

when the mercury as suddenly rose to 72!

On the 29th of May, the Adventurers had the inexpressible satisfaction of landing on the surface of the terrific elevation over which their indefatigable exertions had triumphed; exertions (independently of that sweet gratification which always accompanies successful, and not dishonourable, perseverance) amply repaid by the scene which presented itself to their view. At the distance of about three miles a second ridge of rocks bounded their view; but the intermediate country, on either side, displayed a level and beautiful tract of land, at once exhibiting the boldest figures and the softest beauties of Nature: stupendous columns of basalt, studded with a silvery copper ore, shooting out from the soil in all directions, afforded a wonderful and most pleasing contrast to trees and shrubs of the finest growth and most luxuriant richness, boasting a variety of species and an extent of beauty hitherto unwitnessed even in that Country, so celebrated in the annals of Botany. Nature must have been in her most sportive humour when this spot was formed, the basalt and ore being thrown into such fantastic shapes, that on a cursory view they had the appearance of a herd of gigantic copper-coloured cattle, attended by colossal shepherds of variegated silver.

On inspecting the smaller ridge of rocks, which formed the next barrier opposed to them, it was discovered that the River supplying the Cataract before alluded to, found a rapid descent through a tolerably wide opening in the rocks, and by its own force at once excavated a passage in the soft soil on which it fell, to the depth of about 170 feet, when, meeting the solid rock, it continues its course for three miles under ground, and finally issues from the immense aperture described at the commencement of the undertaking. This fully explained the mystery of the Cataract issuing more than half way down the Blue Mountains, instead of flowing over their top.

The Travellers having sent a Report of their progress to Sydney-Town, received a considerable supply of necessaries, particularly of the famous New Holland ponies, which with very little difficulty they were

enabled to lead up the wicker steps; these animals were of the greatest use in conveying the provisions and tents from day to day, as the party advanced; for the second ridge of mountains was passed in two days, with comparatively very little labour in excavation. Several most extraordinary trees, of species before totally unknown, presented themselves. Of one kind there were some that measured the wonderful extent of 45 feet round the trunk; another very curious genus exhibited an immense number of spikes or thorns, nearly a foot long and as hard as iron, dispersed all over the trunk. It was remarkable that at the feet of these last-mentioned trees were invariably seen considerable quantities of bones, which, there was little doubt, were the remains of unfortunate animals, that, either in the ardour of pursuit, or the darkness of night, had been at different times transfixed by the terrific spikes in question.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

MY acknowledgements are due to your Correspondents whose communications (Part II. of your last Volume, pp. 22. 209.) have strengthened the conjecture which I ventured to offer respecting Psalm 109, (Part I. p. 551): but, as I happen to be a "poor unlettered woman," to use the expression of your Correspondent W. in your last volume, p. 535, I must beg his excuse for declining to hazard an opinion whether or not "such passages ought to be rendered" in a different manner. Indeed, Mr. Urban, it was scarcely a fair challenge, after having professed that my supposition was founded on "the authorized translation," and that I was unable to ascertain how far it might be agreeable to the original.

Your Correspondent W. need not be reminded that many prophetic passages have a double signification, referring equally to the present and future; but in submitting an interpretation of Psalm 109, I considered it merely with a view to its grammatical construction, and as a part of our Church service, very liable to be misunderstood by the *unlearned*, and perhaps among others, by

Yours, &c.

H.

FRAGMENTS

## Fragments of Literature.

No. VIII.

JOHN STRYPE.

IN one of the letters of Dr. Samuel Knight, Canon of Ely, dated Bluntham, near St. Ives, March 24, 1733, is the following passage relating to Strype, the Antiquary:

"I made a visit to old father Strype, when in town last: he is turned of ninety, yet very brisk and well, only a decay of sight and memory. He would fain have induced me to undertake Archbishop Bancroft's Life; but I have no stomach to it, having no great opinion of him on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy against the Puritans than any of his Predecessors.

"Mr. Strype told me that he had large materials towards the Life of old Lord Burgheley, and Mr. Fox the Martyrologist, which he wished he could have finished; but most of his papers are in characters: his grandson is learning to decipher them."

SECRETARY THURLOE.

From "The Case of Oliver St. John, esq. concerning his Actions during the late Troubles," 4to. published July 30, 1660, it should seem that Thurloe, who was afterwards Cromwell's Secretary, was originally Mr. St. John's servant. This was in 1648. About 1651 he left Mr. St. John, and in 1658 joined Cromwell. At p. 3, Mr. St. John adds, "Having bred him from a youth in my service, he out of respect once or twice in a quarter of a year visited me:" but denies that he gave any private advice to Cromwell by Mr. Thurloe's means. Mr. St. John, as is well known, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

WYNKYN DE WORDE.

The following extract is from the Certificates of Colleges and Chauntries in the Augmentation Office, 1st Edw. VI.

"The Paroche of St. Brides in Flete Stret. Wynkyn de Worde deceased xij yeres past willed and gave to the sayd Church in Money to buy Landes with the same, and w<sup>th</sup> the profittes therof to kepe an obite for his Soule for ever ..... xxxvj."

LATHAM'S FAULCONRY,  
4to. Lond. 1633.

The following may be considered as by far the most curious portion of this work.

"An Explanation of the Words of Art contained in this Booke.

*Bathing*, is when you set your Hawke to the water, to wash or bathe her selfe, either abroad or in the house.

*Batting*, or to bat is when a Hawke fluttereth with her wings either from the perch or the mans fist, striuing as it were to flie away, or get libertie.

*Bousing*, is when a Hawke drinketh often, and seemes to be continually thirstie.

*Creance*, is a fine small long line of strong and even twound packthreed, which is fastened to the Hawks leash, when she is first lured.

*Ceasing*, is when a Hawke taketh any thing into her foot, and gripeth or holdeth it fast.

*Checke*, or to kill, Checke is when Crows, Rooks, Pies, or other birds coming in the view of the Hawke, she forsaketh her naturall flight to flie at them.

*Casting*, is any thing that you give your Hawke to cleanse her gorge with, whether it be flannell, thrummes, feathers, or such like.

To *Cast* a Hawke, is to take her in your hands before the pinions of her wings, and to hold her from bating or striuing, when you administer any thing vnto her.

*Cadge*, is taken for that on which Faulconers carrie many Hawks together when they bring them to sell.

*Dropping*, is when a Hawke muteth directly downeward, in severall drops, and lerketh it not long-waies from her.

*Disclosed*, is when young Hawkes are newly hatch't, and as it were disclosed from their shels.

*Erie*, is the nest or place where a Hawke buildeth and bringeth vp her young ones, whether in woods, rocks, or any other places.

*Endew*, is when a Hawke digesteth her meat, not onely putting it ouer from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell.

*Gorge*, is that part of the Hawke which first receiueth the meat, and is called the craw or crop in other fowles.

*Gurgiting*, is when a Hawke is stuft or suffocated with any thing, be it meat or otherwise.

*Like*, whether it be of Partridge, fowle, doues, or any other prey, is the necke from the head to the body.

*Intermewed*, is from the first exchange of a Hawkes coat, or from her first mew-ing, till she come to be a white Hawke.

*Iesses*, are those short straps of leather, which are fastned to the Hawks legges,

legges, and so to the lease by varuels, anlets, or such like.

*Leer*, is that whereto Faulconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not vnlike a fowle.

*Lease*, or *Leash*, is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers.

*Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke.

*Miting*, is the excrements or ordure which comes from Hawkes, and containeth both dung and vrine.

A *Make-Hawke* is an old staunch flying Hawk, which being inured to her flight, will easily instruct a younger Hawke to be waiting in her prey.

*Managing*, is to handle any thing with cunning according to the true nature thereof.

*Mew*, is that place, whether it be abroad or in the house, where you set down your Hawke, during the time that she raseth her feathers.

*Nites*, are a kinde of vermine smaller than Lice, and most about the heads and nares of Hawks.

*Plumming*, is when a Hawk ceaseth a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body.

*Plummage*, are small downy feathers which the Hawke takes, or are giuen her for casting.

*Pelt*, is the dead body of any fowle howsoever dismembred.

*Pill*, and *pelle* of a fowle, is that refuse and broken remains which are left after the Hawke hath been relieued.

*Plume*, is the generall colour or mixtures of feathers in a Hawke, which sheweth her constitution.

*Pearch*, is any thing whereon you set your Hawke, when she is from your fist.

*Prey*, is any thing that a Hawke killeth, and feedeth her selfe thereupon.

*Pannell*, is that part of the Hawke next to the fundament, whither the Hawke digesteth her meat from her bodie.

*Quarrie*, is taken for the fowle which is flowne at, and slaine at any time, especially when young Hawks are flowne thereunto.

*Riſter-hood*, is the first hood which a Hawke weareth, being large, wide, and open behinde.

*Reclaiming*, is to tame, make gentle, or to bring a Hawk to familiaritie with the man.

*Raised in flesh*, is when a Hawke grows fat, or prospereth in flesh.

*Ramage*, is when a Hawke is wilde,

coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclaimed.

*Sliming*, is when a Hawke muteth from her longwaies in one intire substance, and doth not drop any part thereof.

*Stooping*, is when a Hawke being vpon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth violently downe to strike the fowle, or any other prey.

*Summ'd*, is when a Hawke bath all her feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the Crie or Mew.

*Setting downe*, is when a Hawke is put into the Mew.

*Sore-hawke*, is from the first taking of her from the eiry, till she haue mewed her feathers.

*Trussing*, is when a Hawke raiseth a fowle aloft, and so descendeth downe with it to the ground.

*Vnumm'd*, is when a Hawks feathers are not come forth, or else not com'd home to their full length.

*Weathering*, is when you set your Hawke abroad to take the aire, either by day or night, in the frost, or in the Sunne, or at any other season.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY wishes to be informed whether the anecdote of Dean Swift's dining with Sir Robert Walpole (afterwards Earl of Oxford) at Chelsea, related by the father of the late Barré Charles Roberts in a letter to his son (see p. 570 in our Magazine for December last), has appeared in any former publication: further than that, the probability of the circumstance may be partly inferred from Lord Peterborough's letter to Swift, inserted in the first five editions of Dr. Hawkesworth's Collection, but suppressed in the subsequent impressions. In the copy of the 5th edition, 1767, that came into the possession of the writer hereof many years ago, a manuscript memorandum, without signature, is attached to page 253 of vol. III. as follows: "Letter CCCLXXXV. Lord Peterborow to Dr. Swift. This letter is left out of all the subsequent editions; in consequence, there is reason to believe, of the intercession of Sir Robert Walpole's youngest son (Horace Walpole of Strawberry Hill), who was extremely averse to the knowledge being handed down to posterity of his father's having ever, while Prime Minister, proposed, or even consented to an interview with a man so obnoxious to the Whig party as Dean Swift."

## ON THE ANTIQUITY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

(From Mr. Dyer's *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, vol. I.)

IT should seem that, in describing a place of literature, it is difficult for genuine sons to suppress partial regards. Gratitude is apt to grow overfond, Curiosity to become superstitious; and hence men give to antiquity what is due only to truth. Thus we are told by some, that Cambridge was founded in the year of the world 4321\*; by others in 3588, *i. e.* 375 years before Christ†. Then it was, they say, when Cambridge was formed into a seat of literature by one Cantaber, a Spaniard, and from him called Cantabrigia. Very early they introduce into it Grecian Philosophers, to give it literature: they people it early with Christian Doctors: it is soon destroyed, and soon revives: and in purifying it from heresies, and in promoting Astronomy, with the other sciences, they lead us on with a tolerable grace to the year of Christ 529‡.

