for their profound knowledge of the Oriental languages; who largely contributed to the translation of the Bible.

Jacob Fernet, author of many books of repute, and amongst others, *The Truth of the Christian Religion*, 7 vols.

David Claparede. Gratitude obliges me to say that I had the happiness to be student in Divinity under this excellent man. He has published some works, particularly a refutation of Rousseau's attack on Miracles. His *Course of Sacred Criticism* will perhaps be published: it has more grace, more interest, and not less profundity, than that of Le Clerc.

Amongst the numerous Laymen who distinguished themselves at Geneva by their works on religion, I will only mention the deeply-learned *Firmin Abauzit*. The venerable company of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva voted thanks to him, for his co-operation in their translation of the Holy Writ. The great Newton, in sending to him his *Commercium Epistolicum*, wrote, "You are very worthy to decide between Leibnitz and myself." The testimony borne by the learned Dr. Pocock to his knowledge is not less honourable: after having heard him speak upon Egypt, Palestine, and other Eastern countries that Dr. Pocock had lately visited, he could not be persuaded that Abauzit had not sojourned there a long time, and that he had not particularly applied himself to this pursuit as he had himself done.

The work of such men must be commendable. Many difficulties, no doubt, yet remain, and will remain after all the labours of the most learned men. The word of the Infinite Being, like his other works, we cannot thoroughly comprehend; we cannot find him out. Job xxxvii. But that the Pastors and Professors of Geneva have made no ordinary progress in the knowledge of the Scriptures,

Scriptures, will be evident to every one who shall read their translation of the Bible attentively.

THEOPH. ABAUZIT, *Min. of the Church of Geneva, Pastor of St. Martin Organs, and Chaplain of the French Hospital.*

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 3.

THE opinion of Mr. Soame Jenyns and of Professor Schultz, as to the passage in *LUKE* xvi. 9, Καγω υμῶν φίλος, Πουσατε ἑαυτοῖς φίλος ἐν τῇ μαμαῶνᾳ τῆς ἀδικίας, ἵνα ὅταν ἀλιπτῆτε, διξῆσθε ὑμᾶς ἐν τας αἰωνίους σκηνάς, I should totally reject, not on the ground your ingenious Correspondent takes, namely, that our Saviour was not in the habit of speaking ironically (for the contrary might be shewn in two or three passages in the New Testament); but because such irony would, in the passage before us, be altogether misplaced, and militate against the context.

Your Correspondent has certainly hit the true sense of the passage, by his construction of the preposition ἐν, but I am induced to question his explanation of καγω, though I am ready to allow that that explanation alone would, at least according to my view of it, make sense of the sentence. Certainly some authority in favour of his construction might be adduced from *I Cor.* v. 9 and 10, Εγγραφα ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ ἐπιτροπῇ, μη συνεικαμμεγνησθαί πορευοίς, και ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς πορευοῖς τῷ κόσμῳ κ. τ. λ. but even here, perhaps, και might be Englished better by *tamen* than *verò*.

The passage which has given the learned Schultz so much trouble, is evidently antithetical: our Saviour in verse 8, says, και ἐπιστεῖν ὁ κυριος τον οἰκομον της ἀδικίας, ὅτι φρονημας ποιησιν. The master commended his steward's policy in thus warily reconciling mammon to his interest, and rendering it convenient to his purposes; "but," adds our Saviour, emphatically, ποιουσατε φίλος ΕΚ Τῆ ΜΑΜΜΑῶΝ: i. e. "while you adopt an equal policy, have a nobler and more lasting object in view, viz. the acquirement of celestial protection; do you make friends to yourselves *away from* the mammon of unrighteousness; make friends of an almighty and eternal nature, for such, when ye fail in your earthly undertakings, will, in

in like manner with the steward's friends, receive you into their αἰωνίους σκηνάς, and give you that succour and that protection which has been denied you elsewhere."

Such I conceive to be the spirit of our Lord's admonition; and surely our English version has most egregiously mistaken; I may say perverted, the doctrine contained in this excellent maxim. The version says, "Make to yourself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations."—As if the short-lived sons of mammon could confer eternal rest!—this is evidently an erroneous construction, being in direct opposition to reason. How apt would the ignorant, who are all now taught to read, be, to fall into error by so apparently dangerous a doctrine;—a doctrine that exhorts obedience and reverence to mammon; and how would such persons be able to reconcile it with verse 13: "Ye can not serve God and mammon."

Yours, &c. S. H. C.—x.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 4.

IN the Supplement, vol. LXXXII. of your Magazine, p. 630, a Writer, who signs himself A. O. B. asserts, from his own personal knowledge, "that but few Premiums are given in Dublin College for proficiency in Hebrew, and those chiefly at entrance, the examination being confined to the Grammar; that further acquaintance with the language is rather discouraged, and the study of it never resumed, but by the few who read for Fellowships."

What epithet this statement deserves you will judge, when I inform you that I have now before me the list of those who obtained Premiums, during the last six years, at the examinations held regularly by the Professor and his Assistants three times every year, and attended by such students as have answered for the degree of A. B.; and I find that 27 Premiums have been given for the Bible, and 40 for the Grammar, almost all of them to persons who never were candidates for a Fellowship. I transcribe the list* in order to satisfy you, that you may publish this contradiction of A. O. B. without being under any apprehension that it has been written without proper information. N.

* By which we are much obliged. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-street, Sept. 10.*
THE following translations of three ancient Jewish bonds are from the manuscripts of Mendes da Costa, alluded to in my former communication on that subject. They were translated by him, in 1753, from the original Hebrew records on parchment, preserved in the Rolls-office, Chancery-lane, and to which he had access through the indulgence of Mr. Rooke, clerk of that repository. From the notes he appended, they seem intended for publication; and form valuable reliques of the 13th century*.

J. H.

N^o I.

"In remembrance of witness, that there was before us the undersigned^a, on Wednesday the 10th of Elul^b, 4993 A. M.^c and came before us Mrs. Judith, the widow of Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, and said unto us: Be to me witness and take my consent^d, and write and seal in all language of power^e, that to Rabbi Isayah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest^f, because I pleased with my own pleasure, without force, but with free will and longing mind, am indebted to him one hundred shillings^g of Esterlin coin, which he lent me with final lending, and I have taken upon me to pay him, at furthest in Elul 4994 A. M. this debt which I am indebted to him; and I have mortgaged and transferred to him all

power, right, and title of demand that I have on the house that belonged to my husband Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, in the town of Nottingham[†], with the out and in parts^h, and all the furniture, and all my other effects that I am possessed of under the heavens, even those I now possess, or those I shall possess, those that are bound to a bond, and those that are not bound to a bondⁱ, that all shall be a pledge and security to him to recover them on this my bond, during my life or after my death; as likewise my wearing apparel, even to the cloak I have on my shoulders: and if (God forbid!) I should neglect to pay him this debt to the due time I have appointed him, then Rabbi Isayah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest, my son-in-law, may sue me in any court he pleases, be it by the laws of the Israelites, or by the tribunals of the kingdom, and all expences he may expend in suing of me, he shall recover all of me, and with his oath he shall be believed in saying how much he has expended: and at any time that this bond shall be produced by him he is to be believed against me and my heirs; he, and all that comes from his order, and his order's order^k, are entitled to receive all his debt without oath; and the execution of this bond I have taken upon me, and upon my heirs after me, as the hardships of all

* They are numbered I. III. and IV. but the reason for the omitted number does not appear.

^a The undersigned—But there is no name signed to the bond.

^b Elul is the last month of the Jewish year, and corresponds generally to the latter fortnight in August and the first fortnight in September.

^c 4993 A. M. of the present Jewish account corresponds to A. C. 1233, which was the 17th year of Henry III.

^d And take my consent—Alludes to the Jewish custom still in use in many cases, which is for the priest, judge, &c. to fold the hem or corner of his garment, and holding it in his hand to the parties, they take hold of it, and that ceremony is held to be binding to them, though there is not the solemnity of an oath taken with it. ^e *i. e.* in the strongest manner. ^f Cohen in Hebrew.

^g Denarim in the Hebrew; the word denarim in general does not so expressly mean shillings; but the bond N^o III. *infra*, clears up this translation, for letrins is therein used for pounds, and denarim for shillings, see N^o III. Note ^a. The word *denarim*, in general, does not expressly mean shillings, so as to admit of no other translation; but as by the bond N^o III. note ^a, here annexed, we find the word *letrins* absolutely used for pounds, and *denarim* for shillings, I think I am authorized to translate *denarim* by *shillings*.

[†] Nottingham is here written over an erasure of the word *Eatingham*, which is used in a subsequent part of the instrument.

^h Hebrew for the avenues and yards.

ⁱ The Jews, for simple contracts, promises, &c. do not allow any effects but moveables to be bound, but lands and all are bound, or subject to a bond.

^k *i. e.* his heirs, executors, or assigns.

