

livered it to Sir Thomas Manners, and to Sir Thomas Siscell; the Harolds goinge before them, they went up and offered it likewise. And then they went up and fetcht the targe and delivered it to Sir Jarvis Clifton and Sir Francis Willowghbie, the Harolds goinge before them, went up and offered likewise. And when they were come to these places, then they went and fetcht the helmit and crest, wch was offered by Sir Robert Constable and Sir Georg Chaworth in like maner. Then the Harolds fetcht Sir Andrew Nowell, who offered the banner in like sort. And then after him they fetcht Mr. Villars, who offered the standard likewise. And then the Harolds sett two of the assistaunce Sir Edward Dimocke and Sir Anthonie Tharold, who offered for them selves. And then they went for the other two, Sir Will'm Hollis and Sir John Berne, who did offer for them selves. And then the Harolds fetcht Sir Andrew Nowell and Mr. Villars, who offered for them selves. And then went up my Lord Rose with Sir Thomas Stanhope, and all my L. children. And after them went upp the Steward, Tre'rer, and Controller.

And, after the offringe, my L. with all the cheife gent' went away, saving such as was appointed to attend upon the officers, and to se his body layd within the voate p'pared for him.

And after his body was layd in the voate, all the officers broke there staves with many a weping eye.

So that this was the end of the Funerall of this noble man. And all the company brought to the Castle of Belvior, where they were nobly entertayned; and six of his Chapleynes appointed to se the Poore releved with drink, meat, and money, beinge in number thre or fower thowsand.

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

IN turning over the leaves of your Magazine for January last, (see page 25.) I find a sensible and pious Correspondent, who styles himself Philaethes, acknowledging that he was disgusted by the "palpable injustice" of Dr. Symmons, the Author of a Life of Milton, inasmuch as the learned Doctor has refused to give the publick the benefit of a true and impartial character of his Hero. The

remarks of Philaethes on this unworthy effort of Dr. Symmons to pourtray a finished character at the expence of *Historic faith*, are so obviously just, that no reasonable man can dissent from him; and the practice which he condemns is so common, and so reprehensible, that he has done the publick a service by entering his protest against it. But I should be glad, Mr. Urban, through your indulgence, to ask your Readers, many of whom are doubtless as warm admirers of Dr. Johnson as myself, whether they were not somewhat startled, on perusing the "Strictures" of Philaethes, by a sentence, which, if it be not unguardedly worded, seems barely consistent with the qualifications of a real "*Lover of Truth.*" The passage to which I allude is as follows:

"When the learned Doctor (Symmons) was censuring in such severe, though perhaps merited terms, the malignity of Salmasius, of Lauder, and of Johnson," &c. &c.

Now whether Dr. Symmons, or Philaethes, or both, regard Dr. Johnson's account of Milton and of his writings with contempt, I have not the means of learning: but, if we fairly examine all its features, both as a composition of Criticism and of mere Biography, there will not be much difficulty in discovering that it possesses first-rate excellence. Warning, however, our consideration of the critical decisions in Johnson's Life of Milton, as being of minor consequence, how comes it to pass, that the perusal of this work can induce any one to bring against the writer of it the heavy charge of "*malignity,*" or even to leave such a charge, as Philaethes has done, qualified a little, and but very little, by that vox ambigua perhaps?

Surely, Mr. Urban, that "*decor recti,*" which adorned so uniformly the conduct of Johnson, at a time when adequate remuneration for his literary services was neither enjoyed, solicited, nor expected by him,—that "*integrity*" which he "*retained*" even amidst the severest penalty, under the pressure of which many a generous soul has

"Stoop'd reluctant to low arts of shame,  
Which then, e'en then, he scorn'd, and  
blush'd to name;"

that frankness, and habitual piety of his character, — that consciousness of the dignity of a moralist, which restrained him from wading through infamy to the favour of the Great,—that undaunted spirit which sustained him, under his daily toil, during a long series of bodily and mental ailments, — that placability which he never lost, though a thousand times exasperated by proving in his own person (what may be learnt by every needy man) that “the world was not his friend, nor the world’s law;”—Surely, Sir, this man’s virtues, which it is needless to recount, ought rather to be gravea “with a pen of iron, and with the point of a diamond,” than borne down, as frequently happens, by “railing accusations;”—the well-attested qualities of his heart, and the excellence of his teaching, were such as ought to exempt him from being joined a co-partner in “malignity” with Lauder and Salmasius, and to embalm his un fading name for ever and for ever.

Yours, &c.

VAGUS.

P. S. *Lauder* was for some time Master of the Free-school in Bridgetown, Barbadoes; but was removed from his office, as I learnt from an aged inhabitant, for misconduct.

“Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.”

MR. URBAN, March 20.

IT is an easy thing to find fault, even with the most benevolent and praiseworthy deeds; and some men’s minds are so strangely constituted, as to attribute to *unfairness* and *deception*, whatever does not square exactly with their own narrow and distorted views. I am led to this remark by a very illiberal attempt, in the last number of your valuable Miscellany, to disparage the motives which have recently produced a new and revised edition of “*The Great Importance of a Religious Life*”; purged of such expressions, as, however consonant to the creed of Mr. Melmoth, must necessarily have limited its circulation to those who agreed with him in points of faith. According to your Correspondent, who has assumed the signature of a *Plain-dealer*, “the original Author is not allowed to speak his own sentiments; some of the most important doctrines of divine revela-

tion are concealed, and even the remembrance of Trinitarian doctrines attempted to be obliterated, by *stealth* and *stratagem*, to entrap the unwary.” Can any man, Mr. Urban, of common sense and common honesty throw out these insinuations after perusing the *Preface*, in which the nature and object of the *revision* is clearly and openly avowed? From that *Preface*, indeed, your Correspondent has selected what he calls two *extraordinary paragraphs*; but the only thing, which appears at all *extraordinary*, is the *wit* with which this impugner of *omission* and *concealment* has retrenched from the latter paragraph, whatever tended to the refutation of his pitiful attack. For, if he had *dealt plainly*, Sir, your readers would have been informed,

That the Editor “omitted these excepted expressions, in compliance with his best interpretation of his Bible, and, in conformity with such different views of our common Christianity, that this work may be as unexceptionable in doctrine, as it is approved by all on the subject of practice. By this avoidance of all obtrusive Theology, this Work may recommend itself to a numerous and additional body of rational disciples of our common Master.

“The Editor is studious to avoid involving the original Author in any responsibility for the omission of doctrines which were originally adopted by him, or clandestinely ingrafting his own alterations on the labours of another. And it is earnestly hoped, that no just cause of offence can be taken, by the most tenacious Theologian, for the simple omission of occasional language or sentiments thought to be derogatory from the genuine sense of the Gospel of Christ, and distant from its true and even tenor. The great importance of a religious life concerns every man, whether the disciple of Paul or of Apollos, of Peter or of Christ; and it is alike acknowledged by them all, it is alike interesting to all societies of Christians, and it should be the only anxious rivalry among them, which can excel the other in the CHRISTIAN LIFE.”

After so explicit a statement, what more can be reasonably required? and the *curious manœuvre*, by which your Correspondent has so artfully suppressed it, for the purpose of substituting his own unwarranted conjectures, shews that in this instance at least, his *notions* of *honour* and *propriety*

priety are certainly very far from correct.

From the perusal of this Preface, indeed, your Correspondent was avowedly led to collate the *original* and *revised* editions of this little work; and his labour, no doubt, has been fully rewarded by discovering the *number*, the *nature*, and the *importance* of the variations in their respective texts. The omissions of which he complains so heavily, as what he had not anticipated, relate chiefly to the *eternity of future punishments*, and the *existence of the Devil*; the alterations, to those passages in which the *atonement* and *intercession* are implied\*. But surely, Sir, the simple omission of these doctrines, on which the minds of serious inquirers are so much at issue, for the purpose of giving Mr. Melmoth's earnest exhortations to a life of practical piety a more extended circulation, was a highly laudable design; and the man who ventures to arraign the motives which gave rise to it, as originating in mere sectarian prejudices, must be himself a bigot, and more conversant in the practice of disingenuous than of honourable minds. Similar revisions of the works of an approved Author, for the purpose of adapting them to a new sphere of readers, are by no means rare: more especially in such as are, in most respects, calculated for the instruction or amusement of youth. The late Bishop of Elphin used a similar licence in editing some of the Works of Gother, a Roman Catholic Divine, to distribute among such inhabitants of his diocese, as adhered to that ancient faith. And I cannot readily conceive how it can be reasonably objected to by any Minister of a Church, whose *Liturgy* is founded on a similar mutilation of the *Mass-book* of the Church of Rome. Away then with such groundless insinuations against the Editor of this little Work, whose truly Catholic spirit is sufficiently evinced in preparing it for the use of every Christian, who, rising

superior to sectarian prejudices, embraces the more diffusive benevolence of the Gospel.

But, however severely I may be inclined to reprobate the conduct of your *disingenuous* Correspondent, I am by no means displeas'd with his attack: convinced from experience, that such injudicious and ill-grounded censure will contribute most essentially to the views of the Editor, in unfolding the merits of his book. The *Plain Dealer* appears to be particularly anxious to avoid the imputation of *bigotry*, and to persuade the reader that he is *open to conviction*, a *friend to free inquiry*, and the *liberty of the press*; but, alas! Mr. Urban, he views his own conduct with a partial eye; and, if he really presumes that his affected candour can pass with any discerning man as a proof of genuine liberality, he is, indeed, practising, though *perhaps unconsciously*, a very rare specimen of self-complacency and self-deception.

That your Correspondent's exertions may assist the Editor in his truly Christian design; that discussion may still continue to promote the interests of true religion, of freedom, and of virtue; that intolerance and bigotry may be equally reprobated and exposed; is the sincere wish of

Yours, &c.

DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Rectory-house, Wormley, March 8.*

IN answer to Sp. M. of Litchfield, p. 102, I request a niche in your Miscellany, to gratify his inquiries, concerning a certain Book of Common Prayer, once the property of the learned Bishop Kennett, with his MS Notes, bought out of the Library of James West, esq. by William Herbert, from whom it was transferred into the library of our late valued Friend Mr. Gough; where having been mingled with numerous and various literary associates, it found its way, at his decease, through kindness and favour your gentle courtesy is best acquainted with, into my small collection of Professional Books.—The letters I have carefully copied; a bounden tribute to you, Mr. Urban; of whose knowledge and acquaintance I am proud to make this public record.

T. M.

Copy

\* For an inquiry into the foundation of the two former opinions, see Simpson's *Essays on the Language of Scripture*, I. and II.; of the latter, Priestley's *Corruptions of Christianity*, Part II. and Lindsey's *Vindiciæ Priestlicianæ*, Sec. XI.

*Copy of two Letters, the Originals of which are appended to a Book of Common Prayer, 1702, interleaved, and filled throughout with MS Notes by the learned and laborious Bishop KENNETT, in the possession of T. M. Rector of Wormley.*

"Florence, July 16, 1707.

