

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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 and of a Portion of the CRYPT of CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN. GENT.

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INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The Remarks of "M.D." on "regulating the Practice of Surgeons and Apothecaries" would have been taken into consideration if the CARRIAGE had been PAID.

METELLUS, by a letter received too late for insertion, positively denies any knowledge of PHILATICS, or the letter with that signature.

F Mr. WM. GODWIN, who is on the point of printing "The Lives of Edward and John Philips, the nephews of Milton," has succeeded in procuring every thing it was material for him to consult, with the exception of two pamphlets; I. Montelion; a Pro-

phetical Almanack for the year 1660. 2. Mercurius Verax; or, the Prisoner's Pnognostications for 1675: both small octavo. Any Gentleman possessing these pamphlets, would confer a singular favour on Mr. Godwin by allowing him to examine them.

CARRO asks where he can find a key to the Characters in "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea."

Zero's parcel was forwarded to him as directed.

Mr. WILMOT of Coventry; AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN; Continuation of the Memoirs of W. HUNTINGTON, &c. in our next.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, KEPT AT EXETER.

Day	Bar.	Ther. at 6 A. M.	Ther. at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther. at 10 P. M.
21	29.57	Very fine	71	29.58	57 Fair.
22	29.55	Cloudy; 9 to 11 heavy rain	63	29.49	57½ Ditto.
23	29.50	Fine; some small showers.	66	29.48	56 Ditto.
24	29.51	Ditto	65½	29.52	60 Ditto.
25	29.47	Ditto; frequent showers	66	29.55	55 Ditto.
26	29.55	Fine; some small showers	69	29.73	57½ Ditto.
27	29.83	Lowering with showers	68	30.03	57½ Ditto.
28	30.13	Very fine	70½	30.17	56½ Ditto.
29	30.18	Ditto	74	30.05	62 Ditto.
30	29.96	Ditto	78½	29.95	57 Ditto.
31	30.01	Fine; cloudy	68½	30.02	56 Ditto.
1 Aug.	30.03	Cloudy; some drops	67½	30.00	56 Fair.
2	29.98	Lowering	71	29.93	61½ Ditto.
3	29.89	Cloudy; some drops	65	29.79	58 Fine.
4	29.85	Fine	67	29.76	58 Ditto; heavy rain.
5	29.53	Fine; cloudy; freq. showers	61	29.53	57 Fair.
6	29.74	Fine; cloudy; some drops	65½	29.88	58 Ditto.
7	29.86	Very fine	70	30.00	59 Ditto.
8	30.00	Cloudy with some showers	63½	30.00	60½ Fine.
9	30.03	Fine	68½	30.15	56 Ditto
10	30.17	Very fine	70	30.17	60 Ditto.
11	30.03	Fine	69½	30.11	60 Ditto.
12	30.06	Fine	72	30.00	60 Ditto.
13	30.06	Hazy; very fine	70	30.18	56 Ditto.
14	30.20	Very fine	68	30.06	60 Ditto.
15	29.96	Fine and cloudy; fine	67	29.96	58½ Ditto.
16	29.91	Fine, windy	65½	29.96	58 Fine.
17	29.96	Fine and cloudy	66½	29.94	55½ Ditto.
18	29.93	Fine; cloudy	66	30.00	53 Ditto.
19	30.14	Fine	70	30.20	54 Ditto.
20	30.20	Ditto	72	30.22	54½ Ditto.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1813.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

YOUR Correspondent D. N. N. (p. 124—126.) I am sorry to observe, has involved the question of the British and Foreign Bible Society in what I *studiously avoided, personal considerations*. He says, "I do not remember that *any other antagonist* has compared the whole body of Dissenters to Heathens and Idolaters." Nor have I so compared them. Without descending to *particulars*, or making any comparison whatsoever, which I purposely forbore to do, there was, as seemed to me, in the *general circumstances* of the alleged cases, enough of similarity for us to assure ourselves, that Zerubbabel and Nehemiah and the fathers of Israel would *not have joined* such an institution as the Bible Society, and that the Apostles and first Christians would indubitably have *condemned* it.

Your Correspondent calls those who offered to assist the Jews in rebuilding the Temple and City of Jerusalem "the *idoltrous and persecuting enemies* of the Jewish Church;" and the account probably is very true. But nothing of this sort *is said* on the occasion, by Zerubbabel or Nehemiah; as I *said nothing* of those to whom I alluded, further than to mention, in the beginning of my letter, some important truths, which they rejected. But since your Correspondent has made the comparison for me, I see no reason to shrink from it.

The pretended friends of the Jews were in fact "idoltrous and persecuting enemies of the Jewish Church." The parallel, alas! is too exact. The Roman Catholics, admissible into the Bible Society, and often at least friendly * to it, are idolaters, and precisely of the same description as the Samaritans of old: "they fear the LORD, and" also "serve their own gods" (2 Kings, xvii. 33.) saints and angels. They have also often "persecuted" Protestants, particularly those of the Church of England, with fire and sword. The Dissenters once overturned that Church, and the State, of which it is an essential part. The Roman Catholics of the present day boast, that they are "unchanged and unchangeable;" and I fear the Dissenters are not *much* mended.

Your Correspondent having thus *extended* the first example or "comparison," by taking in what, though true, was not in the record, has proportionably *narrowed* the other, by restricting it to "Hereticks;" whereas the alleged precepts of the Apostles go much further, and bid us "void them which *cause divisions*." And this is applicable to all Dissenters, whether they may be Hereticks, or not; and the sin of schism, even if it is not coupled with heresy, is, in the Scriptural account, of no small magnitude.

D. N. N. is pleased to say, "it would have been more ingenuous to

* A Roman Catholic, of one of the oldest families in the kingdom, was, according to the papers, one of the leading speakers at the formation of an auxiliary Bible Society some time ago. The author of an anonymous letter, of which an abstract was given in the Oxford Journal of July 3, 1813, abusing Mr. Coker, because he did not patronize the Bible Society, was, I presume, a real not a pretended Roman Catholic; for the falsehoods contained in it have been so long exploded, that they are known to few at present, but to the adherents of the Church of Rome. That "the opposers of the Bible Society," as D. N. N. styles them, "have been joyfully hailed by the Roman Catholics as their friends," is a fact of which I was not aware; but they can assume any shape, in order to carry on their designs; and if they sometimes decry, and sometimes recommend, the Bible Society, and sometimes join (as they have done) in petitioning for sectarian missionaries in the East Indies, all this versatility and apparent inconsistency of conduct is resolvable into one and the same principle, which they never lose sight of, that of *spreading confusion among Protestants*.

have used the word *Dissenter* instead of *Socinian* in the latter part of my letter; but he allows that my "reasoning applies" to the term which I used; and I trust none of your "Readers" will "believe" I meant to insinuate, "that all the Dissenters belonging to the Bible Society are Socinians," since, in the very passage where the term occurs, I expressly said, "I know no such person." Your Correspondent, if he pleases, may substitute *Infidel* instead of *Socinian*; for such, I fear, may be found in the Bible Society. I have positive information, that in a distant county one who is at least an *unbeliever* is a leading member and fluent speaker in behalf of the Bible Society. Your pages afford evidence (p. 111.) of a Vice President of an auxiliary Bible Society, who has circulated Bibles with Socinian insinuations pasted on the Covers. In another part of the kingdom, I am informed, the Dissenters have fastened their own tracts in the Bibles distributed by the Bible Society. In such practices, which from the constitution of this Society were infallibly to be expected, I wish to have no concern.

But I am asked whether "I am quite sure that I may not be co-operating already, and for the same purposes, with some who hold" erroneous "tenets?" I can be "sure" of no such thing, unless I knew men's hearts; but I have no reason to suspect any thing of the sort. For as D. N. N. answers for me, in the venerable Societies of which he speaks, to one of which I have the honour to belong, "great care is taken that no individuals shall be admitted, whose characters are not vouched for;" and should any one, after his admission, abandon the true faith, I have no doubt either of the Societies would, as in a late instance, expunge the name of the renegade from their books.

It is my lot to be surrounded with Dissenters of almost every sort, except that there are, I believe and hope, no Arians or Socinians among them. I live, in all appearance, on the best terms with them. I daily do them acts and offices of kindness, solicited and unsolicited. They treat me with respect, civility, and gratitude. All this is to their credit; but hear the other side of the story: They have repeatedly assailed me

with anonymous letters, filled with gross calumnies, and representing me as worse than the thief who stole part of my property. They have dispersed incendiary letters, threatening my life. They have affixed to my gates, and to the gates of the parish church, profane, insulting, and *treasonable* placards and inscriptions. Some of these things are known to have been done by Dissenters, and there is great reason to think all these infamous acts were of their doing.

"There are profligate men in the Church of England, as well as out of it." The fact is undeniable; but the men I speak of commit these enormities upon *principle*. They not only fancy themselves better and more pious than their neighbours, when they are praying and preaching; but they do the deeds which I have mentioned (---I have the proofs in my possession) as acts of piety, thinking they are rendering God service!

"All Dissenters are not of this description." God forbid they should. If one in ten thousand is such, it is one too much. But how shall I know, who is an honest man, and to be trusted, when they all have the same smooth outside, and the same common designation, *Dissenters from the Church of England*.

With such men, Mr. Urban, unless plain and imperious duty demands, I will form no association. Most certainly, if the God of mercy preserves my understanding, I will not join in counsel with them to distribute the *Word of Truth*, the Holy Bible, when the same thing may be done, and is daily done, in a truly Christian way, without parade or boasting, by two excellent Societies of long standing, which God preserve and prosper!

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Randalston, Sept. 7.*

THE sentence of the Historian Mr. Belsham upon the Author of Junius, is, in my opinion, a very fair corrective to the numerous claimants to the glory of having been that personage. Pray present it to the world.

"Amidst the innumerable multitude of political publications with which the conduct of the present Administration (1769) was attacked, in the bitterest terms of severity, the national attention was particularly arrested by a series of

Letters

Letters appearing under the signature of JUNIUS, and written in a style so masterly as to be generally deemed, in point of composition, equal to any literary productions in the English language. They consisted, however, in little else than splendid declamation and poignant invective; and discovered a cool and deliberate malignity of disposition, which, now that the passions and follies of the day have vanished, and given place to other passions and other follies, must excite disgust at least proportionate to our admiration."

