

Henry, and two  
Daughters, Anne  
and Marie."

The *hiatus* in the third line I could only fill up by unwarrantable conjecture. The letters present something like Käterbry or Katherine. It appears that this part of the inscription was left blank at first, and but imperfectly put in, the alabaster slab being in a perfect state. An inserted gilt plate gives the family kneeling, as usual. Arms, *Bowyer*, (then possessors of Cuckfield Place) with other quarterings; but none of the bearings I have seen attributed to the Lords Vaux. JOSEPH-FRANCIS FEARON.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Oct. 16.*

IN reply to the Query of H. V. page 240, I have authority to state, that the present Sir Charles Warre Malet is the fourth in descent from the loyal Judge, Sir Thomas Malet, who was knighted by Charles I. and created a Baronet in 1663 by Charles II. in consideration of his severe sufferings in, and inflexible adherence to, the Royal Cause. He was the lineal descendant of William Malet, one of the chief Barons who accompanied the Norman William.

It was always the wish and intention of Sir Charles to assume, at a proper season, and under the Royal favour, the dormant title of his ancestor, the warrant for which, under the Royal signature, was and is in his possession; but, in the mean time, his present Majesty, in gracious consideration of the faithful discharge of his official duties in a public station abroad, was pleased to confer on him that dignity, independently of his hereditary claim.

Sir Charles, conceiving this a favourable occasion for recovering his antient precedence, conformably to the opinion of Mr. Herald Brooke, "that the old warrant and receipt would be a sufficient ground for a Petition to the King to restore the Title," as also of Mr. Montague, a Master in Chancery, "that the lineal descendant might proceed to obtain the Patent under the great Seal," humbly submitted his pretensions, under the patronage of the Directors of the East India Company, and of Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor-general of India, to his Majesty's Ministers, first in the year 1795, and subsequently in February 1803, in the following Address

from the Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors to Lord Castlereagh, then President of the India Board; *viz.*

"The merits and services of Sir Charles Warre Malet demand every attention from the East India Company; and it is with great satisfaction we obey the wishes of the Court of Directors in expressing their earnest hope that your Lordship will be pleased to assist with your weight and influence in furthering the present views of so faithful and meritorious a servant of the Company, upon the subject of his claim to an antient Baronetcy, and which has been particularly recommended to the Court of Directors by Marquis Cornwallis during his administration as Governor-general of Bengal.

Signed { JOHN ROBERTS,  
JACOB BOSANQUET."

The result of this application was communicated to Sir Charles Warre Malet by the Court of Directors in the following Letter from their Secretary, dated 9th Feb. 1804.

"I have it in command from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit to you the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh; and the Court direct me to express their concern that they are not enabled to communicate to you a result favourable to your wishes.

Signed, W. RAMSAY."

Inclosure, dated 21st Feb. 1804, to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman:

"Gentlemen:—Immediately on receipt of your Letter relative to the Claim of Sir C. W. Malet to an antient Baronetcy derived from Charles II<sup>d</sup>, I lost no time in earnestly recommending the same to Lord Pelham's good offices, then Secretary of State for the Home department, as an object in which the Court of Directors felt a peculiar interest, from the high sense entertained by them of Sir C. W. Malet's merits and services.—The Memorial in question having been referred, by the King's command, to his Majesty's Law-servants, I am sorry to find, upon an inspection of their Report, that they do not conceive (as at present advised) that the Crown would be warranted in granting the desired precedence. I request you will express to the Court of Directors my personal regret, that the legal difficulties in the present case are such, as to deprive me of the satisfaction of contributing to promote a wish of theirs in favour of a faithful and meritorious servant of the East India Company. Signed, CASTLEREAGH."

It is hoped, that this abbreviated recapitulation of a very voluminous and (as it should seem) unnecessarily tedious process, will satisfy your Correspondent H. V. that no blame attaches to Sir C. W. Malet of neglect or dereliction of that responsibility to uphold, to the utmost of his power, the respectability of an ancient family, which has devolved upon him as its senior representative, though he may have to lament that his hopes of success, founded on the faith of a Royal deed, and sanctioned by the respectable opinion of Messrs. Brooke and Montagu, have been disappointed by the more authoritative Report ("as at present advised") of Messrs. Perceval and Sutton.

VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 8.

PERMIT me to return my thanks to your Correspondent J. C. who, in your last Supplement, p. 623, (misprinted 632,) has very truly informed me that the Arms of the unknown Baronet I inquired about were those of the *renowned* Lord Chief Justice Jefferys. The Historian of Hertfordshire will now have to record the name of that well-known Judge as one of the contributors to the repair of the Abbey church of St. Alban in 1683; his Arms, as well as those of his friend Lord Keeper North, and fifty other persons, being fixed, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, against the walls of the choir.

Who could be "the Earle of Timoth," mentioned, p. 625, as one of the guests of the Mayor of "Welles," when James the First's Queen came to that city, in 1613?

Your Correspondent B. O. p. 628, seems quite to have forgot the present Earl Nelson.

Your Correspondent H. M. p. 632, is very right in what he says about the family of Clarges; and if your General Index had come down a few years lower than it does, I think it would have referred you to an account of the Family and the Tryal, communicated by me long since, more at length than your present Correspondent's communication. John Clarges was a farrier in the Savoy, and employed in that character by Col. Monk: his daughter Anne was married in February 1632, at the church of St. Laurence Poultney, to Thomas Ratford; and they afterward

lived at *The Three Spanish Gypsies* in the New Exchange, (she acting as "a sempstress to Col. Monk, and being in the habit of carrying him linen,) till 1649, when they fell out, and parted."

If any confidence is to be placed in the account we have in Betham's and the other Baronetages, your Correspondent may be assured that the English Baronetage of Leycester died with Sir Francis, the third Baronet; and that his descendant, who bears his name, is but an Irish Baronet, as descended from Sir Gregory Byrne. We are not told any where, nor is it to be believed, that the English Baronetage was granted with remainder to females; and even if it were, it should be remembered that the Lady, who is supposed to have carried the honour into the family of Byrne, married to her *first* husband, Fleetwood Legh, esq. by whom she had issue a daughter: what became of her? for, if the ladies of the family could carry a Baronetage with them, that daughter, being by the first marriage, would have carried it on, if she ever married.

I know nothing of your Correspondent J. B. who wishes to introduce a various reading, or new punctuation, of the text of Luke xxiii. 43. Upon that subject I cannot do better than refer you to your own Mr. Bowyer\* *in loc.* who will refer you to Whitby, who reasons well in support of the commonly-received reading.

Yours, &c. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 13.

PERMIT me to indulge an Utopian idea for a moment, in supposing it were possible to accomplish the History and Topography of England, by the voluntary labours of a resident individual of genuine abilities in each parish. What a variety of local circumstances, illustrative of history, the features of places, manners, and biography, would thus be brought forward, which a non-resident, however assiduous, could not possibly obtain!

This idea originated from an irresistible whim to inform you of what has occurred within the last 30 years in the place *honoured* by my resi-

\* See Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament," 4to, edit. 1812, p. 252.  
dence;

dence; which whim I could wish might operate upon some other of your Correspondents, and induce them to enter into a similar detail relating to the neighbourhood of their habitations.

The *New Road*, extending nearly South-west and North-east, (when first made,) intersected extensive level fields, from Tottenham Court Road to Battle Bridge, about midway; and on the South side of the road, stood the Bowling-green House, which had been famous, for almost a century, as a *country* retreat; and lower down, on the opposite side, was the Brill Tavern, perhaps rather more antient than its rival. A few houses near *Mother Red-Cap's*, at Camden Town, and the Church of St. Pancras, were the only interruptions of the view from Bedford-house, Queen-square, and the Foundling-hospital, with the exception of the two buildings already mentioned, and groups of trees near Pancras, and in a lane leading from Gray's-*inn-lane* to the Bowling-green House. An excellent private road, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, commenced at Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, and communicated with the *New Road*; and the fields were intersected with paths in various directions. The pleasantness of the situation, and the temptation offered by the sides of the road, induced some persons to build on it, and the "*Somers Places, East and West,*" arose; a few low buildings near the Duke's Road made their appearance, accompanied by others of the same description, on it; and, at length, Somers Town was planned: and Mr. Jacob Leroux becoming the principal landholder under Lord Somers, the former built a handsome house for himself, and various streets were named from the titles of that noble Lord, a chapel was opened, a polygon begun in a large square, and every thing seemed to proceed prosperously, when some unforeseen cause occurred, which checked the fervour of building, and many carcasses of houses were sold for less than the value of the materials.

In the mean time, gradual advances were made on the North side of the *New Road*, from Tottenham Court Road; and, finally, the buildings on the South side reached the line of Gower-street. Something lower, was

a grove of stunted trees that never thrived; and, on the site of the Bedford nursery, a pavilion was erected, in which her Royal Highness the Duchess of York stood, to present one of the Volunteer corps their colours. Before that period, the interval between Southampton Place and Somers Town was one vast brick-field.

The influx of Emigrants from France contributed to the prosperity of Somers Town, by their occupation of most of the previously empty houses; and the increase of the native population began to be perceptible, by the demand for ground offered on building-leases by the Duke of Bedford and the Foundling Hospital. The consequence was, the erection of Guildford-street, Bernard-street, the houses composing Brunswick and Russell-squares, the East side of *Woburn-place*, Tavistock-square, Bedford-place, Montague street and place, and Tavistock place and chapel. During this time the death of Mr. Leroux occurred; and his large property being submitted to the hammer, numbers of small houses, at rents of £.90 *per annum*, were sold for less than £.150 each, and others in proportion. The value of money decreasing, from 30 to 40 guineas were demanded as the rents of these paltry habitations; hence, every person who could obtain the means became builders:—carpenters, retired publicans, persons working in leather, hay-makers, and even the keepers of private houses for the reception of lunatics—each contrived to raise his house, or houses, and every street was lengthened in its turn; the barracks for the Life Guards in Charlton-street became a diminutive square of diminutive habitations; and we now find several of the streets nearly approaching St. Pancras Road. The Company of Skinners, perceiving the Projectors of Judd's-place succeed in covering the North side of the *New Road* from Somers-place to Battle-bridge, and that the street named from them reached the Brill Tavern, lately destroyed, offered the ground to let on the South side of the road, which is now covered by *Burton-crescent*, Judd-street, Tonbridge-place, a new chapel for some description of Dissenters, &c. &c. And thus we have lived to see Somers Town completely annexed to London.

After several fruitless attempts to support the old Chapel in Wilstead-street, the members of the Established Church gave way to the Baptists, who flourish wonderfully, and have a Lancelotian school to assist them. The venerable Little St. Pancras still remains; but too true an emblem of the decline of our Church, shrinking, in comparison, from its towering rivals just mentioned, and the noble parish workhouse adjoining.

To return to the New Road, where a pretty cottage, surrounded by a large flower-garden, and fronting another for vegetables, faced a counterpart in building,—we find a magnificent square, *half* completed, to be called Euston-square; and this, with Seymour-place, completes the connexion with Tottenham Court Road.

To conclude, Clarendon-square, which incloses the Polygon, contains, on the South side, the extensive establishments of the Abbé Carron, a gentleman who does his native country honour. He resides in the house late Mr. Leroux's, and presides over four schools; for young ladies, poor girls, young gentlemen, and poor boys. A dormitory, bake-house, &c. are situated between his house and the Emigrant Chapel recently built and licensed, which contains a monument of this gentleman's Brother, and the body of the late Princess of Condé. Farther on is the school for the poor girls; and, at the back of the whole, are convenient buildings for the above purposes, and a large garden. The general voice of the place is in the Abbé's favour; and he has been of incalculable service to his distressed fellow-sufferers, who are enthusiastic in his praise.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 7.