"REVEREND SIR,

"I can make but small returns for your repeated kindnesses; and therefore am forced to catch at any opportunity, to make but even a very indifferent one, else I should not have troubled you with the inclosed, which has no other excuse but that the Liturgy of the Church of England is mentioned in it, upon the occasion of sending the Italian translation of it, Mr. Gould's present to my old Roman Correspondent, the Abbat Barcellini, who is now removed to Bologna: and that, it may be, it contains an account not before known to you; when, about forty years since, upon the sending the English Common Prayer Book, of Dr. Dupont's translation into Greek, to Constantinople, the Patriarch, and his Suffragan Bishops there, in a letter, as I take it, sent by them to Bishop Morley, testified their approbation of the service of our Church; the account of which will not, I believe, be unacceptable to you from, Reverend Sir, your very humble obliged Servant,

"HEN. NEWTON.

"My humble service to all friends, particularly to Mr. Sollicofe.

"Mr. Kennett."

"Vale Roial, June 23, 1707.

"As to your desires in relation to the greatest man almost any age hath brought forth, H. Grotius, I can thus inform you. I happened to come immediately after the scene was over to Paris; and being very well acquainted with Mr. Crowther (after Dr. Principal of St. Mary Hall in Oxon), who often discoursed with mee, with all assurance, that it was the last advice this great man gave his wife, and thought it his duty so to doe, that she would declare him to dye in the Communion of the Church of England, in which hee desired that she herself would still believe: this she manifested accordingly, by coming on purpose to our church at Sir Richard Brown's house (the King of England's Resident then in France,) where, from the hands of Mr. Crowther, Chaplain then to the Duke of York, she received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and this immediately after her husband's death, as soon as reasons of

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state did cease to hinder. Archbishop Bramhall, Primate of Ireland (in Vindication of himself and the Episcopal Clergy, and Grotius, &c. from Baxter's Pre-byterian charge of Popery), hee has these words (p. 21): In relation to his Religion, he was in affection a Friend, and in desire a true Son of the Church of England, and recommended that to his wife and friends, obliging them, by his authority, to adhere firmly to it, so far as they had opportunity; and both myself and many others have seen his wife, in obedience to her husband's commands, which she declared publicly to the world, to repair often to our prayers and sacraments, and to bring at least one of his grand-children to Sir Richard Brown's house, to be baptised into the Faith and Communion of the Church of England, and to be made a member of it, as it was accordingly. Mr. Mathias Turne, an eminent and intimate friend of Grotius, desiring to know of him why he did not communicate with the Church of England, his answer was, he would gladly communicate with the Church of England, if his condition of Embassadour would well permitt, expressing an ample approbation of our doctrine and discipline, as also heartily wishing to live and die in that communion. He never did, at any time, in any part of the world, so much as permitt himself to be present at any papistical devotions. Now if any one think that he knoweth Grotius' mind better by conjectural consequences than he did himself, or that he could dissemble with his wife and children, he may enjoy his own opinion to himself, but will find few to joyn with him: Grotius, in his (1753) epistle to his brother William, says: 'Liturgia Anglicana ab omnibus eruditissimis habita semper est optima!'

"Give me leave to recommend to you a tract of Arnobius, Polenburg, &c. in "Præfat. Dissertationi Epistolice," p. 13.

"I have given you much trouble; but never myself in being, Sir,

Yours faithfully, &c. F. C."

[FRANCIS CHOLMONDELLY.]

To Mr. Alexander Forrester, at Geneva. Sent thence to Florence, July 27, N. S. 1707.

.... θεωροῦσιν ὡς τὰ χεῖρᾶ ἀπραγμάτω  
Χεῖρῶν ἀφορμᾶς ἰνδιδῶσ' αἰὲ λόγων.

ΕΥΡΠΙΙ. Εκαθῶν.

[Continued from our last, pp. 198, 199.]

A MONTH has passed away, since the publication in the Gentleman's Magazine, of a Narrative of plain facts, concerning two valuable and

and venerable women. That Narrative has been noticed by many humane persons; who, by this time, no doubt, may feel kindly desirous to know what process of appeal was devised, and what plan of relief was adopted, in order fully to obtain, and to secure for Mrs. Palairret and for Mrs. Viasafund of moderate but permanent support. On the indulgence of Mr. Urban the Writer of this honest little detail humbly, yet confidently, relies for its insertion in his excellent work.

As that admired Grammarian and truly worthy man Monsieur Jean Palairret had been French master to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, the Princess Mary, and the Princess Louisa,—the most dignified as well as the most delicate mode of procedure, in the first instance, was obviously a dutiful application to Her Majesty the QUEEN of the British Empire; whose gentleness of heart might graciously deign to succour an aged matron of good repute, so circumstanced. The mediation of a benevolent lady was solicited, therefore, by a letter, to which she condescended to return an immediate answer:

“ Sir,—I had the favour of your letter. My Sister and I think it will be absolutely necessary, before I can make application to the Lady I mentioned, to be at a positive certainty, if Mrs. Palairret be really the widow of the gentleman that was French Master to those great Personages I mentioned; as you are aware no assertion should be made without power to prove it true. We suppose it also requisite to name some moderate annual sum, that would be deemed, not a maintenance, but an acceptable aid to present means of subsistence. Pray excuse me for giving you any new trouble to that you have considerably undertaken; as I am not sure success may follow my application: but I am not unwilling to make it, because I know the Lady that I address is so very humane and considerate, that she will not be displeased, or think me presuming; and the age of these respectable ladies will at once plead an apology for the introducing their case to her knowledge. I shall, with your permission, use your name, and even give your address; and probably avail myself of your letter to introduce the subject, as it must be my aim to be explanatory, and yet concise. With our united compliments, I am, &c.  
“ *Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*” \* \* \* \* \*

No time was to be lost, in this stage of uncertainty; the ladies being very old, and the proverb being true, that *πολλὰ μετὰ τὸ πῦλον κύλικος καὶ χάλυξ ἄκρον*. Hence, without foregoing this point, others were resorted to. From the same benevolent lady was very lately received the following letter of encouragement:

“ Sir,  
“ Be assured I did not delay inclosing the energetic statement you had made; and, to give my pleadings increased efficacy, I referred the lady to you. I have not had any answer; I cannot write again: but I am not without a hope that a suitable opportunity has not yet occurred (in consequence of the death of the Duchess of Brunswick) to introduce the subject to the August Personage, who never to my knowledge received a petition without affording relief. If I should have a letter even against your wishes, I will not fail to communicate it to you. In the mean time, be pleased to accept the united best compliments of, Sir, Yours, &c.  
“ *Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*” \* \* \* \* \*

The second grand object of enterprise was THE LITERARY FUND, in pursuance of advice from many quarters ardently enforced by a gentleman universally known and regarded as an Author of eminence, yet not more admired for his industry and talents, than beloved for his virtues, and esteemed for his genuine piety.

“ Dear Sir,—Of *The Literary Fund*, I was long a very zealous and active member; but, for the last three or four years, have been very rarely able to attend in the Committees. The case, however, of Mrs. Palairret is so strong, that a letter from yourself, addressed to the Committee (before the second Wednesday in April) would, I am confident, meet with proper attention. Meantime, your friend and neighbour, Mr. \* \* \* would be a host, if he will be so good as to take up the cause: and, if *possibly can*, I will myself that day make a point of attending the Committee. I am, Sir, with much regard, and with kind remembrances to your worthy Father, yours, faithfully, &c. &c.  
“ *Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*”

A letter to the Gentlemen of the Committee was, forthwith, forwarded in a letter to Mr. \* \* \*, who soon replied:

“ Dear Sir,—I shall with pleasure present to the Committee of *The Literary Fund* any application you may wish

to make;—but, as that is not a Fund for the relief of general distress, but for the particular case of deserving Authors, their widows, or children, the literary claims—the published Works, must be distinctly and minutely stated, before the circumstances of distress can be taken into consideration. And I am concerned to say, that in very numerous cases the distress is so much more apparent than the literary merit, that the Committee are obliged to steel their hearts, and adhere rigidly to this rule. Your letter, therefore, will require an addition of that sort, before even the hope of success can be held out to the application. I am, dear Sir, Your obedient servant,

\*\*\*  
"Rev. Weeden Butler, jun."

A third reference thought of was to THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION of Peter Hervé, esq. in consequence of a note from a lady of rank. Four classes of persons are objects of relief from the Institution. The first class comprises, Tutors and *Governesses* in private families; The second class embraces *Persons who have lived respectably*, either in independence or in professions, and are reduced to want. In these two classes, the applicants must have attained their sixtieth year, or must labour under some infirmity which incapacitates them from maintaining themselves.

A fourth project was once casually entertained, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Kensington, of addressing the gentlemen of the Committee of THE SOCIETY OF SCHOOL-MASTERS; and Dr. T. in a handsome letter, promised to second the request with his influence: but the idea was (perhaps too quickly) relinquished, on the supposition that the mere sex of the intended applicants in this particular would be a fatal bar against their claim.

A far more eligible scheme seemed to present itself to the choice of the Writer, in the fifth place, and he readily gave into it at once. He wrote a succinct clear statement of the pitiable case before him, and sent off several copies of the same, by the post, to such friends as he judged most likely to be struck by it; and he earnestly entreated them to co-operate in his labour of duty, by countervailing a slight collection of money among their more intimate acquaintance. At \*\*\* , whither he first turned his view, a subscription for

the Sufferers in Russia had gloriously and justly forestalled his expectations. From other quarters, answers of various purport were obtained:

1. "Dr. \*\*\* presents his compliments to Mr. Butler; and begs leave to say, that he would with great pleasure contribute to Mr. B.'s benevolent views, but he is surrounded with objects which press irresistibly on his slender eleemosynary funds."

2. "Dear Sir,—I received your letter on Saturday evening, and, heartily wishing you success in so kind an undertaking, have inclosed five pounds; but, really, must decline soliciting among my acquaintance. Believe me, dear Sir, your much obliged friend,  
C. M.  
"Greenwich."

3. "Dear Sir,—We have each of us a little circle of dependents, which, in these times, perhaps, requires every degree of economy to keep up. The attention to such known and deserving objects prevents, in my own case, the extension of such a circle; and I regret that I have only my best wishes to offer upon the occasion. I am always, dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
\*\*\*

4. "Rev. Sir,—My mother has, this moment, received your letter: We inclose five pounds for your friends. We prefer giving, upon these occasions, what we can afford ourselves, rather than solicit others. What is kind, benevolent, and respectable, in your sacred profession, would come with less propriety from us; particularly as all our friends, we know, have more claims upon them than they can well answer. We desire our compliments to Mrs. B. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,  
J. M."

5. "Sir,—I have been desired by Lady S. N. to request the favour of you to send me a written statement of the case of the unfortunate old ladies, for whom you have been so charitably zealous; and Lady S. rather wishes you to add to their case, the names of those persons who have set on foot the Subscription, and have undertaken the management of the money collected by it. I believe Lady S. intends to shew this statement to her sister the D \* \* of L \* \*, who, as well as herself, was a scholar of Mons. Palairé: but I suspect this old lady is not his widow, but the widow of his relation. I will trouble you to send me the paper, which I will transmit, and read to Lady S. N. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
T. B."

