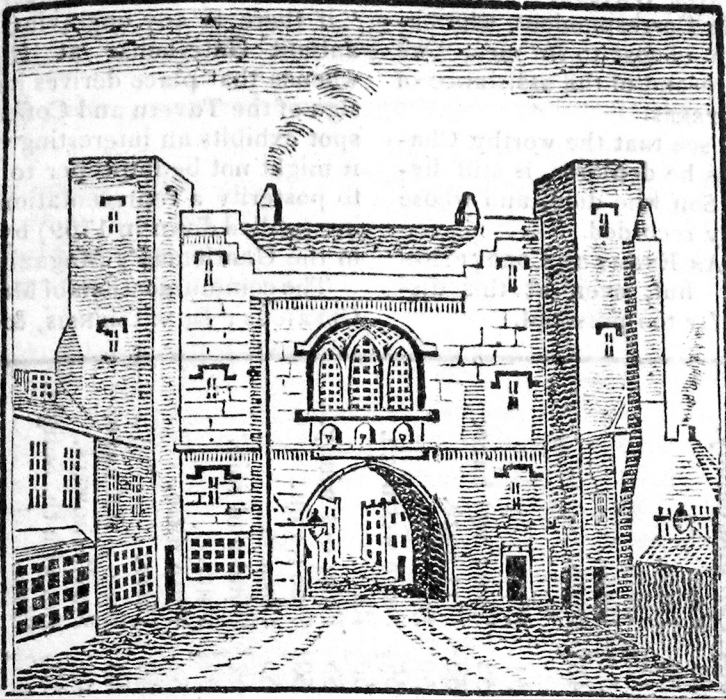


GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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



NOVEMBER, 1813.
 CONTAINING

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

Meteorolog. Diaries for Oct. and Nov. 410. 510
 Hard Case of an exemplary Clergyman... 411
 Literary Anecdotes.—Winter Scenery..... 412
 Original Letters of King Charles the First... 413
 Mrs. Serres on her "Life of Dr. Wilmot," &c. 414
 Communications relative to Junius... 414—416
 Frankley Chapel, and the Lyttelton Family. 417
 Remarkable Extracts from the Patent Rolls 418
 Benefactions to the Parish of Audley..... 420
 "Great Importance."—Inattention to Proph. 423
 Early Translation of "The Imitation of Christ" 424
 Antiquities from St. John's Gate, &c..... 425
 Dwyer & Vaux.—Sir C. W. Malet, Bart... 426
 Ld. Jefferys.—Clarges & Leicester Family. 427
 Origin & gradual Increase of Somers-Town. 428
 Britton's History of Redcliffe Church, &c. 429
 The Plane Tree.—Ghosts and Horse-shoes. 431
 Comet of 1811.—Address to Cromwell..... 432
 Seal of Hen. V.—"The Equitable Society." 433
 Hallucination of Gilbert Wakefield..... 434
 Statement of English Catholic Population. 435
 Researches respecting old London Theatres. 437
 Dr. Lettsom's LXXVIIth Letter on Prisons. 438
 Mr. Neild's Remarks on Clerkenwell Prison 439
 Mr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Labours..... 440
 Architect. Proceedings at Hen. VII's Chapel. 442

Architectural Innovation, No. CLXXIX... 444
 Mr. V. Green.—Evergreens in Churches, &c. 446
 LITERARY INTELLIGENCE..... 448
 REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; viz.
 Jefferson's Charge to Colchester Archdeaconry
 Madame de Stael's Reflections on Suicide.. 450
 Clarkson's Memoirs of William Penn..... 451
 The Annual Register for the year 1796..... 453
 Sermons on the Death of Mr. Worthington. 455
 The Works of Otway, by T. Thornton, Esq. 456
 Letters from the Bodleian Library, &c..... 457
 Bibliographical Miscellanies, Verse & Prose 459
 Christianity in India.—De l'Allemagne... 460
 Mr. Gamble's View of Society &c. in Ireland. 462
 REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS... 467
 SELECT POETRY for November 1813, 469—472
 Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes... 473
 Prince Regent's Speech before Parliament. 487
 Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences.. 489
 Country News, 492.—Domestic Occurrences 494
 Theat. Register—Promotions—Preferments 497
 Births and Marriages of eminent Persons.. 498
 Obituary, with Anecd. of eminent Persons. 499
 Character of Bp. Madan, of Peterborough. 509
 Bill of Mortality—Prices of Markets..... 511
 Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of Stocks..... 512

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of FRANKLEY CHAPEL, co. Worcester;
 and ANTIQUITIES from ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, and its Vicinity.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A copy is requested of an Epitaph in BATH CATHEDRAL, written by Dr. ZOUCH, for the Rev. DANIEL WATSON.

To a valuable Correspondent, who begins "Should you choose to list me—" we answer, We are proud of the assistance of such able VOLUNTEERS.

FIDELIS would see that the worthy Character, whose loss he deplures, is still living. It was the Son who died, and whose loss we have duly recorded.

The Poem by AN ENEMY TO CORRUPTION has much merit; but, even at this distance of time, is far too personal.

A SUSSEX FREEHOLDER will excuse a omitting his Letter.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT asks, "if there is any engraving extant of the antient Gate-house at Highgate, from whence that place derives its name." The sign of the Tavern and Coffee-house on the spot exhibits an interesting view of it; and it might not be improper to communicate to posterity a representation of this building (pulled down in 1769) by an engraving in the Gentleman's Magazine.

The communications of Mr. JAMES ELMES, CLERICUS; DUNELMENSIS, &c. in our next.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, KEPT AT EXETER.

	Bar.	Ther. at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther. at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther. at 10 P. M.
Sep. 21	29.83	58½ Fair, but lowering	29.86	68 Fine	29.88	54 Ther. at 10 P. M.
22	29.96	57 Hazy; fine	30.01	64½ Very fine	30.03	54 Ditto.
23	30.07	58 Fine; fine	30.06	63 Cloudy	30.03	56½ Ditto.
24	30.10	56 Fine, though cloudy	30.14	63½ Ditto	30.04	55 Fine.
25	30.20	52 Fine	30.17	60½ Ditto	30.20	52½ Ditto.
26	30.07	52½ Hazy	30.06	59 Fair and cloudy	30.13	52½ Fair and cloudy.
27	30.01	54 Fine	29.95	64½ Very fine	30.06	55 Fine.
28	29.94	53 Hazy	29.95	60 Ditto	29.95	52 Ditto.
29	30.09	49 Fine	30.11	57 Ditto	30.05	52½ Ditto.
30	30.14	53 Fine	30.05	62 Ditto	30.14	52½ Ditto.
Oct. 1	29.84	45½ Fine, though cloudy	29.77	55 Ditto	30.00	48½ Ditto.
2	29.69	51 Fine, but hazy	29.67	57 Very fine	29.75	51 Ditto.
3	29.66	59 Foggy and lowering	29.72	67 Lowering	29.67	52 Fine; wet haze.
4	29.68	55 Lowering; some little rain ..	29.64	65 Fine	29.74	55 Wet haze.
5	29.73	60 Fair and cloudy	29.74	64 Ditto	29.64	52 Ditto.
6	29.79	59 Foggy	29.77	63½ Ditto	29.78	57½ Some wet haze.
7	29.43	59 Hazy & low. sm. rain & wind ..	29.45	67 Wind, drifts of rain; clear at 6 ..	29.67	59½ Rain.
8	29.80	56 Mod. fair and cloudy; rain ..	29.61	61 Wind, with drifts of rain	29.75	55 Fine, but windy.
9	29.51	55½ Clearing; cloudy & showers ..	29.56	59½ Clouds, with little showers ..	29.49	59½ Fine; rain.
10	29.47	54 Very fine; 11, cloudy with sh. ..	29.59	59 Ditto	29.56	55 Cloudy.
11	29.19	49½ Windy, with showers	29.51	58 Windy, but fair	29.43	52½ Wind and rain.
12	29.73	48 Foggy; fine; small rain	29.66	54½ Rain and wind	29.56	52½ Fine.
13	29.40	54½ Fair and cloudy; fine	29.64	50½ Fine	29.54	52 Ditto ditto.
14	29.57	43½ Fine	29.75	51 Ditto	29.65	48 Ditto.
15	29.48	49 Wet haze; fair	29.75	51 Ditto	29.76	40 Ditto; wet haze.
16	29.27	46 Fair & cloudy; 10, wet haze ..	29.31	54½ Fair and cloudy; showers ..	29.27	48 Small showers.
17	28.58	51 Cloudy; squalls, with show. ..	28.35	56 Squalls, with small rain	28.72	50½ Do. with th. & light.
18	29.39	44½ Fine; some drops	28.78	49½ Ditto	29.16	43½ Ditto.
19	29.62	32 Very fine; sharp frost	29.48	50 Very fine; like frost	29.55	39 Ditto ditto.
20	29.41	52½ Fair & cloudy; rain & wind ..	29.62	51½ Very fine	29.98	47 Fine; squalls, with rain
			29.32	51½ Rain and wind	29.99	52 Ditto; moderate.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1813.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 2.
AS it is probable that many of your Correspondents will address you upon the same subject as I do, I will be very brief in my relation.