In a Note Mr. Belsham continues:

"This Writer did not hesitate in numerous instances to insinuate charges the most heinous and criminal against persons the most distinguished in life, without pretending to support them, though repeatedly and loudly called upon, by even the shadow of a proof. Of the Duke of Bedford he says, speaking of the treaty of Peace—'It is not possible that so many public sacrifices could be made without some private compensation.'—The Princess Dowager of Wales he compares to 'the abandoned royal innamorata of the detested Mortimer.'—Sir William Draper he accuses of having 'sold the companions of his victory.'—The Duke of Grafton with betraying Lord Rockingham, and sacrificing Lord Chatham; and, in a tone of still more impudent and contemptible abuse, with having, as Ranger of one of the Royal Forests, 'refused the King's timber to the Royal Navy.' When a man brings forward anonymous accusations of this nature, and basely shrinks from the subsequent investigation, he stands recorded to all future times a LIAR, an ASSASSIN, and a COWARD."

This opinion coincides so entirely with mine, that I adopt it, and have copied it, into the blank leaves of my Junius. I will leave it to any person, for my part, to be the Author, after the above; most assuredly I should not be vain to be thought the son, daughter, nephew, or niece of the Author of Junius.

Yours, &c. W. H. P.

Ἐξομην διὰ τὸν ἈΝΘΡΩΠΙΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟΝ διακρίνει τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλῶν Ζῶων, καὶ Εἰαίκρινον Ἐνοησαὶ δυνιστομεθεα.

Mr. URBAN, July 23.

BEING an admirer of the Works of the celebrated *Minstrel*, and particularly of his last book; and, in order, according to the meaning

of my motto, to distinguish *this man* from all other living beings, and to be enabled thoroughly and distinctly to understand the *whole* of him, I beg leave to notice what, in the opinion of some, may be a peculiarly felicitous expression in the plaintive Song of the "*Cypress Wreath*."

"On favour'd Erin's crest be seen
The Flower she loves of Emerald green."

There cannot be any doubt but Mr. S. alludes to the SHAMROCK, the *Trifolium repens*; the flower of which is white, although the leaves are of "emerald green;" and, in Ireland, the three leaves only, I believe, are worn, green in that country being the symbol or emblem of democratic factions.

The using of the word *flower* for *leaves*, cannot, I presume, be considered as a Συμβολον, or part for the whole, because it is not so, but merely one part of a plant for another part; and I am not aware of its being justifiable as any figure in rhetoric*.

However, Mr. S. seems, in this instance, to be transcendantly happy; for, in noticing a country famous for *bulls*, he does not tell one that it is so in plain words, for that would be trite; but he makes a *bull* himself in order to be elegantly elucidatory and descriptive. Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, July 23.

I WISH any of your Readers would inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, why many fashionable people call the Latin appellation for Heath *Erica* instead of *Erica*.

Is not the word derived from the Greek ἑρῖκου?

Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.

THE following paragraph was transcribed some years ago, from an anonymous Work, intitled "*Deism Revealed*," published in 1749, in two volumes octavo; it occurs in vol. II. p. 25.

"When Hooker's book of Ecclesiastical Polity was shewn to the Pope, and he was told how poorly the Author was provided for: 'I am not afraid of that

* Unless the Irish figure, commonly called a BULL.

Church,' said he, 'which neglects such men as Hooker.'

Probably, Mr. Urban, some of your numerous Correspondents can inform your Readers, on what authority this assertion rests. On referring to page 267 of Isaac Walton's Lives, edited by Dr. Zouch, I find "Ecclesiastical Polity" was introduced to Pope Clement VIII. as the Work of a poor English priest; and on Dr. Stapleton reading to the Pope the first book from English into Latin, the latter said to this purpose, "There is no learning that this man has not searched into, nothing too hard for his understanding: this man indeed deserves the name of an Author; his books will get reverence by age, for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that if the rest be like this, they shall last till the last fire shall consume all Learning."

No trace can I find, in the above-mentioned respectable Biographer, of the bitter sarcasm on the disposal of Church preferment; which, whatever force it might have in the sixteenth, must necessarily be considered as having no force whatever in the nineteenth Century. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 8.

THE Writer of this will esteem it a favour done to himself, as well as to the publick at large, if any of your Correspondents can and will give any account (through the medium of your Miscellany) of the descendants of the married sisters of the Reverend Michael Tyson, rector of the church of St. George, Stanford Borough, Lincolnshire, in 1746, and who died Archdeacon of Huntingdon* in 1794, viz. Elizabeth, born 17th June 1713, and who married (query to whom?) and had issue a son, and went to live in her widowhood (with a maiden sister Dorothy) at Margate, in Kent, more than 50 years ago;—and Jane, who was born 30th Nov. 1718, and who married (query to whom?) and had nine descendants more than 20 years ago.

And also to receive any account of the Will or death of William Cave, esq. who sold the Manor of Pickwell, in Leicestershire, on the 10th Nov. in

* He was also Dean of Stamford (query the nature of that office?)—Michael, his only son, died rector of Lamborn in Essex, 1790. Edrt.

the 13th Charles I. 1637, to Elizabeth Hikes, Viscountess Dowager Campden (perhaps the greatest benefactress to pious and charitable uses of the age in which she lived) and which William Cave was settled at the Black Friars, in the parish of St. George, Stanford Borough, on the 23d of the same month of November, 1637, and had ceased to live at the Black Friars, in 1658. See his Pedigree in the History of Leicestershire, by Nichols, under Ingarsby.

The object of the first of these inquiries is to ascertain the heir or heirs at law of the Archdeacon, who was the surviving Trustee of a charitable foundation; and for the better establishing that Trust by the appointment of new Trustees: and as both these inquiries are connected with the abuse of charitable foundations, it is hoped that a purpose so laudable as the reformation of such abuses, will meet with attention from some of your Correspondents informed on these subjects, who will thereby promote a measure which every day calls more imperiously for the interposition of the Legislature, and is not very likely to derive substantial benefit from any Act of recent legislation. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, Tower, Sept. 11.

IN a former letter (vol. LXXXIII. p. 312.) I attempted to defend Mrs. H. More's opinion of a separate state of the soul; and I am not a little surprised that your Correspondent Investigator should characterize it as a doctrine on which none of the learned seem yet agreed. Now, this doctrine, if I mistake not, has always been taught by the Church of England. In addition to the authorities I have already quoted, Bishop Beveridge* declares "that the soul at the very moment of its departure from the flesh, shall mount up to the tribunal of the most high God, there to be judged, first privately by itself, and then to be received into the mansions of heaven or hell, there to remain till the grand Assizes." Bishop Bull † makes Paradise the receptacle of holy souls immediately upon the dissolution of the body. Dean Stanhope ‡ speaks of a particular judge-

* Thoughts, p. 85.

† Important Points, vol. I. p. 21.

‡ Christian Directory, p. 141.

ment which passes upon every soul immediately upon her departure out of the body. I conceive that this doctrine has uniformly been taught and believed by the Church; but I am well aware great names would not support it if it were not founded on the sure word of Prophecy. What a gloomy prospect is that of the soul sleeping perhaps many thousand years; and now closely is this idea allied to Materialism; whereas the immediate transition of the spirit to the presence of its merciful Judge, smooths the path of death, by the hope that it will soon unite us to those we loved on earth; for, to use the language of an elegant Writer* who has already joined the Church triumphant, "Heaven already abounds with inhabitants, and more and more shall be added to it till the end of time."

Yours, &c.

A. R.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.

YOUR Magazine for May last very judiciously commenced with the just remarks of *Clericus*, on continuing *unaltered* the Prayers for our revered Sovereign; since which I have been in hopes, every Sunday, of finding that the Heads of the Church had adopted the slight change he has recommended.

If the *absurdity* strikes us Churchmen, what must those who *dissent* from us think, when they attend our service, which many of moderate sentiments occasionally do. Surely, when Sectaries are increasing, our Church should rather lessen than add to their objections; and as the most orthodox members undoubtedly cannot but acquiesce in the proposed alteration recommended by your *reverend* correspondent, I yet entertain the expectation that it will be attended to; though I pray it may be of very short continuance: for God grant that the mental health of our good King may soon, very soon, be restored!

Yours, &c.

G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN,

IT may not be disagreeable to your Readers, to have in one circle the mental and military portraits of the leading men who commanded in the armies of the Emperor Alexander, in the glorious contest of last year, be-

tween that Monarch and the French Emperor. I have selected them from Sir Robert Porter's History of that Campaign.

Yours, &c. AN OLD SOLDIER.

FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF.

"This venerable hero, full of age and of glory, whose military life had been alike illumined by wisdom and success, was now called upon to head his country's patriots, and to lead them to victory and immortal fame.—The voice of the Nation cried aloud for this great Captain again to command in that field where he had already gained so many laurels. He was now of an age when, in the usual constitution of man, the energies of nature begin to feel the effects of a long and care-worn life; but he seemed privileged, as if Heaven had destined him to his latest hour to enjoy, for the benefit of his country, all the arduous and activity of youth. More than seventy years had passed over his head, years of severe service, in which he had been exposed to the most trying climates and vicissitudes of war; and with all this the powers of his mind were not lessened, nor the strength of his body impaired."

ADMIRAL TCHICHAGOFF, *Commander of the Army of the Danube.*

"It may seem extraordinary that a seaman should be placed in so eminent a post in the land service. But the comprehensive talents of Tchichagoff, the wide grasp of his abilities and acquirements in all that relates to the art of war, whether on the ocean or in the field; and his known presence of mind and promptitude in situations of difficulty, were sufficient to justify the whole Empire the choice of the Emperor in this respect."

GENERAL PRINCE BRAGATION

"Was an officer of consummate military skill, and almost unexampled exertions.—He pursued his perilous march with an indefatigable spirit that supported the courage of his men through every hardship, and taught them by his example that the least part of a soldier's bravery is that which is evinced in the field of battle. The proof of a thorough soldier, the true military hero, is found in the toilsome and lengthened march, the ceaseless midnight watch, the endurance of cold and heat, the privation of food and rest; and all to be borne, not only without a murmur, but with a soul resolved to suffer—to proceed—to conquer—or to die!—Such was the soul and the action of Bragation.

"When mortally wounded at the battle of Borodino, like our own immortal Wolfe

* Blair's Sermons, vol. II. p. 256.

Wolfe he refused to be removed from the field until victory was declared for his country.—The trumpet of success was sounded; he smiled, and expired. He died, as he had lived, amidst the glory of his actions. Gallant and amiable Bragation! What has been said of the heroic Bayard may as truly be affirmed of thee: *Thou wert without fear or reproach!*"

GENERAL BARON VINZINGORODE,

"His heroic soul, ever the first in arms for gallant enterprize, was as full of clemency as of courage; and the merciful errand which betrayed him in the moment of victory into the hands of his enemies, is not less a proof of his generous spirit, than his seizure by the French is a proof of their baseness."

GENERAL COUNT PLATOFF, *Hetman of the Cossacs.*

"This hero of the Don, whose active zeal and resistless valour have been conspicuous from the first of the campaign, continues to perform miracles of bravery. At the head of his indefatigable troops he not only destroys whole columns of the Enemy's infantry, but falls with undaunted resolution upon his flaming artillery; nothing in nature can repel his invincible spirit."