6. "Dear Sir,—Of all the people in the world, the Parsons of populous and pour

poor parishes are the worst to be applied to for money: I am, however, going out of town; but, farther in the spring, I shall perhaps know something more of the case and the subscription. Yours,

"*Rectory, Middlx.*" \* \*

7. "Rev. Sir,—I am not, nor ever shall be, a rich man; and, therefore, whatever my inclinations may be, prudence requires attention to my finances, and limits my beneficence: and I assure you that within the circle of my own knowledge I find more objects than I can extend it to; my own family being necessarily a very expensive one. It will give me much pleasure to find that you have been very successful in favour of the ladies, whom I cannot consider in all things unfortunate, as they have in you so powerful an advocate. I am, Rev. Sir, yours, very respectfully, \* \*

8. "My dear Sir,—It would have afforded me peculiar satisfaction to aid your benevolent attempt to alleviate the distress of the two aged ladies mentioned in your letter, if I could have spared any thing from my own resources; but which the pressing necessities of my immediate neighbours have, for the present, entirely exhausted. If an opportunity offer, I will mention the case to my charitable friends. I am, with esteem, dear Sir, your faithful humble Servant, \* \*

———— SAT PRATA BIBERUNT!

It seemed high time to turn to more animating efforts. Accordingly, after a very satisfactory personal interview with Mr. H. Hammersley, at his house in Pall Mall, the Writer of this Narrative resolved on PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT. On Friday, the 19th, and on Saturday, the 27th March, 1813, an abridged statement of the case, drawn up in a general way, without mention of the names of the parties, was, with a generous readiness, gratuitously inserted in The Morning Post newspaper, by its liberal editor, Mr. Byrne.

Moreover, however irksome, however arduous, the experiment of PERSONAL AUDIENCE was firmly and systematically put in execution, with a success transcending every sanguine expectation. Without any portion of that vacillating timidity of apprehensiveness which might have embarrassed and impeded the frank Petitioner's progress, he was not altogether ignorant of the nature of his novel undertaking: calmly had he

anticipated in thought, and solemnly had he prepared his temper to endure,

———— "The proud man's contumely,  
The insolence of office, and the spurs  
That *lowly supplicants* of the unworthy  
take:"

—but, except in one trivial and most ludicrous instance of *peculiar* whim and humour, his precaution proved superfluous; his limited power of forbearance was not brought into play. Never can the uniform graciousness of his reception be blotted from the tablets of a grateful memory. Many little pleasing incidents unexpectedly happened; and even friendships, of "*auld lang syne*," have been recognised and heartily renewed. Either in words or in works all his courteous hearers were charitable, and most of them were bountiful in both: so that, if it can be seriously supposed a moot question, for a moment, whether the solid donations of voluntary contributors, or the light compliments of half-reluctant recusants, were most cheerfully tendered, a candid compromise may be permitted to settle the point of no very difficult decision thus—the former, certainly, were sincere friends; the latter, no doubt, were equally sincere well-wishers. It must be owned, indeed, his was no common suit. Throughout his humble course of persevering and patient service, he felt more than simple encouragement: his reward went with him.

True are the pathetic words of Rousseau:

"L'occasion de faire des heureux est plus rare qu'on ne pense; la punition de l'avoir manquée est de ne la plus retrouver, et l'usage que nous en faisons, nous laisse un sentiment éternel de contentement ou de repentir. Ce n'est pas d'argent seulement qu'ont besoin les infotunés, et il n'y a que les paresseux de bien faire, qui ne sachent faire du bien que la bourse à la main. Les consolations, les conseils, les soins, les amis, la protection, sont autant de ressources que la commisération laisse au défont des richesses, pour le soulagement de l'indigent. Souvent les opprimés ne le sont que parcequ'ils manquent d'organes pour faire entendre leurs plaintes. Il ne s'agit quelquefois que d'un mot qu'ils ne peuvent dire, d'une raison qu'ils ne savent point exposer, de la porte d'un grand qu'ils ne peuvent franchir."

[To be continued.]

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.  
No. CLXXIII.

*All-Hallows Church, Tower-street*; that escaped the sad effects of the Great Fire; that escaped in a certain degree the succeeding reparations of the Wrenian school (otherwise than in a plain brick tower at the West end, pews, organ-gallery, altar piece, &c.) seen on many churches that were not given up to the general overthrow, in consequence of the supposed injury done by the devouring element to the major part of such sacred edifices: *All-hallows*, it now seems, will not escape the present influenza, of *beautifying* and *improving* such ancient structures; as the interior is delivered up to the *care, discretion, and tender respect* of surveyors, artificers, and common labourers, who have not one jot of antiquarian zeal among them. We this day (March 31) surveyed the building: it has a centre and side aisles; at the West end a plain brick tower, as above cited; North and South aisles, and East end, unaltered; windows of the Tudor flat sweep, with mullions and simple tracery, excepting the East ditto, which presents elaborate, beautiful, and singular tracery. In the interior, the more Western divisions of arches, raised on massy columns, are of a remote date; those Eastward take the flat-pointed arch and clustered columns of the Tudor æra, and are correspondent to the turn of the windows, as is the ceiling, made out in flat compartmented timber framing, set with various ornaments at the intersection of the timbers. Many old grave-stones, some with indents, which once contained brasses, others with their brasses complete. At the Eastern extremity of the side aisles, monuments of the Tudor mode likewise, presenting, among other enrichments, highly-wrought tracery.

On putting several questions to a person present (we believe the Clerk of the Works), it appeared that the ceiling was to give place to a new one, in a *better character*; the windows, more immediately the East one, termed a *dark piece of deformity*, reconstructed (modernized), monuments (being in the way) *removed*, but whether into any other part of the aisles, or the mason's rubbish-yard, could not be ascertained. The old grave-stones, *broke up*, and the whole pave-

ment re-layed, after the neatest and most comfortable manner possible; and the ———; but these items are more than perhaps needful to evince the mode of *beautifying* in agitation, and more than what is pleasing to those whose bias turns to the study of the works of past times. Thus much in observation at present: when the concern is gone through with (if no prevailing power arrests the exterminating intent) a further notice and a particular state of the same will be submitted to the contemplation of the Readers of this Miscellany.

*Progress of ARCHITECTURE in ENGLAND, in the Reign of CHARLES II.*  
(Continued from p. 229.)

Having exemplified the broad outlines of the Civil Architecture of this Reign, we next advert to the Ecclesiastical branch of the science, keeping the ability of Sir Christopher Wren still in view; but in this latter employ, though he seems to have had, from 1668 to 1718 (in the building and repairing *Fifty-five* churches, St. Paul's included) the prime movement of the machine in his own hands, of a compass great and past all example, yet his skill in this line fell far short of his prior and opposite undertakings. The first had for its object the formation of a new domestic arrangement; the second, the *distiguring* or *destroying* the sacred edifices of antiquity, and raising on their site a fabrication in art, culled from the vestiges of Pagan superstition and idolatry. And that the old practice of our ancestors might sink into obscurity and contempt, he, Sir Christopher, introduced the reproachful epithet "*Gothic*," as a mark to brand the most prominent features of our cathedrals and other churches, which, in summing up his survey of such piles (false in illustration, futile in problematical demonstration, and stained with bitter and invidious reflections,) he concludes, "they are mountains of stone, not worthy the name of architecture." The man's way of thinking thus brought out to notice, no great wonder will be excited at what he has done in his church reparations, or in his trials when an

\* See our dissertation on the word "*Gothic*," vol. LXXI. p. 413.

† In his "*Parentalia*."



entire creation of an heathenized conceived temple, for Christian devotion, was to own him lord of the ascendant, both in design and execution.

*St. Dunstan's Church, East, London.* For these many years past, and probably from the first turning out of the then master workman's hands, the repair of this edifice, the whole line of the masonic tribe have ever given to the great man, Sir Christopher, the honour of having first comprehended, planned, and brought to completion, the abutting or flying arches on the summit of the tower; they maintaining such work to be wholly novel in itself, and of a geometrical construction unknown to and beyond the capability

of the architects of former times. This Wrenéan Fable, the offspring of bigotry and inexperience, still rings in our ears; and perhaps, had not opportunity afforded the means to dispel this infatuated figure in speech, we might still have borne the error in our fancy as matter of fact and precedent. St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (surveyed in 1795) erected about the 15th century, has, like St. Dunstan's, a tower, but so lofty, and of such a girth, that, to compare great things with small, our London piece of vanity is but a mole hill to the Newcastle "Mountain," the pride and glory of the Northern hemisphere.

#### ST. DUNSTAN'S.

Width of tower, 20 feet.

Proportionable height.

Three stories to the battlements of the tower.

Doorway to first story, and one window to each front of second and third story.

Abutting or flying arches on the summit of the tower, plain masonry, without mouldings or ornament.

These arches bearing on their centre an unapplying perforated (in its base) obelisk.

Obelisk pedestals great and small at the angles and centre of each front of the tower.

#### ST. NICHOLAS'S.

Width of tower, 40 feet.

Proportionable height.

Five stories to the battlements of the tower.

Doorway to first story, and one window to each front of second, third, and fourth story; to the fifth story on each front, two magnificent windows.

Flying or intersecting ribs on the summit of the tower, replete with mouldings and corresponding ornaments.

These ribs bearing on their centre, an efficient perforated lanthorn and spire.†

Characteristic pinnacles, great and small at the angles and centre of each front of the tower, with battlements, *demie ditto*, crockets, and terminating 'vanes' pinnacles to the lanthorn with crockets and 'vanes;' spire, with crockets and a 'vane,' (number of vanes 13.); with eight small buttress flying arches, for the support and embellishment of the several pinnacles.

Thus stands the one, a fruitless imitation and idle mockery of the other's stupendous and primæval sublimity.

The walls of the tower, with those to the body of St. Dunstan's Church, consisting of three ailes, and many of the windows, are of the original workmanship, but modernized and altered, as is the whole interior, with the decorations consonant to the design given in by Sir Christopher Wren.

*West Front.* The tower, three stories; at the angles, the original buttresses pared down into Doric pilasters in five tiers, finishing with obelisks, larded with a few fancy imitations of pointed work compartments. First story: Doorway pointed; some original perforated tracery in the

head; Doric architrave, with foliated plinth, and a run of scroll ornaments (vice crockets) to the architrave of the arch. Second story: Doric dado with compartments; original pointed window and tracery. Third story: Doric dado with clock compartment; original pointed window with tracery. Doric entablature, ornamented block, central; battlements, fantastically Wrenéan. In the centre, where the abutting plain arches meet, a rich fancy guideron ornament. The arches with their accompanying decorations already described. The North and South fronts of the tower similar: the

† Illumined antiently for the conduct of travellers by night, as at Old-Bow-church, London, &c. See Stow.—In our next Number we shall insert, as an illustration of the above, a View of the Tower of St. Nicholas Church. EDIT.

East front of ditto partially so. Windows to the West end of side aisles, making out the general West front, original; they have flat pointed heads, with mullions and simple tracery.

South Front. First story: (side aisle) seven divisions with eight buttresses; windows with flat pointed heads and simple tracery, original. Two new fancy porches varied in some degree, with scroll head pilasters; tablets and diamond compartments in the frieze and other parts. The upper story (centre aisle) wholly new, with circular-headed windows, &c.

East front. In the centre, traces of a large original window stopped up. On left side, (South aisle) original window, similar to that at West front. On right side, (North aisle) modern window of five lights, circular heads and key-stones. In continuation, a porch, similar to those on South front.

North Front. In much the same state as South ditto, exclusive of the porches.

