

in Neuilly, which sunk twenty-three inches, in Mantz twenty inches and a half, in Nogent ten inches, and Cravant fourteen inches. In England we have been more successful; our largest bridges have seldom failed above three or four inches; in Blackfriars, about *one inch*. Even in this case, the adoption of a good precedent is perfectly justifiable without improvement. The test of experience, founded on the execution of so many public works, is an ample proof that Mr. Rennie did not consult Mr. Moseypenny on the construction of Bridges; he would then have justly merited the reproach of an *ignorant Copyist*. I shall resume this subject analectically, and on the equilibrium of arches, in a future Number.

Yours, &c. R. G. Millwright.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXII.

Progress of Architecture in England in the reign of CHARLES II. continued from p. 135.

ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, in continuation.

GRAND entrance from the King's road. Four detached stone piers with breaks; an entablature, on which are trophies, in coats of mail, helmets, guns, swords, banners, trumpets, &c. These piers, by their disposition, give three passes: the iron gates much modernized. Dwarf walls, having cornices, in succession, containing small door-ways. Two lodges, right and left, carry on the line, containing four compartments, or blank windows, each; rustic quoins, plain block cornice, dripping eaves, and chimneys with base and entablature. Grounds to the dwarf-walls and lodges, brick; dressings, stone.

North Front of the Hospital. Eleven divisions. Centre division (the Saloon.) Four half Doric columns: in the frieze of the entablature triglyphs, in the cornice dentils; a pediment, in the tympanum a compartment and clock-dial. The columns give three spaces between them; in the centre space, the entrance to the saloon, compartment over it, and in the side-spaces, two tier of niches. Second division; to the right (the Hall), four tiers: first tier, seven small windows (cellars): second tier, seven compartments; plain string succeeds:

third tier, seven windows with circular heads (the Hall): fourth tier, seven compartments: general cornice with dentils. Third division; to the left (Chapel) similar to the second ditto. Fourth division; to the right (Kitchen, &c.) four stories: five windows to three first ditto, and three dormer windows to the fourth ditto, cornice in continuation: rustic quoins. Fifth division, to the left, similar. These five divisions form one mass of building, constituting the North side of the centre court. Sixth division, to the right; dwarf-wall with a cornice, in five parts, made so by pilasters: centre, a niche, the other parts square and circular headed compartments alternately. Seventh division, to the left; similar. Eighth division, to the right, in three parts: centre ditto, two tier of windows, three to each tier: pediment with circular window. In the other parts, five windows to each part. Plain block cornice, four dormer-windows to said parts: rustic quoins. Ninth division, to the left; similar. Tenth division, to the right; repetition of dwarf-wall of division sixth. Eleventh division, to the left; similar. The several roofs, which shew dripping eaves, are covered with slate, though it is not to be questioned but originally lead was the appropriate covering. In the centre of the saloon rises an octangular lantern: in the aspects, or points, four windows; and against the other four sides, or eaves, Corinthian detached columns and pedestals; entablature; balls over the columns: dome head and vane, with globe, crown, &c. Although a simple degree of feature is assigned to this general front, dignity in effect is every where conspicuous, and the geometric diminution of widths and heights, taking their course from the centre, is at once curious and scientific. All the chimneys have bases, compartments, and entablatures.

The material of the centre division in the pilasters to dwarf walls, plinths, strings, rustics, and cornices, stone: grounds to the walls, compartments, and niches, red bricks.

Innovations. The compartment to the Hall and Chapel stuccoed; the glazing to the windows, excepting those to the Hall and Chapel, such retaining

termining their diamond quarries, modernised with sash frames, and modern common stone sills. The compartments in the dwarf wall to the left are broke into and converted into sash windows. The several chimneys re-constructed, not as before with red bricks, but an unassociating material, termed *grey stocks*. Why this latter *départure* from the characteristic hue of the walls is suffered to take place, is rather a question of some moment; perhaps it is in contemplation to *grey stock* the whole frame of the various buildings at some convenient season; if so, the mystery is solved. Thus, while giving way to admiration on view of the whole front, these petty *improvements* intrude upon our notice, damping the ardour of unbought praise.

South Front of the centre court. Three divisions, in the Saloon, Hall, and Chapel. Centre division (Saloon) Doric workmanship, similar to the centre ditto of North front, with the addition of two small door-ways, right and left, descending to the cellars. This centre division stands in projection with whole columns, forming a portico, which communicates with a colonnade (two columns to each division of the openings) right and left, with plain entablature. In the colonnade oak seats of continuation, wainscot back; and opposed to each combination of the above columns, brackets of lions' heads and foliage. Above the colonnade are windows and compartments similar to North front, for the Hall and Chapel, as are the general cornice, roof, and lantern. No innovations. Our ready assurance of chaste and regular design in this front is not rendered abortive by any interpolations of false taste, or busy attempts to impose the ridiculous on the sublime.

West Front, or side of the centre court. Four divisions; centre ditto similar, in a certain extent, to those of the North and South fronts: Doric pilasters take place of columns, and the entablature is broke in upon. A door-way of Doric columns in the centre, on which is a balustrade flat balcony, and two tiers of windows. In the tympanum of pediment a circular window. In the side-parts, three stories of windows. Second division, on the left, three stories of windows, eleven in each line,

except in that of the first story, where is a door-way to the colonnade. In the roof, eleven dormer windows. Third division to the right; similar to second ditto, except in the first story, where is a door-way, similar to that in centre-division. Fourth division to the right: three stories of windows, five in each line: three dormer windows in the roof: rustic quoins. Centre division (with some modern stucco overlappings), and the several dressings to this front, stone; walls brick; windows sashed, and chimneys reconstructed as before. Allowing for the few innovations as specified, the lines evince, while they incline to an inferiority of detail, the hand of a master in the art of design.

It is noticeable, that all the outlines or edges of door-ways, windows, niches, compartments, &c. are run with a small bead; a strong characteristic of the Wrenian school.

Each inferior elevation throughout the arrangement partakes of the same style and mode of workmanship as those parts already described; modern sash frames to each window.

Many entrances are disposed about the courts, presenting brick and stone piers, topped with vase necks and balls. Of all the detached decorations, none has a more imposing or peculiar turn, than the pyramidal iron lamp standards in the outer courts: they shew large perforated pedestals, and square Ionic columns, highly wrought with foliage, &c.

Saloon. Form octangular; entrances, North and South, from the garden and centre court: on the West side, the ascent by ten steps into the hall, door-way scrolls and pediment: on the East side a similar ascent into the chapel. At the angles of the cants of the octagon, double united Doric pilasters: in the four ditto cants, four small door-ways to stairs, communicating with the galleries at the entrance-ends of the hall and chapel. A bold entablature with triglyphs and trophies; a dome, the centre of which opens into the lantern. The detail of this interior is bold, and full of dignity; the introduction of the light is, as it should be in such species of arrangement, secondary and uncertain, producing that picturesque foreground, so conducive in advancing the luminous appearance

pearance seen both in the Hall and Chapel, and look-out to the garden and centre court: in truth, the effect is enchanting! It is an unpleasant task still to follow the traces of novelty, made apparent in the cove of the Dome, where have been indented numerous little modern fanciful compartments, totally irrelevant to the original surrounding detail. We are not quite satisfied in our inquiries when these cove innovations took place.

Hall. An oblong of the best proportions, in length, width, and height, befitting the purposes of the Royal institution. Wainscoting with compartments rise to the sills of the windows, and is continued to the high pace. At the entrance end, compartments also, with a gallery supported by ornamented cantalivers; on the centre of the gallery a large ornamented guideron shield, with the royal arms (Charles II.) most exquisitely carved. No other decorations ensue until the entablature takes place, which is coved; no ornaments; flat ceiling, wholly plain.

Over the high pace, a noble painting of Charles II. on horseback in costumic armour: on one side various figures expressive of Treason and Anarchy, which his fate had overcome: on the other side, various figures expressive of the happy and prosperous reign. In the back ground a South view of the centre court of the Hospital. Double rows of tables on each side the Hall, for the military brotherhood, with tables for the officers at the high pace. This arrangement for the general meeting and refreshment of the brave Veterans is grand and interesting; but still regret becomes our portion, when, regarding the covering of the boards with plain and wholesome cheer, and the numerous spirits ready to take their seats and begin their meal: in a moment all is hurry and confusion, each man seizes on his allotted pittance, and flies to devour the same, in what manner and in what place, he finds most suitable to his inclination. Surely this indecorous way of feeding the hungry could not have been in practice at the first establishment—it is unfriendly and savage

Chapel. Bears the same proportions as the Hall, but has an increased effect in point of enrichment; indeed the nature of this arrangement demanded such attention. At the entrance end, right and left, grand stalls, with detached Corinthian columns, they supporting a gallery, commencing with rich scroll cantalivers. An organ, with cherubim heads, the pipes gilt, and painted with delicate ornaments. The ground of the wall at this end gives bold compartments; the mouldings fully enriched. On each side the Chapel a range of seats in four lines, reading-desk and pulpit (on the South side); wainscot compartments rise to the sills of the windows, with breaks and cherubim heads. Against the piers of the windows pilasters; their capitals composed of cherubim heads and foliage. In the spandrils of the arches to the windows rich guideron shields. A most elaborate and varied detached frieze then gives the line preparatory to the springing of the arched ceiling, which ceiling has compartments; their mouldings in full ornament, and at the division of each compartment roses. This arched ceiling necessarily gives a semicircular termination to the East end, where is the altar screen in double detached Corinthian columns, enriched entablature, and circular pediment; in its tympanum, clouds, and cherubim heads. In the centre of the altar screen a curious veneered combination of geometrical forms the principal of which is the equilateral triangle, emblematic of the Trinity. On each side the altar wainscot compartments, with Corinthian pilasters, swaggs of fruit and flowers; on the entablature vases with flames. Doors into vestries also occur. In the head or dome to this altar end is a most excellent painting of the Resurrection: the military guard, and surrounding angels, accompanying the ascending Saviour, are numerous, and wonderfully displayed. The effect produced by this painting, and the embellishments described, is awfully sublime and impressive; truly evinced by the firm devotion visible in the congregation (pensioners and visitors) attending morning service at the time we were about to make our survey, the result of which is here set down.

