

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times—M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 Other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Buckb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Clems. Cambria.



Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hant 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop.—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Worc. 2—York 3
IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24
Sunday Advertis-
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

J U N E, 1813.
CONTAINING

Metereological Diaries for May & June 506, 512
Examination of Children of National Society 507
Dr. Bell; Instance of Gratitude of his Pupils 508
Anniversary Meeting of the National Society 509
Observations respecting the Bible Society 510
Catal. of the Alchorae Collection of Books 511
S. Nicholas, Newcastle.—Gresham Lectures 512
Particulars respecting Norton juxta Twycross 513
Memoirs and Character of Edm. Malone, esq. *ib.*
On the Words *Auliquary* and *Antiquarian*...520
Passage in Mrs. More's "Christian Morals" *ib.*
Plan for Preservation of Fishing Vessels...521
Inscription at Eye.—Marylebone Park.....524
Roman Antiquities found near Cambridge...*ib.*
Marriage Procession planned by H. Bunbury 525
Autograph and Arms of Edward Dyer.....*ibid.*
Rev. H. White's Answer to An Architect...526
Repairs at the Church of Allhallowes Barking *ib.*
Christopher Pitt, the Translator of Virgil 529
Letter from Spence, describing Virgil's Tomb 530
Christopher Pitt's Receipt for a Sermon ... 531
Mr. Henry Pitt on his Brother's Gout 532
Christ's Hospital, and Character of the Boys 533
Essay on the Use of Station534
Comfortable Provision for two aged Ladies 537
Architectural Innovation, No. CLXXIV....540

Progress of Architecture, temp. Charles II. 541
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 543
Index Indicatorius.—Questions answered...544
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; viz.
Pleasures from Literary Composition 545
Sir Philip Warwick's Memoirs546
Turnbull's Voyage round the World.....547
Althea, a Poem. [By a Nobleman.] 549
Cultum's History of Hawsted and Hardwick 550
Hooker's Journal of a Tour in Iceland...551
Omiana, 554.—Innes's Notes of Conversations 555
Faulkner's History of Fulham, continued...556
The Index to Nichols's Literary Anecdotes 559
The Year, a Poem, by Dr. Boddake 560
Cooke's Conversation, a Didactic Poem ... 561
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS 563
SELECT POETRY for June 1813 563—568
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 569
Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes.. 573
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 578
Country News, 582.—Domestic Occurrences 583
Theatrical Register.—Promotions & Prefer. 585
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons 586
Obituary, with Anecd. of eminent Persons 586
Canal Shares, &c. 598.—Bill of Mortality 599
Prices of Markets 599.—Prices of Stocks . 600

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the Church of NORTON JUXTA TWYXCROSS,
co. Leic.; and with a curious miscellaneous Plate, containing Plans for the
improved Construction of FISHING VESSELS; INSCRIPTIONS, ARMS, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, KEPT AT EXETER.

	Bar.	Ther. at 8 A. M.	Ther. at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther. at 10 P. M.
April					
5	29.96	59½ Fine	56½ Very fine	29.85	45 Cloudy
6	29.60	39 Rain; fair at 11	47 Fair and cloudy. Fine at 4	26.65	37½ Fine.
27	29.60	44 Cloudy and hazy, with some showers	44½ Ditto, ditto	29.38	41 Fair; small rain
28	29.35	44 Wet haze; fair.	43½ Fair and cloudy	29.41	40½ Ditto.
29	29.48	43 Cloudy and hazy.	47 Ditto; blowing strong	29.50	41½ Ditto.
30	29.54	55½ Snow; at 10 fair.	49 Fair, snow all dissolved.	29.55	43½ Fine.
May					
1	29.55	48 Wet haze; fair at 9	56 Fine but cloudy	29.55	49 Fair.
2	29.63	51 Fair and cloudy; at 12 fine.	60 Very fine.	29.68	46 Fine.
3	29.71	49 Cloudy, with some small rain.	59½ Small rain	29.66	51½ Fair.
4	29.70	55 Hazy; at 12 fine	60 Fine	29.81	47½ Ditto.
5	29.88	50 Very fine	67 Ditto	29.88	56 Ditto.
6	29.87	59 Hazy clouds	65 Showers. Fair	29.74	56 Showers.
7	29.69	56½ Fine, though cloudy	57½ Ditto	29.69	52½ Fair and cloudy.
8	29.61	56 Fair and cloudy	56 Ditto	29.67	53½ Ditto; some showers.
9	29.54	57 Ditto	65 Fine	29.60	55 Some small rain.
10	29.75	59½ Ditto	64½ Very fine	29.89	56 Ditto.
11	29.89	56 Ditto; at 11 small rain.	57 Rain till 4, Fair and cloudy	29.67	52½ Fair and cloudy.
12	29.63	57 Fine	63 Ditto	29.63	53 Ditto.
13	29.60	57 Cloudy, with some showers	60 Frequent showers; fair	29.49	54 Fair and cloudy, with wind.
14	29.57	56½ Cloudy, and squalls with rain	57 Squalls with rain	29.34	53 Fair and cloudy.
15	29.46	56 Fair and cloudy	58 Fine	29.65	51 Ditto.
16	29.46	55 Fine; wind, with showers.	54 Ditto	29.59	51 Heavy squall, wind and rain
17	29.80	53 Fine, but blowing strong	57½ Ditto; at 6 moderate, with rain	29.84	50½ Rain.
18	29.73	54 Fine	54½ Fair and cloudy	29.84	51½ Ditto.
19	29.80	57½ Fair and cloudy; some small showers	61 Ditto	29.70	54 Fine.
20	29.55	54 Small rain; after 11 fair, blowing strong	50 Fair, blowing strong	29.52	47 Fine, moderate, windy.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1813.

Mr. URBAN, *May 26.*
 I AM anxious, through the medium of your truly excellent and constitutional Magazine, to give publicity to a most interesting and gratifying sight, from which I am just returned; viz. a public examination of the Children of the National Society Central School, at Baldwin's Gardens, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, President; the Archbishop of York; the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Salisbury, Worcester, Hereford, Ely, Oxford, and Chester; Lords Kenyon and Radstock, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. J. Lendon, and Rev. H. H. Norris; as well as many other Ladies and Gentlemen, well-wishers to the Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Bell, the inventor of the new System of Education, was also present, to witness the striking effects produced by his excellent mode of communicating instruction to the infant mind, and to see before him at the National Schools an instance of the benefits which thousands, in every part of the country, are at this moment deriving from his inimitable system. Nothing could surpass the correct and steady conduct of the children, the knowledge imparted to them of the principles of our holy Religion, or the accurate manner in which both boys and girls passed their examination in the Catechism, and in the business of their respective classes. I was particularly struck with the devotion and earnestness with which all the children, amounting to 800, joined in the Lord's Prayer, and in singing part of the Evening Hymn. The whole company were much affected at thus witnessing the truth of the Palmist's observation, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." Highly to the credit of the learned and dignified Body before whom the examination was passed, and of the General Committee, they determined on giving the children of both schools, as a

mark of their approbation, a dinner at Baldwin's Gardens, on Friday, the 4th of June, the anniversary of His Majesty's birth-day.

A Friend to the Madras System of Education.

Mr. URBAN, *May 30.*
 PERMIT me to recommend to the attentive perusal of your Readers, the following extract of a letter from a gentleman whose virtues and many excellencies are too well known to the world, to admit a shadow of doubt respecting either his judgment or sincerity. A LAYMAN.

Extract of a Letter from JAMES ALLAN PARK, Esq. King's Council, to G. W. MARRIOTT, Esq. dated Dec. 29, 1812; extracted from "Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System."

"Your account of Dr. Bell's success, and of the advancement of his good scheme, is highly interesting to me. I really think that this plan, if rightly conducted, is one of the most stupendous engines that has ever been wielded since the days of our Saviour and his Apostles, for the advancement of God's true Religion upon earth. It never has been my opinion, that Dr. Bell is infected with vanity; but there never was a man who, from seeing his plans taking a wide and deep root in the earth, has had more just cause to be vain than our excellent friend. I am not sure that this is not the commencement, by his means, of that glorious era, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas. J. A. P."

Mr. URBAN, *June 4.*
 THE following highly interesting and most affecting anecdote is so little known to the publick, that I must request to be permitted to give it universal publicity, by laying before your Readers the following extract from a recent work of Dr. Bell's, intituled, "Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System." Yours, &c.

A Friend to the Education of the Poor, according to the Established Church.

“ § VII. *The Importance of the new System of Education to the Amelioration of the People, and the Completion of the blessed Reformation.*

The Rev. F. Iremonger, in his “*Suggestions*,” has summed up this argument:

“ P. S.—The Author (says he) cannot conclude this introductory chapter without congratulating the original inventor of the system, Dr. Bell, on the realization of his anxious hopes, or the reward of those labours which will, under Providence, prove a lasting blessing to posterity, and call forth the gratitude of thousands in this country, stimulated by the same feelings of affection, which, after eleven years silence, produced from his Indian pupils a letter, fully proving (as Dr. Bell says), ‘That the sentiments which it was his incessant aim to inspire, had not evaporated: and that the principles which his dutiful pupils had imbibed, had taken deep root, and continued to yield their mature fruits.’”