Then we are surrounded with a train of sacred testimonies and illustrious Patrons; with charters from Kings Arthur and Cadwallader, and confirmations by Edward, son of Alfred; with bulls and confirmations from Popes Honorius, Sergius, and John: and thus we are brought down to the year of Christ 915, the date of Edward's charter.

Yet, after all, we are following an *ignis fatuus*, a light reflected from a history unsubstantiated by authority, and written by a very fabulous writer. For such is the book appealed to, called *LIBER NIGER*, or the Black Book, in the archives of the University of Cambridge; and such, in the opinion of all writers, was he to whom this history is ascribed; Nicholas Cantalupe.

“Nicholas Cantalupe, (to borrow Bishop Nicolson's words§) is re-

ported also to have penned a general Chronicle of England.” Yet of such little account was he, that by Bellarmine, whose business was to chronicle such chroniclers, he is not once mentioned||. But, it appears, he was Prior of a Monastery of Carmelites Friars A. D. 1441.

As to the Black Book, the little credit due to that depends not merely on the assertions or solitary proofs of Oxford Antiquaries. They, indeed, have been as violent in opposing its claim, as some Cantabrigians have been rash in its support. Nor can we wonder that, when one Cambridge Orator supported the superior antiquity of his University, by a desperate appeal to this book of fables, an Oxford Orator¶, the assertor of the superior antiquity of his University, should entrench himself, as it were, within this argument. It was a sort of stratagem of war, and a justifiable one. But Bishop Nicolson speaks too largely when he affirms, that “the Black Book at Cambridge makes as considerable a figure there as our old Statute-books at Oxford.”

This book is, indeed, the groundwork of Caius's idle assertion for its great antiquity (though even Caius and Codex differ in their dates), and of the violent Controversy between Key and Twine of Oxford, and Caius of Cambridge. It is introduced also into Parker's History of the Antiquities of the University of Cambridge, though he decides neither for nor against its authenticity. But the opinion of Hare was decided. “This is said (he is speaking of an *Historiola* alluded to above) to be taken ex *NIGRO CODICE UNIVERSITATIS*, from the *Black Book of the University*; but it seems to be no better than idle fiction, though the preceding Charters, 1. 3. 5. (*viz.* the Charters of Kings Arthur, Cadwallader, and Edward,) are copied from it.”\*\* Hare, being a Papist, was probably willing to reserve the Pope's Bulls for the honour and glory of *Alma Mater*.

\* The History, &c. of Cambridge, as printed in Mr. Hearne and Mr. Parker.

† Hist. Cantab. Lib. 1. Authore Joanne Caio Anglo. So Caius states it, after Gildas. Nay the foundation of Cambridge has been placed still higher, in a time in which, says the Assertor Antiq. Oxon. “Nullos adhuc incolas, nisi forte à gigantibus occupatam contendant, magno scriptorum consensu constat; *viz.* A. M. 1829.

‡ Hist. in *Liber Niger*.

§ English Historical Library, p. 50—122.

|| De *Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*, Liber unus, 1663.

¶ Assertio Antiq. Acad. Oxon. p. 7.

\*\* Hare's MS Collections, vol. I.

But Baker\*, our honest and learned Cambridge Antiquary, considered these Bulls also gross forgeries, for the purpose of fresh impositions. Dr. Ashton, too, a learned man, and well acquainted with Cambridge Antiquities, has prefixed to the Index of the first Volume of Parris's Index, his testimony against both Bulls and Charters †: and Dr. Parris appears from what he says "of the most useless part of the book ‡," to have been of the same judgment.

What Carter's opinion of this Black Book was, is clear enough. He says, without the smallest authority, indeed, "that the first original of this famous University is said to be about A. D. 536, when one Cantaber, a Spaniard, was a Governor under Arthur, King of the South Britons:" † so unaccountably out of order is he in his chronology, and so at variance both with Caius and Codex.

To crown all, Mr. Robert Smyth, when remarking that Mr. William Bokenham was the author of the *Historiola*, adds, "being part, as it is called, of the Black Book of Cambridge. Therein is the story of Cantaber, whose son Grantanus is said to have built Cambridge, called from him at first Cairgrant:" † but of this book, and the Legends, Leland has said too justly, "there are a hundred things of the same kind. Truly I never read any thing in it more vain, nor at the same time more stupid and foolish." ‡ If, therefore, our Oxonians pay as much (and no more) deference (I use Nicolson's words) to their old Statute Books, as our best-informed Cantabs do to the Black Book, it is clear they pay no deference to them at all.

As to the earliest Charters and the Bulls, then, contained in this book, their authority will tell but for little. In tracing the birth of some Colleges, I have found, if they have not in their Chartularies an original Charter of Foundation, they have at least an *attested copy*, which, as it would be valid in a Court of Law, so would it authenticate history: but, in the pre-

sent instance, there are neither originals, nor attested copies of originals; and as Black Books would be no legal evidence, so can they give no authority to History.

As little can be said in favour of Cantaber: no such name is once mentioned either by Gildas or Bede, who are our earliest writers of British History; nor, of course, by succeeding writers, who tread in their steps; such as Spelman, in his *British Councils*, and Camden, in his *Britannia*. And yet a Spanish Prince, settling in this island, founding a seat of learning, and giving name to a part of the country, must have been circumstances of notoriety. Had they been true, must they not have been heard of? Had they been heard of, must they not have been recorded? Is it probable that neither Cæsar, nor Tacitus, should have heard of such an occurrence? There was a Roman Camp near Cambridge. Tacitus was very curious about the Britons, and prepared to do them justice, as may be fully seen in his *Life of Agricola*. Indeed, he expressly observes that some of the Iberi, an Eastern people of Spain, passed over to the Western side of Britain: and had any of the Northern inhabitants of Spain, the *Cantabri*, settled in the Eastern part of Britain, is it not as likely he would have mentioned also that: I say, the *Cantabri* (so the Biscayans were called); for, had there been any foundation for this report, they should rather have been called *some Cantabri*, a gentile name, than *one Cantaber*, a proper name of an individual.

As neither Cæsar, nor Tacitus, nor Gildas, nor Bede, nor any contemporary writer, mentions the circumstance; neither does Richard of Cirencester, in his account of the Province of Flavia, where Camberico was, as it occurs, stated by him, in the 5th Itinerary of Antonine's Itinerary.

But enough of Black Books, and Bulls, and dreams of Charters. The truth is, many circumstances have combined to disturb the repose of our University Records, and Public Li-

\* MS Hist. of St. John's College, in the British Museum.

† *Hæ Chartæ Antiquæ, una cum Bullis, omnino videntur esse fictitiæ.*—Dr. Ashton's Note to Dr. Parris's Index to Hare's Collections, 1st vol.

‡ History of Cambridge.

§ Mr. R. Smyth's MS. in Mr. Nichols's copy of Carter's History, &c. and Leland in his Notes to *Cantio Cygneæ*.

|| Ricardus Monachi, &c. de Situ Britannicæ, Cap. vi.

braries. Antient writers speak of the Danes as having made a complete desolation of every monument of literature and religion in these parts: the Saxons, too, had been here before, and they came at first not as revivers, but as destroyers: and whatever honours Popery may claim in subsequent periods, by her creations, yet our alterations from Popery to Protestantism introduced much disorder and confusion. Eighty years after the foundation of Duke Humphrey's Library at Oxford, not a single book remained of the old Library\*. Caius, who has preserved the titles of the books left in the two public Libraries at Cambridge in 1574, confesses they had been plundered of a great part; and, though he speaks of privileges granted by antient Kings, he appeals to none directly, nor could he to any authentic, higher than Henry III. Fuller, in his History of Cambridge, has given, after Caius, an account of the furious disputes about privileges, that had subsisted long before, between the Townsmen and Scholastics of Cambridge, together with the entire destruction made of the University Records by the former; and such Records as the Scholastics would have been most willing to preserve, the Townsmen would have been most willing to destroy. Some of our most flattering testimonies, therefore, must have been made up of conjectures, traditions, and antient histories, accessible to every one; or of impostures, and fragments of no account.

I have included antient histories, because, in questions of this kind, it is no uncommon thing for Writers to speak of Archives, which, while they do reach to later occurrences, do not to such as are remote. Here they take up antient Authors: but where are their Archives?

The first public instrument relating to this UNIVERSITY, that can be spoken of as undoubtedly authentic, is of the 13th year of Henry III. A. C. 1229.

Splendid, therefore, as our History might have appeared, if introduced with a Spanish Prince, brought into this Island by our King Gurguntius, and founding a British University, and decorated in front with the names

of Kings and Popes; I leave these uncertainties for others to shape into what forms they please; as also to Oxford Historians, to manage their tale of Greek Philosophers, coming into this Country with King Brutus, and instituting an Academy at Greenland near Oxford\*. For I cannot help observing how pleasantly the Oxford Assessor, after convicting the Cambridge Orator of having trifled, sets about trifling himself. But enough of trifles; for *stultum est absurdas opiniones refellere*; "It is foolish to aim at too much accuracy in confuting trifles."

We can lay little stress on any literary occurrences in this antient Town till the time of Sigebert, which, according to the Venerable Bede, was about the year 637.

Olim Granta fuit titulis urbs inelyta multis,

Vicini à fluvii nomine nomen habens:  
Saxones hanc belli deturbavere procellis,  
Sed nova pro veteri non procul inde  
sita est,

Quam Fœlix Monachus Sigeberti jussa  
Artibus illustrem reddidit atq. scholia.  
Hæc ego perquirens gentis monumenta  
Britannæ

Asserui in laudem, Granta, diserta,  
tuam. LELAND.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 9.

YOUR Correspondent, who repeats the charge of ignorance against Dr. Priestley, (p. 520.) puts me in mind of a very ingenious Lady, who persists in as-uring the publick that *Dr. Wilmot was the Author of Junius's Letters*. But where is the evidence of the facts?

Any person who considers the great number of quotations, amounting to some thousands, from the Greek and Latin Fathers, and many of them of great length, which Dr. Priestley has collected, arranged, and interpreted, may naturally enough expect to meet with some mistakes; and every small share of candour might be sufficient to pardon them. The present charge of ignorance against this Writer is grounded on an alleged mistake of the meaning of a Greek epithet, which has more significations than one; and, if the mistake were real, it would scarcely be of the weight of a feather. Are not all Translators lia-

\* Reliquiæ Bodleianæ.

\* Oxon. Historiola, ex Libro Procuratorum.

ble to fall into mistakes; and which of them has ever been able to satisfy every body in all things? But the mistake, in the present instance, not having been proved, we may be allowed to suppose that it does not exist.

Let your Correspondent read with attention this vast collection of quotations, not with the paltry view to find mistakes, but to examine with seriousness and impartiality the evidence they contain, and then let him conscientiously draw the legitimate inference from them: after which, let him lay the result of his diligent inquiry before your Readers, and we shall be happy to afford it the consideration it deserves. Truth can be no loser by it.

The sentiments of Ignatius may be pretty clearly ascertained from what this venerable sufferer for his religion said, when he appeared before the Emperor Trajan. His words are very remarkable: *You err* (says he) *in that you call the evil spirits of the heathens, gods: for there is but one God, who made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are in them; and one Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son, whose kingdom may I enjoy.* Any sentiment in the Epistles, inconsistent with this solemn declaration, must necessarily be suspected of having undergone some alteration, and cannot be implicitly admitted as genuine. And, let me ask, are these words of this excellent man the language of an Arian, a Trinitarian, or a Unitarian? Let the Reader judge.