THE Arts and the Literature of this Country are so deeply obliged to Mr. Britton, that I feel a well-founded satisfaction of the highest kind in recommending another fine Work of this correct, elaborate, and tasteful Antiquary, intitled, "An Historical and Architectural Essay relating to Redcliffe Church, Bristol\*." When the first principles of high taste are thus familiarized to the public eye, improvement imperceptibly fol-

lows in matters not necessarily connected; as he who resides in an elegant house would choose to have his furniture and apparel in harmony with it; and many are stimulated by the prints to read, who are insensible to any love of information, unless it be to gratify a desire. Curiosity is, in certain matters, created by addresses to the eye; and, if infinite moral instruction has been conveyed by *The Idle Apprentice*, *The Harlot's Progress*, and other celebrated books of the inimitable Hogarth, it is equally true that civilization and a Grecian admiration for beauty in Art are powerfully promoted by such books as "The Fine Arts of the English School," "The Architectural Antiquities," and the present Work.

Mr. Britton is a safe writer; that is, one who omits no information, nor misleads by hypothesis. For a Topographer he is especially fitted. Persons in the habits of drawing have a minuteness of observation, which would in vain be sought in the mere literary character; and there are a precision and instruction in their description, and a soundness in their taste, for the full comprehension of which we can only refer the reader to the interest which has been excited by the works of Mr. Gilpin. Before him, the picturesque was understood only by professional men. I flatter myself that a similar admiration of the architectural ornaments of this nation will result from the labours of Mr. Britton. The Publick will justly respect the integrity which produced the following passage:

"The chief reason for selecting this point of view is to shew the picturesque arrangement of forms and parts, and the brilliant effect which is frequently seen in this portion of the Church. Unfortunately, the Engraver, after having finished two plates of this subject, has not succeeded in producing the desired effect in either."

Inferior publishers would not have felt this honourable impulse; but, though it must be acknowledged that the shades of Plate IX. to which Mr. B. alludes, are too faint in the dark foreground, I doubt whether painting alone is not indispensable to the production of this desired effect. The design is exquisite; and the taste and effect are only surpassed by Plate VII.

Redcliffe Church has not only been called,

\* See our Review for Sept. p. 252. ED.

called, in loose language, "the most beautiful parish church in England," but has derived peculiar celebrity from its connexion with the History of Chatterton. I am in possession of unpublished information, that the title-deeds of estates in the vicinity of Bristol were deposited in this famous Church, as they often were in Abbeys; and though there is a remarkable paucity of materials in the history of this fabric, there is every reason to think that it antiently possessed a consequence now unknown. Mr. Britton has given all the information that could be acquired, and culvined almost a mere list of dates, by an appropriate and interesting union of general remark.

It must be evident that every minor consideration of Redcliffe Church must be blinded by the blaze of its beauty. Most truly has Mr. Britton said (p. 8):

"In the Church of Redcliffe the Architect has manifested both genius and science. Its design has some traits of novelty, and its execution is founded on geometrical principles. Though its ornaments, and some of the parts, are similar in many other Churches, yet the whole is unique; and it may be justly called a grand and truly-interesting specimen of the Architecture of the age in which it was erected. Loftiness, lightness, and variety, are its marked characteristics."

In page 13, Mr. Britton adds:

"The grand doorway of the Northern Porch is a curiosity in Architecture, being unlike any other in this Country."

Redcliffe Church consists of a Nave, Lady-chapel, Transepts, and double Porches, North and South. The Tower, and truncated Spire, contrary to the fashion of Churches with Transepts, stands at the West end. Luton church, in Bedfordshire, is said to be of *conventual fashion*, with two Porches to the North and South, and two Chapels, adjoining the East ends of the North and South Ailes\*. A collegiate or monastic establishment was probably intended to accompany Redcliffe, but was by some accident prevented. The annexation of a Lady-chapel favours this conjecture.

\* Bibliotheca Topographica Britanica, No. VIII. p. 11.

In page 16, Mr. Britton says:

"In the East Aisle of the *South Transept*, at p in the ground-plan, is a boss, on which are the figures of a sow with young pigs; a very strange and unusual device. A similar basso-relievo is found in Exeter Cathedral."

The inventions of the workmen were so licentious in these respects, that it would be difficult to assign any other cause for this device\*. Similarities may in various parts be found in Redcliffe Church to the Cathedral of Gloucester: and the ribs and tracery of both are much alike in some places. The Confessional Chair at Gloucester is in the *South Transept*. On each side of the Communion Table in the Church of Crewkerne, Somersetshire, is a door leading into a small room, which was formerly a Confessional. The virtues and advantages of confession are not improperly expressed by some figures over the doors which lead into this apartment. That by which the penitents entered has *two swine* carved over it, to signify their pollution; over that by which they returned are two angels, to represent their purity and innocence." (Collinson's Somersetshire, II. 162.) The spot for the foundation of one of the great Abbeys was suggested by a dream, directing it to be placed where a sow and pigs should be found; but the Writer of this does not recollect the place, nor any other legendary story, to which the device can apply.

As the Works of Mr. Britton are of a kind which ensure permanency, and, like the famous prints of Hollar, will gain increasing value by time, I cannot too strongly recommend them, without the smallest suspicion of partiality. Every elegant or valuable Library must be defective without them; and the lover of Antiquities cannot elsewhere be assured of equal accuracy, independently of their very superior taste. F. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Westfelton, Salop,*  
Sept. 8.

FOR several years past I have silently and sorrowfully observed in various parts of the kingdom, the constant tendency of the *Plane tree* to an apparently premature death;

\* Green's Worcester, vol. I. p. 136.

the generality of which observation I have seen, from time to time, confirmed by various Correspondents in your pages; though none have either accounted for its cause, or suggested hints for a remedy. It is with diffidence and uncertainty I offer an attempt at both. The Plane might have originally been introduced here, and since propagated by cuttings or layers; consequently every tree so propagated is nothing more than an elongation of a branch of its original parent. Now the periods of existence are as certainly assigned to the Oak as to the annual--and although a few years may be added to the durability of the one, and a few days to the bloom of the other, yet have they each a certain average period; and when that period is arrived, it is vain to attempt to eke out a lingering existence, either by art or attention. That this is the case with our valuable old Apples, none can doubt who have but looked into the school of our great and persevering master, T. A. Knight, esq. whom the scholars in Naturalism cannot too highly venerate. And that this is the case of the Plane, I am inclined to think, as I have observed it to take place in trees of all sizes, and in all situations. The *PLATANUS Occidentalis* (first cultivated in 1640) is by far most subject to this calamity; though I have, in some instances, observed it in the *P. acerifolia* (Spanish Plane), but never in the *P. Orientalis*: its hour, I hope, "is not yet come." Such, Sir, will be my opinion of the cause, until I either find, or am informed of, a truer. Now for the remedy. The Plane being a *monœcious* plant, the seeds on any single tree are likely to be impregnated. If, therefore, in a more favourable latitude than mine (for some of your friends write from Devonshire) some fortunate person can succeed in obtaining well-ripened seeds, and raising the same, I shall be pleased to obtain cuttings from such plants, as, if my former hypothesis be true, such cuttings may spread a cooling shade over the convivial hours of my age, and that of the next generation.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

I HAVE just met with G.'s Question, page 205, and can hardly withhold

a smile at the idea of his expecting you, or any other man, to account, reasonably, for the usages of any thing so capricious as Fashion and its Votaries. In truth, I shrewdly suspect (if he is not satisfied with my attributing the wrong pronunciation of *Erica* to caprice) that we may, without much injustice, ascribe it to ignorance.—Should this conjecture also appear insufficient, let him tell me why these same people of fashion pronounce *arbütus*, *arbütus*, and I will endeavour to suggest another. That the penultima of this word, which I have adduced, is short, must be well known to every one who has read Virgil's Eclogues in the original. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

AS your Salopian Correspondent is fond of tracing the Hobgoblins of Superstition to their holes, I should be glad if he could inform me of the origin of Ghosts being laid in the Red Sea (or indeed of their being laid at all) and how they are transported there. I am told they deprecate the Red Sea particularly. I apprehend, Ghosts haunting their former habitation, to have been a heathen notion, especially for want of the funeral rites. But Christian Ghosts seem to come after hidden treasure, estates kept from the right owners by title-deeds mislaid, or in wrong hands, or to warn people of their death, and sometimes for no purpose at all to be developed. I should suppose the Romish Priests have devised the ceremonies of exorcism, and laying troublesome spirits, which Mr. Dovaston probably has seen, as I dare say he is much more versed in antient lore than myself. If Mr. D. or any of your Correspondents is in possession of such a *Form*, it would be a Bibliomaniac curiosity.—Could the subject be investigated, I mean the power of disembodied Spirits to return to their old habitations, either to be seen or heard, it might ease many weak minds who still suffer from the dread of such visits. But this is beyond the limits of embodied spirits to explore.—To return to lesser points of superstition; "The Horse-shoe nailed on the threshold, to prevent any Witch from stepping over; and the unluckiness of walking under a ladder." Whence? I have no doubt Mr. D. will be ready to gratify a curiosity like his own. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.*  
**I**T is observed by Lord Bacon, in his "Essay on the vicissitude of Things," that "Comets have some power and effect over the gross and mass of things. But," says he, "men now-a-days are either careless, or curious, about them, and rather gaze upon them with admiration and wait upon them in their journey, than wisely or soberly observe their effects, especially their respective or comparative effects."

Now, Mr. Urban, the Comet, which appeared in 1811, seems a proof of the justness of this remark; for certainly some singular changes and circumstances have occurred, which I do not remember to have seen quoted.—The Winter following was very mild: the Spring was wet, the Summer cool, and very little appearance of the Sun to ripen the produce of the Earth; yet the harvest was not deficient; and some fruits not only abundant, but were deliciously ripe; such as figs, melons, and wall-fruit. Very few wasps appeared, and the flies became blind and disappeared early in the season. No violent storms of thunder and lightning, and little or no frost and snow the ensuing Winter.—Venison, which has been supposed to be indebted for its flavour to a dry and parched Summer, was by no means deficient in fat or in flavour.

But what is very remarkable, in the Metropolis and about it, was the number of Females who produced Twins; some had more, and a Shoemaker's wife in Whitechapel produced four at one birth, all of whom lived some days, and only one I believe has since died. They were christened Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

These observations, Sir, have fallen under my notice; and perhaps they may be confirmed or amended by some of your Correspondents. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 30.*  
**T**HE following Address of the Lord General MONK's Regiment of Foot to Oliver Cromwell may perhaps be deemed a literary curiosity. X. Y.