The worthy Vicar of my Parish came to me in great agitation and distress of mind, informing me, that he had three days before been served with a Copy of a Writ—that he had immediately written to a friend in London, to obtain some information of the person whom he had unintentionally and unknowingly injured—and that the reply was, that it was an action on the Statute of 43 Geo. III. c. 85, for not having taken out licenses to dispense with residence on two of his Benefices.

In the year 1803, when this severe Statute was enacted, Mr. — was presented to two Livings. He was then in possession of one, which his Patron allowed him to retain. After paying rates, curacy, property-tax, &c. it leaves a clear 90*l.* per annum; but, having for many years had no other source of income, and being burdened with a large and increasing family, he had, unavoidably, contracted many debts: in order to liquidate which, he appropriated, the moment he became (as he expresses it) the favourite of Fortune, the profits of his first living. He serves a Church and Chapel every Sunday, the services of which are three Sermons, with a monthly Communion at the Parish-church; and the clear income of both is scarce 120*l.* per annum. His third living produces 70*l.* Without entering into any calculations, it is sufficient to say, that the penalties of three-fourths of the value of the two livings on which he is non-resident, imposed by the Act, amount to upwards of 3000*l.* His income is nearly 400*l.* per annum; out of which he pays 120*l.* to an Insurance Office, in order that all may not die with him: so that the utmost of his expenditure is 280*l.* frugally directed to the support of his wife, himself, and three children, and the cloathing of five others. His wife, he laments, must necessarily die in a workhouse, and himself in a gaol, and the money

he had purchased for his family at his death forfeited; and all this accumulation of misery brought upon him, not through any moral delinquency, or pastoral neglect (for in exemplary conduct, uniform diligence, and professional excellence, he is seldom equalled), but for not doing what he did not know was necessary to be done. If it be said, *ignorantia legis neminem excusat*, it will be allowed that the case I have mentioned (similar, no doubt, in certain respects, to many others) deserves the serious and immediate attention of the Bishops in particular, and the Legislature in general. Surely, surely, some relief will be speedily administered, to restore peace to many deserving men, from whose eyes sleep is departed, and from whose bosoms comfort is expelled.

Since writing the above, I have been consulted by two other Clergymen, who will both be completely ruined. I do not now presume to dictate what is to be done; I will leave that to the judgment of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, who, after having rescued the Church from the insidious and detestable claims of Calvinistic alliance, will, I trust, warmly interest himself in the protection of its Clergy.

Yours, &c. A MAGISTRATE.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.
SINCE I sent you the communication inserted in your last month's Number, relative to Dr. George, I have met with a note in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. II. p. 141, which I wish I had sooner seen: though it did not occur to me at the moment, I perfectly recollect it, as having been introduced in the Original Edition of "Anecdotes of Bowyer," and, I think, not inapplicable to the subject, and not deficient in point of sarcasm.

"Dr. John Savage was called the Aristippus of the age. 'In his younger days,' says Bishop Newton, 'he had travelled with an Earl of Salisbury, to whom he was indebted for a considerable Living in Hertfordshire; and in his more advanced years was a lively, pleasant, facetious old man. One day at the Levee, George

George I. asked him how long he staid at Rome with Lord Salisbury? Upon his answering how long; Why (said the King) you staid long enough—why did you not convert the Pope?—Because, Sir, (replied he,) I had nothing better to offer him.*

It was said, and I believe a fact, that Dr. George was neither Rector, Vicar, or Curate, being ordained on the title of a Fellowship of King's College.

In the new edition of "Fuller's Worthies," I find vol. II. p. 360, a similar case nearly of a Primate of all England. Archbishop Abbott "was never Incumbent on any Living with Cure of Souls, but was mounted from a Lecturer to a Dignitary." It was said, I remember, formerly of a Head of a College in Cambridge, that he was at the same time everything between a Bishop and a Curate—Dean, Chancellor, Archdeacon, Prebendary, Rector, and Vicar. It was certainly understood that he declined an offered Mitre. He was so attached to the Headship, that he proposed a Grace to the Senate for an exemption from undertaking the office of Vice-Chancellor, as being a Septuagenarian; but, I think, did not succeed, nor resign, as expected. E. I.

Mr. URBAN, B——n, N.B.

IT is now the 11th of November. I thank you for inserting the few remarks which I ventured to send on autumnal scenery, and its connection in my mind with some favourite authors, on the 9th of last month. Your number for October has just found me in my usual remote retirement, and under impressions similar to those which then prompted me to address you, only varied, according to the changes which have been produced by the departure of Autumn, and the commencement of wintry desolation. But, if October is full of enchantment and magic inspiration, the scenery of November is perhaps the most awful and solemn which is ever unfolded by Nature. The same admirable Author, to whom I formerly alluded*, has observed—

"If November be a melancholy month, the darkness and decay of its half-spoiled shades are soothing and congenial to a sorrowful mind."

While I transcribe these words, the winds of night are moaning around; I hear the fallen foliage (now "red and sere") driven up against the panes

* Sir Egerton Brydges.

of glass in the door which opens from my parlour into the lawn; and I fear you will smile at my extravagance when I add, that I cannot listen to that sound without being moved even to tears—but they are not tears of sorrow. It seems as if it were not the voice of the night-winds merely that rises around. The sound awakes ten thousand tender recollections, which it would require more room to delineate, than such a humble Correspondent as I am dare claim in your invaluable work. Above all, it seems as if the never-dying voices of those inspired Authors which I have read in this retirement, mingled at intervals with the hollow tones of the tempest! Amid those very scenes which gave birth to "The Minstrel" of Beattie, I hear angel voices repeating his immortal and soul-exalting numbers!

Yours, &c.

H. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, Watford, Herts,
Nov. 7.

YOU will oblige me by inserting in your Miscellany two original Letters of King Charles the First, which I have deemed worthy the attention of your Readers, as historical evidence of two interesting events in the reign of that unfortunate Monarch.

These Letters have remained from the period at which they were written among the family documents of the late Henry Fotherley Whitfield, esq. of the Bury, in the parish of Rickmansworth, in this County; whose ancestor, Sir Ralph Whitfield, (who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Spelman, the famous antiquary,) was Prime Serjeant to King Charles the First.

Yours, &c. ROR. CLUTTERBUCK,

"CHARLES R.

Right trusty and well-beloved Councilor, We greet you well. Whereas (in regard of our residence) Wee have thought fit to have the next Terme kept in this our City of Yorke; our will and expresse command therefore is, that you forthwith give order that Trinity Terme next bee adjourned to this our City, to be holden at the usuall time; and that the writts of adjournment bee issued forth accordingly, under our Grate Seale, for doing thereof. And that a proclamation bee presently sent out, to give timely notice, in the several counties of this our kingdom and dominion of Wales; and for the more orderly and formall performance hereof, Wee will that you at-

wise with our Judges, soe that all things necessary for the premisses bee timely and effectually performed; for which this shall bee your warrant*.

Given att our Court at Yorke, the 14th of May, 1642.

I expect your obedience in this, without reply, and with as much secrecie as the business can afford. C. R.

To our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Edward Lord Littleton, Keeper of our great seale of England."

"MY LORD KEEPER.

I cannot say that your last letter of the 13th of May is the cause of this (the necessitie of my affaires being the only true motive of it); but I assure you it gives me the more confidence to believe that what I command in this will have the more willing obedience. It is this: I fynde an absolute necessitie (the particular reasons I have not tyme to show you), that you and my Great Seale should wait upon mee heere with all possible speede, bothe for your good and myne; therfor my expresse will and pleasur is, that immediacie after the receipt of this you take your jurnie hither, with as much diligence as your boddie will permit you. Now, because I cannot expect you shall make such haste, but that an order of Parliamēt must overtake to stop you (if they have a mynd to it); therfor I have commanded this bearer, my servant, Tho. Elyot, to receive the Grate Seale from you, and to bring it to me with all possible speede †; in all which as I command your reddie and punctuall obedience, without delays or reply; so I do assure you, upon the faith of a Christian, that I have not the least thought of keeping it from you; but, on the contraire, not only to returne it to you, how soone ye cum hither, but also I meane to show you, that heerin I intend your particular good, as well as my owne service, for you shall fynde me really to be your constant friend,

CHARLES R.