“ This pleasing instance of gratitude, as well as satisfactory practical proof of the strong hold which the new system takes on the mind, is signed by nearly fifty of his pupils (in the name of the whole body) at Madras; and while it shews a becoming gratitude on their part for the unwearied assiduity shewn by their benevolent Pastor, it enumerates the respectable situations in life in which they are placed; ascribing to his paternal care, under the Great Disposer of Events, their preservation, their comfort, and all the valuable advantages they enjoyed. They have since presented Dr. Bell with a service of Sacrament plate, and a gold chain and a medal; and have begged that 100 copies of his miniature, on copper-plate engravings, may be sent to be distributed among them. When the total ignorance of those children, at the time of their first being instructed by Dr. Bell, is considered, the lamentable want of early good impression, and their exposure to vice, and particularly deceit of every kind; and when we compare their subsequent moral and religious improvement, and the respectable places in society which they afterwards filled; when, too, there was more to undo, before sound principles could be imbibed,

* This is a most admirable work, well deserving not only the attention, but the absolute study, of every person desirous of establishing Schools according to the Madras system. The Author is no theorist, but a real practitioner, having visited nearly all the principal Madras schools in the kingdom, and established his own in consequence of the most accurate investigation.

than can be the case in this happier country, an undeniable proof is afforded of the excellence of Dr. Bell's mode of instruction; nor can there be the smallest reason for doubting, that, whenever the same measures are steadily and perfectly adopted, they will be attended uniformly with the same lasting good effects.”

MR. URBAN,

June 6.
THE Anniversary Meeting of the National Society was held on Wednesday last, in the hall of St. John's College. The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose attention to the business of the Society has been unremitting, took the chair on the occasion. There were present the Archbishop of York, the Earls of Shaftesbury, Nelson; Lord Kenyon, Lord Radstock, the Bishops of London, Chichester, Chester, Exeter, Hereford, St. David's, Worcester, Ely, Salisbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, together with a very numerous and highly respectable list of Subscribers and Friends to the Institution. The Annual Report of the proceedings of the Society was read by the Secretary, and some remarks were made on the prominent and leading features of it by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Report proved in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to the company assembled. It appeared that the beneficial purposes of the Institution have been carried into effect, in the course of the last year, in various parts of the kingdom, on a very extended scale. The number of schools formed in connexion with the National Society are five times greater than they were at the time of the preceding Annual Report; and, of course, the number of children educated in different parts of the kingdom on the Madras system, has increased about in the same proportion. Besides this, a number of schools have been formed precisely on the same plan, in various places, which have not yet established a connexion with the National Society; so that the extension of this important system of education has been considerably greater even than that above stated from the Annual Report. It appeared also, that, in the Metropolis, not only has the Central School, in Baldwin's-garden, been carried on with distinguished energy and effect, but other schools have been instituted, so numerous, and on

so extended a scale, as to constitute, on the whole, no inadequate system of education for the lower classes of this large mass of population. One particular instance of the perfection to which this plan of education has been brought, was mentioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and drew the very marked attention of the Meeting: this was, that, in the Deanery of Tendring, near Colchester, the number of children reported as proper objects of the Madras system of education, amounted to about 2000; and that, of these, more than 1700 are now actually receiving this education in the schools formed under the National Society.

On the whole, the report of the advancement of National Education, made during the last year, was such as fully to satisfy the highest expectations of the friends and supporters of the system. It shewed that the exertions of the National Society, for the furtherance of its great and beneficial objects, have been and are unremitted: it shewed that the spirit, by which those exertions are prompted and supported, has increased, and is still increasing, in the country at large; and it encouraged the gratifying hope, that, by the continuance of those exertions and of that spirit, the great and beneficial purpose of generally diffusing the blessings of sound Religion and sound Morality by means of this national system of education, may soon be effected in this kingdom to a very satisfactory extent.

The Treasurer of the Society, at the same time, made a report of the general state of the Society's funds. It appeared, that from the very liberal grants which had been made for the establishment of schools in various parts of the kingdom, some diminution of the permanent property of the Society has unavoidably taken place in the course of the present year; but the Committee have readily acquiesced in suffering this to be done, under the fullest feeling of conviction, that a judicious and well-directed application of their funds, for the purposes of the Society, must, under all circumstances, furnish the most certain means of ensuring the liberality of the Publick, so as to prevent their permanent diminution.

Yours, &c. A SPECTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 31.
MUCH has been said, in your pages and elsewhere, concerning the Bible Society. I am not aware that the following observations on that subject have been anticipated: whether they are well founded or not, your Readers will judge.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Perfect impartiality, on a subject which is either in itself or in its circumstances highly interesting, is perhaps, amidst human infirmities, a virtue rather to be desired, than expected. This remark I am willing to apply, as well to those who do, as to those who, like myself, cannot, applaud the Bible Society. The advocates of this novel institution, so far as has come within my observation, invariably represent those who forbear to join them as averse to the distribution of the Holy Scriptures. This is by no means the truth of the case. They freely and gladly, according to their abilities, give copies of the Old and of the New Testament to such as are in want of them; and many of them are members of one or of both those truly Christian establishments, the Societies for Promoting and Propagating Christian Knowledge; in both which Societies one main object is, to disseminate the Word of God, the latter in foreign parts, the other both at home and abroad.

To the design of the Bible Society, as far as I understand it, I have no objection; except that the *indiscriminate distribution* of the Bible among Hindoos, Mahometans, or other Infidels (if that is a part of their design), I cannot but regard as a profanation of the Holy Volume; which, therefore, like other things in themselves wrong, can tend to no good; but to an *individual*, whether Gentoo, Mahometan, or Pagan, who, like Cornelius, was humble and willing to be informed, I would freely give a copy of the Bible, if he wished to receive it; though I think personal conference or preaching the word of life is now, as in the Apostles' days, the most likely means, under Providence, to bring those who never heard of Christ to believe in him.

With this necessary limitation I approve of the *design* of the Bible Society; but have serious objections to the *constitution* of it. The patrons and promoters of this Society boast
of

of that peculiar circumstance in the formation of it, which to me seems most exceptionable; namely, that they admit into their ranks, without scruple or inquiry, members of every denomination of Christians. There are found in the Bible Society those who reject both the Sacraments, which Christ himself ordained for the general use and benefit of all his followers. There are some who deny the Divinity of our Lord, and pronounce us idolaters, because, as the Scripture enjoins, we "honour the Son even as we honour the Father."—There are those who separate themselves from the Church, founded by Christ and his Apostles; and hold it lawful to act as ministers and ambassadors of Christ, without any appointment or commission from him.

Is it possible for me to join such a motley Society, without giving countenance, however unintentionally, to some or to all these errors and evil deeds? or without violating the principle, "Not to do evil, that good may come?" Let scriptural examples and precepts of Scripture decide the question.

When the Jews, on their return from Babylon, began to rebuild the temple, some of their neighbours came to Zerubbabel and to the chief of the fathers, and said, "Let us build with you; for we seek your God, as ye do, and we sacrifice unto him." But the answer of Zerubbabel and the fathers of Israel was, "You have nothing to do with us, to build an house unto our God, but we ourselves together will build unto the Lord God of Israel." Ezra iv. 1—3. Some such proposal seems to have been made afterwards, when they had begun to repair the walls of the city; and Nehemiah's answer was such as Zerubbabel's had been: "The God of Heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build; but you have no portion, nor right, nor memorial in Jerusalem." Neh. ii. 20.

These are some of the apposite examples of God's ancient church. What are we taught in the later and more perfect manifestation of his will? We are taught, more clearly and expressly than in the former dispensation, to love all men, and to do good to all men; to perform acts of kindness and humanity to our enemies, to Sama-

ritans, or heathens, or the worst of mankind. But are we encouraged voluntarily to associate ourselves with schismatics, or heretics, or with any who, naming the name of Christ, hold the truth in iniquity? "I beseech you, brethren," the Apostle says, "mark them which cause divisions and offences; and avoid them." Rom. xvi. 17. "A man that is an heretic—reject." Tit. iii. 10. "We command you, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly." "If any man obey not our word, note that man, and have no company with him, that he may be ashamed." 2 Thess. iii. 6. 14.

St. Paul certainly, by such injunctions as these, does not recommend associations of heterogeneous, unaccrediting members. Does St. John, who survived him many years, teach a doctrine, which, in the fashionable language of these times, is more liberal and extended? "He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son. If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed. For he that biddeth him God speed, is partaker of his evil deeds." 2 John, 9, 10.

The conduct of the beloved Disciple was conformable to what he taught. History informs us, that going with some friends to the bath at Ephesus, and finding Cerinthus there, he withdrew in haste, saying, "Let us be gone, lest the bath should fall upon us, when such an enemy of the truth as Cerinthus is in it." Irenæus, who records this from the mouth of those who heard it from Polycarp, St. John's disciple, having related a similar anecdote of Polycarp himself, makes this observation: "So careful were the Apostles and their disciples to hold no intercourse, not even in words, with those who perverted the truth." Iren. adv. Hæres. l. iii. c. 3.

