

Henry Pidgeon

SALOPIAN ANNALS, VI

3 October 1828-19 March 1830

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[204_06] [IMG_8777]

Salopian Annals, Vol. VI. A.D. 1828. Henry Pidgeon, Shrewsbury.

[IMG_8778]

Salopia.
With turrets and aspiring Temples crowned,
That upward cast their golden vanes, and shine,
A diadem reflected in the stream,
Which pours its ever glittering gems around.

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[fo. 1r] [IMG_8779]

Salopian Annals, 1828 by Henry Pidgeon.

The Mayor, William Cooper, Esquire.

Hospitality has long been acknowledged as one of the characteristics of every true Salopian, and it is with a feeling of peculiar pleasure I record at the commencement of another volume of Salopian Annals, the hospitality and good fellowship displayed on the occasion of inaugurating our chief magistrate to the duties of his office, since it may be considered as an omen of the 'piping times of peace', in which it is our happiness to dwell, and it is to be desired that the good taste and elegance displayed on this occasion will be emulated by his successors, and if possible atoned for by his predecessors, since nothing similar to this has been manifested in our town since.

The mayor William Cooper, Esquire, previous to his being sworn into office entertained a large company of the body corporate with an elegant breakfast and in the after part of the day a sumptuous dinner was served up beneath a marquee erected for the purpose on the grass plat behind his residence, where about 70 gentlemen did ample justice to the 'good things' so nobly and munificently provided, and which excited the admiration of every one who had the pleasure of participating in them.

After the cloth had been removed a variety of toasts and sentiments were given in which all that was loyal and local was duly remembered. In addition to the wines, two beautifully ornamented cakes made by Mr Edward Lawrence of Mardol decorated the head of the table and I had the pleasure to furnish the following mottos:

Prosperity to the ancient capital of Pengwern may her sons and daughters ever more
proud to do good,
The laws and ordinances of our country, in church and state supported by consistency and
firmness.

[fo.1v] [IMG_8780]

It is worthy of remark that the foregoing dinner was much enhanced as it was not confined to the municipal body alone.

At this assemblage of the corporation, Mr Robert Gray, tailor, Mr Joseph Loxdale, junr., attorney, Mr Thomas Farmer Dukes, ditto, Thomas Tomlins, organist, were elected aldermen, and Mr Thomas Harley Rough, attorney, Joseph Sheppard, tanner, James

Edward Compson, clerk, Mr Joshua John Peele, attorney, Robert Burton, Esquire, banker, were chosen members of the common council.

The corporation have published a report the result of a committee of that body on the state and inefficiency of the police of this town. It is too long and connected to afford even a brief transcript. Friday October 3rd 1828.

[fo. 2r.] [IMG_8781]

Corporation. St. Chad's. Sunday October 5th 1828

The members of the corporation after partaking of breakfast at the residence of the Right Worshipful the Mayor accompanied him in the usual procession to Saint Chad's church where the vicar Rev. J. E. Compson, preached from 7 chap. *Ecclesiasticus* 36 verse.

Under which he noticed the importance of the Sabbath as a day of rest and moral improvement and that discourses suitable to such occasions as the present were highly proper in as much as they teach the ignorant to know their duty, as well as habits of justice, temperance and piety. The first duty of man is to the God who made him, since by reason we know that there is a God, we are bound to obey him, and are prompted to offer up to him our prayers.

He slightly touched upon the fruits of irreligion, urging a practice of piety by assembling for public worship. Next to God our parents claim our duty, a due performance of which, has seldom cause for repentance and the practice of it is fraught with good. Next to our parents are the magistrates, they in many instances stand in the place of parents and every person is bound to interest himself to bring to justice the disturbers of the public peace. In illustrating this the vicar quoted a theological writer who shewed that the ancient Christians not only respected their heavenly master, but their temporal rulers also. The quotation was nothing new or interesting.

He glanced at the immorality and wickedness which prevailed in this and other populous towns which schools, saving banks and additional churches would in some degree lessen. He complimented his parishioners on their exertions in furthering the erection of an additional church in their district, asserting '*that we shall soon see our wishes crowned with success, all obstacles to this desirable object being removed*' whilst moral improvement will doubtless advance as our temples increase. And as Scripture doctrine is the duty of subjects, let us implore God, by his grace to [fo. 2v] [IMG_8782] incline in all parties meekness and humility and since we enjoy in our government great security and liberty, the constitution of which has been in all ages the wonder of the world, let us then for all blessings for our king, country and ourselves devoutly pray and as righteousness exalteth a nation, may our faith and obedience be right with God, whilst we intreat our heavenly father to 'bless and keep the magistrates giving them grace to execute justice and to maintain truth.'

The preacher did not once allude to his text, the words of which were as follows [blank].

On referring to some of my MS notes of sermons I find that the late Venerable Archdeacon Owen delivered the same discourse at St. Mary's church on Sunday August 6th 1826, with some little variation. The Archdeacon thus concluded 'If we would die in peace and live in comfort we must *look to the end*. This can only be done by constant vigilance and the assistance of God, and while we strive to *remember the end* of every work we take in hand, let us *look to the Gospel* for something more than imperishable objects for where our treasure is there will be our heart also.

The Hon. President was directed by his brother Lord Kenyon to add £10 to the annexed collection. HP.

[fo. 3r] [IMG_8783]

House of Industry. Monday October 6th.

At the quarterly meeting of the Guardians of the Poor, the United Parishes in this town, Col. Leighton in the chair.

It was resolved that the directors be requested to reduce the establishment to the narrowest limits at board wages and that the farming stock and all perishable articles be forthwith sold by auction.

And that such member of the select vestries as are present be requested to suggest to the select vestries of their respective parishes to confer on the possibility of devising some plan by which any part of the House of Industry can be beneficially applied for the reception of paupers of the united parishes. A suggestion was made that it would be beneficial to farm the poor under the inspection of the directors.

Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. *Wednesday October 15th.*

A very respectable company of the gentry and clergy of our town and vicinity, members and friends of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, accompanied the president, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon and the worshipful the mayor from the Town Hall to Saint Julian's church where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Thos. Salwey, M.A. from xi chap. Saint Luke 48 ver. The congregation was but small but highly respectable. The collection amounted to £53 0s. 0d.

Severn Salmon.

A meeting of the 'nobility, gentry and clergy and others interested in having plenty of good and wholesome fish in the rivers Severne [sic], Virniew [Vyrnwy] &c was advertised to be held in the Shire Hall this day. Only three persons attended, who were neither noble nor great! Of course nothing was done.

[fo. 3v] [IMG_8784]

Boatswain Smith, The Rev. G. C. Smith died at Penzance, January 10th 1863, during his sleep, 81 years old. For the past fortnight he had been ill with the dropsy. He is said to have been a warm hearted man, and had by his efforts effected a large amount of good in his day. There were no missions to seamen before he undertook the matter. He promoted sailors homes &c and befriended numerous orphans of sailors and soldiers.

[fo. 4r] [IMG_8785]

Sailors. Sunday October 19.

A Mr G. C. Smith of London, preached a sermon this morning in the Wesleyan Meeting House in aid [of] some schools for the education of the children of Wesleyan preachers (this sermon is annual in the Connection). £10 17s. 0d. was collected.

In the afternoon he preached in the Castle Foregate to nearly *five thousand* persons who had assembled in the open air to hear this fanatical spouter.

At night he harrangued at the Baptist Meeting House for the benefit of the British and Foreign Seamen and Soldiers Friend Society, of which he appears to be the leading actor.

Monday 20th.

He again held forth at the Wesleyan Meeting House to a most crowded auditory for upwards of *three hours and three quarters!* when he stated the nature, object and progress of his Society and detailed the full and particular account of the falling of the Brunswick

Theatre in London (last February) which he said ‘existed in the midst of *Satan’s Kingdom*’ in a nest of ten thousand most infamous persons who are always on the look out for sailors, striving to hurl them down to *Hell*; whilst their occasional shrieks and yells were the most dreadful *Hell* ever sent forth!’ adding ‘that it would appear as if the powers of *Hell* were united in raising this Theatre which verily was one of the greatest *Hells* upon Earth, all the rage and fury of Hell seeming to be going on, but God dashed away all those persons who were going to ruin sailors by this Devil’s House’!!! Such is a very specimen of his exciting harrangue, which was followed by a brief description of the ‘Battle of Navarino’ which he asserted was very different to what had been fought of late years, illustrating his remarks by a variety of ‘relics’ brought from the scene of action, for example, an ‘old hat’ through which a bullet had passed, with sundry other equally attracting curiosities, and several 36 pounders, a variety of chain shot &c &c. He further trespassed on Salopian liberality for £17 more, which was increased by subsequent donations.

[fo. 5r] [IMG_8787]

Sick Man’s Friend. Tuesday October 21st.

The eighteenth anniversary of that excellent and effective institution, the Sick Man’s Friend, was held in the school room of Swan Hill Meeting House and was very numerously attended. The Reverend Thomas Weaver presided, who with the Rev. John Richards and J. B. Williams, Esquire, addressed the auditory.

The report, a statement of which I shall annex, shows that the Society has relieved and visited with money, medicines, clothing &c during the past year 305 cases with £163 17s. 6d. £2 0s. 0d. was collected after the meeting.

[fo. 4v.] [IMG_8786]

Statement of Sick Man’s Friend report

Receipts			
Subscriptions	£147 17s. 6d	Balance due to Treasurer	£27 19s 5d.
Donations	£42 12s. 0d.	Distributed to 207 sick	£107 19s. 6d.
	£160 9s. 6d.	Distributed to 98 lying in	£41 9s. 0d.
		Medicines	£9s 9d. 0d.
Balance due to Treasurer	£34 19s. 5d.	Linen, bedding etc	£5 0s. 0d.
	£195 8s. 11d.	Printing and stationary	£3 12s. 0d.
			£195 8s. 11d.

[fo. 5r cont.]

Incorporated Society. Sunday October 26.

The Rev. Archdeacon Bather preached a sermon this morning in Saint Chad’s church, on account of his Majesty’s letter authorizing a collection on behalf on the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels, from 1 chap. Haggai, 7, 8 and 9 verses.

Having heard a day or two after the delivery of this discourse that application had been made to the preacher to publish it and to which he had consented, any notes in this place would be quite unnecessary. He impressed however upon his hearers most forcibly that the text in its history shows that the ‘true happiness and prosperity of a people will be in proportion to their care in acknowledging God, as their trust in opposition to all worldly trusts. And in this acknowledgement of Him, adequate provision must be made

for the due celebration of religious ordinances'. After the sermon £28 17s. 8d. was collected. The above Society has recently been incorporated in lieu of the custom of collecting by Briefs, against which there has long prevailed in our town and the kingdom generally a great prejudice, not that the money was improperly applied but on account of the enormous expences for fees &c attending them. Briefs commenced in the reign of Queen Anne.

[fo. 4v cont]

Collections at our several churches in aid of the Incorporated Society for Enlarging and Building Churches.

Saint Chad's Church	£28 17s 8d.
Saint Chad's parish	£39 6s. 6d.
Bicton Chapel	£5 9s. 1½d.
Saint Julian's after Sermon	£27 15s. 0d.
Saint Julians parish	£4 15s 6d.
Holy Cross, church & parish	£21 0s 0d.
St, Alkmund church & parish	£20 5s. 3d.
St. Mary's church & parish	£20 6s. 3d.
Berwick Chapel	£2 16s. 0d.
Meole Brace	£35 0s. 0d.