Interior. Doric columns with circular arches and scroll key stones introduced on each side centre aisle. Lower windows to side aisles original, and upper ditto modern, as before stated: entablature, preparatory to the ceiling, which ceiling is an extreme flat cove with large plain compartments, new work. Corinthian square columns support organ gallery, West end. Altar screen in two tiers of Corinthian and Composite columns, with their attendant ornaments. Altar table; an entablature supported by angels on pedestals; rich foliage braces from each pedestal. It is a design (being ever desirous to give merited praise) beautiful and elegant. The pulpit, and many of the pews, have rich Wrenian ornaments of foliages, festoons of fruit, &c.; a font decorated in the same style. In the vestry, wainscot with a rich guideron shield of arms. But the most whimsical innovation, doing away the very semblance in a manner of a devotional sanctuary, are two large fire places, one in each aisle. This is an improvement indeed, and of the latest bringing in, a sort of indulgence, never thought of by Sir Christopher: thus our existing and fruitful-minded accommodations have gone one step beyond him!

Westminster Abbey Church. We have repeatedly hinted at, in these papers, the Wrenian innovations

wrought on the exterior of this fabric; little need be therefore said on this occasion about Sir Christopher's simplifying the masonry of the architraves to the windows, his general perversion of the lines of the North transept, &c.; but, with regard to his manner of carrying up the towers of the West front, and other portions of the same touched upon in like sort, some particulars will be cited, necessary to prove that he was not inclinable to design after our Pointed styles; but to pervert them, and make good his long concerted plot to extinguish all zeal for a real imitation of their particular features, and drive them into disuse and oblivion.

It may be called to our recollection, that, previous to his proceeding to work on the West front, he addressed the Chapter, setting forth the "bad Norman manner" in which several portions of the Church were "performed," and as the towers were to be raised to a given height (left by Abbot Islip unfinished) he "would strictly adhere to the style of the structure," for, "to deviate from the old form, would be to run into a disagreeable mixture, which no person of a good taste could relish\*." The Knight completed his task, and we are mortified in finding how miserably he has swerved from the "old form" he pretended to admire; composing a heterogeneous body of architectural absurdities, of a complexion sufficient to call in question his half-acquired fame in other matters, where his skill, his judgment, and "good taste," seemed to preponderate.

West Front. At this day, Islip's work is found in the exquisite porch, adjoining niches, lower halves of the range of niches above the porch, great centre window, various compartments, tracery on the lower parts of the tower, &c.; Sir Christopher's triflings are glaringly obvious. The canopies to the above niches, have a sort of vase neck double tacked pedestals; the entablature succeeding the frieze, has foliage blockings, cornice fluted; first parapet, compartments filled with guideron shields. To a second cornice, a fret moulding; second parapet, large guilochis. The enrichments crowning the clock compartment are of the most ridiculous

\* "Parentalia."

cast; scroll brackets supporting a scroll pediment; in its tympanum, an old man's head with cherubim wings, festoons of fruit, and flowers depending from ditto. Over this pediment guideron foliage, &c. To Sir Christopher's Pointed windows, containing perverted tracery, are guideron crockets, finials, &c. Battlements, similar to St. Dunstan's, full of perverted tracery also. The turrets at the angles of the towers, a "congestion" of scroll springers, octangular pedestals, and obelisk-turned pinnacles. To give more of this deranged detail would be disgusting, indeed disgraceful to

the art of design; sufficient it is we have thus far gone with the Knight in his manner of "repairing," as he termed it, our ancient Churches\*; and sufficient to conduct us in our progress to his other "performances," his own conceived self-willed and unfettered essays in piling up structures intended as places of public worship, they appearing more adapted (alluding to the Roman and Grecian styles of their Architecture) for general resort, either on mercantile occasions, or festive meetings, business, or pleasure!

AN ARCHITECT.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, March 12. The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is *The Death of Saul and Jonathan*.

Cambridge, April 16. The following are the subjects of the Exercises for the Members' Prizes for the present year:—Senior Bachelors: *Quid polissimum boni vel mali ab infimi ordinis juventute literis instituendâ sit oriundum?*—Middle Bachelors: *Omnis doctrina ingenuarum et humanarum artium uno quodam societatis vinculo continetur.*

The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best proficient in classical learning amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to the Rev. JAMES SCHOLEFIELD, of Trinity College, and to Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, of the same society, (whose father's death is recorded in p. 391.)

*Speedily will be published,*

Memoirs of Margaret de Valois, Queen of Navarre, first wife of Henry IV. of France, containing the secret History of the Court of France for seventeen years, (1565 to 1582.) during the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. including a full Account of the Massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew. Translated from the original French, written by herself; with a preface and geographical notes.

A Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia, with Plans, &c. of the movements of both Armies. By Sir ROBERT KER PORTER.

A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the arrangement of Dr. WILLAN. By Dr. BATEMAN.

The Life of William Penn. By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. 2 vols.

A Treatise on Diamonds and precious Stones. By Mr. MAWE, Author of "Travels through the Diamond and Gold district of Brazil."

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures delivered before the Board of Agriculture; with Plates. By Sir HUMPHRY DAVY.

A Series of Popular Essays, illustrative of Principles essentially connected with the Improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

*Preparing for Publication,*

Hibernia: an Historical and Topographical Account of Ireland; displaying its Civil, Military, Ecclesiastic, and Monastic History and Antiquities; the Lives of eminent persons, and Genealogies of the most considerable families, from the earliest to the present period. By Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, Deputy Ulster King of Arms, and W. M. MASON, Esq.

Two Gentlemen of the University of OXFORD are compiling a separate and succinct History of MAGDALENE HALL, ST. MARY'S HALL, and ST. ALBAN'S HALL; with copious and detailed accounts of all the eminent Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Antiquaries, who have belonged to those Societies.

Researches in Greece, Part I. containing Remarks on the Modern Languages of Greece. By Major W. M. LEAKE, of the Royal Artillery.

A Tour through Norway and Sweden in 1807; written in French by ALEX. LEMOTTE, esq.; illustrated by a map, and fifteen views by Sir D. T. ACLAND, Bart.

A Translation of Professor EICHORN'S Introduction to the Old Testament and the Apocrypha.

\* He may be followed at St. Christopher's; St. Mary, Aldermanbury; St. Sepulchre's, &c.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

44. *Fauna Orcadensis; or, the Natural History of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, of Orkney and Shetland.* By the Rev. George Low, Minister of Birsay and Haray. From a MS. in the possession of William Elford Leach, M.D. F.L.S. &c. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman & Co., and White & Co. London; 4to.

WE congratulate the publick on the present opportunity afforded it, of improving the hitherto imperfect knowledge we possessed of those remote but interesting islands of Great Britain. In the volume before us we are informed of the manner in which it has pleased the Almighty to bestow the animal creation on regions situated very far in the North of Europe; and the dedication to Sir Joseph Banks (himself equal to a host in Science) gives a sanction to it for accuracy, which must operate strongly in favour of the work.

An Advertisement, dated Edinburgh, May 14, 1812, and signed *William Elford Leach*, affords some necessary illustrations of Mr. Low's merits and pursuits. This gentleman, it seems, though a laborious and accurate observer of Nature, was unfortunately unknown beyond the narrow circle of his particular friends; a circumstance to be regretted in all points of view, and in no instance more so than its having afforded an opportunity to a recent Historian "to avail himself of the advantages which this obscurity offered to a plagiarist." Mr. Leach subsequently procured Mr. Low's MS. and now presents it to the world in the form adopted by the Author, observing, that it appears to have been revised by the late Mr. Pennant, whose writing is cognizable in a few corrections. "The Editor trusts that it will be found to afford an interesting and valuable addition to the *Natural History of the British Islands*, and prove far more useful than the closest compilations of some modern Zoologists."

The following are the few facts collected by Mr. Leach relating to Mr. Low, derived from P. Neill, esq. author of a *Tour in Orkney and Shetland*, and Mr. Hugh Moare of Birsay, an intimate friend of Mr. Low. That

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gentleman was a native of the parish of Edzal in Forfarshire, and born in 1746. He pursued the usual studies of youth at the Colleges of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, and afterwards commenced the arduous task of a tutor in the family of Graham, at Stromness in Orkney. During his residence at this place, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander arrived at the Island on their return from the last and ill-fated voyage of discovery in which Captain Cook fell.

"Mr. Low, having early acquired a taste for Natural History, was much noticed by these distinguished Philosophers; and was requested to accompany them in their excursions through the Orkneys, and also to the Shetland Islands; which he did."

After the 14th of December 1774, when he was ordained Minister of Birsay and Haray, a parish in Pomona, or mainland of Orkney, Mr. Low devoted himself to the duties of his charge, which he continued to fulfill for the remainder of his life. In 1775 he married Helen the only daughter of the Rev. James Tyrie, minister of Stromness and Sandwick, which lady he had the misfortune to lose in childhood in the following year—an event that deeply affected him; and, it is believed, he endeavoured to divert his attention from reflection by an ardent application to the pursuit whence originated the work before us.

"Nineteen years of his life he continued to labour in the study of Nature; and his success was certainly creditable, considering the many disadvantageous circumstances against which, in his remote situation, he had to strive."

It was to Sir Joseph Banks Mr. Low was indebted for an introduction to Mr. Pennant, which Mr. Leach attributes to "the wonted discrimination and zeal for the promotion of science, characteristic of the former gentleman." Through the suggestions of Mr. Pennant, Mr. Low engaged to undertake a "*Fauna Orcadensis*," and a "*Flora Orcadensis*;" the first we now possess; but the *Flora* has not been discovered, or, to use the words of Mr. Leach, "has entirely disappeared." A *Tour* through the islands

islands of Orkney and Shetland, containing hints relating to their antient, modern, and natural history, was also prepared by Mr. Low for the press; and previous to his decease in 1795, he made a translation of Torfæus's History of Orkney. The MSS. of the Fauna, the Tour, and translation just mentioned, with his zoological collections, came into the possession of Mr. George Paton, an eminent Antiquary of Edinburgh, after whose decease they were purchased by different persons.

Mr. Leach terminates his advertisement in a manner very grateful to the publishers, and in these words:

"The Editor cannot conclude this Advertisement without acknowledging the liberality of the booksellers, in readily undertaking to publish this Orkney Fauna in a form and style calculated to do credit to the unfortunate Author."

The Author's Preface is short, and much to the purpose; in which he says, the utility of all descriptions of Provincial History is now generally acknowledged, as from them are to be derived the general structure either of civil, military, or natural history. In composing descriptions of Nature, "she must be sought and described on the spot, and her various productions investigated in their proper climates, soils, and beds." Mr. Low, therefore, recommends that nothing on this subject should be adopted, unless the information is from an attentive observer, and even then with a certainty that it originated in actual examination, "as change of climate or soil sometimes makes such alterations in the appearance of natural objects, as may deceive even adepts in the science." According to the statement of our Author, the sketch of the Natural History of the Orkney Islands was at first intended for information to Mr. Pennant, "whose writings on the same subject do him honour;" but, as the materials rapidly increased, that gentleman recommended a systematic arrangement. Mr. Low declares himself to have been sensible that Borlase and other eminent Naturalists were inclined to reject system; and he supposes many of the readers of the Fauna had rather it had been expelled from his pages; but he adds, his work being intended for the distant reader, and "likewise as a directory to persons of curiosity residing here,

and who may have an opportunity to make additional observations, but who have it not in their power either to acquire other than a general knowledge of Natural History, or consult the systematic writers, and for that reason are ever at a loss where to place any bird, fish, plant, &c. especially if it is in the least uncommon; if this is thoroughly considered, the objection some may have to system will vanish."

