

progress to completion, the centre constantly undergoes a change of form. But the evils and dangers attending these alterations are great, and to be avoided as much as possible. The deterioration of the cement thus disturbed in its progress to desiccation is obviously very great, and would, in some cases, quite destroy it. Parker's cement would be completely destroyed by such fracture.

In Blackfriars-bridge many of the stones suffered great spalls in consequence, injuring its stability and appearance. Perronet is well aware of these evils, and speaks of similar spalls having happened in building certain bridges in France, and describes minutely the precautions and great care and labour he bestowed to avoid similar accidents, and recommends, as a desideratum, that the centre be made so as to resist as much as possible all change of form while turning the arch. That the arch will thereby be ultimately more perfect, as well as built with more ease, and of course economy, cannot be disputed.

In the present informed age, in a public work we expect to see science brought in aid of economy; whereas this example might be properly enough exhibited as a caricature of a design for a centre; for it would be difficult to contrive one more expensive or less efficient.

Yours, &c. GEO. MONEYPENNY.

Mr. URBAN, *Alton, Feb. 9.*

IN answer to the inquiries in your last Volume, p. 626, respecting the precedence of the Earl of Moira as an English Baron: his Lordship sits in Parliament as Lord Hastings*, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester; first called by writ of summons, 26 July, 1461, 1 Edw. IV.

Lord Moira sat in the English House of Peers as Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon in Yorkshire, until the year 1808, when he succeeded to the Baronies of Hungerford, Newmarch or Newmark (called by Camden de Novo-mercato), Botreaux, Melins, and Moels, upon the death of his mother, Elizabeth, sister and heir of Francis, 10th Earl of Huntingdon, and Baron Hast-

* See the Pedigree of this Noble Family in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 607. Edrr.

ings, Hungerford, &c. &c. who dying unmarried in 1789, the Earldom of Huntingdon (and, according to Banks, the Barony of Hastings) became extinct; but Hungerford, &c. being Baronies in fee, and therefore descendible to heirs general, devolved upon the said Elizabeth, then Countess of Moira.

In the year 1809, Lord Moira claimed the Barony of Hastings, stating, that he was sole heir-general of William first Baron of Hastings, called to Parliament by writ of summons, 1 Edward IV.

The Attorney General, Sir Vicary Gibbs, produced a variety of evidence, shewing that the said William was called to Parliament by writ of summons; and that he took his seat accordingly. That he died (he was beheaded) in 1483, leaving Edward Hastings who had been summoned to Parliament the year before, as Lord Hastings of Hungerford, *jure uxoris*, his son and heir. That it appeared from the Close Rolls of 3, 7, and 12 Henry VII. that a writ was directed in each of those years "Edwardo de Hastynge de Hungerford, chevalier," summoning him to Parliament. That he died about the year 1506, and was succeeded by George his only son, who, it appeared from the Close Roll of 1 Henry VIII. was summoned to Parliament by the name of George Hastings de Hastings: that he sat in Parliament under that writ; and that he was created Earl of Huntingdon by letters patent, 21 Henry VIII. That the said Barony passed in a regular course of descent to Francis the late Earl of Huntingdon; and upon his death, in 1789, descended to Elizabeth, his sister and heir-general. That, upon the death of the said Elizabeth, the Barony descended to the claimant as her son and heir; and that he was consequently the heir-general of William the first Baron.

A writ was issued accordingly, and his Lordship took his seat as Baron Hastings.—(*Cruise on Dignities.*)

A HAMPSHIRE GENEALOGIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Feb. 8.*

IF your Correspondent Viator (p. 39) had taken the trouble to inquire, when he lately passed through this city, he would have found that the deformity of which he complains in the erection of a Brick Chimney on the

the outside of St. Michael's Church, was sanctioned by the same Mr. Sharp of whom he speaks (and who is, in reality, one of the Churchwardens), in conjunction with the Vicar and his associates; and that how much-soever this unseemly projection may offend the eye of Taste and Sensibility, it was made under the legitimate authority.

It is most likely the directors of that piece of brick masonry were not aware that the church might have been warmed much more effectually, and at much less expence, by stoves in its area, which (with spiral tubes to carry off the smoke) might have been made highly ornamental, and could have been removed at pleasure.

If this method had been adopted, the beautiful exterior of that edifice would have been left unimpaired, for the enjoyment of the man of taste, whencesoever he may come; for he alone is capable of being charmed by it; it is emphatically his—

his the city's pomp,
The rural honours his; whate'er adorns
The princely dome, the column and the
arch, [tur'd gold,
The breathing marble, and the sculp-
Beyond the proud possessor's narrow
claim,
His tuneful breast enjoys —”

Yours, &c.

ARRA.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I HAVE been desired by several friends (who have for many years found the advantage of the following method) to request you will, in your next Magazine, insert it for the benefit of the publick; and it will oblige your constant reader,

I. S.

How in every year to procure plenty of New-laid Eggs at Christmas.

Let the hens be set upon eggs as early in the year as possible; not later than March. A hutch should be made for the hen and chickens, 24 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 18 high, divided in the middle, so as half to be open and half very close; let down a door to keep them very warm in the night; and, when wet or very cold, if made light, it may easily be put under shelter. The chickens are to be fed with plenty of boiled eggs for 12 or 14 days; if too much relaxed, eggs are a speedy cure.

Chickens hatched early will be nearly as large as the hens at Mid-

summer, and in November and December will always lay plenty of eggs, and will sit upon eggs very early the next spring; this will produce an early breed of poultry. The best fowls for laying are not very large; and the white ones do not lay so well in cold weather.

Remarks.—Poultry should roost very warm in winter; and in summer the house should have air, and be cleaned every week. Many die through drinking dirty water. An earthenware fountain keeps the water clean, and preserves their health in hot weather. After three years hens cast their feathers later and later every year, and are hardly in full feather until December or January; seldom lay eggs until March or April, and then only 20 or 30, and no more for that year. Hens should not be kept above four years, nor cocks above three.

By this method six hens will lay more eggs than twelve in the usual way.

Mr URBAN,

Jan. 28.

ADVERTING to your known habits of research and observation, I make no apology for assuming that you have taken notice of those edifices with which voluntary contribution, parochial providence, and post-mortuary piety, have embellished this Metropolis, for the safe conduct of juvenile poverty, during the erratic season of incipient intellect. Neither can I suppose that you have wholly overlooked those party-coloured troops which every parish delights to send to our Cathedral, to celebrate the annual festival. You must also have remarked, that the male tenantry of these mansions are accustomed, at the time of Christmas, to carry round certain scrolls, whereof the circumjacent decorations are sacred or secular, plain or coloured, according to the taste or finances of the purchaser; while in the centre are depicted all the vast varieties of symbolic notation. First, the smooth running-hand, and beneath it the mighty text; while lower still the light Italian uprears its lank elegance, to dispute the palm with the florescent beauties of the German Text. And who shall pretend to descry pre-eminence so nearly rivalled? Oh! my countrymen, the task is yours; you must decide.

If

If your sublime speculations ever hovered over this point, it must have struck you that they have three motives for this practice. First, a laudable ambition of displaying their skill in the graphic art; secondly, a rational and highly-stimulant expectation of receiving sixpences; and, thirdly, a prospective hope, that the beauty and variety of their penmanship may exhibit it, a desire to employ talents so multifarious and ornamental.—And now, Mr. Urban (if I may compare small things with great), I will say, that my situation is somewhat similar to that of the exhibitors above described. In short, Sir, I am a Retail Poet; and should you want any thing in the small way (a sonnet, pastoral, rebus, or the like), I shall be most happy to supply you.

My life has been chiefly spent upon the road to Parnassus; but, being naturally short of stature, and having had the misfortune early in life to break my back-bone in an unsuccessful attempt to swallow a pair of spectacles, I have not been able to gather the fruit which there grows so luxuriantly by the way-side, or even any of the flowers, except toad-stools; and have therefore been obliged to comfort myself with the treasures of the road, and to content myself with picking up hob-nails and sparables. This mode of passing my life has at least given me the advantage of investigating the cross-roads and bye-paths of this mountain; and if I cannot be the Paterson, I will at least be the Luffinan of Parnassus. If I cannot direct the traveller from London to Edinburgh, I may at least tell him how far it is from Duke's-place to Petticoat-lane.

Such, Sir, is my history; and I beg leave, in imitation of the gentry to whom I have adverted, to subjoin my scroll; and, although I fear it will reflect no credit upon my penmanship, and have no rational or highly-stimulant expectation that you will give me a sixpence, yet I have a prospective hope, that if your cat should die, or from any other cause you should want any verses about nothing at all, you will (unless you should be previously engaged with Mr. — or Mr. —) honour with your commands your profound admirer,
PHERECYDES TINDERBOX.

THE BYE-PATHS OF PARNASSUS.

Certes Parnassus is a loftie hille,
And bye-pathes manie a one do marke
its side,

And Poets choosen anie one they wille,
Along the which on Pegasus to ride
(That lordly beaste whom everie Bard
doth stride) [stande in ken—

Unto Fame's temple, which doth
Ne e'en one path have Poets left un-
tried— [and men,

And, to set forth these various ways
The lowliest of the trayne doth conse-
crate his pen.

There once were Bards, &c.

[Here follows in the MS. a long passage, which the Editor thought it necessary to omit for the sake of brevity, and which, it is hoped, the Reader will not much miss, as it relates to authors now almost obsolete.]

But as we've none of these men now,
I've said enough of them I trow,
And turn to those whose talents lie
In Hudibrastic poesy.

For many a Poet since his time
Hath copied Butler's double rhyme;
And greater Bard there is of them none,
Than he who sang of Agameinnon,
Or he who wrote, as you may read in
His Special Guide to Special Pleading—
But others oftimes when they take
Their metre, make a small mistake,
And thinking, if they use their measure,
They must be read with equal pleasure,
Forget the wit was all the time in
The men themselves, and not their
rhyming—

And then besides—but, out upon it!
I'd like to have forgot the Sonnet.

Yes—there are Sonnets, and my pensive
mind [best;

Hath oft obeyed fair Sympathy's be-
Who, with sweet Sensibility combin'd,

Hath inly nestled in my bleeding
breast, [trae'd,

And bid me, while the beamy lines I
Pour forth the tear that glisten'd in
mine eye, [sigh;

Or heave the sadden'd sympathetic
Such sighs as Rosa's bosom oft hath grac'd.

For there are Bards who touch the
balmy soul

With sweet vibrations of ecstatic bliss,
And o'er congenial heart-strings gently
roll, [kiss—

In numbers softer than the Zephyr's
Oh! might such beauties in my lines be
seen, [write fifteen.

But, ah!—I can no more,—or I should
Offe otherres too there ys noe lacke,

Who balades doe enlyte;
Ytrickt and froune'd yane letterre blacke,
Ryghte pleasaunte too the syghte.

Ande tellen howe some ladye fayre
 A valyante knyghte dydde love,
 Ande howe shee soughte bie perylles rare
 His hardihode toe prove.
 Orre howe some gaie and galante knyghte
 A ladye's love dydde seke,
 Ande howe t^hat ladye's faderre's staffe
 Thatte knyghte's thykke hedde dydde
 breke.

Others there are who quite disdaining
 metro and measure, [sure;
 Out Peter-Pindarize poor Peter at plea-
 And when, by length of time and space,
 What you have read you scarce can re-
 collect,
 In some unlikely place,
 By close examination, you'll detect
 A rhyme.

Unlike that very pretty way,
 In which some poets sing or say
 Some very simple harmless lay,
 In Triplets.

Blest be the man from whom it sprang *,
 Blest be all bards who ever sang
 Verses like lawyers' tails, which hang
 In Triplets.