"May it please your Highness,  
 "Whereas, formerly, wee (with the rest of the Officers and Souldiers of your Army in this Nation) have had severall occasions to make our addresses to you; in which, together with our actions to this instant, wee

have expressed our faithfullness to your Highnes, the which wee beleere you are assured off; by which wee might have bin prevented from troubling you at this tyme; but this seeming to bee a day of reproach and division, threatening farther trouble and confusion to these Nations, by that strengthening and encouragement the common Enemy receive, by that advantage our intestin discords gives them, to promote their designs, which, if accomplished, will unavoidably bee the utter ruine of that cause and interest which yo'r Highnes hath soe fully declared for, and wee have followed you in; wherein alsoe God hath soe eminently owned and prospered you, that the blessed effects thereof wee (with the rest of the good people of these Nations) doe enjoy, and have abundant cause to bles God for: these, and the like considerations, have moved us anew to manifest that wee stand resolved to attend your Highnes' commaundes in the faithfull discharge of the duties of our places, for the defence of your person, and the security of the peace of this Common wealth, in the persuance of that greate interest wee stand ingaged in, to the utmost hazard of our lives, against all tumultuous insurrections that may hereafter bee raised by the enemies of your Highnes and the peace of these Nations. And that you may bee assisted with power from on High for the perfecting that good worke you stand interested in, for the establishment of righteousnes and peace amongst us; and that the same presence may attend you which formerly appeared with you in your achievements in the high places of the feild; is the earnest desire and prayer of us, who are your Highnes's most humble and faithfull servants, GEORGE MONCK;  
*[and the Officers of his Regiment.]*

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 2.*  
**I** SEND you a Letter of the late ingenious Mr. Greene of Lichfield, which may probably be worth preserving. D. P.

"Lichfield, April 17, 1769.  
 "Dear Mr. Bowen,  
 "By favor of my friend Mr. Buckridge, one of the gentlemen of our Court, I send you an impression is plaister, taken from a brass seal; which,

which, by very good luck, has fallen into my hands. I am so much of an Antiquary, that I can perceive it is the great seal of Henry Prince of Wales (son of Henry IV.) Duke of Aquitaine, Lancaster, and Earl of Chester. My dear Friend, shall I entertain an explanation by the return of Mr. Buckeridge? I shall be glad of the circumscription in the old character, with the abbreviations, and an explanation in your own hand; and, if not too much trouble, your sentiments upon this curious piece of antiquity. I am amazed how it chanced to be in private hands. There are four holes; on the same number of ears, which I suppose were to receive four pins, to keep the other part steady. I am in pursuit of that part, but as yet I cannot find it.

An Antiquarian acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. Percy \*, a relation of the Duke of Northumberland, is now collecting materials for an History of the Battle of Shrewsbury, temp. Henry IV. I have furnished him with a print of the Battle-field Church, with which he seems greatly pleased, as I find it is re-built.

Do not give yourself the trouble to send back the casts, as I can coin more. I have some thoughts, if I could get a drawing, to have a copper-plate of it engraved, or to publish it in the Gentleman's Magazine †.

I send two casts, as they are not cleverly taken off, that you may make out its legend.

Were you to see my Museolum, it would surprize you. My collection of Antiquities, Animals, Fossils, Shells, Coins, Woods, &c. are vastly great: I wish to see you very much in Lichfield.

I wish you and yours all health and happiness; and am, with great truth, my dear Sir, your sincere friend, and obliged humble servant,

RICHARD GREENE."

To the *EQUITABLE SOCIETY*,  
Chatham Place. *June 13.*

A QUESTION much persisted in at the last Quarterly Court, shewed but a very limited confidence in your Directors, who proved to the satisfaction, I believe, of all the Members

\* Afterwards Bp. of Dromore. EDIT.

† This curious Seal is engraved in our Mag. for 1769, p. 377, with an account of it by the Rev. Dr. Pegge, p. 277. EDIT.  
GENT. MAG. *November, 1812.*

present, that extreme attention had been paid to every minute circumstance of the Death inquired into: pleasant to themselves was the result, of course; but not so to many, who, by ties of consanguinity or of ancient friendship, found a matter agitated anew, which the laws had disposed of in peace.

The forfeiture of claim, when an assured member of the Society falls by his own hand, might have been proper originally, in 1762: suspicion most hateful glared upon the rule; yet your fund, being but a tender nursing, called for every protection. The state of things is vastly different now; and I am much deceived if an easy regulation would not contribute full security for the Society's cash, with exemption ever after from such ungracious retrospect.

Look to the likelihood of New Members having thoughts of Suicide from the beginning: shall we suppose that one such will enter the Society in fifty? Increase your entrance-money and annual payment, to meet a loss on that or any more probable number, and afterwards pay all claims, without exception of death from the stroke of justice—or, in every case of a Member dying by his own act, allow no dispute about Sanity of Mind, or the reverse; but let the bare sums received on that policy be returned at your Office.—Either mode may save the Directors from discussions of all other the most disagreeable, and preserve the respective families, already in too much distress, from aggravation of misery.

There is another matter of infinitely more moment to Members who have addition already made to their claims; I mean the difficulty found in pocket to keep their Policies alive. During some years past all things have risen in price: the halfpenny roll was once proverbially a breakfast for a bachelor; now, an infant must have come from Lilliput that it would keep from starving.—The Society's money has tempted rich men to enter. What is the consequence? not the least regard to taxes, &c. &c. which are every hour reducing old Members (by self-denial of whom that money had accumulated) to surrender up policies, and thus defeat their own favourite and heart-felt purpose.

In

In new Institutions of this kind, occasional loans are promised even upon the Policies. Why may not this Society give an option of anticipating all additions made to claims, by the Members writing those additions off in annual payments upon the Policies, allowing interest also to be deducted from the final payment of claims? Unless some such relief is afforded, this admirable Institution will sink, becoming in the hands of the rich, what their money makes of most things.

FUMUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 1.

I READ with astonishment the solemn but humble Pedant, who signed himself *Country Schoolmaster*, in your last Magazine (p. 307); and my surprize had more handles to it than one.

I have always held these Rags of a Bentley cheap; and, though a Boy, have doubted the confident assertions of modern Criticks upon subjects, frivolous in themselves, but which they elevate into importance. I never care a button for the sounding names of a "deep Scholar," an "accurate Editor," an "acute Critick," &c. &c. because, in my focus, I know how often those feathers in the cap are misapplied, though gracefully pinn'd on by the millenars of literary taste. We often, at our school, presume to laugh at *Cl. Bentley* himself.

But still, I could not forbear to be surprized into absolute incredulity respecting the Counter-assertions of this provincial Busby, your Correspondent, who seems to be like *Sir John*, the fat Knight, when he said, "I am afraid of that Gunpowder Percy, though he be dead;" for he appears to be half afraid of his own conviction. But, happening to have the books to which he refers, in a boy's library not overstocked with such fine company, I discovered that all his references were correct. I then lifted up my eyes and my hands at the *ipse dixit* of these *Goliaths* in what are called by a foolish name *Classicks*; and I was not sorry to see the assurance of this pretender to accuracy exposed.—But I was even more surprized that your Correspondent fell so very short in the power to detect *Cl. Wakefield*, which a search more extended would have supplied: and I beg your acceptance of another death's blow—"omnes per

*mortes.*" The instances unenumerated by your Correspondent, of "nec" preceding a word that opens at a Vowel in Ovid's Epistles are many. By the way this counter-asserting Historian should have been more upon his guard; for he is inaccurate in the reference to *nec invidio*: it is not in the Epistle of *Penelope* to *Ulysses*, but in that of another lovesick Lady, whose name is *Phyllis*, and that of her swain *Demophoon*.

*Phœdra* to *Hippolitus*, without any fear of Mr. *Wakefield*, has this line, v. 104.

*Saxa, nec obliquo dente timendus aper.*

*Enone* to *Paris*, v. 90.

*Bella, nec ultrices advehit unda rates.*

*Dido* to *Æneas*, v. 81.

*Omnia mentiris: nec enim tua fallere lingua.*

*Medea* to *Jason*, v. 141.

*Pertimui, nec adhuc tantum scelus esse putabam.*

*Paris* to *Helen*, v. 55, twice controverts Mr. *Wakefield* in that one line: *Qui nec ovis placidæ, nec amantis saxa capellæ.*

In v. 210, he rebels against him again: *Poma, nec in mediis queritur humor aquis.*

*Helen* to *Paris*, I suppose to compliment her lover, adopts the same position more than once: first in v. 41. *Nil ego, si peccem, possim nescisse; nec ullus.*

Again at v. 177.

*Et libet, et timeo; nec adhuc exacta voluntas.*

*Cydippe* to *Acontius*, v. 222.

*Arte nec est, dices, ista petenda mel.*

But I was a little surprized, Mr. Urban, that, as the first line of this Poet's "*Tristia*" was to be altered by Mr. Fox at the imperative instance of his literary *Mentor*, that Poem in particular was not examined by the dissentient, whoever he is.

I have examined it; and the instances of this offence to Mr. *Wakefield* are absolutely tiresome in the number of them.

In the first Book, El. 3. v. 109: *Monte nec inferior prorse puppive recurva.*

In the same Book, El. 7. v. 14:

*Dure? nec exsequias prosequerere mori?*

In the 2d Book, v. 112:

*Clara, nec ullius nobilitate minor.*

In the 3d Book, El. 3. v. 7:  
Nec cœlum patior, nec aquis assuevimus  
istis.

Same Book, El. 4. v. 77:  
Prospera sic vobis maneat Fortuna; nec  
unquam.

The same, El. 8. v. 23, *twice*:  
Nec cœlum, nec aquæ faciunt, nec terra,  
nec auræ.

In the same Book, El. 12. v. 29:  
Nec mare conerescit glacie, nec, ut antè,  
per Istrum.

In Book 4. El. 1. v. 45 and 46:  
Ille nec exsilium Scythici nec littora  
ponti,  
Ille nec iratos sentit habere Deos.

In Book 4. El. 10. v. 51:  
Virgilium vidi tantùm, nec avara Tibullo.  
— v. 69:

Pœnè mihi puero nec digna, nec utilis  
uxor.

In Book 5. El. 1. v. 71:  
Ipse nec emendo, sed ut hïc deducta le-  
gantur.

Book 5. El. 2. v. 57:  
Nec mea concessa est aliis Fortuna, nec  
exsul.

The same, El. 4. v. 9:  
Nec frondem in sylvis, nec aperto mollia  
prato.

— v. 16:  
More nec indomiti fræna recusat equi.

El. 6. v. 46:  
Vela nec in medio desere nostra mari.

El. 11. v. 13:  
Quassa tamen nostra est, non fracta nec  
obruta puppis.

— v. 15:  
Nec vitam, nec opes, nec jus mihi civis  
ademit.

El. 12. v. 6:  
Sorte nec ulla meâ tristior esse potest.

If you recollect, Mr. Urban, he tells Mr. Fox that he made this remark in his *Lucretius*. It was therefore no hasty, but a deliberate Oracle.—One should therefore assume, of course, that *Lucretius*, who gave rise to this Delphic Rule, never committed the *solecism* from which, according to Mr. Wakefield, all the other Latin Poets abstained, who lived and flourished at a later period. But is it so?

Blush, timid or superficial idolaters of a Pedant's name, when I tell you, that in the Six Books of this very *Lucretius*, the "*ante-vocal necs*" are *twenty-one*!—I will barely refer to them:

Lib. 1. v. 264. Lib. 2. v. 909.  
..... 480. Lib. 2. v. 284.

Lib. 3. v. 530.	Lib. 5. v. 829.
..... 560.	..... 933.
..... 632.	..... 951.
..... 633.	..... 956.
Lib. 4. v. 358.	..... 1134.
Lib. 5. v. 129.	..... 1200.
..... 329.	Lib. 6. v. 779.
..... 837.	..... 1018.
..... 869.	