[fo. 6r] [IMG_8788]

London Missionary Society. Wednesday October 29th 1828.

A Dr Philip of the Independent Denomination of Dissenters, London, and author of 'Researches in South Africa' gave an address this evening at Swan Hill Chapel, for the purpose of soliciting aid for the 'London Missionary Society'. He introduced his remarks with much interesting matter clothed in fine and flowing language having reference to the days and customs of antiquity, viewing the present time as the period for active philanthropy. He then detailed the happy results of perseverance in the missionary cause, which he illustrated by several interesting anecdotes, in particular that the prejudices of the Brahmins were dispersing, that the *Bible* was used as a class book in the schools of the Mahometans and that what was once said of Spain and her provinces might now be asserted of missionary stations, so extensively are they diffused throughout the globe, *that on them the sun never sets*.

The collection on the above occasion was a private one and made in the vestry, and amounted to £7 0s. 0d.

That the foregoing address was made up for public excitation there can be no doubt, since I heard him in *London* twelve months ago deliver the same remarks, and I have now (October 31) a *Liverpool* print before me which contains the same.

Small Pox

The small pox prevalent in our town and suburbs. October 30.

House of Industry

In reference to the House of Industry, the delegates of the united parishes assembled in Saint Chad's vestry, when it was resolved to keep up the House of Industry as a receptacle for paupers, that the whole of the present establishment be discharged, that the directors be requested to advertise for proposals for farming the poor under the control and management of the present Act. October 30th.

[fo. 6v] [IMG_8789]

Society of Change Ringers.

Bells. The Shrewsbury Society of Ringers was established in 1776 according to a folio volume in the possession of Mr Thomas Lloyd, currier, and which records most of the celebrated peals rung in this county. MSS.

The first record is of a peal rung on Tuesday night Decr. 15th 1778 at St. Mary's, which was entitled 'Mr Holts Peal of Grandsire Triples' containing 5040 changes performed in 3 hours and 29 minutes.

Mr James Wilding rung the 5th bell in this peal.

The first peal of Treble Bob ever rung in the county of Salop was performed at the Abbey on Monday evening January 27th 1783 and completed in 3 hours and 39 minutes.

A peal of Grandsire Caters was rung at St. Chad's on Tuesday April 5th 1808 in 6 hours and 50 minutes, containing 10,097 changes on *ten* bells. This peal was composed by Mr Richard Cross, and if surpassed in the ringing by future Salopians, will stand as a memorial that their predecessors were not deficient in skill and perseverance.

St. Mary's peal of *ten* were opened September 2nd 1811 with a peal of Grandsire Caters containing 5219 changes.

The present father of the Society is Mr. R. Lloyd whose name first appears in the book January 22nd. 1781. Mr Cross (sadler [sic]) March 17th 1784.

[fo. 7r] [IMG_8790]

St. Mary's Bells.

Saint Mary's bells having been rehung were opened by our society of 'Union Ringers'. The trebles of these bells had long been considered as wanting more spirit, but on the present occasion they possessed a very different and to me surprising effect their shrill though beautiful notes, appearing to warble amongst their melodius brethren of the steeple with increased power and to appear in reality as belonging to one family.

This improvement arises from having the three lesser bells raised about one foot above the others, and the two new ones materially altered in their hanging and 'iron tongues', so that a more effective blow might be obtained on the bell.

These improvements have been accomplished by Mr Thomas Dawson, civil engineer, added to some that have lately been effected in the management of the *chimes*, which were originally set by him in 1823 without any charge on the parish funds, a subscription being opened for the machinery &c. In proof of their excellence, I can safely state that in point of harmony and correctness, their equal is not to be found in the metropolis, and I have reason to think are not excelled by any in England.

The repairs now effected on the frame work in the campanile will undoubtedly add much to the security of the spire.

Having in this day's *Salopian Journal* furnished a chapter on bells and bellringing, it will be quite unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject in this place, and although I cannot give much credit to our ringers as reformed in 1823, for their exertions in the interesting science as connected with this town, and which I have endeavoured to illustrate, I trust that nothing has or may arise to disturb that pleasure 'The Union' is capable of affording, but whilst they deeply feel themselves those joys they give, the 'bonny banks and braes' of the beautiful scenery of Salopia may responsively reverberate to the echo of their melody. November 5th.

[fo. 8r] [IMG_8792]

Brunswick Club. Monday November 10th 1828.

At a *private meeting* of several of the gentlemen of our county held without previous

public intimation thereof at the Lion Inn, a *Brunswick Club* for the County of Salop was formed. The Hon. T. Kenyon who was chairman was elected vice president, and Thomas Whitmore, Esquire, M.P. President. The vicar of Saint Chad's was elected honorary secretary and treasurer.

Rossal Estate.

The manor and estates of Down Rossal sometime the seat of the late Lord Forester, were sold by auction at the Lion Inn on Tuesday 11th for the sum of £26,250, exclusive of the timber which will make the purchase about £30,000. The estate comprised the manor, the tithes of 207 acres, the mansion and about 280 acres of land. The purchaser is the Hon. H. W. Fielding of Berwick House.

[fo. 7v] [IMG_8791]

Rossall was sold in March 1852 for about £21,500.

[fo. 8r cont]

Hunt Week.

The Shrewsbury Hunt was as usual well attended, and the *weather* likewise unpropitious. Saturday November 15th.

Coleham Bridge.

Workmen commenced widening this bridge under Mr Carline, who does the work on his own account in consequence of a right of road being given him from the bridge to some small houses recently erected in the adjacent field.

[fo.7v cont.]

Mr Carline does not execute the work at Coleham Bridge at his own expense he gives £35 for the accommodation which he receives. His contract for the work being £175 which includes an embankment near the river, the remaining £150 will be discharged by the Corporation. June 1829. HP.

[fo 8r cont.]

Sir B. Leighton, Bt.

At his seat, Loton Park, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., died November 13th aged [blank] years. He was an alderman of our town and served the office of mayor in 1803.

Robert Hill, Coroner. 22nd. November.

Died Robert Hill, Gent., coroner of our Borough and senior common council man.

[fo. 9r] [IMG_8794]

St. Giles's Church.

In addition to the judicious improvements already effected in the venerable church of *Saint Giles*. I have to notice that the wooden frame and 'patched up' glass, which had for many years disfigured the large pointed window on the south side of the nave, has given place to stone tracery of handsome design, the quatrefoil head being filled with fragments of stained glass, whilst the other portion of the window is neatly and appropriately glazed in diamond shaped panes.

This alteration is at the expense of the Reverend William G. Rowland, M.A. whose zeal in the decoration of this, as well as of the ancient structures of the Abbey and Saint Mary, is deserving to be had in particular remembrance by every true Salopian, and to be known and emulated by those who desire to preserve the sacred remains of antiquity. Those precious morsels of religious awe and perfect aptitude for devotion from barbarous

innovators and modern incongruity.

The windows in the north and south sides have been judiciously glazed in lozenge shaped panes.

[fo. 8v] [IMG_8793]

See a communication in the *Salopian Journal* of December 3 in reference to St Giles's church by H. Pidgeon

[fo. 9r cont.]

The body of a man, named Garratt was found at the English bridge, he had been missing several weeks and is supposed to have drowned himself in a fit of despondency.

[fo.10r] [IMG_8795]

Wesleyan Schools. Sunday December 14th 1828.

Two sermons were preached at the Wesleyan Meeting House in aid of the schools connected with that place, by the Reverend Wm. Atherton of London. The collections amounted to [blank].

The Report shows that the sum of £61 7s. 4d. has been expended during the past year in the education of about three hundred scholars, leaving a balance from the receipts of £10 12s. 4d., as being due to the treasurer.

Proposed New Market. Tuesday December 16th.

A handbill was circulated this day stating that 'In consequence of constant complaints having been made for many years by the inhabitants of the town and county of Salop, as well as strangers, of the obstructions to persons passing through the streets of Shrewsbury near the Butter and Poultry Market, and which is frequently attended with great delay and danger on market and fair days; and the inconvenience felt by persons wishing to expose goods, wares &c for sale, having no proper accommodation. It is proposed to erect a *suitable market* to remedy these inconveniences, which new building and market house is to be vested in the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Shrewsbury and their successors for ever. The money to be raised by shares of £25 each, the rate of interest on which is not to exceed 6 per cent, and the estimated expense is £6,000, nearly half of which sum was immediately subscribed.

St. Julian's Clock. Thursday December 18th.

The dial of Saint Julian's clock has been illuminated with gas by means of a transparent face which is lighted by the agency of its own machinery, in consequence of an adjustment in the clock work, which never permits the gas flame to be totally extinguished. This improve- [fo. 11r] [IMG_8796] ment has been effected principally by the exertions of the minister of the parish, the Rev. F. Iliff, aided by a contribution amongst the parishioners and other townsmen and cost about £40.

The gas is supplied by the company at half price being considered a great public accommodation.

Second Baptists. Sunday December 21st.

Two sermons were preached in the Welsh Chapel (which was lent for the occasion) in aid of the Sunday School in connection with the 'Second Baptist Church' by the Hon. and Rev. G. H. Roper Curzon. The collection was £15 0s. 0d.

The place in Castle Foregate, where the children in these schools were educated having been taken by the 'Second Baptist Church' on their seperation [sic], the original

society under whose care they have hitherto been educated, with much frankness resigned their scholars to the sole management and support of the seceders, who previously discharged all expences and distributed the accustomed rewards to the children.

Christmas Day.

Being Christmas Day, the body corporate as usual attended divine service at Saint Chad's church where the vicar preached from 2 chap. Luke 10 verse, Fear not &c. He commenced by saying that no error had done greater injury to the Christian religion than that which represents it as melancholy. Whereas experience shows that it has quite a different tendency, for the birth of Christ which we celebrate on this day is represented by Angels in the text as tidings of great joy.

The preacher then proceeded to consider 'In what particulars the birth of Christ deserves the praise here given to it?' Which he showed was *first*, for the great and happy change introduced into the world by the birth of Christ. [fo. 11v] [IMG_8797]

Secondly, as Christ's appearance discovers to us our duty in the brightness of the Gospel, it should render us joyful in as much as it hath removed the ignorance and error which had existed for ages.

Thirdly, we have become assured of the pardon of our sins, and of having acceptance with God through the mediation of his Son Jesus Christ, and this should excite our gratitude.

Fourthly, nothing can do more honour to human nature than the great event which we at this season celebrate.

Lastly, as the nativity of our Lord is capable of pardoning and of bestowing the greatest dignity that ever was conferred upon man; so we should hail his birth as that of a great and beneficent prince, with every demonstration of joy, for no prince ever did more for his people than Christ.

In conclusion the vicar impressed upon his hearers that in the celebration of this event they must beware of error, not in rioting &c for if celebrated properly it is capable of affording the highest sensations of gratitude, by giving glory to God and exemplifying 'Peace and goodwill toward men', let our *joy* show itself in giving alms to the poor. To our piety let us add charity and giving with the Angels good tidings to all men Such is an outline of our vicar's sermon.