Thrice honour'd men! may ye arrive
 At due distinction while alive,
 And when at last ye but survive
 In Triplets,

Then may three equal sons of rhyme,
 Chant forth your dirge in triple time,
 While parish bells melodious chime
 In Triplets.

And then there's another sweet sort of a
 song, [the lines must be long;
 Where the lines must be smooth, for
 'Tis a verse which young gentlemen of-
 ten indite, [perfectly right.

When their hearts or their heads are not
 'Tis a sweet pretty verse for a song about
 love, [above;

With altars and darts and the powers
 And it does very well when you wish "to
 entwine [Vine.'

The Myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's

But I envy most his joys,
 Whom his flock alone employs,
 And who, stretch'd beneath some bush,
 With pen and ink within his reach,
 Tells at large, in rural strains,
 All "the pleasures of the plains."—

Him no anxious cares molest,
 All his days are pass'd in rest;
 All the company he sees,
 Purling streams and shady trees,
 Lowing herds and bleating flocks,
 Tinkling rills, and "flow'ry rocks;"—
 Oft have I, with envious mind,
 Seen a shepherd thus reclin'd.

And once I saw two shepherds meet,
 With each one a tear in his eye,
 And each had a pipe passing sweet,
 And each a black coat and a sigh.

"Ah! Corydon, why dost thou weep?"
 "Ah! Damon, and canst thou not
 guess?"

Come listen, ye innocent sheep,
 Your looks your emotion express.

"Come hither, ye gales of the spring,
 Bereave of your balmy perfume;
 Come murmur around while I sing
 Of beauty that died in its bloom."

Then he sang forth a strain most divine,
 On a bank with sweet violets clad;
 And so neatly he polish'd each line,
 He seem'd to forget he was sad.

And though I had heard what he said,
 Yet still I was quite in the dark,
 For I knew not that Daphne was dead;
 But the shepherds were sexton and
 clerk.

Others write Epigrams,—and why, an't
 please ye?

Because an epigram 's so easy;
 It only needs a point to shew,
 And points require no parts we know.

Thus may a man, in spite of Nature's law,
 That sinks the pebble and upholds the
 straw— wing,

That bids the Lark, upborne on early
 Despise the Ass who vainly strives to
 sing—

That bids the gaudy Butterfly display
 His painted wing, to drink the shining
 day,

And cautious wheel his variegated form,
 To shun the foulness of his kindred
 woru—

That bids Leviathan his turmoil keep,
 And lash the billows of the angry deep;
 While the scard 'Swa-bird, startled and
 afraid, [has made—

Flies from the tempest which his sport

* The name of this Poet is a desideratum in Literature. Many have ascribed the invention to Cowper; but, unwilling as I am to take from that Bard the merit of originality in a poem which has been more copied than his general style or sentiments, I must, in justice to the antiquity of this stanza, produce the following from Beaumont and Fletcher.

"Come, tailor, march with me away;
 I scorn these robes, I must be gay,
 My noble brother he shall pay
 Tom Tailor."

Maid in the Mill; sub fin.

That

That bids the Stork his airy course
 maintain, [plain—
 While the slow Gander vibrates o'er the
 That bids the Camel stalk with heavy
 stump, [rump—
 While the light Monkey skips upon his
 In spite of Horace, gravity, and sense,
 In spite of censure, and of friends' de-
 fence, [quills,
 In spite of Criticks, and their endless
 In spite of Printers, and eternal bills,
 Prove that a Poet, in this age of wit,
Non semper nascitur, nonnunquam fit.

Fragments of Literature.

No. III.

WORKS ORNAMENTED BY, OR FROM
 THE DESIGNS OF, HANS HOLBEIN.

1. "*Hadrianus T. T. S. Chrysoconi S. R. E. Presb. Card. Batonien. De Sermone Latino, & modis Latine loquendi. Ejusdem Venatio ad Ascanium Card. Item Iter Julii II. Pont. Ro.*" 4to. Bas. ap. Frob. 1518.

H. H. appears in one of the Compartments with which the Title is adorned.

2. "*Antibarbarorum D. Erasmi Roterodami Liber Unus, quæ iuuentis quidem adhuc luit; cæterum diu desideratum, demum repertum non iuuentis recognouit, & velut posthinc studiosis restituit. Ex quo reliquorum, qui diis propiciis propediem accedent, lector conjecturam facias licebit. Basileæ, apud Jo. Frobenium, An. M. D. XX.*" 4to.

The Title of this Work is under an Arch (with an ornamented border on the sides), above the shoulders of which are the words HANS. HOLB.

Another Edition of the same Book appeared at Cologne in the same year, in quarto, with an ornamented Title, but not by Holbein.

3. "*Des. Erasmi Roterodami de Duplici Copia Verborum ac Rerum Commentarij Duo. Erasmi de ratione Studij.*" "*Erasmi de laudibus literariæ Societatis.*" 4to. Bas. 1521.

In the upper part of the frontispiece of this Work are the words HANS. HOLB.

4. "*Propugnaculum summi Sacerdotij Evangelici ac Septenarij Sacramentorum, editum per virum eruditum, sacerarumque literarum professorem Edoardum Pouclum aduersus Martinum Lutherum fratrem famosum et Wielefistam insignem.*" "*In a. dib. Pynsonianis.*" An. verbi incarnati M. D. XXIII. Tertio no. Decemb." 4to.

H. H. is on the border round the Title.

5. "*Biblicæ Historia, artificiosissime depicta. Biblische Historien Figürlich fürgebildet.*" F.B. 4to. Francof. 1537.

[There may possibly be a doubt whether this Work was really ornamented from Holbein's Designs.]

6. "*Historiarum Veteris Testamenti Icones ad viuum expressæ; unâ cum breui, sed quoad fieri potuit, dilucida enrundem & Latina & Gallica Expositione.*" 4to. Lugd. 1539.

At the back of the Title is an Address from Franciscus Frelonius to the Reader, followed by a poetical Address in Latin Verse, announcing Holbein as the Artist who designed them, by Nicolaus Borbonius. At the end of these are two Greek lines by Borbonius, and,

"*Latine idem penè ad uerbum.*
 Cernere vis, hospes, simulacrasimillima
 uivis?

Hoc opus HOLBINE nobile cerne manus."

Another edition of this Work was printed 4to. Lugd. 1547. And again in English ("The Images of the Old Testament, lately expressed, set forthe in Ynglishe and Frenche, with a playe and brief exposition.") printed at Lyons by Johan Frelon the yere of our Lord 1549." 4to.

7. "*ΜΟΡΙΑΣ ΕΓΚΩΜΙΟΝ. Stultitiæ Laus. Des. Erasmi Rot. Declamatio. Cum commentarijs Ger. Listerii, & figuris Jo. Holbenii. E codice Academiæ Basiliensis.*" 8vo. Bas. 1676.

A French Edition of the Moria Encomium, with fresh Engravings on wood from Holbein's Designs, has appeared within the last thirty years.

"*Monumenta Vetustatis Kempiana, ex vetustis Scriptoribus illustrata, eoque vicissim illustrantia; in duas Partes diuisa: Quorum Altera Nummias, Simulacra, Statuas, Signa, Laves, Inscriptiones, Vasa, Lucernas, Amuleta, Lapides, Gemmas, Annulos, Fibulas, cum alijs Veterum Reliquiis; Altera Nummias, materia modoque diuersos, continet.*" 8vo. Lond. 1720.

The greatest part of this Collection of Mr. Kemp had been made by Mr. John Goilhard, who had been governor to George first Lord Carteret, created so Oct. 19, 1681; and who sold them to his Lordship for an annuity of 200l. After the death of that Lord, which happened Sept. 22,

1695, Mr. Kemp bought a considerable part of the Collection during the minority of John Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl of Granville.

This remark was made by Heneage Earl of Winchelsea, who saw many of the things in the possession of M. Gouillard at Angers in France in the year 1676, and afterwards, much increased, at Paris, in 1688.

Mr. Kemp's Collection was sold by Auction at the Phoenix Tavern in Pall Mall, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th of March, 1721, in 293 Articles; and the amount of the Sale was 1090*l.* 8*s.*

"Precationes Medicorum pæ; ad varias usus sicut studiorum tum etiam operum artis, quarum multæ aliarum quoque; artium studiosis usui esse possunt, aut eorum Bibliorum & sanctorum Patrum prælectionibus selectæ, aut alias compositæ, a Jacobo Horatio D. Medicinæ."
19, Helmstadii. 1525.

The following is a curious specimen of this little Work.

"LXX.

"Precatio Medicorum contra largitiones ad inopem interficiendum Homines.

"O æterne Deus, juramentum sanctum mee vocationi juravi, me nunquam ullis manibus, aut precibus, vel maximeis vel persuaderi, ut venena aut noxia Medicamenta propinam, aut propinanda consulam. Memor quoque sum tui mandati Ne occidas, cui addidisti pœnam, Qui sanguinem fuderit, sanguine peribit. Denique expertus didici sanguinem innocentem super homicidam clamare ad Deum palam: Nihilominus cum Diabolus tangam Leo rugiens nos circumeat, & querat quem devoret, nec non piissimis & ipsam Christum tentaverit, oro te, ut tempore tentationis mihi divina operassis, animum meum constantem in repudiandis precibus adeo impiis confirmes, neque ab officio meo vel iniis vel largitionibus abduci sinas: quod benigne mihi concedat Deus pater, Deus filius, & Deus spiritus sanctus, Amen."

SIR KENELM DIGBY'S LIBRARY.

The Books collected by Sir Kenelm Digby came afterwards into the possession of Lord Bristol, at whose decease they were sold by auction in 1680.

The following prices, which a few of them brought, are selected from a marked Catalogue.

	£.	s.	d.
Ascham's Toxophilus, 4 ^{to} 1545	0	1	4
Bible of the Doway Translation with the Rhemish Testament, 3 vol. Doway 1633	1	5	0
Chaucer, fol. 1597	0	12	8
Fabian's Chronicle, fol. Lond. 1559	0	7	4
Florio's First-Fruits, Merry Proverbs, Witty Sentences, &c. Eng. Ital.	0	2	1
Holinshed, fol. 1577	0	8	0
Milton's Paradise Lost, 4 ^{to} 1668	0	2	1
Purchas's Pilgrim, 5 vol. fol. 1625	3	5	6
Pierce Plowman's Vision, 4 ^o Lond. 1550	0	1	7
Shakespear's Plays, fol. 1632	0	14	0
Ship of Fools, fol. 1570	0	4	4
The whole Library brought	908	4	0

APPIANUS.

"Appiani Alexandrini Civilibus Romanorum Bellis Historiarum Libri quinque, veterum collatione Codicum à mendis accuratius quàm antehac unquam repurgati, summaque diligentia excusi.

"Ejusdem autoris Liber

Illyrus & Celticus.

Libyæ & Syrius.

Parthicus & Mithridaticus." 4^{to}.

At the end, "Impressum Moguntie in ædibus Joannis Schoeffer, a cujus avo Chalcographice olim in urbe Moguntiacæ primum inventa exercitataque est, Anno M. D. XXIX. Idibus Augusti."

CURRANTS.

Among the Single Sheets of the time of Charles the First, is an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, "inhibiting the Importation of CURRANTS," dated 26 Aug. 1642.

It states them to be "a Commodity of little or no use at all, but a mere superfluity, and may well be spared." It also states, that a hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, ready money, went for their purchase.

CRIBS OF LONDON.

In the Comedy of "The three Ladies of London," 4^{to}, Lond. 1584.