GENERAL COUNT VIGTENSTEIN.

"This General's mind seemed master of all his Enemy's counsels. He possessed a vigilant eye and an unwearied resolution; and in every contest with his adversary made him feel the power of military skill when directed by a dauntless heart and a just cause."

COLONEL COUNT TCHERNICHEFF*.

"All who are personally intimate with Count Tchernicheff, with the comprehensive powers of his mind, which grasps in one sublime view the past, the present, and the future; which sees the fate which hangs on the decision of a moment, and has the courage to cast his life upon the point that cleaves the links; all who are acquainted with the enthusiasm of his character, and the almost supernatural power with which his spirit mingles with those of his soldiers to stimulate them to noble daring; none who thus know Count Tchernicheff can deem any thin marvellous which tells of his bravery, and the prowess of his troops."

Having thus selected a few of the prominent Russian military characters, the extracts will not unaptly finish with the following paragraph from the same truly soldier-like, spirited, and judicious Work.

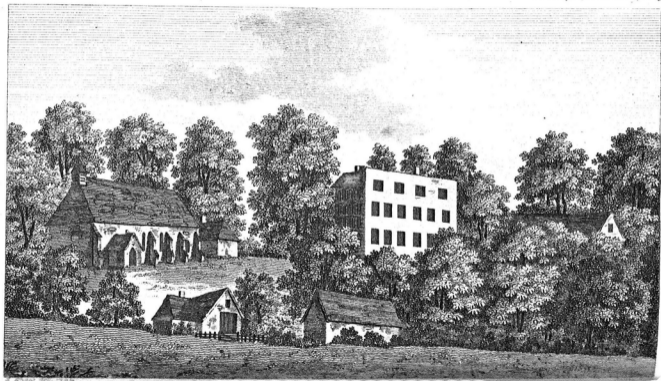
* The hero who rescued Gen. Vinzingorode from the hands of the French.

"All the hopes and false calculation of Buonaparte relative to the conquest of Russia, have been dissipated in endeavouring to realize them. Never was contempt of the character and resources of a nation more deeply rooted in the breast of man, than was the French Ruler's contempt of this Empire. Never, since nations existed, has there been manifested so unanimous a patriotism, and with that patriotism a succession of resources equal to every exigency of the time. The calamities of the invasion, instead of damping the ardour of the people, drew forth in ten-fold strength their courage and incalculable powers of war. And while Napoleon proclaimed to the world that he went to separate a race of slaves from their tyrants, he only made it apparent that in the empire of Russia still exists the polity of the patriarchal ages. There may be found the hereditary bond and the free: a circle of allodial princes, and their tenants who, born on the lands, and of a line of ancestors coeval with the pedigree of their lords, are rather the sons than the slaves of the soil. When Englishmen, in general, speak of Northern vassalage, it is evident they consider it in the same point of view that they did the slavery in the West Indies. But no two states can possess more distinct lines of difference. The bonds of the Russian peasant are the same with those which bound the Chaldean shepherd; the servitude of the negro in the West Indies, was the slavery of a Spartan helot.

"As there is a progress in civilization, and every nation cannot be prepared to share at the same moment the privileges of other nations, it is as illiberal as absurd to condemn all people who are not elevated to the same pitch of political consequence as we are ourselves. Solon gave to the Athenians; not the best possible Code of laws, but the best they could bear. Such is ever the conduct of wisdom. Nations are like children.—They are not set at perfect liberty till education has made them a law to themselves. The Russian Sovereign and his princes are not ignorant of this ordinance of nature. The circumstances of the French invasion have called forth the characters of the people. The high and the low are made sensible of their relative duties to the common-weal; they are acquainted with their own powers; they are aware of each others virtues; and the consequences are obvious. Alexander is the father of his Empire! And the Russian Nation must become as great in internal policy, as it is now renowned for loyalty and arms."

BLACKFORDBY, S. W.

Genl. Mag. Sept. 1813. Pl. I. p. 209.



Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

I BEG you to insert in your Magazine the accompanying View of the little Hamlet of Blackfordby, in the Parish of Ashby de la Zouch, co. Leicester, taken in 1794, by your late valuable Correspondent, the Historian of Staffordshire (*See Plate I.*)

As a member of Ashby de la Zouch, this hamlet became the property of William Lord Hastings; whose immediate descendant, the present Earl of Moira, has most of the surrounding property, and is the present lord of the manor.

The Chapel is small, and very ancient, consisting of a nave and chancel, and has three lancet windows; but the roof, being open to the top, gives it the appearance of a barn, rather than a place of worship. There is a good female head crowned, and some trifling relics of painted glass, in the East window. At the West end is an old round stone font, and two bells; and near the pulpit, a stand for an hour-glass.

A very fine spring of water issues from a rock beneath some large trees by the road-side, a little below the Chapel. This water, it has been observed, is never frozen in the hardest winter; neither in the large reservoir which receives it from the rock, nor in the broad stream which runs thence down the village road.

Divine Service is only performed once a fortnight by the Vicar of Ashby; to which Church it is a small appendage.

According to the Population Return in 1811, Blackfordby contained 1 house uninhabited; and 54 houses, occupied by 55 families, (47 chiefly employed in agriculture, and 3 in trade,) consisting of 135 males, and 127 females; total, 262.

Yours, &c.

B. N.

Mr. URBAN, Clifton, Aug. 11.

IF you have many Readers of my temper, you may afford them a treat, by publishing the following Letter of our glorious King Henry V. when a youth, which Mr. Luders has lately drawn from obscurity. Our National History is indebted to him for the new light he has opened upon the early character of the Conqueror of Agincourt. The Prince wrote

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this letter to the King his father, with the news of a victory he had just gained over the Rebel Glendour, when he was only in the 18th year of his age; and the original is said to be in French, in Rymer's *Acta Regia*, copied from a MS. in the British Museum.

Yours, &c.

PHILHENRY.

"Most dread Sovereign Lord and Father,

"In the most humble manner that I may in my heart devise, I recommend myself to your royal Majesty, humbly praying your gracious blessing. Most dread Sovereign Lord and Father, I sincerely beseech God graciously to shew his providence towards you in all places; praise be to him in all his works! For on Wednesday, the 11th of this instant month of March, your Rebels of Glamorgan, Morgannock, Usk, Netherwent, and Overwent, drew together to the number of 8000 men by their own account; and went in the morning of the same day, and burnt part of your town of Grosmont within your lordship of Monmouth and Jenoia.

"—— * Only my well beloved cousin, the Lord Talbot, and the little troop of my household; and there joined them your brave and faithful knights, William Newport and John Greindre, who made but a very small power altogether. But true it is, that the *Victory is not in the multitude of people* (and thus was it well seen there), but in the *might of the Lord*.

"And there by the aid of the blessed Trinity your men wan the field, and overcame all the said Rebels; of whom they slew in the field, by fair reckoning upon our return from the pursuit, some say 800, and some 1000, being questioned upon pain of death. Nevertheless, be it one or the other in this account, I will not dispute.

"And to give you full information of the whole affair, I send you a person worthy of credit therein, one of my faithful servants, the bearer hereof, who was in the battle, and very satisfactorily performed his duty, as he has ever done.

* "There is something defective here. The French words of the Manuscript are, as in the print, *tantost hors*, which I can make nothing of."

"Now

"Now such amends hath God ordained you for the burning of four houses in your town aforesaid. And no prisoners were taken except one who was a great chieftain among them, whom I would have sent to you, but that he is not yet able to bear the journey.

"And with respect to the course I propose to hold hereupon, please your Highness to give entire credence to the bearer hereof, in what he will himself inform your Highness on my part. And pray God ever keep you in joy and honour, and grant that I may shortly have to comfort you with more good News.

"Written at Hereford, the said Wednesday at night.

"Your most humble and obedient Son,
HENRY."

* * * The Admirers of Shakspeare, Mr. Urban, will have no reason to be displeas'd with the learned Author's correction of their favourite Poet's mistake in this great Prince's character; for he brings satisfactory proof that the blame should fall upon the Historians, and not upon Shakspeare.

Mr. URBAN, July 28.

THE following corrections in an article in Mr. Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary," you will do me the justice to believe, proceed not from any wish to detract from the merit of a Work, the general accuracy of which is the theme of all who peruse it. But I will beg to set right a few particulars in the Life of that excellent Scholar and Divine, the late Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode.

P. 444. read, He was the only son of Lieut.-col. Mordaunt Cracherode, who sailed with Lord Anson. The Cracherodes were seated at an early period at Topesfield in the County of Essex, and became allied to the antient families of Vere and Mordaunt (See Morant's Essex, vol. II. p. 360.) His mother was Mary, second daughter of Thomas Morice, esq. Paymaster of the Forces in Portugal in Queen Anne's time, and sister to William Morice, esq. who married Bishop Aterbury's daughter. The Colonel died June 20, 1773, in his 89th year, and his widow Dec. 27, 1784, in her 90th year, at their house, &c.—Mr. Cracherode was born at Taplow, in Bucks, June 23, 1730. For a short time he

held the curacy of Binsey, a donative near Oxford, in the nomination of his College; but declined all preferment afterwards.

In p. 445, read beyond the Saturday following, April 6, 1799, when this amiable man expired in his 69th year. His remains were deposited near those of his mother in the Eastern cloister of Westminster Abbey, as directed by his Will.

P. 446. His father did not purchase the Manor of Great Wymondly till some years after the coronation of his present Majesty. It is very unlikely that the son should have felt uneasiness about a service which might be performed by deputy.

He possessed about £800 a year in landed property, and £2,300 a year Long Annuities, of which he made the best possible use. [He had nothing whatever in the Three per cents.]

The only likeness existing of Mr. Cracherode is a drawing by Edridge, taken after his health became impaired, and is therefore a faint resemblance of him. There are two good miniatures of his mother and sister in the possession of their relation Dr. William Morice.

Mr. Cracherode left a Will drawn up by himself; which, though not couched in legal terms, is very minute and particular. By this Will (which was proved April 17, 1799,) he bequeathed his noble collection of books, medals, drawings, &c. to the British Museum, of which he was a Trustee; £1000 to his College; £500 to his School; £100 to the Westminster Infirmary; a few small legacies to particular friends; and the remainder of his fortune to his sister Mrs. Anne Cracherode (the sole Executrix), who died July 17, 1802, in her 85th year.

P. 447. Dr. Cyril Jackson has presented the Homer to the British Museum. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 1.
AS you considered my former observations and additions to the "Literary Anecdotes," as not entirely undeserving of your attention, I send you the following Notes from the Parish Register of Wrentham in Suffolk, which, as they relate to an Author of considerable celebrity, and to his family, may not be uninteresting to you.