Secresie in this is requisit, as well as obedience; therfor I command you as few as may be know of your jurnie, but none except this bearer (if it bee possi-

* Le Roi voulut aussi transférer les cours de justice de Westminster à Yorck; et il envoya même une proclamation sur ce sujet, du garde du Grand Sceau, avec ordre de la faire publier: mais le Parlement en ayant été informé, lui defendit de executer cet ordre.—Rapin, vol. VIII. p. 288.

† Le 22 de Mai, le Lord Littleton livra le grand Sceau pour être porté au Roi, et le suivit lui-même dès lendemain, avant que le Parlement en eut aucune connaissance.—Ib. p. 332.

ble) that the Great Seale is sent before you. C. R.

Yorke, 19 May, 1642.

In this if I fynde in you a cheerfull obedience, I shall put on your fidelitie such a marke of my favor, as shall testifie the great estimation I have of your person and services. C. R."

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.

THE week after I published my Uncle "Dr. Wilmot's Life," a severe illness, brought on by my experiencing the utmost regret and uneasiness (occasioned by the insincere conduct of Mr. G. Woodfall) compelled me to remain silent as to that gentleman's assertions relative to myself. Allow me to say, that I hold the public opinion and applause too sacred, to be capable of trifling in the slightest degree with the World. I offer my "Life of Dr. Wilmot" with the utmost diffidence to the Publick, sensible it contains numerous errors, as to the point of its style of writing, &c. Mr. Woodfall's conduct has not only completely injured the sale of my work, but has given me inexpressible trouble. As a Lady, and one who has experienced many misfortunes in life, surely more generosity on his side of the question might have evinced itself,—at least a more strict adherence to truth.

I solemnly assure the Publick, that, in the presence of my daughter, a child of sixteen (whose integrity of disposition is well known to my friends), Mr. Woodfall advised me, after three times inspecting the Book of MS. to be as speedy as I could in publishing my work. He declared, he did not know who Junius was, and that he should not oppose me. The day previous to this signification, a Gentleman waited upon me, who said he had been with Mr. Woodfall, and that it was his and Mr. W.'s wish I would, with my MS, meet a Committee of Booksellers, himself and Mr. Woodfall to be present, that it might be finally decided as to the possibility of Dr. Wilmot being the Author of the Letters of Junius. "Mr. Woodfall is so staggered," said the Gentleman, "as to the facts related by yourself, and the water-mark of the Book, that he is in doubt how to decide." I replied, "I could not meet the Committee; that I had no doubt but the World would favour me with its patronage for my work. But I am aware (said I to the Gentleman) that I have the greatest difficulties to combat

at with, as my sex is much against the popularity of the Life; and I have, too, *political enemies—powerful ones*, whose characters and transactions, having been developed to me by others, have subjected me to much secret oppression, although my only fault, as to themselves, proceeds from their knowledge of my independency of disposition; yet such persons will, by the aid of gold, I fear, occasion my Uncle's 'Life' to be condemned by partial criticism, before it has made its way to the World."—"That may be the case (said the Gentleman); but I shall be extremely happy to assist the Work as much as it may be in my power!"

I positively deny most of Mr. Woodfall's statements, as to myself; and inquire of him, if he is willing to attest before a Magistrate, for the public satisfaction, that ALL the Letters given to the World in his late voluminous publication as the writings of ONE individual, really proceeded from ONE PEN, and the pen of that individual who signed himself JUNIUS? Also, if those various Manuscripts were ALL bequeathed him by his late respectable Father, and written in one style of hand?—I wish also to ask Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury, if Dr. Wilmot (my Uncle) was not a kind friend to him in his infancy? if Dr. Butler was not his Godson, and served in his education by my Uncle?

And, lastly, I beg to state to the World, that, in a Letter lately received from an Officer of Rank in His Majesty's service, he states, that he understood 23 years ago that Dr. Wilmot was Junius; that Captain Read, Dr. Wilmot's brother-in-law, knew the circumstance, and died in the firm belief—that his brother-in-law, Dr. Wilmot, had written and published the Letters of Junius, with the knowledge, &c. of two or three Members of the Whig Party. This corroboration, &c. will hereafter be given to the World. Yours, &c.

OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES.

"The style of Junius was imbued with the corrosive sublimate of Mercury."—

BURKE.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, Nov. 3.

YOUR multitudinous Readers will give to the Writers in the Junian controversy, carried on in the pages of your Magazine, just as much respect as their lucubrations may deserve. The language of a gentleman

will be hailed by gentlemen with approbation, no matter what party be espoused; whilst the bold assertions, coarse invectives, gross sarcasms, and insidious imputations of the rude, the malevolent, the interested, and the libellous, will experience general contempt. *Lis est de lanâ coprinâ*, in my decided judgment, Sir, when the Authorship of the "Letters" is, alone, at issue. With *Philo-promus* and Mr. *Belsham* I join right-hands most heartily. I should shudder to detect such a viper as Junius in an Uncle's house: but opinions differ, even on this grand moral point, it seems; and Mr. Wilmot and Mrs. Serres, in due time, I dare presume, will inform us whether affinity to a literary murderer be, indeed, an honour in their view of the subject.

My object, in the present short Note, is to convey to you a piece of Poetry, generally supposed to be anonymous, but composed (as he himself assures me) by the very venerable and accomplished Sir John Macpherson, Bart. of Brompton Grove, who gives very strong reasons for his own conviction that *Hugh Boyd* was Junius. The lines are elegant.

"A MONODY; or the Tears of Sedition on the Death of Junius.

'Quis tibi, Silure, furor.'

And are these periods fill'd with tuneful care, [Ciceronian ore—
Those thoughts which gleam'd with
Are they, my JUNIUS, pass'd like vulgar
air, [no more?

Droop'd is thy plume, to rise on fame
Thy plume!—it was the harp of song in
prose: [lon's ear;

Oft have its numbers sooth'd the fe-
Oft to its tone my Wilkite heroes rose,
With couch'd tobacco-pipes, in act to
spear.

Where now shall stormy *Clodius* and his
crew, [hour,

My dear assembly to the midnight
Ah! where acquire a trumpet? since
you [classic power.

No more shall rouse them with your
Accurs'd *Silvius*! blasted be thy wing!
That grey, Scotch wing which led
th' unerring dart!

In Virtue's cause could all that 's satire
sting [traught?

A bosom, with corruption's poison
Impossible!—then hear me, fiends of
hell,

This dark event, this mystery unfold;
Poison'd was Junius? No; alas! he fell
Midst arrows dipp'd in ministerial gold.
Thea

Then hear me, rioters, of my command,
 Condemn the villain to a traitor's
 doom; [band;
 Let none but faithful knaves adorn my
 Go, drop this character into his tomb:
 Here sunk an *Essayist*, of dubious name,
 Whose tinsel'd page on airy cadence
 run; [fame,—
 Friendless, with party,—noted, without
 Virtue and Vice disclaim'd him as a son.
 POETIKASTOS."

To innumerable other *jeux-d'esprit*
 the wary Junius wisely turned a deaf
 ear. To the above *Monody*, however,
 he promptly answered, in a subdued
 tone, thus:—

"Addressed to the Printer of the Public
 Advertiser.

SIR, April 12, 1769:

The *Monody* on the supposed death of
 Junius is not the less poetical for being
 founded on a fiction. In some parts of
 it, there is a promise of genius, which de-
 serves to be encouraged. My letter of
 Monday will, I hope, convince the author
 that I am neither a partisan of Mr.
 Wilkes, nor yet bought off by the Minis-
 try. It is true I have refused offers,
 which a more prudent, or a more inter-
 ested man, would have accepted. Whether
 it be simplicity or virtue in me, I
 can only affirm that *I am in earnest*; be-
 cause I am convinced, as far as my un-
 derstanding is capable of judging, that
 the present Ministry are driving this
 Country to destruction; and you, I think,
 Sir, may be satisfied that my rank and
 fortune place me above a common bribe.

JUNIUS."