Whoever duly considers the precepts and examples here alleged, will find it impossible, I think, to reconcile with them any such anomalous institution as the Bible Society. Truth, without doubt, cannot successfully be maintained and promoted, but by truth alone. If any advantage may seem to be obtained by pious frauds,

or by any dereliction or compromise of principles, it will be more than overbalanced by ruinous consequences, which must, in various ways, ensue from such proceeding; nor am I ever at liberty to do the smallest evil, if I fancied or was sure (which is impossible) that I could save the world by it. If the laws of my country, or duties of humanity, join me with a Socialist (though, I thank God, I know no such person), I will not desert him. I will assist him in saving the life of man, or the life of a beast. If I were a soldier in the same regiment with him, I would fight honestly by his side. But I will not voluntarily combine myself, not even for the purpose of diffusing truth and distributing the inspired Word of God (perhaps indeed least of all for any such truly pious purpose) with one who does not hold the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the only mediator between God and man.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Ipswich, May 27.

THE Rev. J. B. Blakeway having, in a pamphlet just published, inadvertently upon my account of having seen and followed a person, who threw a letter of Junius into the office-door of Mr. Woodfall, it may be proper for me, although it proves nothing as to the real identity of the Author of those Letters, to be a little more explicit on the subject. The transaction occurred between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. The late Mr. Woodfall, at the time I was in his employment, (or his *servant*, if the Rev. Author will have it so, for I assure you, Mr. Urban, I bear the recollection of it with pleasure, at this moment, whatever term may be used,) had lodgings at Islington, to which place he went every evening at eight o'clock, and left to me the management of the Public Advertiser, except when a letter of Junius was to appear the next morning; then, indeed, he did not go so early, and sometimes he staid in town all night. The hand-writing of Junius was at that time so familiar to me, that I did not want to open the letter to know from whence it came. The superscription was invariably written in the same hand, but the contents were not always so. Nothing could be more various, too, than the delivery of the

letters;—sometimes they came by post; but in the general way by porters. During Mr. Woodfall's absence, I have often had in separate rooms, at the same time, Mr. Wilkes and the Rev. Horne Tooke, whenever they had any thing for publication. Being more familiar with the latter than the former, I have mentioned to him the circumstance; when, with great good humour, he has begged me to keep them separate, lest he should resort to other means to settle their political differences.

Mr. Blakeway makes me smile at the idea of the lapse of time having impaired my memory. Most assuredly I cannot run so fast now as I could nearly half a century ago; yet, thank God, my intellects are unimpaired, and the transaction to which I allude is as strong in my recollection as any occurrence of yesterday.

Yours, &c. S. JACKSON.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

YOUR last Number contained a short, but splenetic, notice (as I thought) of the *Catalogue of the Alchorne Books*; which books were sold by auction by Mr. Evans, on Saturday, the 22nd of May last. What there can be in that Catalogue deserving of especial attention, or rather of indirect vituperation, it seems difficult to discover. Some men, however, are resolved to look perversely upon every thing. There are minds in such an irritable state of prescience, that the most harmless and well-intended effusions are considered as the channels of malevolence and mischief.

It is well known (in what is called the book-world) that the Rev. Mr. Dibdin has been engaged, for nearly the last twenty months, in an elaborate *Catalogue Raisonné* of the early-printed books in the Library of Earl Spencer. It is also not less notorious that the *Alchorne Collection* was purchased by the same Nobleman. Those books which became duplicates, together with others before acquired, were disposed of in the manner above noticed. But as a great portion of them was early Classics, and of considerable rarity, it seemed to be no violation of the rules of good-breeding, or common sense, that Mr. D. should avail himself of his *former labours*; and give brief abridgments of what the Public will one day find to

be as copious and faithful descriptions of books, as any that have preceded them. It would be hard, indeed, if a gentleman, connected as Mr. D. must be considered to be with the Library of Earl Spencer, could not volunteer his bibliographical services, without being supposed to have slighted the labours of Mr. Beloe. The notes, therefore, in the Alchorne Catalogue, to which the letter D. is subjoined, are nothing more or less than slight extracts from those fuller descriptions—taken from a very careful examination of the original books themselves—which the Public will discover to be in the BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA.

One word more. The same Public will be pleased to remember that the first intimation of the labours of Audifredi, Panzer, Clement, Schelhorn, and others, (in the shape of an English publication,) was conveyed to them in the "Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, 1804," 8vo: three years before the publication of Mr. Beloe's first volume. The third edition of the same work appeared in 1808; and Mr. Beloe, in the Preface to his Third Volume, p. x. is pleased to call this a "curious and valuable work." Indeed there will be found, in the third and fourth Volumes of the "Anecdotes," abundant proofs that the third edition of the Introduction to the Classics has been pretty sedu-

lously consulted. "*Suum cuique*—" said old Tom Hearne, in the fly leaves of his books; and so says, Sir, in the printed leaves of the Gentleman's Magazine, your

NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, Newcastle, June 5.
I WAS rather astonished to find, in your account of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, that the steeple of it was expected to fall, in consequence of a "*considerable crack*;" made by the foundation giving way. On enquiry, I find that nothing of the kind has happened, and that your Newcastle Friend has been indulging himself with the superb idea of what a tremendous crash the steeple would make, should it ever happen.

Yours, &c. J. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 18.
THE Lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham are upon Astronomy, Rhetoric, Music, Civil Law, &c. and are delivered at One o'clock every day during Term-time, in a good room on the South side of the Royal Exchange. Trinity Term begins this day. Admittance is free to all; and as the information communicated by them is of general interest, an ignorance of their delivery is, I am sure, the reason why they are not better attended. The lectures on Music, of Trinity term, promise to be particularly valuable.

Yours, &c. X. I.

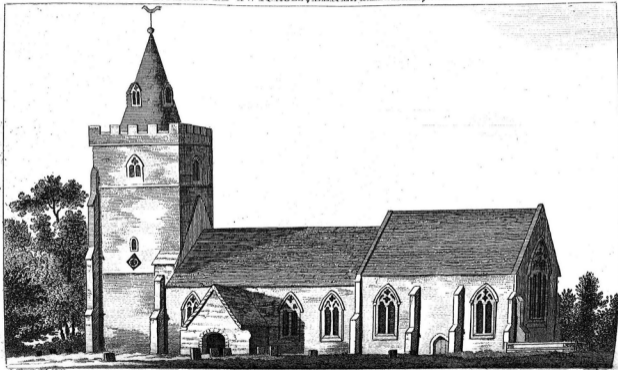
METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for JUNE, 1813. By W. CARY, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1813.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
May 26	51	56	50	29, 72	hail & thun.
27	50	60	54	30, 09	fair
28	54	65	54	, 10	fair
29	57	74	64	29, 92	fair
30	68	71	60	30, 06	fair
31	64	74	64	, 07	fair
J. 1	66	78	67	, 05	fair
2	63	74	66	29, 95	fair
3	66	72	57	30, 10	fair
4	56	67	57	, 20	fair
5	57	58	54	29, 95	cloudy
6	53	55	54	, 80	cloudy
7	52	68	55	, 80	fair
8	55	68	56	, 75	fair
9	57	69	59	, 54	showery
10	58	69	57	, 69	fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1813.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
11	56	68	56	29, 70	fair
12	56	68	57	, 82	fair
13	60	64	56	30, 05	fair
14	57	65	57	29, 82	showery
15	58	65	52	, 77	showery
16	55	66	51	, 97	fair
17	51	56	50	30, 03	cloudy
18	50	60	49	, 07	fair
19	50	54	51	, 10	cloudy
20	51	59	52	, 12	cloudy
21	54	61	52	, 16	fair
22	54	56	47	, 18	cloudy
23	50	61	58	, 16	fair
24	57	60	50	, 19	cloudy
25	55	65	, 21	, 21	fair

NORTON BY TWYCCROSS, LEICESTERSHIRE, S.E.

Ant. Mag. June 1831. p. 513.



Mr. URBAN, *May 1.*

NORTON, in Leicestershire, (five miles from Market Bosworth, seven from Atherston, 12 from Hinckley, and 16 from Leicester,) commonly distinguished by the name of *Norton juxta Twycross*, is also called sometimes *Hog's Norton*, (as the common saying is thereabout,) "where pigs play o' th' organs;" which adage, says Sir Thomas Cave, might come upon this occasion: "Looking for antiquities about this church, I found in a corner an old piece of a pair of organs, upon the end of every key whereof there was a boar cut; the Earls of Oxford (by Trussell) sometime being owners of land here."

This town was given by King Eldred, in 951, to Elseth, his servant; and in Domesday Book is thus noticed:

"Six ploughlands in Nortone, which in the reign of the Confessor had been valued at five shillings, were worth six shillings at the general survey, when they had been held by the countess Godava. The land was equal to seven ploughs. Three were employed in the demesne; and a priest, with one villan and two bordars, had one plough. There were eight acres of meadow."