Let me now ask what is become of the CELEBRATED Mr. Wakefield's unqualified assertion (which I beg you will put in characters of ample dimension, like the Giant they delineate),

"THAT THE POETS NEVER USED NEC BUT ALWAYS NEQUE BEFORE A WORD BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL?"

Fam, dear Mr. Urban,  
Yours, *A Westminster Scholar.*

ENGLISH CATHOLICKS.

(From a DUBLIN Paper.)

THE total number of Catholics in England and Wales is computed to exceed 300,000. The principal Catholic counties are, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Northumberland. These, with Durham, Cheshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Worcestershire (the next in number) contain about 200,000. London, and its suburbs, with Surrey and Middlesex, are rated at 50,000. The remaining 50,000 are thinly scattered throughout the other Counties and Cities—but chiefly in Bristol, Bath, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Exeter, Gloucester, and a few Watering-places.

Some compute the total number at 400,000: and this we cannot positively contradict; but we rely with more confidence upon the proportionate population of the respective districts, as above given, than upon our computation of the aggregate amount.

Their Classes are three: Clergy, Nobility, and Commoners; and each forms a venerable, though decayed, monument of antient worth and respectability!

1. CLERGY. They have ceased, during upwards of two centuries, to possess any regular Hierarchy. There are no Bishops or Priests, as in Ireland, officiating in appropriate dioceses or parishes. They are governed, in spirituals, by four Superiors, called Vicars Apostolic; these Vicars are deputed by the Pope, and exercise vicarial powers revocable at pleasure. They are, indeed, Bishops in the Catholic

tholic Church, but do not enjoy Episcopal authority in Britain; their Sees are little more than nominal, or "*in partibus*," as it is termed—as Centurion, Castabella, &c. Each Vicar has a District, therefore, assigned to him, not a See.

Thus, Dr. Gibson in the Northern; Dr. Milner in the Midland; Dr. Pointer in the London; and Dr. Collingridge in the Western District.

In like manner each Priest has a separate District; not, however, any particular Parish, but a "Mission," and he is termed a "Missionary!"—He acts by virtue of a faculty, granted by the Apostolic Vicar of the District, and is removable at his pleasure.

In Ireland, on the contrary, where the regular succession has been preserved, no Bishop is removable at the mere will of the Pope—nor is any Parish Priest removable at the mere will of his Bishop. To effect such removal, there must exist a canonical cause, an accuser, a regular trial, sentence, and ratification.

It will be recollected, that Lord Redesdale (in his Speech in the Lords, in May 1805) took upon him to state roundly, that the Catholic Clergy in Ireland were wholly dependent upon the Pope; and in England, quite independent; a proof, amongst many, of his Lordship's incaution and want of knowledge.

In every County of England there are Catholic Chapels and Congregations. Altogether there are about 900 Chapels, mostly erected within the last twenty-five years; and, generally, clean, commodious, and well-built. Lancashire alone counts upwards of 100 Catholic Chapels. Moreover, most of the Catholic Country Gentlemen of fortune maintain chapels in their houses. Service is performed daily in the private Chapel, and the Traveller is freely admitted to assist at the office.

In the Summer 1813, Doctor Smith (the Vicar assistant to the venerable Doctor Gibson, in the Northern district,) confirmed the following numbers of Catholic children, in three towns alone:

In Manchester .....	800
Liverpool .....	1000
Preston .....	1200

Hence some estimate may be formed of the Catholic Population of England.

2. PEERS. The Catholic Peers are seven in number; *viz.*

1. Earl of Shrewsbury, Premier Earl of England, and Earl of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland ..... Created 1442
2. Viscount Fauconberg ..... 1643
3. Baron Stourton ..... 1448
4. Baron Petre ..... 1603
5. Baron Arundel ..... 1605
6. Baron Dormer ..... 1615
7. Baron Clifford ..... 1679

The Presumptive Heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk is also a Catholic.

In Scotland there are two Catholic Earls, Traquair and Newburgh.

The Catholic Baronets of England are sixteen in number; namely,

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| Sir William Gerard, Lancashire ..           | 1611 |
| Sir Edward Hales, Kent .....                | 1611 |
| Sir Henry Englefield, Berks ....            | 1612 |
| Sir George Jerningham, Norfolk ..           | 1621 |
| Sir Henry Tichburne, Hants ....             | 1628 |
| Sir John Throgmorton, Berks ...             | 1641 |
| Sir Edward Blount, Shropshire ..            | 1642 |
| Sir Windsor Hunloke, Derbyshire             | 1643 |
| Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, Lincolnshire ..... | 1643 |
| Sir Thomas Webb, Wiltshire ....             | 1644 |
| Sir Edward Smyth, Warwickshire              | 1650 |
| Sir Richard Bedingfield, Norfolk ..         | 1650 |
| Sir Thos. Massey Stanley, Cheshire          | 1651 |
| Sir Thomas Gage, Suffolk .....              | 1652 |
| Sir Hen. Maire Lawson, Yorkshire            | 1655 |
| Sir Piers Mostyn, Flintshire .....          | 1670 |

There is also one Scotch Baronet: Sir John B. Gordon, Tweedaleshire 1686

The principal names which have dropped off latterly, either by deaths or conformity, have been those of Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Browne, Lord Montague; Roper, Lord Teynham; Vavasour, Curzon, Acton, Manock, Gascoigne, Fleetwood, Swinburne—all Peers or Baronets.

Amongst the English Catholics are many antient families, of name and renown in English History. Their present heads are mostly Country gentlemen, of retired, reserved, or sedentary, and nearly secluded, habits of life. Such are the names of Constable, Clifford, Weld, Howard, Plowden, Towuley, Jones, Stapleton, Carey, Stonor, Eyre, Heneage, Stanley, Tuberville, Selby, Browne, Tunstall, Eyston, Errington, Chichester, Chomley, Giffard, Tasborough, Biddulph, Eccleston, Huddleston, Berrington, Charlton, Dalton, Sheldon, Ferrer, Canning, Berkely, Manby, Riddall, Darell, Fermor, Trafford, Weston, &c. &c. &c. These

There are about 500 of these Catholic families, not inferior to many in the British Peerage in antient, pure, and noble lineage—some, who can boast the legitimate Plantagenet Blood—several, who enjoy landed estates, lineally transmitted since the Norman days, and even the Saxon æra. These, though not now titled, may be classed by the Herald amongst Nobility. The heads of these families mostly live retired upon patrimonial incomes—varying in annual value from 1500*l.* to 25,000*l.*

The Giffards of Chillington, in Staffordshire, possess landed estates of 8,000*l.* a year and upwards; and of this family is Sir John Throgmorton's Lady, the elegant and accomplished correspondent of the pathetic Poet, Cowper.

3. COMMONERS. We have spoken of the Clergy, Nobility, and higher Classes of the English Catholic body. The inferior orders are little distinguishable from the corresponding classes of their Protestant neighbours (or *Churchmen*, as they are termed).

Here the broad features of distinction almost disappear—industry, association, necessity, obliterate the characteristic traits. Generally speaking, they are little farmers, shopkeepers, artisans, and labourers.

Wales affords but few Catholics—a singular fact, of a race, in lesser points, obstinately wedded to antient usage. — Wales, which is separated from England only by hedges and streams, remains profoundly ignorant of the English language, and clings to her own, with all the jealousy of national pride. Yet Wales ceded her antient Religion (without scruple or hesitation) to a people whose language she still disdains to understand. She drinks, with delirious rapture, of every stream that flows from English eccentricity; and neither the mummery of the Jumpers, nor the frenzy of the Ezekielites, renders the spiritual potion too muddy for the ardent and enthusiastic Welshman.

#### OF THE LONDON THEATRES. No. IV.

THE ROSE. — This Theatre stood on the Bank-side, Southwark. It was built before 1590, and was favourably supported by the publick, being successively occupied, from 1591 to

1601, by the respective companies of the Lord Strange, the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Admiral, and the Earl of Pembroke. In 1613 it was entirely forsaken, and only re-opened about seven years afterwards, for a short duration, with an exhibition of Prize-fighters.

THE HOPE. — Also built on the Bank-side, and where the servants of Lady Elizabeth exhibited in 1613. At this theatre was first produced the “Bartholomew Fair” of Ben Jonson, which impresses us with a favourable opinion of the dramatic performances, though a prevailing fashion for ruder exhibitions afterwards served to convert the premises into a Bear-garden; for which purpose they were in use in 1632.

THE SWAN. — Another of the Bank-side theatres, where the actors occasionally resorted. It is spoken of as shut in 1613, but afterwards served for exhibitions of Prize-fighting until 1632, when it had fallen into a general decay, as appears by a tract printed in that year, called “*Holland's Leaguer*.” *The Hope* and *the Swan* are described as standing very near *the Globe*, and forming three famous Amphitheatres. That “one (says the writer) was the *Continent of the world*, because half the year a world of beauties and brave spirits resorted unto it; the other was a building of excellent *Hope*, and though wild beasts and gladiators did most possess it, yet the gallants that came to behold those combats, though they were of a mixed society, yet were many noble worthies amongst them; the last which stood, being in times past as famous as any of the other, was now fallen to decay, and like a dying *Swan*, hanging down her head, seemed to sing her own dirge.”\*

EV. HOOD.

#### LETTER LXXVII. ON PRISONS.

“Forsan miseris meliora sequentur †.”  
VIRG.

London, Oct. 2.

ON the commencement of a new and most important æra, the

\* A pleasing print of the Swan Theatre, taken from the long view of London called the “Antwerp view,” is inserted in the “*Londina Illustrata*.”

† Perhaps a better fate awaits on the afflicted.

mind

mind is disposed to reflect upon the past; to contemplate upon, and anticipate the future; to detect former errors, and to avoid the commission of subsequent ones.

A new Parliament, and the first appearance in it of a Regent, form an interesting combination, and particularly as connected with the misery or happiness of any considerable portion of the community; as to prevent or lessen misery, to promote virtue and ensure happiness, are prominent objects of every wise Government.

But, as it respects Prisons and Prisoners, no improvement in the former, or amelioration in the condition of the latter, has hitherto resulted. Some of the Prisons in the Metropolis admit of few means of improvement, from the buildings which surround them; but with respect to the Prison of Clerkenwell, this obstacle does not exist. Crowded as it generally is with unfortunate human beings, without the amelioration of bedding, and indeed without the comfort of straw to lie upon, and, almost without courts for air and exercise, there is ample space afforded for great additional conveniences and comforts.—The Keeper's Garden is of considerable extent, and would admit of airing-grounds, and leave good gardens for the use of both the Gaol and Gaolers in the growth of vegetables; but, as straw is not an indulgence of this miserable prison, it is not to be presumed that humanity will be excited into action, to vouchsafe to the poor Prisoner the comfort of better or purer air, or the salutary medium of exercise. Yet humanity is characteristic of the Citizens of London; but humanity to the Prisoner is less cherished, than to any other class of our unhappy fellow-creatures: at the same time, whether in the view of humanity and national policy, no portion of the community more imperatively claims their exercise.

Yours, &c. J. C. LETTSON.

#### CLERKENWELL PRISON, LONDON.

Gaoler, Samuel Newport, Salary 400*l.* Clerk, William Beeby (2*l.* 2*s.* per week) 109*l.* 4*s.* Turnkeys, six (at 1*l.* 1*s.* per week each) 327*l.* 12*s.* Total 836*l.* 16*s.* Fees as per Table. See Remarks. Garnish, two pots of beer. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Evans, Salary, 50*l.* Duty, prayers and sermon on

Sundays. Surgeon, Mr. Webb; salary 300*l.* for this prison and the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields. Average number of prisoners for the last ten years, 96. Allowance, one pound of bread per day, sent from the Baker's, in loaves of 2*lb.* weight, every other day.