DANIEL'S *Expedition to INDIA.**(Concluded from p. 228.)*

ZINAI, or Sinai, is a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in the Stony Arabia, two days' journey from the shore of the Red Sea; of which Mount Horeb is a part. This, as antient authors generally agree, and as my interpreter told me, was the twelfth station of the Israelites in their passage to the Holy Land; about which mountains they wandered near a year, which was during that time wherein all those things happened which are mentioned in the Scripture from the nineteenth chapter of Exodus to the end of the whole book of Leviticus, and in Numbers from the beginning to the tenth chapter; the chiefest of all which was, the Almighty's giving the Law in person there to Moses. The Mahometans call this mountain Gibel Mousa, or the Mountain of Moses. It is formed of the union of three mountains, as it were, one standing on the top of the other, and had formerly many chapels upon it, several yet remaining, served by fourteen hundred hermits; amongst which are three famous on the account of two sons of a king of Ethiopia, who led retired lives there for above forty years, as also of the famous convent called Drei, which was very strong and rich, the walls of which not inferior to the Tower of London; all pilgrims which come there being drawn up by a pulley, fearing very much the insult of the Arabs: from which convent pilgrims go up to the top of the mountain, by fourteen hundred steps, cut out in the rock, by the order, and at the charge, of St. Helena. At some distance from the foot of this mountain, there still runs that excellent spring of water which gushed out of the rock when Moses struck it at the murmuring of the children of Israel; and at the third part of the way are two gates shut, and not to be opened unto the pilgrims until they had made their confession, which I did, among the rest of the blockheads, to the ignorant friar; and then the gates being opened, permitted to pass. Somewhat higher than this is a great stone, which an angel, as it is said, laid there to hinder the passage of Elias. On the top of the mountain, under a great hollow rock, opening towards the West, is the place where Moses

lived during the forty days that he was upon the mount. A little beyond this rock, going upwards towards the right, there is a Greek church dedicated to St. Katharine; and on the backside of that a French church dedicated to the Ascension of our Lord. Five or six paces further, and over against this church, there is another cave, open to the East, into which they go down by eleven steps, where Moses received the tables of the Law, and desired to see God's face. The Arabians likewise have a mosque there, where they often come and pray to God, Mahomet, Moses, and St. Katharine.

“So, having remained here all night, the next morning we went and visited the monastery of the Forty Martyrs, which is in the valley between Mount Horeb and Mount Sinai, where there is a fair church, and most delicious garden, with all sorts of fruit-trees, and flowers, a spring running through the middle of it; it being the more delightful, there not being any other garden, great trees, or water, within ten days' journey of it: as also, the grotto of St. Onuphrius, cut out in the rock; and many other curiosities, too tedious to insert; the sight of which I had been much better entertained with, had my own more substantial affairs but answered my expectation: but, however, I passed my time here for twelve days, after which the patriarch gave me a pass to his castles, and also some necessary provision for my journey to Cairo, and a promise of his daily prayers for me, my friends, and relations. It being a venerable custom among the Greek pilgrims that come there, to give five crowns for themselves, or any other persons for whom they have the greatest love and care (to use their interest with God Almighty, and procure them a good place in heaven), I presented them with forty crowns, and two pair of spectacles, to pray for king William, the Honourable East India Company, myself, and relations. At the finishing of this, having received for my money all the blessings he could bestow upon me, I departed from Mount Sinai to Grand Cairo, which is ten days' journey. After the trouble of passing which, as another fatal addition to my afflictions, at my arrival at Cairo, I found that city,

and country round, terribly infected with the plague; which being now, to my sorrow, present, an eye-witness of, serves me to confirm the mortality mentioned by me before in the year 1619. It was so raging now, that all the Europeans, as English, French, Dutch, and Venetians, were close shut up, having laid in their provisions at the beginning of the plague, and keeping no communication with the people of the town. However, I went to visit the English Consul, who at first would not permit me in their company; but after some debate among themselves, seeing me so poor and disconsolate, had compassion to admit me, but not unless I would come into their house as I did into the world (naked) which I consented to, soon stripping myself of my habit; which I was the more willing to do, it being very miserable, not having any shoes or stockings; after which, washing myself with some water and vinegar, Consul Fleetwood furnished me with other clothes, and, with a great deal of humanity, entertained me, expressing a great concern for my disappointments, and making me, at the most doleful time of death and sorrow, as welcome as possibly he could. It is not to be doubted, but here I had a great number of melancholy reflections, not knowing how soon it might be my own case, and that the holes that I daily and perpetually saw digging for others, might, perhaps, have in them, in a very few minutes, a spare place for myself; numbers there being well in the morning, and dead at night; and the horrid disease daily increasing so violently, that during my stay, which was but twelve days, there died above 40,000; so that, I think, I need not insert how uneasy I was, till I could get a conveyance for Europe, which at last I effected; and, upon the 20th day of April, I hired a boat, and departed for Alexandria, and arrived there the 25th, and embarked on board of a French ship for Marseilles, which, before my going aboard, I had heard so very ill an account of, that, had I not been surrounded by death and extreme distress, and there also being no other means of conveyance, I would have almost undergone any hardship, rather than have submitted myself to the captain's conduct

or protection, this being that person who so barbarously murdered Captain Hicks at Tunis; but, to do him justice, I found great civility from him, using me all the time I was on board with all the courtesies imaginable; and in twenty-five days (thanks be to God!) we safely arrived at Marseilles: but no sooner came to an anchor, than unkind Fortune was ready to teach me another of her unpleasant games before she designed to divert me with the pastimes of Europe. It being presently known I came from the Levant, where the plague was raging, I was obliged to undergo a severe quarantine of forty days ashore, and our ship seventy; but during my imprisonment, having good friends in the city, as one Mr. Daniel Solicoffre, and Messrs. Lamb and Basket, with whom I had formerly lived, and to whom I shall ever own a great acknowledgement of their generous favours, during this time of my quarantine, I made bold to acquaint the Honourable Company with my safe arrival and return. And here happened, indeed, the most considerable occurrence that had befel me through all the strange adventures in my whole expedition; for, by some answers received to letters I wrote to my friends, I heard, to my extraordinary surprise and amazement, that, by being imprisoned and hindered by the Arabs, in the port of Jembo, Almighty Providence had protected me from being drowned with the Mocha Fleet; they being all cast away, and I missing to be with them but only by three days, which was the very time that I was stopped by the barbarous governor before mentioned, and the rest of his (to me fortunate) retinue, so that saving of my life was, however, some comfort to me, when I reflected on it: though I had missed by that conveyance the dispatch of my affairs.

“ And thus (as far as my memory will give me leave, or my Minute-Journal, which I briefly took from time to time, could assist me in), I have given the most Honourable Committee a true and faithful account of all the memorable places, accidents, hardships, and hindrances, throughout this my dangerous enterprise, and painful fatigue, of travelling those remote parts, amongst so savage a people,

people, where variety of misery must be every day undergone with patience; though the inclemency of the elements at sea are not slightly neither to be regarded; of which, as well as at shore, I may truly and sincerely affirm, I have frequently made very solid and considerable trial. Yet to do my worthy patrons service, who did me the honour to put a trust in me of so eminent a nature, and as far as lay in human ability I proceeded in, with the utmost integrity, vigor, and resolution. And since it hath pleased God to preserve me, through so many apparent and imminent dangers, I am not only willing, but ready, to make a second effort, in any post they shall think proper, to effect their own business by, and give the honour of employment to one who shall put his life into the balance to equal any trust or favour which they shall in their wisdoms think fit to propose. Nor shall any enterprise, though never so foreign or hazardous, abate the fervour of that resolution which is in my heart to serve them, and which my strength and constitution (now sufficiently seasoned by this expedition), I bless God, is well enough now able to perform.

"I could have drawn this account to a much longer matter, but that I desire to avoid being tedious; having nothing worth mentioning to insert, after my getting out of prison at Marseilles, but a small tour I made in Italy for my diversion, to recruit myself, after having been half-starved in the miserable deserts; and on the 14th of November I departed from Marseilles for England, and arrived the 21st of December 1701."

Mr. URBAN, *Interior Surveyor's Office, Sept. 2.*

THE late destructive conflagration in this neighbourhood may, no doubt, have attracted your attention [see p. 286.] Permit me, therefore, to offer you a few lines on the most important point, not only in this, but in other transactions of the commercial world, viz. the settling of accounts: not that in the case before us I know of any demur, because the destruction of property has been so very great in comparison with the amount insured, and property saved.

However, it has been strongly

argued, that if a person insures on household furniture, stock in trade, &c. to the amount of 1000*l.* and after a fire there shall be property left to the value of 1200*l.*—that though he should actually have lost, had damaged, and destroyed, goods to the amount of 1400*l.* yet he would not receive any recompence, because he insured his goods only to be worth 1000*l.* after a fire, and they were found to be worth 1200*l.*

This argument was grounded on the verdict of a late trial, where the amount insured was 5000*l.* and the property saved 6000*l.*; consequently no payment took place, though 5000*l.* had been lost; and the reasons given were these, that, had the party insured for 11,000*l.* they would have been paid the 5000*l.*; but was it right, equitable, or just, to conceive that the insurance-offices should keep an extensive and most expensive establishment of fire-patroles, fire-engines, horses, and men, who hazard their lives in saving of property and stopping the progress of the fire; and that they, in every case of fire, must be on the losing side? Certainly not; for, had the whole amount been insured, it would have enabled them to meet their expences, and what was saved would have been a reduction of the whole loss; and why shall it not be appropriated to the liquidation in the present case, since it was by the exertions of their servants that it was saved?—To these arguments I beg leave to answer, that it is but just, right, and equitable, that every person should be remunerated according to their exertions; but there is a duty fully as tantamount in equity as the rewarding of exertions; and that is, that the parties insuring should have a proper understanding as to the distribution of the property saved, and no ambiguity whatever should attend such a contract, without rendering it void on either side not disclosing the whole truth.