"William

“ William Wotton, sonne of Henry Wotton and Sarah his wife, baptised 26 Aug. 1666.

Fleetwood Wotton, and Elizabeth Crashfield, were married 15 June, 1680.

Sarah Wotton, wife of Mr. Henry Wotton, was buried 12 Nov. 1679.

Mr. Henry Wotton, Rector of this Parish, was buried 10 Dec. 1696.”

Against the South wall of the Church of Wrentham, is fixed an oval tablet, within a wreath, and on it the following inscription :

“ S. M.

Henrici Wotton, S. S.

Th. B. Rectoris de

Wrentham, qui obiit

Anno D et Saræ uxoris ejus quæ proximè jacet sepulta. Reliquit duos filios, Fleetw. Wotton, et Gulielmum. Obiit Nov. xi. 1679.”

I am very glad that my Query respecting Henry Lord Vaux of Harrowden caught the attention of your intelligent Correspondent C. Torrens. His conjecture (*Gent. Mag.* Part I. p. 310.) is, I have no doubt, well founded, and that Henry, 3d son of George, eldest son of William 3d Baron Vaux (and not Henry 3d son of William 3d Baron, as your Correspondent has inadvertently stated in p. 311.) is the person commemorated by the inscription in Eye Church. The family of Vaux, or de Vallibus, were formerly large possessors in the county of Suffolk; and upon the Harrodon estate going into a different family at his elder brother's death, he might have been led to choose Eye for the place of his retirement, from the former connexion of his family with that neighbourhood.

Upon searching the Parish Register, I could find no entry of the burial of Lord Vaux. The following, however, occurs :

“ Madam Vaux buried 16 May 1667.”

Could this be the widow of Henry Lord Vaux? It could not surely be his mother, as he himself must have been near 70 years of age at his death. If Mr. Torrens can throw any light upon this point, or can give any account of the family of Vaux or de Vallibus, previous to the time at which he has already taken it up, I shall feel obliged to him. There seems to be no account of what became of William,

the next brother to Edward, 4th Lord Vaux. Did he die before his elder brother, and leave a widow?

Can any of your Correspondents inform me of the precise difference between the terms *Miles* and *Chivalier*, which so often occur in Dugdale's *Summons to Parliament*? Also how we are to understand the expressions “ *in latum*,” and “ *in longum*,” used in the descriptions of Parishes in the second Volume of *Domesday Book*? They cannot mean simply the breadth and length, because, in many cases, the breadth exceeds the length.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, S—, Aug. 7.

THE occurrences at the Roxburghe Sale (in July 1812.) have indeed, as Templarius observes in your last Number, page 3, excited no trifling degree of interest in the literary world; but the Society which has been formed in consequence of these occurrences, and the proceedings adopted by the members of that Society, appear to call for still more attention. The honourable members of the Roxburghe Club have, no doubt, persuaded themselves that they are aiding the diffusion of useful knowledge, and promoting the interests of Literature. But, instead of diffusing knowledge, they selfishly cut off the springs which should feed it; and, instead of promoting the interests of Literature, they materially injure them.

For if selfishness may be defined to be, “ *that affection of the mind by which a man is impelled to study his own advantage, without any regard, or even in opposition, to that of others;*” selfishness must be the most appropriate term whereby to designate the proceedings of a body of men, who have determined annually to print or reprint some valuable or scarce work, but to confine the number of copies to be printed to the number of their club, which is already limited to thirty-one: thereby depriving the whole literary world (with the exception of only thirty-one persons) of all the information and entertainment which might be derived from the perusal of these scarce or valuable works. That they have a right, or, in other words, that it is lawful for them

them to do so, cannot be disputed; but it is doubtless selfish, and by no means becoming men who have any pretensions to Literature; and is so far from tending to diffuse knowledge, that it can serve only to confine and repress it.

And that they materially injure the cause of Literature is evident: for while they, anxious that those works which are already too scarce may not become less so, have resolved to print only a very limited number of copies, the idea has been seized with avidity by some publishers; who, when announcing to the world the publication of some valuable work, in order to keep up its price, and prevent its falling into the hands of too many who might be disposed to look into it, at the same time advertise that only a certain number of copies will be printed. I am not prepared to assert that this idea might not, of itself, have entered the minds of publishers; but the example of men of such distinction as the members of the Roxburghe Club, certainly affords a precedent of no little weight, and may be referred to by them with the greatest exultation.

Being myself one of the very many who take delight in literary pursuits, I cannot, unmoved, observe proceedings which from their outset throw obstacles in the way of almost all who desire to prosecute those studies, which, under any circumstance of life, can afford so much real comfort and genuine satisfaction. That the Members of the Roxburghe Club are at present any thing but patrons and supporters of Literature, is, I think, very evident: but I confidently look forward to the time, and that not far distant, when the Members of this body will shew themselves really anxious to promote the diffusion of knowledge, and serve the true interests of Literature, not by merely bearing the name of *Bibliomaniacs*, but by allowing the world to enjoy together with them the benefit of works, at present scarce, and difficult to be procured, and by putting it in the power of men of moderate income to obtain a portion of that science and information, which "*Nihilominus*" *ipsis* lucebit, "*cum*" *illis* "*accenderint.*"

Yours, &c.

J. M. * *

Mr. URBAN,
 July 3.
 AMONG the variety of publications which tend to promote Biblical learning, and the most valuable knowledge, that of the Holy Scriptures; few, perhaps, have been more successful than the judicious compilations of Mr. Harmer and Mr. Burder; extracted from the writings of Travellers of established reputation.

In reading the parable of the Sower, in the Gospels, I have formerly been not a little surprised to observe the produce of the seed sated, in some cases, at an hundred fold: Some (says our Lord) brought forth fruit, an hundred fold! Matth. xiii. 8. Our most fertile soil scarcely, if ever, yields half that abundance, or fifty for one, of any sort of grain. Nor was I less surprised to read, in the 26th chapter of Genesis, verse 12; that during the patriarch Isaac's abode in Palestine, "He sowed in that land, and received in the same year an hundred fold." But my wonder hath now ceased, upon learning, from well-informed Travellers, the species of bread-corn that is cultivated extensively at this day, as well as in former ages, in the land of Canaan, or Palestine. This is that admirably prolific grain *Holcus Sorghum*, Linn. Indian millet, which is indigenous in Arabia, and hath from thence, probably, been disseminated in the adjacent territory of Palestine.

The learned and highly-celebrated Danish Traveller Niebuhr, in his "Travels in Arabia," vol. II. page 291—293. English version, gives us a very copious account of this grain.

"In the province of Yemen," says the Author, "I was assured, that in the best cultivated districts, wheat yields an increase of fifty fold; Durra (Indian millet) an hundred and forty. In the East it appears to have been in use from time immemorial. The Arabians use it as the chief article of their food. It is sown in Mesopotamia and Assyria. The peasants of Syria and Palestine sell their wheat, and live upon durra. It should seem, therefore, that what authors have related concerning the astonishing fertility of some countries of the East, is to be understood of this durra." P. 293.

To me, Mr. Urban, it appears highly probable, that the ears of corn which we are told in the Gospels the disciples plucked and ate on the sabbath-day, were of this grain; as

it is prodigiously more luxuriant and more easily separated from the husks or chaff than wheat. A very few ears of it, indeed, two or three at the most, are amply sufficient to satisfy hunger.

Mr. Brown, in his interesting "Travels to Darfur in Africa," informs us, that the name of a species of millet much in use there is *dokn*; which corresponds very nearly with the Hebrew word *DAGAN*, *frumentum*, bread-corn. Rabschakeb, Sennacherib's general, in his taunting address to the Jews upon the walls, at the siege of Jerusalem, tells them that the land of Assyria, where he proposed to take them, was like their own land. ארץ דגן *eretz dagan*, a land of *dagan*, 2 Kings xviii. 32.

Mr. Brown further observes,

"That the natives at Darfur make no hesitation at eating the *dokn* raw, but moistened with water, without either grinding, or the operation of fire." P. 283.

"In the market held in the town of Cobbe, sometimes three pecks of *dokn* may be had for a string of beads, worth in Kahira (Grand Cairo) one penny sterling."

Dr. Clarke, in his late most entertaining and instructive Travel through Palestine, mentions some crops of Indian millet, *Holcus Sorgum*, occurring near the lake of Gennesaret, or the sea of Galilee, a district much frequented by our Lord and his disciples; also in fields near Jaffi, the ancient Joppa, a maritime town on the coast of the Mediterranean sea.

If the above remarks, in illustration of Holy Writ, shall prove as satisfactory to the generality of your Readers, as they have to my own mind, it will afford a singular gratification to
STAFFORDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Jan. 18.*

IN answer to a Correspondent, vol. LXXXII. p. 444, I beg to remark that though modern Blazoners term the Royal Bearings of our Kings, Lions; yet some heralds and antient writers, one of whom, Bartholeus, Mons. Porney * quotes to that effect, contend that they are Leopards, and with the greater colour of reasoning too, as, according to the laws of heraldry, more than one Lion cannot with propriety be borne in one Coat of Arms (except in some cases mentioned by Porney †), it being the na-

tural disposition of that noble animal not to bear a rival in the field. Judge Barrington ‡ says, they are Leopards, and not Lions; and accounts for the mistake by analogy with the arms of France, in which the fleur de lis is substituted for the spear's head by the rudeness of the delineation.

Mr. Dallaway § mentions that "it was not unusual for the heralds to be impowered by royal authority, to devise certain parts of the Royal Arms to be given in addition: and there are various instances of such concessions made by Sir Edward Walker, Garter, to those who had distinguished themselves in the cause of King Charles I."

It is therefore most probable, and fairly to be concluded, that Sir Edward Walker, at the time he granted Leopards' heads as additions to the arms of those families mentioned by your Correspondent, was of opinion with antient writers, and some heralds, that the Royal Ensigns are Leopards and improperly called Lions.

Yours, &c. J. S. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 2.*

YOU have given a very interesting account of the monastery at Lulworth, (Part I. p. 319.) a lasting monument of the piety of its benevolent founder. Ascetics so disinterested in their conduct, and pious in their lives, might have expected to have been received with kindness, if not with eagerness, by any nation into which the barbarity of the French philosophers, unequalled by the ferocity of their Gaulish ancestors, had driven them: but the ever-to-be-lamented folly and arrogance of Joseph the Second (from which all the subsequent miseries of Europe are to be dated) had infected those countries which had hitherto been the foremost to honour the cowl, and left to Britain to discharge the debt of humanity.