I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to add a word or two to a Parish Priest, who (p. 538.) looks upon it as a duty to support the antient *faish*, and established Institutions of our Country. Of course, it was once a duty to resist the introduction of Christianity, as well as the progress of the Reformation, in this Country. And had this resistance, which was actually exerted, prevailed, we, the inhabitants of this highly-favoured Isle, might now have been bigoted Papists, or even idolatrous Heathens. Also, had this duty been regarded as paramount in former times, we of this day, instead of living under a free Government, in which the people themselves have a share through their Representatives, might have been groaning under the tyranny of a single Despot,

who, like William the Conqueror, should have disposed of our lives, and liberties, and property, by his own arbitrary will and pleasure. But our glorious Ancestors understood their duty better than the Parish Priest; and to their noble exertions we owe the important improvements that have been made in our Civil and Religious Institutions. May we, and our posterity, have the wisdom, the virtue, and the fortitude, to improve by, as well as to admire, their eminent example.

The doctrine of the Parish Priest, whose instruction, I have the satisfaction to hear, is more conformable than your Correspondent's to that of the zealous and benevolent Apostle, who exhorts us to *prove all things, to hold fast that which is good, and to go on to perfection.* And though it be true that absolute perfection is what cannot be attained by any human endeavours, yet it is equally true (as he has often told us, and I have listened to it with delight,) that it is our duty always to aim at it, as the best means of improvement, either in Art, in Science, or in Morals.

Accept the thanks of an individual, Mr. Urban, for your interesting account of *Improvement in the Art of Printing*, (p. 341.) which is highly gratifying to

Yours, &c. A SUSSEX FREEHOLDER.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 18.

THE Extinct Baronage by Banks is a work of unquestionable merit; but I cannot approve of the remarks in the first volume, under the article of *Rythre* and *Lascels*. It was, I admit, Mr. Bank's duty to reject unfounded claims to antient descent; but it should have been done with more address and civility. Whether the Ryders and Lascels of the present day are of the same lineage as the antient Barons Rythre, and Barons Lascels, I am not disposed to discuss; and your Readers will not, I suspect, feel much interest on the subject. But where was the necessity of attempting to turn into a ridiculous point of view two noble families of the existing Nobility? one of them founded by an eminent Judge; and the other (whether descended from the Barons Lascels or not) most assuredly established in Yorkshire for some centuries. Mr. Lascelles, Member for Northallerton in the reign of

Charl.

Charles I. "was," says Noble, in his Lives of the Regicides, "of an antient family." He was seated at Stank in Yorkshire (still in the possession of the Harewood family), and married the daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, bart. Mr. Banks seems to lay too much stress upon "epigrams" and "epitaphs" as *deciding* points of Family Antiquity. He talks, too, of the *Kingdom* of Ireland, though his book is dated 1807. By Lord *Shirebourne*, he probably means Lord Sherborne.

*A constant Reader & Subscriber.*

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.

THE antiquated and now improper style of "*Kingdom*" of Ireland occurs rather frequently in Mr. Banks's *Extinct Baronage*. In vol. II. p. 109, he speaks of Bligh, Earl of Darley, in *Scotland*. What he states of the Howard Family in p. 276, is a fact; but is not the mention introduced in a way rather uncourteous, when treating of a family whose claims to respect are founded on a basis so much stronger than bare antiquity? I do not mean to combat the truth of Mr. Banks's statement; I only object to the sneering way in which it is brought forward. The House of Howard may yield to many families in point of mere antiquity; but few can compare with them in high rank, celebrity, and alliance, for such a continuance.

Yours, &c. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, Lec, Jan. 18.

I HAVE a copy of "Epigrammatum Joannis Owen Cambro-Brittani, Oxoniensis, Editio Postrema. Lugd. Bat. Ex Officina Elzeviriana, Anno 1628," 12mo.

The number of Epigrams in this work, which is divided into several books, amounts to more than sixteen hundred, some of which have much of the true epigrammatic point about them; others, as may well be expected from their number, little besides the forced conceit of the time. The Latinity, as far as I am qualified to form a judgment, is good; at any rate, as much so as the quaintness of some of the subjects will allow. The book came to me, with others, from a deceased relation, a member of the family of Owen, of Orierton in Pem-

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brokeshire; and under the following Epigram,

"An Petrus fuerit Romæ sub judice lis est,

Simonem Romæ nemo fuisse negat,"

I find, in my late friend's writing, the note, "This Epigram cost Owen a fortune."

I had formed an opinion that these Epigrams were the early productions of the celebrated Dr. John Owen, the Nonconformist, the friend and favourite of Cromwell, and who, during the time of the Commonwealth, was preferred to the Deanery of Christ-Church, Oxford, and was also Vice-Chancellor of that University; but I learn from Middleton's *Biographia Evangelica*, that the Doctor was born in the year 1616, and therefore at the time of the publication in question (which, as we see, was not a first edition), could only have been about twelve years of age, and, of course, not its Author.

I shall hold myself greatly obliged to any of your Correspondents who can favour me, through your excellent *Miscellany*, with some account of their real Author, and any observations that may occur respecting this, or any other of his works.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 19.

THE following account of a curious Volume on *Cookery*, may be amusing to some of your Readers.

"The Accomplish'd Cook, or the Art and Mystery of Cookery. Wherein the whole Art is revealed in a more easie and perfect Method than hath been published in any Language. Expert and ready Wayes for the Dressing of all Sorts of Flesh, Fowl, and Fish, with variety of Sauces proper for each of them, and how to raise all manner of Pastes; the best Directions for all sorts of Kickshaws; also the terms of Carving and Sewing. An exact account of all Dishes for all seasons of the Year, with other A la mode Curiosities. The Third Edition, with large Additions throughout the whole Work; besides two hundred Figures [on Wood] of several Forms for all manner of bake't Meats (either Flesh or Fish), as Pyes, Tarts, Custards, Chessecakes, and Florentines, placed in Tables, and directed to the Pages they appertain to. Approved by the fifty-five Years Experience and Industry of Robert May, in his Attendance on several



ral Persons of great Honour. London, printed by J. Winter, for Nath. Brooke, at the Angel in Cornhill near the Royal Exchange, 1671."

To this volume, which contains nearly 500 pages, is prefixed Robert May's Portrait, with the following verses:

"What! wouldst thou view but in one  
All hospitalitie, the race [face  
Of those that for the Gusto stand,  
Whose tables a whole Ark comand  
Of Nature's plentie, wouldst thou see  
This sight, peruse May's booke, 'tis hee."

And the work is inscribed

"To the Right Honourable my Lord Montague, my Lord Lumley, and my Lord Dormer; and to the Right Worshipful Sir Kenelme Digby; so well known to this nation for their admired hospitalities.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful,—He is an alien, a meer stranger in England that hath not been acquainted with your generous housekeepings; for my own part, my more particular tyes of service to you, my honoured Lords, have built me up to the height of this experience, for which this Book now at last dares appear to the world: those times which I attended upon your Honours were those golden days of peace and hospitality, when you enjoyed your own, so as to entertain and relieve others.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful,—I have not only been an eye-witness, but interested by my attendance; so as that I may justly acknowledge those triumphs and magnificent trophies of Cookery that have adorned your tables; nor can I but confess to the world, except I should be guilty of the highest ingratitude, that the onely structure of this my Art and Knowledge, I owed to your costs, generous and inimitable expences; thus not onely I have derived my experience, but your Countrey hath reapt the plenty of your humanity and charitable bounties.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful,—Hospitality, which was once a relique of the gentry, and a known cognizance to all ancient houses, hath lost her title through the unhappy and cruel disturbances of these times, she is now reposing of her lately so allarm'd head on your beds of honour: in the mean space, that our English World may know the Mæcenas's and Patrons of this gene-

rous Art, I have exposed this Volume to the publick, under the tuition of your names; at whose feet I prostrate these endeavours, and shall for ever remain your most humbly devoted servant,

ROBERT MAY\*.

"From Sholeby in Leicestershire,  
Sept. 29, 1664."

A Preface addressed "To the Master Cooks, and to such young Practitioners of the Art of Cookery, to whom this Book may be useful," is followed by "A short Narrative of some Passages of the Author's Life," signed W. W.

Then is given a whimsical account of "Triumphs and Trophies in Cookery, to be used at Festival Times, at Twelfth Day, &c. accompanied by two Copies of Verses, signed James Perry and John Town, on their "loving Friend, Mr. Robert May, his incomparable Book of Cookery." After "The most exact, or à la Mode Ways of Carving and Sewing," are given "Bills of Fare for every Season in the Year; also how to set forth the Meat in order for that service; as it was before Hospitality left this Nation."

Should this communication prove acceptable, I may, in my next, send you some diverting extracts.

Yours, &c. B. N.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

NO man is more ready to acknowledge your conciliating disposition, or more willing to respect your award than myself; but I must beg leave to appeal against two observations in your Note on Mr. Storer's last letter. These, I am persuaded, were penned with the haste which is unavoidable in a periodical publication.

You say, Mr. Urban, that you have "no wish to extol any one Artist to the prejudice of another." For this the whole world will give you full credit. You add, "we recommend them all to adhere to the pencil and the graver, and not to use the pen, except in describing their various productions." This advice, in itself, is perfectly good; but it is not applicable to the case in question. Mr. Britton, who, I believe, once ranked

\* The Author of "The School of Instruction for the Offices of the Mouth," flourished at the same time with May. He exceeded all his contemporaries in folding of napkins. See the prints in his book, which exhibit them under a great variety of forms. This practice continued for many years. It seems to have required almost as much time as dressing an elegant dinner.

himself as an Artist, whatever he may be now, *did not* confine the use of his pen to the description of his own productions. He first advanced pretensions which the publick were very far from being disposed to admit. When these were questioned, he chose to level an attack against persons, who (to pay them no compliment) are at least as well acquainted with Antiquities as himself. This was combined with insinuations, calculated to prejudice the reputation, and depreciate the labours of others, whom he did not venture to name. I appeal to your candid judgment, whether such conduct indicates the liberal ambition of a scholar, or the sordid avidity of a monopolist.

You call the phrase, which has justly occasioned so much animadversion, "an unguarded expression." On this I must beg leave to say, that your good nature has induced you to give it a far more favourable construction than it deserved. It first found its place on the cover of one of his Numbers; it was next given, in less qualified terms, in your Magazine; and finally it was introduced, under a new shape, in the reply to Mr. Storer, and corroborated by an insinuation, calculated to shew, that all opposition to Mr. Britton was hopeless. Can this, Mr. Urban, be suffered to pass with the indulgence which is allowed to an unguarded expression?

I am neither Author nor Artist; but I think it my duty to lend my humble aid in rendering justice to those who are wantonly attacked, and consequently are entitled to the privilege of self-defence. Had Mr. B. not obtruded himself a *second* time on public notice; had he not even challenged animadversion; you, Sir, would never have been troubled with any correspondence of mine—so ill-according with the liberal purposes for which your Magazine was intended.

Yours, &c.

AN INHABITANT OF SALISBURY.

†† We have without hesitation inserted this Letter, and hope it will put an end to an unpleasant controversy.—Our own expression, written (*currente calamo*) with the most conciliatory intention, was far too general, if it implied a wish that Artists would not write. They are the Correspondents whose favours we anxiously covet; and we only re-

quest them to be tender in depreciating their Rivals.—We have paid our respects to Mr. Storer in p. 57; and shall be equally glad to notice any similar publication.

*Allhallows Church, Tower-Street.*

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20.

"WE shall resign our charge over to J. Carter, who will readily make one of the party, as the invitation sets forth (Vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 528.), to review the Church after its repairs."

So says the "Architect," same Vol. Part II. p. 36; of course, when the repairs were completed, and the Church opened for Divine service on New Year's Day last, I took the earliest opportunity of visiting the spot, which was on the 11th instant.