In order to facilitate the views of the young Orkney Faunist in classing, Mr. Low has adopted Ray's system; and he confesses his obligations to Mr. Pennant's works, and that Naturalist personally, Sir Joseph Banks, and Mr. George Paton, who is highly complimented for real goodness of heart and zeal for science. To the liberality of the latter he was indebted for the perusal of many books, which he could not have otherwise obtained, "and which were of great use where the provincial names of birds especially wanted to be cleared up: and that such is the case, will be evident to any one who looks into Sir Robert Sibbald, Martin, and others, who have often multiplied names for the same thing by taking much from hearsay, and thereby rendered their books much less useful than otherwise they might have been to those that followed them."

Many clergymen and gentlemen of Orkney and Shetland furnished Mr. Low with useful hints; and he concludes with hoping, that what he has accomplished will encourage every curious person in the Isles to contribute his mite towards bringing the Natural History of the Orkneys as near as possible to perfection; and he adds, "To such I am bold to say, that if they find the study of Nature as pleasing as I always did, they will be not only amply rewarded for their trouble, but their minds will be wonderfully satisfied, from thus taking a view of the various works of their great Creator."

Amongst the many curious particulars observable throughout the work, is the information relating to Sheep: that animal is not considered by Mr. Low to be a native of these Islands, but he is at a loss to say when they were introduced. Many years past the inhabitants paid great attention to their preservation; and as all the  
sheep

sheep in an island formed one vast flock, every precaution was taken to secure the property of individuals in them. These necessary regulations fell into disuse; and we are heartily sorry to learn from Mr. Low, that the utmost neglect and cruelty are now the portion of the miserable flocks, which, never being housed, become so wild as to be occasionally hunted.

"They seem," he continues, "here to be no favourites, but left to every storm, and to perish by every enemy. The eagles and ravens destroy them, while lambs, in numbers; the storms of winter, and the sea, to which they are obliged to fly in this inclement season for a meal, kill them in hundreds; but this is nothing but accident, nor equal to the tyranny practised over them by their pretended lord, Man, to whom they owe nothing, even for so much as shelter."

To conclude this hateful information as briefly as possible, the monsters employed tear away the wool, instead of shearing it; and in this state they are either sent to slaughter, or to the wilds around them, where they perish in droves if the season happens to be inclement.

In speaking of the Seal, Mr. Low mentions, that the largest he had seen in Orkney measured from the point of the nose to the hinder claws 8 feet.

"The Seal swims with vast rapidity; and before a gale of wind is full of frolic, jumping and tumbling about, sometimes wholly throwing itself above water, performing many awkward gambols, and at last retiring to its wonted rock, or cavern, which it keeps possession of (if undisturbed by man) from its own species [I have seen them often pushing one another down], and there continues till the storm is over. Seals seem to have a great deal of curiosity: if people are passing in boats, they often come quite close up to the boat, and stare at them, following for a long time together: if people are speaking loud, they seem to wonder what may be the matter. The Church of Hoy, in Orkney, is situated near a small sandy bay, much frequented by these creatures; and I observed, when the bell rung for divine service, all the Seals within hearing swam directly for the shore, and kept looking about them, as if surprised rather than frightened; and in this manner continued to wonder as long as the bell rung."

Great numbers are caught by nets, and shot on these coasts, annually: the motives are principally the skins

and oil; but Mr. Low was credibly informed that the people of North Ronaldsha added another, for eating, cured as hams. That gentleman thought it possible the young ones might be tolerable; "but the large and old ones must be very ordinary feeding, because the flesh is both black and very coarse grained." A ship went once a year to Soliskerry at the time our Author wrote this work: she had a crew of 40 men, and the number of Seals taken by their exertions generally amounted to between 200 and 300. Upon their arrival at the rock the majority of the men land; and, surrounding the Seals they find there, a party provided with clubs knock them on the head, others cut off the skin and blubber, and others convey them on board. They continue at the place as long as they find any employment; and then depart as speedily as possible, on account of the difficulty stormy weather occasions of passing from the vessel to the shore.

There are some pleasing particulars given of the Eagles which frequent the coast, where they are indiscriminately termed Earnes by the inhabitants. The Ring-tail Eagle derives its name from a large broad white band encompassing the root of the tail; the legs are feathered to the very feet; and many of them have, what Mr. Low terms, hoary heads: those he imagines may be the younger birds. The size is considerable; it frequents the hills, and makes its nest amongst the rocks, where it is sometimes accessible, and as certainly destroyed. They are described as being very strong, and in the breeding-time make sad havock with the lambs, even carrying off pigs, poultry, and rabbits.

"A clergyman," adds Mr. Low, "some time ago told me, he met with one of them mounted in the air, with a pretty large pig in her talons, which she dropped alive upon his firing at her. We have even a tradition here of an Eagle's having taken up a child from behind some reapers, in the parish of Orphir, and carried it to her nest in Hoy; but, by the assiduity of the people, who immediately followed her, the child was rescued unhurt."

The Sea Eagle, a very large species, is often seen, and sometimes surprised on the low shores, where it feeds on fish caught by itself, or left by the otter,

otter. Nothing can more strongly demonstrate the power of sight granted to this bird, than the observation of the author, that he has often seen it soaring at a vast height in the air, immediately over a conger or other fish which has by any accident been left dry by the tide. In the case before us, the legs are not feathered to the toes, but only a little below the knees; and there is no white band on the tail. Eagles of every kind were proscribed in Orkney, on account of their rapacity; and Mr. Low gives an extract from the antient Acts of the country

“Anent slaying of the Earne, apud Kirkwal, decimo die Decembris, anno 1625. The qlk day it is statute and ordained be Thomas Buchannan, sberiff deup of Orkney, with consent of the gentlemen and suitors of court being put for the tyme, yt whatsoever persone or persones shall slay the earne or eagle shall have of the Bailzie of the Parochine, qr it shall happen him to slay the earne or eagle, viiid. for every rick within the parochine, except of the Cottars who has not sheip; and xxs. to ilk persone for ilk earne's nest it shall happen him to herrie; and they all put the same to the bailzie, and the bailzie shall be holden to present the head of the said earne at the head court.”

The preceding and following particulars will produce, we trust, a favourable impression for the Natural History of Orkney on the minds of our readers. The Great Northern Diver, a very singular bird, frequents the bays in harbours, where it devours small fish, its only sustenance. They continue among the Islands the whole of the season; but Mr. Low could meet with no person who could inform him how or where they breed. Teasing will not make them fly; and it is certain, from the formation of their legs, and the manner in which they are placed, they cannot walk. These circumstances have given rise to the question how is the breed preserved: some solve the difficulty by saying, that they have their nests, and hatch their eggs, under water; others, that they do this in a natural hollow under their wings, and that they have but a single egg.

“This is the largest diver we have, in length three feet and an half, breadth four feet eight inches, weight 16lbs. The neck and head to the breast are of a deep black, with a gloss of green,

changeable into purple; under the throat is a small semilunar white band, streaked in the same manner; the bill is black, sharp, and strongly made; the breast, and belly, also the under side of the wings, pure white; the sides of the breast, to the setting on of the wings, curiously streaked black and white; the back, coverts of the wings, and a stroke under the wings along the sides, are black, but each feather marked with two well-defined white spots: the scapulars are long, and the spots large and square; the tail short and black, a dusky line runs from the thighs to the vent; the legs are black.”

45. *A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, in the Years 1808 and 1809; in which is included, some Account of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Mission under Sir Harford Jones, Baronet, K. C. to the Court of the King of Persia. By James Morier, Esq. His Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Court of Persia. With 25 Engravings from the Designs of the Author; a Plate of Inscriptions, and three Maps. 4to. Longman and Co.*

FEW of the recent public events which have occurred, independent of the present seemingly interminable war, have excited more interest than the Embassy to Persia, and the consequent arrival in England of the Persian Envoy, who, himself an object of curiosity to the British nation, was continually employed in the gratification of a similar but more useful passion, that he might benefit his country by recommending practicable imitations of our customs and improvements in mechanics and the arts of industry.

The Work before us is one of those which requires little recommendation; for the respectable situation in life and important office of Mr. Morier in the Embassy sets the mind at perfect rest as to the authenticity of the facts related; and, the modern state of Persia being but slightly known to us, we naturally feel an eager desire to read and be informed.

We shall present our Readers with an abstract of the Preface, from which they will learn the motives of the Author for composing his “Journey.” On his return to England, he found all ranks earnest in their endeavours to obtain information relative to the country he had just explored, which induced him to publish the memoranda made by him when there, particularly as he found that he had

been so fortunate as to ascertain some facts which escaped the notice or research of other travellers; alluding, in this instance, to the ruins and sculptures of Shapour; for, though his account of them is short, yet he hopes he has said enough to direct the attention of future travellers to the investigation of a subject equally new and interesting.

Modestly acknowledging the imperfections inseparable from a Journal, he still entertains a well-founded confidence, that it is sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a link in the chain of information on Persia, until something more satisfactory shall be produced; claiming for it no other merit than that of accuracy, as the whole was written at the various places described, and under the different circumstances detailed.

"Having," says Mr. Morier, "confined myself, with very few exceptions, to the relation of what I saw and heard, it will be found unadulterated by partiality to any particular system, and unbiased by the writings and dissertations of other men. Written in the midst of a thousand cares, it claims every species of indulgence."

The time Mr. Morier was absent from England comprehended a space of two years. Having sailed from Portsmouth with Sir Harford Jones, the Envoy to Persia, Oct. 27, 1807, in the Sapphire, Capt. G. Davies, they reached Bombay April 26, 1808, which place they did not leave, on account of certain political arrangements, till Sept. 12. On Oct. 13 they arrived at Bushire, and exactly two months after proceeded towards the capital of Persia. The mission was at Teheran Feb. 14, 1809; the preliminary treaty was signed by Sir Harford Jones and the Persian Plenipotentiaries on March 12; and on May 7, Mr. Morier departed from Teheran with Mirza Abul Hassan, the King of Persia's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of London, with whom he reached Smyrna on Sept. 7; and embarking on board the Success, they arrived at Malta, where they changed their ship for the Formidable, and at length landed in England Nov. 25, 1809.

Mr. Morier speaks with much pleasure and gratitude of the obligations he owed to the worthy Mirza

Abul Hassan, for the information he afforded him on subjects connected with Persia, and for all the facilities of acquiring his language which his communicative and amiable disposition favoured him with. Considering the marked and favourable reception this personage met with in England, Mr. Morier imagined a sketch of his life might not prove unacceptable, which he has inserted in the 12th Chapter. The narrative given by the Author of his route relates to the proceedings of the Mission from the time it left Bombay till his own return to Constantinople, as he thought details of sea voyages were already well known to the publick.

Mr. Morier speaks in the following terms of the illustrations of his work.

"The engravings that are inserted are made from drawings which I took on the spot; they are done in a slight manner, and therefore are more intended to give general ideas than to enter into any nicety of detail."