The truly admirable Letter of JU-
 NIA, in the Public Advertiser, dated
 5th Sept. 1769, and answered by JU-
 NIXIS, in the same paper, by a wanton
 and witty *billet-doux*, dated 7th Sept.
 1769, richly merits preservation in the
 Gentleman's Magazine. In it the
 odious character of Junius is most
 eloquently displayed. I find it inserted
 in Wheble's edition of 1771, vol. I.
 p. 117, whither I beg to refer you.

Yours, &c. HONESTUS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 12.

THE Writer of the Letters of Ju-
 nius has disclosed so much of
 himself, as to let it appear that he had
 served under the first Marquis of
 Townshend; and that he was rather
 on the decline of life at the time of
 their publication. It follows from
 his acquaintance with Sir William
 Draper's applications to Lord Shel-
 burne, on the subject of the Manila

ransom, that he was in the confidence
 of that Nobleman; and from a pas-
 sage in his writings, a presumption is
 rather generally entertained that he
 was an Irishman.

All these particulars exactly suit
 with the circumstances attending the
 life of the late Colonel Barré. He
 was an Irishman, the friend and poli-
 tical *élève* of Lord Shelburne; he was
 on the Staff at the Siege of Quebec,
 where Lord Townshend was third in
 command; and from his portrait, in-
 troduced in the Death of Wolfe, we
 may see that he was then fully ma-
 ture in years.

No one who has attended to the
 Speeches of Colonel Barré will doubt
 that he had a genius and a temper per-
 fectly fitted for the production; in-
 deed he was eminent in the House of
 Commons for the same style of in-
 vective eloquence which distinguished
 what Junius had written.

If others are led to suppose, as I do,
 that Colonel Barré was the Writer, we
 may imagine that he had powerful
 reasons for concealment to the last;
 for how could Junius have received
 from the King a rich sinecure, or in
 what spirit could he ever have cast off
 his mantle, to appear before the peo-
 ple a satisfied Clerk of the Pells.

To those who are not inclined to
 consider any of the above circum-
 stances as a desideratum in their re-
 search, and who are seeking for the
 Champion among the Ranks of the
 Church, I would recommend not en-
 tirely to pass over the claims of Dr.
 Butler, the late Bishop of Hereford.
 He at least shewed, in some of his Po-
 litical Tracts, a taste and ability ade-
 quate for the undertaking, and which,
 I think, has not yet appeared in the
 pretensions of another Clerical Can-
 didate. Truly yours, MIDGARTH.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 3.

DURING the present controversy
 concerning the Letters of Ju-
 nius, I am not aware that any of your
 Correspondents have noticed the fol-
 lowing passage in a pamphlet of Mr.
 Burke's, published in 1796, intitled,
 "A General Reply to the several An-
 swers, &c. of a Letter written to a
 Noble Lord, by the Right Honourable
 Edmund Burke." Speaking of
 the Answerers, &c. the Author says—

"It is not less remarkable than true,
 that, with very few exceptions, these sa-
 gacious, heart-rending observers have
 not

not attributed to Mr. Burke a single mode of abuse with which they have not loaded their own pages; and in their endeavours to soar a little beyond the visible diurnal sphere of their vapid declamation, one may well say of them, as the incomparable *Dunning*, in his *Letters of Junius*, said of Sir William Draper, that they possess the melancholy madness of Poetry, without its inspiration."

Though this Reply is written in the third person, there is no question but that it is Mr. Burke's; and to all who knew that great man, this passage will, I think, prove two things:—first, that *Mr. Burke was not Junius*; and secondly, that he had reason to be thoroughly persuaded that *Mr. Dunning was*. Your's, &c. G. L. S.

GENERAL MOREAU, pp. 395—398.

THE following passages are extracted from "Travels in some parts of North America, in the years 1804, 1805, & 1806. By Robert Sutcliffe," late of Sheffield, one of the Society of Friends, called Quakers; 12mo, printed at York, 1811.

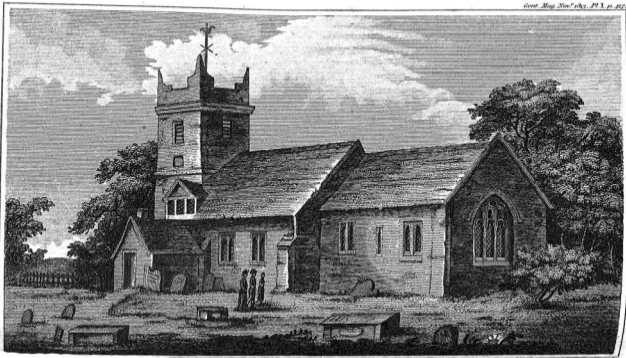
P. 119. "In crossing the Delaware to Borden Town, in 1805, I fell in company with a respectable old Scotch-man, who had been amusing himself in fishing. He told me that he had sometimes had the company of General Moreau in his amusements, of whom he spoke highly, as a man of mild and agreeable manners."

Page 220. "On A. W.'s (Alexander Wilson, a respectable inhabitant of Philadelphia, and Member of the Society of Friends) return from Pymont, in Germany, in 1795, he had to pass through a part of the country occupied by the Allied Army, then engaged in its operations against France. He was seized, and taken before the commanding officer, who took great offence at his plain language, and not taking off his hat; and after a deal of abusive language, struck him to the ground. Afterwards, when A. W. had time given him to explain who and what he was, the General appeared extremely ashamed of his conduct, and extorted a promise from him, that he would not expose him on account of this cruel and unworthy behaviour towards a peaceable stranger. After passing the limits of the German lines, he came within those of the French army commanded by General Moreau, and

was taken before him by some of the soldiers on the out-posts; but here he was treated with great kindness, and a passport was given him, which enabled him to pursue his journey without farther molestation. About the time that I am writing, General Moreau being exiled to America by the French Emperor, A. W. has had an opportunity of acknowledging, and of returning his kindness. The General has taken up his residence about 20 miles from Philadelphia, having his wife and family with him. Several Friends paid a good deal of attention to them, on account of his humane and generous conduct. Thus this little act of generosity to an unprotected stranger proved the cause of many kind attentions to himself and family, when the scene was changed; and when he, from being a victorious General, commanding a powerful army, was become an exile in a foreign land. This little history affords a useful lesson to men in power."

Page 357 b. line 29, et seq. The pamphlet intitled "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents, by Edmund Burke, Esq." was published in 1770, at the very time that Junius was writing. The Monthly Reviewers are, therefore, strangely mistaken in saying (Review for Sept. last, Vol. LXXII. new series, p. 95) and drawing conclusions accordingly, that "the 'Thoughts on Public Discontents' were written near twenty years after the appearance of the Letters of Junius." One of those circumstances which in themselves appear trivial, but in connexion with others are important—and which occurred early in the year 1772, almost immediately after Junius ceased writing, and was within the knowledge of the writer hereof, strongly impressed his mind at that time, with a belief which nothing that has subsequently been brought before the Publick has yet shaken—that a Clergyman of the name of *Rosenhagen*, who had been in the family of the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdown, and obtained his preferment by the interest of that Nobleman, was possessed of the secret that has lately excited an extensively-revived attention.

S. S. S. would be obliged by any particulars relative to the origin, family, or descendants, of Sir Wm. Davidson, of Currie Hill, Bart.



Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, March 1.*
 THE view of Frankley Chapel, which
 accompanies this, was taken in
 June 1812. (See *Plate I.*) a scene which I
 was very partial to when a boy, but
 which I had not seen for 32 years.
 Being in that neighbourhood, I was
 desirous to visit a spot once made re-
 spectable by the residence of the Lyt-
 teltons, and which still gives the title
 of Baron to that respectable family.

The Hall was partly demolished in
 the Civil Wars in the time of King
 Charles I.; and now not a vestige
 remains. Parts of the moat may be
 traced, which awake to recollection
 the eminent men* who once inhab-
 ited the spot it inclosed. Whilst a
 person went for the key of the Chapel,
 I walked to a bold clump of beech-
 trees, on a beautiful eminence, which
 may be seen for many miles, and are
 called "*The Frankley Beeches.*" On
 a fine-grown tree which I well re-
 membered, I found the initials D. P.
 1780, which I had cut in the bark
 the last juvenile visit I had made;
 and, as a memorandum of the last I
 probably ever shall make to this truly
 sylvan scene, inscribed, "Revisited
 1812 D. P." Some of your readers,
 Mr. Urban, may probably think this
 trifling; but such scenes, and such
 ideas, do not often meet. The fol-
 lowing lines, from Leyden's "*Scenes
 of Infancy,*" struck so forcibly on
 my mind at the time, that I shall
 transcribe them:

"Sweet scenes of youthful bliss, un-
 known to pain! [again,
 I come, to trace your soothing haunts
 To mark each grace that pleas'd my
 stripling prime, [time,—
 By absence hallow'd, and endear'd by
 To lose amid your winding dells, the
 past:— [the last?"
 Ah! must I think this lingering look

FRANKLEY is situated in the lower
 division of Halfshire Hundred, co. Wor-
 cester: it was antiently a part of the
 parish of Hales Owen, as may be seen
 from a deed of gift, 4th Edward I.
 from Emma de Frankley to the Ab-
 bot and Convent of Hales-Owen, of a
 yearly rent of 2s. "*una cum Capellâ
 de Frankel que sita est in parochiâ
 de Hales.*" The Chapel is now strictly
 parochial, but wholly exempt from

* Sir Thomas Lyttelton, the famous
 English Lawyer and Judge, was born
 here in 1402.