I never yet saw a fire-policy, insuring goods or property in houses or warehouses, that, in cases of fire, states that the party *must declare abandonment*. A fire-policy, on the contrary, is a simple contract to *repay or replace the property lost or damaged by fire, not exceeding the amount insured*, without any clause or proviso whatever touching what may be

saved as reserved for the office; and how it will be possible to give a verdict directly opposite to such a contract I am at a loss to imagine, as custom has, in most of the oldest offices, for nearly two hundred years, paid what has been lost and damaged; but, if what is saved is hereafter to be taken in account, all the fire-policies now extant will require altering.

I mention this, that it may claim the attention of your readers, to know upon what grounds they are insured. To the gentleman whose property is household furniture, &c. and to the tradesman who keeps his stock nearly equal, an insurance covering the whole amount would nearly meet any accident that might occur, or dispute that might arise; but the merchant and wholesale dealer (whose property fluctuates with the markets, and who has to-day on hand 1000*l.* and to-morrow 20,000*l.*) must have it in his power to effect policies for any amount, and for any duration of time, before he can think himself secure, even with the benefits of insurance.

As all persons that insure against fire acknowledge their dread of it, and as seldom a fire begins in any premises without entirely destroying them, the insurance almost requires to be upon the whole amount of the property, since it is ten to one if the whole is not consumed in the place where it began.

But, in my opinion, the best and most equitable way is, to effect insurances on household goods, stock in trade, goods in trust or on commission, &c. by having them specified, as in ship-insurances: thus, "I insure 3000*l.* on a ship of the value of 5000*l.*" Here there can be no demur; for it is evident I take 2000*l.* risk upon myself, and therefore cannot think of abandonment, while I am entitled to recover any loss or damage not exceeding 3000*l.*; consequently, there is no opening for fraud as in full insurances, and *all that is saved above the 2000*l.* goes to the liquidation of the loss.*

Perhaps, Sir, some of your Legal Correspondents will more fully elucidate this point, for the benefit of the insurers and insured: as there is a necessity for insurance, there is a

necessity that it should be rightly understood. Yours, &c.

J. GREGSON, I. S.

STRICTURES ON THE CORN TRADE.

IN the month of October 1800, the writer of this article, upon the occasion of the then very high price of Bread and Provisions, took the liberty of writing a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. William Pitt, with the view of attracting the notice of Government and the Legislature to the subject, and suggesting measures for remedying the distress which then prevailed, having for its object a diminution in the consumption of bread and corn, the regulation of its trade, and, by increasing and extending the growth, to make the supply equal to the expenditure.

It was understood to be the opinion of that great Minister, and also of many others of very enlightened minds, that it would be impolitic for Parliament to legislate coercively, and that the trade in corn and flour should, like every other article of commerce, be left to itself, free and unrestricted; but it seems to require mature and deliberate consideration, if the force of such reasoning should be applied to an article of the first necessity, and of which there is not, at present, as it is affirmed, sufficient produced in the country in ordinary years, commensurate with the consumption.

But what was actually the result of the supposed scarcity in the years 1796 and 1800? At the first of those periods, 1796, when the trepidation of scarcity and famine induced Parliament to legislate, the regulations then adopted, *viz.* the use of brown and stale bread, aided by the voluntary lessened consumption of bread and pastry, in about ten days succeeded in reducing the price of wheat and flour; and the publick became satisfied, when the prices looked downward, and corn in sufficient quantities came to the public markets, that their fears of alarm and scarcity had been unduly operated upon. In the year 1800, there was a very indifferent harvest and a bad crop; but it turned out, there was no real scarcity of corn, as was supposed, and as the impolitic letter and interference of the

the then Secretary of State for the home department tended to countenance. During the course of the present year the corn imported has not, it is stated, exceeded 30,000 quarters; not more than the quantity necessary to supply the metropolis for two weeks: and yet, with the produce of the last bad harvest, we are now arrived at the period when the markets are beginning to be supplied with corn, the growth of the present season.

Anterior and passing events certainly show, that, although there may have been deficient crops of bread-corn, there has been no real scarcity; and that we must look to other causes, to account for the almost intolerable prices which the publick have been compelled to pay for bread.

Undoubtedly, so far as concerns the farmer and grower of corn, he ought to have a liberal and fair price for what he sells; otherwise he will not be induced to keep up or extend the cultivation of bread-corn: but, beyond his fair emolument, every intermediate obstruction to the free circulation of grain, from the barns and granaries of the growers direct, to the houses of the millers, bakers, and consumers, ought, in a country situated as this empire is at present, to be prohibited and interdicted.

Let inquiry be made into the course of trade in all the corn-markets in this kingdom; and it will be evident that the practices and dealings of the middle-men, engaged in this traffick, are fraught with incalculable mischief and injury to the community at large; and there is great reason to apprehend from experience, that the present abundant harvest will, in some measure, be made subservient to the views and machinations of persons interested in nefarious traffick.

There are more than one thousand persons of this description upon the corn-markets in London, and they abound in many of the provincial towns. The effect of by far the greater number of the bargains made in Mark-lane goes to enhance the price of corn and flour, and its influence spreads all over the country; for the prices of the London-market, real or fictitious, are the criterion for fixing the prices of bread in the metropolis; and besides, being circu-

lated, they induce the country-dealers in corn and flour to the remotest parts of the island to raise their views to a level with that standard.

The considerations arising out of the present system ought surely to arrest the attention of Parliament to the subject, not only as it regards the necessary comforts of the middle classes and the laborious poor; but as it affects the polity of the state with respect to its relative situation with other countries, in preserving to this commercial nation its emporium for arts and manufactures.

In one view of the subject, it may be desirable to consider whether it may not be wise and prudent to abrogate all the existing laws which respect the Corn-trade, particularly the Act for making and taking the returns of the average prices of corn, which has no other operation than to induce the prices of corn in the lowest markets to be raised and brought up to the top of the higher markets; and along with them, the laws relating to the assize and price of bread; and in another point, may be considered the propriety of restraining the regrating of corn and flour, and of encouraging the culture of bread-corn by parliamentary bounties, or by a mode which will be much better received and relished by the publick; viz. by passing an Act for the general inclosure of uncultivated and waste lands, connected with a condition or stimulus for the growth and culture of wheat.

September, 1812.

C.

Mr. URBAN, Redruth, Cornwall,
Sept. 21.

WHEN a writer takes up his pen to charge another of injustice, it is but right, I conceive, that he should be able to substantiate it by the clearest evidence, and not to allow his acrimony so to blind his judgement as to make it appear that he neither respects his own character, nor that of another, in the groundless nature of the charges he would bring. Your correspondent, *A Poor Incumbent*, arraigns Lord Harrowby at the bar of the publick, in the first place, of the highest wrong and injustice, in bringing in a Bill into the House of Lords to provide better for Curates, and of not being in possession of facts to guide him in framing the said Bill;

Bill; that he is ignorant of the varied incomes of the Church, whose property he is seeking to invade, &c.

Now, if there could be a question as to the justice of providing better for Poor Curates, whose salaries are every way incompetent to their support, being infinitely under what merchants give to their clerks; nay, what the members of both houses of parliament give their servants as wages; I cannot think that the Poor Incumbent speaks in that respectful manner of a member of that Government under which he lives, as good breeding and religion demand of him. There is, however, but one voice and one opinion on the subject: and that, if the condition of one order of men more than another demands amelioration, it is that of Poor Curates: indeed, longer to postpone their amelioration is manifest injustice.

I do object, with both my hands, to the language of your Correspondent, who would wish to consider Church property as private property; for such it was never designed to be, but was given in trust, to the Rulers of the Church for the maintenance of the Clergy, subject to such modifications and alterations as the exigencies of the times, and their necessities, might demand.

But whether his Lordship is in possession of facts to guide him in the object he has undertaken, or of a knowledge of the varied incomes of the Church, are matters of very little consequence; when it appears by the Bill a provision is made in behalf of the non-resident Clergy who are incapable, through sickness, or any other sufficient cause, to perform the ecclesiastical duties, that, in such cases, it shall be lawful for the Bishop or Ordinary to assign to any Curate any such salary as shall, under all the circumstances, appear to him to be proper and reasonable; as shall suit the case of the incapacitated incumbent; and ought to satisfy every reasonable man, I conceive, of the strict justice of the noble Lord's conduct in this business. The Bill itself, though framed, as its title expresses it, for the further support and maintenance of stipendiary Curates, is calculated to have a most salutary effect, in procuring a better residence of the beneficed Clergy than there is at present; for matters in this respect are

much worse managed now than before the Residence Act was passed, as it is commonly called; it appearing in the Returns made to Parliament during the last session, that the total number of Resident Beneficed Clergy was only 4421. Now what is this owing to? Either to a want of a due enforcement of the Resident Act, or the luxury of Pluralists, who, instead of being at their resident charges, are at watering-places, or in our overgrown metropolis, pursuing avocations highly inconsistent with their clerical profession. It is not incumbents of small livings who complain of the Curates' Bill now pending, for they are almost always resident; but our Pluralists and Dignified Clergy, who lie in the soft lap of luxury, and pay their Curates such a pittance as they cannot live on.

Is *Incumbent* as ignorant of the state of the Clergy in this kingdom as he is of Lord Harrowby's Bill, and his motives? If he is, I would advise him to be better informed: let him look into the late report made to parliament respecting the state of the parishes, and the residence of the beneficed and inferior Clergy, and the salaries of the Curates; and he will find, that the whole number of Curates, amounting to 3694, is paid by the trifling sum of 76,960*l.*; on an average of about 30*l.* each; earning for their employers three-fifths of the property of the church, amounting now, beyond all controversy, to 3,000,000*l.* annually. Is *Incumbent* acquainted with any mode of living that will enable three-fourths of the Curates to subsist on their present salaries, in these dreadfully dear times? If he is, I can assure him we shall be infinitely obliged to him. Religion is wounded through our poverty, and become a bye-word and a reproach unto many.