"Architect's" notes on the improvements to be done, (same Vol. Part I. p. 333.) "Cieling to give place to a new one, in a better character; windows, more immediately the East one, re-constructed; monuments removed; old grave-stones broke up, and the whole pavement to be re-laid."

Same Vol. p. II. p. 36. "the Architect" observes, the cieling is already giving way to a new one; new string to the lower story; on North side of Church a new door-way," &c.

On application to the Rev. Henry White for permission to examine the edifice, I met with every attention necessary for that purpose, he sending orders to the inferior officers of the Church to attend me on the occasion.

SURVEY.—"Cieling:" an entire new one, worked in fir timber and stucco; old ditto, chesnut, and although, as "specified," without any truss whatever, it maintained its position for three centuries at least;—as for modern cielings, of fir and stucco, every one knows the date of their probable existence! No doubt various reasons may be adduced why the new cieling is preferable to the former; (though the "Specification" sets forth, "the cieling to be formed in flat compartments, with intersecting timbers and mouldings resembling the original,") but, it is apprehended, in no wise satisfactory to Antiquaries, supposing for an instant such personages deserving of respect or consideration. The distribution

of the compartments of the old ceiling with intersecting mouldings, bosses, &c. ran West and East; the new ditto, with pointed compartments, in servile imitation of the modern fanciful ceiling of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, runs South and North. "Mullions and tracery of side and East windows" re-constructed, and with attention to the original work. "Monuments" remain as before, but appear to have been made up in the mutilated parts with stucco; if so, the patch-work has been hid by the new-fashioned white-wash splashing resorted to in such cases. "Pavement," "relaid;" "brasses," no doubt, as before; did not observe the "indent" in the old stones as hinted. "New supernumerary hollow," to string at East end of the exterior rubbed out, and the line masoned somewhat more in unison with the original, yet existing at West end of the building. New "door-way, North side of Church;" its incongruities, as objected to by "Architect," corrected, particularly in the spandrels of the arch, as the "Turk's-caps" have been dislodged.

So far the "Architect's" communications, "to stimulate the beautifiers and improvers to entertain a due respect for our antiquities," have not wholly been without their proper effect; and thus one of our National remote ecclesiastical erections yet stands with some shew of what it once was. As for the other "repairs," independent of the "Architect's" observations, they are as follows:

Tower: new trowelled, South side and East end new faced, North side remains untouched. The attached Vestry at East end (17th century work) taken down, and a new Gothic ditto built up; that is, a sort of attempt in the Tudor style (decline of our antient architecture), with pointed doorway, windows, buttresses at the angles, and parapet. It might have been thought, while this Vestry undertaking was going on, to give a restoration of the sweeping cornice to the windows East and North, and to the parapet of body of the building, which, if not battlemented, something like the Vestry parapet would not have been much out of character. In the interior, a new Gothic Tudor screen in front of organ gallery; ano-

ther attempt in this way. Within the Vestry similar attempts are in continuation, in architraves to door-ways and windows; a chimney-piece likewise claims observation on the same score. Modern flat ceiling; one of the doors to this Vestry shews mullions with perforations; cannot, however, recollect one old document to bear out this part of the attempt; it must therefore be set down as quite a "new thought."

With respect to the pews, organ-case, font, pulpit, and altar-piece, they are seen even as the *Wren-ean* school left them, but new painted, gilded, and varnished.

Upon quitting this Survey, it may be told, that two new stone Tudor fancied chimney-pieces and stoves have been introduced; an objectionable expedient certainly, for however warm a few may feel themselves, from the near affinity of a roasting fire, the greater part of the congregation must, as heretofore, be content to suffer cold. So much for the drawing-room semblance of modern accommodation. Nor must it be omitted to set down the award of praise to those who opposed and prevented removing the pulpit into the centre of the Church, and placing it directly before the Altar: another modern and unaccountable practice, prevailing in too many of our London places of Divine worship. Let the opposers to this portion of the "repairs," I repeat, let them be praised!

Yours, &c. J. CARTER.

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CC.

#### *Progress of Architecture in England in the Reign of Anne.*

*Continued from LXXXIV. Part II. 349.*

**B**UCKINGHAM-HOUSE in continuation. At present, according to the Duke of Buckingham's description, the "goodly elms and gay flourishing limes," have submitted to feel decay; "iron palisade," changed to a more modern and simple form; "great bason, with statues and water works," no traces remain; "terrace," done away, entrance is up three small steps into the hall; "covered passage

\* While the famous lead statue yard was in being, in Piccadilly, (about 20 years back,) many of these statues were there deposited, particularly that of Neptune

from

from the kitchen," built up; "corridores supported on Ionic pillars," filled in with brick-work, and modern door-ways, windows with compartments over them, inserted therein, with string, plinth, &c. constituting concealed passages from the wings to the house; "kitchen with an open cupola at top," not visible at this time.

Colin Campbell's plan, as seen externally, is now nearly the same, with the exception of the palisade, great bason, covered passages, the building up of the corridores, terrace, or flight of steps, and an additional door-way to left wing. His front, the pilasters at the extremity of the line taken away, as is the terrace; circular pediment to door-way altered to a triangular ditto; festoons of fruit and flowers under windows of principal floor cut out, and in their place the side strings are run in continuation. Festoons of fruit and flowers over centre windows of attic floor cut out likewise, and in their place the side balustrades run in continuation; cills of three mouldings only remain under windows of principal floor, a continued string occupies their place to hall story; to the attic floor, architraves to the four sides of windows, and to the windows of wings common modern cills; to the architraves of the windows of hall and principal floors are additions of frieze and cornice. Inscription in frieze of centre division painted out; statues on dwarf pilasters and balustrade taken down; the same has been done with the vases on corridores. Pediments to dormer windows of wings give place to a flat head; additional door-way to left wing made out with common scrolls, cornice, &c.

Buckingham Vignette; the Doric archways filled up, in which are inserted common passage door-ways, and over them semicircular windows: the stone arches obliterated by the filling up, as noted above, common windows occupying their places.

Having in the preceding Number given his Grace of Buckingham's and Campbell's descriptions of this noble house, as it appeared when finished, externally and internally; and in the present Number its modernized external state at this day; it is with extreme concern we are compelled to observe, that this survey must be left incomplete, as every means have been

tried to obtain permission for view of the interior, but hitherto without effect; and it is understood that nothing but an express order from Royalty itself can bring about so necessary a business. Indeed it is more than a common disappointment, as our *Rise and Progress of English Architecture*, which is presumed to be of some National interest in the history of our Arts, must at this point be rendered disjointed, and stand unconnected in a certain degree with the general thread of the pursuit. Still if this portion of our Essays should meet the eye of those most competent to grant a gracious order for completing the necessary Survey, and be favourably entertained, an immediate communication may be entered on, by directing a line for J. Carter, our firm friend and second in all Antiquarian labours, at Nichols, Son, and Bentley's, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; and which will ever be considered as the greatest honour that can be conferred on an humble follower of the Arts, and a most dutiful and loyal subject.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 23.

YOU will oblige me by the insertion of the following sketch of a Morning Prayer for young people of all classes and persuasions. I trust it will prove acceptable to your Readers.

Yours, &c.

B.

"Almighty Creator! oh deign to shed thy blessed influence over me this day, that I may know to shun the path of Error, and walk in the way of Righteousness and Truth. Impress me with an humble sense of duty to my honoured Parents, and of universal love towards my fellow-creatures. And, in thine infinite goodness, O Lord, grant that this be a day of happiness and rejoicing amongst the Creatures of thy Bounty; so shall all Mankind joyfully unite in one Chorus of Praise to the Eternal God of Mercies."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

THE imposture of Johanna Southcott having ceased by her death, happy would it be if the World would grow wise by experience. Prophets and *Propheteesses* indeed may be expected to arise so long as insanity, delusion, or design has an influence on the mind of the possessor of such unhappy principles; but that the minds of others should be so influenced,

enced, and become partakers of every wild error that the wildest imagination can body forth, surpasses any conception of sober reason or sound understanding. We are told that the Followers of this unhappy Woman have not been confined to the very lowest rank of society, but that some, even of superior education, have been deluded by her. Let this humble our pride when we desire to be "wise above what is written;" and let it, at the same time, induce us to distrust our own judgment before we give way to dangerous doubts. There is a true and a right way set before us, by which we may "try the Spirits whether they be of God;" we must search the Scriptures, not for hidden meanings, but for that which lies near the surface, for that bread which all may eat, for that living water which will give refreshment to all.

Though a friend to toleration in its purest sense, it was pain and grief to me to sit on a Bench of Magistrates when a License was, *ex officio*, granted to a Teacher of Johanna's doctrines. The man acknowledged his conviction of their truth, though not publicly interrogated on the subject, and that he had a small Congregation of Hearers scattered up and down in the Country. The want of power to investigate principles on such occasions, by certificate of character, &c. is certainly a proof of the good that might have arisen, even to Dissenters themselves, from that particular clause in Lord Sidmouth's celebrated Bill. In such a case as the present the Legislature was imposing a hardship on the Magistrate, by enjoining him to license the teaching of not only absurd but impious doctrines.

I have a local reason, Mr. Urban, for troubling you with this letter. About thirty years ago a female from Scotland, of the name of Buchan, came into the part of the county where I reside, and from whence I write, and endeavoured to make proselytes to her opinion. Like Mrs. Southcott, she pretended to inspiration, and interpreted mysterious passages of Scripture to her own purposes. In one instance, at least, she was too successful. A respectable farmer, living on his own estate, was induced to sell it, and, with his wife, who was equally deluded, and a numerous family, attended the pretended prophetess to her native land. In this

expedition, it may be imagined, his possessions were soon dissipated. Here it was that she predicted that the last day would arrive at a time which she mentioned; and her followers were collected together in an upper chamber in awful expectation of its arrival. This person informed the writer, that when he saw from the window the sun rising above the horizon in all its splendour, he began to have suspicions. I do not recollect by what art she reconciled her disciples to this disappointment; but the person above-mentioned, after some difficulty, disentangled himself from this connexion and returned home. Soon after this time Mrs. Buchan died; but not till she had predicted her resurrection to life, like Mrs. Southcott, in three days. A second disappointment closed the scene of delusion.

Not many years after this period Mrs. Southcott came into this neighbourhood, on a mission similar to that of Mrs. Buchan. The person whose story I am telling, not perfectly cured of all delusions, travelled round the neighbourhood as a self-taught Teacher. In one of his visits at an obscure village in Yorkshire he accidentally met with Mrs. Southcott. At the first interview she acquainted him that she was the Woman predicted in the Revelations. He informed her that he had seen another Woman foretold in the Revelations; and wished her to explain the difficulty. Her interpretation began and ended in a most severe invective and abuse.

I have never seen any written Account of Mrs. Buchan, and should be glad if any of your numerous Correspondents could throw any farther light upon her history. I am aware how worthless such characters are, and how greatly to be despised; but it is absolutely necessary to undeceive the ignorant on such subjects as the present. It will hardly be believed that in an enlightened age such occurrences could take place; but as they have taken place, it is the duty of every good member of society, not only to recommend but to profess that religion in truth and purity which we derive from the most unpolled source. "Take heed that no man deceive you; for many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many:—all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet." CLEBRICUS DUNELM.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 9.—The Hulsean prize for 1814, has this week been adjudged to the Rev. THOMAS FULLER, B. A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his dissertation "on the comparative value of Prophecies and Miracles, as Evidences for the Truth of Christianity."—The subject of the Hulsean prize essay for 1815 is—"The distinct provinces of Reason and Faith."

