

"1655. William, son of Mr. William Whichcott, buried 30th August."

"1655. William, son of Mr. William Whichcott and Lady Margaret, his wife, born 1st, and baptized 10th Novembér."

"1657. Clifford, son of Mr. William Whichcott, and Margaret Lady South, his wife, born 4th August, and baptized 6th August."

There are several entries in the Register of Fotherby (from 1572 to 1640) of the Clifford family, a younger branch of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland. Their seat was at Brackenborough, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Fotherby.

Vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 130. A. B. supposes that the "noble family of Butler have, by change of title, lost the honour of Premier Earl of Ireland;" but in *Beatson's Index*, vol. II. p. 101, edition 1788, Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, precedes Butler, Earl of Carrick; the former title having been created May 4, 1316*, and the latter May 14, 1316†. Somerset Hamilton Butler, Viscount Ikerine, was created Earl of Carrick in 1748.

Vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 188. The late Mr. St. John Wells is *erroneously* stated to be "lineally descended from Viscount Wells, temp. Edward IV." John Lord *Welles*, who was (by Henry VII. in 1488) created Viscount *Welles*, died *without issue*, and the title became extinct. When persons of obscure origin have acquired considerable fortunes, they would act wisely and honourably, by following the example of the celebrated Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, of whom it is observed—"He was a *noble-man*, because he refused another man's coat of arms, who was of his name, saying, 'What shall I do with it; for he may pull it off my back at pleasure ‡.'" R. U.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 17.

THE country in which we have the happiness to live, is for nothing more justly famous than for institutions and establishments, which have for their object the encouragement of merit. Much has been done to disseminate useful knowledge, and to confute error, and put vice to the

* Irish Compendium, p. 43. edit. 1727.

† Ibid. p. 112.

‡ State Worthies, p. 67, 2nd edit. 1670.

blush; much, however, may be yet done, and perhaps much will ever remain to be done.

The Literary Fund is a most noble and truly benevolent institution, and, as far as its powers extend, of great public and private benefit: give me leave to suggest, that its beneficial influence might be considerably extended, if it was enabled to render assistance to Authors, who find it very difficult, on account of the increased expence of paper, printing, advertisements, &c. to usher their productions to the world. Numbers of valuable tracts are undoubtedly committed to the flames, for want of a fostering hand to rear them. The first expences of publishing even a small work are such as many are unwilling, and more still are unable, to risk on the great uncertainty of a productive sale. A Society, therefore, which should possess a fund applicable to such a purpose as this, would, I conceive, be a very useful one; they should possess such a power of controul over the works which they were to assist in the publication of, as might preclude any work of an improper nature from having their sanction and support; which would prove a sort of barrier against much of the trash which at this time so shamefully disgraces the press.

The idea I have now ventured to start is not probably a novel one, though, as far as I know, it has never been put in practice: it has, however, much to recommend its being adopted; and if, through the channel of your work, it should meet the eye of those who are competent to act upon it, and should be carried into effect, it would undoubtedly add a flower to the wreath that has so long decorated the name of Britain, and evince that where Merit claims assistance, her sons are ever ready to afford it.

Yours, &c. EDGAR.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.

IN the Supplement to vol. LXXX. Part I. p. 627, INDAGATOR has made some just remarks respecting works published under the appellation of *Cyclopædias*, or General Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, many of which have particular merits; and though there are already so many, yet I am inclined to think with your Correspondent that a new one different from

from any now published would meet with a ready sale, particularly if it possessed the following properties.

It should consist of a set of distinct treatises on the different arts and sciences, each of which should be written; or at least superintended, by a person who has made that art his particular study and practice, and one whose opinions on the subject are admitted by the publick to be worthy of attention. The treatises should each of them be separately paged, and have a copious index similar to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

With respect to the explanatory diagrams, they should be taken from real objects; the particular manufactory might in many cases be mentioned. In some of the works now published, the designs have been borrowed from some other work published many years since, and not applicable to the present improved state of science; they need not be engraved in an expensive manner, but distinct and large enough to explain the subject, which is their only use: we do not want pictures in such a work.

In order to lessen the expence of the undertaking, most of the geometrical figures and many others may be printed with the letter-press; many figures may be engraved on wood, which will have the advantage of being contiguous to the description.

From this Dictionary a great portion of the matter now frequently introduced into Cyclopædias should be excluded, which makes up a great portion of their bulk; such as history, biography, and some others.

Such parts of the work as are extracted from any publication, should refer to the book, page, section, &c. from whence taken, if possible.

A separate alphabet may be composed, to explain the technical and scientific terms of art, and such as do not properly belong to any particular art or science; and this may include such arts, &c. as are too short to form a separate treatise; and such as do belong to distinct sciences may refer to the particular place where used.

In the department of Natural History, the essential character of each genus should be detailed, the properties of the more remarkable species should be explained, and a complete list of the British enumerated.

The treatises might be published separately, so that a person might purchase any number he chose: this, I think, would much increase the sale, as many persons, unable to purchase the whole, would purchase such as suited his particular taste; and I think it would not lessen the number of those who would purchase the whole work.

Maps should be excluded from this work, as they must necessarily be too small to answer any good purpose, though they materially increase the expence.

The advantages of the plan of separate treatises would be very great; the work might be got through in a comparatively short time, as different printers might be employed on distinct parts of the work, which need not interfere with each other.

I should hope that a work on this plan would not want compilers. When the French *Encyclopædia* was published, men of science thought it an honour to become contributors; and such a national work would be a compendium of the present state of the arts and sciences in this kingdom, which cannot be expected from the pen of any one author.

A catalogue of the most esteemed works on the respective subjects, inserted at the end of each art and science, would be a very desirable addition, and the best edition should be specified.

A CONSTANT READER.

Extract of a Letter from a young Lady in Guernsey to a Relation in East Kent, Sept. 18, 1812.

“**K**NOWING your partiality to the beauties of the vegetable creation, I have ventured to send you a few of our Guernsey *Lilies*, which I hope you will do me the favour to accept. They are generally, but I believe erroneously, considered natives of this isle; yet, if we cannot boast of this, we can of many others as native beauties and curiosities. We have a great variety of beautiful *Orchises*; among others the *Bee* and *Spiral Orchis*; both of them, I believe, not very common, particularly the *Spiral*, which is a very insignificant flower, and which I should not have known for an *Orchis* had it not been pointed out to me as one. There is a native *Geranium* of this island,

island, which they call the *Musk Geranium* from its scent, which is very strong; there are several other curious natives; but I had almost forgotten to mention a beautiful little wild rose, which I have never seen any where else. There is one part of the island a kind of heath, or common, where you may literally walk upon beds of living roses; they creep along close to the ground; the leaf of them is so extremely small, and so exactly resembling the *Burnet*, as to obtain them the name of the *Burnet Rose*; the flower is rather smaller than the common hedgerose, but resembling it, though with a more exquisite smell; the highest flowers do not exceed six inches from the ground, but most of them are even with the turf; they bear a black hip. Among the cultivated beauties of the island, the *Myrtle* claims the first place for its luxuriance in foliage and stature; the *Hydrangias*, *Geraniums*, and *Arbutuses*, follow; and the beautiful varieties of *Roses* and *Carnations* conduce to make this favoured island a perfect garden. The most remarkable among the roses is one which blows the beginning of April; it is a deep crimson, like the velvet rose, growing on a beautiful evergreen shrub, something resembling the laurel; it grows very freely; but there is a double white rose, of the same sort, much more beautiful and scarce, I believe they are called the *Rose Camilla*.