The next thing, in which your Correspondent has shewn sad ignorance of Lord Harrowby's Bill, and consequently of his motives, is, his representing it as a bait for Curates to act dishonourably with their Principals; to accept, previous to the passing of this Bill, the common stipends now current; and after it passes into a law, demand 100*l.* or more, as their salaries. Now, whether this be representing our motives fairly, or no, I shall leave for others to judge; but

I must

I must take the liberty again of informing your Correspondent, that when this Bill passes into a Law, no officiating Curate's salary can be advanced without the concurrence of the Incumbent. This is a clause, however, which I confess I should be glad to see amended in some measure in favour of Curates, where the circumstances of the Incumbent and the value of the living will allow it, else there will remain great cause of complaint from the inferior Clergy.

I never could see, however, more than your Correspondent, the justice of discharging lay-impropriations from the obligation of supporting Vicars and Curates; for, in my opinion, they are as justly chargeable with the maintenance of the inferior Clergy, in the eye of God, as any church-property whatever.

With respect to Queen Anne's Bounty, which your Correspondent seems to think stands in need of being further increased, it is impossible to say to what extent it operates in the relief of small Vicarages at this time; but surely its operation must be extensive now, from the late aid it has received from Parliament, its whole annual amount being nearly 70,000*l.* I hope, whatever the Houses of Parliament, in their wisdom, may think necessary to be done further in that rapidly-increasing fund, they will not allow their zeal to cool on our behalf; for increasing Queen Anne's bounty will have no effect in increasing the salaries of Curates; no Curate in the kingdom has had a shilling in advance from his Vicar on that account.

With begging pardon for troubling you, Sir, with so long a letter, which I hope you will permit to appear in your excellent Magazine, I remain,

Yours, &c.

A POOR CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

AS your Magazine has been for some time past a receptacle for numerous and deserved complaints against the injudicious alterations in, and neglected decays of, the Abbey at Westminster, I think it the duty of somebody to give due notice of some most desirable improvements which are now taking place; and as I do not find that any body has yet stepped forward on the occasion, with your permission, I will set the example.

It will, perhaps, be expected, that I shall begin with the beautiful repairs at the East end of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; but I conceive it unnecessary to dwell on those objects, which cannot fail of striking the most transient observer; and would rather pass on to some most judicious restorations, which in the interior have (some of them necessarily) been consequent to the repair of the outside.

The lower ranges of windows which, for what reason I never could learn, were stopped up with plaster of the most ordinary description, are cleared out and re-glazed, which adds much of its pristine lightness and beauty to the building.

The small remains of painted glass, which have escaped the ravages of time and wilful destruction, have been cleaned and replaced in very judicious order, particularly the whole-length figure which adorns the centre East window, and which was nearly lost to the eye of the most curious observer.

Two wax figures of ladies, one with a stuffed parrot, which, added to the puerility of the idea of their being there at all, were become so decayed as to be a double disgrace to the situation in which they were placed, are removed. This improvement should, however, be noticed with a qualification, that where they stood; these ladies were in imminent danger from the workmen at present employed on the repairs. We cannot, however, suppose that the Powers that be will betray such a want of judgment and propriety, as not to perceive how much more these tawdry relics are "honoured in the breach" than in their preservation.

The two coffins and chests, which were laid open to the gaze in the first chapel in the right hand, no longer offend against public decorum. One of these, which was commonly attributed to a Spanish Ambassador, was, I believe, carried back to his native land, in company with the remains of the late Duke of Albuquerque.

So far good in the glorious Chapel of our Seventh Harry! to which I am glad to add, that no injury appears to have been done to its splendidly-ornamented walls at the late ceremony of the installation, which must always be dreaded in the preparations for

for such an occasion. The richly-embazoned banners of the newly-installed knights add much to the magnificence of the scene.

In the next place, your readers who are not aware of the circumstance will doubtless be glad to hear that the beautiful chapel of Abböt Islip, which for a length of time has been so completely barred from the public that I believe many were not even aware of its existence, is now restored to its admirers. The rich screen of this holy recess was most barbarously covered with a rough deal boarding, which entirely shut it out from the rest of the building. Why this relick of the venerable Islip, on which a greater degree of ornament had been bestowed than fell to the lot of most of these small chapels, should have been in particular seized upon for a receptacle of dirt and rubbish, cannot well be conceived. The window which enlightened this elegant *morçeau* still labours under the disgrace of a boarded covering, similar to that which shut out the screen; this, however, will be speedily removed, and only now remains as a temporary protection to that part of the church which the great proximity of the window to the ground on the exterior necessarily requires. The modest, but elegant, memorial of the venerable Abbot is in a sad condition; and it should seem that when this holy place was converted into a lumber-room, it was mistaken for a common table, and, by way of accommodation, pushed up against the window, where it still remains.—Among the lumber here stood the miserable remains of the funeral effigies of our kings and queens. As your Correspondent, the Architect, in one of his entertaining essays, has traced this “ragged regiment” from the chantry of Henry V. to that of Islip, and thence to his chapel, I should be glad to hear whether they are consigned to oblivion; or whether they have found a more fit retreat, in which they may not tremble at further perturbations.

Several defects and incongruities still vilify the present condition of this august edifice, which may be remedied with as much ease as any of those which I have had the satisfaction to notice: I wish, however, only to point out one, and that because I am

not aware of ever having seen the animadversions of abler pens thitherward directed.

In the chapel of St. Nicholas is a rich and perfect canopy, surmounting an altar-tomb, on which was formerly graven the effigies of William Dudley, bishop of Durham, who flourished towards the latter end of the 15th century; the brass is removed, and on its site reclines a female figure in the exaggerated costume of the reign of Elizabeth; to this intrusive lady spectators are now introduced in preference to the bishop, though surely the greater part of them must be immediately struck with the absurdity of the anachronism.

In speaking of the chapel of St. Michael, Dart tells us, that “on the East side was, some time since, a monument of alabaster and marble, representing the effigies of a lady in a ruff,” &c. &c. and goes on to inform us, that this monument was erected to the memory of Catharine Lady St. John, who died in 1614; and that, during the then late repairs (I presume when this chapel and the two adjoining were laid together) it was broken to pieces by the workmen. I should conceive, therefore, as this date agrees with the dress; that the effigies alone was preserved; and, without further ceremony, carried across the church, and lodged on a tomb more than a century older, where it has remained to this day undisturbed. As this figure possesses nothing to make it worthy of preservation, at least to the detriment of an antient and beautiful specimen, like the tomb of Dudley, I trust it will be removed to whatever corner may have now become the *depositum* for the refuse which lately incumbered the Chapel of Islip.

Yours, &c.

H. M.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

Nº CLXVII.

Rise and Progress of Architecture in England (Reign of CHARLES I. continued from p. 239.)

FINDING the present subject of these Essays, as it approaches near our own times, fuller of innovation, more replete with examples, and opening a wider field of instruction than was surmised at the setting out

out on this progress, it is to be hoped the expanse opening to the view will not be found too laborious to pass over in patient investigation: the trial, at least, is new, and perhaps not unentertaining; many curious architectural examples, that are now destroyed and forgotten to the generality of the world, will be revived; and those yet in being, about to meet a similar fate, be preserved in the same progressive line of information. Thus premising, let us turn to William Keut's sett of Plates of the

PALACE AT WHITEHALL, Plate I. and II. (united into one large page, so of the rest thus numbered.) General basement plan. One large oblong, upon the same idea of immense space as Campbell's sett; indeed the setting out is of a far greater dimension, as will be hereafter specified: the plat portioned into three vast parts, the extreme length East and West; the latter aspect fronting the Park, the other the Thames. Seven courts; one large court in the centre of the mass, its length running from Charing Cross to Westminster: three courts to the Park, and three courts to the Thames portions. The centre court of the Park portion circular, called the Persian Court, 210 feet diameter. All the other courts square. The central grand entrances for persons on foot are from the Park and Thames: ditto for carriages, from Charing Cross and Westminster. Centre court Thames portion, an arcade of four sides; variety of circular apartments, circular and oval staircases, groined avenues; vestibules with columns, great hall, &c. This plan gives the several offices, &c. On one side great centre court the Banqueting-room, (same design as that now left, but standing North and South: in Campbell's sett the dissection of the same building is East and West, as now seen.) On the other side the court is the Chapel, of a similar elevation.

Plate III. IV. Plan of the principal (or second) story; consisting of the "King's apartments, Banqueting-room, Chapel, rooms for public business, apartments for the principal officers of state; ditto for officers near the King's person; ditto for chief officers attending the court; galleries, apartments for other officers; principal apartments of the royal family, &c. &c." Staircases,

&c. &c. The great and striking feature in these kingly arrangements is the circular gallery over the arcade of the Persian Court. The lines of the apartments are varied into the most noble and elegant forms, and their number prodigious, their dimensions great, that of the hall 140 feet. Banqueting-room and Chapel 110 feet each.—Mem. The site of the altar in this last room is to the North! We believe this innovation, in point of religious arrangement, stands the first on record.

Plate V. VI. Plan to a larger scale of the king's apartments. "Persian court, Guard chamber, Staircases, Antichambers, Presence-chamber, Privy-chambers, Audience-rooms, principal avenues to the king's apartments: King's gallery, Anti-rooms, Dressing-rooms, Bedchambers. The King's closets, Waiting-rooms; the King's private avenue to the state-rooms; Back-stairs, &c. &c."

