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AND  
**HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.**

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1828.

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(BEING THE TWENTY-FIRST OF A NEW SERIES.)

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E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

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1828.

( THE )  
**GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.**

NOVEMBER, 1828.

**ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.**

**POPERY THE RELIGION OF SLAVERY\*.**

*Addressed to the British Roman Catholic Association.*

GENTLEMEN,

Nov. 12.

**I**N 1826, you issued an Address, earnestly recommending to the notice of your Protestant fellow-countrymen the celebrated Popish Declaration, signed by those ecclesiastics whom you call the "expounders of your faith;" which Declaration being founded on falsehood and evasion, we considered it a sacred duty to refute and expose. In your last meeting of the 10th inst. you have framed a petition to be presented to the Legislature, containing assertions equally at variance with truth and historical fact. From that petition it may be inferred, that you believe Popery to be the religion of political freedom; and believing it yourselves, you wish others to believe the same; for it is easy to believe that which we are anxious should be true. You state that the Romish religion "was the religion of the men who founded trial by jury, who traced the outline of our system of jurisprudence, who obtained the great charter, who created the two houses of Parliament, and, in short, laid all the original foundations, and erected the most permanent bulwarks of the British constitution." Among your orators, on this occasion, was the Rev. Dr. Wade, a beneficed clergyman of the Established Church, who, like an apostate to the principles which effected the glorious Reformation, chimes in with the above declarations; and gravely asks, "who gave England her boasted trial by Jury and Magna Charta but Catholics?"

These assertions, unsupported as they are, would be considered unworthy of notice, were it not a fact that by remaining uncontradicted, they might, in course of time, assume the solemn air

of truth. They are evidently borrowed, without reflexion, from the speeches of Irish papistical demagogues; and we feel astonished that English gentlemen should so far compromise their characters, as to "pin their faith" on such unsupported dicta. At the Penenden heath meeting, Mr. Shiel uttered (or at least wrote) similar declarations, which you appear to have servilely copied. He asks, in language equivalent, "Where do you find the elements of your Constitution? Alfred gave you the body of your common law, your judges, your magistrates, your sheriffs, your courts of justice, your elective system, and the grand bulwark of your liberties, the trial by Jury. Was Alfred a Protestant? or were the Barons of Runnemedede Protestants? Who was it that gave the people the power of self-taxation, and fixed the representation of the people?"

Now these questions were asked by an individual who disgraced himself by his fiendlike exultation over the expiring agonies of the late lamented Duke of York, whose only offence was that of having nobly spoken his candid opinion—a privilege in which the meanest Catholic can freely indulge. Yet this is the man whose sentiments the British Catholic Association have thought proper to adopt—a man whose very name should excite the honest indignation of every Englishman, and whose person (as even Cobbett, the advocate of Popery, says) should be an object of universal scorn.

But to proceed with the subject of this address. There is certainly something novel in the friends of Catholic Emancipation attributing popular freedom to the spirit of Popery; when

\* "Lord Winchelsea says, my religion is the religion of slavery."—"In the face of clear and indisputable evidence, with Alfred and the Edwards, with Trial by Jury, with Magna Charta, and with Parliament before you, do not denounce the religion of your forefathers as the mother of slavery."—*Mr. Shiel's Speech at the Penenden-heath meeting.*

black again, on the day next following that on which he died, either at Thame or eight or ten miles farther from Hampden than that town. Surely, a man must have an overflowing faith to believe it. If any noble lord or great patriot should happen to die at Thame for example, to say nothing of the little villages of Chalgrave and Byrton, and should desire to be buried in like manner, at an equal distance and with correspondent ceremonials,—in time of peace, in the reign of the king that now is, and with the roads in a far more favourable state for conveyance: only let it be insisted that he shall have the trappings of crimson velvet, and the four coffins, of lead, &c. even without a plate or initials thereon;—I verily believe that sufficient velvet of the colour which adorns the narrative could not be found in the town: nor that workmen could be collected capable of effecting with sufficient dispatch the necessary preparations. Even if I could give credit to all this, I must greatly undervalue the generalship of Essex and the Parliamentarians, who, if their whole army were sent to Hampden on the occasion, must have left their quarters very much exposed to another such attack as that by which they had so lately been deprived of their great champion.

Whether the body exhumed were that of the Patriot or not, upon revising the narrative I cannot but say that the arguments and the facts by which its identity are assumed to be proven, are *ad se inconclusive*. At the same time, if it were indeed the body of that great man, what arguments or what circumstances can excuse, much more justify, the miserable mutilation of his sacred remains?

JOHN DE ALTA RIPA.

P. S. In Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 478, n., amongst the publications of the celebrated John Wilkes is "An Account of Hampden's Death, in which he differs from Lord Clarendon and all other historians, in describing his wound as not coming from the Enemy."

Where are Mr. Wilkes's remarks to be found? Was this in allusion to Horace Walpole's story about the pistol, and Sir Robert Pye's narrative?

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 10.

**P**RESUMING that the Gazettes of the 17th century are not very fa-

milias to most readers, I beg leave to submit a few miscellaneous extracts from the advertisements for insertion in your pages. In making the selection, I have chiefly had in view the manners of the times, and such particulars as may illustrate the state of the arts.

LICENSES. 1673, May 19. Advertisement. That all Justices of the Peace and others his Majesties Officers, whom it may concern, do take care that all persons that present publicly any Playes, Shows, or operations upon any Stage, &c. may produce their Licence under the hand and seal of *Thomas Killgrew*, Esquire, now Master of the Revels, and in case they want Licences, that they may be laid hold on, and the said Mr. Killgrew certified of the same.