It is observed, with no small degree of satisfaction, that not any marks of modern presuming *improvements* were on view; a sort of compensation for the innovatory uneasiness caused during the inspection of the principal portions of the Hospital, already particularized; but every thing remaining in its due order, as the Royal Founder Charles II. and the continuators of the work, James II. and William and Mary, willed it, and as left by the two last personages (date M.DC.XCII.) Thus may the sacred interior remain!

Another candidate (John Sidney Hawkins, esq.) having started to

achieve the meed of fame, in striving to give the honour to foreign nations of first producing the Pointed style of Architecture, vulgarly called "Gothic Architecture," rather than to his own country, we find it incumbent on our part, at the earliest opportunity, to endeavour to confute and do away the anti-national predilection, by combating the delusive ideas of this new amateur theorist in architectural matters; for certainly he who can approve of innovations wrought on our Antiquities will be no dangerous opponent to him who comes forth as their defender and preserver.

AN ARCHITECT.

The following comparative Force of English and American *Frigates* is given by Captain LAYMAN, in the "*Precursor*" just published, where the subject is fully explained. (See before, p. 221.)

WHILST writing this (Dec. 29, 1812) the Gazette contains an account of the capture of his Majesty's late ship *Macedonian* of 38 guns by the United States frigate of 44 guns. As the *Macedonian* was of the largest general class of English frigates, it may not be improper to state the comparative force of these particular description of ships; and to add some hints with a view to prevent the Sun of Britain's naval superiority from so rapidly declining in the West.

American Frigate United States, of 1630 tons and 478 picked men.

Mounts on the main deck	30 guns of 24 pounds, discharging	720lbs. of shot.
	2 ditto	48
Upper ditto	22 carronades 42	924
	1 travelling and howitzer, not particularized, say	72
Total number of guns.....	58	Discharging
		1764lbs. of shot,
		at a momentum of 2,575,000.

English Frigate *Macedonian* of 1081 tons, and 297 men and boys.

Mounts on the main deck	28 guns of 18 pounds, discharging	504lbs. of shot,
Quarter do. and fore-castle	2	24
	16 carron. 32	512
Total number of guns.....	46	Discharging
		1040lbs. of shot,
		at a momentum of 1,562,400.

Leaving the inferiority of the English frigate, in size and men, upwards of one-third, and in discharge of shot, upwards of four-tenths; yet our ships of war are said to be equal to those of the Enemy. How far this assertion is correct, may be judged of from the following facts: by which it appears that in discharge of shot, the United States frigate exceeds even our common 74 gun-ships with 590 hands, if armed as *per* old establishment.

Mounting on the lower deck	28 guns of 32 pounds, discharging	896lbs. of shot,
Upper ditto	28	18
Quarter deck and fore-castle	18	9
	2 carron. 32	64
Poop	6	18
		108
Total number of guns	82	Discharging
		1734lbs. of shot,
		at a momentum of 2,482,800.

I have

I have been induced to make this comparative statement, from a notion having gone abroad that such ships should be, and indeed actually are, employed against the Americans; but, exclusive of the humble state to which, in the opinion of other Nations, the British Navy will appear to be reduced, in sending line of battle ships against frigates, these ships, (with a great quantity of ballast, to counteract the weight of the top, poop, &c. and with provisions, water, and stores, for service, drawing 23 feet water in midships, where the ports are, within 4 feet 3 inches of the water, and the displacement of the body is about equal to 3000 tons) cannot even in moderate weather be expected to sail as well as the American frigates; and should it blow so hard with a heavy sea as to prevent the lower-deck ports from being opened, they would be rendered *hors de combat*, notwithstanding their superiority in the number of guns and men.

Thus it appears that, out of 538 ships, &c. in the British Navy now actually at sea, there are only 69 which are in reality superior in the discharge of metal, or force of blows, but inferior in sailing, to some of the American frigates; and that there are but 18 which in smooth water are equal to contend with the United States, leaving 451 out of 538, which are admitted to be incompetent to

For 38 Gun Frigates, of the present establishment,

To mount on the main deck	28 carron. of 68 pounds, disch...	1904 lbs. of shot.	
Quarter deck and fore-castle	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \dots\dots\dots 32 \dots\dots\dots 512 \\ 2 \text{ guns (to fire in every direction)} \dots\dots\dots 10 \dots\dots\dots 36 \end{array} \right.$		
Total number of guns	46	Discharging	2452 lbs. of shot,
		at a momentum of	3,304,200.

And howitzers might be added to the tops; which, with 53 riflemen, as the Americans are noted sharp-shooters, would make the *real* complement 350 men.

Flush frigates.—The present old 74's, which are very inferior to the Ee-my's ships of the line, and are not worth large repairs, might be immediately cut down *fore and aft* to the spirketting.

Mounted on the lower deck, with 28 guns of 24 pounds, disch.	672 lbs. of shot.
upper ditto	28 carron. 68
with 2 guns	24
	(fitted as above)

Total number of guns
 58 | Discharging | 2624 lbs. of shot. || | | at a momentum of | 3,741,600. |

which, with a complement of 478 hands as well as guns the same as the United States, and in point of tonnage nearly

engage single-handed with an American frigate.

Disastrous as these facts are, they may be productive of good in future; for, as lenitives have not operated, this strong medicine of the Czar Peter (of being beaten 'till you learn to beat) may remove the film from the public eye, and excite an inquiry into the state and condition of the Navy, which, with the actual expence, should be delivered, with the means of its support, to his Majesty and to Parliament annually.

Supposing the same English ships to be differently armed and arranged, the superiority of force would be reversed; although with a less number of guns and men than the present complement. A 68 pounder carronade, 5 feet 2 inches in length, weighs 36 cwt. which is 4 cwt. less than an 18 pounder gun 9 feet in length; but, although with the same charge of powder the gun will project a shot farther at a great elevation, yet the gun does not possess that advantage at the low degrees generally fired in Naval engagements. As at 5° elevation, the carronade will throw a shot nearly three quarters of a mile, and its momentum is to that of the gun nearly quadruple, exclusive of admitting quicker repetition in throwing in the blows, the advantage of the carronade in such situation is obvious—and from such *data*, the following mode of armament is submitted:

nearly equal; but the momentum from these converted ships would be much greater. And, as by such conversion, with the same masts and yards, and a great decrease of ballast, the greater part of which would be best in the shape of iron tanks, as the ballast in such ships would require to be particularly winged up the sides, or the oscillation would be so quick and jirking, that the ship would be in danger of being dismasted; the reduction in specific gravity when the ship was completed for sea, would emerge the body 3 feet, by which the draught of water would be little more than 20 feet, and the lower ports would be upwards of 7 feet above the level of the water, and the velocity, or rate of sailing, not only increased in proportion to the decrease of resistance between the old and new line of floatation, but be farther augmented by an additional reef to the courses. This emerge would admit of the tiller traversing under the lower gun deck; where there would be less risk from shot, and a great reduction might be made in the rudder head (which should always be cylindrical, in order to do away the necessity and risk of a coat) and as the axis of rotation

would be changed, the stress and wring upon the stern post and strain upon the tiller would be considerably less, and the ship much more easily steered, as well as leaving the lower battery clear, as the orlop would become the 'tween decks.*

It is scarcely necessary to add, that as there are 169 ships in the Navy in ordinary or progress of decay, 60 of which are of the line,—an immense saving in the consumption of timber, as well as expence, would result; and our naval force be rendered much more efficient with a less number of men—by converting the confused classes, which (unequal to contend with those of the Enemy of the same nominal description) are in a state to be brought forward for temporary service, and disposing of such as were in a condition to require a repair, exceeding half the amount of building according to the present mode of Navy estimates, by which we should clear our harbours of ships which are rotting at their moorings,—ease the business of the Dock-yards,—be relieved from a great and useless burthen of public expence, and enabled in future to confine ourselves to the building of good ships only!

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the Report of Progress of Mr. Surtees's History of Durham (noticed in our last, p 121) a very liberal subscription has commenced. The Bishop of Durham has subscribed 50*l.*; and the Dean and Chapter of Durham have most handsomely undertaken to engrave, at their own expence, all the subjects selected by the Committee connected with the Cathedral.—Among other treasures, a large collection of MS Royal and other Letters to the Priors of Durham have been discovered in the Treasury, several of which are intimately connected with the History of the Border.

Speedily will be Published.

Sir JAMES HALL'S Treatise on Gothic Architecture.

The Rev. P. ELSMLEY'S Edition of the *Heraclidae* of EURIPIDES.

Translations from the *Anthologies*, by the Rev. Mr. BLAND, 8vo.

Don Quixote, splendidly embellished from Pictures by Mr. SMIRKE.

The third edition, with large additions and alterations, of the late Mr. TITLER'S *Essay on the Principles of Translation*, in three large volumes, octavo.

Mr. PLAYFAIR'S *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth*.

Account of the Russian Embassy to Japan.

A new Edition of Mr. TURNBULL'S *Voyage round the World*, forming a supplemental volume to the *Voyages of COOK, KING, and VANCOUVER*. To which will be added, from a Manuscript never before made public, some account of the *Voyage of the Geographe and Naturaliste*, the two French ships lately sent out on discovery by Buonaparte.

* "I have not the presumption to consider myself at all equal to the many excellent Officers in our Navy; but, although diffident of my own abilities, I should be happy to exert my best endeavours in a ship of the above description, to be ready for sea in fifteen days from the time the carronades were fitted, and the carpenters had finished their work,—which, as far as relates to the conversion, might be done in one spring, and the ship at sea in a month from the time of being taken in hand."

Letters from the Mediterranean, by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq. comprising a particular account of Sicily, Tripoly, Tunis, and Malta; with Biographical Sketches of various public Characters.

