

breath of mortal. Even a Milton, with all his intellectual endowments, like the despised objects of his ill-assumed anathema, must pass to his account. And may that God, whose darling attribute is mercy, forgive him the gall of his bitterness, release him from the bond of his iniquity!

I shall now produce the passage (the necessity for doing which a candid writer would have prevented, but the production of which is absolutely requisite to enable us to form a fair and correct estimate of the manners and the mind of Milton);—then let the Reader judge between the Poet and his Persecutors, between his Biographer and the Publick;—then let him say, whether he be ready to subscribe to the language and the sentiment which the learned Doctor has employed in giving the finishing touch to the golden image which he has set up;—whether he be prepared to conceive of Milton, as of “a man, who, if he had been delegated as the representative of his species to one of the superior worlds, would have suggested a grand idea of the human race, as of beings affluent with moral and intellectual treasures, who were raised and distinguished in the universe as the favourites and heirs of heaven.” See the *Life of Milton*, 2d Ed. p. 593.—The passage (I blush for poor degraded human nature as I transcribe it) is as follows: “But they (the Bishops of the Church of England) that, by the impairing and diminution of the true faith, the distresses and servitude of their country, aspire to high dignity, rule, and promotion here, after a shameful end in this life (which God grant them!) shall be thrown down eternally into the darkest and deepest gulph of hell; where under the spiteful controul, the trample and spurn of the other damned, who, in the anguish of their torture, shall have no other ease than to exercise a raving and bestial tyranny over them, as their slaves and negroes; they shall remain in that plight for ever, the basest, the lowermost, the most dejected, most underfoot, and down-trodden vassals of perdition.”—*Conclusion of “Milton’s Treatise on Reformation,”* vol. I. p. 274.

I will only add, in the words of a late learned and pious Author, that,

“if it were put to my option, whether I would be an idiot, without a single faculty of mind, or a single sense of the body; or whether I would have Milton’s imagination, attended with this fiery spirit of fanaticism, I should not hesitate one moment to determine.”—*Jones’s Essay on the Church*.

Yours, &c.

PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

YOU sometimes admit a few miscellaneous strictures; and indeed I have seldom any thing better to offer for your acceptance.

Courayer’s “Tract upon the Divinity of Jesus Christ” has not fallen in my way, nor the Quarterly Review in which it is noticed; but the reasoning of *Justitia*, in your Supplement to Part I. of Vol. LXXXII. p. 622. in justification of the publication of that posthumous work, is very extraordinary.

“The Reviewer himself,” your Correspondent says, “will allow, that the Church of England acquires additional strength by the number of victories gained by its defenders; and, allowing this, he will allow that Dr. Bell has deserved well of the Church by the publication of Mr. Le Courayer’s Treatise.”

The inference here rests on this position, that because attacks upon the Church may, eventually, tend to strengthen the Church, therefore such attacks are in themselves meritorious. Which is just as true as the following: “There must be heresies, that they which are approved may be made manifest;” therefore heresies are in themselves good: The Providence of God brings good out of evil; therefore evil is itself good; and we may do evil that good may come.

Mr. Courayer, as it appears, had given a sort of negative consent, that the work should be “made public, after his death;” but if he had left an express injunction for its publication, how any one, believing the doctrine of the tract not to be true, especially on the momentous subject of our Lord’s Divinity, could innocently make himself the instrument of its publication (at least without publishing an antidote with the poison), exceeds my comprehension, though I have carefully and repeatedly read what *Justitia* has remarked on the subject.

subject. Whether, in the edition of Courayer, the errors of the deceased author are accompanied with a refutation by the Editor, not having seen the book, I cannot tell.

Partii. p. 203. 328. It has often been matter of surprise to me, that Soame Jenyns, fanciful as he was, or any one else, should find a serious difficulty in Luke xvi. 9. where a reasonable and just sense is so obvious: “Make a good use of that which is so often used otherwise;” or, as the general monition is, “use this world as not abusing it,” 1 Cor. vii. 31. It is evident from verse 11, “If ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon,” that a portion, whether more or less, of the “unrighteous mammon,” that is, of this world’s goods, is supposed to be entrusted to each of us; and we are blameable, if we do not use it as faithful stewards. It is therefore vain to inquire whether $\alpha\kappa$ may perhaps once in a hundred times signify “away from” (p. 328.) since to take it so in the passage before us, is only to give it a sense, which is plainly repugnant to the context.

It is sometimes doubted, whether “the lord,” verse 8, is our Lord, or the steward’s master; but the sense, either way, is in effect the same, the wisdom of the steward, not the manner in which he employed it, being the thing commended. I understand it, however, as your Correspondent, p. 328, does, of the master, thus: “This fellow is more *knave* than *fool*; he has *sense* enough, if he had but integrity to make a good use of it.” And then our Lord, having made a general remark on the wisdom of the men of this generation, takes up the discourse in his own person: “*And I say unto you.*” And this, not the “*adversative*” construction, “*But I,*” is, I think, the obvious meaning of $\alpha\kappa\gamma\omega\varsigma$ in every one of the sixty-nine instances, where, according to my Concordance, it occurs in the New Testament.

$\delta\epsilon\chi\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$, without a nominative, is to be understood passively, “that ye may be received;” as $\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, in this same Gospel, xii. 20, translated literally in the margin, “Do they require,” is rendered in the text, “shall be required.”

“*Fill ye up the measure of your fathers,*” Matt. xxiii. 32. and “*Full well ye reject the commandment of God,*” Mark vii. 9. are, I presume, two incontestable instances of the use of irony by our blessed Lord.

P. 427. Your two Correspondents have, no doubt, determined very properly, that the service, called the Churching of Women, is not to be refused to an unmarried woman, who has been delivered of a child, if it is desired. The point of casuistry seems to be, whether, in such a case, supposing (what is always to be hoped) there be real humility and contrition, private penitence and secret thanks are not more suitable than a public acknowledgement of mercy, which, under the circumstances of the case, would be, at the same time, an avowal of past guilt, with something like a braving of the public eye; and, as far as I have observed, custom seems to concur with general feelings in deciding the question in the affirmative. For I never knew nor heard of an instance, when the service was required for an unmarried woman: except that I was once asked by a young Clergyman, what he should do, if he was called upon to perform the service in such a case, as it was rumoured he would be; but I think he afterwards told me, it was not desired.

R. C.

P. S. In a translation of *Dulce Domum*, current among schoolboys, and equal perhaps to any of those preserved in your former pages (vol. LXVI. 208. LXXXI. Part ii. 461.) is the following line:

“Sing *Old Rose*, and burn *libellos*,”

where some, I am told, read, “burn the bellows;” on which I have no remark to offer; but wish to learn the origin of the other expression, “Sing *Old Rose*,” which occurs also in Walton’s *Complete Angler*: “And now let’s go to an honest ale-house, where we may have a cup of good barley-wine, and sing *Old Rose*, and all of us rejoice together.” Ed. 1760. p. 50.

Mr. URBAN, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 10.

AFTER the lapse of seven or eight years, permit a Correspondent once more to address you.

The

The Dutch Church at this place was built by the founder of the colony, Van Reibeck, in 1654. It is a handsome stone structure, with two uniform fronts and detached wings, adorned with pilasters surmounted with urns. The interior is supported by four columns of the Tuscan order, and adorned with a magnificent organ. A ponderous pulpit, supported by two lions, and the front ornamented with an anchor, symbolical of the name of the Colony, are the first objects that strike a stranger on his entrance into the church. The columns and walls of the structure are hung with the escutcheons, swords, and gaudlets of the first governors, with their standards suspended from the roof. The steeple is lofty, surrounded with a balustrade, and adorned with a good clock.—In the body of the church are interred a few persons of note, who held high situations under the Dutch government*.

The Dutch congregation begin to assemble at divine service on Sundays at nine o'clock in the morning; which continues till eleven o'clock: when they are succeeded by the British, consisting of the civil and military servants, a few residents, and the greater part of the soldiers of the garrison not on duty. During the English service a band of music plays occasionally; and at one o'clock it terminates.

The following information I collected from Captain Benjamin Franklin Seaver, an American, who touched at the Cape in the month of March 1812, respecting an island hitherto almost unnoticed †, and, I

* On a future occasion I shall describe those monuments most worthy of notice; viz. that of the noble family of Van Reede, Van Oudtshaerne, Van Reibeck, Vander Staal, Adeler, Yale, &c. &c. with the tablets erected to the memories of Barnard Armstrong, and other English officers civil and military, who rest from their labours in this church. [For those of our Countrymen we shall be particularly obliged. Eorr.]

† The only account of this island (a very imperfect one) is in Anderson's Account of the Embassy of Lord Macartney to China; but when on the point of exploring it, a storm came on, which compelled them to abandon the project,

believe, but little known, Tristan d'Acunha, or da Cunha. It is situated in Latitude, by observation, 37°. 7'. S. Longitude 11°. 43'. W. from Greenwich; and was discovered by the Portuguese about the year 1449.

It is in the tract of navigation between the Cape of Good Hope and the River Plate in South America, and in the course of ships bound to the former place or to India. An American of the name of Jonathan Lambert, with two other persons, landed there in January 1811, in order to establish themselves for the purpose of cultivating the soil, and rearing stock for the supply of any vessel or vessels that might occasionally touch there. The progress that these three adventurers had made in the pursuit of this object at the time that Captain Seaver landed there, on the 28th of February following, was (by his report) that they had with great exertion and much industry cultivated nearly ten acres of garden ground with various vegetables growing with great luxuriance.

On the 22d of December 1811, H. M. Frigate President, Captain Warren, at the request of Lord Caledon, late Governor of the Cape, and by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, touched there; and the Master, by an accurate survey, ascertained the extent of the island to be about 28 miles in circumference. In the centre of the island is a high peak, similar to Teneriffe, which can be seen in clear weather at 20 miles distance; and from the base of this mountain a meandering stream proceeds to the cliffs on the North side of the island, where it disembogues into the sea. The best winds for anchoring are between W. S. W. and E. S. E. Southing. The surf that beats on the shore is never violent; and in fine weather there is scarcely any appearance of it; and persons on shore can have daily communications with shipping in the worst weather. The soil is a rich black mould, about two feet deep; and the face of the country is covered with small trees and brushwood.

The rocks that surround the island are continually visited by sea-elephants; and the offing produces great quantities of mackerel, perch, and crayfish, which are easily taken with

the hook and line; the woods abound with wild hogs.—Mr. Seaver observed to me, that should this island be hereafter found worthy the attention of the British Government, it is capable of being fortified; on the West side of an inlet the ground rising from the beach nearly 100 feet, and by placing six pieces of cannon on the acclivity in a proper position, they would, if properly served, most effectually check an enemy, and prevent him from landing. On the S. E. of the island there is a considerable inlet or bay, which has not yet been explored.—The island, from the offing, appears of a conical form: there is good anchorage off the North head in from 17 to 20 fathoms water. When the cascade bears by compass S. E. distance three quarters of a mile off shore, the anchorage is defended from the surf by a reef of coral, and lies open about four points of the compass from N. N. E. to N. N. W. the depth of water from 10 to 12 fathoms*.