This manor was the antient inheritance of the Griesleys, of Castle Griesley and Drakelowe, in the county of Derby, held by grant of the Earl Ferrars. They gave land in this manor to the Abbey of Merevale, in Warwickshire, and to the Nunnery of Polesworth, in the neighbourhood.

This parish was inclosed in 1749, when it appears that the King was seized of the perpetual advowson; Charles Jennens, esq. was lord of the manor; John Clayton was rector; and Sir Thomas Abney, bart. Henry Vernon, esq. and others, were freeholders and land-owners in the said manor; which contained about 1,744 acres, 377 acres of which, being heaths, wastes, and common grounds, had been of little value.

Sir John Moore*, Lord Mayor of London in 1681, was born here; as was also the Rev. William Whiston†,

* See an account and portrait of him in Harding's Biographical Memoir, II. 25.

† For a portrait and ample memoirs of Mr. Whiston, see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 494; or "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 854.

"a Divine of very uncommon parts, and more uncommon learning, but of a singular and extraordinary character," whose father was rector here from 1661 till 1685.

By the Return in 1811, it appears that Norton contains 2 houses building, 2 uninhabited, and 60 houses occupied by 62 families (44 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 15 in trade, &c.) consisting of 125 males and 164 females—total 289.

The Church (*See Plate I.*), dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consists of a tower, in which are three bells, a nave, chancel, and South porch. In 1534, the rectory was worth 11*l.* In 1650, it was returned worth 70*l.*; and its present value in the King's books is 14*l.* The present rector is the Rev. William Casson.

Such of your Readers as wish for more minute information relative to this Parish, may consult Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. pp. *849—*856, whence the above particulars are taken. B. R.

Mr. URBAN, *June 1.*

AS you have hitherto furnished us with no biographical account of the late Mr. Malone; and have merely extracted from one of the newspapers a slight sketch of his character, written certainly by a kind and friendly hand, but containing no particulars of his life; your readers may perhaps derive some gratification from the following brief memorial of this accomplished writer and most truly amiable man. His high literary estimation would alone demand that his name should not be passed over in silence; and the qualities of his heart would render it doubly inexcusable if such a neglect were to be shewn towards one who was himself remarkable for the warmth and steadiness of his attachments; whose love for those whom he valued was never buried in their grave, but who was ready at all times, when the case required it, to protect their fame, and record their virtues; and whose last literary production was an affectionate tribute to the memory of his illustrious friend Mr. Windham.

Mr. Malone was descended from an Irish family of the highest antiquity*;

* This is not the place to enlarge upon Mr. Malone's family; but a detailed account of it is to be found in the 7th volume

and all his immediate predecessors were distinguished men. His grandfather, while he was yet only a student at the Temple, was entrusted with a negotiation in Holland; and so successfully acquitted himself, that he was honoured and rewarded by King William for his services. Having been called to the Irish bar about 1700, he became one of the most eminent barristers that have ever appeared in that country. His professional fame has only been eclipsed by that of his eldest son, the still more celebrated Anthony Malone, whose superiority has not, however, been universally acknowledged. To any one, who is even slightly acquainted with the history of Ireland, it would be superfluous to point out the extraordinary qualities which adorned the character of Anthony Malone. As a lawyer, an orator, and an able and upright statesman, he was confessedly one of the most illustrious men that his country has produced. Edmond, the second son of Richard, and the father of the late Mr. Malone, was born on the 16th of April, 1704. He was called to the English bar in 1730, where he continued for ten years to practise; and, in 1740, removed to the Irish bar. After having sat in several parliaments, and gone through the usual gradations of professional rank, he was raised, in 1766, to the dignity of one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, an office which he filled till his death in 1774. He married, in 1736, Catherine, only daughter and heir of Benjamin Collier, esq. of Ruckholts, in the county of Essex, by whom he had four sons, Richard, now Lord Sunderlin; Edmond, the subject of our present Memoir; Anthony and Benjamin, who died in their infancy; and two daughters, Henrietta and Catherine.

Edmond Malone was born at his father's house in-Dublin, on the 4th of October, 1741. He was educated at the school of Dr. Ford, in Molesworth-street; and went from thence, in the year 1756, to the University of Dublin, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Here his talents

volume of Archdall's Peerage of Ireland, which, it is believed, was drawn up by Mr. Malone himself, and which contains a full and interesting delineation of his grandfather and uncle.

very early displayed themselves; and, to use the words of a most respectable gentleman, his contemporary, "He was distinguished by a successful competition for academical honours with several young men, who afterwards became the ornaments of the Irish Senate and Bar." It appears that at his outset he had laid down to himself those rules of study to which he ever afterwards steadily adhered. His pursuits were various, but they were not desultory. He was anxious for general information, as far as it could be accurately obtained; but had no value for that superficial smattering which fills the world with brisk and empty talkers. When sitting down to the perusal of any work, either ancient or modern, his attention was drawn to its chronology, the history and character of its author, the feelings and prejudices of the times in which he lived; and any other collateral information which might tend to illustrate his writings, or acquaint us with his probable views, and cast of thinking. In later years he was more particularly engrossed by the literature of his own country; but the knowledge he had acquired in his youth had been too assiduously collected, and too firmly fixed in his mind, not to retain possession of his memory, and preserve that purity and elegance of taste which is rarely to be met with but in those who have early derived it from the models of classical antiquity. He appears frequently at this period, in common with some of his accomplished contemporaries, to have amused himself with slight poetical compositions; and on the marriage of their present Majesties contributed an Ode to the collection of congratulatory verses which issued on that event from the University of Dublin. In 1763 he became a student in the Inner Temple; and in 1767 was called to the Irish bar. It might naturally have been expected that the example of his distinguished relatives, *et pater Æneas et avunculus Hector*, would have stimulated him to pursue the same career in which they had been so honourably successful; and that he would have attained to the highest rank in a profession for which he was so admirably fitted by his natural acuteness and steady habits of application; and accordingly, at his first appearance in the Courts, he

gave every promise of future eminence. But an independent fortune having soon after devolved upon him, he felt himself at liberty to retire from the bar, and devote his whole attention in future to those literary pursuits which have laid the foundation of his fame, and have entitled him to the gratitude of every English scholar. With a view to those superior opportunities for information and study, and the society which London affords, he soon after settled in that metropolis; and resided there with very little intermission for the remainder of his life. Such society, indeed, as he met with there must have been a perpetual feast of intellectual enjoyment to one so well-qualified to appreciate its value. It is no exaggeration to say that centuries may elapse before two such men as Burke and Johnson can be brought together; and how long may we look in vain for such a combination of various and splendid talent as was collected by the liberal and tasteful hospitality of Sir Joshua Reynolds, himself one of the brightest ornaments of the age in which he lived. Among the many eminent men with whom he became early acquainted, he was naturally drawn by the enthusiastic admiration which he felt for Shakspeare, and the attention which he had already paid to the elucidation of his works, into a particularly intimate intercourse with Mr. Steevens. The just views which he himself had formed led him to recognize in the system of criticism and illustration which that gentleman then adopted, the only means by which a correct exhibition of our great Poet could be obtained. Mr. Steevens was gratified to find that one so well acquainted with the subject entertained that high estimation of his labours which Mr. Malone expressed; and very soon discovered the advantage he might derive from the communications of a mind so richly stored. Mr. Malone was ready and liberal in imparting his knowledge, which, on the other part, was most gratefully received. In one of Mr. Steevens's letters, after acknowledging in the warmest terms the value of Mr. Malone's assistance, he adopts the language of their favourite, Shakspeare:

“Only I have left to say,
More is thy due than more than all can
pay.”

Mr. Steevens having published a second edition of his Shakspeare, in 1778; Mr. Malone, in 1780, added two supplementary volumes, which contained some additional notes, Shakspeare's poems, and seven plays which have been ascribed to him. There appears up to this time to have been no interruption to their friendship; but, on the contrary, Mr. Steevens, having formed a design of relinquishing all future editorial labours, most liberally made a present to Mr. Malone of his valuable collection of old plays, declaring that he himself was now become “a dowager commentator.” It is painful to think that this harmony should ever have been disturbed, or that any thing should have created any variance between two such men, who were so well qualified to co-operate for the benefit of the literary world. Mr. Malone, having continued his researches into all the topics which might serve to illustrate our great Dramatist, discovered, that although much had been done, yet that much still remained for critical industry; and that a still more accurate collation of the early copies than had hitherto taken place was necessary towards a correct and faithful exhibition of the author's text. His materials accumulated so fast, that he determined to appear before the world as an Editor in form. From that moment he seems to have been regarded with jealousy by the elder Commentator, who appears to have sought an opportunity for a rupture, which he soon afterwards found, or rather created. But it is necessary to go back for a moment, to point out another of Mr. Malone's productions. There are few events in literary history more extraordinary in all its circumstances than the publication of the poems attributed to Rowley. Mr. Malone was firmly convinced that the whole was a fabrication by Chatterton; and, to support his opinion, published one of the earliest pamphlets which appeared in the course of this singular controversy. By exhibiting a series of specimens from early English writers, both prior and posterior to the period in which this supposed Poet was represented to have lived, he proved that his style bore no resemblance to genuine antiquity; and by stripping Rowley of his antique garb, which was easily done by the substitution of modern synonym,