In our opinion, Mr. Morier speaks too modestly of his drawings, which have the characteristic of the country very minutely made out by a person well skilled in aquatinting.

Captain James Sutherland, of the Bombay army, furnished Mr. Morier with the map of the country from Bushire to Teheran; and for the general one of the country through which his route lay, he was indebted to Major Rennell, to whom the Author expresses himself obliged for other assistance.

"The map from Teheran to Amasia is the result," says the Author, "of my own observation, corrected by the same masterly hand. It terminates at Amasia, because my journey from that place to Constantinople was performed as much by night as it was by day, and prosecuted with too great speed to permit me to observe with accuracy. Besides which, in Turkey, where the people are much more jealous and watchful of travellers than in Persia, I found that I could not make any remarks so much at my ease as I wished, although assisted by the disguise of a Persian dress. The courses and distances noted in the Journal are only to be regarded as a kind of *dead reckoning*, subject to correction by the application of latitudes in certain places, and of approximated position in others, and in all by allowances for the inflexions and inequalities of the road."

Messrs.



Messrs. Jukes and Bruce of Bombay are included in Mr. Morier's list of friends furnishing information; but he is particularly grateful to Mr. Robert Harry Inglis, for the kindness with which he offered to correct and arrange his memoranda, and prepare his journals for the press. In concluding his Preface, the Author again repeats, that his volume "is meant merely as provisional," and that he is not presumptuous enough to suppose it will class with the valuable pages of Chardin, Le Brun, Hanway, Niebuhr, or Olivier.

"It is to be expected that the extensive communication that will be opened with Persia, in consequence of our late political transactions with its Court, will throw the whole extent of that very interesting part of the globe under our cognizance; and that, amongst other subjects of inquiry, its numerous antiquities, which have as yet been but imperfectly explored, will throw new lights upon its ancient history, manners, religion, and language."

The Introduction touches slightly on part of the history of Persia; and the first paragraph contains the chilling information, that, from the death of Nadir Shah, who was assassinated, to the present King's accession, a period of more than fifty years, it affords little besides a catalogue of tyrants and usurpers, accompanied by a succession of murders, treacheries, and scenes of misery. The death of Kerim Khan was a natural one; and the year 1779, which witnessed the fact, may therefore, it seems, be accounted a remarkable æra in the history of the Persians. After the decease of Mahomed Hassan Khan, every species of confusion prevailed, and the kingdom was usurped, and deluged with blood.

"It is scarcely necessary," says Mr. Morier, "to state the short-lived struggles of his successors; their very names have ceased to interest us. It is sufficient, therefore, to add, that his sons and brothers and other relatives attacked each other for fourteen years after his death, till the fortunes of the whole family were finally overwhelmed in the defeat of Loof Ali Khan, the last and greatest of these claimants; and the dominion was transferred, in the year 1794, to his conqueror Aga Mahomed Khan, of the present Royal race of Persia."

The political relations of England and Persia were renewed during the war between Tippoo Saib and the East India Company, when Marquis Wellesley held the administration. Tippoo had dispatched a mission to Fatteh Ali Shah, the present King, which the Government of India determined to counteract; and therefore appointed Mehede Ali Khan, of Persian descent, to defend their interest at this fickle Court. Fortunately for the Company, Tippoo was soon after slain in battle, and their Ambassador had the full confidence of the Persian councils.—In the year 1801, Captain Malcolm was sent to solicit the alliance of Persia against Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghans. The treaty concluded by that gentleman stipulated, that Persia should attack Khorassan and the States of Afghan, on condition we should contribute part of the expences; and the conquest of the former was accomplished. The mission was returned, on the part of Persia, by sending Hajee Keil Khan to Bombay, where this Ambassador was unfortunately killed, in attempting to restore peace between his servants and some East Indians, who had quarrelled. The Government immediately sent Mr. Lovett to explain this occurrence to the Persian Court, which was finally accomplished by Mr. Manesty, the East India Company's Resident at Bus-sorah; and the result being favourable, Mahomed Nebee Khan arrived as Envoy at Calcutta.

The intercourse thus obtained furnished us with the fact, that French agents had reached Persia, where their intended operations could not be doubted; and at length M. Jouannin, a Frenchman of much intelligence, prevailed on the Persian Court to send Mirza Rega as an Envoy to Buonaparte. This person left Persia in 1806; and concluded a treaty with France at Finkinstein in the following May.

"On his return, a large embassy, confided to General Gardanne, was sent from France to Persia. This gave rise to the mission of Sir Harford Jones, who, arriving at Bombay in April 1808, found that Brigadier-general Malcolm had been previously sent by the Governor-general to Persia. General Malcolm having failed of success, Sir Harford Jones proceeded."

Where every subject is new and interesting in so extensive a Work as the present, it is difficult to preserve any thing like progression in events, without exceeding our confined limits. Numerous occurrences, illustrative of the manners of the Persians, are related before the Author reaches the place of destination, which we would willingly notice were it in our power: among those is the Ambassador's public entry into Shiraz, on which occasion he appeared in a Persian cloak made of shawl, and lined with Samoor fur,—a habit appropriated to Princes, and assumed by him to impress the populace with a proper degree of respect for the mission. His suite were in full uniform; and their Persian conductor marshaled the native horse sent as their escort so admirably, "that none crowded upon us in our march," says Mr. Morier, "and they only played about as usual, and animated the plain by their noise and games." Two miles from the city the cavalcade was met by the Princes and principal persons of the place, when a long-contested negotiation ensued, whether they should pay the Envoy the compliment of dismounting; to which they would not have submitted, if Kerim Khan, who was the bearer of the King's letter, had not rode forward, and declared he must report their present conduct to his Majesty, by whom he had been deputed to see every possible respect paid to the Ambassador. Sir Harford Jones had previously declared, he would alight before no one but the Minister.

"We proceeded," continues Mr. Morier, "slowly across the plain; the crowd and confusion increased almost impenetrably as we approached the city; and nothing but the strength of our Mehmander could have forced the passage. Mounted on his powerful large horse, he was in all parts, dispersing one crowd, pushing forward another, and dealing out the most unsparing blows to those who were disinclined to obey his call. At the gate, however, notwithstanding all his exertions, the closing numbers detained our progress for above a quarter of an hour, and volleys of blows were necessary to clear the entrance."

We would wish, in the next place, to recommend to the particular examination of our Readers the sculp-

tured rocks, the tomb of Madre Suliman, and the ruins of Persepolis. The tomb, like the Pyramids of Egypt, seems calculated to baffle the efforts of time, and like them ascends in gradations, but more regular, and terminating at the summit like the sloping battlement of a cathedral: the materials are marble, and used in large blocks secured by iron; the base is forty-three by thirty-seven feet: the natives call it *the Court of the Devils or Devil*. Mr. Morier was not permitted to enter, but a fissure in the door presented him nothing more than a view of a small chamber blackened by smoke: women alone are thus honoured, and they keep the key; the shafts of fourteen columns lay near it; beside fragments of marble. Mr. Morier is inclined to call it the tomb of Cyrus, and offers many ingenious facts and inferences in support of his opinion.

We shall now introduce Mr. Morier at Teheran, the Royal residence of Persia at that time; where the Embassy was lodged in the house of Hajeer Mahomed Hossein Khan, holding the office similar to our Lord Treasurer. This nobleman exhibited certain traits of customs very contrary to those of Europe; nor did he wait upon his guest, till Sir H. Jones intimated to him, that among the most uncivilized nations the host pays the first attentions to the guest. When at length the Minister submitted to this requisition, he had in his train the King's Chief Poet, a bard whom the visitors extolled as the *acmé* of perfection; "all exclaimed, that in this age he had not an equal on earth; and some declared that he was superior even to Ferdousi, the Homer of their country." In return for these compliments, the good Poet recited some of his most admired effusions, and listened to his praises with infinite complacency.

It is not necessary that we should dwell upon the minutiae of the ceremony of introduction to the King; but it may not be amiss to record in our pages the nature of the presents sent on this occasion; which were, a portrait of our venerable Monarch set with diamonds,—a diamond weighing 61 carats, valued at 20,000*l.*,—a small box, on the lid of which Windsor Castle was carved in ivory,—a box made from the oak of the Victory,

tory, with the battle of Trafalgar in ivory, and a small blood-stone Mosaic box for opium. On the arrival of the procession at the *Ark*, or fortified palace of the King, Sir Harford Jones ordered his guard to sheath their swords, as the whole passed through a lane of troops with cannon stationed at intervals; those men were dressed and accoutred something in our manner, and went through their exercise at the moment. Part of the way through the palace is described as dark passages; which leading to a small room, they stopped, and there found seated *Norooz Khan*, a relation of the Royal family; *Ish Agassi*, or master of the ceremonies; and *Mahomed Hussein Khan Mervee*, a favourite of the King, with other important personages.

"Our presentation," says Mr. Morier, "was to take place in the *Khalvet Khonh*, or private hall of audience, for it was then the *Ashooreh* of the month of *Moharrem*, a time of mourning, when all matters of ceremony or of business are suspended at court. The King of Persia, therefore, paid a signal respect to his Britannic Majesty, in fixing the audience of his Envoy so immediately after his arrival, and more particularly at a season when public affairs are so generally intermitted."

They remained in this room conversing, drinking coffee, and smoking, for about half an hour, when the master of the ceremonies announced that the King was ready: they then went forward, and soon entered the great hall of audience, famous for the throne built at *Yezd* of the marble of the place, but which Mr. Morier could not approach sufficiently near to make any accurate observations; soldiers lined this apartment, and numbers of men were seated in others through which they passed.

"We crossed the centre of a court," continues our author, "and came to a small and mean door, which led us through a dark and intricate passage. When we were arrived at the end of it, we found a door still more wretched, and worse indeed than that of any English stable."

Here the procession was marshaled in order; and the door being opened, a court appeared, intersected with canals, and fountains playing interspersed; the *grandees* of the country were in groups richly habited; and

now they discovered the King seated within a room with large windows in front. After repeated low bows, the conductor announced Sir Harford, whom he described as bearing a letter and presents from our King, and requesting to approach the dust of his Majesty's feet. The King answered from within, in a loud voice, "*Khooh Amedeed*,"—you are welcome. Sir Harford having begun his speech in English, the King appeared startled, but was highly pleased at the Persian interpretation, as a mark of high favour, and an honour unparalleled. Sir Harford was seated in a painted and gilt chair. In the course of the short conversation which ensued, it was discovered by the King that the French had deceived him in declaring the death of our Monarch had occurred. The remainder of this interesting scene consists of a description of the King, his dress, his rich throne, and the jewellery lavished about it.

We shall conclude our short account of this valuable Book with a statement of Persian diplomacy.—At times, the conferences assumed the appearance of the warmest contentions; at another, they were interrupted by the loudest laughter on any ridiculous subject. They had carried on their discussions one evening so long, that the parties by common consent fell asleep. "The Prime Minister and the *Ameed Dowlah* snored aloud in one place," says Mr. Morier; "and the Envoy and I stretched ourselves along in another." Many other follies and arts of this nature are recounted; which tend to prove, that a person less resolute and experienced than Sir Harford Jones would have been completely baffled, and never accomplished what we are indebted to him for.

46. *The Accidents of Human Life; with Hints for their Prevention, or the Removal of their Consequences.* By *Newton Bosworth*, *Honorary Member of the London Philosophical Society.* 12mo. pp. 209. Lackington and Co.