The most accurate draught of the island extant is that in a set of charts published by Dalrymple in 1781, copied by him from a chart made by Monsieur Donat, a Frenchman, who touched there in the corvette *L'Heure du Bergæen* in September 1767.

Yours, &c. ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *High Wycombe,*
Jan. 15.

IN reply to your Correspondent, p. 444 of the last volume, there is no reason to suppose that the introduction of the Leopard's Face in the grant of Arms to those who distinguished themselves in the Royal Cause during the unhappy commotions which agitated this country about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, was any way connected with either the royal or national ensigns, or had any reference to the

* In addition to the information which I collected from Mr. Seaver, concerning this interesting island, I was favoured with the perusal of two letters addressed by him on the subject to Lord Caledon and the Hon. Admiral Stopforth, now on this station; explaining the local advantages attached to the island if taken under the protection or occupied by the British Government.

loyalty so unquestionably manifested by the persons to whom your Correspondent alludes.

It was not the uniform practice of Garter Walker to introduce the Leopard's Face into the grant of Arms to those who had rendered themselves conspicuous for attachment to the Royal Cause, and who had made great sacrifices to support it.

Many grants of Arms were made after the Restoration to distinguished Loyalty, where the augmentation alluded to formed no part of the coat assigned; amongst others, I have an original vellum emblazoned, illuminated and written in Latin, signed by Sir Edward Walker, Garter, with the seal appendant, dated 1666, granting the following armorial bearings to Humphrey Burlton of Ribbenhall in the County of Worcester; viz. Argent, on a Bend Sable, three crescents of the first within a border of estoiles.—The grant recites the many and great services rendered by the said Humphrey Burlton to Charles I. and his Successor in the Monarchy, as well as various acts of military valour displayed by him at Bristol, Gloucester, and Naseby; and had Garter, or his associates in the College of Arms, deemed the armorial bearing alluded to as indicative of unshaken and acknowledged loyalty, they would not have omitted that badge in the assignment to so distinguished a personage as Burlton of Ribbenhall. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *High Wycombe,*
Jan. 19.

SIR Richard Ellys, mentioned by your Correspondent in the Magazine for November last, p. 447, resided at Nocton in the county of Lincoln: he was returned member to parliament twice for Grantham, and thrice for Boston.—He was a zealous Nonconformist, and a hearer, when in town, of the celebrated Mr. Thomas Bradbury, who was many years at the head of the Dissenting interest. Sir Richard died Feb. 21st, 1741-2*.

* This date is correct if the depositions in the Court of Chancery are to be credited, although the Rev. M. Noble, in the History of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, states that Sir Richard died Feb. 14, 1742-3.

entailing his estates, after the death of Lady Ellys (subsequently Baroness Le Despenser), on the Hobarts and Trevors.—The present Earl of Buckinghamshire (on whose family the Hampden estates are intailed) possesses the seat at Nocton, once occupied by Sir Richard Ellys, who bequeathed the furniture, plate, &c. as an heir-loom, to accompany the mansion according to the limitations in his will.

William Strode, esq. of Barrington, in the county of Somerset, was the heir at law of Sir Richard Ellys; and made a fruitless effort in the Court of Chancery to invalidate the will, and wrest the property from the noble families on which Sir Richard had settled it.—The decree of the Chancellor, on sixteen sheets of parchment, finely ornamented, I have in my possession, as well as a highly-finished miniature of Mrs. Cheeke, Sir Richard's sister.

The book written by Sir Richard, and alluded to by your Correspondent, is in the library of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URRAN, *Randalstown, co. Antrim, June 30, 1812.*

HAVING been on a visit a few weeks ago at Lissanoure, the seat of the late Earl Macartney, and now the residence of his niece and representative Mrs. Hume, I passed, according to my custom, as much of my time as possible in the Library, which (as might be expected from having been the collection of so able a scholar as his Lordship) exhibited a noble assemblage of capital works. Among others, one caught my attention in a particular manner, so much so, that I thought a description of it might be interesting.

This book is a manuscript, of the size of a small quarto or royal octavo: it is written on vellum, and contains 490 pages; is bound in red Morocco, richly ornamented, and the leaves gilt.

The exquisitely fine writing, the beauty and clearness of the letters, and finish of the whole, riveted my attention so much, that I had the book in my hand for a few moments before I examined the title-page, when, to my great surprize, I discovered it to be the "*Leviathan*"

of Hobbes. I think I never beheld so fine a specimen of penmanship, or rather of *limning*, as the title-page presents. The whole has something of the execution of Buckinger.

The title-page is divided into compartments, according to the fashion of the day. The upper, and largest part, exhibits a city, in which the most conspicuous or rather ostentatious figure is a Church; in the back ground is a mountain; from behind which issues a colossal figure of a man, from the region of the heart upwards, crowned with an imperial crown, and holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left a crosier; his body and arms being wrought in most curiously with human heads. The centre-piece is a mantle, containing the title "*Leviathan; or the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil; by THOS. HOBBS, of Malmesbury.*" On each side of this mantle are five smaller compartments, each containing an emblem. The five under the sword-arm are as follows: 1st, A fortified Castle; 2d, a Royal Crown; 3d, a piece of Field Ordnance; 4th, Colours, Spears, Matchlocks, and other warlike figures; 5th, a General Battle. The five beneath the left or crosier-arm are these: 1st, a Church*; 2d, a Mitre; 3d, a Thunderbolt; 4th, several Forks, typical of Syllogism and Enthymem, a horn with "*Dilemma*" inscribed on it: in short, emblems of Logick and Sophistry; 5th, a General Council; and beneath all, "*Anno Christi 1651,*" on a tablet.

When we consider the genius of Hobbes, and the tendency of his writings, it does not appear a matter of much difficulty to interpret the figures above described; and while I hope that the whole will not be thought beneath the observation of the learned, I beg to offer, with diffidence, my sentiments.

In the first place, I conceive that a sarcasm is cast upon Religion by the prominent situation of the Church. The Colossus appears to me to mean, that all human Government is upheld by force, the body or the mind being kept in bondage, the heads expressing the union of opinion, under Power and Superstition, to that effect. The Castle has opposite to it a

* I think Old St. Paul's.
Church;

Church; the Crown, a Mitre; the Cannon, a Thunderbolt, *i. e.* Anathema, &c. The emblems of War are balanced by those of Controversy; and a General Council is paired (perhaps not unappropriately) against a General Engagement.

It remains now to make some inquiries concerning the Identity of this extraordinary Manuscript.—And first, when we consider the beauty of the workmanship, and the preservation in which it appears, no one can conceive for a moment that this was the copy from whence the printed impression could have been taken. And from the care observed in the writing, and the magnificence of the binding, &c. it is natural to conclude, that it was destined to be received into some public library, or by some personage of no ordinary rank. Accordingly I find in Bayle's Dictionary *, art. *Hobbes*, that while in Paris he prepared a copy of his "*Leviathan*," written on vellum "*in a marvellous fair hand*," and had it presented to King Charles the Second. I own I was surprised to find, that it had been coolly received by that Monarch; but if this was the copy (and I am strongly induced to believe it to be that very one), I am by no means at a loss to account for its being turned out of the Royal Library in the succeeding reign, and having found its way into the world at large. Indeed, when I reflect upon the bigotry and ignorance of King James II. I cannot but look upon the book to have gotten a notable aspersion of holy water, and am only amazed that it was not at once committed to the flames.—And I conceive this to be the Manuscript presented to Charles the Second for another reason; it is this: When I contemplate the book, I really think the life of man too short to execute such another, at least with such care; and if we admit that there was but one, this then must be it. I am sure, that had it been once in the possession of a member of the House of Cavendish, it never would have been dismissed the Library.

One word, upon reflection, I think necessary to state.—The question here is that concerning the identity of a

curious Manuscript; not touching the doctrines contained therein. I was too early instructed to impugn and abhor them.

WILLIAM HENRY PRATT, Clk.

P. S. I could not ascertain how the Manuscript came into the possession of Lord Macartney: can any of your Correspondents?

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

AS I was sauntering through Fleet-street, *nescio quid meditans nugarum*, I chanced to see, just by Bolt-court, the original of the inclosed, which I have transcribed for your use. It contains a medley of Epigrams and Apophthegms. It is said of the Mohammedans, that they scrupulously treasure up every scrap of tattered leaf with which they meet, fearful lest any neglect should be shewn to some portion of the Koran, which might thereon chance to have been written. A similar sort of zeal for a dissimilar object may account for the preservation of the inclosed,

by I. G. D.

On the King.

When clos'd (far distant be the hour!)
Thy life's eventual story;
When fled the *Glories of a Crown*,
Be thine a *Crown of Glory!*

*On a Person highly extolling a Doctor
of the name of Cook.*

Dr. Cook you commend—in his praise
I unite; [be right.
Let a *Cook* be your *Doctor**, and all will

*On the Statue of Dr. JOHNSON, in
St. Paul's Cathedral, where he is
represented as leaning on a round
pillar.*

What Sage is that, devoid of playful
smile?

'Tis Johnson, musing on a rounded style.

*On Gen. PACK's Brigade being men-
tioned in a late Gazette announcing
our Successes in Spain.*

Of a General Pack here some mention is
made, [were said!

Of a general *Pax* would that something
To a Friend just returned from the
Funeral of a rich Man.

"Well may'st thou mourn, of Nummulo
bereft!" [left!"

"Full well I may, for nought to me he

* This is not in every edition. I forget that whence I drew this account; and I quote from memory respecting the fact.

* The Eulogist was a self-starved valetudinarian,

On a Picture of Pastor, Pastora, and Pastorella, the Husband, Wife, and Daughter.

Here Syllogism meets the visual sense—
A Major, Minor, and a Consequence.

On a rigorous Dispenser of Justice being wuch commended.

Unpitying Justice is of little price—
Justice alone is cold, quite cold, just ice!

Bigotry and Persecution.

Bigotry is *impotent Persecution*; Persecution is *potent Bigotry*. Bigotry is a smoke, which, as the *night of Ignorance deepens*, is more or less discernible under the tremendous form of flame—
of Persecution!

Marriage.

A bad Husband, or a bad Wife, is a decayed tooth—scarcely to be borne—hard to be removed. The contrary true of a good one; deep fixation being in that case assured comfort. The union of a fond and pious pair is like the lambent intermixture of two flames issuing from one hallowed fire, and both aspiring towards their kindred sky!