“But the attractions of Guernsey are not confined to the Botanist; there are, I understand, many curious minerals: there is great variety of granite.—We have some beautiful shells, particularly the *Ormer*; I believe in England it is called the *Eer-shell*: it is a large shell which looks like *Mother of Pearl*.

“Some of the sea-views from our cliffs are particularly beautiful, taking in, besides a vast expanse of ocean, the islands of Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Herme, besides the less pleasing coast of France.—The manners of the island are very pleasing, and as there is scarcely a man you converse with but has visited some part of the Continent, it makes their conversation particularly entertaining. The language of the island is French, English being known to few of the common people, excepting in town,

where indeed the Church-service is read in French.

“Tell Mr. — I have sent him some Guernsey lilies, which I hope he will do me the favour to accept, and that they will answer the ideas he entertained of them; I think they should be placed in pots in the sun: I understand they will not grow in England: many hundreds of them are exported at this season every year: they say that even our neighbouring isles are not honoured by their presence; I hardly know whether to believe this, or to attribute it partly to the great rivalry there is between the islands. P.”

* * We have received Copies of several Petitions to both Houses of Parliament relative to the Claims of the Roman Catholics; but our limits prevent the insertion of more than two of them.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland assembled, the humble Petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners can never cease to be, in every just and proper sense of the expression, the firm Advocates of Religious Toleration; but that they have always contemplated, and still continue to contemplate, with extreme anxiety, the efforts incessantly made to overturn the Defences of our Civil and Religious Establishments, by the admission of persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion not only to offices of the highest trust and authority, but even to the power of framing laws for the government of this Protestant Church and State.

That your Petitioners do verily believe, that the restrictions and disabilities, to which the Roman Catholics of Ireland are subject, are still indispensably requisite for the maintenance and security of the Protestant Government, and especially of the Protestant Church, as it is now by law established in that part of the United Kingdom.

That your Petitioners see also much reason to apprehend, that the removal of these restrictions and disabilities would lead, and, they fear, by direct and necessary consequence,

to a removal of all restrictions and disabilities whatever on account of Religion; and to an entire abrogation of the oaths, declarations, and tests, by law required of every person admitted to sit or vote in either House of Parliament, or to fill offices of trust and power; which your Petitioners still humbly conceive to be essentially necessary to the safety both of our Civil and Religious Establishments.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Lordships, in your wisdom, will be pleased to maintain those laws, and preserve inviolate those securities, which long experience has proved to be most congenial with the character, and, under Divine Providence, most conducive to the stability of our happy Constitution in Church and State*.

The humble Petition of the London Clergy, incorporated by the title of "The President and Fellows of Sion College," within the City of London, sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners, having witnessed the efforts repeatedly made of late years to procure further indulgences for persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, cannot but contemplate with great solicitude the probability of those efforts being speedily renewed.

That your Petitioners, therefore, regard it as their bounden duty, humbly to express their most serious apprehension of the dangers likely to arise from the removal of those restrictions and disabilities to which the Roman Catholics are now subject, and from enabling them to hold offices of the highest trust and authority, and even to sit in the Imperial Parliament to legislate for a Protestant Church and State.

That your Petitioners, while they are the firm advocates of religious toleration as recognised by the laws of this Country, and desirous that its blessings may continue, cannot but feel alarmed at the evils to be apprehended from depriving the Established Church of that mild ascendancy which it now enjoys; and cannot but

* This Petition was sanctioned by a majority of more than three to one, in the fullest Convocation ever known to have been holden on any similar occasion.

deprecate the adoption of measures which would, as they conceive, be a departure, in a leading and important instance, from the acknowledged principles of our Constitution.

That your Petitioners are humbly of opinion, that the restrictions and disabilities now subsisting with respect to the Roman Catholics are not in themselves either oppressive or unjust, and that they continue to be no less indispensably requisite than heretofore, for the maintenance and security of the Church - Establishment, against those, whose principles, when carried into effect, have ever been found incompatible with true Christian toleration, and subversive of civil and religious liberty.

That, in stating this their humble opinion, your Petitioners cannot but recollect, that the safeguards, of which they deprecate the removal, have been proved by long experience to be necessary; that they were established by our ancestors, at a period when our laws and liberties were fixed on a solid basis, and the Crown of these dominions was limited by the Act of Settlement to the Protestant Succession.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Lordships will in your wisdom continue to preserve those safeguards, which, under Divine Providence, have been the firm support of our National Constitution in Church and State, and of the title of our revered Monarch and his august Family to the Throne of this United Kingdom.—28 Nov. 1812.

* * We have received the following article from a Friend, with a request that we would give it an early insertion, in order to make the contents of it extensively public.—EDITOR.

MEMORIAL

To the Hon. the Gresham Committee.

WE the undersigned, lamenting the distress which is felt by parents and others, occasioned by little children accidentally straying from their homes, or from persons walking in the streets with them, or being otherwise missing, are desirous that some means should be adopted, whereby such children might speedily be restored. We are of opinion, that if one place in this extensive city were appointed, where notices of the loss of children, also of their being found, might be immediately posted up, that in many instances several hours of extreme

extreme affliction would be prevented, as a ready method of communication would thus be formed between those who missed the children and those who found them. We, therefore, earnestly request the favour of your permission, that as occasion may require, notices to the above purpose may be affixed on the outside of the principal entrances to the Royal Exchange. We further request, in case you grant us the above, that you would give directions to the Beadles who attend the Exchange, if present at the time when such notices are brought, that they shall post them up, they having materials for the purpose ready at hand. We also are desirous that you would give us leave, if you accede to our request, that we may make known to the publick, that by your permission the Royal Exchange is fixed on for the before-mentioned purpose.—*1st June, 1812.*

The above Memorial, with sixty signatures, was left some time ago at Mercers' Hall (where the Committee meet); and, being approved by a Subcommittee, was recommended to a Grand Committee on the 4th of December, when it was resolved,

“That this Committee do agree to the prayer of the above Memorial, and that their compliance with the same be continued during pleasure.”

In consequence of this permission, a notice was posted up at the entrance from Cornhill to the Royal Exchange on Saturday last, that such permission had been granted.

If a plan of this sort were adopted in cities and large towns in different parts of the kingdom, it might prove of great service. The plan might be somewhat extended, so that notices of *any persons* being missing or found should be posted up, including those who are found senseless or dead.

P. S. It is recommended to parents to teach their children their own name, and that of their place of abode; also to write their names with *permanent ink*: on some part of their clothing. *10 Dec. 1812.*

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, Dec. 14.*

TRUTH ought to be the chief object of every one who presumes to direct the belief of others.—I am led into this remark by looking into the lately republished copy of “*Bentham's History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral,*” and afterwards reading what is said upon Gothic

Architecture in Dr. Rees's Encyclopædia upon that subject, which is prefaced with the assertion, that *Mr. Bentham was not the writer of the architectural part of his valuable work, but the Poet Gray*; whereas the compiler of the life of Mr. Bentham has proved the contrary from various documents, but particularly from Mr. Gray's letter to Mr. Bentham, which is there given*; and he calls with great propriety upon the Rev. Dr. John Milner, the author of the above assertion, to apologize for the injustice done to the memory of the venerable Ely Historian.