Permit me, Sir, to wish success to your Correspondent A. N. and to join with him in his inquiries respecting Father à Kempis. Through the favour of a very pious and learned Dominican, I procured a sight of the contested Work "De Imitatione," prefixed to which was a very clear account of Kempis, and which de-

‡ Observations on the Statutes, p. 227

§ See his Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England; published at Gloucester, in 4to, 1793, p. 378
cided!

* See his Elements of Heraldry, 4th Edit. 1787. p. 158.

† Ibid. p. 159.

cidedly declares him to be the author; but, as it is without a name, the principal part is wanting; however, if I may venture my opinion, the connexion manifested between the Life and the Work is such as may tend to fix the crown on the head of à Kempis. The subject is so interesting, that I shall endeavour to find out the Author of the said Life, which will answer in some degree the inquiries of your Correspondent; and will communicate the result of my researches through the medium of your Miscellany.

Yours, &c. CATHOLICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.

I HAVE been extremely pleased with the well-written and very entertaining dissertation on Christ's Hospital and the boys, p. 540. I perfectly agree with your Correspondent as to the propriety of educating there the children of persons of small incomes, in the middle classes of life, particularly of Clergymen, in preference to those of the lowest rank in society. I hope few instances can be found similar to the very gross one to which he alludes; but that Governors should be found to certify, that a Clergyman, whose income was at least £800 a year, was not able to give his son education without the aid of this Charity! that such a Clergyman should himself sign such a declaration! and that he should afterwards be so unfortunate as to print, in vindication of his conduct, that without this help he could not give his daughters such an education as would qualify them to be in company with Princess, which from his situation they might be! ("Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!" says Job.)

It is rather surprising, that a friend of the late Counsellor Clifford should choose to mention, p. 494, how *thoroughly he understood the management of electioneering concerns*; as it serves to remind us of the infamous votes given at an election at Brentford, when 300 men swore to their qualifications, all arising from one mill, not then built.

You say, p. 502, Mr. Pomeroy had, *till lately*, the spurs and spoon given to his ancestor by William the Conqueror, with whom he came to England. Did he paw them?

Yours, &c. G. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

IN Part I. p. 540, I noticed a paper, intitled *Christ's Hospital and the Character of the Boys*, the Writer whereof begins by apologizing for the admission of the children of opulent parents upon that foundation, which, as an abuse of the Charity, has been lately the subject of very loud complaint.

It is not my intention to trouble you with many observations upon this paper; because, as it chiefly consists of enthusiastic, though perhaps well-merited, panegyric upon the school and scholars, it seems to me to furnish the most formidable argument against the alleged perversion of the Charity, in as much as it establishes the magnitude of the trespass committed upon those properly called *the poor*, by the transfer of so excellent an education from their offspring to children of a superior rank.

The great, and as it appears to me unanswerable, objection to the admission of the sons of Gentlemen, Beneficed Clergymen (or even of such Tradesmen as may not truly and conscientiously declare that they are *poor people*, and have no other probable means of procuring an education for their children) is simply this,—that such admission is contrary to the intention of the Founder and Donor of the Charity, by whom it was expressly granted to the *poor* who could truly make such declaration. To take the benefit, therefore, either in whole or in part, from that class of society for which it was designed, and to bestow it on others for whom it was not intended, is certainly an act of injustice. That the thing taken from them is, as your Correspondent has described it, *valuable*, is only an aggravation of the injustice; and the consideration that the poor possess but few valuable and important privileges makes the taking away from them any portion of what they have, a still greater injury.

The supposed advantage arising to the School from the accession of boys of respectable birth, is to me, I confess, altogether an incomprehensible proposition; because it will, I presume, be allowed that the boys go there, not to teach, but to learn; and the early age at which they are received into the preparatory house at Hertford seems to me to render their parentage

parentage a matter of no consideration.

If, indeed, it is meant to be insinuated, that, were the parents of some of the children not so respectable, the same regard would not be had to talents in the selection of officers for the management of the school; I answer, this is a reflection on the constituted Visitors, which ought not to be admitted.

That this School has always held a high character of excellence, is an acknowledged fact: that many persons of poor parentage have been furnished from it for the service of both Church and State in the higher departments, is also a fact: that it was originally expressly granted to the poor, is another and the most important fact: from all which I conclude, that, if it is desirable *the poor* should not be furnished with a *plea for outraging any of the just rights of the higher classes*, this their indisputable right ought to be reserved for their sole and exclusive enjoyment.

What your Correspondent has said respecting the universality of the Lancasterian, &c. tuition, seems to me completely foreign to the subject; and, with respect to the aggrieved party (*the poor*), bears an aspect of insolence; for what proportion is there (I ask) between merely teaching a child to read (a benefit which I now hope every child in England will enjoy), and giving him an education which could not be bought for less than £500? Is it to be supposed, Mr. Urban, that the poor who could make friends to obtain nominations to Christ's Hospital, if not circumvented by their richer neighbours, would not as highly value the benefit as those who supplant them? Surely, in proportion to the poverty of the recipient, is the magnitude of the favour conferred. Is it, moreover, no motive with the poor to cheerfulness, to virtue, and to a respectful conduct towards wealthy men and public characters, that, by their friendship, even a very poor man may advance one of his family in life, under such advantageous circumstances as may enable him afterwards to patronize and protect his aged parents, and less distinguished brothers and sisters?

As for numerous families, p. 541, it will surely be confessed, that none

have such large families, and are in general so incapable of procuring for them education, as those virtuous poor of the labouring classes, who often with difficulty earn bread for their children.

I could add an observation or two on the political advantages to a State (advantages which have been frequently experienced by the British Nation) which arise from keeping a door open through which the laborious and athletic poor may enter into the higher ranks: but I will no further trespass upon the patience of your Readers, believing that I have said enough to convince every conscientious man of the propriety of rendering to the poor that which was designed for them, and leaving the more opulent to pay for the education of their children.

Yours, &c.

A. C.

P. S. The new Act for registering charitable donations, being a public Act of the British Senate, is of course taken and held to be universally known by all parties concerned; notwithstanding which, as your Correspondent, p. 423, has suggested, many persons concerned will ignorantly neglect to deliver in the required information. Many persons who have been in the habit of collecting topographical memoranda will, perhaps, be induced by mere patriotism, to furnish to the proper authorities such information as they may have acquired; and it would be much to be regretted, that the parties whose duty under the Act it is to furnish the information, should incur pains and penalties through such incidental communications.

A. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

IN the Obituary for May, p. 490, you gave a short account of the very worthy Author of "The History of Jamaica," with an imperfect list of his other writings, apparently such only as were printed by the late Mr. Bowyer and his Successor; to which list an Old Friend requests permission to make some few additions. Mr. Long early in life contributed to a periodical imitation of the Spectator, intitled "The Prater, by Nicholas Babble, esq." published 1756, in Numbers, under the direction of J. Holcombe, of which Work another edition

edition was afterwards published, 1757, in 12mo. Some of Mr. Long's other literary labours were, “The Antigallican, or the History and Adventures of Harry Cobham, esq. 1757,” 12mo. “The Sentimental Exhibition, or Portraits and Sketches of the Times, 1774,” foolscap 8vo. He likewise was editor of “Memoirs of the Reign of Bossa Ahádee, king of Dahomy, with a short Account of the African Slave Trade, by Robert Norris, 1789,” 8vo. which account was afterwards enlarged, reprinted separately, and distributed *gratis* by the Committee of West India Merchants. Mr. Long also wrote many fugitive Essays and pieces of poetry, several of which appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle* and *London Packet*, from 30 to 40 years ago. His “Tryal of Farmer Carter's Dog Porter” has been attributed to Tom Paine; some of whose admirers assert, that he did write a pamphlet on that subject, founded on a real event which actually took place, in 1771, in the neighbourhood of *Chichester*, where the actors in the Tragedy were well known by their nicknames given in Mr. Long's pamphlet.

Mr. Long's great work, “The History of Jamaica,” had long been materially corrected and improved for a new edition; but, unfortunately, the Author, wishing to render it every way complete, would not consent to reprint the same previous to a final decision of the question on the Slave Trade, at which period the infirmities of life prevented him from continuing the history up to that period.

Yours, &c.

M. S.

MR. URBAN,

*Little Cheverell,
Wilts, Aug. 27.*

PERMIT me to offer a circumstance to the notice of the Clergy and Churchwardens, which I conceive to be well deserving their attention. It has oftentimes been lamented, that, owing to the want of a *Vestry-room* in Country Churches, Parish-officers are obliged to repair to the Altar, as the most convenient place for discussing parish business, and to settle their accounts on the Communion-table,—a place, according to my ideas, the most improper. I have lately been on a visit at *Burton*, near *Bridport*, in *Dorsetshire*, where a friend of mine

(Mr. Roberts, Churchwarden of that parish) begged me to see what a convenient *Vestry-room* he had lately made in the Parish Church, which, to my great surprize, was in the *Church Porch*; this place he has inclosed with folding doors on the outside, with a window in each door, making thus, at a mere trifling expence, of a useless place, a complete *Vestry-room*. I was forcibly struck with this ingenious contrivance, not only for the use above mentioned, but also for its giving additional room in time of service, as, by opening the inside door, the *Porch* becomes an accommodation to many of the parishioners who may have no seat in the Church. I presume, Mr. Urban, any apology for giving you this trouble would be unnecessary, as I am well convinced of your readiness to insert any thing that may have a tendency to promote public good.

Yours, &c.

W. RICHARDS.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

IN the eighty-two years that you have lived in the public eye, you have been the uniform cherisher and generous encomiast of young genius. If ever you was touched with the purest and most genuine poetic imagery, combined with the most delightful moral pathos; if ever simple vigour of language, and harmony of versification, interested your taste, read, and speak as it deserves of *The Poet's Reverie*, which is entitled *Childe Alarique*. It was published at *Edinburgh*, in 4to, in June last. It is well known to be written by R. P. Gillies, esq. a young man of fortune, whose family name is already familiar to the literary world, by his uncle's *History of Greece*. It contains a most exquisite picture of a poetical mind, formed in the temperament of Tasso, and of Cowper: where the shades of melancholy only serve to make the hues of bliss more brilliant, and every line and word springs fresh and vivid from the waters of *Helicon*.

May the accomplished Author live to adorn his country with some great National Poem! with the story of *Wallace*, which he has so nobly begun, or some congenial theme, big with equal interest and glory!

A SOUTH BRITON.

Mr.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 2.