On Errors of Judgment.

Error of Judgment often originates in Obliquity of Will.—*A foul stomach causes a disordered head.*

On Virtuous Love.

The felicities of an affectionate and virtuous couple are permanent, because *pure*. They are the precious fragments of the *primæval constitution*; they are the *scattered Roses of Eden's Bower*, which, though *withered*, have not even yet altogether lost their fragrance.

On the Marriage-Ring.

It seems to have escaped the notice of writers upon this topic, that among the other uses of the Ring in the nuptial ceremony, this also may be intended—to signify the *perpetuity* of the matrimonial compact; a ring, or circle, being the emblem of Eternity.

MR. URBAN, *Chester, Jan. 18.*

MANY remarks and curious animadversions have been made upon Mr. Kemble's peculiar pronunciation of the word *ACHES*. In reading over *Hudibras*, in Part III. c. ii. line 503, the word occurs, which, I think, establishes that gentleman's critical judgment.

"Who, 'cause the clouds are drawn together,

And threaten sudden change of weather,
Feel pangs and *ACH-ES* of State-turns,
And revolutions in their corns."

Yours, &c. JOHN BROSTER.

P. S. It is a common expression in Cheshire, when a person is very ill, to say, they have had "*a bad ache,*" so pronouncing it.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

READING lately in a volume of the *London Post*, or *Halfpenny Journal*, a periodical newspaper published in 1723, 1724, and 1725; I observed mention made of the *Funerals* of different persons who had lain in state, and were buried in great funeral pomp, from different *Livery-Halls* in the City. I have extracted an account of three *Funerals*, one from *Sadlers'-hall*, and the other two from *Mercers'-hall*, which I send you.

London Post, Dec 9—11, 1723.—A few days ago, died at *Richmond*, in *Surrey*, *M. Crop*, an eminent *Dutch merchant*. The body, having laid in state last Monday night in *Sadlers'-Hall*, *Chancery-side*, was afterwards interred very splendidly at the *Dutch Chapel* in *Austin Friars*."

London Post, Nov. 20—23, 1724.—Last Friday night the corpse of *Major Rose*, a *Jamaica Merchant*, was interred at *St. Peter's*, *Cornhill*, from *Mercers'-Hall*, in a most pompous manner; the body, laid in a leaden coffin, and dressed in the richest linen and lace, and scarlet hose with gold clokes, after the custom of *America*.

London Post, January 8—11, 1725.—Last Thursday night, the corpse of *Mr. Thomas Guy*, late *Citizen* and *Bookseller* of *London*, after having lain in state at *Mercers' Chapel*, was carried with great funeral pomp, to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in *Southwark*; where it is to remain deposited till the finishing of his *Hospital* for *Incurables*; and then to be laid in one of the squares, with a *Tomb stone* and his *Statue* upon it.

That several of the *City Livery Halls* were formerly let out for *Funerals* and other uses, appears by the records of several of the *Companies**; and there is now belonging to the *Sadlers' Company* a very rich *Pall* of *crimson velvet*, having on one side of it embroidered in raised work of gold

* Among the *Benefactions* to the *Stationers Company* occurs "A herse clothe, of clothe of gold, pouderyd with blew velvet, and border'd abought with blacke velvet, embroidered and steyned with blew, yellow, red, and green;" the gift of *John Cawood*, who died in 1572.—EDIT.

thread,

thread, in antient Roman characters, the words "*In te, Domine, speravi;*" and on the other side, worked in like manner, the words "*Nè me confunde in æternum.*" The head and foot of the Pall have embroidered on them the Arms of the Company, and four Angels surrounding the letters I. H. S.; and there is a broad gold fringe hanging from it. They have also now in use at their Hall, on Gaia days, the old funeral sconces, now lacquered.

Many of your Readers, as well as myself, remember the burying of corpses by torch-light, now seldom or ever practised. While on the subject of Funerals, if you will allow me, I will conclude by sending you an Epitaph engraved on a stone in the East wall of St. Michael's Church-yard, Crooked-lane, which, I believe, has not before appeared in print.

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Preston, late Drawer of the Boar's-Head Tavern, in Great East-Cheap, who departed this life March 16, Anno Dom. 1730, aged 27 years.

"Bacchus, to give the toping world sur-
prize,

Produce'd one sober son, and here he
Tho' nurs'd among full hog'sheads, he
defy'd

The charms of Wine, and ev'ry vice
O Reader! if to Justice thou'rt inclin'd,
Keep honest Preston daily in thy mind.

He drew good Wine, took care to fill
his pots;

Had sundry virtues that outweigh'd his
You that on Bacchus have the like de-
pendance,

Pray copy Bob in measure and attend-
Yours, &c. T. A.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.

IN vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 444, and 445, you have inserted a letter dated from Cambridge, and signed J. H. M. The same initials are subscribed to the Review of Mr. Barker's edition of Cicero's two tracts, inserted in Part i. page 441, and referred to in the letter in question. It is evidently the intention of the writer of these papers to pass for the Rev. James Henry Monk, the present Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge. Allow me, therefore, to inform your Readers, that Mr. Monk has assured several of his friends who have spoken to him on this subject, that he is not

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the author, either of the review or of the letter*; and some of Mr. Monk's friends, including the correspondent who now addresses you, strongly suspect that the J. H. M. of the Gentleman's Magazine, who threatens you with a critique on Barker's "Classical Recreations," is no other person than Mr. Barker himself†. GRÆCULUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21.

THE following fluctuations in the price of Gold and Silver have not been noticed in your publication.

Sept. 2. Fine Gold rose 1s. per oz.

— -- Fine Silver rose 2d.

— 7. Fine Gold rose 1s.

— 12. Ditto - - Ditto 1s.

— 16. Fine Silver rose 3d.

Oct. 6. Ditto - - - fell 2d.

Nov. 28. Fine Gold rose 2s.

Since the last date, the price of Fine Gold has been 5*l.* 16*s.* till yesterday, when it fell 4*s.* per oz.!

The price now charged by the London Refiners is, Fine Gold, 5*l.* 12*s.* per oz.; Fine Silver, 7*s.* 4*d.* per oz.

Yours, &c.

B. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

I MUST again remind an "Able Writer," otherwise "An Old Correspondent," that, in controversies, the party who comes forward in a fair and open manner, generally engages the greatest share of credit. Now, as I am neither *ashamed* of my name, or "*tired*" of the cause I have undertaken to defend, the Welfare of our Antiquities, a cause of the most public nature, I will never, while my sight and experience remains in force, give up my observations on the proceedings of Henry's Chapel; and, as I observed, p. 437, when the Eastern aspects are completed (the first story of the North-east bow-window still remaining to be rebuilt), I shall submit to Mr. Urban's Readers the result of my survey thereof.

For the present, let me hint to the Master Workman one glaring innovation that he has made in his ornamental detail.

Over the points of the windows of the second story of the Chapel, is a

* We have Professor Monk's own authority for stating that they were not written by him. EDIT.

† We have no reason to suppose this to be the case. EDIT.

frize,

frize, with detached square-formed ornaments; one of the spaces between the said ornaments is directly over the above points: whereas, in the new work, one of the square ornaments (to say nothing at this time relative to the incorrectness of the foliage) is stuck in the centre, or immediately over the point, instead of retaining the space in its central situation. The character of the central space is still to be observed over the points of the upper windows on the North and South fronts (five windows to each front), they not having yet yielded to the workmen's power.

Before I conclude this note, let me express my astonishment at an Able Writer's repetition of his vain boastings about proofs of this, or that, to be seen in the work-shop, when, upon application at this receptacle, for a view of such proofs, a positive and rude denial has always been the consequence. See an account of one of these refusals, vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 331. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Lambeth-Marsh,*
Jan. 19.

IN answer to T. F. D. (vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 511), the curious print which he inquires after was, at the sale of Mr. R. Graves's portraits, in 1803, sold for 6*l.* 10*s.* Those of John Lord Finch and Abp. Laud are two small oval wood-cuts, more fully described in the forthcoming work which he has inquired for, "The Amateur's Pocket Companion;" only a small number of which are printing, and will probably be offered to the publick by the end of the following month. J. M. FLINDALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 20.*

IN addition to the derivation of *Almanac*, as copied from Mr. Brady's "Clavis Calendaris," in your last volume, p. 167, allow me to send you another, from Zarrat's "Alvearie," 1580.—"Almanack (which also we call Prognostication) seemeth to be eyther an Arabic or a Chaldic worde. *Al* is an article in their language, as *le* is in French, and *the* in English. And *Mana* in Hebrew or Chaldic tongue signifieth *to number*, for in the Calender monethes and dayes are counted and numbered."

In the "Gazophylacium Anglicanum," printed by E. H. and W. H. 1689, *Almanack* is said to be derived from the Belgic *Al-maen-achte*, i. e. the observation of all the Months.

Yours, &c. JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Dec. 10.*

WHEN the Act of Parliament was pending, the preamble of which begins,

"Whereas the amending the manner and form of keeping and of preserving Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of his Majesty's subjects, in the several parishes and places in England, will greatly facilitate the proofs of Pedigrees of persons claiming to be entitled to Real or Personal Estates, and be otherwise of great public benefit and advantage;"

I was glad to hear any *improvement* was intended, which indeed is highly necessary in very many parishes, and which, nevertheless, I know was greatly neglected in this kingdom; and it is scarcely possible to trace up any family to the Oliverian times, when, in most Family Pedigrees there is a fault or deficiency, now not easily remedied, owing to the custom in those days of Marriages being made before a Magistrate, and the *Records* held in little estimation, and very many being destroyed in those times of tumult and disorder. This loss has been very much regretted by the Herald and Antiquary, in their researches into private and family history; and examples of this are not wanting, even in our extinct Peerages and Baronetages.

By this Bill, as amended by the Lords, and ordered to be published July 22, 1812, I am sorry to see that the Column which was introduced by the House of Commons, and which was meant to have given "when alledged time the Child had been born, the Day of the Month, and the Year of our Lord," has been struck out: for I conceive that it is more necessary for the heir of a great estate to know the very day he comes of age than to know the day when he was baptized; as in many instances we have known that baptism has been deferred for six months, even years, and to very extended periods indeed. The day of birth is certainly essentially necessary to many people to be known; and what assurance can they

getting into the school; which Register of Birth at the moment of his Baptism seemed to be of little consequence, as the poor boy's father was in a flourishing way, and had great hopes of preferment; but his mother is now distressed, with a large fatherless family.—Some of our learned and well-informed Heralds, I hope, will give us their reasons why the insertion of Births was ordered to be struck out, and their opinion for the more effectually carrying on the design in the Preamble of the Act, and whether it would be of further service to revive the Schedules of the said Acts A. B. C. more particularly the latter, in respect of the disorder the person died

No.	When Born.	Baptized.
1467.	Oct. 24, 1812.	Nov. 29, 1812.
1468.	June 25, 1806.	Ditto.
1469.	April 9, 1804.	Ditto.

of in C, and the name of the Father and Mother.