"Enter Conscience, with broomes at her back, singing as followeth:

New broomes, green broomes, will you by any,

Come maydens, come quickly, let me

My broomes are not steeped,

But very well bound:

My

My broomes be not crooked,
But smooth cut and round.
I wish it would please you,
To buy of my broome:
Then would it well ease me,
If market were done.

Have you any olde bootes,
Or any olde shoone:
Powch-ringes or buskins,
To cope for new broome.
If so you have, maydens,
I pray you bring hether:
That you and I frendly,
May bargaen together.

New broomes, green broomes, will you
buy any: [take a peny."
Come maydens, come quickly, let me

SONG.

From the Comedy of "The Northern
Lasse," by RICHARD BROME, 1630.

"Peace, wayward Barne; O cease thy
mone:

Thy farre more wayward Daddy's gone:
And never will recalled be
By cries of either thee, or me:
For should wee cry
Untill wee dye,

Wee could not scant his cruelty.
Ballow, Ballow, &c.

Hee needs might in himselfe foresee
What thou successively might'st be;
And could hee then (though me foregoe)
His infant league, ere hee did know,

How like the dad
Would bee the lad,
In time, to make fond maydens glad?
Ballow, Ballow," &c.

Can this have been the origin of
Lady Bothwell's Lament?

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CLXXI.

*Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND
in the Reign of CHARLES II. con-
tinued.*

G**REAT-HALL, Lambeth-Palace.**

Pennant tells us, that the "mis-
creant regicide Scot pulled down the
noble hall, the work of Archbishop
Chicheley (1414 to 1443.) Archbishop
Juxon, on the Restoration, rebuilt
the Great-hall on the antient model."
On a survey taken purposely for this
month's continuation of our Progress,
it is satisfactorily evident, that the
greater portion of the old hall is still
in existence, though covered in cer-
tain degrees, both externally and in-
ternally, with the decorations of the
Wrenian school of architecture. It

is more than probable, Sir Christopher
gave his superintendance on the oc-
casion. We confidently make this as-
sertion, as it cannot be supposed the
knight, or any of his disciples, would
have raised an entire new chamber
upon the old principle, as the present
erection so strongly indicates. The
fact is, the Hall needed a thorough
reparation, and it is plain such was
carried into execution; at the same
time, the performance affords an ex-
cellent example, not alone for the
Wrenian manner of *improving* old
buildings, but as exhibiting many of
the earliest decorative details set forth
from such a source.

We have endeavoured to render it
obvious, by our illustrations of the
erections of this reign, that brick-
work was a favourite mode of con-
struction, as decorations of the most
delicate kind were finished in that
material; therefore little surprize
must be conceived at finding the
grounds of the external wall, faced
with brick, as it cannot but be pre-
sumed the walls themselves are of
stone (allowing that Chicheley's re-
mains are before us). Therefore thus
prepared, take the

Plan. Length North and South;
width East and West. Seven divi-
sions, so determined by the open-
worked timbers for the roof. South,
or entrance end; two door-ways from
the butteries and other offices. West
side; in first division, the porch, in
second, third, fourth, and fifth divi-
sions, windows; sixth ditto blank, se-
venth ditto the oriel. East side; in
first division, a doorway; succeeding
divisions similar to the West side: Se-
venth division, grand door-way to
the state-chambers. North end; the
high pace: above a window: ditto at
the South end.

West, or side elevation. Five of
the divisions (centrically) contain
pointed windows with tracery; but-
tresses against the piers. First divi-
sion (South) in projection; the porch,
with a pointed door-way, a small
chamber over it, its window pointed.
Seventh division (North), in projec-
tion; the oriel, window pointed;
these two last windows have also tra-
cery; battlements, high gavel roof,
and hexagon lanthorn placed centri-
cally. Thus much for the pristine
seeming of the work. Wrenian im-
provements.

improvements. In the first tier of the buttresses, large cavetto and torus; the face of the buttresses, and quoins to the porch and oriel, rusticated. Doorway and windows run with a sort of Doric architrave, a general entablature of the same order; in the frieze, heads and ornamental festoons, and in the cornice excessive large dentailed blockings with flowers. Above the entablature the old splay finishings of the buttresses are left, and topped with Wrenéan pedestals and balls. On the entablature of porch and oriel, pediments; each topped with an excavated pedestal and a scroll boss. The battlements become visible between the buttresses, and on each side the pediments. The lantern is wholly Wrenéanised, in two tiers with lights to each; pilasters at the angles; lower tier, Ionic; upper, Corinthian; from the latter, in projection, are scrolls: ogee dome, rich vase, having the arms of the see surmounted with a mitre. In this elevation two opposite ideas are, in a manner, compounded into one object: in the first instance, we discern the general appearance of an old hall; in the second, the constrained regularity of a modern mansion.

Interior. The first impression is the pomp of departed periods. Introductory screen at the entrance end; hospitable boards right and left, high table for the princely master, oriel for pleasant converse, and the open-worked roof, expanding in enrichments, as the mind on view of the scene in the present instance must give way in reverence for those who have, spite of its Wrenéan dress, preserved so curious an arrangement from annihilation; and likewise to those who still protect it, by the satisfactory state of repair so conspicuously manifested in every part.

Improvement. The first, no doubt, was attempted on the roof, which still bears all its great features; triangle pitch, with dividing principal timbers, each springing from brackets set on the piers between the windows, composed of one great pointed arch, accompanied with two tier of subordinate ditto; in the intermediate spaces between these timbers, flying arches; taking upon the whole a turn after the framing of the inevitable roof of Westminster Hall.

To the horizontal timbers between the tiers of the subordinate arches, Doric capitals emerging from inverted husks, with entablatures. Various frieze are stuck over the said flying arches, and in other situations overlaid with shields of arms, festoons of fruit and flowers, foliage, guilochi, &c. In the lantern, masks and other the like embellishments. The screen of introduction is worked up with Doric columns and pannels: two passes or entrances divide the screen (no minstrel's gallery.) Mouldings, capitals, blockings in the frieze, enriched; pedestals on the entablature, bearing black female busts, crowned. Dado; covered with pannels, and at each pier festoons of drapery, and a circular pediment. Pannels continue at entrance end, likewise to the North or upper end, having centrally, superior pannel-work, with attached scrolls, foliage, frieze, and circular pediment, topped with vases filled with fruits. The sides of the oriel set with two divisions of compartments, having flowers, &c. The door-way to the state apartments assumes a very rich turn; arch with impost, the caps, filled with flutings. Corinthian pilasters; entablature, containing a tablet; open circular pediment, enclosing a pedestal, with the date MDCLXIII. supporting a guide-iron shield. The tracery to the windows shews the masonic Three in One: much temporising has been done to tie lines; but whether at the Wrenéan, or any subsequent period, it is difficult to determine. Perhaps it may be necessary to observe, the whole of the wood-work in paneling, roof, &c. has been oil-painted, whereby the dark majesty of the oak is obliterated: not so the seats of continuation round the hall, forms, and tables, they retaining their native hue; the work to them is made out in double scroll feet, with heads in the frieze to the tables, and baluster legs to the forms.

In the year 1780, when the unchristian, uncharitable, and unbrotherly influence of destruction was at its height of furor, the Writer of these observations found himself environed by one of the detached parties of destroyers, who were on determination to proceed to Lambeth, to attack the Palace. The Writer flew on the wings of antiquarian zeal, to warn
the

the inmates of the sacred mansion of their imminent danger. A protecting force soon (it may be said, instantaneously) bid defiance to the savage herd, who, indeed, made their appearance, but contented themselves with venting diabolical threats, and foul reproaches. While the military held their guard within the walls, it certainly was a pleasing sight to see the hall so nobly filled, at the hours of refreshment, by such patriotic guests; gratitude bestowed a hearty welcome, and good cheer their recompence; indeed they well deserved it.

Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. Nell Gwyn, the open-hearted, honest, and faithful Nell, the deserved favourite of Charles II. who, although an "evil liver," certainly contained some good in her composition, or else the military defenders of their country, at this day, would not, perhaps, enjoy so noble an asylum, and we so fine a specimen of Sir C. Wren's professional abilities; it being, beyond all dispute, one of his most admirable and perfect works. Indeed, it was through the kind fair-one's unceasing appeals to the monarch's feelings of gratitude, to those who had fought (though unsuccessfully) in his Royal Father's cause, that this pile owes its foundation.

Shrouding under the veil of momentary forgetfulness, all thought of our glorious mansions in the Pointed Style of Architecture, we shall hope to be forgiven, while it is observed, Chelsea Hospital possesses a superior air of grandeur, more spacious arrangement of the principal parts, greater attention to the central points, for grace and effect, and a higher degree of chastity maintained in the whole structure, than any public design entered into by Sir Christopher, or his immediate successors.

Plan.—Extreme length, East and West; breadth, North and South. Two introductory avenues, and three courts. In the introductory avenues, guard-houses, inferior offices, &c. First court (Eastward); South side, offices, North ditto, superior offices: West side; flank of the great wards of the third or centre court. Second, or centre court, South side, open to the garden and Thames; North side, colonnade, saloon (central), great hall, kitchens, and chapel. East side,

wards, and Governor's apartments. West side, similar wards, and other superior apartments. In the centre of the court, a fine bronze statue of Charles II. in the Roman costume (unnaturally assigned): the attitude dignified, and the countenance of the King well preserved; as are indeed all the likenesses of him painted or sculptured during his reign. (It cannot but be regretted, that, when the statue of Charles II. in the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange was thought necessary to be re-sculptured, not the least sign of any of his features was retained: certain other reprehensible neglects and improprieties are also visible.) Third court (Westward), similar disposure of offices, superior and inferior to those in the first court.

The great hall, according to the fashion of the time, makes a portion of the main or North elevation (not, as at Lambeth, and other old erections, a detached building), still however presenting the setting out of the tables right and left, and the cross table at the high pace. The lines of the Chapel are happily laid with due attention to the sacred situation of the altar (due East). The wards in some measure keep up the conveniences of the remote dormitories; in long and lofty chambers, airy, well-lighted, fire-places, and small cells, or inclosed sleeping cotts for each individual. Ready and spacious stair-cases to all the stories; in short, no want of grand arrangement on the one part, or cleanly and comfortable accommodation on the other, is discernible. It is possible a more minute and satisfactory description of the plan might be gone into; but it is judged this comprehensive statement of the most prominent features of the establishment, will be adequate to answer the purpose of our Progress.

A kind of out-arrangement of buildings are found Westward, of laundry, drying ground, stables, &c.; and we are informed that in continuation an Infirmary is constructing Eastward; and contiguous to the introductory avenue is the Burying-ground.

Although the practice of this reign in plotting out the approaches to, and gardens of great edifices, by architectural rule and order; the lines of which were either longitudinal, transverse, parallel, circular, or irregular,

regular, comprising rides, walks, canals, parterres, mazes, &c. has of late years given way to the "capability" of horticultural innovation, yet much of this scientific planting is kept up in the central approach, from the King's-road, to the North general front of the hospital. The length of the approach is divided by an intermediate road for Royal Visitors, where is a grand gate of entrance, &c. However this recollection of a yet surviving vestige of the gardener's art may entertain our minds, an unpleasant creeping in, or parcelling out of ground in the first division of the approach, is made apparent, for the raising thereon hovels, and other disfiguring habitations.

AN ARCHITECT.

(The Elevations in our next.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Feb. 5. The Rev. Dr. SMITH'S Prizes for the best proficient in Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, amongst the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. J. W. F. HERCHELL, of St. John's College, and G. PEACOCK, of Trinity College, the first and second Wranglers.—The following are the subjects of Sir William Browne's gold medals for the present year: For the Greek Ode, *Victoria Salmunticæ perla*; Latin Ode, *Mosqua flammis tradita et Gallis erepta*; Epigrams, *Napoleon ab exercitu suo fugiens*.