It is probable, Sir, the Doctor may not have seen the last edition of Mr. Bentham's work, in consequence of the small number printed; and the insertion of this may, by directing his attention to it, enable him to vindicate himself from the unpleasant imputation cast upon his character.

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, Dec. 18.*

MR. LUDERS, in his Tract on the Succession of the Crown, asserts, that the *Accession of the House of Stuart was as great a violation of public law and private right as the Norman Conquest*, because it destroyed the effect of Henry the Eighth's will. In my opinion, his argument, however it may tend to illustrate the point of history, fails to prove this strong assertion.

1st, Because William the Conqueror was not next heir to the King whom he pretended to succeed; whereas the King of Scotland was the next heir to Elizabeth. Here then was public law in his favour, which William the Conqueror had not.

2dly, William the Conqueror came with an army, and took forcible possession of the kingdom: James the First came with the wishes of the Nation, and as quietly as any man can enter into his own house. William turned out of possession the King who held the Crown (no matter whether by right or not, he was *in possession*;) but James found the succession open, and no claimant to oppose him.

3dly, For the violation of private

* See *Gent. Mag.* LII. 243.—*Eorr.* right,

right, that depends on a question of English law, which James had nothing to do with, since it was not urged against him. A man cannot be said to take wrongfully the property of another, who does not appear to claim it. Granting that the will of Henry the Eighth was authorized by the statute quoted by the learned Author, and to be a public law, if it were a law made to secure a private right, and there was none to claim the benefit, there could be no injustice in exercising an acknowledged right of inheritance to the vacant throne. *For, De non apparentibus et non existentibus eodem est ratio.*

4thly, Mr. Luders contends that the right of Lord Beauchamp, as son and heir of Catherine Grey, was as good as that of Edgar Atheling, the true heir of the Saxon line. Admitting this for the argument's sake, and that the right *in law* was set aside *in fact*; in both cases, it proves no injustice in either king: because there was no violence used to suppress the supposed right, or to deter the party from claiming it. SCOTUS DUX.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

MY old antagonist John Carter, after a cessation of hostilities for ten or eleven months, comes forth again in your last Number, with a discovery that *facts are stubborn things*. Wonderful sagacity! to comprehend at last what I have been teaching him for five or six years past, that a deviation from truth and a falsification of facts are but indifferent crutches to support a lame cause.

But he now adds with apparent triumph, that "*facts will have way*, as his last paper on this subject has evinced, for it still remains unanswered." Let us then try this question by matter of fact. John had asserted that every turret of Henry the Seventh's Chapel had been finished with a vane; and that our ancestors never used cramps to secure their masonry. He had cited Speed for his authority in the first instance, and built on his own assertion for the latter. Now, Sir, the matter of fact is, that the wretched plate of Speed* gives the Southern face of the Chapel without a vane on any one turret, and cramps

* Consult Speed.

of iron taken from the walls of the Chapel were actually laying in the workshop. How did John meet these matters of fact in his last paper, but by re-asserting his own assertions, and rejecting proofs that were open to every one who had either an interest or curiosity to examine them!

To give an answer to a convicted and re-asserted falsehood, is reducing the question to the veracity of the witnesses; and if the Readers of your journal, Mr. Urban, prefer the testimony of John Carter without consulting the proofs alleged by your Old Correspondent, all further answer is superfluous and useless. I was tired of the controversy; I said so to John repeatedly; and I think your Readers and you, Mr. Urban, must be equally tired; I think your compositors and your very devils must be tired of it likewise; but John himself is not tired; he has proclaimed a recommencement of hostilities, and I must again be a volunteer in the defence of an Artist calumniated monthly for these five years past, and of whose persecution there seems to be no end.

Now, then, for John Carter's regular scrutiny as soon as he pleases; but, if he deviates an inch from truth, or falsifies a single matter of fact, he shall certainly hear of it from

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, London, Dec. 6.

THE communications in your journal, on the subject of "*Architectural Innovation*," must be read with interest by all who have a real regard for the purity of Architecture, whether considered nationally or generally. The severity of "*An Architect's*" remarks is warranted in most cases by the violations of propriety and taste which he so justly deprecates; but a hasty criticism has escaped him in your last Number; and, influenced by a disinterested sense of justice similar to his own, I wish to remove any impression it may have made.

In enumerating the works of Inigo Jones at Greenwich, "*An Architect*" mentions the house opposite to the Hospital as having been cruelly modernized "*of late*." I pass by the inelegance of the expression to try the merit of the censure. This house

has

has recently been purchased by Government, and appropriated to the use of that magnificent National charity, the Royal Naval Asylum; and peculiar circumstances have enabled me to know, that the Commissioners of that charity and their eminent Architect have felt the greatest respect for the genius of Inigo Jones; and that, in the alterations, so much have they been guided by this feeling, that not a line in any of the four fronts has been altered by them from what that great Architect left it. The removal of the balustrade from the loggia in the Park front is the only exception to the remark. This balustrade, placed in the intercolumniations, and divided into as many distinct pieces, had an insecure unconnected appearance, and was considered to destroy the effect of the fine proportions of the columns: it was therefore removed; and, in the opinion of those who had the means and the ability to make the comparison on the spot, decidedly to the improvement of the whole. No apology, I trust, is necessary to "An Architect" for this public correction of a public assertion, probably inadvertent, but certainly injurious to the reputation of the living and the dead.

It would give me great pleasure, Sir, if the presumptuous hand of Innovation had touched as lightly the more recent productions of a Labelye, as she has, at least in the above instance, those of a Jones. It was with concern and indignation, that, in a repair of Westminster Bridge, now scarcely finished, when it was thought necessary to take down a pier on the North side, near the Lambeth shore, I observed that part of it has been rebuilt on a plan differing in form from all the others. I shall not trust myself to comment on this, I am satisfied, unnecessary departure from the most obvious principles of the art; but call upon those intrusted with the care of this public and important structure to amend their error, or assign their reasons.

S, A, S.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CLXIX.

SOME friends have made the following communications. At the sale of Drawings of the late Thomas

Sandby, esq. Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, was a view taken by him on the banks of the Thames at Whitehall, wherein he introduced Inigo Jones's palace, from the plates already-described: the scene was beautiful and interesting. Sir Henry Englefield, baronet, purchased the drawing.

Also, that the famous *Abbot's Inn*, *Glastonbury*, (vulgarly called the "George Inn,") is on the eve of being destroyed by its present possessor, who is an attorney, to erect on the site a modern dwelling. This information to Antiquaries is alarming, when it is considered how few examples of the kind are in existence; so elegant in design, so elaborate in detail. Let the interior be rendered comfortable according to present habits, and welcome, as there are none of the original adornments left; but to the external parts every care and honour should be paid. Will passers by, when a new frame of adventitious materials is raised on the ruins of the old compact of stone, bestow one tribute of praise on a perishable piece of patch-work, to meet a thirty years' "wear and tear;" they reflecting on the three centuries' enduring mass, that had heretofore afforded such satisfaction to their admiring sight?

Those who have ever been busy in laying violent hands on sacred walls, no doubt, consider themselves "bold men *." What then?

"When danger calls, the brave should never slay!"

And further, the *Hospital of St. Cross*, near Winchester, has recently been committed to the care of rude and pitiless hands by some ruling people, under the idea that it needed *improving and beautifying*.

Great Hall. Curious antient picture, which had embellished the walls for many years, is not now on show.