Another instance lately occurred: A respectable man, aged 21, whose parents resided in Liverpool some years back, was baptised when 21, and married the week after, at the said Church of St. Peter's.

Yours, &c.

G. M.

P.S. The more I look into this business, the more fully I am convinced of the propriety of what I have stated respecting the present Act; for the Clerk of St. Peter's has furnished me with the following extract, of the Children of one Family being baptized on one day, and the youngest was first baptized; thus:

Ann Jane, dau. of Hen. Piddig, Mariner.
Agnes, Ditto. Ditto.
John, son of the above and Mary (formerly Williams) his wife.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXX.

Progress of Architecture in England.

Reign of CHARLES II. continued.

AMONG a few old engraved prints published by Faulder, is a view of the Entrance to Mercers'-hall (described in the last Number), in which there are seen two houses on each side, as continuing the design of the Entrance, though of inferior work. The first story of these houses have shops unashed, a general custom at the time, and wherein are discernible the shops of a goldsmith, a mercer, and a bookseller. The custom is not wholly done away at the present hour. In the pediment to the centre windows of the story over the shops are the Mercers' crest. From our recent survey but few traces of the fronts exist, and they are to be seen on the house to the right. Passing through the entrance, ascent is had to the Hall by a large staircase; the finishings to both these arrangements give a variety of oak pannel work, entablatures, and other decorations of a rich turn; but the most interesting particular in this respect is the chamber over the entrance: it is certainly a most choice example of the interior finishings of this reign (reflecting how few of the like performances are in being), and in their most elaborate and exquisite shew. The four sides

of the chamber, pannel-work, with mouldings full of ornaments, and on each side of the centre pannel over the chimney-piece are drops of fruits and flowers, &c. carvings of that beautiful relief and refined execution, that it may be said it is one of the best efforts of Gibbon's school of wood-carving; perhaps a *chef d'œuvre* by his own hand. The ceiling is of stucco, in well-displayed compartments, containing much ornament, and of a superior cast. From these observations it will scarcely be credited when it is told, that this chamber is in such a state of seeming insecurity (whether from real decay or some inattention we cannot presume to determine), that perpendicular props have been resorted to, to give a momentary respite before its long-purposed demolition takes place.

Bethlem Hospital, Moorfields, date 1675.—The front and wings extend 540 feet, and make a magnificent appearance. It was built on the plan (meaning the elevations towards Moorfields) of the Palace of the Thuilleries at Paris. Louis XIV. was so incensed that his Palace should be made the model for a Lunatic Hospital, that it was said he ordered a plan (meaning elevations) of the Palace of our Monarch at St. James's to be taken for offices of the vilest nature." (*Pennant's London.*)—Being desirous to know

know upon what grounds this tale of "Tit for Tat" holds place in the belief of many, several views by Silvester of the French Palace have been consulted, and not the least resemblance in point of elevations is found between them and our Bethlem Hospital: the former has nine divisions of most superb decorations, in three stories, of pilasters, windows, arcades, &c.; while the latter presents no more than five divisions, in two stories, with a very partial dispose of decorations. In fact, they no otherwise accord with each other, than in a style of Architecture which was common to both countries. That the design of Bethlem Hospital conveys an air of grandeur is most certain, as its plan takes a centre projecting division, divisions right and left, and ends or terminating divisions for the general line. This arrangement is on the palace or noble mansion idea; and from such an assemblage of the great parts, the above inconsiderate story certainly owes its fabrication. The centre division side, continuation of ditto on the right, and end ditto, only, are found standing; the left portions having been demolished, preparatory to a general overthrow of the whole pile; which is to take place as soon as the New Bethlem Hospital in St. George's-fields is completed.

Centre division: three stories.—First story, or basement: windows with architraves. Second story: doorway centrally, with side compartments and scrolls highly enriched; architrave and entablature. Over the opening of the doorway, an horizontal oval window of great elegance, being surrounded with a wreath of laurel leaves, and a bold festoon of drapery, fruit, and flowers; two windows on each side the doorway with architrave and strings; grounds rusticated, the chamfers plain. Between the second and third story, a string with mouldings. Third story: four Corinthian pilasters, having between them three spaces for windows. Before the centre window, a balcony of plain iron work formed on the cornice of the doorway; a window on each side the outermost pilasters. At the extremities of this story, rustic quoins; likewise over the several windows, small square ditto; and between them, small ornamental festoons; the centre ditto having stuck

against it a guideron shield with arms. A general entablature takes place, to which rise the aforesaid pilasters. From a break in this entablature springs a circular pediment, inclosing in the tympanum a noble ornamented shield, with supporters (lion and unicorn) of the Royal arms (Charles II.) A kind of pediment roof then commences, stopped by a large square balustrade gallery; in the centre of which is a clock turret with an octagon perforated termination, and a vane composed of a globe surmounted by a dragon. Material of this division, stone.

Division in continuation; it is in three parts, and has three stories running in a line with those of the centre division: these stories have each fifteen windows, and in the centre to them is a pediment; the tympanum has a shield, with festoons of fruits and flowers. Eight dormer windows with pointed and circular pediments alternately. Strings between the stories; and in the general cornice ornamented blockings. Materials, stone for the dressings, and brick for the grounds or wall. The end division is a repetition of the centre ditto, exclusive of the doorway, balcony, and dial to the turret. Material, stone.

Entrance to the court before the centre division. A considerable degree of art marks the sculpture of the two reclining statues on the principal piers; they have long been the admiration both of natives and foreigners, and when the hour arrives decreeing the wreck of these buildings, much dread will be felt, and more directly in the loss of this entrance, than for any other part thereof. The principal piers, between which is high-wrought iron-work both architectural and ornamental, are made out by Ionic columns (volutes with festoons of fruit and flowers) standing on pedestals; in the dies of which, a sort of rock-work, giving birth, I am inclined to believe, to that species of masonry termed "Rough Rustics." Ground to the columns, plain rustics. From the entablature springs what may be conceived a commencement of a sweeping pediment with reclining statues (a mode of introducing statues familiar in I. Jones's *Whitcomb*, as already noticed), one melancholy, the other raving

raving mad, being the work of our famous Cibber, father to the Poet and Comedian of that name. On each side the columns, scrolls resting on a cornice running over the side doorways. Inferior piers bound the line of work; they are rusticated; on their tops a lion and unicorn with shields of arms. Against these piers are other scrolls resting on the wall of continuation before the Hospital, which at this point turns in a circular direction until the parallel lines of ditto take their course. Material of the entrance, stone. On the general wall, which is of brick, with stone plinth and cornice, are introduced, at certain distances, stone ornamented pine-apples, and large ditto scrolls. It is much to be regretted that the name of the Architect of this Hospital is not on record.

Temple-bar, Fleet-street, erected during the years 1670, 1671, and 1672.—This design has always in our memory been laid under much obloquy and disregard; of late, careful attention seems getting the upper hand, as the face of the Western upright has been cleaned, and the hovels encroaching on its lines cleared away, presenting to the publick an object, long passed by unheeded, which they now perhaps view with some degree of interest. Upon the whole, it will not be surprising if certain amateurs, busy in improving the architectural concerns of the City, should at length request of their brethren to allow the bar or grand gate of entrance into the city of London to stand, after they had so repeatedly sought to obtain its destruction.

Two stories mark the upright. First story: large archway central, supported by piers, right and left postern gates arched, and supported by piers likewise. Between these archways, superior piers break forward rusticated. Above the postern arches, and ditto breaks, a dado with compartments. Over the centre archway large spandrels occur rusticated, with plain chamfers, verging from the striking points of the arch, the turn of which is a semi-oval, a form, some imagine, not calculated to give either an appearance of strength or beauty. To this arch a scroll key-stone, and to the postern ditto plain key-stones. On the summit of the breaks, at the extremities of the line,

are griffins, with shields of arms appertaining to the City; that on the Northern side destroyed. Second story: it extends to the breaks on each side the centre archway, giving four Corinthian pilasters, and three spaces between them. Centre space: an arched window, its architrave kneed and turned with a scroll head; the glazing curious, being run in small ornamented compartments. Against the dado, a guideron shield with arms. In the spaces right and left of the window, niches; the grounds to them rusticated. Against the outermost pilasters, resting on the side dados, are large scrolls, their grounds foliaged, and their sweeping lines edged with a bold ornament, termed husks. Entablature with blockings, from which springs a circular pediment; in the tympanum a pedestal with compartments. Over the pedestal, foliage; and on the grounds at each side, continuation of ditto, foliage, though now nearly obliterated. This detail of parts applies to both the fronts. In the niches to the Eastern front, are statues of James I. and his consort Anne, both in their strict costume: the attitude of the King is commanding, that of the Queen gracefully elegant. The shield under the window contains the City arms. In the niches to the Western front, are the statues of Charles I. and H. arrayed after the manner of the Roman costume; and notwithstanding this preposterous method of dressing sculptural memorials in draperies never worn by the personages intended to be represented, the statues before us are replete with character and inimitable skill. The attitude of the Royal Martyr is full of grandeur, and that of his son is remarkable for animation and true dignity. The countenances are admirable, and strong resemblances. Pennant gives the name of the Sculptor, John Bushnell, who died 1701. Here let me hint, that much damage has been wrought on these excellent sculptures; but when, or by whom, is not ascertained. In the shield under the window, the Royal arms (Charles II.) The doors of the centre archway paneled, and topped with rich foliage, &c.—A survey of the interior of the chamber, over the archway, would afford no doubt some useful information.

S. A. S. is offended (last Volume, p. 539) at my hasty criticism on the house built by I. Jones, Greenwich, "cruelly modernized;" and declares that "not a line in any of the four fronts had been altered," &c.; yet, in the same breath, *candidly* owns that the interesting "balustrade in the Park front has been removed."—S. A. S. to sanction his superior judgment over that of the great Jones, brings in others with the same fellow-feelings as himself to applaud the "improvement." Perhaps more cruel innovations on the same mansion will be pointed out; but of this hereafter.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.

IT is much to be regretted that the care of our ancient and venerable religious buildings is not intrusted to men better able to appreciate and preserve their various beauties than the generality of their present guardians. I am more particularly led to make this observation, from having noticed, as I passed through Coventry last week, that the beautiful Church of St. Michael, in that City, had been defaced by the erection of a high brick chimney, at the upper end of the North side, obtruding itself upon the view at all the points from which that noble edifice is best seen. It has been erected, I suppose, in consequence of some plan for warming the Church, which may perhaps have been necessary; but the Church-wardens are highly inexcusable, that they did not endeavour to accomplish their purpose without destroying the symmetry of the building; the more so, too, as they might doubtless have been assisted by the advice of an eminent Antiquary, their townsman, whose name frequently graces your pages, I mean Mr. T. Sharp: he would have taught them how to combine elegance with utility, and to make their alteration subservient to the purest style.