The Prince Regent has annexed a salary of 100*l.* per annum to the office of Reader in Chemistry in the University of Oxford.

Books nearly ready for Publication:

Commentaries on the Affairs of the Christians before the time of Constantine the Great: or an enlarged View of the Ecclesiastical History of the first Three Centuries; accompanied with copious illustrative Notes and References. Translated from the Latin of J. L. MOSHEIM, D. D. late Chancellor of the University of Gottingen, by ROBERT STUDLEY VIDAL, esq. F. S. A.

A Thirteenth Number of the British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits; intended to form a series of Portraits of the most eminent persons now living, or lately deceased, in Great Britain and Ireland. [See Vol. LXXII. ii. p. 245.]

The Fourteenth Number of a New Modern Atlas, by JOHN PINKERTON; the Maps engraved in the size called Colombier, so as to correspond with the

works of D'ANVILLE, from Drawings executed under Mr. PINKERTON'S Direction.

Number XXVII. of "The Architecture of England," by J. CARTER. The subjects exhibit the commencement of the architectural decorations of the reign of Edward III.

General View of the Agriculture of Derbyshire; with observations on the means of its improvement. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By JOHN FAREY, sen. Mineral Surveyor.

The result of Dr. THOMAS THOMSON'S Observations in a tour through Sweden, principally with a view to geological and other scientific researches, on the present political state of Sweden, its statistics, &c.

Part I. (containing the Voyage from Copenhagen to the Brazils, the South Sea, Kamschatka, and Japan) of Voyages and Travels in various parts of the World, during the years 1803, 4, 5, 6, and 7. By G. H. LANGSDORFF, Aulic Counsellor to the Emperor of Russia: illustrated by numerous engravings.

A Biographical List of the present House of Commons.

A new and handsome octavo edition of a rare Work, entitled, "A Scriptural Account of the Faith and Practice of Christians: consisting of large and numerous Collections of pertinent Texts of Scripture, upon the sundry Articles of Revealed Religion. The cited Texts enlarged where necessary; with occasional expositions inserted in the body of the Work; and a brief Preface. The corrections, and supervisal of the press, by JOSEPH STRUTT.

Gustavus Vasa, and other Poems, by Mr. W. S. WALKER, Student of Eton College. This Work is the production of a youth of 16; principally composed during the intervals of scholastic duties.

Preparing for Publication:

The magnificent Edition of the Sacred Scriptures, published by the late Mr. MACKLIN, will shortly be completed by the publication of the APOCRYPHA, forming a Volume similar to those of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, illustrated with Historical Engravings by Messrs. C. HEATH, LANDSEER, BROMLEY, GOLDING, &c. and Head and Tail Pieces wholly by Mr. LANDSEER, from Pictures and Drawings which were the last work of the late Mr. de LOUTHERBOURG.

A Third Volume of Dr. CLARKE'S Travels, forming the Second Section of the Travels in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land; completing the Second Part of the whole work, according to the plan originally proposed by the Author, and

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containing his Voyage up the Nile to Grand Cairo, his Observations upon the Pyramids of Djiza and Saecára; a description of the Remains of the City of Saïs, in the Delta; an account of the Antiquities of Alexandria, particularly of Pompey's Pillar and the Cryptæ of Necropolis; his subsequent voyage and travels in Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, &c.

Messrs. LYSONS'S *Magna Britannia*; volume the Sixth, containing CORNWALL.

Britannia Depicta, Part VI. containing twenty-four Views in CORNWALL.

The First Part of the Rev. Mr. BANDINEL'S New Edition of DUGDALE'S *Monasticum Anglicanum*. The succeeding Parts will be regularly published at Quarterly intervals.

London and Westminster, Antient and Modern; being a general History and Survey of these Cities, founded principally upon STRYPE'S edition of Stow; with Introductions, Notes, and Supplements, bringing the whole down to the time of Publication. Royal 4to.

The History of the City of Dublin, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the earliest accounts to the present period. By JOHN WARBURTON, esq. Deputy Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, and the Rev. JAMES WHITE-LAW, M. R. I. A. Vicar of St. Catherine's in that city.

A Series of Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain of former ages.—It is a singular fact, that the only collection of Illustrious English Portraits which can claim attention from the admirers of the Fine Arts (with the exception of the "British Gallery of Portraits" now publishing), should have been the production of a Foreign Artist. Houbraken, the Engraver, resided in Holland, and, to use the words of Lord Orford, was so "uninquisitive into the authenticity of what was transmitted to him, that he engraved whatever was sent*." In the Series now preparing for publication, every Portrait will be engraved from drawings of the original pictures, preserved in the public and private collections of the Country, when such can be traced. To each subject a biographical and historical memoir will be attached, forming two volumes folio; printed in the finest manner, and published in parts.

The Ninth Number of Interesting Selections from Animated Nature, with Illustrative Scenery; designed and engraved by WILLIAM DANIEL, A. R. A.

A Series of Views of Picturesque and Romantic Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, Timor, China, Prince of Wales's Island, Bombay, Mahratta Coun-

try, St. Helena, and Jamaica, from drawings made in those countries. By WILLIAM WESTALL, A. R. A.

A View of the Mediterranean in the years 1810-11-12. By JOHN MITFORD, esq. containing an essay on Naval Punishment; a Voyage on the Barbary Coast with Lord Cochrane; Proceedings at Naples in 1799; Lady Hamilton's Conduct, Merit, and Speeches; Anecdotes, &c. of Lord Nelson, Chevalier Acton, and many eminent Naval men; and Notes on the Cause of Spain.

Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters, during an excursion in Italy in the years 1802 and 1803. By JOSEPH FORSYTH, Esq.

Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, containing the description and history of many new and rare British Birds, accompanied with plates; together with much elucidation on the habits of the more obscure species.

Two Letters to a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, upon the subject of Gothic Architecture. By the Rev. JONAS HAGGITT, Rector of Ditton, near Cambridge.

An Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture, illustrated by plates. By the Rev. W. Goss.

A History of the Life of Martin Luther, with an account of the Reformation in Germany. By Mr. BOWER.

A Second Portion of Letters of Mrs. ELIZABETH MONTAGU; with some of the Letters of her Correspondents.

The Excursions of Vigilius. By the Rev. Mr. HOULT, of Little Baddow.

"Historical Sketches of Politicks and Public Men, for the year 1812." To be continued annually.

Mr. MONTGOMERY'S new Poem of the World before the Flood, is now printing by the Ballantynes of Edinburgh.

A Greek Delectus, by the Rev. Dr. VALPY; on the plan of his Latin Delectus.

A Hebrew Grammar, with principal rules, suitable directions to learners, and new tables. By Mr. THOMAS YEATES, late of Oxford.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are greatly obliged to ZERO; and request he will inform us in what way "a small parcel" will easiest reach him.

We should most willingly oblige "Mr. W. M. of Worksoy;" but cannot, consistently with our public duty, admit the personalities (softened as they certainly are) in his last Letter. He will recollect that the provocation began with himself.

To *Philomousos*, Affirmative.

R. B. W.; A FRIEND TO TRUTH; CLERICUS SURRIENSIS; A. H.; RUSTICUS; E. L. N.; &c. &c. in our next.

* *Catalogue of Engravers*. Life of Vertue.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

14. *Fitzgwarine; a Ballad of the Welsh Border; in three Cantos. With other Rhymes, legendary, incidental, and humorous.* By J. T. M. Dovaston, A. M. small 8vo. pp. 286. Longman & Co.

THE principal Poem in this Volume is a Ballad of the Welsh Border, intitled "Fitzgwarine;" the plot of which is formed from historical facts extracted from Leland's "Collectanea" and Phillips's "History of Shrewsbury." To these Works Mr. Dovaston has referred his Readers for any minute particulars they may require; and he has thus avoided burthening his Book with the researches of others,—a practice which has of late been too prevalent, and cannot too soon be abolished.

Mr. Dovaston is particularly successful in the descriptive style; his thoughts are original, and his language both elegant and natural; as may appear from the following passages:

"In ancient days of high renown,
 Ne always did yon Castle frown
 With ivy-crested brow;
 Ne were its walls with moss embrown'd,
 Nor hung the lanky weeds around
 That fringe its ruins now.
 Other hangings deck'd the wall,
 Where now the nodding foxgloves tall
 Their spotty hoods unfold;
 Harbells there with bugloss vie,
 And gilliflowers of yellow dye
 Seem now, to musing Fancy's eye,
 To mock the mimic tapestry
 That haunted there of old.
 Other guests than yon lone bird,
 And other music here was heard,
 In times of better days.
 Festive revelry went round,
 The board with blushing goblets crown'd,
 And costly carpets clad the ground
 Where now yon cattle graze."

"Ye know the Keep, my Readers fair,
 The Grainger's garden now is there,
 And plaster'd beehives, thatch'd with
 care,

Where pinks and pansies grow;
 Yet still beneath the garden ground,
 The pavement to the spade will sound
 That penetrates too low.

And now, where oft was seen on high
 The banner, floating to the sky,
 Or blaz'd the beacon bright,

GEN. MAG. February, 1813.

The woodbine in a crevice clings,
 And low its dangling tracery flings
 In tresses long and light,
 As tho' to kiss the sister wreath,
 Reflected in the lake beneath."

The following lines possess merit, both for the harmony of the verse, and the natural ideas which they contain:

"Have ye not mark'd a chilly breeze,
 Too feeble far to stir the trees,
 Just fret the leaves and flowers?
 So little hopes and fears impart
 A flutter to the female heart

That fall unfelt on ours.
 Women have whims and small requests
 That agitate their tender breasts,
 Tho' we as trifles eye them;
 But when their feeling they divulge
 With looks that ask us to indulge,
 Can any man deny them?"

From the preceding extracts it may be seen that Mr. Dovaston is particularly happy in describing Nature in her most fanciful and delicate forms; and though perhaps no part of his Poem is remarkable for boldness or grandeur, many passages surprise and delight, as well for originality of idea as elegance of language.—The Songs interspersed throughout are very beautiful.

The smaller Poems that occupy the rest of the volume are classed under three titles,—*Legendary, Incidental, and Humorous.* Of the first sort, "*Llunc-Lys, a Ballad,*" is the best; and is written in the true style of ballad simplicity. Of the *Incidental*, the "*Lines to Mrs. Reynolds with a Goose,*" and "*Lines to Mr. Thomas Yates, with Shakspeare's Works,*" possess much spirit; but we give the preference to the "*Ode*" written for our immortal Bard's Birthday*; which has before appeared in our columns. The *humorous Poems*, for the most part, are written with wit and judgment.

15. *An Account of the Gold Coast of Africa; with a brief History of the African Company.* By Henry Meredith, Esq. Member of the Council and Governor of Winnebah Fort. 8vo. Longman and Co.

A MAP prefixed shews at one view the settlements we hold on this coast,

* See vol. LXXX. Part i. p. 565.

and

and how little progress we have made in exploring the interior of the country;—a circumstance arising not from our neglect and disregard of the interests of society, but from the uncultivated state of mind amongst the inhabitants, who cannot comprehend the motives of the adventurous Traveller in visiting their territory, and therefore eventually consign him to destruction.