Cloister, or avenue on the East side of the quadrangle, a relic of much decorative instruction; its Eastern wall destroyed, with several ornamented chimneys belonging to the Infirmary and chambers over the cloister; indeed the workpeople used all their professional code of arguments, to be indulged in removing the whole cloister, as thereby, they

* See Sir Henry Spelman's History on these matters.

confidently affirmed, a charming view of the country would be gained, like that previously experienced on the South side of the Quadrangle; but their attempt in this way (from some hidden cause) dwindled down to a mere substitution of the Eastern wall, with a common fence of lath and plaster.

Church. Porch on the North side destroyed, and rebuilt, as they presume to term it, neglecting, or, more properly despoiling, a few remarkables thereon, which had long exercised the ingenious opinions of Antiquaries; but their pleasing theories are now of no avail; the vulgar sons of the line and rule have ended all their controversies.

Interior of the church. South aisle of the nave: a grave-stone of a remote date, with the effigies of one of the masters of the holy seclusion sculptured thereon. Under this memorial, workmen, conceiving treasure was buried, (or *hid*, according to such plebeian feelings,) rent up the stone, and rifled the grave. Their sacrilegious hopes, however, were frustrated, and nothing but dust and bones appeared! Through disappointment and revenge, the stone was broke in pieces, and the bones thrown about the pavement! And in conformity to the preposterous mode prevailing among low artificers, much of the North exterior has been daubed over with plaster, and the whole of the interior white-washed, and party-coloured, with brown and yellow washes.

Progress of Architecture in England.

From the Martyrdom of Charles I. 1649, a dark period took place, full of sacrilege, blasphemy, and rebellion; wherein we, who are devoted to regal sway, tremble to investigate; yet conclude no possible alteration in our Architecture could occur: and, it is believed, there is not any precedent of one fabrick of consequence that had its foundation during the Interregnum*. The usurping or subdued parties were engaged in pursuits of a nature directly opposite to the cultivation of the Arts; therefore our

researches are naturally carried to the reign of

CHARLES II.

With the return of Monarchical Government, through the event of the glorious Restoration, the return of happy days, of civil and religious order, learning, taste, and love for the Fine Arts, architecture, of course, became one of the first concerns to engage general attention. Mansions dilapidated, and Churches despoiled, called for immediate notice. Of the first particular, Houses, many were found necessary to be rebuilt, others partially repaired. Of the second particular, Churches, an universal renewal of previous established sacred decorations were entered upon; and, whether from the cast of manners prevalent at that time, or from the fluctuating occurrences incidental to all professions, certainly a new style of Architecture made its appearance, and the doughty hero who led the way on this occasion was Sir C. Wren. A fortunate circumstance to him, but lamentable for the present race of Antiquaries, transpired, the Great Fire; when the annihilation of old St. Paul's and a multitude of other churches (all of the most fine and durable stone-work) became the fatal consequence, under the ridiculous plea, that the surrounding conflagration, among houses chiefly constructed of wood, had so affected their walls, and more directly so the towering Cathedral, that it was adjudged expedient they should fall one common ruin—a sacrifice to false taste, engendered in the then conceived hatred towards the works of past times. Here was employment for innovators! an host of places of devotion to be re-constructed, all upon the new rage of Art; and the Pagan models of Greece and Rome were to give professional law. Thus spoke the times. Amidst the rising masonic speculations, sprung up the present St. Paul's, triumphing over the glories of the former pile! The Parentalia gives minute memoranda of the rueful havoc, when the walls themselves and the monumental memorials shared one common lot in the task of destruction. Witness a digging up of the intermediate space in the centre of the basement of the present church at Nelson's funeral, when

* The beautiful Church of Staunton Harold in Leicestershire was built in 1653 by Sir Robert Shirley, bart. "whose singular praise it was, to have done the best things in the worst times, and hoped them in the most calamitous."—EDIT.

when relics* of tombs, statues, and other ornaments, were once more brought to light; such objects having been by Sir Christopher thrown into the rubble, preparative to the construction of his foundations.

In treating of the Architecture of this reign, our prime reference will be directed to the gloomy and ponderous mass now standing before us, the *Metropolitan Church of London*; which, from its completion to this hour, has been the theme of alternate praise and censure. By bestowing much study on the "New Work," a tolerable opinion may be advanced, explanatory of the style emanating from this focus of masonry and sculpture; and which diffused itself to every species of building, either civil or ecclesiastic.

Fetter-lane, Fleet-street. Many Houses of this reign, one of which bears the date 1668: they are of three classes, though none of them remain perfect.—Class I. Plain in all its parts. First story: door-way with a frame opening; cross frame window in four lights, the larger lights below. Second story: two windows, with cross frame lights. Third story: two windows, with cross frame lights; finish of the elevation imperfect; material of the walls brick.—Class II. First story: door-way, with architrave, frieze, and cornice; pilasters, topped with double foliated scrolls, support the cornice; window imperfect, plain string. Second story: cross frame windows; plain string. Third story: cross-bar windows; plain block cornice; finish of the elevation imperfect; small square quarries of glass in the cross frames; materials, walls brick, door-way, frames, and cornice, wood.—Class III. First story imperfect. Second story: large window, central, standing on a plinth; kneed architrave, the knees supported by pilasters, with foliated scroll bases, and fancy Ionic caps; plain frieze, and pedimented cornice inclosing the Royal arms (Charles II.); supporters, lion and unicorn. On each side this window, narrow ditto; from the cornice of centre window, a string in continuation, whereon is indented, "1668

* These relics, as a sort of collection, are to be seen in the Eastern part of the basement story.

WISE. AN. 1668." Third story: plain central window; narrow ditto on each side; finish of the elevation imperfect. In this design runs a pleasing regularity, and the prime feature central. Material, wholly brick-work; the cross frames only remain in the second story, the other lights recently introduced.

Great Winchester-street, Moorfields.—Class IV. A design for a house in two divisions. First story imperfect. Second story: Ionic pilasters, with tablets at one-third of the shaft; windows, with architrave, supporting scrolls, they making part of the frieze to ditto; the cornice pedimented. General entablature, frieze plain, dentals in the cornice. Third story: gabled with plain scroll and semicircular lines; a window central, but imperfect. Material, wholly brick-work.

Class V. House adjoining the foregoing. First story: imperfect. Second story: centrally, a window with kneed architrave, supported by foliated scroll terms; frieze and semicircular cornice. On each side the window, fancy Corinthian pilasters on compartmented pedestals; these pilasters rise the height of this and third story; two plain windows right and left in continuation. Third story: centrally, a square window, having a most fanciful treble-kneed architrave; ornamented scrolls support the knees; windows in continuation plain. Between second and third stories, a string cornice; finish of the elevation imperfect. Material, wholly brick-work.

The brick-work of the houses above is excellently performed, particularly in the mouldings and ornaments.