This unaccountable negligence is another proof of the truth of an old adage; but we, Mr. Urban, know better how to value Mr. Sharp's abilities.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

IN perusing Mr. Coxe's valuable "History of Austria," vol. I. p. 178, note, *Prebislana* is mentioned,

as the place at which the renowned Zisca died.

Having examined many maps, and sought in several Gazetteers to discover the situation of this place, in vain, I think that among your numerous Correspondents some one may be able and willing to gratify my desire of knowing its exact position, if you will favour this inquiry with insertion.

B.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Hulsean Prize* for 1812 has been adjudged to Mr. DANIEL GUILDFORD WAIT, student of St. John's College, Cambridge, for his "Inquiry into the Religious Knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures."

The following is the subject of the *Hulsean Prize Essay* for 1813: "On the Magi who came to adore the newborn Jesus, and on the Star which directed their way."

Speedily will be Published.

Mr. J. S. HAWKINS'S History of the Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture; including an Inquiry into its Principles, and an Investigation of the Mode of Painting upon and Staining Glass.

A View of Society and Manners, taken in an excursion to the North-west parts of Ireland, in 1812. By J. GAMBLE, esq. author of "Sketches of History, &c. in the North of Ireland."

The Rev. Mr. EUSTACE'S Classical Tour; a work which will exhibit a comprehensive view of modern Italy.

Captain A. J. VON KRUSENSTERN'S Voyage round the World, by command of Alexander I. translated from the German, with charts, plates, &c.

Don Emanuel, a Poem in three Cantos, with Notes. By MATTHEW NEWPORT, esq. late of Trinity-college, Dublin.

A critical and satirical Exposition of the Errors and Prejudices of Mankind, as they have prevailed from time immemorial, and are still cherished by certain classes of Society in the present enlightened age, &c. Translated from the Original of J. B. SALGUES, first published in Paris in 1811.

The Magistrates' Manual, comprising the duties and power of a Justice of the Peace, with a copious collection of precedents of Warrants, Convictions, &c. By Mr. TOONE, of Brentford.

An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology. By Dr. THOMAS YOUNG.

Mr.

Mr. R. LANGFORD's Treatise on Merchants' Accounts, with Notes, and many alterations from the former editions.

Preparing for Publication.

A Third Volume of "CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS."

An Essay on Gothic Architecture, with fifty-nine engravings. By Sir JAMES HILL, bart.

Mr. BRITTON's "History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of SALISBURY; illustrated with a Series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of that Edifice; also Delineations of the ancient Monuments and Sculpture; including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, and of other eminent Persons connected with the Church."—He is also collecting for LINCOLN Cathedral.

The Third Part of WILD's "Cathedrals," containing an Illustration of the Architecture of the Cathedral Churches of Lichfield and Chester, on sixteen Plates engraved in Aquatinta by Daubourgh; and accompanied by an Historical and Descriptive Account.

Collections from the Deipnosophists, or Banquet of the Gods, of Athenæus, translated from the Greek. By the late THOMAS EAGLES, esq.

A Collection of the most beautiful Poems of the Minor Greek Poets, as preserved in the Anthologies of Brunck and Jacobs, in Stobæus, &c. Translated by the Rev. R. BLAND, and others, with notes and illustrations.

Critical and Biographical Notices of the British Poets, with Occasional Selections from their Works. By THOMAS CAMPBELL, esq.

Letters written in a Mahratta Camp, descriptive of the character, &c. of that singular people, with Engravings. By T. D. BROUGHTON, esq. of the East India Company's service.

An Essay on the Philosophy, Study, and use of Natural History. By Mr. CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

Reports on the Strata of Great Britain, with more particular relation to the Lime-stone, Iron, and Coal Strata. By Mr. H. SMITHERS, Colliery-surveyor, of Bristol.

A Practical Treatise on Cataract. By Mr. STEVENSON, Oculist to the Princess of Wales.

A Translation of Scarpa's Treatise on Hernia, from the original Italian. By Mr. J. H. WISHART.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE is revising his poem of "Charlemagne, or Rome Delivered," to bring it into a fit state for the press. A Poetical Translation in English will accompany the original French.

Mr. EDWARD PUGH, of Denbigh, proposes to publish by subscription, Cambria Depicta, or Pictures of North Wales, with views in aquatint, coloured after nature.

Mr. WILLIAM BULLOCK is arranging the materials of a work relative to the most recent discoveries in Natural History, with coloured engravings.

Mr. WATSON, author of *Strictures on Book-keeping and Accounts*, proposes publishing by subscription *British Proof Tables of Calculation*; being an important improvement of calculation.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

To a few of our valued Correspondents we recommend a little more care in rendering their communications fair and legible, as the surest means of their being printed correctly.

The "Lists of Sheriffs" for the period inquired after by A. C. C. are only to be found in the GAZETTES, or in the general History of some particular Counties.

We are much obliged to LYCURGUS; but desire to have as little to do as possible with any thing that relates to *Bankrupts*, or *Bankruptcy*.

A CONSTANT READER having read, in our last Volume, Part ii. page 36, the account of an experiment made by Captain Layman of the Navy, before the Board of Agriculture, in June last, on the strength of different sorts of wood, upon pieces of twelve inches long and one inch square, wishes to know, What bearing was allowed? whether more or less than one inch? as the whole experiment depends on that circumstance, and which is not stated in the account. Something depends also on the thickness, or rather breadth, of the hook used to suspend the weights.

Another CONSTANT READER wishes any of our Correspondents, learned in the law, to inform him by what authority the advertisers of a public auction exact, that a visitor should purchase a Catalogue. If the auction be public, the place also must be public; and, without parliamentary licence, no one can exact a toll. Besides, this exaction is detrimental to the revenue of the country. No person, without the intention of purchasing, will pay for a Catalogue; but an idle curiosity, if it cost nothing, might induce many to enter an auction-room, and several might be tempted to bid for any article, and thus raise the product of the sale.

If A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH is serious, he may obtain an answer, for a stated fee, from any regular Accomptant.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Defence of Poesy; the Author Sir Philip Sidney, Knight.* 4to. pp. 103. White and Cochrane.

THE late of Sir Philip Sidney's "Defence of Poesy" has been rather singular. A very neat edition of it was published by Dr. Warton in 1787, accompanied by Ben Jonson's "Observations on Eloquence and Poetry;" but that excellent little Volume fell in a manner dead-born from the press; and at the end of more than 20 years, nearly the whole impression (originally no more than 250 copies) were consumed by a calamitous fire.

The present very beautiful Edition from the Bulmer Press (which we have not till lately seen) was printed in 1810, and for some considerable time was offered to public sale; but is already among the *libri rarioris*. Though published anonymously, it is now no secret that the Editor was a Noble Peer, who, inheriting the mild virtues of a venerable Father, possesses also the literary talents of a still more illustrious Relation; and who, in a calm unambitious retirement, has diligently cultivated the Muses and the Graces. Prefixed to this very elegant Volume are five beautiful Sonnets by the Noble Editor.

2. *Verses on several Occasions; by Edward Lord Thurlow.* Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 114.

THE Verses which form the first part of this elegant little Volume (printed at the Bulmer press *in usum Amicorum*) are those alluded to in the preceding article, as prefixed to Sidney's "Defence of Poesy;" and we are happy in being able to indulge our Readers with a specimen or two.

The Volume opens with a beautiful Sonnet, "On beholding the Portraiture of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY in the Gallery at Penshurst;" which is followed by another,

"To the most noble Prince the Duke of DORSET:

"And thou, heroic Lord, whose noblest name
The sacred Muses mention with de-
And crown with garlands of eternal
fame; (thou requite;)
(The which with princely love do

GENT. MAG. January, 1813.

That hast from thy great Ancestors by
right

The love of Poets for inheritance;
This shall pursue thy virtue to the
height, [of chance,

And lift thee up beyond the reach
That never Time shall rend, nor Envy
spoil [days;

The golden trophy of thy restless
But sweet endeavour of enduring
toil [ing praise:

Shall still be crown'd with everlasting-
So clear Antiquity revives in thee,
The living Record of Nobility.*

And a third,

"To the Right Hon. the Earl SPENCER,
Knight of the most noble Order of the
Garter.

"Not all, that sit beneath a golden roof,
In rooms of cedar, O renowned Lord,
Wise though they be, and put to highest
proof,

To the sweet Muses do their grace afford;
Which if they did, the like would them
accord

The mighty Poets to eternity, [cord,
And their wise acts in living verse re-
And build them up, great heirs of me-
mory,

Which else shall in oblivion fall and die;
But Thou, that like the sun, with
heavenly beams

Shining on all, dost cheer abundantly
The learned heads, that drink Casta-
lian streams; [from me,

Transcendant Lord, accept this verse
Made for all time, but yet unfit for thee."

Other Sonnets, of not inferior merit, are addressed to "the Earl of MORAY;" to "a beloved Friend;" to "Lord HOLLAND;" to "the Earl of GRANARD, descended from the Sidneys, through the great houses of Rawdon, Hastings, and Spencer;" "On the divine and never-ending memory of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Zutphen 1586;" and "A Song to Sir Philip Sidney."

Of "Hermilda," the principal Poem in the Volume, Lord Thurlow says,

"The subject has been taken from a sketch, which I have seen, of a very accomplished Writer, whose verses have

* "His Grace being descended from Thomas Lord Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer of England, whose Tragedy of Gorboduc is very highly praised by Sir Philip Sidney,"

often

often delighted the Publick. He desired to bring the Paladins of France into the East; to recount the heroic exploits of King Arthur, the wars of Persia, &c. But," his Lordship adds, much too diffidently, "there are so many faults in my Poem, that I do not mean to continue it."

Thus far we had proceeded, when, glancing at the pages of a respectable Contemporary, we find our own ideas so fully expressed, that we scruple not to transcribe what "The British Critic" has so well expressed:

"There can be no doubt of the ability of prosecuting to its termination what is here so happily commenced; and we are induced to express an earnest desire to see a Poem continued, of which we are able to produce such stanzas as the following:

"The golden morning now had hardly gone;

My * * from her chamber in the East,
And with an angel's eye scarce look'd upon

The vallies and the hills from night re-
When she, for whom a thousand lovers

moan,
Yet of all women cares for love the least,
Hermione, along the valley speeds,
Where Nilus flows amid' his subject

mends.
"I well believe Aurora made a stay,
To gaze upon the rival of her beams;
So lovely from her helm th' unsullied ray,
And from her shield, and all her armour

streams;
But far more fatal, and more bright than
Her face in beauty her brave pomp be-
seems;

Her face, that full of glory, and desire,
Mix'd virgin sweetness with heroic fire."