More fortunately situated, and beyond the reach of the dangers we have adverted to, Mr. Meredith was enabled to collect much information, with which he now favours the public, accompanied by an Introduction, addressed "To the Members of the African Institution," and dated from Winnebah Fort, Nov. 1, 1811; in which he declares his primary view to be, an endeavour to call into public favour a part of the globe long considered as undeserving our attention, exclusive of the advantages it afforded of supplying the Colonies in the West Indies with slaves, and England with a certain quantity of gold and ivory collected along the coast of Africa. The observations and inquiries made by Mr. Meredith during a residence of some years have produced the various information contained in the Work; and he trusts that, "as it is the only description that has been drawn of this part of Africa since the days of Bosman, it will meet with public approbation."

The Merchants of Great Britain, it seems, at present almost wholly reject any trade with the Gold Coast; notwithstanding which fact, our Author hopes for a favourable change through the auspices of the African Institution and the Legislature, whose united efforts, he thinks, will turn their attention to the place, and gradually increase its trade. As the Author appears to view the Coast in a particular instance before us merely in the light of a merchant, he gives both sides of the question as it relates to the probable effects of the abolition of the Slave-trade. Many, he supposes, may imagine that the luxuries we have hitherto obtained from the West Indies will be gradually reduced in quantity; and through that circumstance will be so increased in price as to render them unattainable by the middle order of the community in the proportion they would use them

were the fact otherwise. A different class hesitate not to pronounce that rum, sugar, &c. cannot be imported except on disadvantageous terms, unless the Slave-trade is restored; and there are those who, relying much upon their commercial knowledge and political sagacity, assert that there exists but one alternative, either to colonize part of Africa, or open the channel for supplying the Plantations with Slaves. "Let these opinions turn out as they may," says Mr. Meredith, "there is very little doubt that if sugar can be procured as cheap and as palatable through the exertions and alacrity of a consciousness of freedom, as through the gloomy sullen indolence attendant on a consciousness of slavery, it will be more agreeable to the nation, and relished with more satisfaction."

Those who are acquainted with the West Indies, and the soil and climate of the Gold Coast, will, Mr. Meredith thinks, agree in the opinion, that the latter is infinitely preferable to the former in these essential particulars as well as in the seasons. The soil of this part of Africa varies less in its properties, and has a greater proportion of clay in its composition, than that of the West Indies; and "it is not so intermixed with stone, and not so liable to be impoverished by gravelly and sandy particles washed from the hills in the wet season." The variety is also greater than it can be in places intersected as our Islands are by tracts of mountainous land. The climate of the Gold Coast is, according to our informant, equally temperate and salubrious; and would be more so than that of the Islands, were it cultivated.

"The Seasons here are as regular and as congenial to cultivation as they are in the West Indies; there is as much moisture throughout the year: the sea and land breezes are as regular; and it can boast of one most decided advantage—it is not infested with those tremendous storms called hurricanes, which sometimes destroy the prosperity and check the industry of the planter: it is true we have tornadoes, but they are mild breezes compared to a West India hurricane."

Hence Mr. Meredith infers, that a minute inquiry will at any time prove, that the West India planter frequently

sees his hopes frustrated as to the produce of his estate by the irregularity of the seasons. Deducing from all the preceding particulars, the Author entertains no manner of doubt that coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar, &c. might be raised on the Gold Coast of Africa on terms as advantageous as they are procured at present, if not more so, as land and labour may be had at an easier rate there than in the West Indies. Fearful of being considered partial or interested in making this comparison, Mr. Meredith declares neither of those motives or prejudice have actuated him, but merely a desire to "extend the commercial interest and prosperity of the Empire, by exposing to view a part of Africa which has been ever enveloped in much obscurity."

It is generally admitted that the Gold and other parts of the coast of Guinea have been the sources of considerable wealth, besides giving employment to many classes of Englishmen, and contributing to support the great bulwark and glory of Great Britain. Mr. Meredith considers it a problem of easy solution, whether the place is still capable of profitable and extensive trade; "of renewing the speculative spirit of the merchant; of employing numbers of our tradesmen and artisans; of enticing the manufacturer to new designs and improvements, under circumstances more pleasing to the mind and more honourable to human nature than it has yet done." It must be acknowledged, that the Author of this Work draws a glowing picture of the fertility of the soil, the beauty of the valleys, and excites no small interest by his assertion, that "it is enriched beyond the credibility of those unacquainted with it," exclusive of the treasure of minerals covered by the hills. In short, he avers that "the Gold Coast, as well as all tropical Africa, is capable of affording incalculable advantages, if the inhabitants can be excited to industry."

Mr. Meredith professes to describe the character and disposition of the natives of the Gold Coast, and to give an account of their customs, with an historical sketch of the principal states; and he dwells particularly on the Fantee country, as it forms the most interesting part of the Gold Coast, in consequence of the

changes it has lately undergone. His sketch of the Ashantee war, having been compiled with care, gives the Reader an opportunity of estimating the warlike and trading genius of that people. "Abuses committed by the natives against the service and against trade are touched upon, with a view that the Committee for managing the British concerns in this country may be aided by Government to apply a remedy."

Mr. Meredith has annexed to this Work a short history of the Royal African Company and of the trade to the place of his residence, which he hopes will be gratifying to his Readers, by whom he wishes by no means to be considered as a professed Author. He admits it may have many faults, and that it cannot withstand the test of criticism, as he has only endeavoured to describe such particulars as seemed interesting to him during a long residence in the country. "Many others," he observes, "might have performed this much better, had they been pleased to attempt it. If I have erred, it is not wilfully; the faults are all my own; and if my Book afford any information or amusement, I claim the merit of it."—Such are the modest terms in which Mr. Meredith speaks of his own abilities; and they ought to plead strongly in his behalf with those critics who would eternally revel in the elegant sentences our language is capable of producing, without reflecting that a fact may be sometimes obscured by too close an attention to the florid or sublime, which, in our opinion, may be dispensed with in nine instances out of ten, particularly in cases including Mr. Meredith, where plain energetic narrative only is required.

Mr. Meredith mentions that he intrusted his manuscript to Capt. Scobell, of his Majesty's ship *Thais*, to deliver to a friend in London for publication. The Captain having faithfully performed his commission, the gentleman alluded to adds, "Mr. Meredith's MS. being written with very pale ink, many parts of it required writing over again to make it intelligible to the printer (to whom pale ink is a serious inconvenience.) The gentleman to whom it was sent has done this to the best of his ability, and he believes he has preserved the

sense and generally the words of the Author.—Having resided on the coast of Africa himself for fourteen years, he has taken the liberty to add a very few observations in the form of notes, but not in any way to alter the original work."

In treating of the seasons, Mr. Meredith affords us the following information:—They may be classed under the heads *wet* and *dry*: the country "has the advantage of two wet seasons in the year;" the former commencing in May or June, and the latter at the close of October, or beginning of November. He mentions that the rains fall very violent at first; and in 1801 rain fell for eight days with very little remission of its violence: hence the low lands are frequently inundated, and rapid streams are formed almost instantaneously. The rains are considered to be terminated about the end of July; and then the inhabitants are enveloped in fogs, and exposed to diseases, which mark this period as the only unhealthy season of the year, continuing for two or three weeks. The dry season is from November till May, with the exception of the demi-wet season already noticed. The winds are chiefly confined to the sea and land-breezes; the former blows at nine or ten in the morning, and ceases at six or eight in the evening: Tornadoes and the Harmattan are the varieties peculiar to the dry season; the Harmattan blows from the North-east, and its properties are to parch vegetation, and obscure the atmosphere till the sun may be viewed without pain at noon-day, to cause a sensation like the *prickly heat* on the skin, and finally, to make it peel from the body, and at the same time to be so cool and salubrious as to restore invalids to vigour "in spite of the doctor."

Mr. Meredith cites respectable authorities who have doubted as to the salubrity of the Harmattan; in opposition to which, he says, "The officers and gentlemen of the garrison have borne evident appearances of health and vigour during an Harmattan. I must therefore candidly pronounce this wind as salubrious." It is also an admirable touchstone for the honesty of the cabinet-maker, as

all descriptions of furniture not excellent in their workmanship and materials separate into their primitive parts. "It contracts the flooring of chambers so much, that light is admitted; and whatever is said above or beneath may be understood." We shall refer our Readers to the Work for Mr. Meredith's description of the Tornado, and say that the general appearance of the country is that of an immense forest. Of the animals of the Gold Coast a list is given; and it appears the feathered tribe are numerous, and "the smaller sort remarkable for the beauty of their plumage." The vegetable productions are maize, rice, millet, yams, casada, potatoes, pulse, plantains, bananas, guavas, chillies of all kinds, and other tropical fruits.

"The silk cotton is found on every part of the coast: the tree is the most remarkable in the country, and from it canoes are made. It grows to a majestic size; the branches project some distance from the trunk, and they form with it as it were right angles." A variety of trees would afford excellent timber for ship-building and other important purposes. The palm furnishes the natives with a plentiful supply of sap, which they convert into wine; the fruit yields a delicate oil, used in all their cookery; and of the fibres of the leaf they make thread and ropes.

Mr. Meredith concludes his account of the government and laws with the following paragraph, which cannot be read without heartfelt pleasure by those who were adverse to the Slave-trade.

"The law against Witchcraft is particularly severe, inasmuch as it generally extends to all under the same roof; as it is supposed they possessed some portion of the malign influence. Since the abolition of the Slave-trade we have heard of no conviction of this sort; and we may suppose that the severity of the laws, as they regard trifling and imaginary offences, will be mitigated, if not absolutely altered, in consequence of that humane act."

The absurdity of most of their customs on the Gold Coast is obvious on the least observation. Amongst the most pernicious, is what the Author calls the vile practice of *Panyaring*, which

which is attended by the most horrid consequences, and is principally confined to the Fantee country.

"If a person became involved in debt, and was either from the want of ability, or from whatever motive, dilatory in the discharge of it, the creditor was at liberty to seize and confine, or, according to their phrase, *ponywar*, any person or persons belonging to the said family, or even to the same country, state, or town, with the debtor; and if opportunity offered, they were sold without delay or ceremony. This destructive practice was carried to such an extent during the Slave-trade, that many innocent persons were sold."

The Reader is now in possession of the knowledge of two sources of the supply of slaves; and we are sure his feelings are in unison with our own on the subject: it seems almost impossible that Divine justice should suffer that nation to prosper which would still continue so detestable a traffick. But while we indulge in the commendable indignation thus excited, we must not entirely forget the wicked propensities of the African who could so dispose of his countrymen; nor the strange and horrid customs which prevail amongst them on other occasions. Even their rites of sepulture shock the European, though they in some degree resemble those of the antient Greeks; and those rites are more or less remarkable in proportion to the rank of the deceased. The body is exposed to view for several days, decorated with the usual ornaments of the living; and at the time of interment, valuable pieces of cloth, gold, &c. are deposited in the grave.

"In some places human sacrifices take place, and the victims are selected according to the rank and quality of the deceased. In the year 1800, when a king of Apollonia died, one or two human beings were sacrificed every Saturday, until the grand ceremony of making custom took place; which did not happen till six months after his decease. On that occasion upwards of fifty persons were sacrificed: and two of his youngest wives were put into the grave. The lid of the coffin was covered with human blood, and gold dust sprinkled upon it, and much gold and rich cloths were deposited in the grave."

To this information the transcriber

of the work adds a note in these words: "Much cruelty is practised both on human beings, and also on animals, that are killed on these occasions."

There is so great an avidity at present (much to the honour of the publick) for the acquirement of knowledge, that we deem it almost unnecessary to recommend this Volume; particularly when we remark, that the situation of Mr. Meredith guarantees the authenticity of the facts he so modestly details.