Plate VII. VIII. IX. X. Front next the Park, 874 feet, nine divisions; the five centre ditto in three stories; six and seven ditto right and left, two stories; eight and nine ditto three stories. First story: to all the divisions, Doric columns and pilasters with rustic cinctures; arches with rough rustics, inclosing windows. In the arcades, niches and statues. Second story; Corinthian columns and pilasters, recessed arches, windows with columns, having pointed and circular pediments, and reclining statues; niches with statues. Third story: Composite columns, recessed windows with columns, and pointed and circular pediment; general balustrade; cupolas on the second and third divisions right and left.

Plate XI. Specimen of first story; scrolls to the arches, heads to the key-stones of the windows, ox-skulls and warlike trophies between the triglyphs in the entablature.

Plate XII. Specimen of second story: balusters to the dado of the windows, heads in the key-stones; plain frieze.

Plate XIII. Specimen of third story: Balusters to the dado of the windows, heads to the key-stones of ditto, festoons of drapery in their spandrels; in the frieze lions heads and consoles.

High magnificence, more immediately in the centre divisions of this front,

front, prevails. It is observable that there are no general pediments to the main divisions, such decorations being confined to the several windows.

Plate XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. Front next the Thames; extent same as the Park ditto. Nine divisions; which, with their several elevations, are similar to those next the Park, excepting the arcades, which are omitted, and the parts filled in with windows, having rustics on the grounds, &c. and rustics are given to the grounds in sixth and seventh divisions right and left of second story.

Plate XVIII. Specimen of first story: In the frize crowns and warlike trophies.

Plate XIX. Specimen of second story; heads and festoons of flowers between the capitals.

In this front the interest is increased, as the parts are more enriched than the preceding one. No general pediments as before.

Plate XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII. Front next Westminster, 1151 feet 10 inches; fifteen divisions; seven central ditto right and left, with the angle ditto right and left, three stories: eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth ditto right and left, two stories. First story: the seven central divisions, with the angle ditto, Doric columns with cinctures, grounds to the windows rusticated: ninth and twelfth divisions, right and left, an arcade with Doric columns; eighth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth divisions, right and left, arcade rusticated: in the angle ditto, Doric columns, &c. Second story: Corinthian columns and pilasters, windows with Ionic columns and pilasters, pointed and circular pediments and reclining statues, niches with statues, statues on pedestals: this detail includes the whole line: ninth and twelfth divisions, right and left, pediments principal; in the tympanums, sculptures of prisoners and warlike trophies. Third story: Composite columns, windows with Ionic columns and pediments, pointed and circular, reclining statues to them: niches with statues; balusters to dado of windows: general balustrade to the elevations with statues: cupolas on the second and third divisions right and left.

Plate XXIV. Specimen of first sto-

ry: heads in the key-stones, warlike trophies between the triglyphs.

Plate XXV. Specimen of second story: heads, shields, and swags of fruit between the capitals. Frize plain.

Plate XXVI. Specimen of third story: scallop-shells and festoons of flowers between the columns: in the frize, lion's heads, consoles, and drops of laurel-leaves.

Plate XXVII. Specimen of the cupolas; plan octangular, Composite pilasters at each angle, windows with circular heads, circular windows, a dome, scrolls supporting an obelisk and vane.

The design of this front in its outline is correspondent with the two ditto already described; and from the addition of parts making out the vast extent of elevations, a still more unbounded scene of magnificence is manifested.

Plate XXVIII. XXIX. XXX.

XXXI. Front within the great centre court, and sections of the buildings at each extremity of the line, taken from Charing Cross to Westminster, 919 feet, 3 inches, in thirteen divisions. Three stories. First story: in the three central divisions Doric columns and pilasters; rustics between the columns; basement to the other divisions right and left rusticated. The divisions in section rather plain; piers and groins, niches with statues, &c. Second story: three central divisions, Corinthian columns and pilasters, arched recesses, with reclining statues, lions and unicorns; windows with columns and open pediments containing busto's. Fifth and eighth divisions (Banqueting-room and a correspondent building) Ionic columns and pilasters, windows with pointed and circular pediments, grounds rusticated; sixth, fourth, seventh, and ninth divisions, plain windows. The divisions in section, the apartments plain. Third story; three central divisions, Composite columns and pilasters: the decorations, a repetition of second story. Fifth, eight divisions right and left (Banqueting-room, &c.) Composite columns and pilasters, square-headed windows, grounds rusticated: divisions in section, plain apartments. In centre of the front, a pediment principal, Tritons and seahorses in the tympanum; balusters to the dado of the windows, and general balustrade with

with statues to the uprights. The extreme divisions right and left, a return of the architecture with the domes seen in the centre divisions of each of the preceding fronts.

Plate XXXII. XXXIII. Specimen of centre of the first story; crowns, roses, fleur-de-lis, and port-cullises between the triglyphs.

Plate XXXIV. XXXV. Specimen of second story: plain frieze.

Plate XXXVI. XXXVII. Specimen of third story; basso-relievo in the tympanum; the Triumph of Neptune.

Plate XXXVIII. Specimen of basement and second story of Banqueting room.

Plate XXXIX. Specimen of third story of ditto.

These elevations, excepting the Banqueting-room, are not directly of that exuberant turn which marks the preceding fronts.

Plate XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. Fronts in the three courts, and sections of apartments next the Thames, bearing from Charing Cross to Westminster 874 feet; eleven divisions. Centre division, four stories. First story: the grand arcade, Doric columns and pilasters, arches rusticated, statues on pedestals. Section of apartments, second and third divisions right and left, Doric columns, niches with statues. Fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth divisions right and left, plain windows. Fifth, eighth divisions right and left; Doric columns and pilasters, grounds rusticated. Tenth, eleventh divisions right and left in section, plain piers, groins, niches with statues.—Second story. Centre division: grand gallery over arcade, open arches, Corinthian columns and pilasters, parapet with trophies, statues, lions, unicorns, &c. Second and third divisions, right and left; apartments in section, Corinthian columns and pilasters, enriched recesses, and coved cielings. Fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth divisions right and left, plain windows. Fifth, eighth divisions, right and left, Corinthian columns and pilasters, square-headed windows, grounds rusticated. Tenth, eleventh divisions right and left, apartments in section; no decorations. Third and fourth stories over the three centre divisions, plain windows. Balusters to windows of second story, and general balustrade to the uprights with statues.

Plate XLIV. Specimen of first story: heads in the keystones of the door-way and windows.

Plate XLV. Specimen of second story: heads and festoons of oak-leaves between the capitals.

Plate XLVI. XLVII. Persian Court, with the sections of the king's apartments attached. Diameter of the court 210 feet. Two stories. First story: Persian order; statues of Persian slaves standing on bases, and supporting Doric capitals and entablature, arches between them rusticated. Second story: female statues, called Caryatides, standing on bases, and supporting Corinthian capitals and entablature; windows between them with Corinthian columns, rusticated grounds: balusters to the dado of the windows: general balustrade with statues to the upright. Royal apartments in section right and left, Doric columns, niches and compartments to first story; Corinthian columns, ornamented compartments to second story. Above the court appear two stories of plain windows of the back front of the great centre court.

Plate XLVIII. Specimen of the first story: the statues are gigantic, twenty-five feet in height; heads, helmets, and festoons of laurel leaves in the frieze.

Plate XLIX. Specimen of the second story; statues gigantic, twenty-one feet in height; reclining statues on pediments of the windows: lion, unicorn, shield, heads and foliage, between the capitals; roses and husks in the frieze. To each story, thirty-two statues as supporters to the two orders.

Hon. Horace Walpole is severe in his allusions to these designs of Jones; and when speaking of the Persian court, says, it "is a picturesque thought, but without *meaning or utility* *." Sir William Chambers, with more propriety, and certainly with more professional knowledge, thus delivers his sentiments: "There is not a nobler thought in all the remains of antiquity than Inigo Jones's Persian Court; the effect of which, if properly executed, would have been surprising and great in the highest degree †."

AN ARCHITECT.

* Life of Jones.

† Treatise on Civil Architecture.

Mr. URBAN,
THE Author of the "Literary Anecdotes" was correct, in attributing the Translation of "Aristænetus" to Mr. Sheridan; and your Correspondent, p. 132, is also correct in naming Mr. Hatched.—The publication was a joint production, and the Preface is signed by initials H. S.

The difficulty in vol. LXXI. Part I. p. 509 (increased in Part II. p. 17) may be thus solved:

The real Epitaph, at Bristol, on Mrs. Mason, is that which begins,
 "Take, holy earth," &c.

The other,
 "Whoe'er like me," &c.
 (originally printed in your vol. XLVII. page 240), is the production of Lord Viscount Palmerston; and was by him placed in memory of his Lady, in Romsay church, Hants.—I wish some Correspondent would supply the prose part of Lady Palmerston's Epitaph.

That on Mrs. Mason reads thus:
 "Mary the daughter of William Sharman, of Kingston-upon-Hull, esq. and wife of the Rev. William Mason, died March 27th, 1767, aged 28."

Allow me also to request, from some of your Oxford Friends, the prose part of the Inscription at Cuddesdon, which precedes the six beautiful and well-known lines of Bishop Lowth (see vol. XLVII. p. 624.)

"Cara, vale," &c.