[fo. 12r] [IMG_8798]

Primitive Methodists. Sunday December 28th.

Three sermons were preached in the meeting house of the Primitive Methodists in support of the missions. On Monday the public meeting was held, about £8 was collected.

Irish Schools. Tuesday December 30th.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Association in aid of Irish schools was held as formerly.

On the 19th of this month Mr John Cheshire of Castle Foregate being intoxicated and late at night fell from Roushill Walls and was drowned, there being at the time a flood.

Help Society.

The report (fourth) of the '*Poor Woman's Help Society*' ending December 1828, circulated, from which it appears that 200 garments have been distributed to poor distressed individuals during the past year at an expense of £21 14s. 10d. The receipts amounted to £13 15s. 9d. by which a balance of £7 19s. 1d. is due to the treasurer.

[fos 13r-15v blank]

[fo. 16r] [IMG_8799]

Salopian Annals, 1829 by Henry Pidgeon**The Cambrian Quarterly Magazine.**

The New Year has brought before the public a new periodical entitled the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*. Among several interesting articles there is an ingenious disquisition on the Roman station *Mediolanum*. The writer endeavours to prove that *Shrewsbury* was the Mediolanum of the Romans, but this is very doubtful, it seems more probably to be *Middle*, which is on the direct route from *Wroxeter* to *Chester* (Deva). It is also on one of their principal branches of the *Gwyddelian* (Irish) or *Watling Street* road, as *Ruyton* (*Rutunium*) is on another, both *Ruyton* and *Middle* are likewise situated on or adjacent to the ancient roads from Wales to the southern parts of Cheshire, Staffordshire &c, and are also out of the reach of the overflowing of the Severn, as well as being advantageously situated to repel irruption on the part of the ancient Britons.

The Weather.

The weather has been extraordinarily mild for the season. A sharp frost set in this evening and the day throughout has been the coldest we have experienced thus far in the present winter. January 4th 1829.

St. Chad's School. Monday January 5th 1829.

At the half [fo. 17r] [IMG_8801] yearly meeting of the committee of Saint Chad's Boys Sunday School Relief Fund, the following statement was read.

Receipts.

To. Received from Boy's from July to Dec. 31	£7 12s. 8d.
To Interest from Midsummer to Xmas	8s. 0d
	<u>£8 0s. 8d.</u>
By relief pd. to boys	£3 18s. 9d.
Do. Surgeon's ac.	17s. 0d.
Do. Apothecaries	£1 10s. 9d.
Balance in treasurer's hands	<u>£1 14s. 2d.</u>
	<u>£8 0s. 8d.</u>

Independents.

The anniversary of the Salop Association of Independent Ministers was held this day and yesterday at Swan Hill Meeting House, on each occasion there was a sermon and collection for the promotion of village preaching in the county. January 8th 1829.

Wombwell's Men. January 12.

Wombwell's Menagerie of Wild Beasts &c in town. It consists of 13 large caravans and occupies nearly the whole of the Market Square.

Infirmary. Wednesday January 14.

In consequence of Mr John Jones having declined the secretaryship of the Infirmary at Lady Day next, an election took place this day for a successor. The candidates were Mr Thomas Pughe, & Mr S. Hartshorn, the former polled 89, and the latter 59. Mr Pughe was

elected.

Mr Amott's Concert. January 15th.

Mr Amotts first subscription concert to [sic] was held at the Lion Rooms. The principal performers Miss Symonds, Messrs Shelton & Williams, from the London concerts & Mr Holloway. The Company was more select than numerous.

Sessions. Friday January 17

At our town sessions there were 17 prisoners for trial, five of whom received sentence of transportation.

[fo. 16v] [IMG_8800]

At the sessions we observed six aldermen exclusive of the mayor.

[fo. 18r] [IMG_8802]

St. Chad's School.

St. Chad's Boys Sunday School was on the 14th of the present month united to the National Society, London. The benefits offered by this Society are pecuniary assistance towards the erection, enlargement and fitting up of school rooms &c. Having already noticed St. Chad's School in a previous volume, I shall remark that the National System of teaching is adopted, the children are instructed in the liturgy and catechism of the Established Church and regularly attend divine service at their parish church.

Infant School

The report of the *Infant School* near the Welsh bridge in our town, for the year ending 1828, has been circulated. It states that 'The most essential object of infant schools is to render them happy and tractable, to guard them from accident and from mixing in bad company The activity of mind and body which forms so important a feature in the discipline of these schools, has been found to be equally conducive to the health and good temper of the children'. There are in this school 120 children and rewards in clothing are given to those whose parents are in extreme poverty in order to encourage cleanliness and regularity of attendance. The finances of the school are as under:

Balance in treasurer's hands	£82 4s. 0d.
Subscriptions rec'd	£29 5s. 6d.
Donations	£7 6s. 0d.
Children's pence	£19 6s. 10d.
Interest	<u>£4 12s. 0d.</u>
	£142 14s 4d.

The expenditure during the past year was £69 1s. 10d. leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £73 12s. 6d.

Marquis of Anglesea

The Marquis of Anglesea having been called from the Lieutenancy of Ireland quitted it on Friday last and arrived in Salop this evening. The Marquis, Lord Wm. Pagett, Lord George & Lord Alfred Paget &c slept at [fo. 19r] [IMG_8803] the Lion Inn and proceeded in the morning on their journey to London. January 20 1829.

Captain Benbow.

In the month of December last year Mr Hulbert a printer of this town, published the first

part of a *reprint* of Phillips's History of Shrewsbury and to which Mr Hulbert professes to attach notes &c in this 'part', however they are but scanty and what are given betray an ignorance of the important duties of an annotator. The reprint in question is a book quite uncalled for at the present time, though Mr Hulbert has said in his preface to this first part that copies have sold for more than the original price. This however is wrong, as regards copies, for I have only heard of one reaching that price although I have made diligent enquiry and that one copy was purchased for himself about two years ago at a sale by auction, and run up by two or three individuals for the frolic of opposition. Thus much for information hereafter.

I deemed it necessary to correct the following *very material error* through the medium of the *Salopian Journal*, that I might place beyond the shadow of doubt the correct judgement, patient research and scientific elucidation of our historians, though this latter circumstance will be unnecessary, since these facts are their own living commentators, and better to be read in their own pages where it is too indelibly written to be forgotten, their work being a *perfect model* for a domestic history, and will undoubtedly carry their names to subsequent generations with lasting honours, whilst they sleep with their fathers as the most illustrious of their race.

Mr Hulbert in correcting Phillips's mistake in styling Captain John Benbow a *Colonel*, from the valuable History of Shrewsbury by Messrs Blakeway and Owen [fo. 20r] [IMG_8804] thus writes 'Mr Phillips appears to have committed an error in giving the unfortunate officer the title of Colonel. The register of St. Chad's parish proving him to have been a Captain'.

'The Reverend, learned and indefatigable Owen and Blakeway have made no less a mistake in stating that the stone *still remains* in St. Chad's church yard, and that any reader resident in Shrewsbury may satisfy himself that it bears the inscription (recorded in vol. 1, p. 468 of Hist. of Salop). The editor aforesaid further states that no traces whatever of Benbow's grave stone now exist, nor can the place of his interment be exactly ascertained. The sexton informed me that no stone had been seen for these last thirty years, and that he believed it was broken to pieces by timber being thrown upon it, in clearing the ruins of the church after its fall in 1788, but this must also be an error as a gentleman saw and copied the inscription nearly agreeing with the above in the year 1800. The letters were then scarcely discernable and shortly afterward the *stone itself* totally disappeared'! Now all of this might have been very probably, had we no further evidence to the contrary, but the fact is that the '*stone itself*' *does actually exist*, of which any person may be satisfied by a walk to old St. Chad's burial ground where the stone and inscription as quoted by Mr Blakeway may be seen on the left side of the walk leading towards Belmont.

See *Salopian Journal*, January 21st.

Penitentiary.

An address circulated suggesting the propriety of establishing a society to be entitled the '*Shrewsbury Penitentiary Society*' for the purpose of aiding abject and degraded females who may be desirous of returning into the paths of virtue.

This Society is to be under a committee of the clergy residing within the town.
January 22nd. 1829.

[fo. 21r] [IMG_8805]

Alderman Lloyd.

The remains of Thomas Lloyd, Esquire, Alderman of this town were interred in St. Mary's cemetery [sic] this morning. He died on the 17th instant in the 70th year of his age.

January 23rd 1829.

The Weather. Monday January 26.

Our rivers during the last four days owing to the severe frost has afforded much amusement to multitudes of skaiters [sic] &c. Yesterday afternoon some hundreds of persons were assembled on it near the English bridge and Quarry. The *lower orders* amusing themselves with football, whilst the more genteel practised the art of skating [sic] which rendered the banks a fashionable promenade to witness this open violation of the Christian Sabbath.

A fall of snow took place at night, and this day both are disappearing.

Brunswick Club. January 29th.

The first meeting and dinner of the 'Shropshire Brunswick Club' took place at the Lion Inn, when nearly 200 members were assembled. Thomas Whitmore, Esquire, M.P. president. Addresses suitable to the meeting were delivered by the president, Hon. T. Kenyon, Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, Sir John Chetwode, William Ormsby Gore, Esquire, and the Reverends Cameron, Hopkins, E. P. Owen & Compson. The members enrolled are about 450.

Salopia Depicta.

Mr James Sayer, junr., has commenced a book which we have entitled *Salopia Depicta* in which he purposes to place drawings of the public buildings, ancient and modern, in our town, which he has, or is about sketching. January 30th 1829.

[fo. 22r] [IMG_8806]

Frankwell Church. February 6th.

At a meeting of the committee of subscribers for building the chapel of ease in Frankwell, it was stated that a letter had been received from his Majesty's Commissioners approving of the proposed site for the building, as well as satisfied with the plans, only requiring some additional drawings in explanation of the details of the work. It was also resolved that a circular letter be immediately sent to those subscribers who have not yet paid in the money annexed to their names.

Samaritan Society. Sunday February 8th.

Two sermons were preached at the Wesleyan Meeting House in aid of the funds of the Good Samaritan Society, by the Rev. Samuel Hope of Burslem. £15 10s. 9d. was collected.

The stimulating circular which notified the above sermons distributed during the previous week thus incoherently concludes – Your committee in the name of the *Great God*, his *Son our Saviour* and the *suffering poor*, as well as for the sake of *Christian benevolence*, in *Shrewsbury*, say *Oh! Come and contribute your mite*, and throughout the year you will bring down upon your heads the *blessings of the Shrewsbury widow, orphan, sick poor and the miserable* and no doubt will *shut their dying eyes to this world* with blessing you *before men*, and *open them* in the *climes of glory* and publish your charity to listening angels.

[fo. 23r] [IMG_8807]

Wesleyan School.

A handbill circulated by the committee of Coleham School stating that 'accomodation is provided there for the express purpose of teaching to read and write grown up men and

women on Sunday whose feelings will not be hurt by being placed by the side of a child.' This handbill is badly worded and appears quite unnecessary. February 9 1829.

Elocution. Wednesday February 11.

A Mr Pemberton delivered a series of original poetic delineations and illustrations of character, scenic, incident, passion &c in the Town Hall.

Amott's Concert.

Mr Amott's concert was better attended than the last, and the selection of music &c gave greater satisfaction. February 13th.