16. *J—d—c—! Anticipation; or, Candidates for the new J—ships. 2vo. pp. 40. J. Miller.*

THE unparalleled success of the "Rejected Addresses" has given birth to this small collection of Parodies on a very different subject. Some of the leading Barristers in the Court of King's Bench, with one of the Puisne Judges, are here introduced, as Candidates for that promotion which each of them so eminently deserves; and, instead of pleading the causes of their Clients, are here the Heroes of their own *Brief*. The pleadings are supposed to have taken place before the Board of Privy Council. The characters are those of Mr. J—t—ce G—e, Mr. P***, Mr. S— G—, Mr. T*****, and Mr. J*****; and the judgment of the Board is delivered by L—d E*****.

To extract any part of this whimsical *jeu d'esprit*, would be injustice to the Author. The whole must be read by those who would wish to form any idea of its real merits or of the characters somewhat too broadly delineated.

17. *Travels in the Interior of Brazil, particularly in the Gold and Diamond Districts of that Country, by Authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal; including a Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and an Historical Sketch of the Revolution of Buenos Ayres. Illustrated with Engravings. By John Mawe, Author of the Mineralogy of Derbyshire. 4to. Longman and Co.*

A WORK of this description is more than half secured in the favour of the publick by the perusal of the title-page, which announces information that could in no other manner be obtained in England. There are few authors who can boast of regal patronage

nage in matters so generally interesting, where so many new facts might be brought to light: we therefore congratulate Mr. Mawe on his success, and our Readers on the opportunity they thus acquire of becoming acquainted with those hitherto unknown regions whence our bullion and brilliants have in part been procured.

As we consider Mr. Mawe's "Address to the Prince Regent of Portugal" in some measure his letter of recommendation to the British publick, we shall give it at length :

"Under the sanction of your Royal Highness I performed the Travels in your dominions of Brazil, of which the following is a narrative: in obedience to the command with which your Royal Highness honoured me on my departure from Rio de Janeiro, I now submit it to the publick. Unbiassed either by partiality or prejudice, I have endeavoured to give a clear and faithful relation of what I have seen. In describing the present state of Mining and Agriculture in your dominions, I have taken the liberty to suggest some improvements, which, in my humble opinion, would tend to increase the revenue of your Royal Highness, and multiply the resources of the Country. These are the principal grounds on which I rest my hope, that the work, notwithstanding its imperfections, will be found not unworthy of being patronized by a Prince, whose happiness consists in promoting that of his subjects. On this occasion I cannot but express the deep regret I feel at the decease of that excellent member of your Royal Highness's cabinet, the Condé de Linhares, whose goodness and greatness of mind encouraged every pursuit tending to the public advantage, with a zeal which true patriotism alone could inspire. Had he lived, I might have presumed on his receiving these pages with that kind and friendly partiality which ever distinguished his conduct towards me. Bereft of that nobleman's protection, I stand unsupported before your Royal Highness, to whose patronage I submit this work," &c. &c.

There is no Preface to the volume before us; and the causes of its origin and publication are gradually developed in its progress. In tracing some of the remarkable facts given by Mr. Mawe, we shall afford ourselves great pleasure; and we hope our recommendation will produce a good effect in his favour from the publick. The Author having deter-

mined upon a voyage of Commercial experiment, in the year 1804 he embarked for the Rio de la Plata. On his arrival at Monte Video, Mr. Mawe had the misfortune to see the ship and cargo seized, and to find himself a prisoner, which he continued till the arrival of the troops under Sir Samuel Auchmuty. He afterwards obtained permission to accompany the army commanded by General Whitelocke sent against Buenos Ayres; and he rendered such assistance as a residence of two years in the country enabled him to afford. He then went to Rio de Janeiro, where he received the friendly attentions of the Count de Linhares, in consequence of an introductory letter from the Portuguese Ambassador in London to the Viceroy of Brazil; and the Count presented him to the Prince Regent, then recently arrived in South America, "as a person devoted to mineralogical pursuits, and desirous of exploring the ample field for investigation which his rich and extensive territories presented." The Prince received our Author in the most flattering manner, and liberally promoted his views by granting him letters to the governors or commanders of the different places he wished to visit, with an escort of soldiers, and other advantages. On this occasion Mr. Mawe observes, "I had the more reason to be grateful for this munificent patronage, because I knew that a decree existed, prohibiting all foreigners from travelling in the Interior of Brazil, and that no other Englishman had ever begun such an undertaking with those indispensable requisites to its success, the permission and sanction of the government." It may be worth while to give a summary of Mr. Mawe's most unlucky adventures previous to his entering upon his tours in Brazil. In 1804 he obtained the Royal licence of England to go to the Rio de la Plata in a vessel of his own by a bottomry bond under Spanish colours: he arrived at Cadiz; and while his goods underwent the port ceremonies of landing and re-lading, in order to make them legal import in South America, the war between England and Spain took place, and the yellow fever made its appearance at Cadiz: of five persons who drank coffee together on a Saturday, Mr. Mawe was the only survivor on the Menday week following, after

having

having undergone all the dreadful violence of the disorder. On his recovery, he found the harbour of Cadix strictly blockaded, and that the character of his captain was equally suspicious and refractory; he, however, at length left Spain, and undergoing several examinations from British cruisers, he reached the 7th degree of latitude North of the Line, where calms prevail, and obstructed his progress, till meeting a breeze, he made the high land of Maldonado. After that hour, Mr. Mawe, his vessel, and crew, were in continual danger of shipwreck, through the violence of the wind, intricate passages, and total want of knowledge of the coast in the seamen, composed of Genoese and Catalans. This ignorance on the part of the Captain compelled them to enter the harbour of Monte Video instead of Buenos Ayres, to which they were bound, where an ill-judged and blundering report of the vessel to the Governor, accompanied by the sailors' assertion that the owner was an Englishman, induced the former to seize the vessel and cargo, and imprison Mr. Mawe. An enquiry having taken place, the goods were found to be duly registered; and the consignee arriving, Mr. M. concluded every thing would terminate favourably; but this person gave security, received the goods, sold them, and then refused to deliver the proceeds to Mr. Mawe, pleading his then situation as a prisoner.

"My confinement," says Mr. Mawe, "would probably have been long, but for the good services of a Limenian, who attended me during my illness at Cadix, and who came over in the vessel with me. He was the only person I was permitted to see; and he interested himself so much in my behalf, that an old gentleman, with whom he had formed an acquaintance, determined, on hearing my story, to procure my liberation, and never rested till she had procured two bondsmen to answer for my appearance when called for."

The persecution of this gentleman did not end here; for after he had thus obtained partial freedom, he had the temerity, on returning home late one evening during a very heavy rain, to pull from a wall a written government notice, which hung in tatters and buffeted by the wind, in order to read it at his leisure; which being ob-

served, he was confined six weeks, and received his liberation on paying a fine of 300 dollars.

A description is given of Monte Video; and in noticing the trade of the place, Mr. M. states, that the inhabitants were far from being opulent before the English captured the place. After our misfortunes at Buenos Ayres, and the losses of commercial adventurers by ill-judged and imprudent speculations, they became as suddenly enriched. To this fact the Author adds, "The great prospects indulged in England before the expedition to the Plata of immense profits by trade to that river, have generally ended in ruin; very few, indeed, of the speculators have escaped without considerable loss." The whole of the loss does not appear to have arisen from an overstocked market; litigated property was in a fair way for confiscation, and it frequently happened that quantities of goods were stolen when deposited in the Custom or private warehouses. Goods were thus exposed to all sorts of exaction and depredation, even to the amount of one million and a half sterling; "a small portion of which, on the restoration of the place to the Spaniards, was re-shipped for the Cape of Good Hope and the West Indies; the remainder was for the most part sacrificed at whatever price the Spaniards chose to give. As their own produce advanced in proportion as ours lowered in price, those among them who speculated gained considerably. The holders of English goods sold their stock at upwards of fifty per cent. profit immediately after the evacuation of the place."

The arrival of General Beresford's expedition caused Mr. Mawe's banishment into the Interior, to which circumstance we are indebted for much useful knowledge of the component parts of mountains, and observations on the nature of the soil and its productions. Fortunately for Mr. Mawe, he received the most benevolent treatment from Don Juan Martinez, a worthy Spaniard, who offered him shelter and protection; and through his means his remarks were extended.

Barriga Negra is a mountainous, wooded, and well-watered district, 160 miles N. E. from Monte Video.

"Here are numbers of great breeding estates, many of which are stocked with
from

from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle. These are guarded by men from Paraguay, called Peons, who live in hovels built for the purpose at convenient distances."

Four or five of these Peons are considered as sufficient to guard and attend 10,000 beasts, which are collected every morning and evening and driven into pens once a month; and by this means they become so tame, that Mr. Mawe never observed a ferocious animal amongst them. The sole object of the owners is to promote breeding; milk, butter, and cheese, are scarcely known as articles of food. "The constant diet of the people, morning, noon, and night, is beef, eaten almost always without bread, and frequently without salt." The habitations of the herdsmen are composed of upright posts, interwoven with branches of trees, plastered with mud within and without, and thatched with rushes or grass; the door is either of wickerwork, or a fresh hide stretched on sticks; the skulls of horses serve them for seats, and they sleep on hides; they roast their meat at a fire on an inclined stake, and turn the latter as the cooking proceeds.

"Fuel in some parts is so extremely scarce, that the following strange expedient is resorted to for a supply. As the mares in this country are kept solely for breeding, and are never trained to labour, they generally exceed the due proportion; a flock of them is frequently killed, and their carcasses, with the exception of the hides and tails, are used as firing."

These particulars are accompanied by many others equally curious in illustrating this portion of the human race, who are remarkable for their address in riding and catching of animals by means of a noose; but the most daring feat ever performed in this way was the act of a female Peon, well skilled in the art of horsemanship, and noted for selecting spirited horses, which she rode at full speed. One day, returning from her usual pursuits, she observed on passing a rivulet a large tiger at no great distance from her. Aware of the danger of going near the animal, and surprised that he did not fly, as is generally the case on their seeing a person mounted, she determined to approach him, but carefully backing her horse in order to set off at full speed if the tiger made a spring.

"He was still inattentive and motionless; the woman observing this, and thinking he ailed something, after some minutes' pause, backed her horse until she came within twenty yards of him, loosening at the same time her noose from the saddle, which she threw most dexterously over his neck, and immediately galloped away with him to a considerable distance. Whether ill or not before, she knew he must now be dead; she therefore alighted, flayed him, and carried home the skin as a trophy. The animal was above the ordinary size, and not smaller than a calf six weeks old."

We find that our Author visited the Island of St. Catharine after his departure from Monte Video, where a person of small property might live like a Prince through the high value of money; and Mr. M. asserts, within two miles of the town of St. Catharine he could have bought "a neat house, a small orangery, and ground clear of brush-wood, capable of forming a pretty plantation, for one hundred dollars."

The houses of the City of St. Paul, with a population of 15,000 souls, are built in a manner which appears strange to an European, and is thus described: the workmen construct a frame of six moveable planks, which are placed edgeways and opposite to each other, and are secured by cross pieces held by moveable bolts or pins. Earth is then put into the frame in small quantities, and being moistened with water is beaten with rammers till thought sufficiently solid; the frame is then removed and placed upon the earth already raised; and in this manner they proceed till the house has attained the intended height; the door and window frames, beams, &c. are introduced as occasion requires. Mr. M. says, this species of structure is so durable that he has seen houses more than two hundred years old, and of several stories.

"The mass in course of time becomes indurated, the walls are pared perfectly smooth inside and take any colour the owner chooses to give them; they are generally enriched with very ingenious devices."