mous words in the places of those obsolete expressions which are sprinkled throughout these compositions, and at the same time intermingling some archæological phrases in the acknowledged productions of Chatterton, he clearly showed that they were all of the same character, and equally bore evident marks of modern versification, and a modern structure of language. He was followed by Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Second Appendix; and although a few straggling believers yet exist, the public mind is pretty well made up upon the subject. But to return to Shakspeare. While Mr. Malone was engaged in this work, he received from Mr. Steevens a request of a most extraordinary nature. In a third edition of Johnson and Steevens's Shakspeare, which had been published under the superintendance of Mr. Reed, in 1785, Mr. Malone had contributed some notes in which Mr. Steevens's opinions were occasionally controverted. These he was now desired to retain in his new edition, exactly as they stood before, in order that Mr. S. might answer them. Mr. Malone replied, that he could make no such promise; that he must feel himself at liberty to correct his observations, where they were erroneous; to enlarge them, where they were defective; and even to expunge them altogether, where, upon further consideration, he was convinced they were wrong; in short, he was bound to present his work to the publick as perfect as he could make it. But he added, that he was willing to transmit every note of that description in its last state to Mr. Steevens, before it went to press; that he might answer it if he pleased; and that Mr. Malone would even preclude himself from the privilege of replying. Mr. Steevens persisted in requiring that they should appear with all their imperfections on their head; and on this being refused, declared that all communication on the subject of Shakspeare was at an end between them*. In 1790, Mr. Malone's edition at last appeared; and was sought after and read with the greatest avidity. It is unnecessary to point out its merits; the public opinion upon it has been long pronounced. It cannot indeed be strictly said that it met with universal approbation.

* These particulars are collected from the correspondence which passed between them, which Mr. Malone preserved.

Mr. Ritson (of whose seeming malignity of temper it would be cruel to speak with harshness, as it is now well known that it proceeded from a disturbed state of mind which terminated at last in the most deplorable calamity that can afflict human nature,) appeared against it in an angry and scurrilous pamphlet. The misrepresentations in this performance were so gross, and so easy of detection, though calculated to mislead a careless reader, that Mr. Malone thought it worth his while to point them out in a letter which he published, addressed to his friend Dr. Farmer. Poor Ritson, however, has not been the only one who has attempted to persuade the world that they have been mistaken in Mr. Malone's character as a critic. He has been assailed, not many years back, in a similar way indeed, but by a person of a very different description. A gentleman, high in the Law, having unluckily persuaded himself that if a man is ambitious of being witty, nothing more is necessary than that he should cease to be grave, thought proper to descend from the Bench, and indulge himself in some unwieldy gambols, which he flattered himself were at Mr. Malone's expense. To this hapless piece of pleasantry Mr. Malone made no reply. Mr. Horne Tooke, who, whatever were his talents as a grammarian, or his knowledge as an Anglo-Saxon, had by no means an extensive acquaintance with the literature of Shakspeare's age, has mentioned Mr. Malone and Dr. Johnson with equal contempt*, and im-

* The passage to which I have alluded is in *ETIHA NTEPOENTA*, vol. II. p. 319; and will show into what absurdity a man of real talent may be drawn, when he is carried away by an hypothesis, or, (which I rather believe to be the case in this instance,) writes under the influence of spleen. "In the Winter's Tale, Act I. Scene I. p. 273, we have

'Come (Sir Page)

Looke on me with your *WELKIN* eye.'
On which passage S. Johnson says, hardly as usual, '*Welkin* eye: blue eye; an eye of the same colour with the *welkin* or sky.' And this is accepted and repeated by Malone. I can only say that this Note is worthy of them both; and they of each other. *Welkin* is the present participle *Willigenb*, or *Wealcynb*, i. e. *volvens quod voluit* of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Willigan* *Wealcian*, *volere* *evolvere*, which is equally applicable to an

mediately after proceeds to sneer at Mr. Tyrwhitt. It may readily be supposed that Mr. Malone would not feel very acutely the satire which associated him with such companions. But, to counterbalance these puny or peevish hostilities, his work gained the highest testimonies of applause from all who were best qualified to judge upon the subject, and from men whose approbation any one would be proud to obtain. Dr. J. Warton, in a most friendly letter, which accompanied a curious volume of old English poetry which had belonged to his brother Thomas, and which he presented to Mr. Malone as the person for whom its former possessor felt the highest esteem and the most cordial regard; observes to him that his edition is by far, very far, the best that had ever appeared. Professor Porson, who, as every one who knew him can testify, was by no means in the habit of bestowing hasty or thoughtless praise, declared to the Writer of this account, that he considered the Essay on the three parts of Henry the Sixth

an eye of any colour, to what revolves or rolls over our heads, and to the waves of the sea, *pealcynðe ea peacende jæ.*" Had Mr. Tooke produced an instance from any one author, who wrote in *English*, of *welkin* having been used in the sense of rolling; or in any other than that of the sky, or been able to persuade us that Shakspeare was an Anglo-Saxon, there might have been some ground for his criticism, though no excuse for his petulance. Ingenious etymology is always amusing, and, where we are in the dark with regard to the meaning of a word, may sometimes furnish us with a clue to discover it; but to adhere to the primitive and obsolete signification of a term, when in the course of those changes which every language undergoes it has deflected into another sense, which is known and established, is surely little better than idle pedantry. As well might we maintain that *hostis*, in the age of Augustus, meant only a stranger, because Cicero informs us that it was so used in the earlier ages of the Republic; or, to take our examples from our own language, with as much propriety might we say that a man is a knave in proportion as he is poor, (Vide *ETIÆA* *ITTEP.* vol. II. p. 425,) or describe a beautiful young lady as being *uncouth*, because we have not the honour of her acquaintance, and she is therefore *unknown* to us.

as one of the most convincing pieces of criticism that he had ever read. The following letter from Mr. Burke will not only exhibit the high opinion which he entertained of Mr. Malone, but will be read with interest, as furnishing an additional instance of the powers which that great statesman could display even in a complimentary letter to a friend; and how every topick became generalized, when it fell under the contemplation of his truly philosophical mind.

"MY DEAR SIR, [No date.]

"Upon my coming to my new habitation in town, I found your valuable work upon my table. I take it as a very good earnest of the instruction and pleasure which may be yet reserved for my declining years. Though I have had many little arrangements to make, both of a publick and private nature, my occupations were not able to overrule my curiosity, nor to prevent me from going through almost the whole of your able, exact, and interesting History of the Stage. A history of the Stage is no trivial thing to those who wish to study human nature in all shapes and positions. It is of all things the most instructive, to see not only the reflection of manners and characters at several periods, but the modes of making their reflection, and the manner of adapting it at those periods to the taste and disposition of mankind. The Stage indeed may be considered as the republick of active literature, and its history as the history of that state. The great events of political history, when not combined with the same helps towards the study of the manners and characters of men, must be a study of an inferior nature.

"You have taken infinite pains, and pursued your enquiries with great sagacity, not only in this respect, but in such of your notes as hitherto I have been able to peruse. You have earned your repose by publick-spirited labour. But I cannot help hoping, that when you have given yourself the relaxation which you will find necessary to your health, if you are not called to exert your great talents, and employ your great acquisitions in the transitory service to your country which is done in active life, you will continue to do it that permanent service which it receives from the labours of those who know how to make the silence of their closets more beneficial to the world than all the noise and bustle of courts, senates, and camps.

"I beg leave to send you a pamphlet which I have lately published. It is of an edition more correct, I think, than any

of the first; and rendered more clear in points where I thought, in looking over again what I had written, there was some obscurity. Pray do not think my not having done this more early was owing to neglect or oblivion, or from any want of the highest and most sincere respect to you; but the truth is, (and I have no doubt you will believe me,) that it was a point of delicacy which prevented me from doing myself that honour. I well knew that the publication of your Shakspeare was hourly expected; and I thought if I had sent that small donum, the fruit of a few weeks, I might [have] subjected myself to the suspicion of a little Diomedean policy, in drawing from you a return of the value of an hundred cows for my nine. But you have led the way; and have sent me gold, which I can only repay you in my brass. But pray admit it on your shelves; and you will show yourself generous in your acceptance, as well as your gift. Pray present my best respects to Lord and Lady Sunderlin, and to Miss Malone. I am, with the most sincere affection and gratitude, my dear Sir, your most faithful and obliged humble servant,

EDM. BURKE."