A Statistical Table of Europe, uniting all that is most interesting in that distinguished quarter of the Globe, and shewing at one view; the territorial extent, the military strength, and the commercial importance of each State; printed on a large sheet of superfine Drawing paper. By THOMAS MYERS, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The Life of Dr. THOMAS GOODWIN, sometime President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Second Edition 8vo. with a Preface by JOHN LUTHER.

A Life of NELSON, from the pen of Mr. SOUTHEY.

A new Volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of MANCHESTER.

Letters to a Friend; containing Observations on the Poor Laws, so far as they regard Settlements, and establish the modern System of Poor Houses. By Sir EGERTON BRYDGES.

A Poetical History of England, written for the use of young persons, and designed to facilitate the study of English History.

The Rev. J. FREY'S Hebrew Grammar. The Amateur's Pocket Companion; by Mr. J. M. FLINDALL: particularly describing the most scarce and valuable Engraved Portraits; also many rare and curious Books.

A Practical Treatise on the Remittent Fever of Infants; with Remarks on several other Diseases, particularly Hydrocephalus Internus or Water on the Brain. By J. M. COLEY, Bridgnorth, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

An Italian Translation of Madame COTTIN'S "Elizabeth," for the use of Students. By Mr. SANTAGNELLO.

Preparing for Publication:

Arabian Antiquities of Spain, in large folio; the first volume, containing near 100 Engravings, with Descriptions illustrative of the royal palace of the Alhambra. By JAS. CAVENDISH MURPHY.

The Correspondence between the Rt. Hon. C. J. FOX and the Rev. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, chiefly on subjects of Greek Criticism, in 8vo.

An Appendix to POTTER'S Antiquities of Greece; containing a concise History of the Grecian States, and a short account of the Literature of Greece. By Professor DUNBAR, of Edinburgh.

A General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown, with their Civil and Military Establishments. In 4 Vols. 8vo. By Mr. ADOLPHUS.

A second Volume; in 4to, of the Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. By Professor STEWART.

The Memoirs of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, by JAMES NORTHCOTE, R. A.

A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers. By Mr. MICHAEL BRYAN, in two 4to Volumes.

A Translation of the Travels of Dr. POUQUEVILLE, in the Morea, Albania, &c. which will be accompanied with Engravings. By Miss PLUMPTRE.

A Translation of the Travels of Leopold Von Buch in Norway and Lapland, By Mr. BLACK. With Notes by Professor JAMIESON of Edinburgh.

A new and enlarged Edition, in two 8vo Vols. of Experimental Researches, concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours. By Dr. BANCROFT.

A second Edition of Mr. LANGDALE'S History and Antiquities of Northampton.

An Epitome of Universal History, both Antient and Modern; containing a Chronological Abridgement of the most material events in the principal Empires, Kingdoms, and States. By Mr. BAILY.

A Poem, entitled "The Year," by the Rev. Dr. BIDLAKE.

A New Periodical Work, from the Cambridge University Press, entitled "Museum Criticum, or Cambridge Classical Researches, &c. &c."

A "Quarterly Visitor" is publishing at Hull, consisting of Original Literature, Poetry, Interesting Biography, Anecdotes of celebrated Characters, Extracts from the best English Authors, Translations, Grammatical and Philosophical Queries, Reviews of Books on Science, Arts, and Education, Mathematical Problems, Solutions, &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. CLAPHAM, in reply to the inquiry of H. would proceed with the republication of Skelton, had the first Volume met with a more favourable reception.

SCRUTATOR is referred to the "Public Library," either in his own or the Sister University—or to the British Museum.

"A CONSTANT BUYER" is informed that Sir THOMAS MOULSON, knight, was Lord Mayor of London in 1634.

The String of Queries on "POLYMY," proposed by SABINO MONAGAN, is fitter for the discussion of an Ecclesiastical Court than for any Magazine.

We heartily thank Mr. DUFFIELD.

T. M. (our worthy Friend) of Worsley; R. B. W.; R. B. BARNES; DETECTOR; &c. &c. in our next.

A Gentleman much interested in every thing that relates to Attorney-general Noye, and who has some thoughts of publishing an Edition of his Works, would be greatly obliged for any information respecting his Manuscripts.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

32. *Memoirs of the Kings of Spain, of the House of Bourbon, from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to the Death of Charles the Third, 1700 to 1788, drawn from original and unpublished Documents; by William Coxe, M. A. F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Wilts, and Rector of Bemerton. In Three Volumes 4to. 1813.*

IT would be perfectly superfluous to call the public attention to a work, even of far less importance than the present, on the situation and modern History of Spain. As little do we believe it necessary to apprise those who have perused the "Memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole," and the "History of the House of Austria," of the degree of amusement and information which they may derive from these Volumes, by the pen of Mr. Coxe.

The Work, indeed, as the Author himself informs us in his Preface, "fills up a great chasm in the modern history of Spain," and "is the first full and authentic narrative which has appeared in print, of the period between the accession of Philip the Fifth, and the death of Charles the Third." It is, moreover, preceded by a brief but masterly Introduction, presenting in a single point of view the most important incidents, wars, and negotiations, under the Austrian princes; and developing the intrigues and transactions which led to the transfer of the crown to a Sovereign of the House of Bourbon. It is terminated by a valuable review of the ministry of Count Florida Blanca, drawn up by himself, for the information of his sovereigns, and by a statistical account as brief, but not less satisfactory than the Historical Introduction, representing the government, administration, revenues, and resources of Spain, at the accession of the abdicated monarch, Charles the Fourth. Farther, it would have been indelicate and imprudent, as well as difficult, to have carried the narrative; for, as the Author justly observes, "It is an invidious task to write the history of passing events, and trace the conduct of living characters, amidst the misrepresentations

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of prejudice, interest, and passion." Sufficient, however, is given of the past, to afford a standard for estimating the future. The man of experience and reflection will have little difficulty in filling up the chasm between the accession of the last monarch and the commencement of the present revolution, or in supplying the links of the chain, which connects former transactions with the events passing before our eyes.

In a plain unstudied Preface the Author has announced his obligations to many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen who have favoured his researches, and at the same time has recapitulated the sources from which he has drawn information. With respect to printed authorities the list is scanty and imperfect; but the deficiency is amply supplied by a rich fund of manuscript materials, comprising the diplomatic correspondence of the British Government with the Courts of Europe in general, during the greater part of the last century; the correspondence and papers of our ministers and agents in Spain; and a great variety of plans, reports, and communications, from numerous individuals, either directly or indirectly connected with the British Government. These are drawn from the Walpole, Hardwicke, Keene, Rochford, and Grantham papers, as well as from the valuable and liberal communications of the Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lords Auckland and Holland, besides others which Mr. Coxe does not deem himself at liberty to specify.

These Volumes are inscribed, by permission, to the Marquis of Wellington, in a neat and judicious address, which is much admired. It is, indeed, a happy instance of warm and unqualified praise, without flattery or exaggeration. After displaying a list of titles, which emblazons a whole page, the Author thus addresses our noble Commander.

"My Lord—Titles and honours frequently denote either the merit of ancestry, or the favour of princes; but those which have been conferred on
your

your Lordship are testimonies of national gratitude, and memorials of great achievements.

"To no one could these Memoirs be inscribed with more propriety than to your Lordship, who will occupy so distinguished a place in the annals of Spain; and in presenting them to the publick under your auspices, I feel an honourable pride in being permitted to add my tribute of individual admiration to the voice of grateful and applauding Nations.

"The victories of Vimieira, Talavera, and Salamanca, recall to our recollection the glories of Cressy, Agincourt, and Blenheim; and Britain exults in associating with her Edward, her Henry, and her Marlborough, the immortal name of Wellington."

Cold must be the heart, and perverted the reason of that Englishman, who does not cordially re-echo this just and manly language!

The first Volume comprises the eventful contest for the Spanish succession, at the commencement of the last century. The second begins with the negotiations for the Peace of Utrecht, and closes with the treaty of 1739. The third commences with the American disputes, which led to the war of 1741, between Spain and England; presents a new and interesting picture of the reign of Ferdinand the Sixth; and concludes with the death of Charles the Third.

This brief review will for the present suffice to awaken the curiosity of our Readers; and for more minute details we shall beg leave to refer them to a future number.

23. *Annotations on the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles. Compiled and abridged for the Use of Students. In Three Volumes, Second Edition. pp. 463. Payne.*

OF the former Edition of this excellent Work we have fully spoken in our vol. LXIX. p. 217; and perceive with much satisfaction that Mr. Elsley has approved of our suggestion by extending his plan.

"To this second Edition of the Annotations on the Gospels, is added a similar Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, with a short Abridgment, extracted from Michaelis, of the design, and date, and contents, of each of the Epistles."

Mr. Elsley very modestly adds,

"It is hoped, that these additions may render the work less imperfect, as

a guide to the New Testament.—The Biblical Student is, at the same time, to be reminded, that he can expect little profit in his reading, unless the various texts, referred to in the course of these Annotations, be diligently examined and compared; and that, to render the work of any essential service, the principal commentators here noticed should also be consulted.—With this intent, a list is subjoined; and as they are few in number, not comparatively of high price, and furnish a plenitude of Theological Criticism of the best kind, due application to them may be confidently recommended.

"Beza in Nov. Test. 2 vols. fol.—Benson, Hist. of Christian Religion, 4to.—Doddridge, Exp. of New Test. 6 vols. 8vo.—Grotius in Nov. Test. 2 vols. fol.—Lightfoot's Works by Strype, 2 vols. fol.—Hammond on New Test. fol.—Le Clerc's Lat. Tr. of Hammond, 2 vols. fol.—Macknight's Harm. Gosp. 2 vols. 4to.—Mill N. T. edit. Kuster. fol.—Michaelis's Intr. N. T. edit. Marsh, 4 vols. 8vo.—Poli Synopsis, 5 vols. fol.—Wetstein N. T. 2 vols. fol.—Whitby Com. N. T. 2 vols. fol.—Add Patrick and Lowth on the Old Test.—Calmet's Dict. of the Bible.—Usher's Annals."

We have only to repeat our hearty commendation of the Work; and to recommend it as a very suitable companion to the "Critical Conjectures" of Mr. Elsley's Fellow Collegian, and our excellent Predecessor, Mr. William Bowyer.