Having at length introduced our readers to Brazil, we shall next offer them Mr. Mawe's account of the ancient mines of Jaragua, which were fauned two centuries past for the immense treasures they produced. The surface

1813.]

surface of the district is mountainous, and the rock where exposed, "appears to be primitive granite inclining to gneiss, with a portion of hornblende, and frequently mica." The soil is ferruginous red, and of great depth. The gold generally lies in a stratum of gravel and rounded pebbles, and immediately upon the solid rock. A number of excavations are observable in the valleys where there is water, which have been made by the gold washers; and on the hills in the vicinity of water, or where it can be procured, particles are found in the soil not deeper than the roots of grass.

Suppose a loose gravel-like stratum of rounded quartz, pebbles, and adventitious matter, incumbent on granite, and covered by earthy matter of variable thickness. Where water of sufficiently high level can be commanded, the ground is cut in steps, each 20 or 30 feet wide, two or three broad, and about one deep. Near the bottom a trench is cut to the depth of two or three feet."

Six or eight negroes stand on each step, provided with shovels, who keep the descending matter and water in constant motion, till at length it reaches the trench in the state of liquid mud, where other persons remove the stones, and the gold by its specific gravity precipitates itself to the bottom, and remains till five days' washing have elapsed when the precipitation is carried to some convenient stream for a second clearance. Funnel-shaped wooden bowls are provided for this purpose, two feet wide at the mouth, and six inches deep. Five or six pounds of the sediment are put into the bowl with a certain portion of water, and the workman, skilfully shaking the mass, soon sends the precious metal to the bottom of the vessel, which is then washed, and the gold removed for further operations; the quantity and size of the particles are very variable, from an atom to the circumference of a pea.

The description of Rio de Janeiro is amusing and interesting, as is also the account of Mr. Mawe's abortive attempt to improve the Prince Regent's farm at the Prince's particular request; and not less so is the narrative of the disappointment of a poor negro, who supposed he had found the largest diamond in the universe, which he obtained permission to lay

at the Prince's feet, expecting in return the pay of a general of brigade. Succeeding to the utmost of his wishes, he presented the supposed diamond to the Regent, who sent it to the Treasury, and Mr. M. was appointed to try its value, which enabled him to see and describe the contents of that repository; at length he ascertained the stone to be a rounded piece of crystal, and the poor fellow had a journey of twenty-eight days for nothing.

Villa Rica affords Mr. M. an opportunity of giving the history and description of a most romantic and extraordinary place, which had its origin from the spirit of enterprize of the Paulistas, "who of all the Colonists in Brazil retained the largest share of that ardent and indefatigable zeal for discovery which characterized the Lusitanians of former days." Their progress to this once favoured spot was marked by every description of toil and hazard; and they fought their way through bands of Aborigines constantly on the alert for their destruction; and, to complete the picture, the Bootcoodies are described as having an "horrible appetite for human flesh." The mountain on which Rica is situated at length arrested their attention, and amply repaid their sufferings as far as gold could reward them; but even their success had nearly been their ruin, for, other adventurers arriving, avarice and jealousy occasioned discord, which ended in a sanguinary battle unfavourable to the Paulistas; the Government closed the dispute, and seized one fifth of the gold found, which in 1718 amounted to half a million sterling.

The readers of this work will be much interested in the account of the search for diamonds, and equally pleased with the highly-finished plate representing the operation; indeed we cannot too highly commend the execution of the illustrative engravings. It is a grateful reflection, that the poor negro who finds a diamond of 17½ carats, is entitled to his freedom at the expence of the Administrator; he is crowned with a wreath of flowers, receives a present of new clothing, is carried in procession, and finally, allowed to work on his own account. Other premiums are also distributed for

for stones of 8 or 10 carats; but the precautions used to prevent embezzlements are equally certain and severe.

18. *Conseils à ma Fille; ou, nouveaux Contes, par J. N. Bouilly, Auteur des "Contes à ma Fille."* 8vo. pp. 319. Colburn.

THE amusing Work of "Contes à ma Fille," so creditable to the Author, is, in our opinion, surpassed by these "Nouveaux Contes," which contain many instructive lessons conveyed in simple and expressive terms. The language is elegant; and the little narratives cannot fail to interest the feelings, and are at the same time well calculated to improve the judgment. The Tales are intitled,

"Les Oiseaux de Madame Helvétius. La Robe feuille-morte de Madame Cottin. La Romance de Dalayrac. Le Petit Dîner, ou les Amies de Pension. Le Charme de la Voix. Le Premier Pas dans le Monde. Les Tablettes de Florian. Les Trois Genres. La Quête au Bal. L'Héroïsme Filial. Les Présomptions. Les Sœurs de la Charité. Les Dangers d'un Bon Mot. Le Choix d'un Epoux. L'Arbre de Catinat."

We could gladly select any one of these Tales as a specimen to our Readers, were they not too long for our purpose: we refer them therefore to the work itself; and particularly recommend to them the concluding Address from a Father to his Daughter.

19. *Diurnal Readings; being Lessons for every Day in the Year: Compiled from the most approved Authorities, and calculated to combine Entertainment with Instruction.* 8vo. pp. 580. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.

A JUDICIOUS selection put into the hands of young people, may sometimes prove a more useful assistant towards acquiring general information than an elaborate original work. These Diurnal Readings bear the respectable names of Paley, Blair, Beattie, Fenelon, &c.; many of the most approved modern writers; and there are some extracts from our own Miscellany.

20. *A Portraiture of Hypocrisy; or, a Narrative of Facts: supported by Letters and other Documents, relative to the extraordinary Conduct and nume-*

rous Artifices of the Rev. Joseph N-t-n-g-le. 8vo. pp. 52. Mathews & Leigh.

THE charges which this pamphlet brings forward are of actions so thoroughly dishonest, that they appear to require the judgment of a much higher Court than that of Criticism; yet, if we rightly comprehend the Writer's meaning, they are not within the pale of legal prosecution. The person accused is called on for his defence; and,

"If he clear himself of the charge, he will feel grateful for having had this opportunity of doing away the stains which now defile his reputation. If he fail to do so, the publick will have the satisfaction of being put on their guard against arts which are no less nefarious because they evade the law; against an adventurer so much the more dangerous because he has the ingenuity to deceive honest men by his hypocrisy, and to elude their attempts to bring him to justice."

21. *The Pupil's Assistant; a Collection of Rules and Tables, designed as a Key to the principal Rules in Arithmetic.* By John Hayes [of Hinekley]. Third Edit. 12mo. pp. 99. Lackington.

"THE Author of this little work claims no merit on account of originality. To simplify the rules, and to give every assistance to the pupil as far as may be done, consistent with a thorough knowledge of the science, are all that is attempted. With this view, great care has been taken to give directions for performing every variety of operation, that is essentially necessary in the rules proposed to be explained. After each proposition, the rule is given, and an appropriate example, worked out at full length, with the addition of occasional remarks, in order that the principles and necessary illustrations of each case, may be placed before the pupil at one view."

22. *The Gull's Hornbook: Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Al savio mezza parola basta.* By T. Decker. Imprinted at London for R. S. 1609. Bristol: Reprinted for J. M. Gutch; and sold in London by R. Baldwin, and R. Triphook. 4to. pp. 189.

THE first thing that occurs to us on opening this Volume is the merit of the Typography, and the extreme beauty of the little fanciful designs, meant to embellish the initial letters of the several chapters.

"They were imagined by the Editor, and drawn and cut by those ingenious artists, Mr. Edward Bird, and Mr. Ebenezer Byfield. They are peculiar to this reprint."

Of the present Editor we have no other intimation than what is given in a *Half-title*; namely, that it is "reprinted with Notes and Illustrations by J. N.," the ingenious Annotator, we presume, on the Poems of Robert Herrick (reviewed in vol. LXXX. p. 568).

"The singular little tract," he says, "a reprint of which I here offer to the publick, is of so great rarity, that not above twenty copies of it are thought to exist throughout the kingdom, perhaps not so many; yet it is well worthy of general notice; for it familiarizes us more with the habits and customs of ordinary life, at the time it was written, than any other work of the kind I am acquainted with. Respecting its Author scanty is the information afforded us.—Thomas Decker, Deckar, Dekker, or Dekkar, as the name is differently spelt in his different publications, flourished in the reign of King James Ist. The exact periods of his birth, and decease, are not ascertained; but he could not have died young, as his earliest play bears date 1600, and his latest 1637. Mr. Oldys thinks, that he certainly was living in 1638, and that he was in the King's-bench prison from 1613 to 1616, or longer. A late writer, who gives some notices respecting him, observes that he was probably more advanced in years than Mr. Oldys imagined; from a passage in the dedication to his *Match me in London*, 1631, where he says, 'I have been a priest in Apollo's temple many years, my voice is decaying with my age.' It is supposed he had acquired reputation even in the time of Queen Elizabeth, whose decease and funeral he commemorates in his *Wonderful Year*, 1603. He was contemporary with Ben Jonson, and his quarrel with that celebrated playwright is perhaps the most prominent feature of his life: Jonson lashes him, as Crispinus, in his *Poetaster*; and Decker amply repays him, in his *Satiric-mixtur*, under the title of Young Horace. He was but a very moderate poet; yet poets esteemed him: Richard Brome was accustomed to call him father: William Winstanley says he was 'a high-flier in wit; a great pains-taker in the dramatic strain, and as highly-conceited of those pains he took.'"

A copious and accurate list is then given of Decker's "theatrical productions," and of his "Miscellaneous Tracts."

"Besides these," adds the Editor, "there are, I know, some other works of a like kind attributed to Decker, but perhaps improperly. The tract however, of which I here give a reprint, may be considered that which best depicts the prevailing follies of his day. The transcript made for such reprint was most accurate; and it varies from the original in nothing but the orthography, which I have thought it right to modernise, after the example of such judicious editors as have revived some of our early English poets. The antient orthography can claim no merit from uniformity or consistency; it is arbitrary and indefinite: modern orthography is systematical; it pleases every one, because it is familiar to every one, and does not prejudice or perplex by seeming obscurity.—In one or two instances, I have ventured to interpolate a word, where it seemed very evident that something similar to the word inserted was intended, as absolutely requisite to complete the sense: but, lest I may have been mistaken, or lest the learned critick should chance to differ with me in opinion, I always notice such interpolation. Sometimes too, on the same ground of perfecting sense, I have been induced to give one word instead of another; but I constantly warn my reader of the liberty taken, exhibiting the original text, that he might ultimately exercise his own judgment thereon.—Of the notes, that occasionally occur, many are what necessarily arose out of the subject, while transcribing for the press; some are the communications of literary friends; and others the result of such researches as I could make into antique books having a reference to the customs, fashions, and peculiarities of the era in question; but these books are few, and the copies of them for the most part extremely rare. From old plays chiefly are to be collected the manners of private life in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Passages, that had a coincidence with any similar in my favourite Shakspeare, readily struck me; and the labours of his erudite annotators afforded me further assistance. Whatever my comments may be, I trust they will sometimes amuse, but more often inform the inquisitive reader; and I have only to add a wish, that, for such reader's sake, I could have interpreted our author better."

"The Gul's Horne-booke" has recently been thus recalled to public notice by Mr. Beloe, in his "Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books."

"The Tract is curious in itself; and of such rarity, as to merit a place here [in his vol. II. p. 137.] The Reader will find

find some account of it in the Prolegomena to Steevens's edition of Shakspeare."

That such of our Readers as happen not to be acquainted with the original Work may catch some idea of the nature of it, we copy the Contents of the several Chapters.