House of Industry. Monday February 16th.

An election for a chaplain at the House of Industry took place this morning, candidates Rev. Humphrey Sandford and J. J. James, the former seven in minority although he had been chaplain for many years previous to the late temporary breaking up of the House.

St. Julian's Church. Sunday February 22.

A sermon was preached in Saint Julian's church by the Venerable Archdeacon Bather and a collection made for defraying the expenses of fitting up that church for the 'Free Evening service'. The preacher selected his text from [blank]. In the introduction of his sermon he proceeded very briefly to show that the minister of the Gospel is an ambassador of Christ, and that Christ should be preached to the people of his charge so that they might obtain Salvation. After his preliminary remarks he remarked

First, on the *office* of a Christian minister and the *principles* by which he must be actuated and directed, which he proved from their ministry being of divine origin. *2ndly* [fo. 23v] [IMG_8808] as being to him responsible. 3. That the *special nature* of a minister's work indicated by Saint Paul's description in the text. 4. But let it not be thought that high as the office is and weak as are the workmen, the work may not be done.

Secondly, The text explains how the ministerial work is to be regarded and used by the people. 1. It ought to be considered as a high and mighty privilege. 2. If it is a privilege let men avail themselves of it as such. 3. The special rule then which men owe to ministers. 4. Saint Paul says we should know them which labour among you and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you and should esteem them very highly for their work's sake.

In conclusion the Rev. preacher with much animation asserted that 'his aim had been to magnify his office and however thankful ministers might feel in proportion as they met with a kind acceptance from their hearers, our desire is that you should know how to value not the preacher but the *word*, not the ambassador but the embassy, and that whilst it was from the purest motives that we have offered our services for those who are not so well provided with the benefits of instruction, and as this privilege offered does seem to be valued from the attendance shown, the preacher could not affront his hearers by a formal appeal to their charity, for the purpose of aiding the expenses necessarily incurred, and so long as ye are willing to accept of our services, so long shall we be ready to administer them, and trusting in *Him* from whom all good counsels flow, I would commit you to God and to the word of his Grace.'

The collection amounted to £ [blank].

The whole sum expended in lighting up this church &c for the evening service amounted to £130. The parish have advanced £30.

[fo. 24r] [IMG_8809]

Roman Catholics.

Upwards of 2,000 persons put their names to a petition in our town praying that no further political power might be granted to the Roman Catholics. About 5,000 other names were attached to it from various parts of the county, exclusive of those places from which petitions have been or are in progress of being sent. February 23 1829.

Missionary Society. Tuesday February 24th.

The annual meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society held in the vestry of Swan Hill Meeting House. The receipts for the past year amounted to about £50.

Dr Jonathan Scott.

Not being able to prepare a memoir of our learned townsman *Jonathan Scott, Esquire, LL.D.* in time to be inserted in its proper course, I have deferred recording it until the close of the month, and to complete which I had not a little difficulty from the retired manner in which he lived.

Died. At his residence St. John's Row in our town February 11th 1829, Jonathan Scott, Esquire LL.D. in his 76th year. He was the third son of Mr Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury by Mary daughter of Humphrey Sandford of the *Isle* near that town, and married his cousin Anne daughter of the Reverend Daniel Austin, rector of Berrington, co. Salop, who survives him, and by whom he had issue a son, the former died young, and the latter *Anna Dorothea*, married R. W. Stokes, Esquire, of London.

Dr Scott received the rudiments of his education at the Royal Free Grammar School in his native town, which he left for India at the early age of twelve, where he continued to reside for many years, during which time he proceeded diligently to study the languages and history of the country, and became a captain in the Hon. East India Company's [fo. 25r] [IMG_8811] service; his rising abilities and meritorious conduct soon gained him the patronage of *Warren Hastings, Esquire*, Governor General of Bengal &c to whom from his excellent knowledge of the *Persian* language he was appointed Persian Secretary, and was also elected a member of the Asiatic Society Calcutta.

In *oriental literature* in general Dr Scott was well skilled, perhaps equalled by few of his contemporaries and has added much to the store of information respecting the extensive Empire of Hindoostan. History was his favourite study with which in a political and civil point of view he was well acquainted.

On his return to England for retirement, he was not allowed to remain inactive, but was appointed oriental professor at the Royal Military and East Colleges &c and the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. As an author he will long be remembered in the following works, which he published.

1. In 1786 A translation of the Memoirs of *Eradut Khan* (a nobleman of Hindoostan) containing interesting anecdotes of the Emperor Alumgeer Aurumgzebe, and of his successors Shaw Aulum and Jahaundar Shaw, in which are displayed the causes of the very precipitate decline of the Mogul Empire. Quarto pp. 96.
2. In 1798 An Historical and Political view of the *Decan*, including a sketch of the extent and revenue of the Mysorean Dominions, as possessed by Tippoo Sultann at the commencement of the war in 1798. Octavo pp. 56.

This pamphlet contains an appendix preceded by a refutation of some strictures on the accuracy of the revenue statements, and shewing the alterations which have happened in the finance and relative condition of the Prince Tippoo in consequence of the Partition Treaty concluded in 1792, and subsequently to the time when the pamphlet was

published.

[fo. 26r] [IMG_8813]

3. 1794 Translation of '*Ferishtas*'s History of Dekkan; from the first Mahummedan Conquests, with a continuation from other native writers of the events in that part of India, to the reduction of its last monarchs by the Emperor Aulumgeer Aurumgzebe. Also the reigns of his successors in the Empire of Hindoostan to the period of publication. With the History of Bengal from the accession of Aliverdee Khan to the year 1780. 2 vols. quarto, pp. 411, 461.

This work contains several notes shewing the history and manners of the natives and illustrating foreign customs and uncommon names.

4 1799 *Bahar Danush* or Garden of Knowledge, an oriental romance translated from the persic of Einaint Oolah. 3 vols. Octavo.

5. In 1800 Tales, anecdotes and letters from the Arabic and Persian, octavo, pp. 446.

6. In 1811 He published in 6 vols The Arabian Nights Entertainments, carefully revised and corrected from the Arabic, to which he added a selection of new tales, then first translated from the Arabic originals. To these volumes Dr Scott prefixed a copious introduction, interspersed by many valuable notes, illustrative of the religion, manners and customs of the Mahummedans.

Dr Scott was a gentleman possessed of a disposition the most kind and generous, quite retired in his habits and unostentatious in his manners, whilst his extreme modesty in reference to his literary productions and mental endowments was remarkable, though he was most ready on all occasions to foster and encourage the dawn of rising talent in others, and his townsman the present Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, is known to have participated in his valuable instructions.

He was warmly attached to the Church of England and adorned the doctrines which he professed by the kind and efficient aid he afforded to every deserving object. Notwithstanding the effects [fo. 27r] [IMG_8815] of a long residence in an eastern clime, laborious study and a protracted life had considerably enfeebled him, yet the energies of his powerful mind remained to the last unimpaired, and when the tender thread of his mortal career was broken, he was gathered to his fathers, as a shock of corn to the garner fully ripe, ripe indeed for that glory of which it hath not entered into the heart of man adequately to conceive.

His remains were interred in the Bishop's chancel of old St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury, near those of his parents and on the site formerly occupied by the handsome altar tomb in memory of Speaker Onslow, removed some time since to the Abbey Church in our town.

Dr Scott had four brothers and one sister, *John, Richard, Henry, Foliott* and *Dorothea*. Three of the brothers entered early in the Honourable East India Company's service, *John* the eldest attained to the rank of major and interested himself much in the celebrated trial of Warren Hastings, Esquire. On succeeding to some extensive estates he took the name of *Waring*, and died in 1819.

Richard entered the service as a cadet in the year 1768, attained the rank of lieutenant colonel and retired on full pay in 1797. In the course of his servitude he distinguished himself under the renowned *Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K.B.*, in the war with Hyder Ali Khan and under the *Marquess Cornwallis* in the war with Tippoo Sultann.

Henry Scott, Esquire, of Beslow, Co. Salop, the only survivor of the brothers and who also held a distinguished situation in the Bengal establishment, proposed about three years ago to publish the military memoirs & different campaigns of *Lieut. Col. Richard Scott* from a journal which he kept from his arrival in Bengal to the year 1793 and it is to be regretted that this proposition not meeting with sufficient encouragement has been

relinquished and we are [fo. 28r] [IMG_8817] consequently deprived of much valuable information respecting the public events of the warfare with the French, Dutch, Hyder Ali, the Mahratta States and Tippoo Sultann.

Foliott was a mercer in London and with this sister *Dorothea*, who married Mr Stokes, father of Dr. Scott's son in law, have been several years deceased. Henry Pidgeon.

[fo. 24v] [IMG_8810]

The degree of Dr of Laws was conferred on Dr Scott June 26th 1805. Dr Scott was also a member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury for many years.

[fo. 25v] [IMG_8812]

Dr Scott's translation of the Arabian Nights is considered by far the best yet published.

[fo. 26v] [IMG_8814]

The father of Dr Scott was descended from a younger son of the Scotts of Betton. He was married April 1 1746 and died in 1788 aged 56. His wife died November 19th 1766.

[fo. 27v] [IMG_8816]

This memoir of Dr Scott was sent by H. Pidgeon to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and published in the number for May, from which it was extracted into the Salopian Journal, Shrewsbury Chronicle and other papers.

[fo. 28r] [IMG_8817]

March 1829

Rev. J. E. Compson Saint Chads Day.

There was quite a colloquial hubbub in our town this day owing to the Rev. J. E. Compson the vicar of Saint Chads and secretary of the Brunswick Club, having voted for Mr. Peel at the Oxford election; this circumstance has now rendered Mr. Compson *quite* obnoxious to his parishioners, which it is to be feared a life residence among them will not remove – especially since he asserted at the dinner of the 'Brunswick Club', that "As the Minister of a populous parish he thought it his duty to further an *institution intended to support the Protestant establishment*, and that if a man was a Protestant it was at this crisis he ought to step forward manfully in support of the Protestant constitution of his country".

Much party spirit has been manifested in our town thus far in the discussion of the all engrossing Catholic question.

[fo. 27v]

Mr Compson resigned his situation in the Brunswick Club, March 30th.

Penitentiary. Tuesday March 3rd.

A meeting of the committee of the Shrewsbury Penitentiary Society held in the vestry of Saint Julian's Church.

Baptist Property. March 3rd.

The property situated in the Stillyard, Sextry, or Golden Cross '*shut*' belonging to the Baptist society in this town put up for sale by auction. This society has recently purchased

[fo. 29r] [IMG_8819] the old timber building adjoining their meeting house for the purpose of future enlargement. The purchase money was £670.

March 6th. Estimates for building *a church* and *a meeting house* in this town advertized [sic] for in the Shrewsbury Chronicle.

[fo. 28v] [IMG_8818]

Baptists.

In the month of April a circular addressed 'To the friends of religion in general, but especially to the Baptist Church and congregation meeting in Claremont Street' was distributed, urging 'each one to give according to their ability', that the debt of the annexed purchase might be liquidated.

[fo. 29r cont]

Assessed Taxes.

A petition presented in the House of Lords from the Mayor and the Corporation of Salop praying for a repeal of the assessed taxes, particularly for the house and window tax. March 6th 1829.