34. *Heath Blossoms; small 8vo. pp. 28. Cadell and Davies.*

IN a short Preface we are told, by the young Lady to whom the publick are indebted for this elegant little Volume,

"That a few Stanzas, adapted to Irish Melodies, added to some occasional verses upon trivial subjects, were found, without parent or patron, scattered upon the heaths of Erin. Having discovered to whom the wanderers belong, and collected them together, they are presented to the publick in all their native wildness. At the same time, if their presence be deemed an intrusion, it will not be said of them, that they are likely to prove an expensive or a burdensome incumbrance. Some few perhaps, 'set over the reapers,' will say of their author, as of the Moabitish woman who came with Naomii out of the country of Moab, 'Let her glean, even among the sheaves, and reproach her not'."

Glean on, fair Nymph; and woe beside the Critick who shall presume to "reproach" your innocent and gratifying amusement!

If we mistake not, the concluding Poem, "The Three Little Barks," are characters of "Three Sisters" drawn from real life; but we shall select some shorter specimens.

"SEPARATION.—Air, *The Legacy*.

"Fate decrees, and we must sever,
Ah! perhaps, to meet no more!

Canst thou leave me then for ever,
Mourning on a distant shore?

Oh, may fame, may glory wait thee!
Honour thy attendant be!

And when conquest most elates thee,
Say, wilt thou remember me?

"Ocean waves our loves dividing,
Left a prey to anxious fears;

Friends who view my anguish chiding,
Then will bid me stay my tears:

Speak a parting vow to bless me!
Say, when lovelier maids you see,

Jealous fears may ne'er oppress me,
Say thou wilt remember me!"

"THE SETTING SUN.

"See the bright orb of day in darkness retire;
[not its fire,

While clouds veil its glory, they quench
To far distant regions transported it
roves; [removes.

And to climates remote its splendour
Thus quickly this form shall in darkness
be laid, [shade;

And dimly expire in Death's gloomy
But the soul, unextinguish'd, though
parted with pain, [again:

Shall rise from the dust with new lustre
Exalted on high its bright essence shall
shine,

An image proclaiming its Maker divine."

85. *A Compendious System of Modern Geography, Historical, Physical, Political and Descriptive: accompanied with many Interesting Notes; and a Series of correct Maps: being adapted to the use of the higher Classes of Pupils under both public and private Tuition.* By Thomas Myers, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

8vo. pp. 520. Wilkie and Robinson.

"THE importance of Geography, as a branch of liberal education, is so indisputable, that to enter into a formal disquisition to shew its utility, would be like attempting to demonstrate the axioms of Euclid, or to prove that the sun shines, when all acknowledge his meridian splendour.

On this self-evident proposition there can be no dissentient opinion;

and we are assured by the very intelligent Author, that

"His inducement to the undertaking, and his guide in its accomplishment, has been *utility*; which he has endeavoured to attain, by condensing the most valuable matter of more extensive systems into a moderate compass.

Having every reason to be satisfied with this assertion, we shall introduce this useful Volume to our Readers in the Author's own Analysis.

"The numerous topics involved in a description of the more prominent features of Nature, and the diversified institutions of man—the varying lights and shades of the terrestrial picture—are too multifarious to be arranged according to any rigorous and abstract method. The Author of this Treatise has therefore been induced to attempt a more free and animated manner of delineation, and to present his readers with the most interesting results of arduous researches, rather than perplex them with tedious details. With this view, he has not hesitated to make use of such materials as appeared best adapted to his purpose; equally guarding against prolixity on the one hand, and brevity on the other; so that, while the work is circumscribed within moderate limits, it is far from being reduced to an insignificant nomenclature.

"The first chapter contains a concise history of the rise and progress of Geography; briefly enumerating the principal links in that grand chain of events which connects the primeval with the present state of the science. In this, great care has been taken, not only to procure the most authentic documents, but also to exhibit them in that light which is best calculated to improve the understanding, and assist the memory.

The second chapter consists of the necessary definitions and preliminary observations. The third is occupied with a brief physical view of the Earth's surface, and its surrounding atmosphere. This is succeeded, in the fourth chapter, by a similar sketch of the European Continent, chiefly embracing those features which are not peculiar to any country. Fourteen chapters are then employed in describing the natural appearance and specifying the internal economy of the European States; in shewing the power of these nations, as constituted by their territory, population, and commerce; in sketching their characters, as formed by their genius, religion, government, and laws; and in exhibiting their warlike strength in

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the combination of their military and naval establishments. Similar views are also taken of Asia, Africa, and America; while Australasia and Polynesia are separately treated of at the conclusion. The latitudes and longitudes of the principal places mentioned in the work are then given in an Appendix, in which both the countries and the places in each are alphabetically arranged. Much valuable and interesting matter, that could not be interwoven with the text without destroying its uniformity, is also inserted in notes; and the whole illustrated with eighteen maps; in the construction of which, great attention has been paid to simplicity, perspicuity, and correctness; and it is presumed that these qualities, so essential in every elementary publication, will be found to prevail, in a very considerable degree, throughout the work. . . Elegance of composition, and beauties of style, have not been attempted, as the author's attention has been occupied in attaining less brilliant, but more useful, qualities; he has been anxious in the pursuit of authenticity, and desirous that his delineations should be simple and perspicuous. His object has been to present to the rising generation a compendium of geography, suited to the ardour of their youthful curiosity, without surpassing the expansion of their mental faculties; one that, while it enlarges the understanding and informs the judgment, should not contain any thing inimical to the best interests of society. With these views, the subsequent sheets are committed to the decision of the publick, whose sentence, like that of the ancient Areopagites, has ever been renowned for its justice."

36. *She thinks to Herself*. 3 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

THE unexpected yet deserving patronage which "Thinks I to myself" has obtained from the publick, has excited a stimulus among some of the Novel-writers of the present day, to rival and excel that ingenious production. How futile and abortive their attempts have been, the dull sale of their works fully demonstrate. Among the number, "She thinks to herself" may properly be classed. The Writer of this Novel is a maiden Lady, who resides at Heathdale in Sussex, from which place her story emanates, but which is shortly afterwards removed to the Metropolis, and finally returns to its original station.

The Authoress has kindly furnished her Readers, in an introductory chapter, with a pleasing description of herself. Of her good temper and mien, she thus informs us: "Having no cares to perplex me, from continual good ease and good humour, I am grown so fat, that my figure is absolutely round, and I can compare it to nothing more aptly than to a dumpling; under which appellation I am generally known by the children of the place."—Having perused the above sentence with great satisfaction, we thought of deriving some amusement and pleasure from the work itself; but how deceitful were our hopes! for no sooner had we gone through twelve pages, than the Authoress began to *flag*, and it required the immediate use of the whole stock of our good humour and patience to read the three volumes.

If she endeavoured to rival the Author of "Thinks I to myself," of which we have strong symptoms of belief, we hesitate not to assure her that she has completely failed; and as it is far from our wish and inclination to displease this good-humoured lady, we dismiss her work, by humbly begging leave to assure her, that, if this is a specimen of her talents, she will never gain credit or profit by her literary productions.

37. *The British Theatre; or a Collection of Plays, which are acted at the Theatres Royal, Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and Haymarket. Printed, under the Authority of the Managers, from the Prompt-Books. With Biographical and Critical Remarks, by Mrs. Inchbald. 25 volumes 12mo. Longman and Co. 1808.*

SINCE the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Stage has gradually improved, and the tendency of its productions have approximated towards a refined morality in proportion as our manners have amended. Cibber, although the object of much unjust satire from his contemporaries, deserves honourable mention for his endeavours to repress the licentiousness which prevailed in his time. Before that period, Dramatic Authors, who were capable of exciting the warmest approbation from the publick by the vivacity and genuine wit of their dialogues, de-

sended to the contemptible degradation both of double entendre and undisguised obscenity. Indeed, we cannot reflect on the feelings of an audience even acquiescing in the rehearsal of such scenes, without disgust and reprobation, and experiencing a certain degree of shame, that our forefathers of better sense should permit the virtuous female venturing under a mask to see a play to have her ears thus insulted.

A work like that now before us affords an excellent criterion to form an opinion as to the gradual progress of morality: for although most of the really obnoxious passages have been expunged from the Prompt-books of the Theatres, there still remains in the old Plays an irremediable tendency of plot, which is by no means suited to the present ideas of propriety in social life: intrigue and profligacy prevail throughout, and the hero of the piece is rewarded with beauty and fortune, when his misdeeds require tragic punishment. "The British Theatre" will besides demonstrate, that with the expulsion of indecency, our best modern writers have so constructed their scenes as to bestow their rewards on the deserving alone; and this is almost universally accomplished by the introduction of moral axioms and traits of philanthropy and benevolence, which lead the audience insensibly to detest the oppressor and the dishonourable.

Exclusive of the twenty-five volumes with remarks, there are ten others of plays, and seven of farces: the whole selected by Mrs. Inchbald; than whom it appears to us the proprietors could not have made a better choice to conduct their work, as that lady has not only the experience derived from having been actually on the Stage as an actress of merit, but has herself written a number of plays, unexceptionable in their results, and highly acceptable to the publick. As the title implies, this collection will be found to be derived from the time of Shakspeare to the present, and that highly-honoured Bard is not exempted from the judicious observations of the fair Editor. To recommend a series of plays, which have in their turn and do still command the plaudits of thousands, seems absurd and unne-

cessary; but to commend the whole as a publication deserving of public favour, is proper and justifiable.