The curious Reader may see six other stanzas in the Review we are now quoting. The Critic proceeds:

"It is unnecessary to add, that the Fairy Queen is constantly present to the Poet's imagination, and that knights, damsels, giants, and aerial beings are the themes of song. The Reader will every where be impressed with the rich powers of fancy, the ingenuity of contrivance, and beauty of language which mark this production, and will unquestionably unite with us in the eager wish to see more from such a pen."

The Volume concludes (under the title of "Sylva") with a Sonnet "to a very illustrious Nobleman;" "Verses in all humility dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent;" and the following patriotic Sonnet:

"On the Departure of the Earl of MOIRA,
to the Government of INDIA.

"Not, India, that thy fruitful bosom
glows

With all that of the golden Sun hath
Not that the Ganges to thy Ocean flows,

Whose praises have been heard through
all the Earth;

No, India, not for these, though gifts
Of peerless beauty, and of sacred praise,

But for what else God hath assign'd thy
share,

Thy happiness above the skies I raise:
That Thou, beneath Britannia's gentle

sway,
In honour, and in peace art still up-
Whose noblest sons thy equal balance

weigh,
And wield the sword, by which thy
foes are quell'd;

And chief, that now the world's fair light
is gone,

To rule thee, and to make thy bliss his
[own?"]

3. *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books; by the Rev. William Beloe, Translator of Herodotus, &c. Vol. VI. 8vo. pp. 464. Rivingtons.*

THE Bibliographical World cannot fail of being highly gratified on the completion of this Work of deep research and eminent utility; of which we have already had more than one opportunity of delivering our opinion.

In our vol. LXXVII. p. 737, we noticed the peculiar circumstances under which the earlier parts of this instructive Collection appeared; and shall now transcribe the very respectable Compiler's ingenuous narrative of its progress and termination.

"When I began to print the first Volume, I had no determinate idea either of the extent of what I meditated, or of the particular subjects which my undertaking was to comprehend. I intended to avail myself of the advantages of my situation, of my access to some of the greatest literary treasures in the world, and to publish, from time to time, such miscellaneous matter as might either contribute to elegant amusement, or be useful to those engaged, as I myself then was, in literary pursuits.—My first two Volumes were accordingly of this kind, having no particularly professed or apparent object, but comprehending, as it is presumed they do, a variety of amusing Literary Anecdotes, and not wholly destitute of curious information.—How I was deprived of these advantages, will be found detailed in my first Volume; and upon the most serious reflection, divested of all self-partiality, and if I may use

the words of a far greater man than myself, 'having now little to fear or hope from censure, or from praise,' I feel not the smallest occasion for self-reproach. I may perhaps concede, but I can hardly be induced to regret, that, as far as worldly objects are concerned, it would have been better for me to have had less of the disposition to oblige, and to have supposed that it might be possible for fraud, artifice, and villainy, to lurk under the semblance of complacency, frankness, and honesty. Neither will I, on this occasion, complain of serious promises made, which never were fulfilled, and of hopes held out, which never were accomplished. Some documents, however, remain, which, if produced, would prove, that brighter prospects were once before me; and, as far as I can believe my own heart, or can be supposed to know my own conduct, my claims remain unaltered.—But here I must not omit to add my tribute of gratitude to the excellent and venerable Bishop of Durham, whose kindness has remained unaltered, and who has repeatedly distinguished me by acts of liberality.—The very valuable library of the deceased Bishop of Ely, and his Lordship's most important and most friendly communications, suggested the idea of continuing my work, which I was at first disposed to abandon. If I do not flatter myself, no publication in our language, hitherto printed, will be found to give either so circumstantial or so accurate an account of the early printed Books, or of the first editions of the Classics. I speak with the greater confidence upon this subject, because the late Bishop of Ely, than whom no man, with the exception, perhaps, of Earl Spencer, was better qualified, condescended not only to peruse every manuscript sheet before it was committed to the press, but even to correct it afterwards. From gratitude to his memory, I am not unwilling to have it understood, that if the third, fourth, and fifth Volumes shall be found to contain, as I believe they will, much curious research and important information on the subject of early Typography, the principal merit may be ascribed to his Lordship's greater knowledge, experience, and sagacity; whereas the deficiencies and inaccuracies, of which also I am conscious there are not a few, must rest wholly with myself. I willingly sustain the burden."

Mr. Beloe then remonstrates, very judiciously, with "those who depreciate the subjects of these Volumes, as unworthy of a man of letters, as requiring none but the most ordinary qualifications, and as incompatible

with real genius, taste, or science;" and adds,

"I should expatiate further on this subject, but that I have been most ingeniously anticipated by Mr. Dibdin, in his truly entertaining, as well as useful Volume, to which he has given the title of 'Bibliomania.' This will be found to supersede and render unnecessary all that I could produce in vindication of Bibliography, and is altogether one of the most agreeable works which modern times have produced. The publick have given it the sanction which it merits, and it is already become entitled to a place among scarce books.—In this last Volume, I have no acknowledgments to make, but to my friends Messrs. Nares, Freeling, Todd, and the Rev. Mr. White of Lichfield.—The Index will, I trust, be found sufficiently minute, as well as accurate; and will assist in removing the objection, not unjustly made, to the desultory arrangement of the subjects in the different Volumes.—Of works of this description, and perhaps of every other, I shall, on this occasion, take my leave; and he who has written and published not less than forty Volumes, which is my case, may well congratulate himself; first, that Providence has graciously spared him for so long a period; secondly, that sufficient health and opportunity have been afforded; and lastly, that he has passed through a career so extended and so perilous, without being seriously implicated either in personal or literary hostilities."

The present Volume is more adapted to general entertainment than any of the former; and we shall take an early opportunity of selecting some of the rarer specimens of its contents. It has also a general Index to the whole work, which will be found a most useful appendage.

4. *The General Biographical Dictionary; Volumes V. VI. VII. (Continued from vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 42.)*

WE have to congratulate the Editor and the Publick on the completion of Three more Volumes of this useful and well-digested Work; a Volume of which may now be regularly expected on the first day of every alternate month.

"This change in the periods of Publication has been found absolutely necessary, from the accumulation of New Lives, and the imperfect state in which many of the old ones were given in the former Edition. The Volume [V.] now be-
fore

fore the Reader, affords a striking instance of how much is wanted to render the Work, what, in the present state of biographical materials, it ought to be. Of Three Hundred and Forty-seven Lives in this Volume, Two Hundred and Fourteen are New, Sixty-eight are re-written, and Sixty-five only have been retained from the former Edition, the greater part of which have required many additions and alterations. The Editor, therefore, hopes that his anxiety to render the Biographical Dictionary more complete and useful, will reconcile the Publick to this change in the mode of Publication, which, while it does not materially lessen his labours, will at least afford time to fulfil his future engagements without interruption."

One article from the Sixth Volume has been extracted by a Correspondent in our vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 426; and of the very many new Lives, or Lives new-written, in all the Volumes, we should gladly, were it necessary, extract specimens. Among the former, that of *Burke* is peculiarly interesting; and in the latter class that of *Bowyer*, which is very prominent, concludes with the following handsome acknowledgment to the Compiler of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

"Early in 1778, Mr. Nichols printed twenty copies of some short 'Biographical Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer,' an octavo pamphlet of fifty-two pages, which were given in presents to his friends, and reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLVIII. These Memoirs, although interesting in themselves, were not sufficient to gratify the friends and contemporaries of Mr. Bowyer, who foresaw that, with continued industry and research, Mr. Nichols might erect a more sumptuous monument to the memory of his learned predecessor. Accordingly, from many valuable materials in his possession, and the aid of some literary friends, he produced in 1782, in a handsome quarto Volume, closely printed, 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and of many of his learned friends, containing an incidental view of the progress and advancement of literature in this kingdom from the beginning of the present century to the end of the year 1777.' The importance of this work was soon acknowledged by men of learning and curiosity. It contained memoirs of several hundreds of eminent scholars who had been unnoticed or imperfectly noticed in biographical compilations, and opened so many new and rich sources of infor-

mation and inquiry, that the Author was further urged to extend his labours, and improve upon his own plan so as to include a larger portion of literary history. With this view, during the intervals he could spare from an extensive business, and the publication of many useful works, among which his elaborate 'History of Leicestershire' stands prominent, amidst too his indefatigable attention to the affairs of the Corporation of London, of which he was for many years a distinguished member, he was enabled in the present year to publish a new edition of his *Memoirs of Bowyer*, under the title of 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; comprizing Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, &c.' extended to six copious and closely printed volumes in octavo, illustrated by a series of engraved portraits. Of this work the Editor of this Dictionary, or of any compilation of the kind, cannot speak without gratitude. It will appear, indeed, by our references, that our obligations are numerous and important; nor should we be content with this brief acknowledgment, but from a motive of delicacy, it being known to our Readers that the Author to whom we are so much indebted is at the same time the medium of conveying our praises to the publick. We cannot help adding, however, that where we refer to Mr. Nichols's 'Anecdotes,' we wish it to be understood, that it is for the purpose of more ample information than we have usually extracted, and that no book has perhaps ever been published in this or any country by which literary curiosity is so much excited, or so pleasingly gratified."

5. *A Tribute of Respect to the Memory of a good Man: a Sermon, delivered at Worship Street, Sunday Morning, Aug. 9th, upon the Decease of John Brent, Esq. who died July 1, 1812, in the eighty-third Year of his Age. By John Evans, A. M. Published by particular Request. 8vo. pp. 37. Crosby.*

MR. EVANS, well known by a considerable number of useful publications, and more especially by his "History of all Religions," is an eminent Preacher among the Society of General Baptists, and Master of a respectable Seminary at Islington.

The present Discourse is an honourable discharge of a debt of gratitude.

"It was my honour and happiness," he says, "not only to be introduced to my excellent deceased friend upon my first settlement in the Metropolis, but to share largely in his kindness and esteem. In return for many acts of friend-

ship

ship and early patronage, I inscribed to him my Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World*."

From the character of *Joseph of Arimathea*, Luke xxiii. 50. "he was a good man," the learned Preacher, after an inquiry "into the nature of what is good, considered in the abstract, in the conduct of the Supreme Being, and in its bearings respecting mankind," proceeds "briefly to describe the good man;" whom he portrays with an able pencil; and concludes with the following account of his venerable friend:

"Mr. John Brent was born in 1799, at Portsea, Hants, of pious and excellent parents, who, knowing the value of religion themselves, brought up their chil-

dren in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He served his apprenticeship to a shipwright in his Majesty's yard at Portsmouth, and in 1762 removed to his Majesty's yard at Sheerness, where he filled the situation of foreman of the new work along with the late Sir John Williams. About 1768, he was appointed assistant-surveyor to the East India Company, under the late Gabriel Snodgrass, esq. In 1770, he entered into partnership with John Randall and John Gray, esqrs. in the shipbuilding line at Rotherhithe—here he continued for many years, maintaining a high and deserved reputation in his profession. His mind was active, and his body strong; whilst his skill in Naval Architecture exceeded that of most men, and few did more for its extension and improvement. The comprehensiveness of his views, and

* The Dedication of the last and twelfth edition of the "Sketch," published only six months ago, concluded with a very appropriate compliment to Mr. Brent.