"1. The old World, and the new weighed together. The Tailors of those Times, and these compared. The Apparel and Diet of our first Fathers.—2. How a young Gallant shall not only keep his Clothes, which many of them can hardly do, from Brokers; but also save the Charges of taking Physick; with other Rules for the Morning. The Praise of Sleep, and of going naked.—3. How a Gallant should warm himself by the Fire; how attire himself. Description of a Man's Head. The Praise of long Hair.—4. How a Gallant should behave himself in Paul's Walks.—5. How a Gallant should behave himself in an Ordinary.—6. How a Gallant should behave himself in a Playhouse.—7. How a Gallant should behave himself in a Tavern.—8. How a Gallant is to behave himself passing through the City, at all Hours of the Night; and how to pass by any Watch."

The Notes are a valuable addition; and evince deep research and knowledge of the subject.

"Paul's is your walk.] The body of St. Paul's church (or *Powles*, as it was then commonly read) was, in Decker's day, the public, and even fashionable walk, but more particularly the resort of loungers, cheats, and knights of the post; for it was a privileged place convenient to the debtor. Nashe, Lodge, Greene, and other writers of that era, make frequent mention of it. Osborne, in his *Memoirs of King James I.* says, that, till about the interregnum, men of all professions walked in the middle aisle from eleven till noon, and after dinner from three to six: and he adds, that in regard of the universal commerce, there happened little, that did not first or last arrive there. In short, it was the seat of traffick and negotiation in general, even the money-changers had their stations in it. Bishop Earle has a section entitled *Paul's Walk*, in his *Microcosmography*, of which there is a very valuable edition recently put forth, with notes, by Philip Bliss, esq. of Oxford."

Alderman Robert Herrick, of Leicester, Feb. 6, 1615-16, writing to his brother Sir William, says, "Thus, as I was walking with you in *Pole's a turn and a turn*," &c. (*History of Leicestershire*, volume III, p. 629.)

In the directions for "Behaviour in Paul's Walk," Dekker says,

"The first time that you venture into Paul's, pass through the body of the church like a porter, yet presume not to fetch so much as one whole turn in the middle aisle, no nor to cast an eye to *Si quis* door, pasted and plastered up with serving men's supplications, before you have paid tribute to the top of Paul's steeple with a single penny; and, when you are mounted there, take heed how you look down into the yard, for the rails are as rotten as your great-grandfather."

On which the Annotator observes,

"*Si quis* door.] Where public placards, or the *affiches* of the day, were posted. *Si quis* has been defined: 'A paper set up in some open place to proclaim any thing lost.' Perhaps being conspicuously prefaced with a *Si quis invenit*. The *Si quis* had a more particular reference to ecclesiastical matters. A candidate for holy orders was obliged to have his intention proclaimed, being, I believe, hung up in the church, perhaps at the *Si quis* door; and if, after a certain time, no objection was made, a paper termed a *Si quis*, signed by the church-warden, was presented to the bishop for ordination. The following passage from Hall points out where the *Si quis* door then stood:

'Saw'st thou ever *Si quis* patched on Paul's church door,

To seek some vacant vicarage before?
Who wants a churchman that can service say,

Read fast and fair his monthly homily,
And wed, and bury, and make Christian souls;

Come to the *left-side alley* of Saint Paul's,
VIRGIDEMARUM, *Set. 5, Boat 2.*"

The following illustration of a *Si quis* was written in 1784 by an ingenious Curate, then resident at Leicester:

"Whereas Thomas _____, son of our Vicar, [Liquor, Not overmuch given to Learning or Intends to solicit, next Trinity, Orders; Stand forth, whoe'er knows, and impeach his disorders. W. B.]

"For the rails are as rotten, &c.] This passage plainly evinces the then ruinous condition of St. Paul's cathedral, which, as it would seem, had only a wooden railing round its top, where once stood a noble tower, and a spire that was totally burnt down, being struck with lightning, as was indeed some part of the body of the church, July 4, 1561. So dilapidated had become this beautiful Gothic structure, for such we are told it was, in 1650, that King James took into serious consideration

consideration its due repair, which however was not begun upon till 1633. Afterwards, the great fire of London, in 1660, destroyed it entirely; in consequence of which arose perfect, in 1708, the present noble pile of Grecian architecture, begun and completed by Sir Christopher Wren; a name for ever dear to genius and to commiseration: in science none surpassed him; and none bore unmerited degradation in later life with such meekness and good temper.—The decayed state of *St. Paul's* raising is again ludicrously mentioned by Decker, in his *Satiromastix*, where Sir Rees ap Vaughan tells Horace: 'Your muse leans upon nothing but *fittly rotten rails*, such as stand on *Paul's head*.'"

"A dumb show.] What was so called very commonly preceded each act in our old plays, being the substance of what was afterwards discoursed of in the scenes ensuing. In the Chinese plays, which I have witnessed at Canton, and which are acted on a stage erected in the open streets, a sort of *dumb-show-man* stands forth between the acts, holding up a board on which is inscribed the business of the act about to commence. One play employs many days in the representation, and generally includes some period of Chinese history."

"A wrought Handkerchief.] The habit of wearing curiously wrought handkerchiefs, which prevailed in our Author's day, was derived from the East, where it was customary for both sexes to carry them. Sir John Chardin informs us, that they were embroidered by young women, being an elegant amusement, as presents to their relatives and favoured lovers. So wrought, and 'spotted with strawberries,' was the fatal handkerchief, Othello's first gift to Desdemona."

A "Glossorial Index" forms an acceptable appendage to the Volume.

23. *Reasons against the Bill for the Appointment of a Vice-Chancellor. With general Remarks, shewing the Necessity of establishing additional superior Courts of Justice.*
24. *Objections to the Project of creating a Vice-Chancellor of England.*
25. *Observations occasioned by a Pamphlet, entitled "Objections to the Project of creating a Vice-Chancellor of England."*

ON a subject of this immense importance, now pending in Parliament, it may be sufficient to have enumerated the titles of the above entertaining and well-written Pamphlets.

26. *A Sermon, preached in the Church of St. Lawrence, in the City of Exeter, on Sunday, November 22, 1812, for the*

Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergymen. By the Rev. J. K. Cleeve, A. B. Printed by and for R. Cullum, Exeter.

THE Bishop of Exeter, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. George Pelham, having lately preached a Sermon in behalf of the Widows and Orphans of poor Clergymen in his Diocese, and recommended to his Clergy to do the same; the benevolent Author of the Discourse now before us has cheerfully met the wishes of his Diocesan, and proved himself an able advocate. The circumstance, indeed, of a whole Diocese preaching in behalf of such a charity undeniably shews that the lower classes of the Clergy are many of them unable to make any provision for their families, and as such are entitled to public consideration.

"The Church of England," says Mr. Cleeve, "is a noble venerable structure, built upon the foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone; her Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy, contain the fairest picture of primitive genuine Christianity; her Prayer-book, styled with much propriety 'The Daughter of the Bible,' is a comprehensive form of worship, composed in the plainest language, praying for all the wants of man, full of the sublimest conceptions of God, and breathing a humble devotional spirit, through the merits of Christ our Redeemer. Her doctrines are pure, her ceremonies expressive, and her language, for the most part, borrowed from the Scriptures,—the language of the Holy Ghost.—To uphold such a Church, to take the lead in her sacred services, to wait upon God at his altar, to dispense the appointed means of grace, to call sinners to repentance, to proclaim pardon and peace through a crucified Redeemer,—there must, of necessity, be an order of men set apart and dedicated to this especial purpose: such always has been the case, and such always must be the case, with all establishments whatever.—To qualify men for the due discharge of this sacred office, to enable them to read the Divine Oracles in their original languages, and rightly and skillfully to divide the word of truth, much previous study, much expensive education is necessary; and when once they are admitted to this holy order, they are by law precluded from all commercial engagements, and cut off from all other professions.—Since the Clergy are thus obliged to pass through a long previous expensive education, since they are

are thus required to dedicate the whole of their time to the ministry, since they are expected to appear in a manner not disgraceful to their profession, to stand foremost in deeds of mercy and works of love, and since their own wants and necessities are similar to those of all other men; some means of support, some temporal income, to enable them thus to live, and thus to act, ought and should be granted and appropriated to their use. Such is the language of reason, and such is the language of inspiration."

"There was a time when the revenues of the Church were fully adequate to a due support of all her Ministers, and to enable them to abound in works of charity; but the Reformation, which shook off her superstitious dross, and cleansed her idolatrous practices, swept away, with indiscriminate violence, not only the lands which mistaken zeal had assigned to the support of Monasteries and Abbies, but also a very large proportion of tithes, which were the peculiar right and support of the Church. The rapacious but profuse prodigality of Henry the Eighth transferred to lay hands tithes, which from earliest ages were the property, and until that time were accounted the unalienable property of the Ministers of religion. Hence, in many places, the income even of the beneficed Clergy is very small: a great part of the Livings in this Diocese being under 200*l.* a year, and not a few of them much less than one. Hence it happens, that there is a parish where the lay inappropriator, who is a noble Lord, receives upwards of 3000*l.* a year for the tithes, whilst the Vicar and his Curate receive both together less, as I am informed, than 100*l.* If this be the case with a great proportion of those Clergymen who are so favoured as to obtain what are called Livings, what must be the situation of the Curates? of those on whom the most laborious part of the duties of the Church falls? whose stipends are generally from thirty* to sixty or seventy pounds a year. By a report lately made to Parlia-

* "I have myself served a Church for the poor pittance of less than 30*l.* a year: and the highest salary that I have ever received, does not amount, when divided amongst my family, to four shillings a week for each individually, without a single servant, for I include only my children—not four shillings a week, about sixpence a-day each;—a sum frequently exceeded by parochial relief!—In consequence of the liberality of the Rector and Parishioners of St. Lawrence, this complaint, as far as respects myself, now no longer exists."

ment, it appears that the whole number of Curates in this Kingdom is 3694; and that the salaries of them altogether amount only to 76,960*l.* on an average, it is said, of about 30*l.* each; though these figures indeed make the division smaller! Hence, I am bold to affirm, that no class of men in this Kingdom earn their humble stipends at a dearer rate than the unbeneficed Curates. It is true, most of us have some little private property besides; were it not so, I know not how we could exist at all: but no one, I believe, will venture to contradict me, when I affirm that our profession, if duly discharged, ought to afford us the means of decent subsistence; and that, if we labour, we ought to have bread to eat."

Mr. Cleeve very solemnly observes,

"At that awful period when all earthly riches and poverty must be left behind; when the body must be enwrapped in the shroud, and consigned to the grave, and the soul, naked and unembodied, stand before the judgment-seat of God; when the useless hoard of the Miser, and the wasted sums of the Profligate, will but add to their misery, and increase their condemnation; then whatever is bestowed on the brethren of Jesus Christ, will be found with a large increase."

27. *Histoire des Femmes Françaises les plus célèbres; et de leur Influence sur la Littérature Française comme Protectrices des Lettres et comme Auteurs.* Par Madame de Genlis. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 231, 238. Colburn.

MADAME de Genlis professes not to give so much the history of Female Authors, as of those Ladies who have had an influence on French Literature; to which she has prefixed some observations on the comparative intellectual abilities of the two sexes, where she strongly asserts the pretensions of women to be enrolled on the lists of fame; and rather intimates that their meed of reward is frequently withheld, from men being the umpires on all occasions.

"Les hommes qui assignent les rangs dans la littérature, puisqu'ils en dispensent les honneurs et en distribuent les places, dont toutes les femmes sont exclues, donnent souvent de la célébrité à des talens fort médiocres. Par exemple, si d'Alembert n'eût été ni géomètre, ni académicien, malgré son acharnement contre la religion, son mépris pour les rois et pour la France, ses écrits sont si froids, si dénués de grâce, de pensées et