"MUCH has been said, in jest, about the 'Miseries of Human Life;' why may not something be said, in earnest, about its Accidents—those frequent sources of deep and lasting Misery?"

THE *Miseries of Human Life* were so admirably depicted, that we are glad to find the present Work is not a paltry

paltry imitation of it, but a serious and well-meant endeavour to prevent, or to alleviate, some of those very numerous and unfortunate accidents to which the human frame is liable.

"The design is, to do something towards the removal of the ignorance complained of, by communicating to general readers, and especially to young persons, such information as I have been able to collect on the subject of bodily accidents in general, whether arising from fire, water, journeying, heat, cold, amusements, violent exertion, or other cause, together with the best methods I could think, or hear, or read of, for avoiding those accidents, and alleviating or removing their consequences.

"Having been long accustomed to the instruction of youth, it was natural that I should consider a course of Addresses to young persons as the best mode I could adopt of conveying the information I had to offer; for, beside the advantages my pupils would derive from this plan, it would be likely that, in consulting their understandings, I should be able to adapt myself the more readily to the comprehension of those classes of society who are most in need of the kind of knowledge here communicated. These Addresses were accordingly, in substance, delivered to my resident pupils, at intervals, in the course of the last half-year; and the interest they excited and preserved in the minds of my auditors, encourages me to hope they will not be presented to the publick in vain.—Our Juvenile Lectures were regularly honoured by the attendance of two gentlemen of this University\*: the Rev. James Plumtre, Fellow of Clare Hall, and Vicar of Great Gransden in Huntingdonshire; and Frederic Thackeray, esq. The former of these gentlemen, after witnessing\* the ravages of a dreadful fire, which, last Autumn, destroyed a great part of Emanuel College, suggested to me the present undertaking; the latter furnished me with a variety of medical and surgical remarks; and to both I am highly indebted for many valuable hints and observations with which they favoured me during the progress of our reading, and of which I have adopted as many as my limits would permit.—Other gentlemen, too, on being informed of my plan, readily communicated such suggestions as occurred to them, and were likely to be useful. My thanks are due, on this ac-

\* Mr. Bosworth dates his Preface from "Merton Hall Academy, Cambridge."

count, to Dr. Lettsom, the philanthropic Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society; W. Friend, esq. of the Rock Assurance Office; and my excellent friend Dr. Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich."....."Insignificant," Mr. Bosworth modestly says, "as this publication may be deemed, in a literary point of view—if it shall prove the means of saving a fellow-creature's life, or even of procuring him an hour's exemption from unnecessary pain—if it shall, in only one instance, prevent the sighing of the mourner, or mitigate the sorrows of the suffering—the time occupied in composing it will have been better employed than in the mere pursuit of honour or of fame."

It may be superfluous to add our hearty recommendation of this useful little Volume; but we shall extract a short preliminary Fable, and briefly analyse the Contents of the Work.

"The Fox and the Boar: a Fable, from Æsop.—The Boar stood whetting his tusks against an old tree. The Fox, who happened to pass by at the time, asked him why he made those warlike preparations, since there was no enemy near that he could perceive. 'That may be, Master Reynard,' said the Boar; 'but we should scour up our arms while we have leisure, you know;—for in the time of danger we shall have something else to do.'"

After a neat "Introductory Address," the subjects discussed are,

"On Accidents from Fire: Directions how to escape from a burning House.—Account of Fire Escapes.—Directions for extinguishing Fires.—Compositions to extinguish Fire.—Danger from burning Clothes.—How to put out the Flame.—Modes of guarding against Fire.—Miscellaneous Cautions. — *Accidents from Water*: Useful Precautions.—Means of raising Bodies from the Water.—Drags.—Means of restoring to Life Persons apparently drowned, or suffocated.—Account of the Royal Humane Society.—Dangers of the Seas.—Shipwrecks; and Means of Deliverance.—Life-boats.—Lieut. Bell's and Capt. Manby's Methods.—Cork Jackets.—Life Preserver, &c. &c. — *Accidents at Play, &c.*: Dangerous Sports.—Falls.—Col. Crichton's Bed and Frame for removing wounded Persons.—Dogs.—Wounds.—Burns and Scalds.—Gunpowder and Fire-arms.—Swallowing Bones, &c.—'Never conceal an Accident.'—*Accidents in Travelling, and Cautions*.—*Intense Cold*.—Sudden Changes from cold to heat, and the contrary.—Catching Cold.—Thunder Storms.—

Fainting.—Caution against indulging extreme Sensibility.—Additional Notes and Observations."

47. *A Word to the Wise, addressed to the Pillars of the Community. By an Observing Bye-stander.* Rivingtons. 8vo. pp. 86.

OUT of the various pamphlets which daily teem from the press, we seldom have perused one with greater satisfaction, and in which we so much acquiesce, as this; and we have to apologize to our Readers for the delay which has occurred in delivering our sentiments upon it.

After some introductory observations on the present times, the Author directs the attention of his Readers to three very important subjects, which of late have been so much agitated; *viz.* Politicks, Education, and Religion; which separately will come under our consideration.

Of Politicks, he particularly alludes to the intemperate declamations of many violent and refractory men, who endeavour to excite causeless alarms in the minds of the poorer classes of the community, by exaggerating the grievances under which they labour, both by the oppression of taxes, and of the corruption and gross abuses which exist. By the fabrication of these falsehoods, they artfully urge the speedy necessity of a Reform; and the weak and credulous are led to "measure the integrity of the supposed patriot by the extravagance of his censure, and the vehemence of his declamation."

This ingenious Bye-stander, after expatiating on their pretended complaints, thus sums up the whole intent and meaning of these turbulent Orators; the truth of which must be visible in the eyes of every considerate and impartial man: we shall therefore present it to our Readers.

"We popular declaimers," says he, "with the view of drawing the people after us, are clamorous for the abolition of abuses, the redress of grievances, and the restoration of our constitution to the standard of its original perfection; but our real object is not so much the preservation of the *old*, as the formation of a *new* constitution; which, by throwing a greater weight of influence into the democratic scale, than the present duly-poised government of this country admits, will tend to raise us upon the

shoulders of the people into that consequence, to which, in the established order of things, we have no prospect of attaining. For he must be little acquainted with the prevailing disposition of the present times, who does not clearly see, that the danger at present to be apprehended is not from any undue extension of power on the part of the Crown, but from the still more destructive effect of that revolutionary principle which factious demagogues are actively employed in setting at work. Such are the restless agitators of our days, that '*genus hominum*,' as Cicero heretofore described them, '*qui dominationem expectant, rerum potiri volunt; honores quos quieti republici desperant, perturbati consequi se posse arbitrantur.*' Cic. in *Cat.*

"But these men are so well known to all who have been in the habit of looking beyond the surface of things, that it might have been unnecessary to advert to them, did not the persevering repetition of their intemperate addresses to those *who know them* not tend to lay in such a stock of inflammatory materials, which must at all times prove a most dangerous deposit in any state."

The Author now proceeds to investigate the claims which the Lancastrian system of National Education has upon the publick, which he calls "an unchristian system of education:" and we perfectly coincide with him in thinking, that, if the peculiar tenets of the Christian Faith are excluded in the education of youth, it evidently waves and defeats those very objects which our pious and learned Reformers had in view; and Dr. Hey, speaking of the Reformers, says, they were "men of the first ability;—that as scholars we are more children to them;—that they were conversant in Scripture to a degree of which few now have any conception;—that they were not mere scholars, nor monks, nor monkish men; but were skilled in government, knowing men and manners, liberal in behaviour, free from all fanaticism, full of probity, yet guided in their measures by prudence." If then we were indebted to men of those profound talents, as we have just cited, it is a matter of great regret, that a system of education, which does not inculcate the genuine doctrines of the Established Church, should meet with such distinguished, flattering, and unexpected patronage; and it is to be hoped, that through the exertions of

the National Society it will be the means of suspending their operations.

The following extract, in which the Author proves that the Lancasterian system of education is "an unchristian system," will no doubt be perused with great satisfaction.

"I call it," says he, "without hesitation, an *unchristian* system; because the distinguishing feature by which it was originally marked was the total exclusion of the peculiar tenets of the Christian Faith, on the broad ground, either that they were unnecessary to make a part in the education of the lower orders; or on this narrower ground, that a conscientious Quaker could not be expected to propagate the doctrines of our Established Church.—No one, however he may dissent from the principles of a Quaker, will arraign the conduct of a man for the consistency of his personal attachment to them; but to every thinking mind it must, it is presumed, be a subject for deep concern, that an equal consistency of attachment to the principles which they profess to adopt has not, on this occasion, been manifested by the members of the Church of England. That a man, who, in consequence of his rejection of the Christian Sacraments, has not been admitted within the pale of the Christian Covenant, should object to teach the distinctive doctrines of that Covenant, can be no subject for surprise; for no man can be expected to teach what he himself does not believe: but that those who by their profession are understood to regard Christianity as constituting the essence of the Bible (for without it the Bible is for the most part but a *dead letter*); that they should think a person qualified to superintend the education of the great mass of the people in a professedly Christian nation, who does not pretend to teach Christianity, is such a departure from all the accustomed rules of sound judgment, as can find a place only among the extraordinary occurrences of the present day. Had our pious Reformers been told, that a time should arrive in this country, when the platform of education which they took so much pains to raise, for the important purpose of preserving the true religion among us, by inculcating the fundamental doctrines of Christianity on the rising generation, should be leveled by an heretick and schismatick of the most notorious description, who professedly discarded the object which they principally had in view, and that his plan should not only meet with *royal* support, but receive countenance from even some among their successors in

the evangelical ministry;—they must have concluded, either that some paroxysm of mental derangement was prevailing in their country; or that the light of Reformation, which through their means once shone so powerfully, was on the eve of becoming eclipsed, in consequence of that spiritual darkness which God, as a judgment on the unchristian division of its religious professors, was now suffering to pass over it."

We now come to the last, but most important subject of this Author's Pamphlet, "Religion;" in which he adverts to the late projected Bill of Lord Sidmouth; the object of which is thus explained:

"It has been generally understood, and Lord Sidmouth took care that it should be known to the House, that his projected Bill was not intended in any degree to interfere either with the spirit or true meaning of the *Toleration Act* as it is called; but only to reduce those exerecences which had gradually grown out of and grossly disfigured it; the alarming progress of which threatened danger to the Constitution, to the tolerating temper of which the Act in question originally owed its existence. Now, it may be presumed, if the Legislators at the Revolution were justified and well employed in constructing the Act of Toleration, for which they have been given so much credit; the Legislators of 1811, actuated by an apprehension from the abuse in question, must at least be equally justified, and not less well employed, in revising it. And that such abuse does actually exist, to the disgrace of Religion, and the corruption of the principles of the lower orders, is a circumstance become so notorious among us, that not a single Lord in the House to which Lord Sidmouth's Bill was submitted could, it is presumed, conscientiously plead ignorance of the fact. For it must be sufficient for any man of common understanding, to read the Act in question, and to notice the means which have been and still are indefatigably employed by thousands of ignorant Preachers, for the purpose of seducing the unwise and unwary from the Established Church, to be fully convinced on this point. A very shrewd and intelligent Writer, in an 'Essay on the Study of the History of England,' lately published, observes, that 'some of our wise ancestors, in the debate on the Toleration Act, proposed that the Act should be *temporary*, perfectly foreseeing what has happened.' At the same time, certain it is, what all sober Dissenters will acknowledge, that the Act

[April,

of Toleration has received from an indulgent Establishment a much greater latitude of interpretation than was originally intended to be annexed to it. There could, therefore, be no just room for apprehension, that in a legislative attempt to correct notorious abuses, by laying some judicious restraint on those excesses of irregularity, ignorance, and indecency, of which respectable Dissenters themselves are truly ashamed, as disgraceful and in the highest degree injurious to that cause which every sincere Christian, whether in the Church or out of it, must be supposed to have at heart, any thing would be attempted that could in the least encroach on the rational exercise of religious liberty. But nothing, it should seem, can satisfy the *liberal* spirit of the present day, unless an act of legislative restriction be converted into an act of *unbounded and unconditional licence*. So much are we improved upon, or fallen short of, the wisdom of our forefathers at the Revolution. On which side the scale of sound judgment ought to turn, the progress of a few years will probably determine."