REMARKS.—This Prison, built in 1775, has, over the gateway, two rooms, called "Between Gates" and "Bed-prison;" each containing three beds. These are occasionally occupied by prisoners brought in at night who can pay one shilling the first night, and sixpence every night succeeding; and two sleep in a bed; others, who cannot pay for this reception, are put into the STRONG ROOM, which is about 16 feet square. On the Women's side of the prison it has barrack-beds, but no bedding; and is lighted by two iron-grated windows. Over the turnkey's lodge is a bed-chamber, furnished, and called the "Guinea Room," because the prisoners who occupy it pay one guinea each per week.

From the outer gate is a passage to the gate of the men's court on the right-hand, and to that of the women's on the left: to each of these the descent is by six steps. In the men's court are two sheds, one 18 feet by 12, the other about 12 feet square, partly enclosed, and without windows. In each of them there is a table, with shelves for provisions, benches to sit upon, and a fire-place; to which a peck of coals per day is allowed in summer, and half a bushel during the winter. The *gate's-man* has a double allowance of bread, half a pound of meat, with the broth in which it is boiled, and a pint of porter daily. He likewise sleeps in the BED-WARD, hereafter noticed. His duty is to attend at the inner-gate, and assist in cleansing the courts and sleeping-wards. Here are also two *shed's-men*, one of whom acts as clerk in the chapel, and the other as a barber to shave the prisoners. They are likewise employed to keep the prison clean, and receive the same allowance as the *gate's-man*. N. B. The prisoners thus occupied are what they here call *fines*, or persons imprisoned for a certain limited time.

The *Night-ward* (into which prisoners are not permitted to go in the day-time, that the air in it may be fresh

fresh and cool,) is a building on the side of the court-yard, divided into two apartments. The ground floor of it, on the right, is called, "New-gate Ward;" which has barrack-beds, without bedding; and above it is a room with nine wooden bedsteads, fock beds, two blankets to each, two sheets, and a rug; for the use of which each prisoner pays one shilling the first night, sixpence every night after, and two sleep together. This room is called the "Bed Ward;" and over it, on the attic story, is the men's sick ward, which has five iron bedsteads, and bedding for single persons; a fire-place also, with iron grated and glazed windows. The ground floor, on the left hand, is denominated "the Lower Ward," and has barrack bedsteads, without bedding. The chamber above this is called the "Middle Ward," and set apart for felons: the attic story is of the same size, and appropriated to *finés*. These rooms are of an irregular shape, measuring in the widest parts 32 feet by 28; nearly 10 feet high, and strongly planked all over, but without chimneys. For the free circulation of air, every room has in front, toward the court-yard, two windows, and three or four backward, all enclosed with iron bars, but very properly, not glazed. In this court there is a dark cell, of 11 feet by 8 feet 7 inches, and 8 feet 8 inches high, with a barrack bed, for the refractory.

The women's court has two sheds, or day-rooms, similar to those for the men, and without windows; one 15 feet by 9, the other 12 feet by 10, with fire-places, coppers, benches, and table. A gate's-woman is here stationed, who has a double allowance of bread for attending the gate; and also two shed's-women, whose office is to clean the court-yard and sleeping wards, for which they also have the same allowance of bread, and half a pound of meat daily, but no strong beer. The prisoners thus employed are likewise called *finés*. On one side of the women's court-yard, upon the ground floor, is the "strong room" before mentioned; and over it, in a passage, or gallery, are five cabins, called *pigeon holes*, each of 9 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 2; with a barrack bedstead for two prisoners, feather-beds, and bedding. In the passage room is a wooden turn-up

bedstead, with bedding; and any prisoner sleeping in these beds pays one shilling the first night, sixpence every night after, and two sleep in a bed. Adjoining to the last mentioned room is another, for women *finés*, 21 feet by 16 feet 9, with barrack beds, and three windows looking to the court-yard. Adjoining the strong room, and on the ground-floor, is the lower ward for women, who cannot pay for beds, but sleep on barrack bedsteads: this is 21 feet long by 16 feet 9, and has three iron grated windows. The women's infirmary is above stairs, and has five iron bedsteads, with bedding for single persons; it is 25 feet by 15, fitted up with fire-place, glazed windows, cupboard, and other conveniences. The patients, at the discretion of the surgeon, are supplied with better diet, &c. and a woman prisoner attends as nurse, who is allowed a double dole of bread, with half a pound of meat, and a pint of porter per day. The windows of both the men's and the women's ward are, as they should be, too high for the occupiers to look out at. All the stair-cases are of stone; the ground-floor and courts are paved. In each court-yard is a pump with cisterns, and New River water is laid in from the main.

In the Chapel, the men prisoners are seated below, and the women in the gallery above. Divine service was well attended, when I was there on Sunday, 19 July, 1808, and the prisoners appeared clean.

Witnesses for the Crown are carefully detained between-gates, in order to secure them from the mal-practice of other prisoners.

Here is no room to purify infected clothing, nor a bath for personal cleanliness: an essential accommodation, peculiarly needful in so crowded a prison, especially during the summer months, and where two thirds of the prisoners constantly sleep in their wretched habiliments on the bare boards, without even straw afforded them for bedding. Within the gateway of entrance is affixed a board on which is painted as follows,

"A TABLE of the FEES,  
To be taken by the Keeper of *New Prison*  
at Clerkenwell, in the County of  
Middlesex. £. s. d.  
For keeping and discharging }  
every person committed by } 0 4 6  
Warrant of Commitment. .. }

	£. s. d.
For turning the key at every such person's discharge.....	0 1 0
For going with any person before a Justice.....	0 1 0
For a Copy of commitment....	0 1 4
Prisoners brought in by Constables of the night and carried before Justices of the Peace and discharged.....	0 2 0

By the Court, SELBY.

N. B. No spirituous liquors allowed to be brought in here."

Prisoners are discharged at all hours, after payments of the fees; but for failure in which they continue to be detained, unless the magistrate writes "Poor" on the back of their discharge. The court-yards here are by much too small for the number of prisoners; but both might be enlarged, and a salutary separation of the young beginner from the veteran in offence secured, by taking in a part of the keeper's very large garden, or of the adjacent field. No money is given to the prisoner at the time of discharge, so as to prevent an immediate recurrence to those predatory acts which brought him or her hither. The Act for preservation of health is not hung up, but the prohibitory clauses against spirituous liquors are duly exposed for inspection; and the gaol is clean.

There are Rules and Orders printed; but, being signed only by the gaoler, I do not transcribe them. Formerly Mr. Wildman, a salesman in Smithfield, and afterwards his widow, sent the prisoners beef and beer twice a week; but this kind bounty has been discontinued many years, and I have constantly been told that no donations are sent hither now.

The allowance of bread is too scanty, in a place where there is no opportunity afforded of earning any thing by labour; and the want of bedding must at times be most severely felt, as not even straw is allowed to the poor and destitute prisoners, who must sleep in their rags on the boarded floor.

I do not recollect having ever visited this Prison, without seeing lunatics confined in a place so very ill adapted for them: and whilst persons committed for fines, and lesser offences, are unavoidably associated with the daring and desperate criminal, that

confinement which was intended for wholesome correction, can prove no other than a seminary of vice; a sure introduction to the most infamous practices. I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES NEILL.

Mr. URBAN, Kensington, Nov. 9.

PERMIT me to avail myself of the effectual aid of your Magazine, in making the public acquainted with a few particulars respecting those *bibliographical labours* in which I have been for the last two years engaged. That I may not be hence taxed with intrusive arrogance or vanity, I have to observe that several reports have gone abroad, that, in consequence of the extent, variety, and importance of the BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA, it is my intention to *abandon* the continuation of the new edition of the *TYPOGRAPHICAL ANTIQUITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN*. Such reports, Sir, are equally groundless and injurious; however propagated without a wish to do harm:—and you will admit that I have good reason to seek for a public and fit opportunity, like the present, to refute them.

Every man who has toiled in the field of Bibliography, for only half the space of time in which I have been engaged in the same pursuit, will be speedily convinced how little commensurate is the profit with the labour. If the success of the *Bibliomania*, or *Bibliographical Romance*, be brought forward as an exception, or refutation of this position, I can only reply that, in the *pecuniary* advantages of such success, I have had no share whatever:—having parted with every copy, within five months of the day of its publication, at the price of 1*l.* 1*s.* for each copy. That every such copy should be now worth the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.*, is an event of which the author never could have had even the shadow of an expectation!—and while he must naturally feel highly gratified by such a fact—and while that fact speaks eloquently and irresistibly against the criticisms which have been leveled at the destruction of all reputation arising from the work—permit me to add that, in the planning of his future labours, he has at least a right to seek for a reward *proportionate* to his exertions.

Now,

Now, whatever be the liberality of my publisher, Mr. Murray—and of his liberality I beg that this letter may bear testimony—it is quite impossible, from the plan and expences of the work, and from the limited number of readers as well as of copies printed, that the *Typographical Antiquities* can be productive of any proportionate remuneration. With this view, I am surely not reprehensible for changing my course, or diverting my labours: conceiving, as I trust most of my worthy friends and benevolent readers will conceive, that *diversion* and *desertion* are not synonymous terms. It is, however, most gratifying to my literary pride (a pride, which I am as forward to avow, as it is defensible in its nature) that the *two volumes* of the *Typographical Antiquities* already published, have excited a wish for the appearance of a *third*, and the *continuing* volumes.

Let me honestly assure those, who do me the honour and the kindness to be interested in these humble pursuits, that my ardour for the continuance and completion of the *Antiquities* of our own press has been rather increased than diminished by researches into the *Typographical Antiquities* of other countries. As soon as I shall have completed these latter labours, I shall resume those connected with a new edition of Ames and Herbert; whatever be the toil, or whatever the recompense. One thing, Sir, is presumed to be self-evident: the new edition of the *British Typographical Antiquities* can lose nothing by moderate delay; as every season, and almost every month, brings to light some curious or interesting tract which had escaped the researches of our predecessors.

When I say 'moderate delay,' it is fit that some assignable limits to such delay should be mentioned; and I hope I may with safety remark, that the greater portion of the materials of the third volume will be collected in the *Summer* of the ensuing year, and be sent to press with all convenient speed. As this arrangement supposes the completion and publication of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Earl Spencer's Library*, it may be necessary to subjoin, that the latter publi-

cation, in 3 imperial octavo volumes, will certainly appear in the *Spring* of the ensuing year. Some idea of the contents of this elaborate and costly Work, may be formed by perusing the notice of it among the *Literary Communications* in the ensuing pages of this Number of the Magazine.

Yours, &c. T. F. DIBDIN.

HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.  
ARCHITECTURAL PROCEEDINGS.

*Sculptures on the Eastern aspects,  
Concluded from p. 236.*

SECOND line of small circular compartments below preceding ones to the turrets and bow-windows: a continuation of the same kind of ornaments, among which, two heads, one crowned; new, two heads introduced (neither crowned), but not in their original situations: a fleur-de-lis has also been added; two or three of the ornaments right; the rest, as before, a "repetition of one idea."