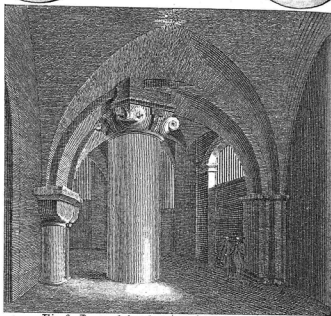


Fig. 3. Part of the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 1.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

THE Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral is in every respect worth attentive examination. It is undoubtedly the foundation by Lanfranc, previous to the year 1093. I sought in vain for fissures or symptoms of decay; and there is every reason to suppose, were the superstructure removed, another might be erected, and attain almost equal duration. Simplicity and strength, with a few scattered ornaments, characterize the whole extent of these vaults; but the piety of individuals has prompted the introduction of rich monuments; and the screen of the chapel which contained Becket's ashes, is in a style of superlative excellence. The injuries it has received, and those sustained by the tombs, are deplorable; and strongly contrast the indifference of our days with the zeal of old times, when these crypts were more honoured than modern palaces, and the riches of the church exceeded those of the state.

The key-stones have generally been painted; and Glories were a favourite subject with the person who designed the emblems which occupy their centres. One of those, which I shall not attempt to decypher, is shewn in Plate II. fig. 1. with a specimen of a capital on the South side of the choir, see fig. 2.

Fig. 3. represents one of the most singular parts of the Crypt, demonstrating the ingenuity of the Architect, in contriving a support for a weak arch, without obstructing the passage more than was absolutely necessary. That part of the structure above the enormous pillar bears every mark of decay. In short, it appears to threaten immediate ruin; yet, judging from the introduction of the column, it seems highly probable that the derangement now apparent, happened not long after the original erection.

Yours, &c.

J. P. M.

OF THE LONDON THEATRES.

No. II.

WHITEFRIARS THEATRE.—The site of this Theatre lay between the Eastern gates of the Temple and Water-lane, Fleet-street. It is enumerated by a Writer, in 1628, for one of those pulled down by the cautious citizens soon after the year 1580; to which Mr. Malone adds, "the theatre in Blackfriars, not being within the liberties of the City of London, escaped the fury of these fanatics." Probably there is some mistake in this representation, as the line of the ancient wall of the City, as described in the old maps, appears more likely to have enclosed the ground-plot of Blackfriars than Whitefriars; and the theatre of the latter certainly stood upon the precincts of the once-noted "kingdom of Alsatia," whose lawless origin is not ascertained, but where neither the civic magistrate, nor other legal officer, ventured to appear until near the close of the seventeenth century.

So few and indistinct are the traces of this Theatre, that the period of its being rebuilt, after the furor of the citizens above-noticed had subsided, is uncertain. The comedy of *Woman is a Weathercock*, printed 1612, was acted "diuers times privately at the White Friars, by the Children of the Reuels." Upon July the 13th, 1613, a licence was granted to erect a new play-house. It may therefore be concluded, that if this Theatre was pulled down in 1580, it did not remain long in ruins; and that it could not be from decay that it wanted rebuilding within so short a period, allowing, as the fact might be, that the structure was entirely of timber, but rather from inconvenience of size, to meet the increase of population. However, the new licence was not acted upon until the building of the Salisbury-court Theatre in 1629.

* Reed's Shakspeare, vol. III. p. 46-7.

^b About May 1697, some of the public journals relate that the bailiffs, by combining in a body, had then first overcome the difficulty of making an arrest in the White-friars; and which having been repeated in two or three instances, several persons that resided there as a privileged place, removed to the Mint, Southwark, then equally lawless, for better security of their persons; and which circumstance, probably, first occasioned the disbanding the once-renowned order of the Squires of Alsatia.

^c For an account of the City Prentices attempting to perform here *The Hog hath lost his Pearl* in 1612-13, see *Reliquiæ Woottoniæ*, ed. 1635, p. 402.

SALISBURY-COURT THEATRE—*Private House, Dorset-court.*—This Theatre was built in 1629. It was usually called a private house; but the meaning of that distinction has not hitherto been explained. The term might be applied to those houses only that were roofed completely over, and which, by discontinuing the inconvenience of an open-pit, or yard, served to render the audience more select and respectable. The Blackfriars and the Cockpit in Drury-lane, were also called private-houses; and we are told, the three were all "built almost exactly alike, for form and bigness," had "the pits enclosed for the gentry, and acted by candle-light &c."

The prologue to Marmyon's *Holland's Leaguer*, which the title describes "an excellent Comedy, as it hath bin lately and often acted with great applause, by the high and mighty Prince Charles his Scrivants, at the Private House, in Salisbury Court," 1632, is too incidental to the history of this edifice to be omitted; and, by the commencement of the lines, it appears that the house was first opened by some unsuccessful candidates.

"Gentle spectators, that with graceful eye
Come to behold the Muses' colonie,
New planted in this soyle; forsooke of late
By the inhabitants, since made fortunate
By more propitious starres; though on
each hand,
To over-top us, two great lawrels stand:
The one, when she shall please to spread
her traine, [taine;
The vastness of the GLOBE cannot con-
Th' other so high the PHENIX does aspire
To build in, and takes new life from the
fire
Bright Poesie creates: yet we partake
The influence they boast of, which does
make [spring,
Our hayes to flourish, and the leaves to
That on our branches now new poets sing:

And when with joy hee shall see this re-
sort,
Phœbus shall not disdain to stile 't his
[court."

During the memorable period of the Commonwealth, when a multitude of heads, more remembered by brimshades without, than by any proof of sanity within, were ready to combine for the destruction of theatres *en masse*, this house shared the general fate, and remained closed until the Restoration. In June 1660, it was opened by a newly-gathered company, under the management of the veteran William Beeston; and in the month of November following was taken possession of by D'Avenant, whose company probably played there alternately with the Cockpit, until the removal in 1662 to the new Theatre in Portugal-row. The Rump, a comedy, by John Tatham, has in the title of 1660, "acted many times with great applause, at the Private House in Dorset-court;" and the same play is supposed to have been performed there in 1669.

DORSET-GARDENS THEATRE—*Duke of York's, or Duke's Theatre, Dorset Gardens—Duke's Theatre, Salisbury Court—Queen's Theatre, Dorset Gardens.*—The house in Portugal-row proving too small, has been considered the reason that Sir William Davenant projected the building a more convenient one in Dorset Gardens, which he was enabled to do, the patent of January 1662-3 granting power to build in "the cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof." The design is attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, whose attention might have been directed by Davenant, in his lifetime, to the giving effect to the new scenery; and therefore this elegant structure was as richly adorned without as within. The front had a Southern aspect, with a portico, and two smaller arches for the conve-

^d Wright's *Historia Histrionica*.

^e Dryden put in the mouth of the women-actors, in their prologue, when they acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields, to remark,

"The gaudy house with scenes will serve for cits."

Among other fanciful ornaments, there were busts of our principal dramatic writers, which time or the gods, and perhaps both, mutilated. Durfey, in *Collin's Walk through London*, 1690, has given Canto IV. in describing a visit to this play-house, when they performed Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair. He says, Collin

"—— saw each box with beauty crown'd,
And pictures deck the structure round;
Ben, Shakespear, and the learned rout,
With noses some, and some without."

nience of carriages. The building and scenery cost 5000*l*. Though this Theatre was probably erected upon nearly the same spot where dramatic exhibitions^f had, with only occasional intermissions, existed for near a century, the project was not carried into effect without considerable opposition from the citizens. The voluminous Barter records this circumstance: "A new play-house (he says) being built in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, called the Duke of York's, the Lord Mayor (as it is said) desired of the King that it might not be, the youth of the city being already so corrupted by sensual pleasures; but he obtained not his

ends." It was opened by Davenant's widow, aided by Betterton, at the head of the Duke of York's Company, on the 9th November, 1671, with Dryden's Comedy of "Sir Martin Mar-all," which was repeated to a full audience for three days, "notwithstanding it had been acted thirty days before in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and above four times at Court^h." The novel introduction of Operasⁱ and Farces^k, and the revival of such stock-pieces as admitted a display of scenery and splendid dresses, proved sufficient to attract a long succession of crowded houses^l. Here, in 1682, the Embassador from the Emperour of Mo-

Dryden, whose epigrammatic points in his prologues and epilogues, produced for the other house, were not infrequently to ridicule their rivals, wittily alludes to this exhibition of the Poets in the following couplet of an Epilogue, spoken on opening the new house in Drury-Jane, 1674:—

" Though in their house the poets' heads appear,
We hope we may presume their wits are here."

^f That the Salisbury Court Theatre was also called the Dorset Court Theatre, is already shown; and undoubtedly all three were known as the Whitefriars Theatre, Mr. Malone considers the matter uncertain.

^g *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, 1696, Part III.

^h Downes's *Roscius Anglicanus*, ed. 1729, p. 41.

ⁱ As the Empress of Morocco, Psyche, Circe, and Dryden's alteration of the Tempest. In the last the famous comedian Joe Haynes made his appearance as a dancer; and having learnt in France, "the author of the Tempest (as the biographer of Haynes declares) was obliged to him for the dances which were approved of by the spectators." Thomas's *Life of Haynes*, 1701.

^k I conjecture it was about this period that the actors began to annex a farce occasionally to a short play. When Otway prepared his tragedy of *Titus and Berenice*, with a prologue, for this stage, he added the farce of the *Cheats of Scapin*, and after it an epilogue. Several other farces appear to have been acted here.

^l The following lines, descriptive of the performance, is from Durfey's Poem, already noticed:—

" Upon the bank of Thame and Isis,
That feeds the wen of city vices,
By bearing wealth upon their shoulders,
To fools, phanaticks, and free-holders;
A lofty pile there stands, whose use is
To nourish and regale the Muses;
Not with coarse fare of greasy bits,
But with rare treats of costly wits;
Jelly of tropes, and rich potages
Of rants and high poetick rages;
Brisk metaphors they also choose,
And simile to make raggous,
Garnisht with leaves of antique books,
And all the poets are their cooks.
Here empress Tragedy still treads,
And the grand dance in buskins leads,
And Farce in vizard mask is seen,
In mimick garb like Harlequin,
Deck'd with a nosegay of fresh buds,
Of prologues, songs, and interludes.
Here each man's gonius is a mirrour,
Where he may see and fly from error,
Where every vice uncover'd is,
And every fop may see his pliz."

rocco was entertained with *Psyche*, "a play of extraordinary splendour;" and on other evenings saw *Macbeth* and the *Tempest*, and was extremely pleased^m. However, the renewal of the embellishments and dresses, although the house was "more frequented than the King's," proved a pageant too costly in continuance for the actors to derive a competent emolument; and which circumstance finally led to a junction of the company with their long-continued rivals at Drury-lace. This scheme was formed under an Agreement, dated October the 14th, 1681, between Dr. Davenant, Betterton, and Smith, of the one part; and Charles Hart, and Edward Kynaston, of the other part: whereby, in consideration of certain pensions, Hart and Kynaston agreed within a month to make over "all the right, title, and claim, which they or either of them had to any Plays, Books, Cloaths, and Scenes in the King's Play-house." They also promised to "promote, with all their power and interest, an agreement between both play-houses;" and which took effect about July 1682ⁿ. On August 10th of that year, they performed the tragedy of *Romulus and Hirsilia*, or the *Sabine War*, with an Epilogue by Mrs. Behn, and spoken by Lady Slingsby^r, which reflecting upon the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Chamberlain is said to have ordered

both ladies into custody, to answer the affront^s.