GENL. MAG. November, 1813.

Episcopal jurisdictions, being a do-
 native in the gift of Lord Lyttelton.

The Chapel being much decayed, Sir
 Thomas Lyttelton, in 1751, contri-
 buted to the general repair: the
 tower was rebuilt with stone from the
 ruins of the Hall. The interior is
 plain and neat; it consists of a middle
 aisle, and chancel. In the East win-
 dow of the chancel are the following
 arms in stained glass: Argent, a chev-
 ron between 3 escalops Sable, impal-
 ing, Argent, a lion rampant Sable,
 debriused with a fesse counter-com-
 ponée Azure and Or. This, with the
 letters H C and D C in different
 parts of the window, is all that re-
 mains of the antient stained glass.
 The King's arms are placed over the
 arch which divides the chancel from
 the body of the Chapel; and under
 the arms is the following inscription:

"Anno 1750, this Church was ceiled
 and beautified. Anno 1751, the Tower
 was erected. All the new timber con-
 tained in it was given by Sir Thomas
 Lyttelton, bart. Lord of the Manor. Also
 the sum of Fifty pounds, which was
 assessed on his Tenants towards defray-
 ing the expence of building the said
 Tower. *J. Rose, C. W.*"

On the front of the Gallery at the
 West end, is the annexed inscription:

"This Gallery was erected in the year
 1752. The South end by a subscription
 of the present Society of Singers, and
 the charitable contributions of their
 Neighbours, which end is appointed for
 the use of the succeeding Society for
 EVER. The North end for the use of the
 purchasers.—Psalm cxviii, *Sing to the
 Lord a new-made Song.*"

At the West end is an antient stone
 font; the upper part is ornamented
 with simple chevron-work. The
 tower contains two small bells. From
 the appearance of the most antient
 part of the architecture, it may be as
 old as the time of King John. Al-
 though there has been interment
 within the Chapel for a great length
 of time, yet there is not any memo-
 rial worth transcribing. The ceme-
 tery was given by Sir Thomas Lyt-
 telton, bart. in 1738, and railed in at
 his expence. There are several tombs
 and head stones, but not of any par-
 ticular note. One shall suffice:

"In memory of
 Henry Welch, Gent.
 late of Frankley,
 who died Feb. 10, 1763.
 aged 66.

Courteous Reader, here doth lye
 A Man of truth and honesty,
 A helpful neighbour, a good friend,
 And so continued to the end.
 He was by all good men approv'd,
 And as he liv'd, he dy'd—belov'd,
 A faithful friend to rich and poor;
 The Lord receive his soul therefore!"

The Chapel-yard is finely shaded by trees of various foliage; and, being in a spot so pleasingly retired, seems where 'Contemplation loves to dwell.'

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, October.

I AM gratified by your insertion of extracts from the Patent Rolls in your Magazine for July; and proceed to complete the classification I there proposed, with a few, but very curious, instances. If any other of your Correspondents would carefully examine the 20 volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera* at his leisure, and form a similar collection of documents referable to the same general heads; a strong and satisfactory light would be thrown over many circumstances and habits now become obscure and obsolete; and our acquaintance with "days of old" would be rendered more intimate and correct. I have no leisure for such a task; but "*verbum sat*."

Especial Grants.

1205. William de Norwich, an Ecclesiastic, to be Justiciary of the Jews, or the Judge before whom all causes between Christians and Jews should be heard and determined.

1255. Concerning a reward given to Master Gérard the King's engineer, for certain engines made at Carlisle:—these were probably "*arietes et*

catapultæ," used in sieges by the Normans, and retained from the military system of the Romans^a.

1269 and 1270. Rewards offered for bringing to the Exchequer carrying, which had been lost or stolen^b.

1285. A Grant to the Prior of St. Katherine at Lincoln to erect a Windmill near the Priory. Windmills were introduced into England after the first Crusade. In Palestine, and in the Oriental countries, they were invented to supply the deficiency of water, where they are still very much in use, but smaller than ours, and many placed together in a row^c.

1311. The King certifies, that Peter Auger, his valet, wears a long beard in consequence of a vow, though he be not of the order of Knights Templar; which proves that such distinction was peculiar to them^d.

1341. Fee and wages to W. de Whitton, for searching and examining all nests of falcons and hawks, everywhere in Wales^e.

1351. Pardon to W. Spicer, of Bristol, for having gone a pilgrimage to Rome; a demonstration that such could not be then undertaken without the Royal licence.

1356. Grant to Richard Couppland of lands in fee, of the value of £500 per ann. to maintain his state as a Banneret, for his services against the Scots. The landed revenue of few of the Nobility exceeded that sum annually; which ascertains the dignity of that description of Knighthood, and the King's gratitude^f.

1373. The office of Chirographer in the King's Bench to John Woodroffe, the King's Confessor, to whom, in 1361, had been granted a fee of

^a Rot. Pat. 40 Hen. III. A tergo. *Ingenia facta pro Rege apud Carlis. per Magist. Gerard. ingeniatores suum.*

^b 54 Hen. III. m. 5. No. 15. and 55. m. 29. No. 46. *De auriculâ amissâ et de dextrâ auriculâ amissâ.*

^c 13 Edw. I. m. 23. *Quod Prior S. Kath. Lincoln possit de novo construere unum molendinum ventrisium in viridi placâ juxta portam ejusd. prioratûs.*

^d 4 Edw. II. p. 3. m. 20. *Rex innotescit, quod Petrus Auger valectus suis barbâ suam nutritiv ob votum peregrinationis tantum.*

^e 14 Edw. III. m. 6. *Will. de Whitton scrutator et explorator omnium nidorum falconum et laniarorum-ubique in Walliâ, ac ejus vad. et feodum.*

^f 24 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 4. *Perdonatio peregrinationis concess. Ricardo Spicer de Bristol, eo quod ivit peregrinat. versus Romam.*

^g 29 Edw. III. m. 2. *Rex concess. Ricardo de Couppland in feodo pro servitiis suis versus Scotos diversa maneria terr. et costum. ad valentiam quingent. lib. per ann. ad manutendum statum Banneretti.*

£69 a year, for himself, his servants, and horses^b.

1374. The King grants to Alice Perrers, late one of the *Maids of Philippa* late Queen of England, all the *jewels, goods, and chattels*, of the said Queen, for her own proper use, &c. A memorable instance of injustice and dotage!!! Queen Philippa left five daughters to have inherited them.

1400. Grant to Thomas Flaxman; of a certain gown of motley velvet, of damask with furs, which belonged to Thomas Lord Despenser, in which gown Thomas was taken without the house of the Mayor of Bristol^b.

1459. The King created Richard Benwell Pursuivant of Arms, by putting on a Collar^b.

1478. The King, in person, crowned John More, Norroy, with a fee of 20 marks a year^m.

1449. William Brocas had a grant of Weldon Parva, in Northamptonshire, by grand serjeanty of being master of the King's buckhounds, and of maintaining 24 hounds and six greyhounds, with £50. per ann. out of the counties of Surrey and Sussex^a.

Miscellaneous.

1230. Licence to Robert Tateshall, to embattle his house at Tateshall, co. Linc.

1236. The third penny issuing from the County was essential to constitute an Earldom, as it was granted to Henry de Vere out of the County of Oxford.

1252. Grant to Wilbert de Rue of a messuage in Gloucester, in fee, for one pair of gloves, annually.

1252. That the dogs belonging to the demesnes of the Abbot of Stoneleigh should not be impressed for the Royal use.

1254. The King assigns to the brethren of the gild, whose office it is to ring the great bells at Westminster, 100 shillings a year out of the Exchequer, as long as they enjoy the liberty granted to them by Edward Confessor.