Second, or lower frieze to turrets and bow windows: detached ornaments in a kind of double flowers and leaves, a bat, &c.; new, eleven examples out of the series right; rest not right. In the fifth turret was a beautiful knot of roses, and in the highest preservation (as indeed were many, very many, of the originals, now destroyed); not in any wise imitated.

Third line of small circular compartments (descending), on turrets only; new, not one right.

Fourth line, ornaments (descending) on turrets only. Detached roses, fleurs-de-lis, and portcullises, with accompanying small ornaments; new, roses, fleurs-de-lis, and portcullises right; only two of the accompanying ornaments can be allowed to pass muster.

Fifth line of small circular compartments (descending), on turrets only; new, five of the series may pass muster.

Sixth line of small circular compartments (descending), on turrets only; new, all right.

Dado. First line of compartments filled with shields; a plain pointed and notched one alternately; new, all right.

Second line (descending) to ditto, Roses, fleurs-de-lis, and portcullises, laid

laid on varied [foliages. Among the forty-two subjects in this line (first and fifth windows, and sixth turret, not yet re-worked) the major part right, the rest not right, as follows. 10. Fleur-de-lis; new, rose. 12. Fleur-de-lis; new, rose. 14. Rose; new, fleur-de-lis: 16. Fleur-de-lis; new, rose. 26. Fleur-de-lis; new, rose. 28. Rose; new, fleur-de-lis.

Mem. The workmen are proceeding with the South front; which will be noticed in due time, as the Eastern cts already gone through with.

P. 297. "revived in this country the long-forgotten \* beauties of Gothic † Architecture from monastic and baronial structures, and to collate from their character and ornament: these he translated to structures of his own design, with additional grace of symmetry and richness of decoration."

Reflecting on these lines, it will be no very great difficulty to account for the alteration, and *additional grace of symmetry and richness of decoration* (otherwise, inaccuracies and false imitations) attempted in the renewal of the sculptures of Henry's Chapel, as well as the masonic detail before cited.

Surely there is a fate, according to Sir Henry Spelman, attending the "meddling" with antient religious piles: therefore, I still warn those who have the care of such relicks of art, always to bear in mind the good Knight's manifestations.—As I advanced strictures on the new masonry and sculpture at the West interior of the Abbey-church, p. 131; by way of conclusive remark, let this question be asked, Was the corpse of a late ingenious Roman Architect, the first which passed through the new perforation at that point?

J. CARTER.

Mr. UREAN, *Brookend, Nov. 1.*  
**T**O ascertain the utmost degree of accuracy of which our senses are capable, in their perfect state, is extremely interesting, and of great importance. Count Rumford found, that, if objects succeed each other more frequently than 12 times in a second of time, they become invisible.

\* Never forgotten, though generally despised.

† Meaning Pointed.

Others have discovered that if an audible impulse be repeated oftener than 12 times per second, we shall by the ear have an idea of only one continued sound; as illustrated by the *grave harmonics* in Acoustics. I should be exceedingly pleased if any of your learned Readers could inform me "What is the smallest angle that a body subtends when it is but just visible, in clear day-light, (or in other cases,) to a perfect unassisted eye?" and also, regarding the heavenly bodies, "What is the smallest angular space perceptible with a telescope of a given power?" An answer to this will decide whether the *repeating* and *reflecting circle* for navigation, &c. be not superior to the best that can be made without the *repeating* property. I have read that any object, to be visible, must subtend an angle of 14 seconds, at the least. If so, how is it that we see the stars, none of which has a sensible diameter? And on what foundation is it asserted that contact or touch is 13 times more accurate than sight? Z.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.  
 NO. CLXXXIX.

*Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND  
 in the Reign of CHARLES II.  
 (Concluded from p. 344.)*

**I**N p. 343, it was erroneously affirmed, that the covering to the external cone of the dome was copper: it is *lead-work*. The internal support of the ball and cross rises from the base of the lantern in seven iron perpendicular standards, inclined braces, and horizontal struts in three or more tiers, all united in the centre of the ball, and screwed together at the feet of the cross thereon. Here our eye (while sitting within the ball) was compelled to rest; any further insight into the nature of the support of the cross itself being altogether excluded. As one curious piece of intelligence with regard to Sir Christopher's mortuary deposit has been brought forward, p. 136, let a second be added: His body, as we have observed, rests in the foundation: his heart is enshrined in the intersection of the perpendicular and horizontal portions of the cross, the aspiring point of all his giant labours. It may be inquired, from what authority are these two facts produced?

J. C.

J. C. tells us, that his grandfather, J. Jameson, who died about the year 1780 at the advanced age of 102, was well known to Sir Christopher, was present at his funeral, and was confidently informed soon afterwards by several of the workmen to the Church, that such deposits did actually take place, both on the site of the antient altar, and in the cross, under the impression (not to say superstition) that, by such disposal of his relics, a lasting security would be entailed upon the whole structure. With regard to the inclosing a relic on such an altitude as the above cross, the idea is not new: some few years past (we cannot recollect where we read the account, but it is hoped that some friend will aid us in this respect,) when the cap-stone of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral was removed to add a new one in its place, a relick of the like sort was found within its cavity, which, being construed into a "popish trifle," was instantly destroyed.

Circular staircase ascending to the Dome. Its commencement to a given height is capacious, easy rise, and well lighted: it then insensibly lessens in circumference, until admission is had to the galleries, at the base of the dome, both internally and externally. The ascent through the dome to the lantern then ensues, which is by flying oak stairs connected with the timber framing thereunto.

Grand circular staircase to the Library. Entrances from South side of church and nave; windows plain. At the commencement of the ascent a niche, with dressings of pilasters, rich scroll heads, cornice, &c. On ditto cornice elaborate iron work of scrolls, pyramidal terminations, foliage, &c. Steps (109.) edged with rounds and fillets, their soffits pannelled. Iron fence to the steps, plain scroll-work. Plain niche half way the ascent. Oak door-ways to galleries and library, with kneed architraves and rich scrolls: entablature; plain frieze, cornice enriched.

Library. Rich pilasters, laid with books, pens, fruit and flowers, scrolls, &c. Plain architrave chimney-piece. Entrances plain. Two tier of book-shelves. 1st tier; divisions with plain piers and excessive rich foliage cantilvers springing from ditto for the support of gallery to the 2d tier;

which is plain work; windows plain.

Model-room; work (exclusive of book-cases) similar to Library. The model here exhibited as a design for a new Cathedral to be erected on the site of the old church, is done on a scale so large, that a person, from the frame whereon it stands, may with ease introduce his head, whereby the whole interior is on view. The plan on the Roman temple cast, laid down in circular and semi ditto arrangements; indirect hints are, indeed, given of side-aisles, transept, choir, &c. In the elevations; West, a Corinthian portico: South; what with protruding and receding in the plan, the lines of the uprights are broken, uncouth, and, it may be almost pronounced, barbarous. — A small dome towards the West; and in the centre, a prodigious disproportioned ditto. In the interior; the uprights run in the same inharmonious admixture. This model, we are told, is Sir Christopher's most favourite "thought;" and thus he would have raised his handy-work: but this is an insinuation not to be listened to; we believe it to be the thought of his employers. Fortunately we see before us, his present Church, another trial of skill, a master-piece of modern architecture, which, from a thousand innate causes, all conspire to convince us that it was his own intention, his favourite, his most beloved design. A model for a sumptuous high altar screen with twisted columns is shewn. Why not put in execution, as the present altar-site is set out in such humble, such simple sort? But soft, we are reminded that this model is on the plan of the high altar under the dome in St. Peter's at Rome!

The four angular masses of wall, giving their allotted degrees of support to the dome (as already spoken of). In that to the South-west, the stairs to the dome as above. In that to the North-west; the Lord Mayor's vestry, octangular; at the angles united pilasters, with pannels and capitals, composed of drapery and wreaths of laurel, in two of the coats of the octagon windows, in the other six ditto door-ways, and a plain architrave chimney-piece: this work is in oak, extending to the springing of the cove (stucco); in the cove compartments with cherubim heads, drops

of fruit and flowers, a large flower in the centre. In that to the North-east; the Minor Canons' vestry; circular, recessed into eight divisions, with windows, door-way, and chimney-piece like the foregoing, decorations nearly the same, with an addition, in the compartments of the cove, of cross-swords and a rose in the centre of ditto: curious square and diamond quartered oak floor. In that to the South-east; the Dean's vestry; similar work to the Minor Canons'. A curious wood inlaid circular table.

Marble pavement to the whole church, in the nave, transepts, dome-space and choir, laid down in various geometrical forms.

*Accommodatory Decorations.*

Consistory. Open oak screen; Composite columns on pedestals; in the centre, half doors, or hatch, made out in rich scrolls: above, open pediment with vases, royal arms in a guideron shield, drapery, and cherubim heads. Compartmented oak-panelling round the court, with ditto fence, and seats: two rich foliated chairs, &c.

Morning Chapel. The above decorations repeated: in shield over entrance, arms of the see: appropriate fences and seats.

Choir. Iron screen of approach; rich pedestal rails, sided by detached standards full of elaborate foliage; at their tops scrolls pediment-wise. Screen entering into Choir. Four Corinthian marble columns on foliated ditto pedestals (frieze in entablature plain) supporting a tablet of marble also; whereon is an inscription (of late setting up) in honour of Sir Christopher. Oak Corinthian pilasters, right and left of ditto columns, with compartments between them. In spaces between capitals, festoons of fruit and flowers: in the frieze Cherubim heads and foliage. Pedestal parapet with foliages. Centrally the organ, its case oak: Composite pilasters on pedestals; the capitals composed with Cherubim heads and foliage. In centre of the case, angel terms, supporting ogee pediments, on which are whole-length angels with the royal arms. On entablature of pilasters, angels with trumpets supporting tabernacles with scroll and ogee pediments. Iron perforated doors entering into choir; excessive rich foliages, whereon is laid in centre doors, small

circular basso-relievo's of the four Evangelists, and on side ditto figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. Portal under organ succeeds; pediment door-ways right and left with accompanying Corinthian pilasters: square compartmented flat ceiling; bands run with foliage.

Entering into Choir; marble columns and pedestals repeated. Work of organ-case repeated also, with the addition of a chamber organ, accompanied with flying boy angels displaying a curtain. The succeeding decorations are all of oak, except the Gospel-desk, which is brass work. Desks before stalls; foliated pilasters and compartments. Singing boys' desks; elegant foliage, Cherubim heads, &c. Stalls; divided by rich foliated pilasters, with scroll feet compartments between them. Within these pilasters, and above the stalls, a kind of box gallery is intruded. On top of pilasters half boy angels supporting scroll brackets; in the spaces, festoons of fruit and flowers. General cornice, enriched: a general open gallery then takes place, fronted by an embellishment of cherubim heads, guiderons, and festoons of fruit and flowers. Dean's and sub-dean's stalls; continuation of same design, with an addition to the Dean's stall of boys supporting a crown. Bishop's throne; Composite columns, shafts superbly overlaid with foliage; guideron pediment, on it a perforated circular pedestal with cherubim heads and festoons of fruit and flowers. On the pedestal a fancy Ionic capital with a wreath of flowers, the whole surmounted by a mitre. Desk to the throne, much enriched. Lord Mayor's stall; pilasters of the general stalls in continuation, between them a rich seat, head to it, filled with corn and foliage: broken circular pediment: much foliage, fruit and flowers. Over pediment, rich tabernacle containing boy angels with the city regalia, &c. Stall for Royal Visitors; work, a repetition of foregoing stall, except within the pediment, where is a pelican, and over it another bird supported by a cap of honour: and in the tabernacle boy angels with palms, mitre and crosier. Gospel desk and screen baluster fence (brass,) on a marble pedestal; the desk itself, an eagle with expanded wings raised on a vase-like shafts.