One more request; and I have done. There is an Epitaph, I am told, in Hertford Church, on Dr. Carr, the late worthy and learned Master of Hertford School, written by himself; with a copy of which it would be kind in some of his classical friends to indulge your Readers; many of whom are old enough to have admired two Epitaphs written by Dr. Carr in 1777; one of them on a Schoolmaster, the other on the Rev. Francis Fawkes; see vol. XLVII. pp. 87, 451.

As a small compensation, I send you another of the strait-forward Letters of Lord Foley, carefully preserved by the late Rev. George Ashby.
 Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"J^o BAXTER, London, June 25, 1713.

"I rec^d y^rs of the 22^d inst and wonder Sam. Carwell should sell to the Cratemens at 20s. per Cord, when I am informed others sell to them at 30s. As to the contract with the Birmingham

Chapmen, if Iron is not abated in price, I hope they will continue the agreement, if they should insist on an abatement, let me know it before you make a positive agreement with them, and any reasons you have for or against it. I would have you order some Gill to be put into the Ale.

"I am your real friend, FOLEY.

"If the Keeper hath any good Venison, bid him send hither a Buck every week till further order, by the Flying Coach."

Heads of John Baxter's Answer.

"Mr. Loyd, who is the greatest dealer at Birmingham, and the rest, speak of being abated, about 15s. per hundred, what they gave last year, but were not willing to make any agreement for any considerable quantity of iron till after Bristol fair; and till that is past, I think no reason can be given for or against making them such abatement; and think, if your Honour pleases to write to Mr. Wallis to inform you how the rates go at Bristol fair, it may not be amiss. JO. BAXTER."

Mr. URBAN,
BANKRUPTCY being a matter of notoriety, I am surprized "A Friend to Truth and the Gentleman's Magazine," p. 106, should refer you to any inaccurate List of Bankrupts. If he had referred himself to the London Gazettes, published by authority, or inspected the Official documents in the office of the Patentees for making out Commissions of Bankrupts, he would have found that you are correct. March 8, 1794, he is thus described as a Bankrupt: "John Bellingham of Oxford-street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, Tin-plate worker and Ironmonger." His effects, I think, produced to his Creditors about 6s. in the pound.

AN ADMIRER OF ACCURACY, AND THE
 FOURSORE VOLUMES OF RECORDS.

* * * We are much obliged to J. P.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the Press:

The Eighth Volume of the General Biography, in quarto, by Dr. AIKIN, the Rev. T. MORGAN, and others.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE'S Topographical Dictionary of Scotland and the British Isles, which finishes the Series.

A work on the grounds of Protestantism; or the causes which contributed to the secession of our forefathers from the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. By the late Dr. ROBERTSON.

Studies

Studies in History, Part I. containing an abridged History of Greece, with moral and religious reflections. By the Rev. T. MORRELL, of St. Neot's. The subsequent parts to contain the History of Rome and of England, on the same plan.

A Practical Exposition of the Law relative to the Office and Duties of a Justice of the Peace, continued to the end of Trinity Term 52 George III. By Mr. DICKINSON, thirty years an acting magistrate for the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln.

Prophetic Records of the Christian Æra, sacred, moral, and political, in a chronological series of striking and singular anticipations of the future state of Christendom, principally from the application of Holy Writ to the leading features of History; indicating the near approaching period of universal Peace and Prosperity, &c. &c. in one large volume, 8vo. By the Rev. R. CLARKE, A.M.

The Second Volume of the Pulpit, by ONESIMUS; comprising criticisms on thirty-six preachers, and memoirs of the late Rev. Thomas Spencer.

The first volume of Researches into the History of the Human Kind, and the Nature of Physical Diversities. By Dr. PRICHARD, of Bristol.

An Essay on the Influence of Tropical Climates, more particularly the climate of India, on European constitutions; the principal effects induced thereby, with the means of obviating and removing them, by Mr. JOHNSON, Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

A short Essay, by Mr. ANDREW HORN, in which the Seat of Vision is determined; and, by the discovery of a new function in the organ, a foundation laid for explaining its mechanism, and the various phenomena, on principles hitherto unattempted.

Fitz-Gwairine, a Metrical Romance, and other Ballads of the Welsh Border; with Poems, legendary, incidental, and humorous. By JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Esq. A. M.

A new edition of the Life of Merlin (surnamed Ambrosius), including all his curious Prophecies and Historical Predictions, from the reign of Brute to King Charles.

A Gentleman of the University of Oxford is preparing for the press a splendid edition of Martyn's Eclogues of Virgil, with thirty-seven coloured plates of botanical subjects.

Miss MITFORD, the Author of "Christiana," Miscellaneous Poems, &c. has undertaken a series of Narrative Poems on the Female Character, in the various relations of Life. The first Volume, containing "Blanch," and, "The Sisters of the Cottage," is in the press.

Mr. G. TOWNSEND, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has at length finished his long-promised Poem of Armageddon, in Twelve Books.

A Volume of the most interesting and least exceptionable Comedies of Aristophanes, translated by Cumberland, Fielding, Dauster, &c.

Accidents of Human Life. By Mr. NEWTON BOSWORTH.

Apophorisms from Shakspeare are on the eve of publication, containing upwards of 4000 clear, concise, and pithy sentences, on nearly every subject incident to human life; fully verifying the opinion of Mr. Hales, master of Exeter-college, advanced in a conversation with Ben Jonson. Sir J. Suckling, Sir W. Davenant, and other contemporaries, "that if Shakspeare had not read the Antients, he had not stolen from them; and if he (Jonson) would produce any one *topick* finely treated by any one of them, he (Mr. Hales) would undertake to shew something upon the same subject, at least as well written by Shakspeare."

The INDEX to the "LITERARY ANECDOTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY" is advancing at the Press.—184 Pages (nearly finishing the Letter *H*) are already printed.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT has a poem in six cantos in the press, called "ROBBY," for the copy-right of which his publishers have agreed to give him three thousand guineas. Excepting the travels edited by Dr. Hawkesworth, for which six thousand guineas were paid, instances of so liberal a price for a work of any kind in English literature can very rarely be produced.

Mr. BLOGG of Norwich is stated to possess seven paintings (the Planets) by ALBERT DÜRER, in high preservation. They were found in the lumber-room of a family, not much renowned for their knowledge in the arts, where they had laid for more than two centuries.

Mr. THOMAS CLARK, in a communication to a valuable Periodical Work, states, that an injection of the decoction of Ipecacuhana is a certain cure for Dysentery.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The MS. from Hobbes's Leviathan is under consideration.

Part I. p. 672. Sir Thomas Steyne is not the Son of the late Sir John, but his only Brother.

In the present Part, p. 191: l. 3. read Hornby, not Harby.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

32. *Miss Seward's Letters.**(Concluded from Vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 635.)*

WE have proceeded at considerable length on the Letters of this accomplished writer, and shall conclude with some general remarks. In the first place we conceive they will long be read with avidity, from various reasons; as they are almost all addressed to persons either eminent themselves as authors, or as excellent judges of literature; and as they contain numerous explanatory passages relating to persons whose lives are only partially known to the publick; and, finally, as they give us the unreserved opinion of one well qualified to criticise the different publications of a considerable period of time. It is amusing to trace the variety of ways in which, to her different correspondents, she delineates the character of Dr. Johnson; a man she admires as a great writer, whose best works do honour to his country, while his unbending disposition and grossness of manners excite in her all that disgust which a delicate female mind naturally feels on hearing morose opinions pronounced in offensive language, the result rather of envy than of judgment, or, more correctly speaking, not so much of envy, as the impulse of momentary spleen. She says to Mrs. Piozzi: "So Mr. R—— is affronted not to find his name in your *Growler's* letters. Astonishing, that any being who knew Dr. Johnson should not have been thankful for such an exception!" She adds that he informed her, when last at Lichfield, that a lady once sent him a poem, and afterwards requested to know his opinion of it: "Madam, I have not cut the leaves; I did not even peep between them." I met her again in company, and she again asked me after the trash. I made no reply, and began talking to another person. The next time we met, she asked me if I had yet read her poem; I answered, "No, madam, nor ever intend it." We acknowledge the justice of her distaste to the manners of the "*Growler*," as she terms the Colossus of British literature; and yet we rather regret that Miss Seward should

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have spread her own opinions on a number of persons yet living, who cannot be much flattered by them; besides, it were possible in one or two instances, not precisely connected with authorship or the Muses, to prove that they were erroneous. Mrs. Piozzi, the ardent admirer of Dr. Johnson, comes in for a share of that ardency of criticism which characterises Miss Seward's pen; and we cite a specimen of it merely to support our assertion, that such criticism cannot always be acceptable to the subject of it, however well founded it may be. After praising this lady's *Travels* with ardour, Miss S. continues: "Permit me to acknowledge to you, what I have acknowledged to others, that it excites my exhaustless wonder, that Mrs. P. the child of genius, the pupil of Johnson, should pollute, with the vulgarisms of unpolished conversation, her animated pages! that, while she frequently displays her power of commanding the most chaste and beautiful style imaginable, she should generally use those inelegant, those strange *does*, and *does*, and *thoughts*, and *toos*, which produce jerking angles, and stop-short abruptness, fatal at once to the grace and ease of the sentence. . . . But my confessions of amazement are not yet terminated. All your poetic readers, whom I converse with, unite with me in wonder to see you exalting in this work, a strange, nauseous, vulgar poem ('*Paulina, or the Russian Daughter*,') above all other poetry," &c. &c.