† Speaking of Naval Architecture in his Preface, Mr. Evans says, "The Scripture is full of facts and allusions which bespeak its importance and antiquity. Commencing with Noah's Ark, by which he and his family were saved from the general destruction—it must have been a prodigious effort of skill in that early stage of the world—for

————— The floating vessel swum
Uplifted, and secure with beaked prow
Rode tilting o'er the waves! All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them, with all their pomp,
Deep under water roll'd—sea cover'd sea—
Sea without shore!

MILTON.*

Nor must it be forgotten that the offspring of Naval Architecture is appropriated in Holy Writ to teach lessons of morality. Job, speaking of the brevity of human life, says—"My days are passed away as the swift ships."—Solomon, describing the qualities of the good woman, declares—"She is like the merchant-ships—she bringeth her food from afar."—And James, inculcating the government of the tongue, exclaims—"Behold also the ships, which, though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm whithersoever the governor listeth—even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things! And, to complete the whole, the Saviour confirmed, illustrated, and propagated his divine mission in connection with maritime affairs. Jesus was 'in the hinder part of a ship asleep—tossed and even covered by the waves'—when he was awakened, and performed the tremendous miracle of compelling the winds and waves of the sea to obey him.—'Jesus, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, stood by the lake of Gennesaret, and saw two ships standing by the lake—and he entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land, and he sat down and taught the people out of the ship.'—And Jesus selected his first followers from amongst those who were found 'in a ship mending their nets, when straightway he called them, and they went after him!' Such were the humble but honoured instruments who were chosen by the wise and benevolent Saviour to convey the treasures of divine grace to the children of men."

‡ Naval Architecture was held by the Antients in great estimation—and those who practised it were even ranked among their deified heroes! The astronomical signs of *Aries* and *Taurus* in the Zodiac were no other than two ships; the former transported Phryxus from Greece to Colchus; and the latter, Europa from Phœnicia to Crete. In commemoration of the constructors of these marvellous vehicles—they were metamorphosed into the Constellations of the firmament. A more flattering compliment could not be paid them; for Dr. Doddridge, wishing to eulogize Sir Isaac Newton, beautifully remarks, that 'his discoveries have arrayed him, as it were, in the beams of the Sun, and inscribed his name among the Constellations of Heaven!'

the promptness of his conception, have been the subject of general admiration. The blessing of Providence descended on his superior knowledge and honest industry; by which means he was enabled to retire about twenty years ago to the enjoyment of ease and comfort for the remainder of life. He had erected a small but neat mansion at Elliot-place, Blackheath, where he lived beloved and revered by all that knew him. His venerable appearance, his cheerful looks, and his kind address, will not be forgotten by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His was a patriarchal dignity—the contemplation of which excited the mingled sensation of love and esteem. He was married twice. By his first wife, who died Jan. 23, 1793, and who was distinguished for the mildness of her disposition and the softness of her manners, he had eleven children; two only of whom, Mr. Samuel Brent and Mr. Daniel Brent, live to cherish the virtues of a parent whom they loved and revered. At the time of his death he had nine grandchildren, and eleven great grandchildren. By his second marriage he united himself to the eldest daughter of the late truly respectable and reverend John Sturch, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight—who not only proved a suitable companion in his declining years, but, by her constant kindness and attention, smoothed his descent towards the tomb. He had been on a visit to his youngest son in Essex; but returning home, was immediately taken ill, and after a few days' indisposition, expired without a groan on the 1st day of July, in the 83d year of his age*."

6. *The Speeches and Public Addresses of the Right Hon. George Canning, during the late Election in Liverpool, and on a Public Occasion in Manchester. To which is appended, a summary Account of the Election.* 12mo; pp. 52. Murray.

THESE Speeches, which many of our Readers probably have perused with satisfaction as they were published singly in the Daily Papers, are here very properly collected in a commodious form; and are extremely creditable to the enlightened Statesman by whom they were delivered. We select the declaration of his political sentiments

at Liverpool, after "the immortal memory of Mr. PITT" had been drank:

"Gentlemen, It is usual to return thanks for any honour conferred upon an absent friend. I understand that it will be not unacceptable to you that I should presume, on this occasion, to extend that usage, and to express my acknowledgments for the honour done to the name of a departed friend, the illustrious Statesman whom you have just now so feelingly commemorated.

"Gentlemen, The sentiments with which you regard the memory of that great and good man are not the sentiments of Liverpool only, but of England; not of England only, but of Europe, and of the World. Mr. Pitt, Gentlemen, was always true to those principles which the town of Liverpool has been distinguished for supporting; principles of loyalty and good government at home, and of dignified and unanimous policy abroad. But, Gentlemen, Mr. Pitt has not escaped the misrepresentation, or misunderstanding (I will call it), to which these principles themselves have been exposed; and in the course of the recent contest his name has been brought forward, and his memory reviled, as the advocate and author of War. Gentlemen, without going now into any argument as to the origin of the War in 1793, this at least, I think, may be affirmed of Mr. Pitt, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that if ever there was a Statesman in the world whose interests, individually, were founded in Peace; if ever there was a Statesman of whom it might be presumed, that in conducting his Country into War he was led by a sense of irresistible necessity, it must have been he, whose fame as well as whose power rested on the basis of the financial prosperity of his country.

"When posterity shall look back upon that great man, they will discriminate two different æras in his life; the one, when, on his succession to the government of the Country, he found the finances of the State dilapidated, and its resources enervated by an ill-conducted War. It was then that, with a skillful and repairing hand, he restored the credit of the country, recruited its exhausted means, explored and expanded its capacities for exertion, and laid the foundation of that solid system, of which

* "Within the short period of the last two years, the General Baptists have lost three of their best friends, in the decease of Stephen Lowdell, William Kingsford, and John Brent, esqrs. Their joint ages amounted to 239 years, and their character was such that they would have proved an ornament to any denomination of the Christian world."

it is enough to say, that it has endured amid the storms which has assailed it since that time. From this statement it may be confidently inferred, that War could not be more the passion of Mr. Pitt, than, most assuredly, it could be his interest. Whether it were, nevertheless, the fault of Mr. Pitt or not (the fault, I mean, of his judgment) that we were engaged, precisely at the moment at which we were engaged, in the War which has continued, with little intermission, to the present time, may, perhaps, be matter of historical controversy; but that by no human wisdom, and by no human forbearance, that War could have been deferred many years, or perhaps many months, the impartial Historian will, I think, find it easy to demonstrate. But be that as it may, however we may have been brought into the War, what admits of no controversy at all is, that from the revivifying energy of his early administration, the Country derived that strength by which it has been enabled to go through the contest. The second æra of his political life began at the period, when from the centre of Europe burst forth that volcanic eruption of desolating principles, which threatened to overwhelm the civilized world. The firm resistance which Mr. Pitt opposed to the dangers then menacing the Country; the promptitude with which he took his stand on the ground of the Constitution, and the courage with which he maintained it; the voice wherewith he roused the people; the mighty arm wherewith he saved the Monarchy, I need not recall to your recollection; for it is in faithful commemoration of these eminent services that you have this day called upon his name.

"Gentlemen, Into whatever hands the Administration of the Government may be committed, I hope that the Ministers will keep Mr. Pitt's example before their eyes; that they will catch from that example reverence for the Constitution, and zeal for the glory of their Country; that they will learn from it to unite the interests of the People with those of the Crown, in their domestic government; and to uphold, by adequate exertions, and by a tone and vigour of counsels worthy of the high station to which Great Britain is entitled among the nations of the earth, the British name and influence abroad.

"Gentlemen, I am desired by your worthy Chairman, before I sit down, to propose the next toast. According to the customary courtesy in meetings like the present, of drinking the health of those persons whom the Crown may have selected for the management of the

public affairs, I am to propose to you 'the Health of his Majesty's Ministers.' In doing so I beg to be understood, not as the panegyrist or partizan of the present Ministers; not as avowing any connexion with them, nor as owing them any obligation, or any particular kindness; but simply as paying to his Majesty's present Ministers that compliment, which I would not withhold from any other set of men, placed in these arduous times, in the same public station, as the chosen servants of the Crown; wishing well to all their endeavours for the public good; but coupling my good wishes with this condition, on which alone I can consent to give my feeble support to any Administration; that they shall, according to the best of their ability, maintain at home the constitutional principles, and uphold abroad the high-minded policy, of Mr. Pitt."

7. Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*; continued from vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 260.

HAVING accompanied Mr. Brady, in his explanation of Time, through "epochs" to "moments," to the threshold of the "Kalendar;" we are now to observe, that, by a diligent perusal of Versteegan and other rare and esteemed Writers, he has "restored" much "decayed Intelligence," particularly in the names of the several Months, and the days of the Week.

In the subsequent parts of the Work, taking the Kalendar now in common use for his basis, he illustrates regularly every Saint's-day, Sunday, and Holiday noticed in the several months, descanting neatly upon each; with the History of the several Saints; remarks on the Sundays; and the legend or origin of the other days noticed in the Kalendar. Thus he begins, Jan. 1, 1812, with the Festival of the Circumcision; and subjoins a disquisition on "New Year's Gifts;" then in like manner, notices "Jan. 6. Epiphany," and the following article:

"*Twelfth Day*, and the Cake, which in most families forms an important part of the entertainment, is known by no other name than that of *Twelfth-Cake*. Authors differ in their accounts of the origin of the festive practice of drawing for King and Queen, &c. when the Twelfth-cake is divided; some maintain it to have been derived from the custom observed by the Roman children, who, at the end of their Saturnalia, drew lots with beans, to see who would be King; while others, with more apparent reason,

son, consider it as allusive to the offerings made by the Magi, or Kings, to the Infant Jesus. In our Universities, where the custom of drawing for King and Queen was formerly common, the classical origin would appear to have been favoured, as the lots were decided by beans found in the divided cake.