Baptist Missions. Sunday March 8th.

Two sermons were preached in the Baptist meeting house, by the Rev. W. Hawking M.A. of Derby, in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society.

These missions hold a prominent station in the East and West Indies. The collection was made up £25.

Old Mansion, Under the Wyle

The *habitations* of our ancestors as well as the edifices which they raised for the purpose of religious worship are deserving of our notice whether viewed as remains of art, or monuments of their ingenuity and labour, and we cannot but grieve when we see them gradually disappearing around us for the purpose of modern improvement.

I was led to the foregoing remark by observing workmen busily employed in taking down the ancient timber mansion adjoining the English Bridge, which had long been in a very dilapidated state.

The building is considered but erroneously to have been erected by William Jones an alderman and opulent draper of the town, and father of Thomas Jones Esquire six times Bailiff and first Mayor of Shrewsbury. It came into the Jones's family by purchase having been built by William Weale, a member of the Drapers Company, about the middle of the 16 century. The building is spacious, but rude, its exterior [fo. 30r] [IMG_8820] unlike the generality of our ancient mansions being void of the usual carved ornaments, grotesque heads etc.

The entrance from the street was by a remarkably low archway, which leads to a small area surrounded by the house and its former appendages and forms a communication to a few smaller buildings adjoining the river side, which were doubtless the warehouses of the original occupier of the house.

A portion of the great chamber of withdrawing room is now seen to great advantage from the wainscott [sic] by which it was divided being removed. The ceiling is handsome

and adorned with a variety of devices, and formerly by armorial bearings but these have been removed, or destroyed some years. The chimney piece is large and displays some grotesque carving, this with the other principal apartments of the house fronted the street.

On a pannel [sic] under the gable of the entrance into what appears from the large fire place and other circumstances in the interior to have been the kitchen – is inscribed

[sketch of shield shaped date stone 1575 W W A]

Mr. James Sayer Junior has made a very correct and neat drawing of the house and its appendages, which I should mention are divided into several small dwellings, the property of Mr William Hazledine Ironmaster. March 12th 1829.

[fo. 28v]

Old Mansion Wyle Cop

In taking down this mansion, 3 pannels [sic] were discovered in the oak wainscoting, one containing the family arms and the other two the births of the children.

The arms were Weale, impaling Chambre and the date underneath July 12th 1569.

It would appear then that the person who erected the premises was William Weale (son of William Weale by Eleanor daughter of John Kerry of Aston) who married Anne daughter of Richard Chambre of Petton and was buried July 23rd 1587.

A view and description of the mansion, sent by H. Pidgeon, was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1829.

[fo. 30r cont.]

Millingtons [sic] Hospital.

A skeleton found in a garden adjoining Millington's hospital – from the skeletons and bones previously dug up here, and its designation to this day – 'Chapel Yard' – the ground undoubtedly formed a portion of the cemetery attached to Cadogan Chapel. March 16 1829.

Equestrians. Adam's company of equestrians have commenced performing at the circus. 16th.

[fo. 31r] [IMG_8821]

Surgical lectures. March 17th 1829.

A course of lectures on '*anatomy, physiology and surgery*' commenced by Mr. William Clement Junior and Dr. Webster in the masonic room at the Fox Inn.

Lent Assizes. Wednesday March 18th.

The High Sheriff John Kynaston Mainwaring Esquire, was accompanied into town by a cavalcade of nearly 500 of his friends and tenantry, and who accompanied him to meet the Judges of Assize Sir James Allan Park Knight and Sir James Parke Knight. The commission was opened about seven o'clock.

On Thursday the judges attended St. Chads Church where the Rev. Edward Duncombe of Aldborough, co. York, (the High Sheriff's brother in law) preached a truly eloquent sermon from 2 Chap. Phillipians 15 and 16 Verses in which he most

energetically set forth the necessity of good example, and which Sir Alan Parke highly complimented in his address to the Grand Jury.

The attendance at church was very small.

The calendar contains the names of 48 prisoners. The business at Nisi Prius was unusually small, and remarkable when compared with former years, and the great number of important cases which have of late been tried at our Assizes. 13 causes only were entered, eleven of which were disposed of this evening. Thursday 19 March.

Sacred music. Friday March 20th.

A selection of sacred music chiefly from the *Messiah* was performed in the Abbey Church this morning, attended by a fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen to the number of about one hundred.

The principal instrumental performers were Mr. Shargoll, Leader, Messrs. Jackson and Brown from the Liverpool Concerts; the vocalists were Miss Symonds, Mr. Williams and Messrs. Shelton and Holloway of Worcester, Mr. Amott, organist of the church conductor. The performances vocal [fo. 32r] and instrumental gave the highest satisfaction as well as at Mr Amott's third concert at the Lion Rooms last night, which was more respectably than numerously attended. After the concert at the Lion, there was a ball under the patronage of distinguished individuals.

Physiology. March 24th

Dr Webster lectured at the masonic room on *Physiology*. The company was more select than at the former one.

[fo. 33r] [IMG_8823]

Execution. April 4th.

The execution of John Evans otherwise Squire Smallman (who was convicted at our late Assizes of having maliciously shot, with intent to kill a person named Edward Richards of Bishop's Castle) was delayed from the usual time of 12 o'clock until 10 minutes past one, in expectation of a respite by the Hereford Mail. The culprit was a fine well made man, rather more than 6 feet in height, and walked to the scaffold with a firm step, on ascending which, he surveyed with seeming interest the vast multitudes of spectators assembled in front of the prison; on the fatal bolt being drawn life became extinct, with scarce a struggle.

The crowd of persons assembled to witness the awful end of this individual whose atrocious and extensive robberies had rendered him a terror to society was larger than upon any previous occasion of an execution.

One pound notes. April 5th.

An act of Parliament came into operation this day by which bankers are prohibited from reissuing one pound notes. These have had an extensive circulation since the 9th March 1797.

Jews Society. Friday April 10th 1829.

A sermon was preached in Saint Chads Church in aid of the society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, by the Rev. J. B. Cartwright M.A., from 10 Chap. Romans

12 and 3 following Verses. The preacher in introducing his subject stated the *object* of his design, and proceeded to illustrate the passage he had selected for his text, detailing many circumstances relating to the Jews.

The collection amounted to £13 12s. 6½d., the congregation was extremely small.

Easter Sunday. Sunday April 19th

Being Easter, the Mayor and body corporate attended as usual Saint Chad's Church where the vicar preached an uninteresting sermon.

[fo. 34r] [IMG_8824]

Brunswick Club. April 29th. A meeting of the members of the Brunswick club (held at the Lion) convened to consider the best manner of showing their approbation of the conduct of our county members in reference to their votes in the House of Commons on the Catholic question. It was unanimously resolved 'To give them a public dinner, at such time as may be most convenient to themselves' and that Lord Kenyon also be invited.

The weather. This month has presented every variety of weather, we have had storms of thunder, lightening, [sic] hail, rain, snow, wind and combined hurricanes. This has considerably retarded vegetation and rendered the 'Spring' according to aged persons one of the most backward within their memory – in fact, vegetation is much behind, the hedges and trees leafless, and the general face of nature (at this generally bright season of the year) bears quite a desolate appearance.

On the 24th there was a *heavy* fall of snow, and throughout the day of the 28th a most tempestuous wind prevailed, which turned a waggon [sic] heavily laden on Mardol Quay completely round. April 30th 1829

[fo. 35r] [IMG_8825]

Castle Foregate Church. On the 4th of May workmen under Mr. Joseph Birch, builder commenced laying the ground out for the erection of a new church in the Castle Foregate, and on the 12th the foundation of brick was begun. The land was purchased by the parish in March, and comprises one acre. May 13th.

Royal Academy. I am credibly informed that the exhibition this year at Somerset House far exceeds many of its predecessors in the display of paintings. But the local interest excited in our minds as Salopians in former years, by the names and productions of the *Messrs. Carlines* and *Mr. Corbett* in this splendid collection of the works of art met with a disappointment on the present occasion, we are gratified however to find that our native artist *Mr. Philip Browne*, has again employed his pencil with much advantage in a truly rural '*Scene at Uffington, gleaners returning, Shrewsbury in the distance*;' '*View of Snowdon, and the lake near Capel Curig*'; '*Cottage on the summit of Haughmond Hill*', including a portion of the plain of Shropshire, bounded by Shrewsbury and its aspiring steeples, with the blue mountains of Cambria in the distance. These display throughout the most fertile imagination, and may be considered as some of Mr. Browne's happiest productions.

St Chad's schools

HENRY PIDGEON

In the course of the past week the reports of St Chad's Girls School and the Boys Sunday School have been circulated.

The former has nothing interesting excepting that it represents the school in a prosperous condition and that 191 children are receiving *daily* instruction. The receipts for the year ending 2 February is £126 14s. 11d. and the disbursements £120 12s. 0d., balance in hand £6 2s. 11d.

[fo. 36r] [IMG_8827]

The report of the Boys School from Xmas 1827 to 1828 states that although this school has been in existence upwards of twenty years, no regular report of its internal management, funds etc has been laid before the public. The number of boys are about 200, to whom a pair of shoes or stockings or suitable books are given once a year to those whose good conduct and regular attendance merit a reward. I annex a statement of receipts and disbursements

[fo. 35v]

St Chad's Boy's Sunday School

Receipts		[disbursements]	
Subscriptions and donations with share of the annual sermon		Shoes and stockings	£39 16s. 10½d.
		Books	£4 8s. 6d.
	£60 6s. 8d.	Stationary	£2 0s. 5d.
		Coals and candles	£2 9s. 7½d.
		Years rent	£8 10s. 0d.
		Sundries	£3 1s. 3d.
	£60 6s. 8d.]		£60 6s. 8d.

[fo. 36r cont.]

On Sunday May 10th two sermons were preached in aid of these schools at St Chad's church, that in the morning by the Revd. Edmund Egremont M. A., vicar of Wroxeter and in the afternoon by the Rev. C. Bury, curate of Saint Chads.

The discourse of Mr Egremont was truly excellent and appropriate and founded on the 1 Peter 3 Ch. 15 ver. '*Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.*'

The speaker commenced by stating that every age has its fashionable mode of thinking, consequently public opinion has considerable effect. Hence the most enlightened ages have been disgraced by absurdities and we can now only wonder how they could have been so stupid as to have practised them. It is indeed easy to detect the prejudices in others, but it is not so easy to detect the errors of those among whom we live. We despise the errors of Popery and wonder at the force of idolatry. But our own age has errors and prejudices of its own how little we may suspect them, and the *wisest man* is he who suspects himself the most and catechises his own character.

It is a fact however that the most enlightened part of the community to which we belong have come to the conclusion that the poor must be educated. It is indeed a national voice - yea the voice of the congregation.

In education errors have existed, as opinions have varied [fo. 36v] [IMG_8828] some, by teaching outward moral lessons, neglect the duty of faith. As Christians and

members of the Church of England it will not be difficult for us to determine what are the objects of national education the Bible says in the words of the text (quote) – how simple this is, here we have a faith set before us and the means of general education should be to furnish this *reason*.

He then shewed what kind of reasons a poor man may be enabled to give of the Hope that lies within him, from which he deduced that external evidence might be taught to the poor in as light a degree as possible, for the poor man must have his evidence in the Bible itself, and this may be done by the fulfillment of prophecy and the suitableness of the Christian religion to the wants and necessities of man.