Class VI. *Entrance front to Mercers'-hall, Cheapside.* First story: large door-way, with semicircular head, and foliage scroll key-stone; the architrave highly enriched, and the door in eight compartments, with foliage. On each side the door-way, pilasters with compartments of leaves and ribbands, supporting brackets with drapery and flowers; in succession, these pilasters are given in profile; rusticks with drapery bound the front. The above key-stone supports a busto of a half-Virgin (the Mercers' crest), displayed by Cupids (filling the

the spandrels over the head of the door-way;) they holding drapery and festoons of leaves. A general cornice, mouldings enriched. This cornice constitutes a balcony, the iron-work to which is elaborate, wrought in five compartments of foliage, and divided by delicate balusters, &c. Second story: window central, pilasters support its semicircular head; scroll-key-stone, scrolls on each side the head, spandrels with foliage. On each side the window, niches with statues of Faith and Hope; above the niches, ornamented strings supporting small square windows. Above the centre window an oval one, with enriched architrave; small oval windows over the above small square ditto. This story, bounded on each side by Ionic pilasters, having grounds attached with volute bases. A general entablature, with open circular pediment (mouldings enriched), inclosing a compartmented niche, with statues of Charity and her three children. Right and left circular windows, with enriched architrave, appertaining to the third story. General entablature, architrave enriched, no frieze, enriched cornice with blockings. Three enriched pedestals stand on this entablature, but the decorations filling the divisions between them (balusters it is presumed) destroyed. Material, stone. The windows are washed, and it is believed coeval with the rest of the work; hence one of the early examples of the mode is here manifested.

In this design, a boldness of parts, singular in themselves, with a profusion of enrichments, prevail: it is certainly a very curious specimen of the day; and we may regret, that in the rage for *improving* the City, valuable relics of Architecture are so continually consigned to destruction, and, with the same unconcern as the most common teatment, rendered ruinous (by neglect) and uncomfortable. It is understood this front is soon to be taken down. AN ARCHITECT.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 12.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year; viz. For Latin Verses—*Alexander Achillis tumulum invisens*. For an English Essay—*Etymology*. For a

Latin Essay—*Quam vim in moribus Populi Romani corrigendis habuerit Poteslas Censoria*.—The first of the above subjects is intended for those Gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their Matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—For the best Composition in English Verse, not containing more than fifty lines, by any Under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from his Matriculation—*The Pantheon*.

A considerable part of the Library of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente, is arrived in London, and the rest is expected. It is consigned to an eminent mercantile house for sale. Various conjectures may be formed from this circumstance; the most obvious is, that he may not think his property so safe within the reach of the French Government as in England; and that, probably, his books are not the only part of his immense fortune that he has remitted. Another conjecture, also very natural, is, that the report of the high prices given at the Roxburge sale for books may have tempted him to send some of his rarities, the spoil of the Libraries of Europe, to so good a market.

Speedily will be Published.

A new Edition of the History and Antiquities of Hinckley; including the Hamlets of Daddington, Stoke, Wykin, and the Hyde. Embellished with 21 plates. Extracted and enlarged from Mr. NICHOLS's History of Leicestershire. To which will be added, from the same Work, the History of Witherley; and of Manduessedum, a Roman station, in the counties of Leicester and Warwick; illustrated by 18 plates.

Mr. BRITTON's 31st Part of his "Architectural Antiquities."

The History of Fulham, in quarto, by Mr. FAULKNER.

The Culloden Papers, with a Life of the Lord President Forbes.

Sicily and its Inhabitants. By W. H. THOMSON, Esq. 4to. with engravings.

CHATEAUBRIAND's "Beauties of Christianity," with illustrative Notes. By the Rev. HENRY KETT.

The Edition of "Tacitus Oberlini," in 4 vols. 8vo. announced some months ago, (which is printed uniformly with the *Cicero Ernesti* in 8 vols.)

The Queen's Wake, a legendary poem. By JAMES HOGG, the Etterick shepherd.

The Precursor to Forest Trees and Timber, as connected with the maritime strength and prosperity of Great Britain. By Capt. LAYMAN, of the Navy.

Elements of Crystallography, after the method of Haüy, with or without a series of geometrical models, both solid and dissected: and with plates and wood-cuts. By Mr. F. ACCUM.

A curious piece of Penmanship in the various hands, with emblematical ornaments, intitled, "The Crucifixion of our Saviour and the two Thieves." By W. EDWARDS, Master of the Academy, Bond-street, Hinckley.

An Inquiry into the Propriety of the Parish Clerk reading the Lessons of Scripture in the Church, with Observations on Parts of the Service. By R. R.

A second Edition of the New Pocket Cyclopædia, or Elements of Useful Knowledge; with numerous corrections and additions. By Mr. MILLARD.

A second Edition of the New Art of Memory, founded upon the principles taught by M. VON FEINAIGLE, with some important improvements, and a Portrait of the Professor.

The first Number of Pathological Researches; in Medicine, by J. R. FARRE, M. D. and in Surgery, by B. TRAVERS, royal 8vo, with engravings.

Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies. By Dr. BLACKALL.

Practical Remarks on Cancer, and a History of the Symptoms; with an engraving and description of his improved Speculum Oculi. By Mr. STEVENSON.

Preparing for Publication.

Cambria Depicta; or Picture of North Wales: comprehending a descriptive survey of the picturesque beauties, and the most romantic scenery of that part of the British empire; with historical remarks on peculiar customs and manners, anecdotes of the inhabitants, commercial pursuits, topography, antiquities, and local history of that beautiful and elevated country, which has been for many years the attraction and admiration of all travellers.

A second and much improved Edition of the "Topographical Account of Tattershall, in the County of Lincoln." By Mr. GEORGE WEIR, of Horncastle.

The Parochial History of Hampstead, by Mr. PARK.

The Mirror for Magistrates, by JOHN HIGGINS, reprinted from the edition of 1587, collated from those of 1575 and 1610.

An English Translation of Bp. Jewell's Apologia, with historical notes. By the Rev. A. C. CAMPBELL.

A Popular Survey of the Reformation, and Fundamental Doctrines of the Church of England, in an octavo vo-

lume. By Mr. CUSTANCE, author of a View of the Constitution of England.

Christian Morals. By Mrs. H. MOORE.

A Practical Treatise on the Law of Awards. By CHARLES BIRD, esq. of the Inner Temple.

A Continuation of the Register of East India Shipping, from the year 1760 to the present period; also, an Abstract of the Company's Regulations relative to Shipping and Commerce in general. By Mr. HORATIO HARDY.

A translation of CORVISART's work on the Diseases and Organic Lesions of the Heart and great Vessels. By Mr. HERB, of Worcester.

Messrs. BARTLETT and NEWMAN (successor to Messrs. Collingwood and Co.) are engaged in printing an Edition of LÉVY, in 4 vols. 8vo. under the direction of a Gentleman of learning and eminence in the University of Oxford. This edition is printing from the text of Drakenborch, and will contain the various readings, and the whole of the Notes both of the 4to and 12mo editions, of Crevier. The *Notæ Posteriores* will be introduced in their proper places at the bottom of the page.—This is a distinct edition from another Lévy, now printing at the press of Messrs. N. Bliss and Baxter, in Oxford.

Mr. WILLIAM BULLOCK is arranging the materials of a splendid Work relative to the most recent discoveries in Natural History, with Engravings coloured from the original specimens.

Early in 1813 will appear "The Literary and Scientific Calendar of the British Empire" for 1812 (to be continued annually); containing a Dictionary of living Authors, Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Musical Composers; a Register of the Universities and Public Schools, with interesting particulars relative to those seminaries; an Account of Public Societies, Institutions, Libraries and Exhibitions: articles on subjects connected with Literature, Science, and the Arts: Biographical Sketches of eminent deceased persons, &c.

The Rev. William Harrison intends to publish, by subscription, a Volume of Sermons by the late Rev. RALPH HARRISON, of Manchester, Author of Institutes of English Grammar, Sacred Harmony, &c.; with a Biographical Memoir by the Editor.