1318. Grant to Rob. Fitz-Walter of lands in Pennington, for the service of repairing the organ and clock in the Cathedral of Exeter.

1322. The military age fixed between sixteen and sixty years, in an expedition against the Scots.

1360. Paving of the King's highway from the Gate of Temple bar to the Abbey at Westminster.

1364. Order for arresting painters, to work in St. Stephen's chapel at Westminster, to which artists of every description were liable, as often as the King required their services.

^a 34 Edw. III. m. 28. 46 Edw. III. m. . . Officium Chirograph. de Comuni Banco.

^b 47 Edw. III. m. 23. R. conc. Alicie Perrers, nuper uni domicellarum Philippæ nuper reginæ, omnia jocalia, bona, et catalla, quæ fuerunt ipsius Philippæ, ad proprium usum.

^c 1 Hen. IV. p. 5. m. 8. R. conc. Will. Flaxman quandam togam de motley-velvet de damaske firratum, quæ nuper fuit Thomæ Dni. Despenser, in quâ quidem togâ idem Thomæ extra dom. Majoris de Bristol captus exitit.

^d 37 Hen. VI. 2 p. m. 19. R. creavit R. Benwell Pursuivandum suum ad arma, imponendo sibi collar^b &c.

^e 18 Edw. IV. 2 p. m. 4. R. coronavit Joh'em More Norroy.

^f 27 Hen. VI. m. 28. W. Brocas Arm. tenet manerium de Parva-Weldon, co. Northamp. per magn. serjeantiam essendi magistrum canum regis vocat. "Buckhounds;" et ad custod. 24. canes currentes et sex leporarios, ratione tenuræ predictæ; cui R. pro feodis concess. hæred. masculis £50 annuas de exitibus comitat. Surr. et Sussex.

^g 15 Hen. III. m. 2. Quod possit *herneke* mansum suum; which term is derived from "crena," a notch. *Du Fresne*.

^h 21 Hen. III. m. 5.

ⁱ 37 Hen. III. m. 8. Reddendo unum par chirothecarum.

^j 37 Hen. III. m. 15. Quod dominici canes Abbatis de Stoneleigh ac omn. gran-giar. suar. infra metas forestæ, non expeditentur.

^k 39 Hen. III. m. 12.

^l 11 Edw. II. m. 5. R. concess. Rob. Fitz-Walter tenem. in Pennington pro servitio pulsandi campanas, et reparandi organa et horologia in eccles. Exon.

^m 15 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 4. De hominibus inter ætates 16 et 60 annor. congregandis pro repuls. Scotor. 2 Julij apud Eborac.

ⁿ 33 Edw. III. m. 29. Pavagium pro regali viâ à Porta de Temple-bar usq. ad Portam Abbathicæ de Westmon.

^o 37 Edw. III. m. 10. De pictoribus arrestandis pro capellâ Sancti. Stephani apud Westmon.

1369. † Safe conduct to certain artificers, clock-makers, to exercise their craft within this realm. They were probably Germans.

1415. † Henry Barton, the King's valet, appointed keeper of the clock in the Palace of Westminster, with a fee of sixpence a day.

1375. m. 31. † It was necessary to procure the Royal licence to embattle the towers of churches.

1382. † John Evesham, one of the King's valets, appointed Keeper of the Lions, and one of the Valets at arms, within the Tower of London, during the King's pleasure. His predecessor was Robert Bowyer; but the office is of higher antiquity.

1408. † A Royal warrant to arrest all conjurers, fortune-tellers, &c.

1451. † For delivering a large cannon, called "Mile-end," to Sir John Stanley, for the siege of Hornby castle.

1415. † Petition for payment to Gerard Sprong for a cannon, weighing 4480lbs, and for gun-powder.

1437. † Grant of two hogsheads of wine yearly to Joan Astley, the king's nurse.

1445. † The same to Mother Fosbrooke, the king's dry-nurse.

1441. † License to John Schiedame to export tin without custom, on account of his having invented a method to make salt at Winchelsea. E. M. S.

Account of the Parish of AUDLEY, co. STAFFORD; continued from p. 115, BENEFACTIONS.

The following statement of Benefactions is taken from the Tables fixed up in different parts of the Church;

but the arrangement has been changed, for more easy reference; and a few verbal alterations made, not changing the sense.

I. *A School House and Free School.*

At the East end of the Church-yard in Audley is erected a School-house, which I guess will hold a hundred boys, or more.

"Edward Vernon, preacher of the Gospel, rector of Welford, co. Gloucester, did in his life-time, at his own proper charge, erect a School-house in Audley, wherein to teach the children of the said parish."

The Benefactors in *The Endowment of the Free School* were,

1. "The same Edward Vernon; who, out of zeal for God's glory, and his love for learning, in his life-time gave 120*l.* to purchase land for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster, who should freely teach the children of the parish of Audley for ever."

2. Richard Vernon, (brother to the said Edward Vernon), parson of Hanbury, in Worcestershire, gave 40*l.* to the parish of Audley. One moiety of the use thereof to be given to the Schoolmaster, the other to the poor of the parish for ever.

3. William Johnson, of Jamage within the hamlet of Talk upon the hill, by his last Will gave 100*l.* for the use above said.

Which monies (of the above three Benefactors) were employed according to the Wills of the Testators, Anno Domini 1611. And the land so purchased *lieth in Upper and Nether Teane*, in the county of Stafford, to remain for the use of the Free School of Audley for ever.

† 42 Edw. III. m. 15. *Salv. conduct. pro certis operatoribus horologiorum, venientibus inf. regnum, utendi artificio suo.*

† 1 Hen. V. 2 p. m. 7. *H. Barton valetus regis habet custodiam horologii in Palat. Westm. pro vita sua cum feodo 6 den. per diem.*

† 48 Edw. III. m. 31. *De campanili de Harpham kernellando.—3 Ric. II. 3 p. m. 14. "Kernellare et castrum inde facere."—13 Edw. IV. m. 10. "Imbattellare ac turres facere."*

† 5 Ric. II. m. 16. *J. Evesham, &c. custos Leonum ac valetus armor. Regis infra turr. London.—15 Edw. III. 2 p. m. 3. Rob. Bowyer custos Leonum.*

† 7 Hen. IV. m. 22. *De arrestando sortilegos, maleficos, incantatores, negromaticos, divinatores, ariolos, et phitones, infra dioces. Lincoln.*

† 29 Hen. VI. m. 5. *De conducendo quend. cannonem vocatum "Mile-end," &c.*

† 2 Hen. V. *Petitio Gerardi Sprong pro solutione pro cannon ponderant. 4480lbs, et pro pulvere bombardico.*

† 15 Hen. VI. *Pro Johanna Astley, nutrice Reg. de concess. 2 doliorum vini annuatim*

† 23 Hen. VI. *Pro matre Fosbrooke nutrice sicca Reg. idem.*

† 19 Hen. VI. *Pro J. Schiedame de concess. traducendi stannum sine custom, intuitu inventionis salis faciendi juxta Winchelsea.*

4. *John Stonier*, of Bignal end, in the parish of Audley, batchelor, did, in his last Will and Testament, 1668, give to the Free School of Audley aforesaid, the sum of 60*l.*

5. *Thomas Lovatt*, of Eardley end, yeoman; and

6. *John Middleton*, of Bignal end, yeoman, both in the parish of Audley, did, each, give the sum of 50*l.* for the use of the said School.

The land purchased by the donations of the three last named benefactors, amounting to 160*l.* Jan. 4, 1671, lieth within the lordship of *Knutton*, near Newcastle under Lyme, co. Stafford, to remain for the use of the said free School of Audley for ever.

Additional Provision for the Instruction of Poor Children.

7. *Daniel Poole*, cler. among other his pious gifts, did by his last Will, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1714, give the sum of 50*l.*; the interest or profits thereof to be employed for ever, to teach poor children of the parish of Audley (whose parents are really poor) to read and write, and to be instructed in the Catechism of the Church of England. He (*Dan. Poole*) was born in the parish of Woolstanton, but obtained his learning at the Free School of Audley, from Mr. Joseph Whishaw, vicar and schoolmaster of the same. He died at Oswestry, in 1716, in his 41st year.

8. *George Boughey*, late of London, gent. by his last Will and Testament, gave to the parish of Audley 50*l.*; the interest thereof to be given yearly to a writing-master, to teach twelve poor boys to write and cast accounts; which is to be paid by Mr. George Boughey, of Audley, nephew and sole executor to the above-said George Boughey, of London, deceased June 13, 1711.