He proved that there was no difficulty in impressing upon the minds of children explanations of the prophecies, but let it be done signifying that it is the Lord of all who can ordain the fulfillment of them. Such arguments are simple and easily to be communicated. They are weapons which every Christian ought to carry about him and it is probable that *these weapons will be more needful in the generation that is to come*. We should also endeavour to lead to that *faith* which the Gospel unfolds. The doctrine of our religion should be impressed forcibly and practically, for if man be not desperately fallen, what need has he of a saviour. If we teach morality only, there must be but little amiss with human nature, and it follows that there is but little to be done. We must impress that it is by faith he is saved and then Christianity will be seen as one beautiful whole.

These doctrine must be applied *practically*. Nothing can be more absurd than to lay down a few *barren precepts*. The Heathens can do this, it is very well to urge a ‘fear to God, honour the king and love the brotherhood’ but what use will this be if cast upon dry and barren ground. *Man was not created in virtue*: he was a sinner from the beginning. We must therefore [fo. 37r] [IMG_8829] seek to convince men practically the soul must be harrowed up and it is only thus that he can be brought to see a hatred of sin. Now, one of the best evidences of true religion is when a man feels its influence on his own heart and led to exclaim in Holy language, once I was blind but now I see, once I knew not God but now I feel that he is gracious, once I lived in evil, but now I have been taught to hate all evil and to cleave to that which is good, he that thus thinks may have a confidence that he has the testimony of *that hope* within him, a *hope* which cannot be ashamed, but this hope cannot be taught by a dependence on creeds and formularies, nor can we make man feel or profit by the influences of religion until he feels it at the heart (quote text).

To inculcate these means is the only legitimate form of national education.

It is however vain to enlighten the heart of man without making him feel the power of, and the principles of Christianity and as we are bound to instruct the best means of instruction is to amend and enlighten the heart or in the words of the text to give a reason etc.

Let the truth be diligently taught in the understanding let it come to the heart, for although in the days of darkness less evil might be apprehended generally we must now be alive. *Moral* instruction will not prevent the evil, in our days general education is a new ingredient in Society. We must expect a *shock* soon and whatever is not surely built, will not, cannot sustain it, irreligion, blasphemy and corrupted opinions may prevail for a season, but they cannot sustain the overpowering principles of faith and love.

Be you then examples of those principles that you would impart to the poor, prove by your words and deeds that inward spiritual religion possesses your own soul, many eyes are upon you, Oh may it never be said that while you are contributing to the instructions of others, you are living an example contrary to the commands of God. In a neat modest appeal to the liberality [fo. 37v] [IMG_8830] of his hearers he said that if but one of the children now before you shall by your kindness this day be enabled ‘to give a reason of the hope that is in him, you will have abundant occasion to glorify God.

The Collection amounted to £31 4s. 5½d.

In the afternoon the Revd Charles Bury preached from the 22 verse of the 14 ch of St Luke, 'yet there is room'.

Our admired curate commenced by stating that the cause of the everlasting gospel is not the cause of man, but the cause of God, who overrules all events, and proceeded to show the nature of the command, how the words of the text were connected, and what the gospel is, and that faith and justification through Christ is the keystone of our salvation. Leave this out of preaching and all is cheerless and hopeless.

2. What deductions may be drawn from a (partial) fulfillment of the command.
3. The *application* to our present purpose.

In this *application* the preacher remarked that the progression of knowledge is happiness and that instruction to be practically useful; must have a direct reference to the habits of the poor, and whilst the knowledge to be employed is to be such as will direct them to their creator and to cultivate all the graces of the Holy Spirit, and if 'righteousness exalteth a nation', it is of vital importance that the education of the poor should be not only *religious* but altogether so, and if the great of our land would only look to the education of the poor, what beneficial results would under the divine blessing be the consequence?

In conclusion he stated the nature of the school he pleading for, and forcibly appealed to the hearts of his hearers for increased liberality, that as they appreciate the blessings of education, and the comforts of religion under our national church, let it not be said at the great Day that one of these little ones by your neglect have perished.

The collection was £26 7s. 6d. making a total of £56 14s. 7½d.

[fo. 38r] [IMG_8831]

Court Leet. Saturday May 17th 1829

At a Court Leet held in the Town Hall this morning a complaint was made that Mr. Hazledine had removed a flight of steps which formed a communication from the Western end of the English Bridge towards the castle. The Steward (Jos. Loxdale Esq.), after the jury had been sworn, said that some arrangements had been made by the Mayor and himself that would have the road and steps renewed and he should, therefore, adjourn the Court until 16th of June when the Jury etc would have further information on the subject.

Many of our townsmen were much excited by this removal of the steps and it is some years since a Jury had been sworn at a Court Leet which was fully proved by only one attending of those who had been summoned.

St. Mary's Church

The two large triple lancet windows in the North and South Transepts of St. Mary's Church were filled in the course of the past and present week with upwards of 400 feet of stained glass which for brilliancy and harmony of colours, beauty of design and exquisite workmanship, are certainly unequalled and may be considered as some of the finest specimens of the art in the Kingdom, whilst the execution in general reflects the greatest credit on our townsman, Mr. David Evans.

The windows are of ornamental design and though different from each other in pattern, display a style purely antique.

The centre of the middle lancet in the North Transept contains the arms of that great, good and pious Prince, George the Third (whose memory will ever live in the hearts of

Englishmen) originally placed in the South Transept windows, above which is the figure of the *Virgin Mary* and beneath *St. Andrew*.

The dexter lancet has the figures of *Saint Philip* [fo. 39r] [IMG_8833] *St. Bartholomew* and *St. James the son of Zebedee*, and the sinister with *St. Simon*, *St. Thomas* and *St. Matthias*. At the foot of the window is inscribed in Roman capitals, 'Joannes Brickdale Blakeway A.M., Huius Ecclesia Judex Officialis et Minister Insignia Regia P.C. Anno MDCCCXX Reliquam Fenestrae Partem Exornavit Eius Vidua M.E.B. Anno MDCCCXXX'

The central light of the South Transept window is occupied by the figures of Our Saviour, *St. James*, the son of *Alpheus*, and *St. Thadeus*; in the dexter are those of *St. Matthew the Evangelist*, *St. Paul* and *St. Mark the Evangelist*, and in the sinister those of *St. John the Evangelist*, *St. Peter* and *St. Luke*. Underneath is this inscription:

Gulielmus Gorsuch Rowland A.M. Huius Ecclesia Judex Officialis et Minister Hanc
Fenestrum Faciendam Curavit Anno 1829

The effect produced by this rich collection of glass is astonishing whilst 'the dim religious light' which is shed around cannot fail of raising where there is the least spark of susceptibility the noblest associations of piety and devotion, whilst the impressiveness of character which it has imparted or rather increased, bespeaks at once the sacred purpose of the place as the *House of Prayer*.

Nor should I omit to mention that this splendid improvement to the sacred fabric, which has already excited the admiration of all who have witnessed its effect was accompanied under the superintendence and partly at the expense of the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland, whose taste and munificence in the appropriate decoration of others of our ancient edifices, has endeared him to every true Salopian.

I should have mentioned that the figures are full length within ovals and at the foot of each is a small label with the name in Latin. Saturday evening May 23rd 1829

[fo. 38v] [IMG_8832]

St. Mary's

The removal of the Arms of George the Third I have noticed in a former volume and the inscription is recorded in the History of Shrewsbury Vol II page [blank].

[fo. 40r] [IMG_8835]

National Schools. Sunday May 24th

The Mayor etc as usual accompanied the President of the National Schools, the Venerable Archdeacon Butler, and a few other gentlemen and friends of the Charity to the Abbey church where the Rev. Charles Drury M.A., F.S.A., preached a sermon in aid of its funds from the 1 Peter, 4 chap 10 verse. The preacher proceeded to shew how the Peace of God was applied by the Apostle in the text - its gift to Man and the variety of gifts bestowed in ancient times by the inspiration of God and that the influences of the Spirit operate variously in different men.

After glancing at other gifts which are to be used to the best advantage for the benefits of our fellow creatures, he inculcated the necessity of bestowing the gift of education upon an increasing population which would otherwise grow up in ignorance, for the days of Virtue and Religion resting on early habit, if they ever did exist, it is to be feared have gone by, - since we find that the proportion of persons convicted of vice appear to have been devoid of even the elements of instruction.

He then adverted to the origin and nature of the great public seminaries of learning which he said were founded when there was a great dearth of learning in the land by private individuals and sometimes by the munificence of Princes. 'An institution of this nature, and one of splendid utility and fame is in the place that you inhabit.' But as we have to do with providing in our day for the education of the poorer classes of society, the preacher stated some of the grounds on which he considered these occasions as particularly applicable to apply our stewardship and enforce the general rule of the text. He urged the duty of visiting the schools by which an excitation would be created in the minds of the scholars and their parents and that, instead of citing *passages of Scripture* to enforce Christian benevolence, he was sure it would be only necessary to impress on his hearers the example of our Saviour, who went about doing good, and concluded in the prayer for the Collect of the day.

[fo. 39v] [IMG_8834]

The report of the National Schools recently circulated shows that the sum of £260 19s. 6d. has been expended during the year ended Lady Day last in the education of 122 boys and 112 girls leaving a balance of £81 9s. 10d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

The collection after the annexed sermon and the delivery again in the evening at Saint Julian's, amounted to £49 10s. 3d, the least for many years.

[fo. 41r] [IMG_8836]

[no heading]

The anniversary of the Restoration of Charles the Second was observed by a peal on Saint Chad's bells at the early hour of six a.m. The Union Flag was also hoisted on the steeple.

Cavalry. Monday June 1st

The Shrewsbury Yeomanry Cavalry joined by a troop from Ludlow and a troop from Wellington have been exercising in our town during the past week under the command of Lord Clive. Their '*grand field day*' took place this day when a large number of spectators were attracted to the ground to witness their various evolutions. Three of the Shrewsbury troops have been disbanded so that their number is now only four and the Corps called the South Salopian Regiment.

Free Schools

The Library room at our Royal Free Grammar School under a state of improvement.

The Welsh Web Trade

The Webb trade, which was formerly held in this town to a considerable extent, has for the last two or three years rapidly declined in consequence of a very opulent merchant in Liverpool who used to purchase those goods in Shrewsbury, having employed two agents to buy in Dolgelly and which they are enabled to do upon as good terms as at any of the Shrewsbury houses. The advantages from this must be great to the Liverpool merchant by having the goods direct from the manufacturers and forwarded by way of Barmouth or Chester to Liverpool instead of being sold as heretofore in [fo. 42r] [IMG_8837] Shrewsbury. This circumstance alone has seriously affected the loading and carriers from here to Chester from whom it can be proved that a less quantity of cloth has been sent from this town during the past year than was ever known.

Whitsunday Sunday June 7th

Being Whitsunday, the annual anthem was sung in St. Chad's Church and a sermon preached from 20 chap Acts 24 verse but which had no connection whatever with the

beautiful words of the text which the Vicar had evidently prefixed to one of Sherlock's discourses.

Whilst on this subject I remark that the Vicar of St. Chad's appears to have but a superficial knowledge of Divinity; his preaching excites but little attention and it is to be feared makes *less impression* on the hearts and consciences of his hearers.