From the time the companies joined, the performances were continued at both houses alternately; and did not prevent the producing several new pieces at Dorset Garden.

Elkanah Settle, whose versatile genius supplied either opera, city pageant, or Bartholomew-fair droll, was probably the first dramatic writer that sought to extend and support his popularity through the aid of a newspaper; and certainly the following paragraph, from the *Post-Boy*, is one of the earliest, if not the first, dramatic puff which appeared through the medium of such a circulation: it was inserted a few days before the performance of *The World in the Moon*. "Great preparations are making for a new OPERA, in the play-house in Dorset Garden, of which there is great expectation, the scenes being several new sets, and of a model different from all that have been used in any theatre whatever, being twice as high as any of their former scenes; and the whole decorations of the stage not only infinitely beyond all the Operas ever yet performed in England, but also by the acknowledgment of several gentlemen that have travell'd abroad, much exceeding all that has been seen on any of the Foreign stages." However, notwithstanding the attraction of a new Opera, with

^m A singular occurrence is mentioned in a newspaper as having taken place the 27th April, 1682, when "Mr. Ch[arles] D[ee]ring, son to Sir Edw. D. and Mr. V[aughan] quarrell'd in the Duke's play-house, and presently mounted the stage and fought, and Mr. D. was very dangerously wounded, and Mr. V. secured, lest it should prove mortal." *Janevay's Impartial Protestant Mercury*, May 2.—Langbaine relates his beholding a more sanguinary tragedy, in 1674, in the pit of this house, "in the death of Mr. Scroop, who received his death's wound from Sir Thomas Armstrong." See *An Account of the Dramatick Poets*, p. 460.

ⁿ Langbaine, p. 172.

^o Curll's *Hist. of the Stage*, p. 10.

^p Early in August, the Duchess of York visited the Duke's Theatre, "that and the King's House having joined interests," to see "Virtue Betrayed, or Anna Bullen, a deep tragedy of the beheading the said Lady by King Henry the Eighth." *London Mercury*, Aug. 2, 1682.

^q There was advertised to "be published on Monday next, the last new play, called *Romulus*," &c. in Brooks's *Impartial Mercury* of Friday, Nov. 17, 1682. The incident above-noticed probably occasioned a delay in the printing.

^r Her "name occurs as Lady Slingsby in the *Dramatis Personæ* of Dryden and Lee's plays, between the years 1681 and 1689. In 1680 she appears as Mrs. Mary Lee. Her name was originally Aldridge. Who her husband was is not known." *Lytson's Environs*, vol. III. p. 367.—It is probable her husband was a Justice of Peace, acting in the County of Middlesex, as I believe the name occurs repeatedly about that time in the parish accounts of St. Clement's Danes.

^s Curll's *Protestant Mercury*, Aug. 16, 1682.

^t The *Post Boy*, June 12-15, 1697. On the 24th was advertised that "to-morrow will be published the new opera called *The World in the Moon*." And upon Thursday,

the novelty of enlarged scenery, and the auxiliary aid just noticed, this piece proved little more than a requiem to the theatrical performances at this house, which appear to have finally terminated with the season of 1696-7.

In the following year a penny lottery was drawn here, as is shown by a tract, intitled "The Wheel of Fortune, or Nothing for a Penny; being remarks on the drawing of the Penny Lottery at the Theatre Royal, in Dorset Garden," 1698, 4to. Afterwards there was a short exhibition of prize-fighters; and the building was totally deserted in 1703.

This playhouse is generally described as "the Duke's Theatre, Dorset Gardens;" the checks had a double D, one being reversed with the letter Y central, surmounted by a ducal coronet, obverse "Upper Gallerie, 1671." (See *Miscellaneous Plate*, fig. 5.) The second title above-cited is used in the Agreement to promote the union of the two companies; and the actors were distinguished as "their Royal Highnesses' Servants," contra "their Majesties' Servants" who acted at Drury-lane. In February,

1684-5, upon the accession to the throne of the Duke of York, this house was immediately distinguished as "the Queen's Theatre." In compliment to the patroness, new checks were cast, preserving the date according to the old stile. On one side, in bass-relief, is the head of Maria d'Este, with "Queen's Theatre," obverse, "for the Pit, 1684," and are of yellow metal (fig. 4). Similar ones "for the First Gallerie, 1684," and "Upper Gallerie, 1684." The name was not afterwards altered. The frontispiece to E. Settle's *Empress of Morocco* is a front view of this Theatre, having, when perfect, some Latin lines beneath*. There is also a bird's-eye view, taken in the same direction, in Walker's plan of London, published by Overton, as "the old play-house." E. HOON.

Mr. URBAN, Lambeth, July 15.
THE publicity which you have given to the letters of "George Moneypenny," and "R. G. Millwright," will, I hope, absolve me from presumption in begging like favour for the following remarks, arising from their Letters, and the source

Thursday, July 1st, appeared the following paragraph; "The new Opera will be acted this day for the benefit of the undertaker." Upon the same day the publisher advertised; "The new Opera, called the World in the Moon, is acting with great applause. It is licensed by the Lord Chamberlain's Secretary, and the Master of the Revels; and may be had, with all the songs, at A. Roper's, at the Black-boy in Fleet-street, price 1s." The second edition, by E. S. was announced March 17th, 1697-8.

In that plot-creating age, a rumour was raised against the players, as we are told in the Protestant Mercury of Sept. 23, 1686, that "yesterday morning the play-house in Salisbury-court was beset by musqueteers, and searched by messengers;" but the report was afterwards declared to be erroneous.

"By this time (says my author) we were come to our propos'd landing-place, where a stately edifice (the front supported by lofty columns) presented to our view. I enquired of my friend, what magnanimous *Don Cressus* resided in this noble and delightful mansion? Who told me, nobody as he knew on, except rats and mice; and perhaps an old superannuated *Jack pudding*, to look after it, and to take care that no decay'd lover of the Drama should get in, and steal away the *poets pictures*, and sell em to some Upholsterers, for *Roman Emperours* I suppose; there being little else to lose except scenes, machines, or some such jim-cracks. For this, says he, is one of the theaters, but wholly abandon'd by the players; and 'tis thought will in a little time be pull'd down, if it is not bought by some of the dissenting brethren, and converted into a more pious use, that might in part atone for the sundry transgressions occasioned by that levity which the stage of late have been so greatly subject to." *The London Spy*, by Edw. Ward, 1703, p. 148.

There are also scene prints, which show the internal magnificence of the house. Previous to that publication, the principal dramatic pieces that had any embellishment were *Jack Jugler*, *Somebody and Nobody*, *The Valiant Welchman*, *The Roaring Girl*, and *Jack Drum's Entertainment*, each having an incidental wood cut.—The views of Dorset Gardens Theatre, both external and internal, have been copied for the *Londinia Illustrata*, but are inadvertently supposed to represent a different building.

whence they originated. My intention in thus addressing you is not to protract, perhaps, uninteresting disputation, but to put your Readers in possession of facts necessary to aid their judgments on the subject Mr. M. has been pleased to bring before them; and to point out where that gentleman has wandered in his animadversions beyond the precincts of truth and courtesy.

Mr. M. commenced his first letter by an imposing appearance of love for science; and for some time held forth like a man whose sensations were painfully affected at seeing her principles violated in a great public work. His feelings were hurt, and he felt compelled to tell the world so; but the concluding epithets, of "ignorant copyist and caricaturist," I fear, betray motives not quite so pure. He evidently exults in the notice taken of his first letter by R. G. yet labours in his second to prove that a Millwright can have no pretensions to mathematical or mechanical knowledge, or to give an opinion upon a work which should be the production of their combination.

What R. G.'s pretensions to science are, I can only gather from your pages. He has not stepped boldly into notoriety, by publishing his name; but his letter is sufficient warrant for his entering the lists with his more hardy competitor.

The attempt at confining knowledge to any particular description of people, or debarring it from any sect or calling, must always be considered as extremely illiberal; but Mr. M. is peculiarly unfortunate in his remarks upon R. G.'s profession. The formation of highways, navigable canals, and bridges, is the province of the Civil Engineer. The engineer of the Strand Bridge (Mr. Rennie), a gentleman, who, by the suffrages of an enlightened nation, is placed at the head of his respectable profession, was bred a millwright; his great precursors, Mr. Smeaton and Mr. Brindley, were millwrights.

To the man of science I conceive it unnecessary to state objections to the few arguments Mr. M. adduces; to such part of your Readers an inspection of Mr. Rennie's centre is all I would recommend; but there are youths seeking to deserve the title,

whose judgments may be seduced by bold assertions and a specious manner; and there are many respectable shareholders in the concern, whose dispositions, or contrary pursuits, leading them away from such studies, may give ear to mis-statements and false reasoning, and be put in fear for their pecuniary interests.

Mr. M. in his reply to R. G. demands logical precision; I solicit truth. In criticisms upon such subjects as the present, plain matter of fact is all that is necessary. Indeed, in matters capable of demonstration, there is little room for argument; the thing comes to issue, and one of the disputants is irrevocably proved right or wrong. The mathematician who would violate truth in support of his positions, must forfeit all pretensions to posthumous fame, should the inattention of the age he lives in suffer him to die undetected. If then it is conceded that truth should pervade discussions of this nature, how will Mr. M. excuse himself for stating to the publick that the quantity of timber consumed in a rib of the centering of the Strand Bridge would make a solid arch the same span and sixteen feet deep. Any man may measure the rib, and prove to himself the contrary; but bare inspection is sufficient. The timbers are about thirteen inches square; and fall in regular numbers of eight at all the crossings of the radii or king-posts. Mr. Money penny states "the solids" to "exceed the voids:" without referring to calculation, I will admit their equality; and the sum of their diameters does not average more measurement than he has been pleased to ascribe to the solids. This assertion is the principal one on which Mr. M. grounds his charge of a want of due regard to economy; it is incorrect, and it can be mathematically proved grossly incorrect. As for the rest, his letters are flippant recapitulations of what has long been communicated to the world. Technical terms are poured forth; models are cited; and one thing is condemned for not resembling another, although their elements are totally different.

It seems necessary to remind Mr. M. that engineers design their centres to carry their arches, and not their arches to accommodate a particular model

model of centering; or he surely would not draw comparisons between the dome of St. Paul's and an arch of the Strand Bridge. The span, the elevation above low-water mark, the extent of the foundations, and the space allowed for water-way, naturally determine (here) the angles the timbers must form in crossing each other.