Mr. A. BRACKET, author of "Lucians Redivivus," proposes to publish, by subscription, in two octavo volumes, Shakespeare Set Free, or the Language of the Poet asserted; being an examen of the readings and interpretations of the later editors, comprised in a series of sixteen hundred notes, and further illustrative of the more difficult passages in his Plays.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

54. *The Works of the English Poets from Chaucer to Cowper; including the Series edited, with Prefaces, biographical, and critical, by Dr. Samuel Johnson: and the most approved Translations. The additional Lives by Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A. 21 vols. royal 8vo. 1810.*

THE long and intimate connexion which has subsisted between the Editor of these Volumes and the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, is of itself sufficient to justify our attending to any work that proceeds from his pen; but when we consider the important and valuable accession which English Literature has received by the present copious and well-digested body of English Poetry, such proof of our respect is imperiously called for; and we have to apologize, both to our Readers and to Mr. Chalmers himself, for that delay which has taken place in noticing this publication with the attention it so justly merits.

There is no task that requires greater taste and discernment, than that of *selection*, owing to the varied degrees of estimation in which different writers are held by the public; and this remark applies with particular force to Poets:

"The objections of Critics," as Mr. C. observes, have been directed, in similar Collections, "either against *redundancy* or *defect*; and it is as likely that I shall be blamed for admitting too many, as for admitting too few, into a work, professing to be a body of the standard English Poets."

After detailing some of the difficulties under which he laboured in this respect, he proceeds:

"Aware of the difficulties of adding to that (Dr. Johnson's) Collection, without reviving the usual objections, what is now presented to the publick could never have been formed, had I imposed on myself the terms either of *abstract merit*, or *popular reception*: when applied to, therefore, by the proprietors, and left at liberty, generally, to form a Collection of the more ancient Poets to precede Dr. Johnson's series, and of the more recent authors to follow it, I conceived that it would be proper to be guided by a mixed rule in admitting the Additions from these two classes. Although the question of popularity seemed necessary and decisive in selecting from the vast mass

GENT. MAG. December, 1812.

of poetical writers since the publication of Dr. Johnson's volumes, yet in making up a Catalogue of the older Poets, it was requisite to advert to the only uses which such a Catalogue can at all be supposed to answer. Popularity is here so much out of the question, that, however venerable some of the names are, which occur in this part of the work, it will probably be impossible, by any powers of praise or criticism, to give them that degree of favour with the public which they once enjoyed."

This quotation sufficiently points out the correct principles by which Mr. C. was guided; and the entire Preface marks, in a peculiar degree, the taste and judgment which he has uniformly exercised throughout the present work. Previously, however, to passing any *general* remarks upon it, and that the publick may judge for themselves how much they are indebted to Mr. C., we shall briefly compare the present series, with those already given to the world by Dr. Johnson and Dr. Anderson.

The body of English poetry edited by Dr. Johnson in 1781 extends from Cowley to Lyttelton; comprizing the works of 52 Writers. To dwell upon the inimitable parts of this undertaking, or upon those passages which must ever be liable to censure, as sanctioning many errors, and betraying many perverse decisions, would be a most unnecessary task; the work having been criticised with as much minuteness as the literary and moral character of Johnson himself, of which, to use the words of a valuable writer, "it exhibits a more faithful, expressive, and curious picture, than all the portraits attempted by his Biographers*." The palpable deficiencies in this series chiefly prompted some of the Booksellers in Edinburgh, about the year 1792, to publish a Selection of Poetry on a more comprehensive scale, the editing of which was entrusted to Dr. Robert Anderson, who executed the task with a considerable share of ability. His Volumes commence with the name of Chaucer; comprize the works of 20 Poets who flourished *previously* to Cowley, and of 37 others who lived *subsequently* to Lyttelton:

* Dugald Stewart's Philosophical Essays, p. 491.

the only omission from Johnson's list is the name of Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and the additional intermediate Poets who occur between Cowley and Lyttelton, are Pattison, Hill, Blair, Hamilton, Harte, and Richard West; the total number being 114. Mr. Chalmers's Series contains the Lives and Works of 126 Poets; and as some Readers may wish to know its relative extent when compared with that of Dr. Anderson, we shall here particularize the Variations of the two*.

From this statement it will appear, that of the writings of our earlier Poets, which may indeed be styled "the well of English undefiled," a most valuable selection is here given, and of which, from the uncommon scarcity of many, the majority of the public has been hitherto enabled to judge from *specimens alone*. In this class, however, there are certainly some omissions that we regret. Why were the works of Lovelace and Herrick overlooked? The first has been justly named "one of the MOST PLEASING of our early poets;" and from the "Hesperides," and "Noble Numbers" of the latter, a selection might have been formed, which, in point of elegance and sweetness of versification, would vie with the most successful efforts of later writers.

That Mr. C. will have to encounter some objections in admitting the writings of certain Poets, who have long been denounced as below mediocrity, is highly probable; but to have passed them over, after having become members of the body of British Poets, and generally received as such, would undoubtedly have rendered his Series incomplete. The Lives prefixed to their works by the powerful hand of Johnson, are alone sufficient to give them a certain rank amongst their

brethren; and as Mr. C. truly says, "Johnson's Lives, after all the objections that have been offered, must ever be the foundation of English Poetical Biography."

We now come to a very interesting portion of the present work, the *original Lives*, which proceed from the pen of Mr. Chalmers himself; but the Author's observations on this part of his labours are too just to be withheld; and it must be confessed, that greater deference to public opinion was never shewn by any Writer, or ever expressed in a tone more calculated to satisfy the fastidious, and conciliate the severe.

"With respect to the *new Lives*, a part of this work for which I am particularly responsible, they are the result of more anxious and painful research than may appear to those who do not examine my authorities. In rectifying preceding accounts, many of which I found erroneous and inconsistent, either from carelessness or partiality, and in procuring original information, in which I hope it will appear that I have not been altogether unsuccessful, it was my object to ascertain those truths, in whatever they might end, which display the real character; and I am sorry it should be necessary to add, that I have not thought it incumbent to represent every man whose works are here admitted as a prodigy of genius and virtue.

"The criticisms advanced in these Lives are as sparing as appeared consistent with the general plan, and are the opinions of one who is aware that reputation is not in his gift: as, however, they are the result of a judgment derived from no partial school, I have only to hope they will not be found destitute of candour, or improperly interfering with the general and acknowledged principles of taste."

As a Biographer, Mr. C. appears before the public with those powerful

* Poets inserted in Chalmers's Edition, omitted by Anderson.

Beattie,	Gascoigne,
Beaumont, F.	Gower,
Beaumont, Sir J.	Habington,
Brome,	Jones,
Byrom,	Lansdowne,
Cambridge,	Mason,
Chatterton,	Sherburne,
Cartwright,	Skelton,
Corbett,	Smith,
Cotton,	Stirling,
Cowper,	Turberville,
Dorset,	Warton, Thomas,
Fawkes,	Warton, Joseph,

Poets inserted in Anderson's Edition, omitted by Chalmers.