The following are the subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE'S Gold Medals for the present year: For the Greek Ode: *In augustissimum Galliae Regem solio avito redditum.*—For the Latin Ode: *Vivos ducent de marmore vultus.*—For the Epigrams: *Quicquid dicam, aut erit aut non.*

*Works nearly ready for Publication:*

"The History of the Kings of England, from the arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449, to his own Times. By WILLIAM of MALMESBURY. Collated with authentic MSS. and translated from the original Latin, with a Preface, Notes, and an Index. By the Rev. JOHN SHARP, B. A. late of Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Elstead and Treyford, Sussex.

"Travels in Europe and Africa by COL. KEATINGE; illustrated with Engravings of Antiquities, Scenery, and Costume, from Drawings taken on the spot."

The Second Volume of Mr. Southey's History of Brazil.

"A History of the War in Spain and Portugal, from the Year 1807 to 1814. By General SARRAZIN."

"Memoirs of the French Campaigns in Spain, of 1808, 1809, and 1810. By M. Rocca, Officer of Huzzars."

"A Journal of a Tour through some parts of France, Switzerland, Savoy, Germany, and Belgium, during the Summer and Autumn of 1814. By the Hon. RICHARD BOYLE BERNARD, M. P."

"Observations made during a recent visit to Paris; containing a particular account of that City, its buildings, amusements, manners, &c. By SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. of the Inner Temple." 8vo.

"An Historical Survey of the Character of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, drawn from his own Words and Actions. By the Author of the 'Secret Memoirs.'"

"Memoirs of Thirty Years of the Life of the late Empress Josephine."

"Maria, or the Hollanders. By LOUIS BUONAPARTE," 3 vols.

A corrected edition of Dr. WILLIAMS'S "Abridgement of OWEN on the Hebrews."

"A Supplement to the Memoirs of the Life, Writings, Discourses, and Professional Works of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS. By JAMES NORTHCOTE, Esq." 4to.

A new Poem by Mr. POLWHELE, entitled "The Fair Isabel," a Cornish Romance, in Six Cantos. Mr. Walter Scott (who had the perusal of it in MS.) speaks of the Poem at every opportunity in the highest terms of commendation. New editions of Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, and Tyrtæus, as also of the Local Attachment, are also in preparation.

A new edition of Mr. WORDSWORTH'S Lyrical Ballads, &c. &c. with additions.

"The Selection from the Works of GEORGE WITHER, announced some time since by Mr. GUTCH of Bristol, will appear in March or April next. It will contain a Life of the Author, with critical notices, and an engraved head of the Poet, from the one prefixed to his Volume of "Emblems."

"Tannahill's Poetical Works; containing the favourite Songs of Jesse the flower o' Dunblayne, Gloomy Winter now away, &c."

"A new and enlarged edition of Mr. WRIGHT'S Advice on the Study of the Law, with Directions for the choice of Books, addressed to Attorneys' Clerks."

"Private Education, or the Studies of young Ladies considered. By ELIZABETH APPLETON, late Governess in the Family of the Earl of Leven and Melville."

The Third, being the concluding Part of "A Poetical History of England," written expressly for young Persons, and designed to afford facility and interest to the study of History.

A Second Volume of Mr. T. MORELL'S "Studies in History; containing the History of Rome from its earliest Records to the death of Constantine."

*Works preparing for Publication:*

"A Translation of the Psalms of David, with Notes. By SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph." 2 vols. 8vo.

"Sermons on Ancient Prophecies of the Messiah, dispersed among the Heathens. Also, Four Discourses on the Nature of the Evidence borne to the Fact of our Lord's Resurrection. By SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph." 8vo.

The "French Preacher," 2vo; by the Rev. Mr. COBBIN; consisting of valuable Discourses, translated from the most eminent Catholic and Protestant Divines; with Biographical Notices, &c.

Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE'S "History and Antiquities of the County of Warwick," is in considerable progress towards republication, with a very great accession of valuable materials both of historical and Local interest.

"A History of the Public Events of Europe, from the Commencement of the

the French Revolution, to the Restoration of the Bourbons. By JOHN SCOTT."

"A Geological Itinerary through the Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Derby," 8vo.

"An Historical Account of the Episcopal See, and Cathedral Church of Sarum or SALISBURY: comprising Biographical Notices of the Bishops, the History of the Establishment, from the earliest Period; and a Description of the Monuments. Illustrated with Engravings, from Drawings by Mr. P. NASH. Compiled from the best authorities, particularly the Episcopal and Chapter Records. By W. DODSWORTH.

"Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the MS. Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries, edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, A. M. with Plates."

"The Paris Spectator; or, L'Hermite de la Chaussée-D'Antin. Containing Observations upon Parisian Manners and Customs at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French, by WILLIAM JERDAN."

"Ways and Means, in lieu of the Property Tax. By Captain FAIRMAN, Aide-camp and Military Secretary to the Governor and Commander in Chief of Caracao. First proposed to, and approved by, the late Mr. Perceval; with an Epicedium on that Minister."

"Varieties of Life; or, Conduct and Consequences. A Novel. By the Author of 'Sketches of Character,' 3 vols."

Proposals have been circulated for the republication of "CENSURA LITERARIA, containing Titles, Extracts, and Opinions of Old English Books, especially those which are Scarce. By Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, K. J." The articles will be classed in Chronological Order, under their separate heads of Poetry, History, &c.; and a general Index will be given.

Mr. JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, of the Inner Temple, author of "An Historical Account of the Laws enacted against the Catholics, both in England and Ireland," has issued Proposals for publishing "An Historical Inquiry into the Ancient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown; from the Period in which Great Britain formed a Part of the Roman Empire."

In the Portledge Library, which a few years ago was purchased by Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter, and which he has still in his possession, was found a printed proposal, by four booksellers of London, for printing "Sir Henry Chauncey's History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire," dated 1697; in which they apologize to the Nobility and Gentry, that on account of the dear-

ness of paper, and high price of printing, they shall be under the necessity of charging the subscribers *twenty-shillings* for each book, which was to be a large folio volume, printed on fine paper, of 110 full sheets, including also five maps, and 35 elegant engravings of the seats, monuments, &c. of the Nobility and Gentry of that county. Of this work 500 copies were printed, and lately a copy was sold in London for *forty-guineas*.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE, in one of the notes affixed to the poem of "Charlemagne," has announced his intention to publish a second epic at some future time, the title of which is to be the *Cirneide*, from Cirnos, the Greek name of Corsica. The final expulsion of the Saracens from that Island, with descriptions of the manners of the Islanders, forms the subject. This poem, the author tells us, is intended to bear that relation to Charlemagne, which the *Iliad* bears to the *Odyssey*, as it will be in some manner connected with it; Isolier, one of the subordinate characters in Charlemagne, being its hero.

The French have published an Atlas of their naval discoveries in the Southern Ocean. In this they admit that the English first discovered the coast of New Holland from the isles St. Francois to a point, in which they were met by the French Captain Baudin; the remainder of the coast, with an exception of about 50 or 60 leagues, they claim the discovery of.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The Abstract of Dr. SPURZHEIM's Lectures; Dr. BOOKER's second Letter concerning H. P. LEWIS; ATTICUS; &c. &c. in our next.

We thank L. S. for his useful and entertaining "Extracts."

Mr. DODSWORTH's Seal shall be used in our earliest Miscellaneous Plate.—We look forward with pleasure to his forthcoming HISTORY.

The complaint of H. F. against the Trustees of Bamburgh Castle, comes more within the province of the Lord Chancellor than that of a periodical Publication.

RICHMONDIENSIS asks,—Whether the Rev. THOMAS HOLDSWORTH, rector of North Stoneham, co. Southampton, (mentioned in the notes of the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. Part II. p. 857) is the same who was Dean of Middleham in Yorkshire?

REVIEW

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Consolatory Verses, addressed to Her Royal Highness Madame, Duchess of Angoulême; and dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England.* By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. Paris, printed by P. Didot, *senr.* 1814. Quarto, pp. 18.

WE rejoice to find that our old and much respected friend and valuable Correspondent (who has been long detained in France) has recovered sufficient energy to pursue his literary labours. The present elegant tribute of consolation to an august Personage, is introduced by the following short, but loyal Address.

"To His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"May it please your Royal Highness to accept these lines, as a small mark of gratitude for the favours conferred by your Royal Highness, through a long series of years, upon Lady Croft, and upon, Sir, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most devoted humble servant,  
HERBERT CROFT.

Paris, 30 May 1814; the day of the signature of your Royal Highness's European Peace."

The Poem not having as yet been published in this country, our Readers will not be displeas'd by a perusal of the introductory lines:

"Meek Child of sorrow, whose still-wearied eyes

Stream over such unusual miseries!  
Lov'd, Royal Lady, whom, we, all, confess  
Virtue has mark'd, ev'n more than  
wretchedness!

I don't deny the sources of your grief;  
But let a Stranger try to lend relief.

"Stranger! yet Hartwell's\* bowers  
and alleys know

You do not term the British Muses so.  
'Twas there the Muse of Young† consol'd  
your mind; [sign'd :  
And made it, if more sad, still more re-  
There Thomson ‡ prov'd how each kind  
Season fills [worst ills :

The world with charms that balanc'd life's  
There Rogers taught your tendersoul to see  
The Pleasures, sadly sweet, of Memory;  
Which, sometimes, in a visionary trance,  
Hurried your rapt thoughts back to your  
lov'd France.

"You 're, now, come back to your  
lov'd Country; brought

By God himself, and not in airy thought.  
Mueb-injur'd Victim! may, on this blest  
day,

Oblivion's waters wash all tears away!

"But that I know forgiveness is the  
tie [Family;

Which to their France binds all your  
I'd speak of the fond words Religion lent  
To France's Martyr, in his testament.  
He charg'd the Seventeenth Lewis to  
'forgive,

If they should let the Royal Infant live;  
If he should ever be condemn'd to drain  
The cup of human misery, and reign§."

\* "I delayed the printing of these verses, expecting from England a drawing of Hartwell, which I meant to have used as a frontispiece. The present trifle might, so, have been more worthy the beautiful characters of Mr. P. Didot; well calculated, spite of the justice he always renders others, to succeed to the reputation of the late Bodoni, as type-founder and as printer. I know that these useful talents are hereditary in this honourable family, and how justly celebrated the younger brother, Mr. Firmin Didot, is; for I possess his elegant octavo editions of Juvenal and Persius, in the preface to the latter of which his learned Editor thanks me for my little aid. But Mr. Firmin Didot's modesty would be shocked to see his name placed before that of his illustrious elder brother, to whose various talents France and Europe owe the famous folio editions of Virgil, Horace, Racine, and La Fontaine. Mr. P. Didot is, now, preparing a similar folio edition of Boileau; and is continuing his two most beautiful and correct collections of French Classics, one in octavo, for male readers, and a different one, in a smaller size, for ladies. These two patriotic collections were begun and carried on with uncommon courage, when the Corsican's tyranny had dried up every possible source of commerce. Since the Restoration, the female collection is taken under her Royal patronage by the Princess to whom these verses are addressed."

† "The *Night-Thoughts* of Young, whose *Life* my friend Johnson permitted me to write, among his *Lives of the English Poets*, almost forty years ago."

‡ "The *Seasons*, one of the favourite books of the unfortunate."

§ "I speak as a man, and not as an Englishman, when I say that France has obligations to Lewis the XVIIIth for consenting to reign, and to quit Hartwell for the



After many appropriate compliments to the weeping Princess, Sir Herbert Croft thus apostrophizes :

" Oh! France, be happy! This sincere request  
[nest breast :  
Comes from an Englishman's frank, ho-  
All England, now no more a rival state,  
Wishes to see France happy, free, and  
great.

" France, England! what! is one, then,  
doom'd to be

The other Country's constant Enemy,  
Only because kind Nature blessings  
sheds, [heads?]