Having concluded his laborious work, he paid a visit to his friends in Ireland; but soon after returned to his usual occupations in London.—Amidst his own numerous and pressing avocations he was not inattentive to the calls of friendship. In 1791 appeared Mr. Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, a work in which Mr. Malone felt at all times a very lively interest, and gave every assistance to its author during its progress which it was in his power to bestow. His acquaintance with this gentleman commenced in 1785, when, happening accidentally at Mr. Baldwin's printing-house to be shewn a sheet of the *Tour to the Hebrides*, which contained Johnson's character, he was so much struck with the spirit and fidelity of the portrait, that he requested to be introduced to its writer. From this period a friendship took place between them, which ripened into the strictest and most cordial intimacy, and lasted without interruption as long as Mr. Boswell lived. After his death, in 1795, Mr. Malone continued to show every mark of affectionate attention towards his family; and in every successive edition of Johnson's *Life* took the most unwearied pains to render it as much as possible correct and perfect. He illustrated it with many

notes of his own, and procured many valuable communications from his friends, among whom its readers will readily distinguish Mr. Bindley. Any account of Mr. Malone would be imperfect which omitted to mention his long intimacy with that gentleman, who is not so remarkable as the possessor of one of the most valuable libraries in this country, as he is for the accurate and extensive information which enables him to use it, and the benevolent politeness with which he is always willing to impart his knowledge to others. There was no one whom Mr. Malone more cordially loved.

In 1795 he was again called forth to display his zeal in defence of Shakspeare, against the contemptible fabrications with which the Irelands endeavoured to delude the publick. Although this imposture, unlike the Rowleian poems, which were performances of extraordinary genius, exhibited about the same proportion of talent as it did of honesty, yet some persons of no small name were hastily led into a belief of its authenticity. Mr. Malone saw through the falsehood of the whole from its commencement; and laid bare the fraud, in a pamphlet, which was written in the form of a letter to his friend Lord Charlemont, a nobleman with whom he lived on the most intimate footing, and maintained a constant correspondence. It has been thought by some that the labour which he bestowed upon this performance was more than commensurate with the importance of the subject; and it is true that a slighter effort would have been sufficient to have overthrown this wretched fabrication; but we have reason to rejoice that Mr. Malone was led into a fuller discussion than was his intention at the outset; we owe to it a work which, for acuteness of reasoning, and the curious and interesting view which it presents of English literature, will retain its value long after the trash which it was designed to expose shall have been consigned to oblivion. Mr. Malone, in the year 1792, had the misfortune to lose his admirable friend Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose death has left a chasm in society which will not easily be supplied; and his executors, of whom Mr. Malone had the honour to be one, having determined in 1797 to give the world a complete collection

tion of his works, he superintended the publication, and prefixed to it a very pleasing biographical sketch of their author. Although his attention was still principally directed to Shakspeare, and he was gradually accumulating a most valuable mass of materials for a new edition of that Poet, he found time to do justice to another. —He drew together, from various sources, the Prose Works of Dryden, which, as they had lain scattered about, and some of them appended to works which were little known, had never impressed the general reader with that opinion of their excellence which they deserved, and published them in 1800. The narrative which he prefixed is a most important accession to biography. By active enquiry, and industrious and acute research, he ascertained many particulars of his life and character that had been supposed to be irrecoverably lost, and detected the falsehood of many a traditionary tale that had been carelessly repeated by former writers. In 1808 he prepared for the press a few productions of his friend, the celebrated William Gerard Hamilton, with which he had been entrusted by his executors; and prefixed to this also a brief but elegant sketch of his life. In 1811 his country was deprived of Mr. Windham. Mr. Malone, who equally admired and loved him, drew up a short memorial of his amiable and illustrious friend, which originally appeared in this Magazine; and was afterwards, in an enlarged and corrected state, printed in a small pamphlet, and privately distributed. But, alas! the kind Biographer was too soon to want “the generous tear he paid.” A gradual decay appears to have undermined his constitution; and when he was just on the point of going to the press with his new edition of Shakspeare, he was interrupted by an illness, which proved fatal; and, to the irreparable loss of all who knew him, he died on the 25th of May, 1812, in the 70th year of his age. In his last illness he was soothed by the tender and unremitting attentions of his brother, Lord Sunderlin, and his youngest sister; the eldest, from her own weak state of health, was debarred from this melancholy consolation. He left no directions about his funeral; but his brother, who was anxious, with affect-

ionate solicitude, to execute every wish he had formed, having inferred from something that dropt from him, that it was his desire to be buried among his ancestors in Ireland, his remains were conveyed to that country, and interred at the family seat of Baronston, in the county of Westmeath.

Mr. Malone, in his person, was rather under the middle size. The urbanity of his temper, and the kindness of his disposition, were depicted in his mild and placid countenance. His manners were peculiarly engaging. Accustomed from his earliest years to the society of those who were distinguished for their rank or talent, he was at all times and in all companies easy, unembarrassed, and unassuming. It was impossible to meet him, even in the most casual intercourse, without recognizing the genuine and unaffected politeness of the gentleman born and bred. His conversation was in a high degree entertaining and instructive; his knowledge was various and accurate, and his mode of displaying it void of all vanity or pretension. Though he had little relish for noisy convivial merriment, his habits were social, and his cheerfulness uniform and unclouded. As a scholar, he was liberally communicative. Attached, from principle and conviction, to the Constitution of his Country in Church and State, which his intimate acquaintance with its history taught him how to value, he was a loyal subject, a sincere Christian, and a true son of the Church of England. His heart was warm, and his benevolence active. His charity was prompt, but judicious and discriminating; not carried away by every idle or fictitious tale of distress, but anxious to ascertain the nature and source of real calamity, and indefatigable in his efforts to relieve it. His purse and his time were at all times ready to remove the sufferings, and promote the welfare of others. As a friend he was warm and steady in his attachments; respect for the feelings of those whose hearts are still bleeding for his loss, prevents me from speaking of him as a brother. This short and imperfect tribute to his memory is paid by one who from his infancy has known and loved him; who for years has enjoyed his society, and been honoured with his confidence; and whose affection and respect

spect were hourly increased by a nearer contemplation of his virtues.

J. B.

“Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos;

Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit ætas,

Et Juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque.”

HORATIUS *de Arte Poetica*.

MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, May 23.*

YOUR *Stratton* Correspondent, A. H. C. (in the *Gent. Mag.* for April, page 317,) has exhibited upon your *Arena* the Sciologists in antiquity, in most appropriate dialogue and costume: they have diverted me, and no doubt many others of your numerous audience; but I cannot express myself quite so well satisfied with his own performance in the character of etymologist. We are told that the word *Antiquarian* is a vulgarity, and improper, as applied to a person *conversant* in, or *studying* antiquities; that it is an adjective, and that the old word *Antiquary* is the substantive which ought to be used. Now I am aware that your Correspondent may avail himself of the authority of some lexicographers, who furnish us with no other word than *Antiquary* in the meaning above-noted; though others give us both words, and the precedence to *Antiquarian*. But your A. H. C. is at issue with the most approved writers on antiquities; and he will, I think, find himself opposed by the analogy of the English language, which the author who first used and preferred the word *Antiquarian*, we may suppose had in view.

The sanction of custom, in the opinion of the excellent poet and critic from whom I have borrowed my motto, is decisive. Let A. H. C. reflect on this; and let not an overfondness for *Antiquary* lead him to disturb the successor who has reason, analogy, and Horace on his side.

Antiquarian, says your Correspondent, “is merely adjective.” So, I must beg leave to add, is the word *Antiquary*: for we must derive them both from the Latin adjective *antiquarius*; and *vir*, the substantive, must be understood in the one language, as must the word *person*, or *student*, in the other. The termination *ian*, in English words, is invariably indicative of “one who possesses

science or knowledge,” or “*who exercises study in*,” and by natural metaphor, or association of idea, it signifies “resident in,” or “native of.” Thus Geometrician, Mathematician, Musician, Russian, Italian, Canadian, with a numerous assembly besides, are all epithets for the persons devoted to, or conversant in the sciences, or natives of the places expressed in substantives from which these epithets are derived.

Then it is incumbent on your A. H. C. to give us a reason why a student, or one conversant in antiquities, may not in strict analogy be termed an *Antiquarian*. Yours, &c. J. W.

MR. URBAN, *Adlingfleet, April 16.*

YOUR Correspondent A. H. in page 214, is pleased to find some difficulty with a passage of Mrs. H. More, in vol. I. page 34, of her excellent book on Christian Morals. He cites many passages of Scripture to show his own ideas to be well founded; but, I think, with little success. If he will examine those passages attentively, I think he may be convinced that the whole of them apply to the resurrection of the *body* at the last day, and the judgment then to be pronounced. I confess I should have expressed myself as Mrs. More does. I never heard or read of the mortality of the soul; but of the mortality of the body everywhere. I always conceived the soul to be indestructible. The well-known Dr. Priestley, on his death-bed, expressed something of taking “a long sleep,” &c. such as your Correspondent A. H. speaks of, and respecting which he expresses so much anxiety. I should like very much to see this subject handled by some able and liberal-minded man. Am I correct when I say, that the penitent Thief upon the Cross was assured by our Lord himself, that *on that day* (the day on which they were both to die) they should be together in Paradise? It is certain that their *bodies* were not on that day in Paradise.

Will any of your Leicestershire Correspondents favour me with an account of the Parish and Church of Tugby, in Leicestershire, with the Chapel of East-Norton annexed*?

T. V.—a.

* See the History of that County, vol. III. p. 481.—EDIT.

Fig. 2.

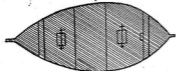


Fig. 1.