Bruce,
Granville,
Greeme,
Hill,
Pattison,
Shaw,
West, Richard.

recommendations that industry and excellence must ever ensure. His researches on the present, as well as on former occasions, have been extensive; and his opportunities of acquiring literary information from sources, inaccessible to ordinary writers, proportionably great; but these advantages would be trifling and unimportant, were they not possessed by one who has the gift and talent of using them with success. His style is uniformly chaste and correct, and his language possesses unusual ease and elegance: though he may never elevate his readers with the lofty periods or splendid metaphors of the Johnsonian school; he, on the other hand, never derogates into that flatness and cold simplicity, which wearies the reader, by deadening the attention.—He writes with feeling, taste, and power. His criticisms are fair, candid, and manly; his sentiments just and liberal; and his observations, being the result of genuine good sense, carry conviction with them. But what gives the greatest charm to his Biography, is the firm and undeviating bias uniformly displayed in the cause of Religion and Virtue. In no one instance has delicacy, or a false and sickly sentiment of veneration for a name, glossed over vices and failings, which, for the benefit of posterity, merited exposure or reprobation; not that Mr. C. has ever *willingly* dragged forth the hidden frailties of an Author from the tomb, but has suffered truth, immutable truth alone, to be his guide and companion throughout the progress of his labours.

To point out the particular parts of this extensive Work which merit attention from their novelty or intrinsic value, cannot now be attempted. Two or three proofs, which occur in a single Volume, may be deemed sufficient for our present purpose. In the Life of the Earl of Surrey, Mr. Chalmers has minutely examined the statements advanced by Walpole, Warton, and others, with respect to the chivalrous attachment he bore to Lady Geraldine, and controverted them with a degree of ability that renders this Memoir peculiarly interesting. Whetstone's Remembrance of the Poet Gascoigne is reprinted, for the first time, from the unique pamphlet in the Collection of the late Mr. Malone*; and

* See Cens. Lit. I. 114. IV. 218. Brit. Bibl. I. 75.

in the Life of Gascoigne, Mr. Chalmers has been assisted by a MS Memoir, prepared by the late Mr. Gough for the Biographia Britannica.

We shall only observe, in conclusion, that these Volumes will prove a most valuable addition to the stock of those, who select *useful Books*; and Mr. C. has our warmest wishes for the enjoyment of health and success, in the prosecution of those further labours, which he is now carrying on for the benefit of the present age and of posterity.

55. JUNIUS: including Letters by the same Writer, under other Signatures (now first collected). To which are added, his confidential Correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, and his private Letters addressed to Mr. H. S. Woodfall. With a Preliminary Essay, Notes, Fac-similes, &c. In Three Volumes; vol. I. pp. 336 and 248; vol. II. pp. 516; vol. III. pp. 512. Printed by G. Woodfall for F. C. and J. Rivington.

TO those who recollect the avidity with which these Letters were originally perused, the dispatch with which they were copied in almost every periodical work, and the vague and fruitless conjectures concerning their inimitable Author; the Volumes now before us are peculiarly interesting.

“The present edition contains, besides the Letters published by authority of Junius himself, others written by the same author, under various signatures, which appeared in the Public Advertiser from April 1767 to May 1772, together with his Private Letters, peculiarly curious and interesting, addressed to his Printer, the late Mr. H. S. Woodfall, and his confidential correspondence with Mr. Wilkes.”

In a long (but not tedious) “Preliminary Essay,” the principal features in the politicks of an eventful period are candidly and clearly exhibited; and to the Author's explanatory Notes, the present Editor has added such others, through the entire progress of the Work, as the intervening lapse of time has seemed to render necessary.

“Desultory and imperfect hints are the whole that the Writer of this Essay has been able to collect concerning the Author of the Letters of Junius. Yet, desultory and imperfect as they are, he still hopes that they may not be utterly destitute both of interest and utility. Although they do not undertake positively to ascertain who the Author was; they offer a fair test to point out negatively

tively who he was not; and to enable us to reject the pretensions of a host of persons, whose friends have claimed for them so distinguished an honour.—From the observations contained in this Essay, it should seem to follow unquestionably that the Author of the Letters of Junius was an Englishman of highly cultivated education, deeply versed in the language, the laws, the constitution, and history of his native country: that he was a man of easy if not of affluent circumstances, of unsullied honour and generosity, who had it equally in his heart and in his power to contribute to the necessities of other persons, and especially of those who were exposed to troubles of any kind on his own account: that he was in habits of confidential intercourse, if not with different members of the cabinet, with politicians who were most intimately familiar with the court, and entrusted with all its secrets: that he had attained an age which would allow him, without vanity, to boast of an ample knowledge and experience of the world: that, during the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, and part of 1772, he resided almost constantly in London or its vicinity, devoting a very large portion of his time to political concerns, and publishing his political lucubrations, under different Signatures, in the Public Advertiser; that, in his natural temper, he was quick, irritable, and impetuous; subject to political prejudices and strong personal animosities; but possessed of a high independent spirit; honestly attached to the principles of the constitution, and fearless and indefatigable in maintaining them; that he was strict in his moral conduct, and in his attention to public decorum; an avowed member of the Established Church; and, though acquainted with English judicature, not a Lawyer by profession.—What other characteristics he may have possessed, we know not; but these are sufficient; and the claimant who cannot produce them conjointly is in vain brought forward as the Author of the Letters of Junius.

“The persons to whom this honour has at different times, and on different grounds, been attributed are the following: Charles Lloyd, a clerk of the Treasury, and afterwards, a deputy teller of the Exchequer: John Roberts, also a clerk in the Treasury at the commencement of his political life, but afterwards successively private secretary to Mr. Pelham when chancellor of the exchequer, member of parliament for Harwich, and commissioner of the Board of Trade*;

* “Anonymously accused of having written these Letters in the Public Advertiser, March 21, 1772, *et passim*.”

Samuel Dyer, a man of considerable learning, and a friend of Mr. Burke and of Dr. Johnson; William Gerard Hamilton, another friend and patron of Mr. Burke; Edmund Burke himself; Dr. Butler, late bishop of Hereford; the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen; Major-gen. Charles Lee, well-known for his activity during the American war; John Wilkes; Hugh Macauley Boyd; John Dunning, Lord Ashburton; Henry Flood; and Lord George Sackville.”

The pretensions of these several Writers are fairly examined; and, from satisfactory arguments, their claims are disallowed.

The “Private Letters” between the Author and his Printer abound in instances of the high and independent spirit of the one, and the manly integrity of the other. We wish that they could have been accompanied with engraved Portraits of them both.—Of Junius, perhaps, some Painting may at a future day be discovered. Of Mr. H. S. Woodfall, his Son possesses a very fine portrait; and his honest countenance should certainly be copied.

The Letters which passed between Junius and Mr. Wilkes, now first printed from the originals (of which we happen to know that the late Chamberlain of London was very proud) furnish an admirable comment on no inconsiderable portion of the original correspondence in the Public Advertiser.

Forty years are now expired since Junius ceased to write; and, during that long space, an almost uninterrupted curiosity has prevailed to discover the person of him who, under that signature, was for five years the terror of the Ministers of the day, and the delight and support of their opponents. During that time, likewise, repeated efforts have been made to gratify that curiosity; but, as those who have flattered themselves that they had made the important discovery proceeded on grounds which were merely conjectural, no person has yet been pointed out as the Writer of Junius's Letters, to whom there are not insuperable objections.