Hay Harvest

The fineness of the weather since the commencement of May has surprisingly forwarded the retarded vegetation; the meadow lands owing to the extreme heat are much injured which has compelled many to commence the hay harvest thus early in order to secure their crops from going worse. June 11th

Shelton Oak

The venerable Shelton oak, so prided by Salopians for the tradition connected therewith, this year displays an unusual abundance of the most luxurious foliage and, notwithstanding the wintry winds, have much injured the lofty branches of this aged warrior of the 'stormy blast' yet we may truly say in reference to it, that

The Spring finds thee not less alive to her sweet force
Than the young upstarts of the neighbouring woods
So much thy juniors, who their birth received
Half a millennium since the date of thine!

June 12th

[fo. 43r] [IMG_8838]

Court Leet. Tuesday June 16th

The Court Leet, ordered to be held this day respecting the stopping up of a road at the N.W. end of the English Bridge, was further adjourned to August.

Bellstone

Mr. Hazledine, having modernized the interior and exterior of the ancient mansion in Barker Street, called Bellstone, has been again the cause of the removal of the large stone from whence the house is supposed to have derived its name and which is now placed on a small grass plot leading to the entrance. Mr. Hazledine's attention shows but little taste for the antique and exhibits much incongruity of style. June 17th

The Flannel Trade

It has been a matter of surprise to many why our ancient capital should be permitted to retain so little of the commercial importance which the *Web* and *Flannel Trade* would otherwise attach to it and for which commodities the place scarce thirty years since was considered the general mart, whilst a neighbouring town not one fourth in size, inferior also in point of locality of situation and consequent competition in buyers, should so easily have obtained possession and thereby realize all the advantages which the trade and extensive sales of course connect. In the Shrewsbury Chronicle of this day (June 19th) I endeavoured to set before my fellow townsmen the *practicability of regaining this important advantage* which the late several authors of the history of our town assert in their invaluable work '*was the means of raising many families who now shine in the foremost ranks of our gentry,*' and to show the *advantages* which the *manufacturers* would *derive* and the *benefits* that would be conferred on the town at large.

I shall only in this place remark that at a recent meeting [fo. 44r] [IMG_8839] of the manufacturers held at Newtown it was their unanimous wish to remove the market from Welshpool to Shrewsbury for want of greater competition, to consummate which it only remains for the Drapers, if they study their own interests and that of the town, to be unanimous in appointing a time when the change shall commence, but if the present favourable opportunity is allowed to pass and the trade allowed to go exclusively into the hands of the Manchester houses, as certainly it will if our Drapers do not exert themselves, we as Salopians may bid farewell to the mart so far as our town is concerned for ever. See letter June 19th 1829.

Shrewsbury Show. June 22nd 1829

This day being the anniversary on which our ancient pageant and show is celebrated, is generally looked forward to by Salopians with anxious desire for fair weather. The morning however was anything but fine and several showers served to cast a damp over the necessary preliminaries for the occasion and though the melody of the bells from our several churches about 12 o'clock excited some animation, yet rain it would.

Notwithstanding this the several Companies began to assemble in their usual stations and proceeded at one to the Castle from whence they passed along Pride Hill and Mardol, which were unusually thronged with spectators, towards Kingsland in the following order:

Master & apprentice Shoemakers
Master & apprentice Tailors
Master & apprentice Butchers

Master & apprentice Builders
Masters of the Corn, Bretheren [sic] of
Sadlers etc. Apprentice Hatters

The general effect of the procession was much injured by the many umberellas [sic] which the drizzling rain put into requisition. In short, if this celebration of our ancient custom was inferior to that of last year in the number of the Companies and tradesmen which went in procession, it was in some degree compensated by the addition of several new flags and the [fo. 45r] [IMG_8840] respectable appearance of the United Companies of Painters, Sadlers etc. etc., 24 of whom went on horseback *booted and spurred* preceded by a beautiful new flag on which were emblazoned the armorial quarterings of the Company with the mottos *Verbum Domina Manet in Aeternum*, Hold Fast, Sit Sure. The minor attraction of *Jobson and Nell* disused for many years, excited much amusement among the spectators by their *well affected* quarrelsome humours and which preceded the apprentices of the *Gentle Craft*. The other parts of the procession were similar to last year and which I have more fully detailed in another place.

The company on Kingsland was neither so numerous or respectable as that of last year owing perhaps to the unsettled state of the weather. The utmost hospitality and harmony prevailed in the arbours and was undisturbed until the Mayor's visit to the Builders, when it appeared that some of that Company, after providing a handsome treat for the Mayor etc., took affront because he did not honour them with his presence earlier than half past seven, in explanation of this he stated (and was confirmed by Mr. Alderman Tudor) that it being customary to visit the Builders last; but before he visited any of the others he took the opinion of those gentlemen he had invited and the proposition being negatived, he had no alternative but to proceed according to the accustomed rule. This however, did not seem to satisfy and the Mayor, after inviting those who flocked around him during the distribution of the 'good things', to accompany him through Coleham and after waiting at the extremity of Kingsland for some time, was deserted by his attendants and left to pass through the fields and over the boat in company of the writer of this and

two other friends! I should have stated above that about 30 gentlemen accompanied the Mayor to Kingsland.

[fo. 46r] [IMG_8841]

Company of Mercers &c. Tuesday June 23rd.

The United Company of Mercers, Grocers, &c had their annual dinner at the Lion Inn. At their usual meeting yesterday in the Guild Hall the sum of £10 was voted towards the new church now erecting in the Castle Foregate.

A very warm discussion took place respecting the vote of two guineas to the 'Good Samaritan Society', which was carried by a majority of 19 against 8, about 10 remained neuter.

Archdeacon Bather's Primary Visitation. June 23rd.

The Venerable Archdeacon Bather held his primary visitation in St. Chad's church, the Rev. G. Cunliffe, rector of Petton, preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon from 1 Corinthians 4 chap. 2 verse. 'It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful'.

The preacher proceeded to show that our Lord having finished the work he had to do, delegated to his disciples the commission to go and preach the Gospel throughout the world, under the promise that he would be with them, with which they went, influenced by the most zealous motives, which the history of the first churches will fully corroborate, whilst their conduct was agreeable to the command of their Master. Their labours became more a matter of necessity than a matter of choice, the neglect of which would bring upon them shame and disgrace. In short, such was their zeal that neither present suffering or future death could deter them from prosecuting their arduous work.

The Apostles also were careful to preach the Gospel as it was delivered unto them, theirs was *no cunningly devised fables* for they preached not according to man's wisdom, and the account of their labours has been handed down as a guide to the ministry of the Christian Church, which doctrines are to be the manner and substance of every minister's preaching, and though the ministers [fo. 47r] [IMG_8842] of the present age are not compelled to prove their ministry by signs and wonders, yet they are not the less stewards, and bound to proclaim the Gospel in its purity, whilst we earnestly contend for the faith as once delivered, and this faith is Christ, for the Church of England calls on her children to rest their belief on the words of Scripture, and her ministers engage to preach the Gospel as it is in Jesus. The Christian preacher can be at no loss from whence to derive his subject, having the *Scripture and the Articles of our Church which are the echo of Scripture*, from whence to draw the waters of life. But let him beware how he treats of the truth, not having an eye to a momentary popularity, for in the name of Christ they were placed in his hands, therefore let him beware how he uses them.

Having thus shown the caution contained in the text the reverend preacher concluded, by enforcing the necessity of a *good example*, being set by Christian ministers, being as 'beacons set upon a hill, and in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation he shewed the great importance of the work and the awful responsibility of having the souls of many in charge, the due consideration of which he trusted would serve to increase a greater zeal and co-operation in the work of the ministry. Whilst he prayed God that there might ever exist a communication of holy confidence between the teachers of religion and those to whom they ministered.

The Charge. The Venerable Archdeacon in this his primary charge, passed a lengthy and high encomium on his late, ever to be revered predecessor 'whose active services (he

said) and diligent attention to the duties of his office he was informed before he accepted of the office would leave him but little to do, to this indeed he could bear [fo. 48r] [IMG_8843] testimony, since he had in his possession much valuable information on the precise state of all the churches within his jurisdiction, and which the late Archdeacon's peculiar taste and studies gave him an opportunity of possessing.

He then proceeded to address his reverend brethren with a few observations of a general nature, distantly adverting to the long agitated question which had recently passed into a law, and which, as ministers of an Established Church, we are placed in new circumstances that call for vigilance and earnest supplication to be taught of God, since all respect for antiquity seems to have vanished, since we live in an age of innovation, an age of superficial knowledge, an age in which history is not consulted, and how things were introduced by our ancestors is not considered, for emancipation from ancient custom will prove erroneous, and there has never been a period of the church in which she has been more placed on her own responsibility than the present. He deprecated the epithets of evangelical and orthodox as being cast upon this and that clergyman, at the same time saying that if the world is pleased to pass such an opinion upon us we must not enter into judgement.

He then shewed that dissenters had no personal interest in religion between churchmen and themselves, that the hasty declamations of many of them had much injured the church and that it should be the business of clergymen to guard their flocks from the 'babblers' of other communions, that churchmen should never compromise their differences with dissenters for the candour and liberality of which we hear so much in the present day, are counterfeits, they assume only a name, and we must beware of purchasing the counterfeit at the expense of the gold! There are scorners also, that believe every form of religion is priestcraft. But there are others he was happy to say different. He urged his clergy [fo. 49r] [IMG_8844] to diligence in their respective vocations. From the chain of connection which run throughout this charge, its extreme length, occupying, in Mr Bather's delivery which is very rapid, more than three quarters of an hour, I only record in this book the foregoing leading observations.

The clergy ought certainly to set a good example, as to an early attendance at church, so that the service might not be interrupted on their entering, at the present visitation many came in during the prayers and the sermon, and some after both! HP.

Baptists, Castle Foregate.

The foundation of a chapel in the Castle Foregate commenced, for the use of the Second Baptist Church' or 'seceders' from the original one. June 24th 1829.

Bible Society. Sunday evening June 28th 1829.

A sermon was preached in the church of St. Alkmund in aid of the funds of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society by the Venerable Archdeacon Bather from 17 chap. of St. John, 17 ver. 'Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth'.

The preacher in opening his discourse adverted to the Institution he had been called upon to advocate, remarking that although he should not then enter into the arguments of the 'cavillers' *he* was sure it was an institution to which no reasonable person could object, having for its object the circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment, consequently if a man loved the Lord Jesus he would distribute the Scriptures.

He then proceeded to explain the words he had chosen for his text, which he said had reference to the Church of Christ, shewing that the greatest blessing which man needs for his final happiness is Sanctification. Without following the Archdeacon through his clear elucidation of the sanctifying [fo. 50r] [IMG_8845] influences of the word. He observed

in reference to Bible Societies, take away the Bible and all our works and charities will crumble to atoms. Yet how pleasing was the reflection when we considered how many thousands of tongues and hundreds of thousands of fellow beings were expounding and reading the blessed truths of the Bible this day, and though we are apt to boast of this country of ours, that it is distinguished and stands pre-eminent in the world for the number of its charitable institutions, whence does it come to pass that we can so do? But through the tender mercies of our God.