In confirmation of what we have advanced above, we shall introduce an extract from the appropriate "Remarks" on the *Beaux Stratagem*:

"It is an honour to the morality of the present age, that this most entertaining Comedy is but seldom performed; and never, except some new Pantomime or other gaudy spectacle be added as an afterpiece for the attraction of an audience. The well-drawn characters, happy incidents, and excellent dialogue in the *Beaux Stratagem*, are but poor atonement for that unrestrained contempt of principle which pervades every scene. Plays of this kind are far more mischievous than those which preserve less appearance of delicacy. Every auditor and reader shrinks from those crimes which are recommended in unseemly language, and from libertinism united with coarse manners; but in adorning vice with wit, and audacious rakes with the vivacity and elegance of men of fashion, youth, at least, will be decoyed into the snare of admiration. Charmed with the spirit of Archer and Aimwell, the Reader may not, perhaps, immediately perceive, that those two fine gentlemen are but arrant impostors; and that the lively though pitiable Mrs. Sullen is no other than a deliberate violator of her marriage vow. Highly delighted with every character, he will not, perhaps, at first observe, that all the wise and witty persons of this Comedy are knaves, and all the honest people fools."

It requires not much discernment to discover that Mrs. Inchbald undertook a serious and highly responsible task, in commenting under her own name upon living Dramatists: on one hand the publick demanded strict impartiality, and on the other it seemed highly probable impartial opinion would give serious offence. That she has exercised her powers of discrimination and criticism faithfully to the publick, appears in the 21st volume, where Mr. Colman brings strong evidence of her having offended one living Author at least in remarking on the Play of "The Mountaineers."

Poetry, according to Mrs. Inchbald, however fascinating, will not alone constitute a good dramatic work. The grace of action and the gift

gift of poetry belong, she acknowledges, to "The Mountaineers;" and yet, she thinks, it would be consigned to oblivion: were it not for the extraordinary talents of one performer, "though the production of a man of genius and of most excellent theatrical education." The Readers of this well-written Play, who have not seen Mr. Kemble in Octavian, will be pleased with it; but those differently situated "will weep as they read," as they cannot have forgotten him. She also asserts, that those who have seen any other performer in the character will peruse it with indifference, with all its claims to attention; as that true lover requires such consummate skill in the delineation, that it is probable "his representative may have given an impression of the whole Drama unfavourable to the Author."

This, however, is no reproach to the substitute, as Octavian had never "been created, had not Kemble been born some years before him." She concludes, that though their ages are disproportioned, they will both depart the Stage at the same instant. Mrs. Inchbald compares the likeness of Kemble in Octavian by Colman to that then recently painted of him by Lawrence. She also compares the character to solid gold, small in compass, but great in weight. "He does not appear till the play is half over; and then is but seldom seen; yet the audience think upon no other person of the Drama." She disapproves of the male attire of Octavian's mistress; and adds, "The other characters, where this sublime one is not concerned, have musick to uphold them, which tempts a parody on one of the most beautiful and nervous passages of the Play:

"Providence has slubber'd them in haste,
They are some of her unmeaning com-
She manufactures when she makes a
gross;
She'll form a millionsuch, and all alike;
Then send them forth, ashamed of her
own work,
And give them songs."

She condemns the introduction of the Irishman, because individuals of that nation too frequently appear "in farces and stale hashes;" "they are an excellent Cayenne to dish up

ortes, but it is spoiling the taste of wholesome viands to pepper away their natural flavour." And, finally, she adds, "It is said part of the play is taken from Cervantes; if so, it is a new compliment to the Spanish Poet, that Colman the Younger has thought proper to borrow from him."

The very sarcastic letter which was the consequence of the above critique is too long for insertion, and cannot from its nature be compressed; we shall, therefore, refer our Readers to the original, and give some leading parts of Mrs. Inchbald's reply; who observes, "she had hoped no offence could have been taken by authors whose works underwent her observations, as those very works "had gone through various editions, had received the unanimous applause of every British Theatre, and the final approbation or censure of all our learned Reviews."

Mrs. Inchbald next declares, she was limited as to time for her remarks, which were to be produced at stated periods, and consequently liable to be written under all the possible effects of ill health, depressed spirits, with thoughts alienated by various cares, or revolting from the subject under consideration. "The remarks," she proceeds, "on your Mountaineers were written beneath the weight of almost all those misfortunes combined." In the midst of the embarrassment of the moment, and pressed for that which did not satisfy herself, she recollected a report that Mr. Colman had expressed the opinion she had adopted with respect to Mr. Kemble and the character of Octavian, and she thus appeals to the memory of her antagonist: "If, at any period of a later date, you can bring to your remembrance the having lavished unwary compliments even on minor actors, and upon minor events, do not once doubt but that you actually declared your sentiments to the original performer of Octavian in eulogiums even more fervid than what I took the liberty to repeat."

And here we shall leave this unpleasant subject, sincerely regretting its occurrence between two persons who possess so strong claims upon the approbation of the publick.

38. Faulkner's *History of Fulham* ;
(Continued from p. 153.)

WE now proceed to confirm what we have stated of Mr. Faulkner's Work, by exhibiting some extracts:

"The River Thames flows from West to East, in a winding course, round the Southern boundary of this parish, from Chiswick to Chelsea, a distance of five miles. The views in passing down the river, approaching Fulham Bridge, including that of the Bishop's palace, the churches of Fulham and Putney, and the Surrey hills, are universally allowed to equal any landscape in this country."

"The fisheries were leased, in the seventeenth century, to Sir Abraham Daves, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, for the annual rent of three salmons. Flounders are taken here all the year, and used to be caught in great abundance; but, since the completion of the new Docks below London Bridge, they have almost disappeared, owing to the spawn being carried by the tide into the Docks, where it is destroyed, from the water being impregnated by the copper-bottomed vessels. The season for the blennetting for roach and dace begins on the first of July. They are caught here in great abundance, especially after a heavy rain. Their scales are sold to the Jews for the purpose of making false pearls, and are worth from twelve shillings to a guinea per quart. Smelt fishing begins on the 25th of March above London Bridge. Very few have appeared here during the last four years. Salmon fishing begins on the 1st of January, and ends on the 4th of September. The salmon caught here are highly esteemed, and sell from five to twelve shillings per pound. Only one was caught here during the last season; they have abandoned the Thames since the opening of the Docks, and now frequent the Medway, where they are considered merely as salt-water fish. The dragging for shads begins on the 10th of May, and continues to the end of June. This fish is caught in abundance, and is sold very cheap. Lamprey fishing begins on the 24th of August, and ends on the 30th of March. This fish used to be sold to the Dutch previous to the commencement of the present war. Barbel are taken in great abundance in the season, which begins on the 1st of July, and ends on the 1st of March. Eels are caught hereabouts very large and fine. The principal method of taking them is by means of pots made of basket-work, laid at the bottom of the river. A great many are also taken by bobbing. Sturgeons are sometimes caught here; they are considered

as a Royal fish, and are claimed by the Lord Mayor, who usually sends them to the King. The fishermen are entitled to a guinea for every fish."

"The parish of Fulham may be justly denominated the great fruit and kitchen garden, North of the Thames, for the supply of the London market; a small proportion only being reserved for herbage and meadow; and, excepting from thirty to forty acres in nursery-grounds, the remainder may be considered as employed for this useful purpose. The orchards, or fruit-grounds, were first stocked with apples, pears, cherries, plumbs, walnuts, &c. which are called the upper crop; and, secondly, with raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all such fruits, shrubs, and herbs, as will sustain the wet with the least injury; this is called the under crop. This mode, however, which has prevailed a long time, is on the decline; and in new plantations, the gardeners prefer placing their fruit-trees in rows, leaving an open space for what was usually before denominated the under crop, by which means the cultivation is more open to the sun and air, and can be varied by the occasional introduction of vegetables."

The Chapters appropriated to "Agriculture" and "Manufactures" are highly interesting; but we shall proceed to the "Church."

"The rectory of Fulham is a sinecure; it is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and has always been connected with the manor. . . . The rectory-house stands on the West side of Parson's Green. It is thus noticed by Bowack in 1705: 'The house in which the rectors of Fulham used to reside is now very old, and much decayed. There is, adjoining to it, an old stone building, which seems to be of about three hundred or four hundred years standing, and designed for religious use, in all probability a chapel for the rectors and their domestics. Before the said house is a large common, which, within the memory of several antient inhabitants, now living, was used for a bowling green.' This house is now divided into two tenements; but the old stone building was pulled down about the year 1742.

"The vicarage is in the gift of the rector, and it is rated at 10*l.* in the King's books. The vicarage house adjoins the church-yard: it is a handsome building, and has been thoroughly repaired in the present year."

"The total number of persons in the parish of Fulham in 1811 were 13,296."

Among

Among the monumental memorials within and without the Church are recorded several eminent Prelates; Henchman, Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Hayter, Terrick, Lowth, and Porteus; Sir Philip Stephens, bart. and his daughter; Elizabeth Viscountess Ranelagh; and many other persons of distinction.

A very few shall be noticed.

The monument of John Viscount Mordaunt, Constable of Windsor Castle, "is very spiritedly executed, and was the joint work of Bushnell and Bird, celebrated English artists. The statue alone, according to Bowwack, cost 250*l.* and the whole monument 400*l.*"—Of this monument a very good engraving is given.

On the floor of the North aisle:

"Died, November the 27th, 1805,
aged 52,

John Meyrick, Esq.
of Peterborough House,
whose virtues were beyond all praise."

Over the door, leading from the chancel to the South aisle, is an elegant marble tablet with this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory
of

Elizabeth, late wife of John Hatsell, esq.
Clerk of the House of Commons.

She was the second daughter of
the Rev. Jeffrey Ekins, Rector of Barton,
in Northamptonshire,
born on the 26th of October, 1735, died
on the 2d of December,
1804,

and was, at her own request, buried in
this Church, near to her brother, the
Dean of Carlisle.

She was first married to Major Newton
Barton,

by whom she had two sons,
John and Newton;
the latter only survived her.

Her most exemplary piety,
conjugal affection, maternal kindness,
and universal charity and benevolence,
attended with the mildest and most en-
gaging manners,
will be long remembered, and her death
lamented, by all who knew her.
She lived in most affectionate union for
near 27 years,
with her husband, John Hatsell,
who has directed this Marble to be erected
to her memory, 1805."

On the pavement, near the above,
is the following:

"Henry Ekins,
Dean of Carlisle,
died Nov. 20, 1791."