(Mem. Its position so disposed that the reader of the lesson is constrained to turn his back to the altar.) Pulpit; a late piece of workmanship, in an ornamented tripod, supporting a plain circular rostrum wherein to contain the preacher, (who from the arrangement of it, is under the painful necessity of turning his back to the altar likewise.) Excessive rich iron foliage door-ways from side ailes (near the altar,) having an infinity of small candelabræ; probably intended to illumine the altar. Altar rails; rich corresponding iron work. Altar table plain, with scroll feet. Attending chair, of plain scroll form; velvet cushion, &c. Draw seats from front of general stalls for the superabundant part of the congregation. Velvet cushions, canopies, and damask curtains, to Dean and Bishop's stalls; ditto cushions and curtains to the Mayor's and Royal Visitors' stalls. At the back of stalls in side ailes, are double Corinthian columns, rich door-ways between them communicating to the galleries. Iron doorways to these ailes corresponding to those entering the choir, already described. It may be to the purpose to observe, that there are occasional rises of steps, from Choir entrance to the altar-pace, a degree of elevation similar to the like sacred situations in our antient churches.

Whoever may be inclined to draw a comparison between the external and internal decorations of St. Paul's, will easily perceive that the latter work falls infinitely short of the former, wherein is to be found a decrease, instead of an increase, of embellishments: a kind of hasty running-up of matters, in order to bring a long job to a conclusion, is but too conspicuous in numerous instances within the walls: what with the tedious hope to see completion by the Architect to his own creation in a train of 35 years, and constant remuneration during the same long period by employers, a premature finish was evidently the consequence. Sir Christopher was verging fast on his lengthened day, as was the Dean and "Master Workman," who with him began the arduous undertaking: they each, no doubt, sighed for that hour which was to give life and choral sounds to the vaulted dome: the reigning Sovereign also was impatient to be the first opener of the new Metropolitan

pile.—They had their wish; and from that time to the present, the sacred offices have been continued, and the structure permitted to remain free from Innovation.

It is with high satisfaction we are enabled to report, that every attention necessary to facilitate the Artist's pursuits, in surveying, or drawing from the various parts of St. Paul's, is always to be met with; the Clerk of the Works declaring, that it was not alone his inclination to accelerate their studies, but the Dean and Chapter's particular directions, that open and liberal assistance should always accompany such laudable employ.

At closing our detail of St. Paul's, and the architectural progress of this reign, it will suffice to give this summary of Sir Christopher's works, and of course all other minor labours raised under his auspices, his prime example. A marked manner, a boldness of ideas, a just distribution of parts, nothing mean, trifling, or very reprehensible; and that the art had produced great effects in mechanical and geometrical power, numerous instances were made manifest; inferior, it is true, to what our great forefathers had produced, but far surpassing the weak and futile exertions visible in the professional practice of the existing moment.

Prominent features. Masonry. Doorways with kneed architraves; scrolls, fronted, or in profile; pediments inclined, open, or in sweeping directions; windows possessing the like particulars; colonnades upon the best model; pilasters more resorted to in the run of uprights than columns; niches either plain in line, or accompanied with door embellishments; rustics; finishings of elevations with balustrades, domes, lanterns, &c. Within the fabricks; alcoves, recesses, columns, but more amply distributed pilasters, door-ways, niches, compartments, plain architrave chimney pieces, (ever of this cast,) galleries, coves, groins, and domes, and lanterns in their internal aspects. Sculptures. Enriched mouldings (frize almost universally plain,) ornamented scrolls, scroll strings, guideron shields, festoons of fruit and flowers, and of drapery: palms, oak and laurel wreaths, golochi's, foliage compartments, vases, escalop shells, twisted iron work; and that every where

where abounding embellishment peculiar to ecclesiastical buildings, Cherubim heads. Statues, and basso-relievos.

That the execution in both masonry and sculpture was carried to a high degree of excellence, we have but to consult the example of St. Paul's; and if any of the performances may be supposed to surpass one the other, behold, in the Choir, the wood carvings of foliages, fruit, flowers, cherubim heads, and lastly the angels to the organ-case; these divine appearances in (female forms) may be justly said to soar near, very near, the summit of perfection. The sculptor in stone was Bird; the carver in wood, Gibbons.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*Progress of Architecture in the Reign of JAMES II. in our next.*)

Mr. URBAN, Worcester, Nov. 1.

IN your Obituary (Part I. of this Volume, p. 666.) you promised some further account of my late friend Mr. Green. Perhaps some of the following particulars may not be unacceptable. Mr. Green told me himself, that he was born at Salford near Evesham, in this County, Oct. 3, 1739: so that, it appears, he died in his 74th year. His Father, I believe, was of the profession of a Country Dancing-Master. He was apprenticed to Mr. Robert Hancock of this City; and I succeeded him in 1765; since which time we have been intimate friends, and our correspondence has been voluminous. His first "Survey" of this City was published by S. Gamidge in 1764, under the correction of the Rev. Samuel Garbet, then resident in Sidbury, the suburb of this City, even during the time of his apprenticeship. What corrections, additions, and embellishments, that work received in the second edition of 1796, (which many have thought inferior in conciseness and merit to the first) are now before the publick. As to the vain-glorious parade of the Dusseldorff business, and its consequent bankruptcy, perhaps I have been too much a sufferer to speak with impartiality; and I leave it to the abler pen of some other friend, not interested in that unfortunate business; for my wish is, that that affair, and all others that I might have thought mean on the one hand, or ostentatious or vain-glorious on the other, may

"Sleep with him in the grave,  
And not remembered in his Epitaph."

For, whatever I might have had to regret in my correspondence with him (and it has been much), I shall respect his memory. I could say much about him; but, not having resided in London for the last twenty years, I shall leave it to some abler pen. Yours, &c. JAMES ROSS.

"When rosemary and bays, the Poet's  
crown,  
Are bawl'd in frequent cries thro' all the  
Town,  
Then judge the Festival of Christmas near,  
Christmas, the joyous period of the year  
Now with bright Holly all the Temple  
strow,  
With Laurel green and sacred Miseltow."  
GAY'S TRIVIA.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

AS the sacred festival of Christmas is now approaching, a few remarks on the custom of adorning Churches with Evergreens\* cannot, I think, be uninteresting.

It has sometimes been conjectured, that it arose merely to perpetuate the circumstance of the people cutting down Palm-trees, and strewing them in the way, crying, "Hosannah to the Son of David!" Others have viewed it merely as an indication of festivity and gladness; but it is more probable, that, as the Primitive Christians originated in the period when the ancient Pagan Mythology prevailed, it is observable that in some circumstances, there is an evident similarity between their external ceremonies.—Apollo, the emblem of the Sun, who is represented as enjoying Youth and Immortality, had the *undying* laurel dedicated to his temple and devoted to his honour. When "the Son of Righteousness arose with healing under his wings," his votaries and disciples, solicitous by every method to testify their adoration of the Divine character, always celebrate the Anniversary of his Birth, by a cheerful display of Evergreens, during that dreary season, a symbol of Him, "whose leaf never withers," and an evidence of their belief in his unchangeable glory and immortality.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

\* This custom is illustrated in a very pleasing manner in the new edition of Brand's "Popular Antiquities," by Mr. Ellis, 4to, vol. I. p. 405.

Mr. URBAN,  
ON the decease of Horatio Viscount Nelson, the Viscounty of Nelson became extinct, as also the title of Baron Nelson of *Burnham-Thorpe*; so that his brother, the present Earl Nelson, succeeded him in the second Barony only, and consequently became the second Baron Nelson of *Hilborough*. Beatson is, therefore, incorrect in styling him "William Lord Nelson of Burnham-Thorpe," vide "Political Index," vol. I. page 154.—In the same page we are told of the promotion of John Denis (not Dennis) Browne, Marquis of Sliogo, in the kingdom of Ireland, to the British dignity of Lord Monteagle; no such place as the kingdom of Ireland existed since January 1801.

In Debrett's Baronetage we are told (Vol. II. page 955) of the marriage of George Peacock with "Miss Pon-

sonby, daughter of Lord Bessborough;" this is evidently erroneous. On reference to the Ponsonby pedigree, it appears that Thomas Ponsonby, esq. of Crotto (a younger branch of the *Besborough* family,) had a daughter Alice, who married in September, 1718, Edmund, son and heir of James Peacock, of Grange, co. Limerick, gentleman, and by him (who died 1734) had two sons, James and Samuel. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

IN confirmation of the negative put upon Mr. Wakefield's hypothesis that "*nec invidio*" is not *Ovid*, I beg leave to add a third passage, in which that very expression occurs—It is in the *eighth Epistle from Pontus*, v. 8. "*Tuta (nec invidio) cætera turba jacet.*"

Yours, &c.

J. L.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Seatonian* Prize for the present year has been adjudged to the Rev. EDWARD SMEDLEY, Fellow of Sidney College, for his Poem "On the death of Saul and Jonathan."

BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA. The Rev. MR. DIEDIN has finished the printing of the first two volumes of his *Descriptive Catalogue of the Early Printed Books, and of many Valuable First Editions, in the Library of Earl Spencer*; and is considerably advanced in the press with the third Volume. This Work is divided into the following heads. I. *Block-Books*, or Works executed in the infancy of printing; which compartment comprises not fewer than *twenty-eight* fac-similes—and which may be considered both a supplement to, and correction of, Heineken's disquisitions upon the same subject. Among these fac-similes, is an impression, executed in bistre, from an original block of a portion of an edition of the *Apocalypse*. II. *Theology*; comprising embellishments, or fac-similes, from most of all the scarcer Bibles, Psalters, Theological Disquisitions, and the Fathers. The *Mazarine Bible* of 1455-6. and the *Psalter* of 1457, are among the books thus illustrated. III. *Ancient Classics*, in alphabetical order. This division comprises a portion of the first, and the whole of the second volume, and may be fairly said to contain the most copious descriptions, and curious embellishments, connected with the history of scarce and early printed books, which have yet been submitted to the Publick. Among these latter

will be found a great number of fac-similes—whether of types, figures, ornaments, or printers' devices. IV. *Collections of Writers*, agricultural, military, &c. V. *Grammar and Lexicography*; involving perhaps the most difficult, but not the least interesting and useful, questions relating to bibliographical literature. Wherever fit opportunities have presented themselves, fac-similes are not failed to be given, even in this rugged department; and those from the *Etymologicon Magnum* of Calliergus's press, in particular, printed in red ink, serve at once to demonstrate the truth of the copy, and the brilliancy of the execution. VI. *Miscellaneous Authors*, chiefly in the Latin language. This will probably be the most amusing department to the generality of readers; and is accordingly enriched with an unusual number of fac-similes. It comprehends, also, all the scarce and early-printed books in the canon and civil laws; but those who prefer splendid decoration to elaborate disquisition, will be more gratified by the embellishments bestowed upon the *Travels of Breydenbach*, the *Nuremberg and Cologne Chronicles*, the *Stultifera Navis of Bryant*, and the earlier editions of *Hygynus*, *Tworecremata*, and *Vallurius*, than by the pains bestowed upon the *Catholicon* of *Balbus*, the *Rationale* of *Durandus*, the *Decretals* of *Clement* and of *Boniface*, the *Processus* of *Belial*, and upon other scarce and generally unknown productions. In a work of such variety and extent, and which

which will *never be reprinted*, it has been the Author's object to gratify as well the desultory observer, and curious collector, as the bibliographical Antiquary. In this sixth division, he may therefore have somewhat offended the palates of the fastidious; but, upon the whole, he indulges a confident hope of securing the approbation of the greater number of the purchasers of his Work. This VIth department is much more extensive than the IVth, or Vth; which may render it doubtful whether the third volume may contain the *whole* of the ensuing divisions. VII. *Books printed in the Italian Language.* Among these will be found the most copious descriptions, yet extant, of the scarcer volumes printed in the XVth century; and the works of *Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio*, in particular, will not fail to be noticed with proportionate minuteness and accuracy. The decorative fac-similes bestowed upon the *Hyperotomachia of Poliphilus* alone, renders the disquisition upon that curious and beautiful volume, a Commentary not less amusing than instructive. VIII. The last, but not least in estimation, is this 8th department — devoted to the account of *Books printed by carten*, and to those executed by *Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson*, in the XVth century. *The St. Alban's and Tavistock presses* are also to be included in this division; which will receive additional illustration both in the way of ornament and description; as the Collection, here described, is the most perfect in the kingdom. The same indeed may be said of *each* of the eight departments, or divisions, into which the Work is divided. This whole will be terminated by very copious and particular Indexes.