Books.

Edward Vernon, above named (No. 1.) gave *Twenty-four books* to be kept in the School-house built by him, for the use of the Master and Scholars for ever.

II. Relief to the Poor in Bread.

John Middleton, (No. 6. above) late of Bignal End, in this parish, did, by his last Will and Testament, out of his pious and charitable intentions,

give and bequeath the sum of 72*l.* to and for the use of the poor inhabitants of this parish; 52*l.* whereof was to be employed, and the interest thereof to be distributed by the Church-wardens and Overseers of this parish, in twelve penny loaves every Lord's day for ever, among twelve poor widows, and antient people, being good livers and inhabitants of Bignal End, Halmer End, Knowl End, Park End, and Eardley End, within this parish, and such persons as should come every Lord's day to the Church, and hear divine service, unless hindered by sickness or some other lawful cause.

9. *William Abnett*, of Audley, gent. (see Monumental Inscriptions, p. 114.) did leave by his last Will 18*s.* paid out of a field at Winbrooke, called Up-Smith Hill, to be dealt in *groat loaves* by the Church officers on *Good Friday* for ever, to twelve poor people, who are no common beggars, of the several parishes of Audley, Betley, Keel, and Woolstanton.

10. *Mr. Thomas Twiss*, late of this parish, left by Will the sum of 50*s.*; the interest thereof to be given in *twopenny loaves* to the poor inhabitants of Audley and Bignal End on St. John the Evangelist's day, yearly, for ever.

11. *Mrs. Mary Twiss*, relict of the aforesaid Mr. T. T. left by Will the sum of 10*l.*; the interest thereof to be given in *groat loaves* to the poor inhabitants of Audley township and Bignal End, on St. John the Evangelist's day, yearly, for ever.

12. *John Viggars*, late of Halmer End, in this parish, left by Will the sum of 5*l.* for ever; the interest thereof to be dealt in *twopenny loaves* every St. John's day, among the poor inhabitants of Halmer End, and Knowl End. He died April 24, 1729.

III. Relief to the Poor in Clothing.

John Middleton (6.) willed the remaining twenty pounds out of the seventy pounds (see above) to be employed by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of this parish; and the interest thereof to be disposed of by them for the buying of clothes, of such poor aged inhabitants of this parish who have lived in honest fame and good repute, as they, the said Churchwardens and Overseers, shall think meet; and the said

said clothes, or monies to buy the same, to be delivered by them to the said poor inhabitants on the feast of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, yearly, for ever.

IV. Relief to the Poor in Money.

13. *Mrs. Elizabeth Hastings*, late of Bardley Hall, in this parish, bequeathed for the use of the poor 10*l.**

Richard Vernon (see 2.) gave the other moiety of the use of 40*l.* to the poor of the parish for ever.

14. *George Boughey, esq.* late of the Inner Temple, London, left by Will 25*l. per annum*, charged on his estates in the county of Stafford, to be distributed yearly to the poor of this parish at the discretion of his heirs.

V. Assistance to Young Tradesmen.

15. *John Unwyn*, of Clough, in this parish, gent. who deceased this life Anno Domini 1641, did by his last Will give to the parish of Audley the sum of 80*l.* to be lent to eight young Tradesmen in equal portions; which eight are to be chosen, two out of each quarter of the parish; and they to occupy the same for the space of three years gratis, without paying interest for the same.

VI. Church Pews.

16. *Mr. Richard Alsager*, late of London, did in his life-time give the sum of 50*l.* towards new-pewing of this Church, which was done Anno Domini 1793.

VII. Stoe-wall Well and a Pavement.

Edw. Vernon (No. 1.) repaired a Well, called the Stoe wall, and a pavement in the middle of the town of Audley; and for the keeping thereof in repair left 20*s.* the use whereof to be given every Trinity Sunday to some poor man, who should see that the same repairs were made; and so to continue for ever.

VIII. The Minister of Talk.

J. Unwyn, gent. (No. 15.) gave the sum of 30*s.* to be paid by equal portions on the Feast of St. John Baptist and St. Martin the Bishop in winter, for and towards the maintenance of a Preaching Minister in

* The Table which contains this Benefaction, and the preceding of *J. Middleton*, ends thus: "Translated from a copy bearing date Anno Domini 1601."

the Chapel of Talk upon the Hill, for ever.

TALK is a township, as before noted, and a chapelry to Audley. Its population, according to the last return, was 817; which is included in that of the parish noticed in the beginning of this letter.

In the summer of 1781, an explosion of a cask of gunpowder took place in the hamlet of Talk; as a carrier was conveying the same in a waggon to its place of destination. The driver and horses all perished, and two houses were thereby demolished, in the ruins of one of which the body of the driver was said to be found in a mangled state. According to my informant, the regular carrier, or man belonging to the waggon, was not the unhappy sufferer. He had entrusted the care of his team to another, while he was transacting business, or taking refreshment, in a public-house, and thus providentially escaped an untimely end.

Curious Well. Between Talk and the village of Audley, about a mile from the former place, is a spring of sulphureous water, of a dirty bluish cast; which rises by the side of a brook, whose water is tinged thereby for a considerable distance. Sometimes the water of this well is remarkably muddy; but whether such variation is owing to change of weather, or other cause, has not yet been ascertained. It is highly valued by the common people, who extol it as a specific in cutaneous disorders, and call it a great sweetener of the blood, &c. It is not at all improbable that it possesses some valuable medicinal properties.

The Living is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; about one hundred years ago its clear yearly value was stated at 42*l.* It is situate in the deanery of Newcastle and Stone, archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The Patron and impropiator is G. Tallet, esq. of the adjoining parish of Betley. The Incumbent, Rev. W. Hicken. The Curate, Rev. T. Wright, who has performed the chief part of the duty for many years. Both Incumbent and Curate reside in houses adjoining the church-yard. Divine service on a Sunday is prayers and a sermon, both morning and evening.

Talk Chapel, as far as I can discern from

from an almost obliterated inscription on its East wall, was built by subscription about the year 1749. It will hold about 140. Divine service on a Sunday is once every evening, prayers and a sermon. The Incumbent, Rev. — Hill. The endowment of the Chapel is chiefly in land, situate in different parishes, and its reputed value is 100*l.* per annum.

Dissenting Houses. Within the last four or five years, no less than two Chapels, for Dissenters, have been erected in this parish: one at Alsager, or Auger Bank, which will hold about 120; another near the village of Audley, which will hold about 400; and a third is intended to be built near Talk. The expence of the two already built, I should conjecture, was not less than 1000*l.*

Yours, &c. W. SNAPE.

P. S. In your Number for Dec. last, p. 506, l. 3. after *Lake*, add, "which is the head of the River Tearne."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

I AM surprised that you should either decline or hesitate to insert my *second Defence* of the revised edition of the "Great Importance," after giving a place to the *Plain-dealer's* petulant and scurrilous rejoinder to my *first*. The *Plain-dealer*, indeed, advances nothing new, in point of argument, which particularly calls for a reply; but he repeats his former assertions, which had been so clearly refuted, with such confidence, and assails the character of his opponents in such improper language, that I should think myself deficient in respect to my own character, and wanting to the cause I had undertaken, if I had hesitated to repel this new attack. The revised edition, I again repeat, originated in the most benevolent motives, and is calculated to recommend a life of practical piety, without involving the belief in certain disputable dogmas maintained in the Creed and Articles of the Established Church. As far as Mr. Melmoth's character is involved in the question, the Preface is quite decisive; for, the person who declines collecting the nature and object of a work from the *Preface**, has no right

* We submit to Detector, that if he had inserted a word or two more in the Title-page, it would have obviated every possible objection. EDIT.

to complain if he finds himself mistaken with regard to its contents. The precedents which I adduced, from the practice of the early Reformers, and Bishop Law, of Elphin, are directly to the point; as proving that a similar mode of revision has been adopted by the leaders of the Established Church. The omission in the first edition of *Dr. Paley's Sermons*, of a passage relating to the Methodists, which was copied in the large impression afterwards published as the second, is even more applicable, as evincing that a similar practice still prevails; and in this case no notice was taken that the *Sermon on Conversion* was not accurately printed from the Author's Manuscript. If, Sir, you will not publish * my former Letter, of Sept. 2; I request that you will at least shew your Readers that I have not shrunk from the controversy, by inserting this.

Yours, &c.

DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

THE following brief thoughts, founded on a perusal of "The Revival of the Greek and Roman Empires," reviewed at pages 257 and 351 of your LXXXIst Volume, 1811, are intended to lead your Readers to a consideration of the signs of the times as connected with the awful subject of Prophecy. If you think them in any degree likely to answer this useful purpose, the insertion of them will oblige

Yours, &c.

J. P.

Inattention to Prophecy.

In the first century of the Christian æra, St. John, the last Prophet, says, *Little Children, it is the last time*; meaning, according to all fair deduction, that the period apprehended to be of two thousand years under Christianity (and just then entered upon) was to be the last times preceding the end of this world; and with increased confidence may this apprehension be looked upon as well founded, now that after a lapse of eighteen centuries every important change of affairs where the Christian system prevails has an evident tendency to bring on those sort of times, of war, apostasy, and troubles, which our Saviour, in the 24th of St. Matthew, and nearly all the Prophets, foretell shall take

* We wish to drop the dispute. EDIT.
place

place in the last times preceding the restoration of the Jews; but we have been so long familiarized with the warnings of Scripture, that, now the time is really approaching, we shall perhaps, in general, find ourselves involved in the fulfilments before we are aware of it. And as an instance of this, are not the *ploughshares* and the *pruning-hooks* (in some degree already) *beat into swords and spears*, in every nation of Europe, all of which seem constituted for war? Even England, which from its isolated state bids fair to keep her coasts without the bounds of the Continental storm, is more equipped for war than ever she was before. Hear then our Saviour's own words:

"Now learn a parable of the fig-tree; when his branch is yet tender and putteth forth leaves, ye know that Summer is nigh. So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at the doors."

But to the scornful unbeliever of prophecy is it not said, Matt. xvi. verse 3.

"O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

I have been led into this train of research, not only by the awfully pregnant state of the times, but by corresponding sentiments in a late theological work, entitled "The Revival of the Roman and the Greek Empires;" the interpretations of which are venturesome indeed, but connected from the beginning to the end: and, if the great outline of them is true, they will not, like those of Fleming's celebrated Sermon concerning the fall of the French Monarchy, lie in obscurity a hundred years before they are acknowledged, as some of these interpretations may soon be judged of by the event: for if, according to them, the revival of the Roman empire is to take place, neither Buonaparte, or any successor of his in the French Empire, will be able, ultimately, to succeed in their conquests beyond the former bounds of the Roman Empire; and of this the late repulsive, vengeful, and exterminating elements of Russia, with the adverse spirits of the Northern Allies, seem to give fair promise. To those, therefore, who have read all the statements in the *Revival of the Roman and the Greek Empires*, it will be both curious and

interesting to observe, whether the late wonderfully-risen warlike power of France, commanded by the Sovereign of Rome, will not generally be repulsed from without the ancient boundaries of that Empire, but continue successful within them, till, as heretofore, it is seated in full pride at Constantinople, where, according to the remaining interpretations, it is to flourish *three years and a half*.

J. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Basingstoke*, Oct. 8.

YOUR Correspondent, L. F. in page 232, referring to different editions of the Imitation of Christ, ascribed to Thomas à Kempis, says,

"I do not know any translation of the Imitation of Christ into English prior to the one published at Antwerp in 1686, in which is found a sketch of the life of Thomas à Kempis."

Perhaps it may be some satisfaction to your Correspondent to be informed, that there is a much earlier translation than that which he has mentioned; a copy of which, in black letter, now lies before me. The following is the title:

"The Following of Christe, translated out of Latin into English, newly corrected and amended. Whereunto also is added the Golden Epistle of Saint Bernard. The second of December, Anno 1566."

At the end is the following colophon:—

"Imprinted at London in Pauls Church-yard, at the signe of the Holy Ghost, by John Cawood, printer to the Queenes Majestie."

The following Introduction is prefixed to the translation:

"Hereafter foloweth a booke called in Latin Imitatio Christi; that is to say in English, the Following of Christ; wherein be contained four little bokes; which boke as som men affirme was first made and compiled in Latin by y^e famous clerke master John Gerson Channeour of Parris. And the said four bokes be nowe of late newely translated into English in suche maner as hereafter appereth; and though iij of the first bookes of the said iij bokes have been before this time right well and devoutly translated into English by a famous clerke called master William Atkinson, which was a doctour of divinitie; yet for as much as y^e said translator, for some cause him moving, in divers places

leste

Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.

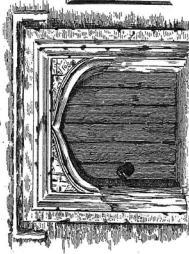


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 3. Green stone to the Arch of Saint John's Gate.
Fig. 5. Entrance leading to the Top of Saint John's Gate.
Fig. 6. Arch of A Door lately discovered under Saint John's Gate.

Fig. 1. Ancient Chimney-Piece Belonging to the Top of Saint John's Gate.
Fig. 2. Key Stone Saint John's Gate, Fig. 4. Ditto.

ANTIQUE REMAINS AT ST JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH, AND ST JOHN'S GATE, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX.

leste oute much parte of some of the chapters, and somtime varied from the letter, as in the third chapter, and in the xvij and xix chapter of the first booke, and also in divers other chapters of the saide iij bookes will appere to them that will examine the Latin and the saide fyrste translation together, therefore the said iij bookes be eftsones translated into English in such maner as hereafter foloweth, to thintent y^e they that list maye at their pleasure be occupied with the one or with the other after as their devotion shall stirre them to when they have sene them both. And after the said iij bookes foloweth y^e iiiij booke which was fyrste translated out of Frenche into English by the righte noble and excellent princes Margaret late countess of Richemonde and Darby, mother unto the noble prince of blessed memory King Henry the vii father unto our late soveraine lord king Henry the viij. And for as much as it was translated by y^e said noble princes out of Frenche, it could not folow the Latin so nigh ne so directly as if it had been translated out of Latine. And therefore it is nowe translated out of Latin, and yet nevertheless it kepeth the substance and the effects of the fyrst translation out of French though sometime it varye in wordes as to the readers will appere. And in the latter ende after the iij booke is a short morall doctrine which is called the spirituall glasse of the soule. And it is right good and profitable to everye person oft tymes to loke upon it."

At the end of the "golden Pistle"—
 "This was brought unto me in English of an olde translation, rough and rude, and required to amend it. I thought lesse labour to write new the hole, and I have don unto the sentence not very nere the letter, and in divers places added some things folowing upon the same, to make the matter more sentencious and full. I besече you take all unto the beste, and praye for the olde wretched brother of Sion Richard Whitforde."

Yours, &c.

J. J.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 1.

AS your useful and entertaining Magazine was originally printed and published at St. John's Gate, and as any further particulars of it may be acceptable to the Antiquary, I beg leave to offer representations of some

remnants of antiquity, at or near that well-known pile of building *.

Plate II. fig. 1. represents a curious old Chimney-piece in the parlour of the Baptist's Head public-house in St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell. The arms in the centre, the first quarter, a chevron between three bugle horns, apply to the name of Duncan; but no trace is to be found who was the possessor at the time the above was placed there. The rooms are lofty and capacious, with paneled wainscot, as made use of in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and in the tap-room on the wall is a representation of a Dutch Wake, said to have been the production of the celebrated Hemskirke.

Figs. 2, 3, and 4, are the crown and key stones of St. John's-gate; but, till the gate had been recently cleaned and whitewashed, so dirty as not to be discerned. The Lamb, Flag, and Bible; the Cross, the arms of the Priory; and the other arms, with the Cross in Chief, are the Arms of Thomas Docwra, prior 1502—23, who built the Gate.

Fig. 5. is a small doorway leading to the top of the Gate, and till lately had a capital brick staircase.

Fig. 6. is the head of a door carved in oak, lately discovered in making apartments for the Watchhouse to St. John's, and from the length of time kept from the air, as perfect as the first day it was finished.

The Gate was generally supposed to be built of solid stone; but, in pulling down part of the S. E. corner to make a bar for liquors, it was discovered to be only cased about nine inches deep, and the rest, making about three feet diameter together, composed of a hard red brick. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, Cuckfield, Aug. 25.

IN the Parish Church of Cuckfield, Sussex, is a mural monument with the following inscription:

"Henry Bowyer Esqayer had to wyfe Elizabeth Vaux, Daughter and Heyr of Thomas Vaux of K'ate—
 Controler to King Henry the Eighth, by whom he had three Sonnes
 Thomas, Francis, &

* Our Correspondent does not seem aware, that the Arms and Inscription on this ancient Gate have been already illustrated in our volumes, for 1748, p. 122; for 1749, p. 387; and for 1788, p. 853. EDIT.

Henry