HERALDRY. 1677, May 7. There is newly published a set of Armorial Cards, comprising in a methodical method the whole body of Heraldry, with Rules sufficient to instruct any Gentleman in the knowledge of the said art, and blazoning any Coat of Arms usually born. The price 12d. and if illustrated in colours, 10s. a pair. Sold by Mr. *Henry Brome*, Bookseller, at the *Gun*, by the west end of St. Paul's, and by other booksellers.

DRYDEN. 1678, March 25. All for Love; or, The World well Lost, a Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, and written in imitation of Shakespear's stile. By John Dryden, servant to his Majesty. Sold by H. Herringman, at the Blue Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange.

Query. Is this tragedy said anywhere else to have been written in Shakspeare's style?

IBID. 1679, Dec. 29. Whereas, *John Dreyden*, esq. was on Thursday, the 18th instant, at night, barbarously assaulted and wounded in *Rose-street*, in *Covent-garden*, by divers men unknown, if any person shall make discovery of the said offenders to the said Mr. Dreyden, or to any Justice of the Peace, he shall not only receive fifty pounds, which is deposited in the hands of Mr. *Blanchard*, Goldsmith, next door to *Temple-bar*, for the said purpose; but if he be a principal or an accessory in the said fact himself; his Majesty is graciously pleased to promise him his pardon for the same.

AUCTIONS.—SIR K. DRYBY. 1679; MARCH 16. BIBLIOTHECA DIGBEIANA:

or, the Librarian of the learned Sir *Kennel Digby*, and the Right Honourable *George*, late Earl of *Bristol*, will be exposed to Sale by way of Auction, on Monday the 19th day of April next, at the *Golden Lyon*, over against the *Queen's Head Tavern* in *Paternoster-row*. The Catalogues are delivered by *Henry Brome*, at the *Gun*, and *Benjamin Tooke*, at the *Ship*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

AN ELEPHANT. 1683, Aug. 6. These are to give notice, that at *Captain Francis Willsher's* at *Deptford*, is an Elephant to be sold.

A RHINOCEROS. 1684, Oct. 13. A very strange beast, called a RHINOCEROS, lately brought from the East Indies, being the first that ever was in England, is daily to be seen at the *Bell Savage Inn* on *Ludgate-hill*, from nine o'clock in the morning till eight at night.

JAMES II. 1684, Feb. 10. *Newport* [*Pagnet*], in *Buckinghamshire*. Yesterday his Majesty was proclaimed here with great joy and duty. Tomorrow the like will be done at *Stony Stratford*, and on Monday [16th] at *Olney*.

THE POST OFFICE. 1685, Sept. 28. On the 29th instant a Post will be sent from the *General Letter Office* in *London*, to *Edgeworth* [*Edgeware*], to *Barkehamsted*, by way of *Hemsted*, to *Ailsbury*, by way of *Tring*, and to *Buckingham*, on the usual Post nights, three times a week, and return in like manner the usual Post days.

HISTORICAL CARDS. 1685, Dec. 3. A new Pack of Cards, representing (in curious lively figures) the two late *Rebellions* throughout the whole course thereof in both Kingdoms. Price one Shilling. Sold by *D. Brown*, at the *Black Swan* and *Bible*, without *Temple-bar*, and *A. Jones*, at the *Flying Horse* in *Fleet-street*, near *St. Dunstan's Church*.

By the two rebellions, are probably meant those of *Monmouth* and *Argyle*.

THE RHINOCEROS. 1685, March 22. These are to give notice, that this strange beast, called the *Rhinoceros*, will be sent beyond Sea, and therefore will not be seen in this City after the 14th of April next, which it may be in the mean time at the *Bell Savage* on *Ludgate-hill*.

This animal appears by another advertisement to have been purchased by *John Langley*, merchant, of *Islington*.

OTWAY. 1686, Oct. 29. Whereas *Mr. Thomas Otway*, some time before his death, made four Acts of a Play, whoever can give notice in whose hands the Copy lies, either of *Mr. Thomas Betterton*, or *Mr. William Smith*, at the *Theatre Royal*, shall be well rewarded for his pains.

LONDON CRIES. 1688, March 22. There is now published the *Cries and Habits of London*, newly drawn after the Life, in great variety of Actions, curiously engraven upon fifty Copper-plates, fit for the ingenious and lovers of art. Printed and sold by *P. Tempest*, over against *Somerset-house*, in the Strand.

Many of the characters delineated in these plates, are mentioned by *Granger* in his *Biographical History of England*. Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

Mr. URBAN, WITHOUT pretending to understand the precise nature of object of the *Brunswick Clubs* now being established in various parts of the country, or presuming to anticipate their political effects, it is at least evident that their supporters intend well. It may perhaps, therefore, be doubted whether the resolutions which have hitherto appeared as the result of such meetings, go far enough. They appear merely to be an avowal of attachment to principles of religion and policy of which no doubts can be entertained, in regard to those who thus associate, and who cannot be of the number of persons who are indisposed (from whatsoever cause) to the *Established Church*, or to a *Protestant Government*. I therefore hope it may not be ill-timed to send you the annexed copy of the declaration of the *Association of Oxfordshire*, in 1745, which I believe to be a very great curiosity (and apparently is not preserved in your valuable series), having myself never met with any other of the circulars which were then distributed, besides that from which the following is transcribed. It is printed on an ordinary folio page, and was found amongst the papers of a *Baronet* lately deceased, the son of one of the subscribers. Amongst the names will be recognized, many still connected with *Oxfordshire*, and the adjacent counties, and the relatives and descendants of the parties may be pleased to see the noble example set by their ancestry: whilst others may perhaps find