On a handsome monument in the
Churchyard:

"Here lie the remains of
Joseph Johnson*, late of Saint Paul's,
London,
who departed this life on the 20th day of
December, 1809, aged 72 years.

A man
equally distinguished by probity, in-
dustry, and disinterestedness in his in-
tercourse with the public and every
domestic and social virtue in private
life; beneficent without ostentation,
ever ready to produce merit, and to re-
lieve distress, unassuming in prosperity,
not appalled by misfortune, inexorable
to his own, indulgent to the wants of
others, resigned and cheerful under the
torment of a malady which he saw gra-
dually destroy his life."

On an elegant modern monument,
secured with iron rails, on the South
side of the sarcophagus is this inscrip-
tion:

"Here lie the remains of
Eliz. Prouse†, late of Wicken Park,
Northamptonshire,
who died Feb. 23, 1810, aged 77;
and of her brother,

William Sharp †, esq. late of Fulham
House, in this parish, who died March
17, 1810, aged 81.

Endeared to their family connections
and society by an amiableness of cha-
racter, which has seldom been equalled,
and to each other, by a degree of mutual
attachment, which has never been su-
passed,

They were lovely and pleasant in their
lives, and in their deaths they were not
divided."

"There are two fine yew trees on
each side of the principal entrance of
this church-yard, and another, very
much decayed, on the North side, prob-
ably coeval with the church itself."

In the Chapel at Hammersmith:

"Over the South door of the chancel,
on a marble tablet, above which is an
urn, is inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, the
wife of Anthony Askew, M. D. and
daughter of Robert Holford, esq. Master
in Chancery. She exchanged this life
for a better, on the 2nd day of August,
1773, in the 39th year of her age."

The Palace and Gardens of the
Bishops of London, as might be ex-
pected, form a chapter of considerable
importance and entertainment.

"It is situated on the banks of the
Thames, adjoining to the church. It
consists of about thirty-seven acres,

* See our vol. LXXIX. p. 1167.

† See vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 644.

‡ Ibid. p. 450.

including the gardens and the large field called the warren; and the whole is surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges.—The principal entrance into the great Quadrangle is on the West side, through an arched gate-way. The building is of brick, and consists of two courts. It was built by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VII. as appears by the Bishop's arms on a stone over a door leading from the offices in the South wing. The hall is immediately facing the entrance. The North wing contains the Chaplains' apartments; the South and West sides are occupied by the servants' apartments, and various offices.

"The Hall, a noble room, is fifty feet six inches by twenty-seven feet: it was fitted up by Bishop Fletcher in 1595; and was again repaired and beautified by Bishop Sherlock, whose arms, carved in wood, are over the chimney-piece.—Bishop Porteus added to the embellishments of this room, and placed in a window the portrait of Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York.—There are three windows on the West side, and one on the East, containing [thirty-eight] coats of arms.

"A door leading from the Hall to the great dining-room seems to be of the fifteenth century. In the passage leading from the Hall to the Chapel is an ancient window, ornamented with arms and painted glass.

"The Chapel is situated on the North side of the inner court, fronting the gardens. It was removed to its present situation by Bishop Terrick, who expended, in the enlargement and embellishment of it, part of the sum of money given by his predecessor Bishop Osbaldeston.—It is very neatly fitted up with wainscot, which was brought from the Chapel of London House, Aldersgate-street. The greater part of the painted glass in the windows, which is very fine, was also removed from the same place."

"It is uncertain by which of the Bishops that part of the Palace was built in which the Library is situated; but it is probable that Bishop Sheldon erected it. It forms the East side of the Palace, and faces the gardens.—It is fifty feet in length, and twenty in width. It contains the books bequeathed to the see by Bishop Porteus, and a collection of Portraits of the Bishops of London, to which the present Bishop has added several. The pictures are arranged in the Library in the order in which they are here described.

1. Bishop Grindall; a Copy from Vandyke, by old Stone.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1813.

2. Bishop Ridley; an Original.
3. .. Abbott; supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen.
4. .. Laud; a Copy from Vandyke, by old Stone.
5. .. Bancroft; supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen.
6. .. King; an Original.
7. .. Henchman; a Copy by Stewart.
8. .. Porteus; by Hopner.
9. .. Compton; a Copy from Kneller.
10. .. Gibson; by Vanderbank.
11. .. Sherlock; a Copy by Stewart.
12. .. Osbaldeston; by Hudson.
13. .. Hayer; a Copy, by Stewart, from Dance.
14. .. Terrick; ditto.
15. .. Lowth; by Pine.
16. .. Randolph; by Owen.
17. .. Robinson; an Original.
18. ... Tunstall; a Copy, from Holbein, by Taylor.
19. .. Sheldon; an Original.
20. .. Juxon; an Original.

"In the Gallery leading to the Chapel, are paintings of Bishop King and Archbishop Abbott.—The suite of apartments fronting the river was rebuilt by Bishop Terrick.—The great dining-room, which is elegantly fitted up, was built by Bishop Sherlock, and repaired by Bishop Porteus, who placed in it, over the chimney, a portrait of Bishop Sherlock. Here is also a capital bust of the late Right Hon. William Pitt.

"The Gardens of Fulham Palace first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, who was one of the earliest encouragers of Botany, and the first person who imported the Tamarisk tree into this country.—In the year 1687, Mr. Ray, the celebrated Botanist, visited these gardens, which had lately been enriched by Bishop Compton with the addition of many North American and other plants and shrubs; a catalogue of which he has given in the second volume of his History of Plants.

"The late Sir William Watson made a survey of the Fulham gardens, in the year 1751, for the purpose of ascertaining what trees of Bishop Compton's planting were then to be found. His report is in the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

"In 1793, upon a careful survey of these gardens, made by Mr. Lysons, the following trees were found to be remaining of those mentioned by Sir William Watson; and they will, no doubt, be regarded with some degree of veneration by the Botanist, as the parent stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken

at

at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height.

	Girth. ft. in.	Computed height. ft.
<i>Acer Negundo</i> , or Ash-leaved Maple, planted anno 1688	6 4	45
<i>Cupressus Sempervivens</i> , upright Cypress	2 3	30
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , Virginian Red Cedar	2 5	20
<i>Juglans Nigra</i> , Black Walnut-tree	11 2	70
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i> , Cluster Pine	10 0	80
<i>Quercus Alba</i> , White Oak	7 11	70
<i>Quercus Suber</i> , Cork-tree	10 10	45
<i>Acer Rubrum</i> , Scarlet-flowered Maple	4 3	40
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> , Evergreen Oak	8 0	50
<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos</i> , Three-thorned Acacia, (on the lawn)	8 3	
Another, near the porter's-lodge	8 11	

"There were also the *Cytisus Laburnum*, and the *Pinus Cærus*, or Cedar of Libanus, mentioned by Sir William Watson; but it is to be doubted whether either of them was of Bishop Compton's planting, though the Laburnum, a very ancient tree, was three feet in girth. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted in 1683; the larger of two remaining measures only 7 feet 9 inches in girth.

"Near the porter's-lodge is a row of limes of great age; one of which measures 13 feet 3 inches in girth. It is most probable that they were planted by Bishop Compton about the year of the Revolution, when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland.

"Upon visiting the gardens at Fulham again in 1809, Mr. Lysons could not find the *Cupressus Sempervivens*, the *Juniperus Virginiana*, or the *Acer Rubrum*.

"The following trees still remain:

"The *Acer Negundo*, the girth of which, at three feet from the ground, is now seven feet one inch and a half.

The *Juglans Nigra*, eleven feet five inches and a half.

The *Pinus Pinaster*, ten feet one inch.

The *Quercus Ilex*, nine feet one inch.

The *Quercus Alba*, eight feet one inch and a half.

The *Quercus Suber* (of which a satisfactory measure was not taken in 1793) is now eight feet four inches in girth.

The largest Cedar now measures fourteen feet one inch in girth.

The *Cytisus Laburnum* is an old decayed tree in the close, near the moat, about three feet in girth.

"There are two of the *Robinia Pseudacacia*, one near the porter's-lodge, and one on the lawn, near the moat; they are both in a state of great decay, and their trunks in such a state as not to admit of admeasurement.

"The Kitchen-garden is separated from the lawn by an ancient brick wall, probably coeval with the Palace, as there are the arms of Bishop Fitzjames on a stone over the gateway, similar to those we have before described. On the banks of the moat, facing the Thames, are two remarkably large Laurustinas; and this part of the moat abounds with Water-lilies, which, in the summer, add much to the beauty of the place. There belong also to the demesnes about seventeen acres of meadow by the water-side; the Western part of which, separated by a creek from Craven Cottage, was much improved by the late Bishop, who made secure embankments towards the river, and ornamented it with a shrubby and plantation.—There has been just completed, in a style corresponding with the Palace, a porter's-lodge, over the door of which are the present Bishop's arms, impaled with those of the See, carved in stone, at the entrance of the great avenue from the Fulham road; and also a handsome pair of iron gates, with rails erected on a dwarf semicircular wall."

The next Chapter contains some brief but satisfactory Biographical notices of the Bishops of London.

Having fully, we hope, substantiated the commendation which in our last we gave of the "History of Fulham," we shall for the present take our leave of it, by noticing

"Sandford Manor House, formerly of some note, from having been the residence of the celebrated Nell Gwynn. The mansion is of venerable appearance; and immediately in front are four walnut-trees affording an agreeable shade, that are said to have been planted by royal hands, and the fruit is esteemed of a peculiarly fine quality. A medallion in plaster of the fair Eleanor, which was some years ago found on the estate, is now in the possession of Mr. William Howard of Walham Green."

The very neat engraving on wood of this house, which ornaments Mr. Faulkner's title-page, is here, by his permission, presented to our Readers; and a full account of "the Manor" will be found in the "History," p. 444.

(To be continued.)

SANDFORD MANOR-HOUSE, formerly the Residence of NELL GWYN.
 (From Mr. FAULKNER'S "History of Fulham.")



Specimens of exquisitely neat Engravings on Wood;
 (From Dr. NOTT'S Republication of "The Gull's Hornbook; see p. 146.")