Kept back from others, on both people's  
Only because all other Nations try,  
In vain, with our two favour'd ones to  
vie?

Both envied Nations! yes, we both pos-  
sess [ness;

What would increase each other's happi-  
-ness?  
What would improve, in spite of either's  
pride,

The public character, on either side.  
When do we see ev'n savages suppose,  
Because they're neighbours, that they  
must be foes?

" No, no! each wave that flows be-  
tween our states

Our Sister Nations joins, not separates :  
Each fisherman's, tir'd, late-returning  
oar, [to shore:

When all is still, half sounds from shore  
The maid, on Shakespeare's moonlight  
cliff, whose heart [depart,

Thinks where she saw her true-love sad  
Half sees a fond French sailor, joyful,  
reach [beach.

His long-left home, and leap upon the  
" In how few minutes, Blanchard's  
air-hung boat, [high, to float?

'Tween the two countries ceas'd, on  
Twice sixty minutes wasted Lewis over,  
To happy Calais, from delighted Dover;  
While Calais, as it shook with loyal joy,  
Seem'd to hear Dover join in VIVE LE  
ROI!"

The Reverend Baronet has sub-  
joined several excellent notes; some  
of which accompany our extracts.

" I will finish these notes," he says,  
" with a quotation that will be seen with  
pleasure, I hope, by all French and Eng-  
lish readers of verses, the second object  
of which is to contribute to do away all  
mean enmity between the two greatest  
nations in Europe. I would be the first  
to blush for my own Nation, if it deserv-  
ed the reproach from which it is so ho-  
nourably and so completely cleared by  
this testimony of the gallant Comte de  
St. Morys. My noble friend, one of the  
officers of his restored King's guard,  
finishes, with this philanthropic pas-  
sage, his little work which was printed  
and published April 9, 1814, of which  
produced a great effect, and of which the  
title alone (*Reflexions d'un sujet de  
Louis XVIII.*) did the highest credit  
to his courage, his loyalty, and his good  
sense, at such a moment. Ten days  
before it appeared, not to say almost at  
the very moment, Buonaparte was still  
the tyrant of France and of Europe.

" Dates are of importance, when so  
many honest subjects of Lewis the  
XVIIIth cannot help using the language  
of the indignant Alceste :

" Hé, madame, l'on loue aujourd'hui tout  
le monde [fonde.

Et le siècle par là n'a rien qu'on ne con-  
-tout est d'un grand mérite également  
doné: [loué:

Ce n'est plus un honneur que de se voir  
D'éloges on regorge; à la tête on les  
jette; [la gazette.

Et mon valet-de-chambre est mis dans  
Le Misanthrope, Acte III. Scène VII.

" *Note relative à ce que j'ai dit plus haut  
sur la reconnaissance due au Prince  
Régent d'Angleterre et au Parlement  
Britannique.*

" Buonaparte avait constamment dirigé,  
contre les gouvernemens avec lesquels

the Louvre. Montaigne quotes the saying of an antient King: ' That any man, who knew the weight of a sceptre, would not pick one up, if it lay before his feet.' Every French reader's heart will be touched by the first words of the following extract from the most sublime will and testament of Lewis the XVIth: all wise heads will subscribe to the good sense and useful truths of the conclusion:

" Je recommande bien vivement à mes enfans, après ce qu'ils doivent à Dieu, qui doit marcher avant tout, de rester toujours unis entre eux, soumis et obéissans à leur mère, et reconnaissans de tous les soins et les peines qu'elle se donne pour eux; et en mémoire de moi, je les prie de regarder ma sœur comme une seconde mère. Je recommande à mon fils, s'il avoit le malheur de devenir roi, de songer qu'il se doit tout entier au bonheur de tous ses concitoyens; qu'il doit oublier toute haine et ressentiment, et nommément tout ce qui a rapport aux malheurs et aux chagrins que j'éprouve; qu'il ne peut faire le bonheur du peuple qu'en régnaant suivant les lois, mais en même temps qu'un roi ne peut les faire respecter et faire le bien qui est dans son cœur qu'autant qu'il a l'autorité nécessaire, et qu'autrement, étant lié dans ses opérations, et n'inspirant point de respect, il est plus nuisible qu'utile."

il était en guerre, un système d'imposition si vaste, qu'une grande partie des faits historiques les plus importants de notre temps, a été altérée, ou reste encore inconnue pour les Français; c'est surtout l'opinion sur la nation Anglaise qui a été égarée par les artifices du gouvernement de ce tyran. Je me rappelle avoir lu dans le *Moniteur*, à l'époque où il fit étrangler le général Pichegru, assassiner Monseigneur le duc d'Enghien, et où j'étais aussi incarcéré par son ordre, que les Anglais avaient envoyé la peste à Boulogne dans des ballots de marchandises jetés exprès par eux sur le rivage. Il se trouva alors des fonctionnaires publics assez vils et assez bêtes pour certifier qu'un chien avait été frappé de mort en leur présence à l'ouverture d'un de ces ballots. Je me rappelle aussi avoir vu, dans le catalogue d'une exposition de tableaux du salon, une description de celui qui représentait la défaite des royalistes à Quiberon, dans laquelle il était dit que les éternels ennemis du continent tiraient sur les émigrés, au lieu de chercher à les sauver. On voit qu'aucun moyen n'était oublié pour parvenir à tromper la France, et Buonaparte n'y réussissait que trop bien par cette infame calomnie, qui, à force d'être répétée, a fini par obtenir quelque croyance. Je dois donc à la vérité, de dire que mon père fut sauvé à Quiberon par les Anglais, avec plusieurs émigrés de distinction que je pourrais nommer, et qu'il n'a péri qu'après avoir été déposé par eux, suivant son désir, à l'île de Houat, près la presqu'île de Quiberon. Certes, aucune considération ne pourrait m'induire à vanter la générosité d'une nation à laquelle je devrais reprocher la mort de mon père et de plusieurs de mes amis; mais je n'ai connu de la part de la nation Anglaise que ses bienfaits répétés envers mes concitoyens.

“ De ce qu'à diverses époques de l'histoire, les Anglais ont été nos ennemis les plus dangereux, il ne s'ensuit pas que nous n'ayons trouvé en eux, dans ces derniers temps, de généreux amis.

“ De ce que le grand comte de Chatham avait une haine aveugle contre les Français, dans un temps où les idées libérales n'étaient pas aussi dominantes qu'à présent, il n'en est pas moins vrai que Lord Wellington offre un des plus beaux caractères de l'histoire moderne, et que la postérité consacrerait avec ceux des Turenne et des Bayard.

“ De ce que les Anglais ont été quelquefois oppresseurs dans leurs colonies, il n'en est pas moins vrai que c'est à eux qu'est due l'abolition de la traite des Nègres. Enfin, de ce que dans les

commencemens de la révolution, les Français ont été emportés au-delà des bornes par la noble passion de la liberté, et de ce qu'après ils ont été forcés de courber la tête en esclaves sous le joug de fer de Buonaparte, il ne s'ensuit pas qu'ils ne puissent être d'excellens citoyens sous le gouvernement légitime et paternel de Louis XVIII. Et en effet, quand nous criions *Vivent les Bourbons! Vive Louis XVIII!* nous avons le bonheur que la raison la plus sévère applaude à tous nos mouvemens d'amour et d'enthousiasme.”

2. *Réflexions soumises à la Sagesse des Membres du Congrès de Vienne, et à tous ceux pour le Bonheur desquels ils sont rassemblés. Par le Cavalier Croft, Baronnet Anglais.*

Non sibi, sed toti genitos se credere mundo. LUCAIN, lib. II.

A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de P. Didot l'Ainé, Imprimeur du Roi, Rue du Pont de Lodi. 1814. 8vo. pp. 59.

LIKE a true Patriot, and a Well-wisher, both to his native and adopted Country, Sir Herbert Croft ventures in this little volume to offer his advice to the illustrious Negotiators, who are settling, we confidently hope, a permanent Peace to the wearied world. Leaving the worthy Writer's arguments to the judgment of those for whose use they were more immediately intended, we shall content ourselves with extracting a second address to the Son and Representative of our own revered and justly beloved Sovereign.

“ A son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent d'Angleterre.

“ Mon Prince, j'ai eu l'honneur de vous dédier, comme une faible marque de ma profonde reconnaissance, mes vers Anglais adressés à MADAME, Duchesse d'Angoulême: je desire encore que votre auguste nom paraisse à la tête de l'ouvrage que je publie maintenant. Il n'a pour but que l'espoir d'être utile; et l'on ne soupçonnera jamais un baronnet Anglais et un ministre du culte, d'avoir pu, sans cet espoir, écrire et encore moins dédier son livre au Prince Régent d'Angleterre.

“ Le sujet de mon ouvrage me rappelle heureusement ici les mots dont Votre Altesse Royale se servit dans une lettre adressée, il y a plus de onze ans, au Roi votre père; mots si justement applaudis par le public, et qui feront réfléchir, sans doute, dans des circonstances si critiques, les Souverains rassemblés à Vienne.

¶ Dans

« Dans ces temps malheureux, Sire, disiez-vous, on scrute avec des yeux sévères et jaloux la conduite des Princes. Personne n'est, plus que moi, attentif à ces dispositions. »

« Que l'histoire et la postérité, qui scrutent si bien tous les Princes, disent du fils aîné de GEORGES III. tout ce qu'ambitionne Votre Altesse Royale, tout ce que je desire, non seulement pour Votre Altesse Royale, mais aussi pour tous mes compatriotes et mes semblables ! c'est là le vœu le plus sincère et la prière la plus constante,

« Mon Prince,

« De votre très fidèle et très reconnaissant serviteur

« HERBERT CROFT.

« Paris, 30 Septembre 1814. »

3. *A Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland, drawn up from the Communications of the Clergy. By William Shaw Mason, Esq. M. R. I. A Remembrancer and Receiver of First Fruits, and Secretary to the Board of Public Records. Vol. I. 8vo. J. Cumming, and N. Mahon, Dublin; Longman & Co. and Nichols, Son, & Bentley, London. pp. 684.*

A MORE excellent or decidedly satisfactory species of Topography cannot be devised than has been accomplished in the volume before us; but it requires many powerful and concurring circumstances to enable an Author to avail himself of such assistance as the Clergy and other residents in particular Parishes are capable of affording. It is not enough that a Topographer shall obtain strong general recommendations, or that he shall circulate queries which may almost be answered in the study, and without research: he must conquer indolence, overcome indifference, and wait with years of patience for the labour of a day; and when he would arrange his materials in the sequel, there are fifty chasms to be supplied, and a personal examination is as necessary as when he began. We should consider ourselves happy were it in our power to prevail on the Amateurs of County History to examine the work before us, and reflect how readily they might supply the most authentic information, by imitating the example of the Irish Clergy, who have thus convinced their countrymen of their liberality, and their general knowledge of the state of their respective

Parishes. We flatter ourselves that the result may be favourable, and that future Historians of undescribed Counties in England will not circulate their inquiries in vain.

Mr. Mason must feel an uncommon degree of satisfaction in offering his Statistical Account of Ireland to the United Kingdom, as he is exempt from the charges which might be applied to his work, had he compiled it from such information as he could collect in hurried visits; and as he may confidently assert that those best qualified to correct any errors he might have been led into in this way, have themselves pledged their names to its accuracy. Besides, the official situation he holds gave him an opportunity of bringing forward numberless curious facts, which would be procured with difficulty and much expence by persons less fortunately circumstanced: and to these advantages we may add his own abilities, in making use of his materials, and giving the whole a connexion highly worthy of imitation.