We are fully persuaded that this error has arisen alone from the poignancy of Miss Seward's feelings, which may be traced through the whole of her correspondence: she was quick in apprehension, capable of discovering defects in character, style, and composition; and, estimating things and occurrences from her own correct and elegant standard of mind, she hastily committed to paper, and dispatched her thoughts without that revision which a cooler head would have deemed necessary. As an illustration of the finer sensations of humanity she even corrodingly possessed, we need only point out those

letters

letters which describe her filial attentions to an aged parent, and many others wherein she deploras the illness or the loss of friends, in terms much more warm and energetic than appear in her keenest strokes of criticism.

Upon the whole, we are convinced that the genuine merit of this epistolary work will recommend it to the possessors of the best libraries, where it will long remain one of the brightest ornaments.

33. *Tales, by the Rev. George Crabbe.*
(Concluded from page 245.)

WE have perused the remaining Tales in this Volume with equal pleasure and attention; and find all so excellent, that it is difficult to say which is the best. Perhaps, the Sixteenth, "The Confidant," is one of the most highly finished in general effect; the Eighteenth, "The Wager," cannot fail of being considered as a faithful picture of many a wedded pair; and the Twentieth, "The Brothers," we fear, is too faithfully sketched from actual occurrences in life. We shall close our extracts, however, by a Local Description from the Tenth, "The Lover's Journey," as we have more than once traversed the identical spot so faithfully and so exquisitely delineated by Mr. Crabbe:

"First o'er a barren heath beside the coast
Orlando rode, and joy began to boast.

"This neat low gorse," said he, "with golden bloom, [fume;
Delights each sense, is beauty, is perfume;
And this gay ling, with all its purple flowers,

A man at leisure might admire for hours;
This green-fring'd cup-moss has a scarlet tip, [lip;

That yields to nothing but my Laura's
And then how fine this herbage! men may say

A heath is barren, nothing is so gay;
Barren or bare to call such charming scene,

Argues a mind possess'd by care and spleen."

"Onward he went, and fiercer grew the heat, [feet;

Dust rose in clouds before the horse's
For now he pass'd through lanes of burning sand, [land;

Bounds to thin crops, or yet uncultur'd
Where the dark poppy flourish'd on the dry [rye.

And sterile soil, and mock'd the thiu-set

"How lovely this!" the rapt Orlando said,
'With what delight is labouring man repaid!

The very lane has sweets that all admire, [drier;

The rambling suckling, and the vigorous
See! wholesome wormwood grows beside the way, [bends the spray;

Where, dew-press'd yet, 'the dog-rose
Fresh herbs the fields, fair shrubs the banks adorn, [the thorn;

And snow-white bloom falls flaky from
No fostering hand they need, no sheltering wall, [for all;

They spring uncultur'd, and they bloom
"The Lover rode as hasty lovers ride,

And reach'd a common pasture wild and wide; [hunger keen

Small black-legg'd sheep devour with
The meagre herbage, fleshless, lank, and lean; [stray,

Such o'er thy level turf, Newmarket,
And there, with other Black-legs, find their prey! [jill'd

He saw some scatter'd hovels; turf was
In square brown stacks; a prospect bleak and wild!

A mill, indeed, was in the centre found,
With short sear herbage withering all around; [long shop,

A smith's black shed oppos'd a wright's
And join'd an inn where humble travellers stop.

'Aye, this is Nature,' said the gentle 'Squire;

'This ease, peace, pleasure—who would not admire?

With what delight these sturdy children play,

And joyful rustics at the close of day!
Sport follows labour; on this even space

Will soon commence the wrestling and the race; [home,

Then will the Village-Maidens leave their
And to the dance with buoyant spirits come;

No affectation in their looks is seen,
Nor know they what disguise or flattery mean; [see,

Nor ought to move an envious pang they
Easy their service, and their love is free;
Hence early springs that love, it long endures, [ensures;

And life's first comfort, while they live,
They the low roof and rustic comforts prize, [eyes;

Nor cast on prouder mansions envying
Sometimes the news at yonder town they hear, [bear,

And learn what busier mortals feel and
Secure themselves, although by tales amaz'd,

Of towns bombard'd, and of cities raz'd;
As if they doubted, in their still retreat,
The very news that makes their quiet sweet,

And

And their days happy—happier only
 knows
 He on whom Laura her regard bestows.
 "On rode Orlando, counting all the
 while [mile;
 The miles he pass'd, and every coming
 Like all attracted things, he quicker
 flies, [tion lies;
 The place approaching where th' attrac-
 When next appear'd a *dam*,—so call the
 place,— [space;
 Where lies a road confin'd in narrow
 A work of labour, for on either side
 Is level fen, a prospect wild and wide,
 With dykes on either hand by Ocean's
 self supplied:
 Far on the right, the distant sea is seen,
 And salt the springs that feed the marsh
 between; [flood
 Beneath an antient bridge, the straiten'd
 Rolls through its sloping banks of slimy
 mud;
 Near it a sunken boat resists the tide,
 That frets and hurries to th' opposing
 side; [grow,
 The rushes sharp, that on the borders
 Bend their brown flowrets to the stream
 below, [gress slow:
 Impure in all its course, in all its pro-
 Here a grave* *Flora* scarcely deigns to
 bloom, [fume;
 Nor wears a rosy blush, nor sheds per-
 The few dull flowers that o'er the place
 are spread,
 Partake the nature of their fenny bed;
 Here on its wiry stem, in rigid bloom,
 Grows the salt lavender that lacks per-
 fume; [foil harsh,
 Here the dwarf *sallows* creep, the sept-
 And the soft slimy mallow of the marsh;
 Low on the ear the distant billows sound,
 And just in view appears their stony
 bound; [sun,
 No hedge nor tree conceals the glowing
 Birds, save a wat'ry tribe, the district
 shun,
 Nor chirp among the reeds where bitter
 waters run.

" 'Various as *beauteous*, Nature, is
 thy face,' [grace;
 Exclaim'd Orlando; 'all that grows has
 All are appropriate—bog, and marsh,
 and fen,
 Are only poor to undiscerning men;
 Here may the nice and curious eye ex-
 plore, [moor;
 How Nature's hand adorns the rushy
 Here the rare moss in secret shade is
 found, [ground;
 Here the sweet myrtle of the shaking
 Beauties are these that from the view
 retire,
 But well repay th' attention they require;
 For these, my *Laura* will her home for-
 sake, [take.
 And all the pleasures they afford par-
 "Again, the country was enclos'd, a
 wide
 And sandy road has banks on either side;
 Where, lo! a hollow on the left appear'd,
 And there a *Gipsy-tribe* their tent had
 rear'd; [ing sun,
 'Twas open spread, to catch the morn-
 And they had now their early meal be-
 gun,
 When two brown boys just left their
 grassy seat,
 The early trav'ler with their pray'rs to
 greet: [hand,
 While yet Orlando held his pence in
 He saw their *Sister* on her duty stand;
 Some twelve years old, demure, affected,
 sly,
 Prepar'd the force of early powers to try;
 Sudden a look of languor he descries,
 And well-feign'd apprehension in her
 eyes; [face,
 Train'd but yet savage, in her speaking
 He mark'd the features of her vagrant
 race; [press'd
 When a light laugh and roguish leer ex-
 The vice implanted in her youthful
 breast: [came,
 Forth from the tent her elder Brother
 Who seem'd offended, yet forbore to
 blame,

* "The ditches of a Fen so near the Ocean are lined with irregular patches of a coarse and stained laver; a muddy sediment rests on the Horse-tail, and other perennial herbs, which in part conceal the shallowness of the stream; a fat-leaved pale-flowering *Scurvy-grass* appears early in the year, and the razor-edged *Bull-rush* in the summer and autumn. The Fen itself has a dark and saline herbage; there are *Rushes* and *Arrow-head*, and in a few patches the flakes of the *Cotton-grass* are seen, but more commonly the *Sea-aster*, the dullest of that numerous and hardy genus: a *Thrift*, blue in flower, but withering and remaining withered till the winter scatters it; the *Saltwort*, both simple and shrubby; a few kinds of grass changed by their soil and atmosphere, and low plants of two or three denominations undistinguished in a general view of the scenery:—such is the vegetation of the Fen when it is at a small distance from the Ocean; and in this case there arise from it effluvia strong and peculiar, half-saline, half-putrid, which would be considered by most people as offensive, and by some as dangerous; but there are others to whom singularity of taste or association of ideas has rendered it agreeable and pleasant."

The young designer, but could only trace

The looks of pity in the Trav'ler's face:
Within, the Father, who from fences nigh

Had brought the fuel for the fire's sup-
Watch'd now the feeble blaze, and stood
dejected by:

On ragged rug, just borrow'd from the
And by the hand of coarse indulgenc'ed,
In dirty patchwork negligently dress'd,
Reclin'd the Wife, an infant at her breast;
In her wild face some touch of grace re-
main'd,

Of vigour palsied, and of beauty stain'd;
Her blood-shot eyes on her unheeding
mate

Were wrathful turn'd, and seem'd her
Cursing his tardy aid—her Mother there
With Gipsy-state engross'd the only
chair;

Solemn and dull her look; with such
And reads the Milk-maid's fortune in
her hands,

Tracing the lines of life; assum'd through
Each feature now the steady falsehood
wears;

With hard and savage eye she views the
And grudging pinches their intruding
brood:

Last in the groupe, the worn-out Grand-
Neglected, lost, and living but by fits;
Useless, despis'd, his worthless labours
done,

And half protected by the vicious Son,
Who half supports him; he with heavy
glaunce,

Views the young ruffians who around
And, by the sadness in his face, appears
To trace the progress of their future years;
Through what strange course of misery,
vice, deceit,

Must wildly wander each unpractis'd
What shame and grief, what punishment
and pain,

Sport of fierce passions, must each child
Ere they like him approach their latter
end,

Without a hope, a comfort, or a friend!