The time is at length arrived, however, when the discovery may be said to be put in the only train that can afford a prospect of success. The publication of numerous *fac similes* of Junius's hand-writing, which, as well in his private as his public correspondence,

correspondence, was always uniform, may be considered as one important clue in the present intricacy; and the publication of his private letters may, no doubt, afford additional light. Even the copper-plate of the seals of his Letters will not be without its use, trifling as that may seem; for in the discovery of Junius we must proceed as in cases of murder, and gather our proofs not from direct, but circumstantial evidence.

All this is new to the publick at large, and will revive and quicken the spirit of inquiry which has so long pursued this intrepid and invisible writer; but, although we have perused the interesting Volumes just published with no small degree of attention, we cannot profess ourselves very sanguine as to the probability of an absolute and satisfactory discovery. Yet what the evidence of the *hand-writing* can do, may be done; and when any public officer, or gentleman possessed of the Correspondence of political men of Junius's age, can produce a quantity of Letters corresponding in perfect similarity of hand to those now published, the question will be nearly decided. The only circumstance which inclines us to doubt the practicability of such evidence is one, which we learn from the work now before us, namely, that although the hand-writing of Junius is now for the first time laid before the publick at large, it was not a profound secret when Junius wrote. We find that, on some occasions, his Publisher, the late Mr. Woodfall, was in the habit of showing a Letter he had received, previously to its being printed. It was from having thus seen one of Junius's Letters, that Almon took it into his head that Mr. Boyd was the Author of Junius, although he might with as much reason have asserted that he wrote the Letters himself; and, knowing the measure of his understanding, we should have believed the one as soon as the other.—The Letters, however, we are decidedly of opinion, were not trusted to an Amanuensis, but are in the disguised hand of their Author; and from this clue (which is pursued in our present Number, p. 507) the collectors of contemporary Autographs may probably make the discovery.

Junius, it may be added, corresponded with Wilkes, and in the precise same disguised hand as with Woodfall, without any subterfuge, or any

wish, but to conceal his person. Now, is it to be supposed that Wilkes, thus in possession of Junius's Manuscript, would not have taken every possible pains to discover a man, who could not be uninteresting to him—who shared the public attention with him—and might, had he been a patriot of Wilkes's cast, have beaten him out of the field of popular favour? The probability surely is, that Wilkes would have exhibited the correspondence to every person, and in every place, most likely to produce a discovery; yet, with all his pains, Wilkes died, at the distant space of nearly 30 years, totally ignorant, as he always declared, of the person of Junius.

Doubtful, therefore, as we are, of the probability of a satisfactory discovery, we still think that the chance becomes more favourable now that the hand-writing is in the possession of every political character, and of the dependants of those political characters, who may be in possession of the Correspondence of Junius's time.

Whoever has formed a conjectural theory on this subject, before the publication of Mr. Woodfall's Volumes, will see, as we have done, many reasons for distrusting his own discernment; and we can foresee a multitude of discordant opinions which will arise from the present work, unless checked by the more solid inferences of those who have been accustomed to weigh evidence without prejudice. Among the latter, we should conceive, the Editor of this work may be justly numbered; and the portrait he has drawn of Junius must, in our opinion, be the standard to which all future attempts at discovery are to be referred. The following was the very first Letter which appeared under the signature of Junius, and which the original Publisher omitted in his Collection, no doubt with the sanction of the Author. It was followed by that which led to the Correspondence between him and Sir William Draper, and to all the celebrity which attended, and will for ever attend, this extraordinary display of political acumen, knowledge, elegance, and spirit.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

“ Sir, November 21, 1768.

“ It will soon be decided by the highest authority, whether the justice of our Laws, and the liberty of our Constitution, have been essentially violated, in the person of Mr. Wilkes. As a public man, his

his fate will be determined; nor is it safe or necessary at present to enter into the merits of his cause. We are interested in this question no farther than as he is a part of a well-regulated society. If a member of it be injured, the Laws and Constitution will defend him. But where is the Law to enforce the engagements of private faith, or to punish the breach of them? Where shall he apply for redress, with whom all ties of honour, professions of friendship, and obligations of party, have been violated or betrayed? A man so injured has no redress or consolation but what he finds in the resentment and generous sympathy of mankind.

"The violation of party faith is of itself too common to excite surprize or indignation. Political friendships are so well understood, that we can hardly pity the simplicity they deceive; and if Mr. Wilkes had only been deserted, he would but have given us one example more of the folly of relying on such engagements. But his, I conceive, is a singular situation. There is scarce an instance of party merit so great as his, or so ill rewarded. Other men have been abandoned by their friends; Mr. Wilkes alone is oppressed by them. One would think that the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor might have been contented with forgetting the man to whom they principally owed their elevation; but hearts like theirs are not so easily satisfied. They left him unsupported, when they ceased to want his assistance; and, to cover the reproach of passive ingratitude, they pursue him to destruction. The bounds of human science are still unknown: but this assuredly is the last limit of human depravity. Notorious facts speak for themselves, and in this case an honest man will want no spur to rouse his indignation.

"Men of a different character would do well to consider what their security is with a Minister who breaks, without scruple, through all engagements of party, and is weak enough to set all public shame at defiance. There is a firmness of character which will support a Minister even against his vices; but where is the dependence of his friends, when they have no hold either on his heart or his understanding? Detected by the better part of mankind, he will soon be suspected by the worst; for no man relies securely on another whom he thinks less honest and less wise than himself.—In the present instance, the Duke of Grafton may possibly find that he has played a foolish game. He rose by Mr. Wilkes's popularity, and it is not improbable that he may fall by it.

JUNIUS."

Copies of Fac-similes of the Hand-writing of JUNIUS, in his private Letters to Mr. H. S. Woodfall.

"Sir, Friday, May 6, 1769.

"It is essentially necessary that the inclosed should be published to-morrow, as the great Question comes on on Monday, and Lord Granby is already staggered. If you should receive any answer to it, you will oblige me much by not publishing it till after Monday. C"

"Sir, Saturday, July 15, 1769.

"I have received the favour of your Note. From the contents of it, I imagine you may have something to communicate to me: if that be the case, I beg you will be particular, and also, that you will tell me candidly whether you know or suspect who I am. Direct a Letter to Mr. William Middleton, to be left at the bar of the New Exchange Coffee-house, on Monday, as early as you think proper.—I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, C"

"Sir, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1769.

"The spirit of your Letter convinces me that you are a much better Writer than most of the people whose works you publish. Whether you have guessed well or ill, must be left to our future acquaintance. For the matter of assistance, be assured that, if a question should arise upon any writings of mine, you shall not want it.—Yet you see how things go, and I fear my assistance would not avail you much. For the other points, of printing, &c. it does not depend upon us at present. My own works you shall constantly have; and in point of money, be assured you never shall suffer. I wish the inclosed to be announced to-morrow *conspicuously* for Tuesday. I am not capable of writing any thing more finished. Your *Veridicus* is Mr. Whitworth. I assure you I have not confided in him. . . . Your *Lycurgus* is a Mr. Kent, a young man of good parts upon town. Your friend, C"

"Sir, (Private) Sept. 10, 1769.

"The last Letter you printed was idle and improper; and, I assure you, printed against my own opinion. The truth is, that there are people about me whom I would wish not to contradict, and who had rather see Junius in the Papers, ever so improperly, than not at all. I wish it could be recalled. Suppose you were to say—*We have some reason to suspect that the last Letter signed Junius, in this Paper, was not written by the real Junius, though the observation escaped us at the time; or, if you can hit off any thing yourself more plausible, you will much oblige me, but without a positive assertion.* Don't let it

it