As the dedication to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, is in some degree explanatory, we insert it at length:

« On laying before you the First Volume of the Statistical Account of Ireland, permit me to take the opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgements for the liberal and zealous encouragement with which you have honoured me in the prosecution of this work. However sensible I might have been of the great advantages to be derived from a compilation containing accurate and authentic details of the present state of Ireland, I could not but be equally impressed with a consciousness that such an undertaking was a task too weighty for the exertions, however well intended, of an unassisted individual.—From this difficulty I have been relieved by your kindness;—you saw the utility of such a development of the interior of the Country; and you approved of the mode I had adopted for its attainment. To find that my views, on a subject of such importance to the future welfare of Ireland, coincided with those of one who had surveyed it with a Statesman's eye, encouraged me to proceed with energy. Your continued patronage has facilitated the arrival of the work at its present state, and affords a prospect of its final accomplishment. If my ardent wishes for this desirable end be crowned with success, my gratification will be considerably heightened

heightened by the reflection, that the stock of materials thus collected may be serviceable in any future arrangements, which you may deem necessary for the prosperity and happiness of this part of the British Empire."

Taking the work in the point of view noticed in the conclusion of the dedication, we cannot omit our meed of praise to this enlightened Statesman, who, in wielding the mighty arm of Government, directs part of its energy to discover the actual situation of the Country and that of its inhabitants;—thus enabling himself and his colleagues to judge in what way it may be ameliorated, and how the necessary burdens of the State may be imposed with the least injury to the general prosperity.

We now turn our attention to the Preface, which we shall analyse, to render the account of Ireland as familiar to our readers as this portion of the book is intended to make it. Mr. Mason begins by defining the word *Statistics* (a term of recent invention) to be of that department of science which exhibits the state of a country as it actually exists within itself—and not, according to the German definition, as applying to any relation with its neighbours: and it is in the former sense he wishes it to be applied in his own case. This science he considers as unattainable in any other way than by an accurate investigation of every part of a country, to ascertain its resources physical and moral.

"Statistics become, therefore, the basis of Political Economy, as they furnish the facts on which that science is raised; and hence their study becomes an object of primary importance to the Philosopher and Statesman."

A note in this part of the preface expresses high respect for Sir J. Sinclair, and quotes a passage from his address to the literary characters of the Continent, inviting them to illustrate their native places as he had done in Scotland; and in proceeding with his text, Mr. Mason again adverts to the above gentleman, gratefully acknowledging the obligations of the publick at large, and his own, for assistance on this occasion.

"To bestow upon this undertaking, and the information it contains, the

essential characters of accuracy and truth, it was necessary to analyse the country, and by separating it into its smallest divisions, to place each completely within the scope of a single individual, so that nothing material could escape the eye, excited by common ability and exerted by common industry. It was also necessary that, in each of these sub-divisions, there should be some person qualified, to a certain degree at least, by education, literary habits, and continued residence, to collect, metho- dize, and report whatever was worthy of notice in such district."

The parochial divisions, and the clergy attached to them, naturally suggested themselves as the best means of attaining the ends of the Author: accordingly, letters were addressed to the latter throughout Ireland, "soliciting their assistance in an undertaking which, if well conducted, would heighten the character of themselves and of their profession, by uniting both with the beneficent objects of the present inquiry." A series of queries, systematically arranged, was attached to each letter; and the accounts of the parishes of Thurso in Scotland, and Aghaboe in Ireland, were inclosed, as directions or models how to proceed with their labours. It gives us pleasure to add, in Mr. Mason's words, "that the trouble and expences incurred by a correspondence so extensive and voluminous, have been fully repaid by the result;" and our pleasure is equal in transcribing the handsome compliment paid by the Author to his fellow labourers:

"The Clergy in every part of Ireland have stepped forward with alacrity and spirit; they have felt that, in promoting a scheme for the general improvement of the country, they were but fulfilling an essential part of the duties of their own profession; they felt, that it placed them on high ground, and they determined to rest upon it; they were actuated by the same spirit of enlightened philanthropy which guided the conduct of the Scotch Clergy, respecting whose labours an able political Author (Malthus) has recently declared, that the very valuable accounts collected in it will ever remain an extraordinary monument of the learning, good sense, and genuine information, of the Clergy of Scotland."

A note at p. xii. contains a letter from Sir John Newport, bart. which truly characterises Mr. Mason's work, though

though offered by way of advice before the compilation was arranged.—The advice is extremely judicious and proper; and it is much to the honour of the Compiler, that it has been scrupulously followed.

“I am obliged (says Sir John) by your communication of the re-print of the Statistical Account of Thurso, together with Dr. Ledwich's interesting sketch of the parish of Aghaboe; as well as for the information that you have undertaken the highly useful task of becoming the Parochial Historian of Ireland. It is a duty which I consider as calculated to produce the most beneficial consequences to the country, more especially if it be conducted (as I have no doubt it will be by you) with candour and impartial exactness, excluding from its pages every thing extraneous to its avowed and most valuable object, the collection of regular statistical information, pointing the inquiry of public men, intent on public objects, to the great and permanent improvement which may be expected in a country where, as Mr. Grattan has truly said, God has done so much, and man so little.”

The consequence of the circular letters was an ample supply of materials, the selection and arrangement of which seemed the only difficulty; in discharging this part of his duty, the Compiler was chiefly influenced by priority of communications. As he conceived the work would be used as a book for reference, a facility of developing the information it contained should be considered as a primary object; and he therefore determined on a division of the subject-matter of each return, into a uniform series of heads or chapters. Those accounts which first arrived, after having been thus modified, are now presented to the publick in alphabetical order; the remainder are ready for successive publication, according to a similar plan. “In an undertaking hitherto attempted without success, extensive in its communications, and often complicated in its details, the Author is conscious that defects and inaccuracies have occurred:—for those which appear in the present volume, he appeals for his excuse to the liberality of the gentlemen to whose spirited exertions he is indebted for its completion. The same cause will form an apology for the appearance of the

present volume having been delayed some time beyond the intended period of publication. As to those in progress, he trusts that the improvement in the practical part of his arrangements will secure him from repetition of error.”

“The Statistical Account of Ireland will, it is hoped, convey much useful knowledge respecting the internal state of the country; and such knowledge, where there is wisdom to apply it, must necessarily lead to national improvement. To the real friends of Ireland, therefore—to those who wish to establish her prosperity upon the only solid basis, observation and experience—the Author now intrusts this volume. Their candour will give him full credit for what has succeeded; the same candour will throw a veil of benevolence over its unintentional, he might almost say, its unavoidable, defects.”

An historical and useful account of the various attempts which have been made to accomplish what Mr. Mason has so happily succeeded in, appears in a note, p. xv; and at the conclusion of the Preface the Author introduces a Synopsis of Political Economy addressed to him by Walter Thom, esq. late of Aberdeen, “whose talents,” Mr. Mason says, “were they not already known in the literary world, could not be exhibited in a more favourable point of view, than by a reference to the following analysis.”

The sections, according to which the account of every parish in the volume is arranged, are thus distinguished:

“The name of the parish, antient and modern; its situation, extent, and division, climate and topographical description.—Mines, minerals, and all other natural productions.—Modern buildings, both public and private, including towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, inns, &c. the roads, scenery, and superficial appearance of the parish.—Antient buildings, monastic and castellated ruins, monuments and inscriptions, or other remains of antiquity.—Present and former state of population; the food, fuel, and general appearance: mode of living, and wealth of the inhabitants; diseases, and instances of longevity.—The genius and dispositions of the poorer classes; their language, manners, and customs, &c.—The education and employment of their children,  
schools,

schools, state of learning, public libraries, &c. Collection of Irish MSS. or historical documents relating to Ireland.—State of the religious establishment, mode of tithes, parochial funds and records, &c.—Modes of agriculture, crops, stocks of cattle, rural implements, chief proprietors' names, and average value of land, prices of labour, fairs, and markets, &c.—Trade and manufactures, commerce, navigation and shipping, freight, &c.—Natural curiosities, remarkable occurrences, and eminent men.—Suggestions for improvement, and means for ameliorating the situation of the people.—Appendix, consisting of statistical tables, containing the value of the stock, annual produce of the parish, &c. &c."

The twenty-nine Parishes noticed in this volume occupy 646 pages, and it is illustrated by plates of monumental inscriptions and antient coins, several maps and plans, and views of the Abbey of Aghaboe, the gable of the chancel of Dungiven, the Church of the same place, and Castle of Lea.

[To be continued.]

4. Lavoisne's *Complete Genealogical, Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Atlas: being a general Guide to History, both antient and modern, exhibiting an accurate Account of the Origin, Descent, and Marriages of all the Royal Families, from the beginning of the World to the present Time; according to the Plan of Le Sage, greatly improved. A new Edition, enlarged with Eleven new Historical, and Twenty-five Geographical Maps; the whole forming a complete System of History and Geography.* By C. Gros, of the University of Paris, and J. Aspin, Professor of History, &c. Dedicated with Permission to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. Printed by and for J. Barfield. *Imperial folio.*

THIS is a new and much enlarged edition of a valuable work which first appeared in 1807; and of which both the editions are particularly creditable to Mr. Barfield, who is the proprietor, printer, and publisher. It would be difficult to name a single volume in which so great a variety of information can be found, in matters relative to Geography, Chronology, History, and Biography.

The volume contains no less than LXIV Maps, all neatly coloured; the whole illustrated by a copious description very beautifully printed on the sides of the several maps.

The following "explanation of the map No. 30, intended to facilitate the use of this Atlas," will give a good idea of the whole work.

"As a specimen of the utility of the Maps now presented to the publick, we insert the following explanation of the manner in which they should be used. The *Map* No. 30, has been selected, as affording a greater variety of subjects than many others, and as leading to the history of the reigning House of Brunswick. The first part of this map presents the reader with the Family of Tudor; from which it appears, *first*, that Henry VII. was the head of that family; (whose two-fold right to the crown—in himself as a descendant of Henry III. and by his marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. —is clearly described in the preceding map, No. 29.) *Secondly*, That the family of Tudor gave five sovereigns to England, and then became extinct in the elder branch. *Thirdly*, That Mary of Scotland was next heirress to the crown after Elizabeth. *Fourthly*, That Lady Jane Grey, proclaimed Queen in 1553, was only the fifth in order of succession after the death of Edward VI., and that consequently her title to the crown, was very remote. *Fifthly*, That the existing families of Somerset, Hertford, Seymour, Bridgewater, Moira, Cobham, and Derby, are descended from the family of Tudor through the Female line.—The second part of this map presents the family of Stuart; and shews, *First*, That James VI. of Scotland was on the death of Elizabeth first in order of succession, through his great-grandmother Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. *Secondly*, That the family of Stuart gave six sovereigns to England, besides William III. who reigned jointly with Mary. *Thirdly*, That William was the first in order of succession after the children of James II. *Fourthly*, That from the four natural children of Charles II. are descended the eight illustrious families, Buccleugh, Deloraine, Richmond, St. Albans, Grafton, Southampton, Harrington, and Newcastle. *Fifthly*, That the direct line of James II. is now extinct. The uncoloured part of the map, between the families of Stuart and Brunswick, presents the several families in the female line which could claim the crown of England; whence it appears, *First*, That the Houses of Savoy, France, and Spain, were next in order of succession after the exclusion of the male line of James II., as descendants from that Prince's sister Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans. *Secondly*,