39. "Decker's *Gull's Hornbook*;"
(continued from p. 149.)

WE resume this amusing re-publication, principally, for the sake of introducing some specimens of the elegant little designs mentioned in our last, p. 146; which we are enabled to do by the prompt liberality of Mr. Gutch, the proprietor of the work.

To Dr. Nott, the learned Editor, we have already paid that tribute of respect so justly his due; and shall therefore only add, that the more closely we look into his notes, the better we are pleased with them.

40. *Reports of the late John Smeaton, F. R. S. made on various Occasions in the Course of his Employment as a Civil Engineer. In Three Volumes, 4to. Longman and Co.*

WITH infinite satisfaction we take under our Review works of this nature, where we find nothing which can be injurious to morals, or dangerous to society; but, on the contrary, every page presents us with ingenious undertakings, intended for the comfort and improvement of our situation as inhabitants of a world where human invention, inspired by the Deity, requires constant exertion to counteract the encroachments of the elements, and to render them subservient to the essential support of existence. Although this country may justly boast of her numerous sons of genius, there are few that have attained the eminence of Mr. Smeaton; which is to be attributed to a variety of causes, that could not have operated, perhaps, in the advancement of individuals not circumstanced as he happened to be: and this we remark, because we would not be understood to insinuate that less fortunate persons were undeserving in proportion.

In viewing Mr. Smeaton in the light in which he will appear in this work, we shall find the energetic powers of his mind constantly on the alert for the improvement of an astonishing variety of things and places; and see accurately traced on the accompanying plates, with his simple explanations annexed, the complicated means necessary to accomplish some objects of importance; and in others, the easy and natural modes which it was reserved for him

to discover, though it might be imagined that they would occur to the most inattentive spectator. We need only refer to the Edystone lighthouse, as an almost everlasting specimen of the wonderful resources of his mind; and that work alone will procure more voluntary blessings on his memory from every seaman who passes it, than the treasures of Henry VII. were able to obtain from those who were willing to be paid for their prayers for his soul.

The Preface informs us of some interesting facts, particularly of the existence of a Committee of Civil Engineers; and it is to that Committee we are indebted for the present publication, which they profess to offer to the world with much satisfaction, as part of the works "of their late worthy and ingenious brother Mr. John Smeaton; one of the greatest Engineers that this or perhaps any country ever produced."

As Mr. Smeaton, it appears, had a great share in establishing the Society we have just named, and subsequently a great portion of its management, the present members therefore think it right to state some facts relating to it; and in this statement they take the opportunity of remarking, that a new æra commenced in the learned and polite sciences and arts about 1760. "Every thing which contributes to the comfort, the beauty, and the prosperity of a country, moved forward in improvement so rapidly and so obviously as to mark that period with particular distinction." They further very truly observe, that the Societies of the Learned extended their views and sought with eagerness for new objects of interest, at the same time the Professors of the Fine Arts associated and received that encouragement from the Throne and the public which has been continued to the passing moment. "Military and Naval establishments were made, or enlarged, to promote and extend the true knowledge on which these sciences depend." Hence they infer the derivation of that uncontrolled power which enables the ships of war of England to defy the combined exertions of those who think proper to contend against her naval superiority.

"It was about the same period that manufactures were extended on a new plan, by the enterprize, the capital, and, above all, by the science of men of deep knowledge and persevering industry engaged in them." And it was then perceived, that the projected establishments must flourish with greater advantage in those situations best suited for obtaining raw materials, and the assistance of patient retired industry unencumbered by the miserable regulations of corporate towns, "and the wages of their extravagant workmen."—This produced a necessity, previously unthought of in this country, for canals, or the means of internal navigation, by which communications might be made between distant factories, and from warehouses to the sea-ports, as well as for the conveyance of the materials used in the different works. Thus originated the numerous useful and astonishing performances of this nature, which are yet proceeding without restraint or limitation. The Committee are of opinion, that the antient harbours of this island have ever been greatly neglected, when we consider the increase of our naval power, and our commerce greatly exceeding any in the history of mankind. "The sea-ports," the writer of the Preface observes, he had almost said, "were such as Nature formed, and Providence has bestowed upon us; and they were but little better previous to that period (1760), notwithstanding some jetties and piers of defence, ill placed, had been made, and repeatedly altered, without knowledge and judgment, at municipal not Government expence." It was this unexpected order of things that gave rise to the profession of a Civil Engineer in Great Britain: in other nations of Europe it had existed previously, where Academies, or a portion of such institutions, were appropriated for the study of its duties and acquirements, and those sciences and accomplishments necessary to form a valuable Artist. "In this country, however, the formation of such Artists has been left to chance; and persons leaned towards the public call of employment, in this way, as their natural turn of mind took a bias. There was no public establishments, except common schools, for the rudimental knowledge necessary to all arts,

naval, military, mechanical, and others."

Civil Engineers are, therefore, a self-created body with respect to their profession; and they owe their present state to neither power or influence, "but to the best of all protection, the encouragement of a great and powerful Nation"—a Nation that has itself advanced its influence by the honourable means of the steady industry of its manufacturers, and the superior knowledge of its inhabitants in mechanicks, natural philosophy, practical chemistry, and other useful exertions of the mind.

"When any one," continues the Editor, "who has read the varied particulars of this publication, shuts, and lays it down for contemplation, he will reflect on the natural talents and sagacity requisite in that mind which applies to such a profession,—on the patient application necessary to acquire all the subservient learning previous to the commencement of it,—and on the wonderful and varied powers which this work exhibits."

It seems probable, from the notice we here have of the formation of the Society of Engineers, that the early professors of the art entertained that jealousy of each other, which, though extremely degrading to those who feel it, is not uncommon amongst the professors of most of the arts and sciences. As the Editor has constantly kept in view the Accession of his present Majesty for the improvement of our general situation, we are to understand, that it was about that time the Engineers often met casually in the avenues of the two Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Justice, where they were called upon to give evidence as to projected plans, or to explain to juries things peculiar to their profession in trials at law. In these instances each maintained the eligibility of his own projects, and they knew little of their rivals' persons or abilities. "It was, however, proposed by one gentleman to Mr. Smeaton, that such a state of the profession, then crude and in its infancy, was improper; and that it would be well, if some sort of occasional meeting in a friendly way was to be held, where they might shake hands together, and be personally known to one another:" thus to soften the asperity of their minds, which

which were not naturally hostile, by reciprocal communication of ideas, and by that means promote the true ends of public business, when they happened to meet in the course of their employment, instead of thwarting it, through the unjustifiable suggestions and insinuations of Counsel, who, to carry their own point, sometimes led the Engineer to criticise the plans of his brethren.

Mr. Smeaton readily comprehended the propriety of such an association; and in March 1771 the first meeting took place, which were subsequently fixed for Friday evenings, at the Queen's-head Tavern, Holborn. In the space of twenty years the members had increased to sixty-five: of those, however, not more than fifteen were real Engineers employed in public works or private undertakings of great magnitude.

"Among these we find the names of Yeoman, Smeaton, Grundy, Mylne, Nickalls, Jessop, Golborne, Whitworth, Edwards, Jos. Priestley, Major Watson, Boulton, Whitehurst, Rennie, Watt, and some others. The other members were either amateurs, or ingenious workmen and artificers connected with and employed in works of engineering."

The association denominated itself a Society; and a register was kept of the names and number of the members who argued, conversed, and suggested new ideas to each other, making business and amusement equally the objects of their meetings. Having proceeded in this manner for some years, it ceased to exist as a Society in May 1792, by mutual consent of the principal members.

"Some untoward circumstances in the behaviour of one gentleman towards Mr. Smeaton gave rise to the disunion. No one was ever more obliged than that gentleman (who is now deceased) to Mr. Smeaton, for promoting him in business and many essential offices in life. The offence given was done away, by an apology at the desire of the company, and by the good-nature of Mr. Smeaton; but the remembrance of it had an effect on all present."

It was afterwards thought advisable to renew the Society on a more permanent and respectable basis; and steps were taken to accomplish the intention. Mr. Smeaton had consented to become a member; but he

unfortunately died on the 28th of October 1792, and the first meeting of the renovated Society occurred in April 1793. It was supposed to be an improvement upon the original plan, that the members should meet together and dine at a late hour after their attendance on the Legislature, and pass the evening in that species of conversation which provokes the communication of knowledge more readily and rapidly than it can be obtained from private study or books alone. Jessop, Mylne, Rennie, and Whitworth, were the persons present on this occasion; when a constitution was agreed upon, and afterwards acceded to by all the members, that there should be three classes in the Society: the first to consist of ordinary members composed of real Engineers, and actually employed as such in public or private service; the second, of honorary members, men of rank, and well versed in the arts and sciences, who, having turned their minds to the ends of the profession, might have been practical Engineers, had not their situation in life enabled them to employ others; "and also, of those who are employed in other public service, where such and similar kinds of knowledge is necessary; and the third class, as honorary members, also to consist of various Artists, whose professions and employments are necessary and useful to, as well as connected with Civil Engineering."

The meetings of this Society are now held every other Friday at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand during the Session of Parliament. Amongst the honorary members of the second class we find the names of Sir Joseph Banks, Sir G. A. Shuckburgh Evelyn, General Bentham, the Earl of Morton, the Right Hon. C. Greville, &c. &c.; and it is to the honour of the gentlemen who thus meet, that they invariably pay a tribute of regard after dinner "to the memory of their late worthy brother John Smeaton," whose merit receives still further homage in the volumes before us. We cannot sufficiently commend the motives which actuated the whole of the gentlemen concerned in the present publication; and it is with much pleasure that we communicate those motives to the reader; which

which are generous to the representatives of Mr. Smeaton, and liberal to those young persons who may hereafter practise the art, by giving them an opportunity of studying the valuable mass of information contained in the Reports. The Society had been informed that Sir Joseph Banks had purchased for a considerable sum of money all Mr. Smeaton's manuscripts, drawings, and designs of every description, from his executors, "with a conditional obligation, that if all or any of these papers should be published, and profit should arise from the publication, such profit or advantage should be made over to the said representatives for their own use." The engagement on the part of Sir Joseph was liberal in the extreme; and the Society, actuated by equal liberality, proposed to him that they, as a body, should undertake the expense of printing the Reports only at their own risk, pledging themselves to give the profits, if any, to the descendants of Mr. Smeaton. The Committee appointed for this purpose consisted of Sir Joseph Banks, Captain Joseph Huddart, William Jessop, esq. Robert Mylne, esq. and John Rennie, esq. "The manner in which the Reports are here arranged is in chronological order, or the time in which they occurred, for each subject; with this variation, that all the several Reports on the same subject, when there are more than one, made at different times, are here brought together, and placed immediately following each other, as may be observed in several parts of this Volume, particularly the concluding subject of it, namely, the machinery at the Carron Iron Works, upon which there were several Reports."