The great increase of Dissension in our Church must excite a lively feeling of regret in the friends of the Establishment, to see so many weak and infatuated people forsaking their true Shepherd, to follow and embrace the fallacious tenets of those whose education will not admit, nor their profession entitle them, to teach and instruct these credulous people in the true and fundamental principles of the Christian Religion. May the time soon arrive, when, through the active exertions of the Parochial Clergy, those deluded and ignorant people may be sensible of their error, and return to their true Pastor, who is lawfully qualified, both by education and sound principle, to point out and enforce by precept and example the important truths of the Christian Religion!

48. *Waltz: an Apostrophic Hymn*. By Horace Hornem, Esq. 4to. pp. 27. Sherwood and Co.

THOUGH we cannot conscientiously recommend this just and spirited Poem to the younger part of our Female Readers; yet if, by chance, they should have an opportunity of glancing over a single page of it, either in a Parental or Fraternal Library, we are confident that the innate virtue of

an English woman will be sufficiently put on its guard against a friend of German birth, whose importation into this country is thus described:

"Borne on the breath of Hyperborean gales,  
From Hamburg's port (while Hamburg yet had *Mails*)  
Ere yet unlucky Fame — compell'd to creep  
To snowy Gottenburgh—was chill'd to Or, starting from her slumbers, deign'd arise,  
Heligoland! to stock thy mart with Lies;  
While unburnt Moscow yet had news to send,  
Nor owed her fiery exit to a friend,  
She came—Waltz came—and with her certain sets  
Of true dispatches, and as true Gazettes;  
Then flam'd of Austerlitz the blest dispatch,  
Which Moniteur nor Morning *Post* can And—almost crush'd beneath the glorious news,  
Ten plays—and forty tales of Kotzebue's;  
One Envoy's letters, six Composers' airs,  
And loads from Frankfort and from Leipsic fairs;  
Meiner's four volumes upon womankind,  
Like Lapland witches to ensure a wind;  
Brunck's heaviest tome for ballast, and, to back it, *[packet,*  
Of Heyné, such as should not sink the Fraught with this cargo—and her fairest freight,  
Delightful Waltz, on tiptoe for a mate,  
The welcome vessel reach'd the genial strand, *[the land,*  
And round her flock'd the daughters of Not decent David, when, before the ark,  
His grand pas-seul excited some remark;  
Not lovelorn Quixote—when his Saxebo thought *[ought;*  
The Knight's fandango friskier than it  
Not soft Herodias, when, with winning tread, *[lead;*  
Her nimble feet danced off another's  
Not Cleopatra on her galley's deck,  
Display'd so much of leg, or more of neck, *[the moon,*  
Than thou, ambrosial Waltz, when first Beheld thee twirling to a Saxon tune!"  
"Observant travellers! of every time,  
Ye quartos! published upon every clime,  
O say, shall dull Romaika's heavy round,  
Fandango's wriggle, or Bolero's bound,  
Can Egypt's Almas—tantalizing groups,  
Columbia's caperers to the waltz whoop— *[Horn,*  
Can aught from cold Kamschatka to Cape With Waltz compare, or after Waltz be borne?  
Ah no! from Morier's pages down to Galt's, *[Waltz;"*  
Each tourist pens a paragraph for *It*

It is not, however, to the Ladies only that this modern Juvenal has directed his attention. He slightly notices some of the other sex ;

"—ambiguous things, that  
ape  
Goats in their visage, women in their  
shape."

And in a Note they are thus characterized :

"It cannot be complained now, as in the Lady Bausiere's time, of the ' *Sieur de la Croix*, ' that there be ' no whiskers ; ' but how far these are indications of valour in the field, or elsewhere, may still be questionable. Much may be, and hath been, avouched on both sides. In the olden time philosophers had whiskers, and soldiers none—Scipio himself was shaven—Hannibal thought his one eye handsome enough without a beard ; but Adrian, the Emperor, wore a beard (having warts on his chin, which neither the Empress Sabina, nor even the Courtesians, could abide)—Turenne had whiskers, Marlborough none—Buonaparte is unwhiskered, the R—— whiskered ; 'argal' greatness of mind and whiskers may or may not go together ; but certainly the different occurrences, since the growth of the last-mentioned, go further in behalf of whiskers than the mathema of Anselm did against long hair in the reign of Henry I.

"Formerly red was a favourite colour. See Lodowick Barrey's comedy of Ram Alley, 1611, Act I. Sc. 1.

'Taffeta.—Now for a wager—What coloured beard comes next by the window ?

'Sériona.—A black man's, I think.

'Taffeta.—I think not so: I think a red, for that is most in fashion.'

"There is 'nothing new under the sun;' but red, then a favourite, has now subsided into a favourite's colour."

49. *Practical Observations on Ectropium, or Eversion of the Eye-lids, with the Description of a new Operation for the Cure of that Disease; on the Modes of forming an artificial Pupil; and a Description of some new Instruments and Operations for the Cure of Cataract, adapted to the different Periods of Life in which that Disease is found to occur. Illustrated by Coloured Engravings. By William Adams, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; Oculist Extraordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; Oculist in Ordinary to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex; and late Surgeon to the West of England Infirmary for Curing Dis-*

*eases of the Eye, instituted at Exeter. 8vo. pp. 252. Callow, &c.*

THE work before us contains a description of various new and important discoveries for the removal of some of the most distressing diseases to which the human eye is subject, being the result of a very extensive practical experience. The objections which have been urged to the operation of the late Mr. Saunders (the instructor and intimate friend of our Author) for the cure of Cataract in persons born blind of that disease, as well as where it occurs after birth, viz. the necessity of its frequent repetition, has happily been obviated by the alterations and acknowledged improvements which Mr. Adams has made both in the Instruments by which it is effected, and in the mode of performing it.

Our Author has, by an operation of which he is himself the Inventor, succeeded in the cure of some of the worst and most discouraging cases of Ectropium, or "bleared eye;" a disease which has been viewed by the Authors who have written on the subject as incurable in its worst stages; and, even under its mildest forms, considered as extremely obstinate, and liable to relapse.

He has also revived, and made striking improvements in the instrument and obsolete operation of Cheselden for artificial Pupil; by which, we doubt not, but that a numerous class of patients, "who have hitherto been doomed to continue in darkness, will be restored to the inestimable blessing of sight." The formidable combination of Cataract, closed or contracted pupil, and partial opacity of the Cornea, have not proved a barrier to the Author's laudable perseverance, and ultimate complete success.

Of the work before us, however, the most important part is devoted to the consideration of Cataract, of which afflicting malady Mr. Adams appears to have had more than an ordinary share of experience; and he has described with great accuracy and minuteness all the different species, as they are found to occur, in infancy, adult age, or in old persons; describing, for their cure, instruments and operations which he has invented and practised for nearly the last five years. His success in the practice of these improve-



improvements has been very great, and appears to have been first made public in the West of England Infirmary for curing Diseases of the Eye; an Institution originally proposed, and subsequently raised to its high reputation, by our Author, who, with great propriety, dedicates his Book to the President and other Governors of that Charity.

Mr. Adams has, with much candour, examined the writings of many of his predecessors who have treated on Cataract, and has clearly pointed out the manifold dangers to which the operation of extracting the Cataract is exposed; as well as the comparatively few species of the Disease in which that operation can be performed with any reasonable prospect of success.

Our attention was particularly attracted by a part of the "General Observations" which succeed the description of the operations; and which, on account of the great importance of the matter, we quote in the Author's words:

"There are peculiar advantages which appear to me to belong to these operations: they are applicable to every species of the complaint, as well as to all ages, and they are capable of as great a degree of certainty as any other important operation in Surgery\*. It has been already shewn that there are several states of the eye, in advanced age, as well as during the earlier periods of infancy, where the operations of depression and extraction are wholly inapplicable. After depression, the lens has been known at the end of some years to return to its former situation; and during extraction, the escape of the vitreous humour has frequently produced a partial or total obliteration of the pupil; and sometimes even an entire destruction of the organ, several days after the operation was considered as successfully terminated. These are obstacles to ultimate success wholly independent of the skillfulness of the operation†. The attendant danger of the absorbent practice arises from subse-

quent inflammation, which, however, by a careful after-treatment, will be almost in all cases under the controul of the Surgeon. The power of repeating the operation without doing any mischief to the eye, is also another strong recommendation. In extraction, if the operation fail (at the first), the eye may be either totally destroyed, thereby causing great deformity; or the protrusion of the iris is sometimes so considerable as to keep up great pain for two or three years, as in Case 29, when there is no chance of any benefit to vision by another operation, and the patient's sufferings can then only be relieved by destroying the organ altogether. Before I changed my practice, many operations were necessary to insure perfect success, and their frequent repetition was considered as a serious objection.—The pain attending my present modes of cutting the lens in pieces with sharp instruments, is however so very trifling, that I have often performed it without the patient's being sensible that I had done so; and they almost uniformly declare, that the previous application of the belladonna is more painful than the operation itself; while from the diminished bulk and softened state of the cataract, when a second operation is judged necessary, it is always much milder, and induces less inflammation than the first; and I am so little apprehensive of any attendant danger, that I have often performed it, at the request of my patients, merely for the purpose of expediting the cure two or three weeks."

We could have wished, had our limits permitted, to have extended our remarks very fully to the subject of Cataract in persons born blind, of whom the Author has cured more than seventy of various ages; and he has laid down some very ingenious rules for their instruction after the removal of the disease.

To conclude: we think this work entitled to high commendation. The style is perspicuous; and the different modes of practice are illustrated by numerous well-authenticated cases, which, to professional gentlemen in

\* "During my residence at Exeter, I operated, in my public and private practice, on forty persons in succession, of different ages, suffering under cataract, without experiencing a single failure."

† "Among the many causes which are apt to promote this prolapsus of the vitreous humour, may be reckoned violent terror. A peasant, from whom I had extracted the cataract, was so perfectly free from every bad symptom during the first four days after the operation, that there was but little doubt of a complete cure. A violent fire, however, unfortunately broke out in a house adjacent to the patient's on the morning of the fifth day: the patient was much terrified and frightened by this accident, and soon after felt a most acute pain in his eye. Upon opening