*Secondly*, That those three branches being excluded as Catholics, the issue of Elizabeth, sister of Charles I., was next in order. *Thirdly*, That of eight branches which issued from Elizabeth Stuart, the seven elder were excluded on account of their religion, by the law of succession. *Fourthly*, That the House of Brunswick, though last in order, was the only one, which, being Protestant, could lawfully ascend the throne of England. *Fifthly*, That the family of Brunswick has given three Sovereigns to Great Britain.—From a single inspection of this map (and indeed of any of the others) it will be seen that several important questions may be readily answered by the student, as *Who was head of the family of Tudor? What were the rights of Henry VII. to the crown? How many Sovereigns were there of the family of Tudor? Who was heir apparent after Queen Elizabeth? What claim had Lady Jane Grey on the crown? What existing families derive their origin from the House of Tudor? What was the right of James I. to the crown? How many Sovereigns were there of the family of Stuart? What right had William III. to the crown after the abdication of James II.? What existing families are descended from the natural children of Charles II.? What is the present state of the family of James II.? What houses were next in order of succession after the posterity of James II.? What families were next after the issue of the daughter of Charles I.? What branches of the posterity of Elizabeth Stuart were excluded from the succession to the throne of England? Why were they so excluded? What right had the family of Brunswick to the crown? How many Sovereigns have there been of that family?—Many other questions might also be put, and answered upon the same principle: as, for instance, the length of each reign; the number of children of each Sovereign; and others very easy to be discerned by an intelligent teacher; and, to repeat what we have already observed, as facts presented to the eye make a much deeper impression on the mind than when committed to memory by reading or report only, it is most certain, that this mode of learning History, by the inspection of Maps, will save much time and labour both to the tutor and the scholar."*

Mr. Barfield, the industrious and intelligent printer to the Prince Regent, thus proceeds:

"The great and glorious events which, in consequence of the magna-

nimous exertions of the Allied Sovereigns, have recently taken place in Europe, and which so immediately produced the emancipation of Holland, and the recal of the illustrious House of Orange to the government of that country, have induced Mr. Barfield, the publisher of 'Lavoisne's Atlas,' at a very considerable expence, to print an additional genealogical map of that family, in order to render complete the genealogy of all the reigning Sovereigns of the world, and which he presents gratuitously to those who have so early and liberally patronized the Work.—Contents of the additional Map.—Nassau and Orange—Genealogical, Historical, and Chronological Map of the Houses of Nassau and Orange, from the beginning of the Fifth Century to the present time, including an Historical Account of the Stadtholders from 1559 to the Restoration of William Frederick, Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, and the appointment of his son, the Prince of Orange, to be Commander in Chief of the Armies, 1814."

Messrs. Gros and Aspin, the Editors of this magnificent volume, as we are informed by an advertisement, teach History according to the plan of the Work.

5. *L'Angleterre au Commencement du XIX Siècle. Par M. de Levis.*

AT the conclusion of a sanguinary war, which, in duration, has twice exceeded that of Troy, we are naturally anxious to learn in what degree of estimation we are held on the Continent; but more especially by our neighbours and rivals the French.

"Puisse la paix unir les rives de la France  
Aux rives d'Albion fille aîtière des Mers,  
Rappelons par nos vœux cette heureuse alliance  
Qui peut seule calmer les maux de l'univers."

Charlemagne, on l'Eglise délivrée,  
Canto II.

In the work now before us, M. de Levis has given a copious account of the present state of the Metropolis, including its Scientific and Literary Institutions, with its Architectural Beauties, Ecclesiastical and Civil. In his Preface, the Author informs us, that he visited this country in his early youth, and gained a complete knowledge of our language; that early connexions introduced him into families

families of the first distinction in the Political world, both of the Ministry and Opposition. From these circumstances he has been enabled (he says) to obtain correct information upon the various subjects discussed in his work; the first volume only of which is as yet published, and it being but little known in this country, a few extracts may be amusing to our Readers.

#### DISTANT VIEW OF THE METROPOLIS.

“Lorsque l'on est parvenu au haut de *Shooters-hill*, colline assez élevée, on jouit d'une vue magnifique; la Tamise paroît couverte d'une multitude d'embarcations de toute espèce; la blancheur de leurs voiles contrasté avec l'azur des eaux, & les beaux arbres qui ombragent ces rives verdoyantes, déploient un luxe de végétation inconnu dans les climats moins humides: un grand nombre de maisons de plaisance auxquelles les Anglois ont donné le nom Italien de *Villa*, et qui, sans être d'une architecture aussi riche et aussi pure que leurs modèles, ne manquent point d'élégance, ont été bâties dans les situations les plus favorables pour jouir de ce beau paysage, et contribuent à l'ornement.” (Chap. 3. p. 27.)

Speaking of the immense number of Carriages of all descriptions constantly met with in all the avenues of London, he says,

“Les Anglois aiment beaucoup l'air, et ne craignent ni le vent ni le froid; ce goût est commun aux deux sexes, et l'on voit les femmes les plus délicates s'exposer sans crainte aux intempéries d'une atmosphère humide. Il est certain que chez un peuple aussi sujet aux vapeurs et aux maux de nerfs (soit que cette incommodité tienne au climat ou au mauvaise régime) l'exercice en plein air est nécessaire à la santé. En conséquence, dans les classes aisées, tout le monde sort et va prendre ce que l'on appelle un *airing*, lors même qu'il fait un ouragan.” (Chap. 3. p. 29.)

#### ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

“Il est située à Chelsea le plus occidental des faubourgs de Londres, dans une belle position sur les bords de la Tamise, mais qui déjà ne porte plus de vaisseaux. L'édifice est vaste et régulier sans être d'une architecture remarquable. Il est cependant l'ouvrage du Chev. Wren; mais en comparant cet établissement avec celui de Greenwich, on reconnoît aisément que les Anglois attachent plus d'importance à leur flotte

qu'à leur armée de terre. En effet, tout à Chelsea est sur une plus petite échelle: les jardins sont moins vastes et les bâtimens moins somptueux; cependant les militaires qui l'habitent sont bien nourris et bien vêtus.” (Chap. 8. p. 132.)

The Remarks of M. de Levis seem to have been made some years since, as he speaks of Ranelagh as a place of amusement, which has been pulled down more than seven years.

#### RANELAGH.

“Le Voyageur éprouvera une impression très différente en visitant le Ranelagh. Celui-ci est bien le plus insipide lieu d'amusement que l'on ait pu imaginer. Il consiste dans une immense rotonde, dont le plafond est soutenu par un gros pilier, autour duquel est placé un orchestre. Les musiciens, mauvais ménétiers, jouent continuellement le même air, tandis que la foule circule dans la salle. Comme la vitesse de la marche est nécessairement uniforme, il en résulte que l'on tourne souvent dans ce manège pendant une heure sans pouvoir joindre des personnes de sa connoissance qui ne sont qu'à quelques pas de soi. Ce prétendu amusement seroit pour une nation vive et gaie, une espèce de tourment: et je me persuade que si le Dante l'avoit connu, il l'auroit placé dans son purgatoire. Les Anglois en jugent autrement; le Ranelagh leur plaît beaucoup; il reçoit même l'épithète de *fashionable*, expression emphatique dont on se sert pour designer tout ce qui est à la mode dans le grande monde.” (Chap. 9. p. 195.)

#### THE PANTHEON.

“Le Pantheon est situé dans l'intérieur de la ville: c'est également une rotonde très richement décorée, dans laquelle on donne des bals masqués. Ce genre de divertissement plaît beaucoup à la bonne compagnie de Londres, et le haut prix des billets en exclut presque entièrement la classe inférieure. On ne s'y montre point, comme à Paris, sous des dominos simples, dont l'uniformité peut servir à couvrir des intrigues galantes. Les Anglois y portent communément des habits de caractère, et s'efforcent de prendre le langage et les manières des personnages qu'ils représentent. Ce qu'il y a de singulier, c'est que les journalistes rendent compte de ces réunions comme d'une pièce nouvelle. Dès le lendemain, les papiers publics apprennent à toute l'Angleterre que Lord un tel a très bien joué le rôle d'un Matelot ou d'un Arlequin, et que Lady



N—— (ils la nomment) a été très aimable sous le costume d'une Laitière ou d'une Religieuse."

VAUXHALL.

"Le Vauxhall est un jardin public sur la rive droite de la Tamise, à l'extrémité occidentale du Borough. Il a été imité dans toute l'Europe avec les modifications que les mœurs et les goûts des différens peuples ont exigés. A Londres, on ne danse point au milieu du jardin; on y a construit un orchestre couvert et décoré avec beaucoup d'élégance dans le style Oriental; lorsqu'il est illuminé, il produit un effet très agréable; on y donne des concerts fort médiocres, mais les Anglois ne sont point grands connoisseurs; d'ailleurs ils viennent au Vauxhall pour se promener, et pour y souper, plutôt que pour entendre la musique. D'immenses galeries divisées en niches sont garnies de tables; et le nombre des personnes qui y mangent excède quelquefois dix mille. Les mets qu'on leur sert, de la viande froide, des poulets et des gigots, paroïtroient bien grossiers à des habitans du midi accoutumés à ne prendre le soir que des glaces et des sorbets; en revanche les bourgeois de Londres rejetteroient avec dédain ces rafraichissemens, qu'ils croiroient ne convenir qu'à des hommes sans vigueur et sans énergie. Chaque peuple méprise les coutumes opposées aux siennes, sans songer que c'est le climat qui en fait toute la différence. Au reste, cette multitude de lampions de couleur suspendus en guirlandes aux arbres et aux batimens, ce grand concours de personnes vêtues avec élégance et qui s'amuse paisiblement, offre un spectacle agréable et qui reste dans la mémoire." (Chap. 9. p. 199.)

In a subsequent chapter M. De Levis says, that we had only one great Minister since the Revolution, and that minister was Lord Chatham. With respect to his son Mr. Pitt, he considers him as a man of limited talents and mistaken views. These accusations against Mr. Pitt are to be proved in another volume. In the mean time, as the Gentleman's Magazine finds its way regularly to Paris, it may be requisite to remind M. de Levis, that the system of politics pursued by Mr. Pitt is considered, by nine-tenths of regenerated Europe, as having been the means, under Providence, of effecting the glorious termination of the late struggle, in the prosecution of which he sacrificed his valuable life; leaving to his afflicted fellow-countrymen and to Europe, the highest veneration for

his talents, with a deep sense of gratitude for his eminent services.

"Hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu

Sistet eques: sterneret Pœnos, Gallumq; rebellem."

Virg. Æneis, VI. 857.

T. F.

5. Dr. Clarke's *Travels, concluded from Vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 554.*

POMPEY'S Pillar\* is the next object in Dr. Clarke's volume to arrest the attention and curiosity of the Reader. This has of late years been very much discussed; and it is to the persevering diligence and sagacity of our Countrymen, that it has been finally ascertained in honour of what Roman Emperor it was erected. There seems to remain but very little doubt, that it was to Diocletian to whom this tribute of respect was paid. Whether this Prince ordered this beautiful monument to be raised, must still remain matter of conjecture. Dr. Clarke, however, who seems to take every opportunity of bringing his critical powers and acumen into exercise, has proposed for consideration another and very different name, to be substituted for Diocletian; and this is Adrian. His arguments, as may be readily supposed, are ingenious and specious. They occur at pp. 264. et seq.

The extravagant behaviour of General Menou, his rudeness, threats, and foolish challenging of Lord Hutchinson, will not fail to excite the reader's contempt and ridicule, at p. 273. The contrast of the conduct of the Members of the French Institute, and the liberal forbearance and indulgence on the part of the English, who would on no account touch the private collections or journals of individuals, is detailed with much vivacity and interest at p. 277.

A most excellent delineation of the Catacombs of Necropolis at Alexandria is introduced at p. 286, accompanied by a very learned discussion on these extraordinary remnants of antiquity.

The part which now succeeds is, in our judgment, the most curious, entertaining, and interesting of the whole; namely, the Voyage from Alexandria to Cos, and the Visits to the Greek Islands. We cannot forbear relating one fact, most highly

\* Engraved in our vol. LI. p. 17.