The periphery of a rib of the Strand Bridge is a semi-ellipse, of course a reverse of the soffit of the arch. This form is preserved under the great superincumbent weight of the masonry by seven pairs of shores or braces of whole timbers, springing from each base, and abutting each other on intermediate crown-pieces. These braces cross each other in such manner, that their necessary intersections fall in the line of radiating timbers, which clip these halvings. The radiating timbers, being suspended by wrought-iron straps and bolts to the outer rim and crown-piece, perform the additional office of king-posts, supporting the weight of the braces they enclose, and throwing it upon the arch form of the outer rim and the truss formed by the meeting of the braces with the crown-piece.

I cannot conceive, under like circumstances, a centre better calculated to present at every point the positive end-way resistance of the wood to the super-incumbent pressure.—Perhaps Mr. M. may say that the striking-plates might have been longer. This would no doubt have diminished the obliquity of the braces; but then the foundations must have been extended, and economy would have grievously suffered by the alteration. Similar replies may be made to all his suggestions.—The Strand Bridge arches are 20 feet wider, with the same rise as the centre arch of Blackfriars. Mr. Rennie has thrown in two more pairs of shores than Mr. Mylne used. If five pair were necessary under such an arch as that of Blackfriars, are not seven necessary under those of the Strand Bridge, which will not only be flatter, but double the weight.

No man can find rational ground for cavilling at the cast-iron plates, which confine the feet of the braces, and give them a regular bearing upon the upper striking-plate; and I should be as much surprized to find a man so ignorant as not to see the utility of

those plates which enclose the intersections, (where more than two pieces cross each other,) as I have been at the affront put upon your readers by denying it. These plates are perforated at a short distance from each extremity by mortices, which are filled by cast-iron plates and oak wedges, giving a square abutment to timbers, which otherwise would act like wedges upon those which enclose them.

From the rapid progress of the work, the question of strength must soon be at rest. Economy will be the only string left for Mr. M. to harp upon, or the Strand Bridge will share the fate of his own *chef-d'œuvres* at Norham and Basseltown.

If the construction of Mr. Rennie's centres is to be blamed for resembling the excellent ones used at Westminster and Blackfriars, the mode of fixing adopted at the Strand Bridge, at least, is entirely new. With your permission, I will conclude by describing it.

The ribs are framed upon a stage, which projects something more than their whole length into the River. Three barges are placed parallel to each other, and they are firmly connected together by whole timbers, forming a strong platform, which receives the rib in such manner that a portion of its gravity acts in favour of its gaining a vertical position. Lofty shear-legs are placed upon this platform, with stout tackle leading to capsterns ashore to assist the raising. These barges being laid aground in the proper situation, the rib is slid to its seat upon them down an inclined plane of timbers; the tackle is fixed, and the rib placed erect in an hour by manual aid. The barges are then allowed to rise with the tide, swung round, and just before high water placed in such a manner that the feet or bases of the rib hang exactly over the striking-plates; as the tide falls, the rib settles into its proper place, where it is secured by means previously prepared, and the barges are removed to take up another. By this process a business which formerly occupied weeks is got over in a single day.

Yours, &c. H. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 30.*
YOUR Correspondent, Part I. page 626, is not perhaps aware that Mary Ciotworthy, mentioned in the patent,

patent, was the only issue of the body of Sir John Clotworthy, the first Viscount Massereene, not Massareene.

Lady Harriet Foster is the descendant of the only son of Mary Clotworthy; and as such, I should have thought, came under the description of "heir general of the body" of Sir John Clotworthy. Mary Clotworthy had also daughters; but I do not suppose the descendant of her daughter could precede, in claim to the honour, the descendant of her son. I subjoin a short sketch, from which your Correspondents may be able to judge.

Sir John Clotworthy Viscount Massereene, died in 1665, leaving an only child and heiress, Mary Clotworthy, who married Sir John Skeffington, bart. who became Viscount Massereene, on the decease of his father-in-law, according to the limitation of the patent. They had issue an only surviving son, Clotworthy Skeffington, the second Viscount Massereene of the name of Skeffington, and four daughters, viz. 1. Mary, married Sir Charles Hoghton, bart. of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire; 2. Margaret, married Sir George St. George; 3. Anne; 4. Frances.

The present Earl of Massereene is the only male descendant of Mary Clotworthy, only child of the grantee. On his decease the Viscounty is to revert to the heir-general of the body of the grantee. Now it appears to me, that the Earl's daughter, as descendant of the only son of Mary Clotworthy, only child of the grantee, comes under the description of "heir-general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy." If, contrary to this opinion, the descendant of the daughter of Mary Clotworthy has a claim in preference to the descendant of her son, it would then appear that the present Sir Henry Hoghton, bart. of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, is the presumptive heir to the titles of Baron of Loughneagh, and Viscount Massereene, as great grandson of Sir Charles Hoghton, bart. and the Honourable Mary Skeffington, eldest daughter of Mary Clotworthy, only child of Sir John Clotworthy, the first Peer.

Yours, &c.

H. S.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 2.
CAN any Correspondent acquaint me, whether the family of Boyle, of the County of Hereford, still exists

in the elder branch. According to Lodge, Lodovic Boyle, of Bidney, co. Hereford, temp. Hen. VI. had two sons, viz. John, his successor; and Roger, grandfather of Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Corke, in Ireland. John, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate in Hereford; and was ancestor to James Boyle, High Sheriff of the County of Hereford 29 Queen Elizabeth: Are there any descendants of this James Boyle?—Roger Boyle, father of the first Lord Corke, had an elder brother, John Boyle, of Hereford, who married Alice Hayworth: Was there issue of this marriage?

Of the numerous honours conferred on the Boyle family, that of Viscount Kynalmeaky appears to be the only one which was granted in remainder to the elder branch remaining in England. The Earldom of Cork, &c. is limited to the issue male of the body of the first Peer. The title of Kynalmeaky was granted in 1627 to the Hon. Lewis Boyle, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the Earl of Cork, his father, and in failure of them to the collateral heirs male of the said Earl of Cork for ever.

The titles of Earl of Meath and Baron Ardee, in the Brabazon family, are, it appears, liable to be separated, the Barony going to the elder male branch, and the Earldom to a younger branch; for William Brabazon, Lord Ardee, was created Earl of Meath in 1627, with remainder to his youngest brother, Sir Anthony Brabazon; his next brother, Wallop Brabazon, of Eaton, co. Hereford, and his descendants, of course retain a prior claim to Sir Anthony's descendants, as far as regards the Barony of Ardee.

Yours, &c.

T. M.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Aug. 17.

IN the "Anecdotes of Bowyer," it is recorded of Robert Jenkin, that "he was admitted a Sub-sizar for the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dr. Tanner."

In the same work we are told that "a Hound of King's College, Cambridge, is an Under-graduate not in the Foundation, nearly the same as a Sizar."

A more distinct explanation of the terms Sub-sizar and Hound is requested by

Yours, &c.

OXONIES: 18.

M.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 23.*

ABOUT three years ago there came into my hands, by accident, a large parcel of old books and pamphlets of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Among these were several of Robert Greene, Gabriel Harvey, and Thomas Nash; some of which I consider to be curious and little known.

As Black-letter literature is among the rages of the day, an occasional article drawn from them may not be unacceptable to your pages; and while it may amuse your Readers, it may give me the opportunity of deriving information, which I could not otherwise procure.

Nash's "Pierce Penniless," and Harvey's "Pierce's Superogation," are not unknown, though I suspect the latter particularly to be uncommon. This last is full of notices of the obscure writers of those days: but they are so scattered, that it requires some trouble to extract them.

It is lamentable that a scholar like Harvey should descend to such scurrilous abuse*. He speaks of Nash as a "famous arrogant, conceited fool, who condemns all the world but his own *Flim Flams*." Some authors I find named whom I discover nowhere else, unless perhaps in Tanner, but not all of them even in him.

"Nash disdaineth," says he, "Thomas Delone, Philip Stubbs, Robert Airmin, and the common Pamfletteers of London, even painfuller Chroniclers too; because they stand in his way, hinder his scribbling traffique, obscure his resplendishing fame, or have not chronicled him in their catalogues of the renowned moderne Authors, as he meritoriously meriteth, and may peradventure be remembered hereafter. But may not Thomas Delone, Philip Stubbs, Robert Airmin, and the rest of those misused persons, more disdainfully disdain him; because he is so much vainer, so little learned, so nothing elegant, than they; and they so much homester, so little obscurer, so nothing contemptible than he?"

In another of the pamphlets the Author is less free with names; but by allusions, many of which cannot even at this day be misunderstood, he

* The controversy between the witty Tom Nash and the learned Gabriel Harvey forms a very interesting chapter in Mr. D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors," under the title of *Literary Ridicule*. Ed.

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is still more severe. There are several passages which appear to me to relate to the celebrated Dr. Thomas Lodge, the author of "Euphuus's Golden Legacie," and who has been perhaps too much commended by the ardent editor of "England's Helicon," whose fancy sometimes runs away with him, and who sometimes invests with his own warmth the dry rhymes of antiquity.

I suppose Nash was a friend of Greene, which was a heinous crime in the eyes of Harvey. I nowhere find mention of Nicholas Breton by name; but there are several passages which, under a feigned character, appear to me to allude to him. But I am not sure that our controversialist does not fly even at still higher game. Shakespeare seems sneered at on more than one occasion.

But there is nothing new under the sun: Harvey speaks not only of Nash's *Flim Flams*, but, like Sterne, of his *Smelfungus*. I cannot find out to what contemporary author, the apparent object of his bitter revenge, he alludes. He describes him as an accomplice in all Nash's malicious lies; as the inventor of many of the most offensive falsehoods with which Nash had endeavoured to stigmatize him. He speaks of him as a ceaseless pamphleteer, a dealer in small wares, a covert assassin, a vain traveller, dealing in silly and ostentatious fictions; a trencher-scraper to great men; exceeding Nash himself in vanity and envy, turning pale with rage at all praise but his own; endeavouring by every secret artifice to blast the reputation of those with whom he lived in outward friendship, taking secret offence when it was not suspected, and using this mode of revenge; of low origin, and sprung immediately from bankruptcy, yet affecting the airs of birth; pretending scholarship, yet falling into errors of the most ridiculous ignorance; pretending to history, yet guilty of the most childish anachronisms; degrading the characters of great men by falsehoods which unite stupidity with baseness; repeating a convicted lie about the family of the virtuous Chancellor (Sir Thomas More); and pretending to have studied the arts abroad, of which he was as ignorant as a country-bricklayer.

I have