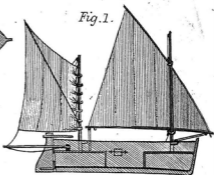


Fig. 3.

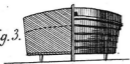


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

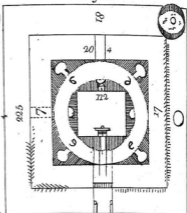


Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.

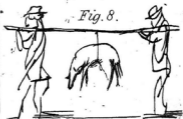


Fig. 9.



L. G. 1813

Mr. URBAN,
THE frequent recurrence of losses at sea in the small craft of our coast, induces me to offer some observations on a plan that might be adopted in that class of vessels, and likewise on a mode of constructing them.

Our attention cannot be directed to a more interesting class of men than those employed in our Coast Fisheries, either as to our admiration of industry and courage, or looking on the Fishery as the parent of Navigation, and, consequently, as the origin of our maritime splendour.

Of the frequent recurrence of these losses at sea, I would beg to notice, that there was an account, the other day, of the fishing-boats belonging to a port in Ireland being all lost, and in which were eighty persons. I need not dwell on the number of lives that are lost in this way, to enforce how desirable it is that some measure of safety could be adopted in fishing-boats and small craft. Nor do I think the difficulty lies in pointing out a method by which it can be effected, or even of obtaining the acknowledged advantage of the means advised, by the very persons themselves, on whose behalf we take so much interest. But the difficulty will be, to persuade or direct men differently from the modes in practice, and to introduce any alteration or any innovation; and which difficulty, therefore, I can only hope to overcome, by interesting individuals who are possessed of the means to aid the plans proposed.

Fishermen and Boat-builders probably will object to every thing proposed, differing from their own methods and their old styles; and nothing but the exertions of patriotic and humane persons, who by their example in adopting the plan, and of building boats upon the construction recommended, and exhibiting the advantages at sea-ports, can be expected to overcome the prepossession in favour of old systems, and induce the adoption of those proposed.

The means by which greater safety, and we do not speak of perfect security, is to be attained in boats, consists in what can be adopted in all sorts of built, and which is what I term bulk-heads, or cabins, with small hatchways to make fast down, fore

and aft, each occupying a full third or more of the length of the boat, at either end, and made completely water-tight; and the head and stern being hollow, and kept free of water, she would, although a boat had shipped a heavy sea, swim and rise to the wave; and were the open part filled with water, the boat would not sink, and the danger of swamping would be avoided; and, though a heavy sea might be shipped, the crew would have an opportunity of saving their vessel and themselves. The centre part, or waist, to be left open, will serve for stowage, and which will have all the air and convenience of an open boat where that convenience is wanted. It is proposed, that the gunwale should surmount the bulk-heads, to protect, in some measure, the crew from the common effects of waves, and to prevent the crew from slipping overboard, as well as oars, spars, and such like, from falling out of the boat. In large vessels, the gunwale should be very high, as the crew would stand and work upon the deck.

The other source of safety will be in the construction of vessels, by having greater buoyancy, carrying none, or very little ballast, and therefore being of less specific gravity than a vessel in ballast, and consequently rising to the wave better. And for this sort of vessel I shall advise a flat floor.

In respect of the flat floor, I am aware it will be objected to; but I beg to observe, that all our coast-boats have bottoms so nearly flat, that there is little difference in the bottom of the present coast-boats and the complete flat floor. And I beg to observe, that the perfect flat form is the best of all for firmness, or is that form which is called bearing; which consists of resistance to depressure, and of a lever to counterpoise, and which no vessel can sail without: for however sharp-hull a boat may be, she never can sail, till, by ballast, she is sunk so deep, as to be brought to a considerable breadth; which is tantamount to a broad flat surface exposed to the water. No vessel can sail without bearing, and all the most famed sailing-vessels possess this property in the greatest degree.

The disadvantages of exposing a flat surface to the water instead of a sharp form, are the cause of a boat
 going

going to leeward, there being no hold on her side against the water equal to the lateral action of the wind: and if a flat vessel is sunk deep, then it is the cause of making a vessel too heavy from its increased size, and sluggish for want of being finely run under her bottom, and then she will not rise well to the wave, nor will she be fast, and which is consequently avoided by what is termed fine bottoms: but, as our plan is to sail light, these latter objections will not apply to the form of boat we recommend.

Confident in the fitness of a flat surface for sailing, I have no hesitation in saying it will be the best suited for the sort of boat alluded to; that is, a light, or open sailing-boat.

I am confident in saying the flat floor is the form best adapted for open sailing-boats, whose principle of safety must depend on their lightness, or great buoyancy, and whose power of sailing must depend on the immediate bearing therefore brought on the water, without being sunk deep by ballast or lading; and no form can equal a flat surface in this respect. The accounts given of the *Balsa*, of South America, verify this, and are our authority for assuming that the flat floor is well adapted for sailing and for buoyancy; and the construction now recommended is, indeed, but a scientific construction of that primitive sort of navigation. With respect to keeping to windward, lee-boards and sliding-keels will effect this: but I shall propose another mode, which is, by extending very considerably the depth of keel: which shall be extended to that depth, in proportion to the size of the boat, with corresponding substantiality, that shall be found effectual to answer the purpose. This I propose as a more effectual, and more convenient mode, than lee boards and sliding keels.

It is to be recollected, that we are speaking of fishing-craft, that are to take the shore, and that are to be launched and hauled up, as occasion requires. The convenience, then, of the mode of built proposed is, that the boat will draw less water, and being lighter than other boats in ballast, will be more easily hauled up and launched, and will save the trouble of lading and unlading ballast: and if it be found necessary to throw in a little ballast, to aid the form and

construction proposed, in sailing, it will be so trifling, comparatively with the size and strength of a boat constructed in this manner, as not to render it necessary to be removed.

Another advantage offered, in the flat floor, is this: that the floor being formed of separate plank from the sides of the vessel, the plank composing the floor may be introduced of any thickness thought to be proper, or upon experience found necessary. By increasing the thickness of her floor, we shall increase the power of carrying sail, by throwing a greater weight into her bottom, which will act with the greatest efficacy as ballast; and the specific gravity being less, she will be more buoyant, and more safe in this respect, than a boat that is ballasted; and her bottom being stronger, she will be less liable to injury in taking the ground, and being hauled up or launched, and generally less liable to damage at the bottom than other boats. And in regard to the safety arising from buoyancy, no part of the vessel being reduced below the specific gravity of water by reason of ballast, she would not labour as vessels in ballast do; but, on the contrary, would swim light, and always be disposed to keep the surface of the water, and rise more readily upon the wave.

Another advantage, in the flat floor, is the simplicity and ease of construction; and the floor, from its great substance, may be composed of almost any wood, and elm or fir may be used. That we may not be misunderstood, we shall again observe, that we do not offer this mode of construction for vessels of burthen, but for small-craft, or what we term *light* sailing-boats, and that are to take the shore; and it may be applied to the largest dimensions of fishing-boats that are used on the coast, and for taking the ground. And though we do not recommend it either for ships boats, or boats that are wanted of light construction, as indeed nothing can exceed the present modes and style of building adapted for such last-mentioned boats, according to the nature or service they are intended for; we do not mean to say, that the flat floor is not a form that experience may prove is very fit for vessels of certain description, such as coast-traders, or where little draft of water is required.

required, or the advantage of taking the ground is sought for.

We shall conclude these observations by giving directions for the construction, and the reasons and advantages of some parts of the construction. With respect to the fineness of the run, this we consider necessary for fast-sailing, because it is to be considered that, being flat-floored, she is brought immediately on her bearings, and a great substance is immediately opposed to the water on her bows, instead of being relieved at the bottom by that being rounded off, as in sharp vessels and round bottoms; therefore sharp-run bows will be requisite to give her ease; though the water, and a sharp run aft, will also be requisite, for similar reasons, to give her easy discharge and steerage; therefore I would take the length for the run at her bows full that of her beam, and at stern a similar length of run. The waist, in length, may be from one half her beam to a length equal to it; this would be giving a total length of from two and a half of her beam, to thrice her breadth of beam: but the waist of large vessels might be considerably reduced in proportion to small vessels. A more bluff form certainly may be adopted, such as making her length only two breadths, and which would not defeat the object of a sailing-boat, except as to fastness. The bulk-heads I would advise always to be extended, so as to contract the open part or waist as much as possible, with regard to convenience; and her gunwale should be sheered to a level with her deck; as by this means, should she ship a sea to fill her waist, the water would run off, and would not overflow her decks, and she would roll over all that was cumbersome at her sides, and in a great measure empty herself. But the gunwale might be continued of equal height all round her; and, in addition to scuppers, a large sliding port might be made in the aft part, or side, to aid the discharge of a heavy sea, in the event that it was shipped. The bulk-head, at the fore part, to meet the sea and pressure of sail, of course should be the greatest, and should always be extended so far as to occupy her greatest breadth of beam; and by this means a good bearing would be always ensured, although her waist was filled with wa-

ter. As to her sides, they should flaunch out a little, for the purpose of throwing the water from her; probably a twentieth part of her beam, on each side, would be more than sufficient: but it should not be too much, as it would diminish the proportionate bearing of her floor, in which the advantage of the construction chiefly consists. The depth of hold is recommended, in small boats of six feet beam, or thereabout, never to exceed one third of her beam; and, in large boats, this proportion of depth may be yet decreased; for three feet depth of hold we should think quite enough, if not more than sufficient, for twelve feet, or any breadth of beam. As to the depth of keel, six inches might be sufficient for small boats; and this may be extended to any depth large boats might require. On the depth of keel, we must observe, that it is by this, and the bearing of the sort of construction recommended, that the vessel will sail well. The thickness of timber for the floor, inch to inch and a half plank, might be quite sufficient for small boats, which might be increased for large boats, for which two inches or more might not be found too cumbersome. The floor to be laid smooth, with a rebate in each plank; the sides, however, to be of thin plank, and weathered, or laid in the clinch-built style; and there should be on the bottom, near each side of the vessel, a small keel or cradle, of equal depth with the main keel, to keep her upright, and support her floor on taking the ground, and which would likewise aid her in holding to windward.