The Writer of the Preface mentions the style of Mr. Smeaton as having been particular, and marked with provincial peculiarities; yet, though his diction was far from being classical or elegant, there was something impressive in his language and manner of expressing his thoughts both verbally and written.

"A good workman or artist of humble pretensions, in that respect, is however always eloquent on the subject of which he is truly master. His language and words, therefore, and even the orthography, have been closely adhered to,

without taking the liberty to make any alterations, unless perhaps sometimes in the change of a letter or a word, where a manifest deviation from grammar occurred, such as the Author would have himself altered, had he been the Editor."

In the sketch of Mr. Smeaton's life, which precedes the Reports, we are informed, that his father, who was an attorney, wished him to adopt his own profession; but the turn for mechanicks he had exhibited when merely a child might have suggested to his parent what his good sense afterwards granted him,—his own choice in the future pursuits of his life. We are even told, that having seen some mill-wrights at work, he contrived the resemblance of a windmill, and, to the dismay of his relations, he was first discovered on the summit of his father's barn affixing it. By the time he had reached his 14th or 15th year, he had made himself an engine to turn rose work, and frequently presented his friends with boxes of wood and ivory of his own workmanship; in three years after, he was surrounded by every description of tools, and worked at almost every mechanical art without the aid of tuition. Instead of attending the courts at Westminster-hall, he preferred becoming a Philosophical instrument maker; and communicating the result of some improvements to the Royal Society, that body, within three years after the commencement of his labours in this way, elected him a member 1753; "and in 1759 he was honoured with their gold medal, for his paper concerning the natural powers of water and wind to turn mills and other machines depending on a circular motion." The high reputation acquired by Mr. Smeaton as early as 1755 induced the Earl of Macclesfield, then President of the Royal Society, to recommend him to rebuild the Edystone lighthouse, which he did of stone so perfectly in four years, that a stronger proof cannot be given of the Earl's discriminating powers in the choice of an Engineer. It is altogether unnecessary to dwell upon the various exertions of this valuable man, as we have his labours before us in the three quarto volumes under review; but it would be unjust

not to mention the weight his opinions carried with them when he was called upon to explain any projected plan, or give reasons for their execution, before the Legislature; on which occasion the most profound attention was given to him, and it seldom happened that any Bill for improvements he supported was rejected. "In the Courts of Law he had several compliments paid to him from the Bench, by the late Lord Mansfield and others, on account of the new light he threw upon difficult subjects."

Some additional particulars, given by Mrs. Dixon, one of his daughters, relate a pleasant and eccentric meeting of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry with Mr. Smeaton at Ramelagh, where the parties met total strangers to each other. It seems the resemblance of Mr. Smeaton to Mr. Gay the Poet was so remarkable, that the Duchess determined to adopt him in place of her lost friend, provided his character and conduct were such as deserved equal notice. In consequence, an invitation to supper ensued, whence followed a close intimacy, till death intervened, and deprived Mr. Smeaton of his friends.

His Biographers pay his memory high compliments as to the manner in which he performed the various duties of social life, even beyond the verge of his own family; and many persons now living are in a great measure indebted for their present situation to his assistance and advice."

41. Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*, continued from vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 426.

THIS useful publication proceeds with the accuracy and uniformity which we have already noticed; the Volume now before us abounding with new Lives, and Lives new written. From a wish to ascertain the number of those in the Eighth Volume already published, we have taken the trouble to count them; and the result is,

New Lives	1318	} 2729
Re-written	694	
Old	717	

42. *Lives of the British Admirals*; continued from vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 260.

THE Fifth Volume of this interesting Work brings down the history
GEN. MAG. March, 1813.

of our brave Defenders, from the Accession of King George II. to the beginning of the year 1779. This closes Dr. Berkenhout's Continuation of Dr. Campbell's labours; which is followed by an article of considerable importance, thus introduced by Mr. Yorke:

"The abrupt manner in which Dr. Berkenhout has terminated his history of our naval affairs during the year 1778, and the great omissions discoverable in the narrative of the transactions of that year, would have imposed upon me, in justice to the publick and to the success of this Work, the duty of composing anew the naval history of 1778. It was also my wish, in conformity with the original plan submitted to the Reader in the Introduction to the first volume of this Work, to have kept the compositions of Dr. Campbell, and of Dr. Berkenhout, totally distinct from my own, without affecting, in any degree, the historical arrangement, or the general disposition of the work.—A circumstance, however, occurred, which made some variation in the original design absolutely necessary. Although Dr. Berkenhout's work ends properly with the year 1778, he nevertheless embraces the trial of Admiral Keppel, which was not finished until the 11th of February, 1779. And he has given an Appendix of seventy-four closely printed pages, the greater part of which is filled with the defence of Admiral Keppel, and with extracts from the London Gazettes, and other public documents relative to the conquests of two West India Colonies. It was not thought pertinent to introduce such papers into the present Work, nor was it deemed expedient to send the volume before the Publick with eighty pages fewer than the preceding volumes. Accordingly it was resolved to continue the history as far as the limits of the volume would allow; and, consequently, the numerical value of the pages has been more considered than a conformity with the original project. For this change I am not responsible; and, therefore, I shall conclude this brief notice with observing, that my continuation of the history from that point where the present volume ends, will be found in the seventh volume of the work, as the sixth or next volume will be entirely occupied with my own notes, observations, and researches, from the time of the Ancient Britons when Campbell commenced his work, to the year 1778, when his continuator, Dr. Berkenhout, terminated his labours. The remaining two volumes will contain my history of our

our naval affairs until the death of Lord Nelson."

To those who were acquainted with Mr. Yorke, or with his writings, it is superfluous to observe, that his Additions are elegant and faithful; but truly sorry are we to add, that Death has snatched the pen from the hand of the Historian; and left a void not very easily to be supplied. For the sake, however, of the Publick, as well as of the spirited Bookseller at whose expence this Edition is hazarded, we hope that a Successor may be met with, who will in every way be equal to the undertaking.

This Volume is ornamented with an excellent Portrait of Lord Hawke,

43. *The Beauties of Christianity*, by F. A. De Chateaubriand, *Author of Travels in Greece and Palestine, Atala, &c.* Translated from the French by Frederic Shoberl. *With a Preface and Notes*, by the Rev. Henry Kett, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. *In Three Volumes; 8vo, pp. 250, 412, and 283.* Colburn.

ON the Travels of the learned Author of this Work, we have recently given our opinion (vol. LXXXII. p. 245); and the reputation of his Translator has long been fully established.

"It is remarkable, however," says Mr. Kett, "that, although this is the first considerable work which our Author published, it is the last that has been completely translated into English that we know of. . . . We should be deficient in justice, if we did not add candour and moderation to the other topics of our Author's praise. It is true he is an advocate for the Church of Rome, of which he is doubtless a sincere member; but he appears to be neither blinded by bigotry, nor inflamed by intolerance. So far is he from maintaining the infallibility or the paramount authority of the Pope, that he seems to discountenance such encroachments upon religious liberty. As a moderate and enlightened Catholic, he deserves to be classed with Erasmus, Thuanus, and Paul Sarpi; for he seems to consider the various denominations of Christians with the liberality and the benevolence which he attributes to the Missionary he so well describes—"You are Frenchmen, it is true, and they are perhaps Spaniards, Germans, or English. But what does that signify? Are you not all of the great family of Jesus Christ?"

"The original of the following work, as soon as it was published, was received as a production of uncommon excellence, and it accordingly shone with extraordinary brilliancy. The advocates for Infidelity in France, inflamed with resentment at so formidable an attack upon their systems, endeavoured to obscure its lustre, and obstruct its circulation, by all their arts of ridicule and misrepresentation; and some superficial criticks, without allowing themselves time to appreciate its general excellence, magnified its few obvious inaccuracies into great faults. But all these hostile attempts were made in vain: instead of extinguishing, they inflamed and increased the curiosity of the publick; for the work passed through seven editions in two years, and its popularity was more widely extended over the Continent, by translations, as we are informed by the Editor of the last edition, into the Italian, German, and Russian languages.

"From the number of able Writers who have commended our Author in France, we select De la Harpe, well known and highly esteemed in the literary world, for his genius, his taste, and his erudition. So gratified was he with this work, that he projected a vindication of it, from the attacks of the Abbé Morellet, which he was prevented from writing at the earnest solicitation of our Author.—To this testimony may be added that of the present Bishop of Landaff, who, like our Author, employed himself in combating Infidel Writers. The following are the remarks of this able Prelate upon that part of these volumes in which the Author demonstrates the existence of a God by the wonderful productions of nature: 'The work is not calculated for the instruction of Philosophers; but it will enlarge the views of the ignorant, it will arrest the attention of the thoughtless, and it will give an impulse to the piety of sedate-minded men. There are passages in it which emulate the eloquence of Bossuet.'

An extract from the Introductory Chapter will convey a full idea of the work, and of the manner in which the subject is discussed.

"Ever since Christianity was first published to the world, it has been continually attacked by three kinds of enemies; heretics, sophists, and those apparently frivolous characters, who assail their antagonists with the shafts of ridicule. Numerous Apologists have given victorious answers to subtleties and falsehoods, but they have not been so successful against derision. Ignatius of Antioch, Irenæus bishop of Lyons, Tertullian