"The old Calendars stated, that on the vigil of this day, 'Kings were created or elected by beans;' and denominated the day itself the '*Festival of Kings*,' which is still retained in Spain. At present the honours of King and Queen, and others of a festive nature, introduced to heighten the jollity, are determined by the drawing of folded slips of paper, on which are inscribed these ephemeral distinctions, though the practice of drawing beans is yet preserved in some few districts. To which of these conjectures the origin of this practice is properly attributable, must be left undecided: though it is not improbable, that the Heathen custom was the first observed, and that of the Christians engrafted upon it, as has been a frequent usage. England was not, however, singular in the observance of the day; nearly the whole of Europe have had the like custom, differing only in some particular points, arising from national, political, or religious propensities or prejudices."

In the first month occur,

"St. Lucian, Jan. 8;" "Plough Monday, Jan. 13;" "St. Hilary, Jan. 13;" "St. Prisca, Jan. 18;" "St. Fabian, Jan. 20;" "St. Agnes, Jan. 21;" "St. Vincent, Jan. 22;" "TERMS, Jan. 23," (a very curious article); "Conversion of St. Paul, Jan. 25;" "Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 26;" "King Charles the First, the Martyr, Jan. 30."

"The various circumstances," says Mr. Brady, "connected with the tragical death of the Monarch, styled in our book of Common Prayer, 'King Charles the Martyr,' are amply detailed by our several Historians; and the magnanimity and pious resignation displayed by that unfortunate, yet accomplished Prince, from the moment he was in the power of his enemies, to the termination of his earthly career on the scaffold, are universally admired even by those otherwise most hostile to his reputation. It would therefore be superfluous to enter in detail upon those circumstances; though it may prove interesting to adduce some facts, which are not generally known, nor readily to be collected.

"That the death of the King was not originally designed, would seem to be generally admitted, while some of those causes which at least accelerated, if they

did not actually determine, his fate, have been but partially attended to: hypocritical in the extreme, as the conduct of Cromwell proved him to be, it is not for a moment to be imagined, that his ideas at first extended to that vast height to which his ambition at length attained; much less can it be considered that in the outset of his public life he contemplated the murder of the King."

In like manner our ingenious and entertaining Author proceeds through the whole year; but we shall make only one more extract.

"Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1812. The term *Shrove* is the preter tense of the Saxon verb to *shrive*, i. e. to confess; hence the Tuesday, governing the title of this Sunday, having been the most solemn period of confession, was also called *Confession Tuesday*, or *Shrove Tide*, confession time; *Tide* or *Tid* being the Saxon word for time, which is yet applied in this country to particular periods, such as *Whitsun-tide*, &c."

"After the people had made the confession, required at this season by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repasts beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet generally preserved, of eating *Pancakes* and *Fritters* at Shrove-tide, which has given this day the vulgar appellation of *Pancake Tuesday*; while it is to be remembered, that the Monday preceding was, by the vulgar, called *Collop Monday*, a name it even yet retains in some places, from the primitive custom of regaling with eggs on *collops* or *slices* of bread, which the less scrupulous and more luxurious moderns have extended to *collops* of meat. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton *recreations* were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival, and all its attendant profligacy, appropriately derived from *Carni Vale*, i. e. *farewell to flesh*, in allusion to the Lenten season which was to commence on the succeeding morning. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly-exploded diversions of Cock-fighting and Cock-throwing, as well as the discontinued custom of Whipping tops, Roasting of Herrings, Jack of Lent, &c. &c. which three last-named sports were evidently meant as types of the rigour of Church discipline. The cock-fightings and cock-throwings

throwings in England, which, much to the credit of the present generation, have been of late sinking into disuse, were formerly general throughout the Kingdom; and their progressive decline is to be attributed, in some measure, to the vigilance of our magistrates, who have refused licences to those publicans who promoted assemblages of persons for such cruel diversions; and still more, it is to be hoped, to the increased morality of the people. For many years our public diaries, and monthly publications, took infinite pains to impress upon the minds of the populace a just abhorrence of such barbarities."

By way of "strengthening his argument," Mr. Brady refers to the awful death of Mr. Ardesoif, recorded in our vol. LIX. p. 374; to which we shall add a short extract from the "Historical Register, 1718," p. 8.

"Feb. 25, 1717-18, being Shrove Tuesday, a son of Mr. Claxton, an Upholsterer, by the Fleet Ditch-side, standing to see a Cock thrown at, was killed by a *Cats-stick*, that happened to hit under the Ear."

A new Edition, with Corrections by the Author, we understand, may speedily be expected. And there is no doubt but Mr. Brady, who is still in the prime of life, will have frequent opportunities of making occasional improvements in the Work through many successive impressions.

2. *Tirocinium Medicum; or, a Dissertation on the Duties of Youth apprenticed to the Medical Profession.* By Wm. Chamberlaine, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Medical Society of London, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 253.

THE ingenious Author of this little Treatise has evinced a consummate knowledge of the duties appertaining to that class of persons on whom so much depends, in regard to the health and welfare of every description of his Majesty's subjects, from the highest to the lowest. His observations and precepts, which appear to be grounded upon a long and diligent practice of the Healing Art, in the several capacities of Surgeon, Pharmacoplist, and Accoucheur, are most worthy the attentive perusal of every youth intended for the Medical profession, and of every Parent and Guardian who may have such an object in view. With the former indeed it

ought to be an inseparable companion; and we are persuaded that much good would arise to the practice of Medicine, and the publick at large, by a proper attention to the rules laid down in this excellent and amusing little *Vade Mecum*.

The following extract from the Author's Preface informs the Reader to what description of persons his work is addressed:

"To your dashing young men of fortune, who think they have learned enough already; to those who (if there are Masters that will permit it) come down stairs in a morning, and lounge about the shop and surgery in a clean flannel gown, silk stockings, and red slippers, until breakfast-time; or, to those who, without having any business to take them from behind the counter, are never seen to wear a pair of shoes, but pound their mortar and roll their pills, in a pair of jockey boots, with tops turned down to the ankles, in the hottest summer weather; to such as these, who take much more pains to learn the best composition for cleaning boot-tops, and spend more of their valuable time in taking spots out of the leather, than in studying the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, or learning to dress a blister:—To such I do not address myself.

"No; the directions given in the succeeding pages are addressed to the young pupil, favoured by nature with a good disposition, docile, tractable, and willing to make himself useful; whose parents, unable to pay a very heavy fee, have bound him to an Apothecary, whose business, not yet fully established, will not allow him to keep an assistant; nor, perhaps, for the first two or three years of his getting into business, even an errand-boy—who, for that very reason, must sweep the shop, keep it clean; and, after he has made up the Medicines, carry them out to the patients; who must, in addition to these employments, find time to post his Books and write out his Bills—aye, and at the beginning of the ensuing year, deliver them too." "I have" (adds the Author) "had Apprentices, who have gone through all this, and who are now full Surgeons in the Army and Navy; and who evince their respect and gratitude to me on every opportunity."

The following appropriate Queries are put as matter of consideration to the youth, previous to his engagement with a master:

"Can

"Can you bear the thoughts of being obliged to get up out of your warm bed, in a cold winter's night, or rather morning; to make up Medicines which your employer, just arrived from attending a labour, through cold, frost, and snow, prescribes for a lady just put to bed, or a patient taken suddenly and dangerously ill? Or, supposing that your Master is not yet in sufficient business to keep a boy to take out the medicines—can you make up your mind to think it no hardship to take them to the patient after you have made them up?"

"Are you too fine a gentleman to think of contaminating your fingers by administering a clyster to a poor man, or a rich man, or a child dangerously ill, when no nurse can be found that knows any thing of the matter? This is a part of your profession that it is as necessary for you to know how to perform, as it is to bleed, or dress a wound. Or are your olfactory nerves so delicate, that you cannot avoid turning sick when dressing an old neglected ulcer; or when, in removing dressings, your nose is assailed with the effluvia from a carious bone? If you cannot bear these things, put Surgery out of your head, and go and be apprentice to a Man Milliner or Perfumer."

After a variety of entertaining particulars, we find some strong remarks on the *absolute necessity* of a proper knowledge of the Latin language to the Tyro, with its several abbreviations as used by Physicians; and some judicious hints are given on this head to the *Examiners* of the Corporation of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company. We have likewise a relation of several most serious accidents under the head of "*Mistakes in making up Medicines*," arising from a deficiency of this knowledge, and the too frequent carelessness of Shopmen and Apprentices; on which subject the Author offers the following appropriate observations:

"The life of the father of a numerous family, of a beloved wife, of an only child, the fate of a *whole family*, often depends on an Apothecary's apprentice or journeyman! How often have most lamentable mistakes occasioned death! Let us suppose a gentleman desirous of having the best advice for his wife; to have brought her up to town from a distance of two or three hundred miles, at a very heavy and perhaps most inconvenient expence: he consults the most eminent Physician, who receives his guinea a-day; perhaps, has three or four Physicians, each receiving his two guineas

a-day for consultation; or, let us suppose a patient unable to go the journey, and an eminent Physician is sent for, who has his guinea a-mile exclusive of his fee, besides other expences; in either case the prescription is sent to the Apothecary—there may be some one article that the prescriber may place a greater dependance on, for restoring the patient, than all the rest. The Apothecary (we are supposing a possible case) may not have this one article; and the shopman or apprentice, ignorant of its importance, substitutes something similar in colour or consistence, as a *succedaneum*; or, perhaps in a mistake gives *Tinctur. Opii* for *Tinct. Opii Camphorat.* or in a hurry mistakes a drachm for an ounce, or writes in the direction, *a table spoonful* instead of *a tea spoonful*, or any other mistake of a similar nature.—What must be the consequence? In many cases *Death!!* And in that event what to the Apothecary? Certain loss of business, by being exposed every where, and possibly *prosecution*."

The following cases are related as real events that have happened through the ignorance and inattention of persons employed in the compounding and labelling of Medicines:

"A prescription was sent by an Accoucheur for the usual medicines for a lady after her delivery: the child was *dead*. In addition there was also a prescription for some sort of embrocation for her breasts; the affected parts to be rubbed with the same *PRO RENATA* (occasionally). The compounder knew very well that '*pro*' was '*for*,' but not being quite satisfied about *re*, goes to his Dictionary, and there finds *res* a thing; then turns to *nata*, and finds *natus, a, um, 'BORN'*. Now then he has it right: '*For the little thing born*;' but deeming *little thing* as too familiar, he, wishing to shew all due respect to his Master's patient, wrote on the label, '*The little infant newly born to be well rubbed with this embrocation*!'"

"Many accidents" (observes the Author) "have happened from the loss of labels tied round the necks of phials. Mineral acids destroy the ink, and corrode the paper; sometimes not even the pains to tie the labels round the neck are taken, but they are through laziness stuck into the mouths of phials, and only held there by the cork.—A fatal mistake once happened in my neighbourhood, by the changing, through the carelessness and inattention of a drunken nurse, the labels of two phials, thus improperly thrust in and held by the corks only. A two-ounce phial of a Saturnine lotion was sent at the same time, and to the same place, with a two-ounce draught