As to rigging, we may leave that to the fancy of people; but loftiness, or taunt rigging, must by all means be avoided. Possibly, a fore lug-sail, or lateen-sail, constructed in a particular way, and a sprit-sail aft, would be found the most proper and convenient. (*See Plate 11. Figs. 1, 2, 3.*)

Since the above was written, I see, by the newspapers, that a new fishery is talked of being established at Hove, a village near Brighton. Possibly, it might not be a bad opportunity to introduce a boat or two of the construction here recommended.

PHILONAUT.

* * * The platform and section are drawn for a boat of nine feet breadth of floor.

Mr. URBAN,
Lambeth Marsh,
March 5.

IN p. 112, you have noticed an inscription in the Church of Eye, in Suffolk. The enclosed print of "An antique inscription, engraved on stone, taken out of the ruins of a Chapel near Eye, in Suffolk," (see Fig. 4.), is from a plate which came, with a few others, some time since, into my possession. Yours, &c.

J. M. FLINDALL.

The Garden at MARYLEBONE PARK.
(From Memorandums by SAMUEL
SAINTHILL, 1659.)

THE outside square a brick wall, set with fruit trees; gravel walks 204 paces long, seven broad; the circular walk 485 paces, six broad; the centre square, a bowling-green, 112 paces one way, 88 another;—all, except the first, double set with quickset hedges, full grown and kept in excellent order, and indented like town-walls. (Fig. 5.)

Mr. URBAN, Trinity Hall, Feb. 22.
I SEND you a few particulars respecting two interesting fragments of antiquity, discovered in the vicinity of Cambridge. (Fig. 6, 7.)

In the month of October last, my attention was excited by an oblong stone, projecting from a bank near the high road between Cambridge and Huntingdon, nearly three miles from the former town. On investigation, it proved to be the mutilated remnant of a Roman Monument, partly covered with large, but rude and irregular characters, which are considerably injured by the corroding effects of the atmosphere. Some of the letters, particularly in the third line, which is not so deeply relieved as the rest, are almost illegible.

The substance of the stone is a marine aggregate in a calcareous matrix; and it weighs probably two cwt. Its form is cylindrical, and its dimensions are, 33 inches in length, by 12½ in diameter. The following is an accurate transcript of the inscription; the characters of which, with the assistance of Mr. Harding, of Pembroke College, I partly succeeded in restoring.

IMP. CAES. FLAVI. CONSTANTINO. V.
LEG. CONSTANTINO. PIO. NOB. CAES.

Professor Clarke, of this University, to whose inspection I submitted

the Monument, politely undertook to decypher the imperfect characters; and ascertained that it was erected in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, by the fifth legion, and dedicated to his son, *Constantinus Pius*, to whom many memorials of this nature were inscribed, in various parts of the Roman Empire*.

On referring to Lysons's *Britannia*, I observe that the present highway from Cambridge to Huntingdon is of Roman origin, having been the line of communication between *Durolopon* and *Granta*, which were both important military stations under the *Cæsars*.

The monument may therefore have been simply commemorative of some local incident of trivial moment, perhaps of the formation or repair of the road, since its unadorned simplicity almost precludes the supposition of its being a memento of any very important transaction.—I do not imagine that it was designed for a *militiare*, or mile-stone, as the inscription has no reference to distance or situation.

This monument is the only one of the kind hitherto discovered in Cambridgeshire; which is rather surprising, since the Romans formed numerous military positions in *Granta* and the circumjacent country, considerable traces of which are now discernible in the Northern part of the town, in the village of Chesterton adjoining, and on the hills of Gogmagog, four miles from Cambridge.

A few weeks subsequent to the discovery of the singular monument just described, I was induced to renew my search, and succeeded in bringing to light another fragment, on which the letters *LISIVS CAESAR* are distinctly legible. These characters appear to have been traced with greater accuracy and precision than those inscribed on the other fragment, of which, on a cursory view, it might be supposed to form the base, particularly as it was lying immediately contiguous;—but a closer examination forbids that conjecture, the substance of the stones being different, and their dimensions by no means corresponding †.

* Grüter's *Roman Antiquities*.

† It is an aggregate of sand, intermixed with numerous marine depositions. Its dimensions are, 44 inches long, by 14 broad.

It would be altogether fruitless to conjecture the design for which this monument was erected, from the very imperfect *data* which the inscription affords: it is perhaps contemporary with the memorial first discovered, as the concluding words, *NOBILISSIMUS CAESAR*, refer to one of the Roman emperors, probably to Constantine, to whom the other was dedicated.

I should not omit to mention, that numerous fragments of pottery were found on the spot, indicating that a funeral vase was deposited there, perhaps by Roman soldiers, as a tribute to some deceased companion in arms, whose ashes the urn may have contained.

It has been suggested, that there may have been a Roman station where these antiquities were discovered: but that is scarcely admissible, from the vicinity of Granta, which was a considerable military position under the *Cæsars*. The adjacent country, moreover, is a level plain for several miles, on which neither *tumuli*, nor any traces of an encampment, are visible.

HENRY L. BIDEN.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

THE following Procession is thus prefaced in the hand-writing of the late Rev. George Ashby:

“At the Rev. Thos. Gough’s, of Risby, man and maid marrying, in Autumn, 1774.—Mr. Pate, the attorney, tells me, at the funeral, 13 Jan. 1786, that the plan and contrivance was Mr. Henry Bunbury’s; which is likely enough, as they were all (Pate too) Free-masons; and they have a notion of spectacle. G.A.”

What follows, with the slight sketch of the two butchers (*Fig. 8.*), is believed to be in the handwriting of the celebrated Mr. H. Bunbury.

Two men with staves, to clear the way.

Four Morris-dancers.

A trumpeter.

Two men bearing spit and dripping-pan.

The Master Cook in all his glory
come stewpannis, saucepannis, &c.

Two men bearing faggots.

Two men bearing blocks of wood.

The corpse of a sheep, borne on a tray
by two Butchers.

Two drums.

Two fifes.

A cart bearing two barrels of beer.

A sword-bearer.

Two men with staves.

A sword-bearer.

Free-masons, two and two.

A sword-bearer.

The Priest on horseback.

The Clerk on foot.

A band of music.

Six girls with flower-staffs.

Two women strewing flowers.

Garland.

A Bridemaid. The Bride. A Bridemaid.

Two women strewing flowers.

Garland.

Attendant. Bridegroom. Attendant.

Doves. (

Relations, two and two.

Gentlemen, ladies, and rabble, in order.”

Mr. URBAN, *Banwell, Somerset,*
Sept. 29, 1812.

ON the back of the title-page of vol. LXXXII. part 1. I find some verses said to have been written by Edward Dyer, a celebrated poet in the reign of Elizabeth, and descended from a family of that name in Somersetshire; that he received his education at Baliol College, Oxon; and was employed in several embassies by the Queen, was knighted, and made chancellor of the Garter. The verses alluded to are said to have been printed from a manus ript collection of poems, written about 1600. I have now in my possession a deed dated 26th August, 1569 (13 Eliz.), whereby Edward Dyer, of Weston, esq. (whether Weston super Mare, or Weston in Gordano, does not appear,) conveyed a capital message and lands at Rolston, in this parish, unto Heugae Gryffyn, alias Cauweye. Mr. Dyer is said, in the deed, to be a son of Sir Thomas Dyer, *not* deceased. Who and what this Sir Thomas was, I should be glad to know; but I think there can be no doubt but that Edward Dyer the poet, and Edward Dyer, esq. mentioned in the deed, were one and the same persons. I have subjoined the autograph of Mr. Dyer, as copied from the original, and also a sketch of his arms, from the seal appended to the deed, as well as I could make it out, upon the wax. On another deed, of the same date with the one mentioned above, Mr. Dyer signs his name “Dier.” So very indifferent were persons in that age, in regard to orthography, that even their own names were spelt differently by persons of the first education and distinction. At the foot of the verses before spoken of, I find he is called “Mr. Dier.”

I have thought it my duty, Mr. Urban,