The Work is executed in a delicate but clear type, having a full page and ample margin; and neither pains nor expence have been spared, in the ink, workmanship, or paper. As it is, on no account, the Author's wish to hurry any article, or to give an hasty or superficial description of any volume which may merit an ample or a particular detail (especially as there will be *no second edition* of the Work) he does not pledge himself to *confine* the Work to *three volumes*—although the *three volumes* will certainly be published in the *ensuing Spring*. A fourth (if needful) will succeed, as other avocations may enable him to complete it.

*Preparing for Publication:*

Mr. SALTER'S Second Voyage to Abyssinia, undertaken by order of Government.

Vol. II. of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," by Mr. BLISS, is in great forwardness.

The new Edition of "The History of Embanking and Draining," by Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, knt. with additions and a Continuation, with the improvements thereby in this Kingdom, is undertaken by ROBERT BEVILL, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, and Register to the Hon. Corporation of the Bedford Level. To be printed uniformly with Dugdale's other Works.

A "Series of Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," accompanied with Historical and Biographical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions, to consist of highly-finished engravings of portraits of the most exalted characters of English History, from the earliest era to which *authentic* pictures can be traced, to about 1700. The work will be produced in the finest style, forming two Volumes, Folio, of the size of "Hebbraken's Heads;" but every portrait will be engraved from an original picture, and authenticated by a reference to the collection in which it is now preserved.

An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, by Mr. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE; comprising a general View of the different Subjects connected with Bibliography, some account of the most celebrated Public Libraries, ancient and modern, and a notice of the Principal Works on the knowledge of Books: with numerous Engravings.

*Speedily will be published,*

A new Edition of the Greek Testament with Griesbach's Text; containing Notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin: with parallel passages from the Classics, and references to Vigerus for Idioms, and Bos for Ellipses. 2 Vols. 8vo. By the Rev. E. VALPY, B. D.

The Second Edition, revised and corrected, of "The Life of Malesherbes, translated from the French, by EDWARD MANGIN, A. M."

Observations made on a Tour, during the Summer, from Hamburg through Berlin, Gorlitz, and Breslaw, to Silberberg, and thence to Gottenburgh, passing through the Head-quarters of the Allied Army. By Mr. SEMPLE.

A Volume under the title of Sermons, with Anecdotes, by Miss HAWKINS and Mr. HENRY HAWKINS.

Mr. CRABB'S Work on the Synonyms of the English Language; in 3 Vols. 8vo.

A Military Poem, intitled "The Campaign," comprising the Battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees: with Notes. By JOHN GWILLIAM, Author of "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa."

Chalceographania, a humorous Poem; holding up to view the *Cacoëther* of Old-Print Collecting, &c.

A Translation of LA FONTAINE'S Tales.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

40. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, in the Diocese of London, in the Year 1813.* By J. Jefferson, A. M. & F. A. S. Archdeacon. 8vo. pp. 42. Rivingtons.

IN an Advertisement prefixed to this Primary Charge we are told,

"The Author had not aspired to the authority with which he is invested: but, having accepted it, he conceived it his duty (especially at a period, critical as he thinks the present) openly and without reserve to point out to the Clergy within his jurisdiction, 'such considerations as the exigencies of the Church and the circumstances of the times urged upon him.' It has been his anxious wish to avoid offence, where, he knew, there was difference of opinion. At the same time, he deemed it to be incumbent upon him to maintain a decision, which of right belongs to a subject gravely and deliberately assumed,—important by nature, and momentous in result.—He trusts, these few pages will be read under the influence with which they were written; as meant to *impress* rather than *oppose*, as *declarative*, and not *controversial*. Much as he esteems the polemical writings which, at different ages of the Church of Christ, have purified its doctrines from the interpolations, and relieved its rites from the inventions of men;—much as he values, in particular, those which led to the Reformation, and perfected the Establishment of our pure Protestant Church;—still there is generally in religious controversy something to lament,—often much to condemn; and never more so than when it occurs between members of the same religious society. Strongly affected with this feeling, and sincerely regretting the schism which some recent occurrences have produced, not in the members only, but in the ministers of his own Church, he is induced here to profess his desire of not provoking controversy, and his determination of not promoting it."

In the conclusion of this Advertisement, the Archdeacon says,

"He has the unexpected and painful task of referring to a melancholy event, which God, in his wisdom, has suffered to take place since this Charge was delivered, and in which the Clergy, to whom it was addressed, are so immediately interested, that to pass it by in this place without observation might have an appearance of insensibility to misfortune, of injustice to worth, and of ingratitude for obligation.

GENT. MAG. November, 1812.

—Fearless now of being censured for mercenary adulation, or reproved by unconscious merit, a just tribute may be paid to the character of that departed and exalted Prelate, who is, and will be, most lamented where he was best and most entirely known. This opportunity, therefore, is willingly embraced of offering a heart-felt condolence to the Ministry of the Diocese on the affecting and important loss, which, in these perilous times of contending sects and unsettled opinion, has arisen to *them*, and to the *Church*:—To *them*—in the premature privation of a Diocesan—firm in his support of ecclesiastical authority, but considerate in its application: eminently versed in the letter of Ecclesiastical Law, but liberal in its practical construction; reluctant in interference, but determined in duty; slow in the profession of service, but prompt in its execution; disinterested in patronage, unwavering in measures, correct in judgment, attentive in counsel, and kind and compassionate to distress:—To the *Church*—in the premature privation of a Father—diligent in her rites and services, but unostentatious in piety and devotion; sound and unrelaxing in her doctrines and faith, but discreet in zeal, and comprehensive in charity; ever vigilant in defending her interests, ever forward in asserting her privileges, and ever able in the assertion and the defence.—That, in his short administration of the arduous duties of this Diocese, he had removed the misconceptions of his character, which were in some degree entertained before he was preferred to it, must be a gratification to every friend of candour and of truth; and as to the esteem and affection he had established in the minds of his Clergy, and the high opinion which his distinguished qualifications for his station had deservedly acquired;—these cannot be left perhaps upon better proof, than that of the sincere concern occasioned by his death,—a concern generally prevalent and pathetically felt!

*Interdum lacrymæ pondera vocis habent!*"

After this exordium, we shall recommend the "Charge" itself to general perusal; observing only that it begins with an eulogium on the late Bishop, then living, and with a tribute of respect to Dr. Hamilton.

"When I recollect," says the Archdeacon, "our learned Prelate early distinguished in one of our Universities, and raised there to the first eminence as a sacred Critic and as a Divine,—when

I now see him with a fixed and decided character enforcing by authority, in the highest station of the Church, that sound discipline and doctrine, which he had there strenuously inculcated, and to which a literary esteem had given a most respectful attention and regard; I should shrink from those duties, which, with more disinterestedness than discernment, have been imposed upon me, did I not feel an adequate anxiety for the interests of our Established Church, and a zeal yielding to no one's in its defence, however inferior my qualifications for defending it.—Meeting too, as we do, on this day, and acquainted, as I was, for many years, with the temper and demeanor of my predecessor, I cannot but be conscious of the disadvantages under which I labour. Accustomed as you have been, most of you probably from your first introduction into this Archdeaconry, or perhaps into your profession, to the affability and courtesousness, the suavity and gentleness of his manners,—experienced, as you have been, in the mildness of his disposition and the benevolence of his heart,—it can only be from your liberality and charity, that I suffer not very considerably on a comparison.”

50. *Reflections on Suicide. By Madame de Stael, Baroness of Holstein. Translated from the French. 12mo. Longman and Co.*

THERE is something so horribly repugnant to a sane mind in the very idea of Suicide, that we are half inclined to say antidotes to it are useless, supposing that nothing short of a *deranged* mind could for a moment contemplate self-destruction. We have, however, too much reason to fear that there exists a class of persons who, conceiving themselves superior to the common race of mortals, argue on the foundation of a species of animal courage, and, losing sight of every check human and divine, venture to say that every being has a right to release himself from the evils which all feel more or less. To such persons, if they can be prevailed upon to read and reflect, Madame de Stael's, and other similar works, may be highly useful: and at the same time the true Christian, though in no need of arguments to support his opinions, will be pleased to see sound sense and reason advanced against this perversion of intellect.

The present work is dedicated to the Crown Prince of Sweden, a man

who, in the elevated station in which he is now placed, must sometimes wonder how things are so—one to whom Europe looks with astonishment, retracing his steps through those countries in which he advanced as a conqueror, and driving before him the armies of a nation which he previously led: but, relying upon the high character given him by Madame de Stael, Bernadotte must have acted hitherto under the impulse of necessity; and we now see him performing the part of a man of honour and a true patriot, who will arm even against his own country when that country is employed in acts eminently atrocious.

These “Reflections” were written, we are informed, at a period when misfortune taught the Authoress the necessity of invigorating her mind by solitary meditation. Those misfortunes the Prince mitigated; and Madame de Stael and her children “fled for shelter to the laurel, to avoid the impending storm.” She adds her conviction that her Patron never considered death but in its most sublime aspect, that of devotion to the public good. Enthusiastic in her praise, she tells him that his soul has never known that despondence which at times seizes upon those who imagine they are blanks in creation, yet there is no subject within the compass of philosophy but has engaged the powers of his transcendent genius; no object, however minute, escapes his comprehensive view.

“Hitherto,” continues Madame de Stael, “I have dedicated my works to the memory of my Father; but I have deviated from this practice in asking permission to offer a tribute of respect to your Royal Highness, whose public life presents an example of all those real virtues, which are alone worthy to receive applause from the thinking part of mankind. It is, perhaps, your least praise, that even among brave men, you are distinguished by courage and intrepidity, qualities which in you are tempered by a goodness still more sublime. The blood of the warrior, the tears of the poor, even the apprehensions of the feeble, are the objects of your watchful humanity. You fear but to witness the sufferings of your fellow-creatures. An exalted station has not effaced from your heart its tenderness or sympathy. It has been said by a Frenchman, that your Royal Highness unites the chivalry of Republicanism with that of Royalty, and