“But this Orlando felt not; ‘Rogues,’
said he,

‘Doubtless they are, but merry rogues
They wander round the land, and be it
true,

They break the laws—then let the laws
The wanton idlers; for the life they live,
Acquit I cannot, but I can forgive.’

This said, a portion from his purse was
thrown,

And every heart seem'd happy like his
“He hurried forth, for now the town
was nigh—

‘The happiest man of mortal men am I.
Thou art! but change in every state is
near,

(So while the wretched hope, the blest

‘Say where is Laura?’—“That her words
must show,”

A lass replied; “read this and thou shalt
‘What, gone!’—her friend insisted
—forc’d to go:—

‘Is vex’d, was teiz’d, could not refuse
“But you can follow;” ‘Yes; “the
miles are few,

The way is pleasant; will you come?—
Thy Laura!” ‘No! I feel I must resign
The pleasing hope, thou hadst been here,
if mine:

A lady was it?—Was no Brother there?
But why should I afflict me, if there
were?

“The way is pleasant.” ‘What to me
I cannot reach her till the close of day.
My dumb companion! is it thus we
speed?

Not I from grief, nor thou from toil art
Still art thou doom’d to travel and to
pine,

For my vexation—What a fate is mine?
‘Gone to a friend, she tells me; I
commend

Her purpose; means she to a female
By Heaven, I wish she suffer’d half the
pain

Of hope protracted through the day in
Shall I persist to see th’ ungrateful Maid?
Yes, I will see her, slight her and up-
braid;

What! in the very hour? She knew the
And doubtless chose it to increase her
crime.’

“Forth rode Orlando by a river’s side,
Inland and winding, smooth and full and
wide,

That roll’d majestic on, in one soft-flow-
The bottom gravel, flow’ry were the
banks,

Tall willows waving in their broken
The road, now near, now distant, wind-
ing led

By lovely meadows which the waters fed;
He pass’d the way-side inn, the village
spire,

Nor stopp’d to gaze, to question, or ad-
On either side the rural mansions stood,
With hedge-row trees and hills high-
crown’d with wood,

And many a devious stream that reach’d
the nobler flood.

‘I hate these scenes,’ Orlando angry
cried,

‘And these proud farmers! yes, I hate
See! that sleek fellow, how he strides
along,

Strong as an ox, and ignorant as strong;
Can you close crops a single eye detain,
But his who counts the profits of the
grain?

And these vile beans with deleterious
Where is their beauty? can a mortal tell?
These deep fat meadows I detest; it
shocks

One's feelings there to see the grazing
ox;—

For slaughter fatted, as a lady's smile
Rejoices man, and means his death the
while.

Lo! now the sons of labour! every day
Employ'd in toil, and vex'd in every way;
Theirs is but mirth assum'd, and they
conceal,

In their affected joys, the ills they feel:
I hate these long green lanes; there's
nothing seen

In this vile country but eternal green;
Woods! waters! meadows! will they
never end? [friend!—

'Tis a vile prospect:—Gone to see a

“ While gentler passions thus his bo-
som sway'd, [Maid;
He reach'd the mansion, and he saw the
'My Laura!'—' My Orlando!—this is
kind;

In truth I came persuaded, not inclin'd;
Our friends' amusement let us now pur-
sue,

And I to-morrow will return with you.”

“ Like man entranc'd, the happy Lover
stood— [good;

'As Laura wills, for she is kind and
Ever the truest, gentlest, fairest, best—
As Laura wills, I see her and am blest.'”

34. *An Account of Ireland, Statistical and Political.* By Edward Wakefield. In 2 Vols. 4to. Longman and Co.

THE large and handsome volumes before us offer a general view of the Sister-Kingdom, in a form the most satisfactory, and in a manner calculated to afford a perfect estimate of the value of Ireland to its inhabitants, and those connected with it in commerce. We naturally feel interested on perusing accounts of places which it is improbable, if not impossible, we should ever visit, from the remoteness of their situation; but it is far more natural that the subjects of any particular power should wish to be instructed, in regard to facts peculiar to their territories, which local circumstances prevent them from otherwise obtaining.

We could point out numerous and lasting advantages from this mode of detailing the peculiarities of soil, climate, produce, manufactures, and manners of the people, in influencing individuals as to emigration, or speculations for profit, did we not foresee our Readers would anticipate our remarks. Farther, “ If we be igno-

rant,” says Mr. Wakefield, “ of the true state of our country, its interests must be imperfectly understood; and it will be as difficult to discover a remedy for existing evils, as to prevent those from arising, which will otherwise necessarily occur during the progress of time.”

This gentleman justly thinks it the imperious duty of every friend to his country to contribute towards its strength and security, by imparting his knowledge of her resources, and stating how, in his opinion, they may be used most to the general prosperity; particularly at this unhappy period, when the distracted state of the world makes it but too probable that England must rely for years upon herself for those supplies, of various descriptions, which are necessary to support her, in a contest unexampled for duration, extent, and importance.

Ireland; we are all well aware, is as essential to the safety of England as her Navy, for two obvious reasons; the products of the country, and its vicinity if in the hands of an Enemy. “ Even in the time of the Romans, the possession of Ireland seems to have been considered as necessary towards securing the conquest of Britain; and we are informed,” continues Mr. W. “ by a very acute and ingenious French writer (Montesquieu) that Louis XIV. when he endeavoured to reinstate James II. on the English throne, was guilty of a great political oversight, in not employing a force sufficient to secure to him that country; which, in his hands, and under the controul of France, would have enabled him effectually to check the increasing power of his rival.” The author, sensible that however necessary the knowledge may be of the present state of Ireland, few have acquired that knowledge, has endeavoured in this work to call the attention of the publick to its interest and energies: those Mr. W. has eagerly sought to discover, and now communicates, which he thus accounts for. In the year 1808 the House of Commons appointed a Committee to examine into the best mode of affording relief to the West India planters; when it was suggested that sugar should be substituted for corn in the distilleries of Great Britain and Ireland. On this occasion Mr. W. was consulted, which

which induced him to take a much more comprehensive view of the subject than, perhaps, he would otherwise have done: he conceived, in consequence, "that the adoption of such a proceeding would be an encroachment on the resources for supplying the people of England with food; and that it would violate those principles of political economy which formed the basis of that system, on which the late Mr. Pitt had acted a few years before, when the last Corn Act was introduced and carried by Mr. Western."

Undoubted evidence proved that Great Britain did not produce a sufficient quantity of corn for her consumption, and that Ireland had a surplus beyond the demand for her inhabitants; it is too well-known to be repeated here, that it was determined to cause the use of sugar in distilleries, rather than to encourage the increase and improvement of tillage in Ireland. Much of the information now noticed was derived from Sir William Young's "West India Common-place Book," and that work suggested the present; the idea of which being mentioned by Mr. W. to Mr. Foster, the latter gentleman concurred with him in opinion that a compilation of this nature would be highly useful, not only to Ireland, but the Empire at large; and immediately offered all the assistance and information in his power. In this part of his Introductory remarks, Mr. W. thinks it necessary to state, that the opinions in the Account of Ireland are his own, "the unbiassed result of a patient investigation of the state of the country, from actual observation." He informed Mr. Foster, that if he (Mr. W.) undertook the publication of his researches, it must be unconnected with any party; and that he should consult the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Daruley, his political opponents. Mr. Foster approved his intention; and from these Noblemen, and the Earl of Fingal, he received every aid in their power. He adds, "After mixing so much with persons of all parties and all religious persuasions in this my anxious pursuit, I have been surprized, and I may say chagrined, to find an opinion prevailing, that this work is invariably to speak the sentiments of Mr. Foster." He wishes,

therefore, to shield that gentleman from the imputation of holding opinions that may be found in the account of Ireland, which are at variance with those he is known to have held on other occasions. Thus Mr. Wakefield takes the whole responsibility upon himself; and even gives his authorities as he proceeds, that no part of the book may be ascribed to the wrong person.

In speaking of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. W. does himself great honour; and we are well convinced no true friend of either country will fail to applaud his sentiments. He declares himself aware that it is popular to decry the Act of Union in Ireland, and to ascribe to Great Britain every evil suffered in that country; but being no man's parasite, nor in the least desirous to obtain "that most unstable of all earthly possessions, popular favour," he begs leave to dissent from such doctrines, and to leave the hateful task to those splenetic writers, who do not hesitate to gratify their particular feelings "at the expence of public tranquillity, to destroy, if they be so disposed, the rising germs of the future happiness of her inhabitants. Connexion with Great Britain — union — inseparable union — the being one and the same empire — one and the same people — to have the same interests — throwing the broad parental shield of the British monarchy over the farthestmost parts of Ireland, and over the meanest of her inhabitants, can alone promote the general and individual welfare of both countries." It is generally admitted that no nation excels the Irish in bravery and generous enterprize; yet it is equally well known that the population of Ireland is not sufficiently numerous to defend their coasts from a powerful enemy. The proximity of England, and the long-existing friendship and alliance of families, renders the latter the natural protector of the former; and while their efforts are directed to one point, the union of interest, and self-preservation, they must be invincible.

In the Agricultural portion of this arduous undertaking the Author felt himself secure in his own strength, as his attention had been, for many years, directed to the value and management of land in various counties