The preacher was well aware that this institution has its opponents and that objections are raised against on various grounds, but he had no hesitation in saying that there is no reasonable ground of objection to it (which he certainly proved so far as argument could) since it can be shown beyond a doubt that the Scriptures have obtained a greater circulation than they otherwise would have done.

The union with dissenters has given offence to some yet he could not see how, since churchmen in connection with it had no more deserted their principles than the Samaritan in the Gospel deserted his, in pouring oil and wine into the wounds of the stranger, and whilst it is to be regretted that Christians are too much divided into sects and parties, yet this union with them will teach us to love each other more, to bear each other's burdens and so magnify the Lord in our hearts.

He shewed in conclusion that the *results* of this Society had been great, the means of awakening the whole world to a sense of their duty.

The sum of £22 was collected.

The Bible Society in this town seems to make but little progress, and the list of subscribers has fallen off. It is also a fact that out of the 8 clergymen who officiate at our 5 churches, only *one* supports it!

[fo. 51r] [IMG_8847]

Rev. Edward Burton.

In the course of this month June 1829 our townsman the Rev. Edward Burton, B.D. late student of Christ Church and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, has succeeded on the demise of that prelate to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, to which is annexed a canonry of Christ Church and the rectory of Ewelme, co. Oxford.

The Morning Chronicle (a London paper) remarks on this appointment that it 'as honourable to the patrons as the patronized'. High as the qualifications of many of his predecessors may have been, Mr Burton as a scholar, especially as a theological scholar, can compete with any. His promotion was highly satisfactory to the University in general'.

On June 26 Mr Burton had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him.

[fo. 50v] [IMG_8846]

Dr Edward Burton.

Published 'An Enquiry into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age in eight sermons preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1829, at the lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, canon of Salisbury.'

Mr Burton also previously published 'Testimonies of the Antenicene Fathers to the Divinity of Christ'.

[fo. 51r cont]

St. Alkmund's Church.

In the course of this month also two very neat tablets of white marble resting on a dove coloured border have been placed on each side of the chancel and surmounted by armorial

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bearings, which I shall annex. That on the *south* side has the following inscription in Roman capitals.

To the Memory of
Sir Thomas Jones, Knt.
of Stanley Hall in this County
who died March 22nd 1782 aged 48 years
and was buried in the Family Vault
in the Chapel Royal of Windsor
This Tablet is erected as a token of grateful respect
by the present Inheritor of his Estates
Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.
1829

[fo. 50v]

St. Alkmund's Church.

Armorial bearings of the Jones's on the monument on other side. Jones, Argent a lion rampant vert vulned in the shoulder, gules. Cottell. Or a bend gules.

[fo. 52r] [IMG_8849]

North side of St. Alkmund's Chancel.

To the Memory
of
Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Baronet, F.R.S. and F.A.S.
Representative in Parliament for this Town
who died Novr. 26th 1811
Aged 46 years
and was buried in the Family Vault
in the Chapel Royal Windsor
Also of Harriett Rebecca his Wife
daughter of Edward Williams Esqr
of Eaton Mascott in this County
She died July 15th 1824
Aged 57 years
and was interred in the Family Vault
in this Church
Also of three of their children, viz
Harriett Emma
died July 3rd 1820 aged 23 years
Charlotte
died March 6th 1820 aged 20 years
Edmund Tyrwhitt
died in India Jany. 15th 1820 aged 19 years
This Monument is erected
as a testimony of affectionate regard
by their attached Son and Brother
Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones Bart.
1829

[fo. 51v] [IMG_8848]

Arms above the inscription on other side.

1 Jones, as before, quartering Tyrwhitt, gules 3 pewits or, empaling Williams, azure, a fess dancettee ermine between three Moors heads proper, a wreath on their heads argent and azure.

Vide a communication I sent to the Salopian Journal, July 29th 1829.

[fo. 52r cont.]

Wesleyan Missions. Sunday June 28th 1829.

Two sermons were preached at the Wesleyan Meeting House in aid of the Shrewsbury Wesleyan Missionary Society by the Rev. Rosser of Stafford. £14 was collected. On the 30th, the annual meeting was held, Capt. Henry Gardiner, R.N. of Liverpool in the chair. A Mr Ward, late a church missionary at Ceylon, attended, with several preachers in the connection. Nearly £40 was collected.

[fo. 53r] [IMG_8851]

Bible Society. Wednesday July 1st 1829.

The annual meeting of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Town Hall. The weather proving extremely wet, the company in the Hall was remarkably small as compared with former occasions.

The report was read by John Bather, Esquire, and stated the amount of subscriptions was £125 less than that of the preceding year.

The Rev. John Richards, curate of St. Alkmund's was appointed secretary (pro tempore) in consequence of the Rev. John Langley having removed to Wallingford.

Baptists. Same Day.

The Baptist Association of Ministers held, when *four sermons, were preached and a handsome dinner provided on the occasion at the Baptist Meeting House.*

A circular letter on 'Private and Family Prayer' composed for this assembly [sic] by the Rev. M. Kent was also publicly read and ordered to be published.

The Baptist Society in Salop has increased 3 in number during the past year.

[fo. 52v] [IMG_8850]

Mr Kent the Baptist Minister in this town published in the month of May 'The monitor of Life' illustrated under different cycles on an engraved design and accompanied by a brief address 'On the shortness of Life'. pp. 8.

[fo. 53r cont] [IMG_8851]

Water Works. Monday July 6th.

The Shrewsbury New Water Company commenced erecting their works near Bagley Bridge, Coton Hill.

Trustees of Streets. Same day.

A meeting of the trustees of Shrewsbury Streets was held in the Guild Hall. The offices of clerk, treasurer and surveyor having become vacant by the resignation of Mr Hearne and Mr Alderman W. Harley, the trustees wish to 'remodel' these and other offices 'as they shall think most advantageous for the public.'

It was therefore resolved to unite all the offices in one at a salary of £100 pr. ann. and to advertize immediately for a person to take them.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the [fo. 54r] [IMG_8852] inhabitants of our town that no statement of the accounts has been published for the last three or four

years, and to the circumstance of their being a considerable deficiency, or rather excess of expenditure at the last audit, with the rumour that the gaslights would be reduced, the streets left unswept and other measures adopted to make up the deficiency. I have therefore refrained from noticing the matter before, in the hope that some official explanation would have been divulged, and which is now set forth in the following paragraph, contained in a circular issued to the trustees by the committee of management.

The committee feel it to be their bounden duty to state that in their opinion, the finances of the trustees are in such a state as to render it necessary that every practicable reduction in expense should be made. The undischarged debts of the trustees (exclusive of the mortgage debts, amounting to £8,000) are rather more than £1,200, towards which, however, there are arrears of former years rates yet to be collected, which it is calculated may produce about £400, thus leaving a deficiency of about £800.

Town Sessions. Monday July 20.

The Sessions for our town were adjourned from the usual Friday last, in consequence of the absence of the Mayor. There were eight prisoners for trial.

The Deputy Recorder Joseph Loxdale, Esquire, delivered a most excellent address to the Grand Jurors, in which he explicitly stated their various duties.

Two prisoners on separate charges of burglary had judgement of death recorded against them, one of whom committed no less than four burglaries in our town during the short space of a week.

The Petty Jury at these Sessions was very respectable, more so than on any former occasion within memory. After the business of the day, the Grand Jury requested Mr Loxdale to publish this address.

[fo. 55r] [IMG_8853]

Stained Glass, Ellesmere.

Our townsman Mr David Evans, has placed in the course of the past week a most splendid window in the church at Ellesmere, which certainly outvies in effect even his recent and pleasing productions in the venerable church of St. Mary in our town. H. Pidgeon gave a full account of the Ellesmere window in the Salopian Journal, of the 23rd July.

The Draper's Hall.

Understanding that the interior of the Draper's Hall was about to be repaired, I took an opportunity of visiting it, and as no account of the interior has hitherto been published, I notice its present state in this place.

The hall is large and lofty, three large and fine oak tables, with corresponding benches, an appropriate president's chair and an antique chest for the preservation of the records &c, form the furniture of the place which is well wainscotted and lighted by two modern sash windows.

The chimney piece is large, composed of free stone and quite plain, having the date 1658 in the centre, above on a hatchment are the armorial bearings of the company with their motto,

Unto God only be Honour & Glory, 1655 [year altered from 1625].

Opposite the fire place within an oak frame is a portrait of Edward the 4th, with an inscription and some commemorative lines, which have been printed in the 'Ancient and

present state of Shrewsbury’.

The painting of Degory Waturs and his wife, which originally was placed on the front of the old Alms Houses, hangs on the right side of the fire place having been removed from their exterior situation some 15 or 16 years ago, and renovated within the last 7 or 8 years.

When a meeting of this Company is called it is seldom that more than three or four members attend. July 24th 1829.

[fo. 56r] [IMG_8854]

Thunder Storms.

It is somewhat singular that although our immediate neighbourhood and the kingdom generally have experienced several thunderstorms, fortunately our town thus far in the present year has escaped them. However about seven o’clock an awful and almost total darkness occurred, which was followed by a storm of thunder and lightening accompanied by very heavy rain and which continued with little intermission until nearly ½ past 10 o’clock. Friday night. July 24th.

Fortunately no damage was done by the storm of last night in our vicinity, from the accounts of the market people, the storm appears to have been general throughout the county. Saturday 25th.

St. Chad’s School Relief Fund.

The annual meeting of the committee of the Relief Fund belonging to St. Chad’s Boys Sunday School was held this month, when it appeared that the committee were fully satisfied from the cases which have come under their notice, that this society has in many instances afforded the most seasonable relief to several of the scholars, the circumstances of whose parents would otherwise have precluded them the advantage of medical advice at their own homes. The funds are as under:

To cash from boys	£7 0s. 3d.	By relief to boys from January 1 to July 1	£3 18s. 6d.
Balance of last account	£1 14s. 2d.	By paid for medicines	£3 7s. 5d.
Donation and half a year’s interest on £20 0s. 0d.	10s. 6d.	Balance in hand	£1 19s. 0d.
	£9 4s. 11d.		£9 4s 11d

H[enr]y Pidgeon, sec[retar]y.

[fo. 57r] [IMG_8855]

Confirmation. August 5th.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese held a confirmation at St. Chad’s when upwards of seven hundred persons received that Holy Rite. He afterwards addressed them from the pulpit.

Assizes. Wednesday August 12th.

The Commission of Assize was opened this evening by Mr Baron Vaughan, the usual formalities of meeting him at Emstrey &c having been previously gone through, Mr Sergeant Saddy attended in the place of Mr Baron Hullock who was taken ill on the circuit and died at Abingdone on the 31st ultimo.

Thursday, the judges attended Divine Service at St. Chad’s Church, when a sermon

was preached by the Rev. Edward Duncombe of Aldborough from 21st ch. Luke, 29, 30 and 31 verses. After which Mr Baron Vaughan took his seat at the Crown Court and Mr Sergeant Saddy at the Nisi Prius. The Baron in his charge to the jury stated that it was the first time he had been called upon to preside in the criminal court of this county, the calendar of which in comparison with those of other counties 'was highly creditable' as regards the number of prisoners and nature of their crimes. He complimented also, the magistrates on their numerous and punctual attendance, and trusted that they would not altogether consider him as a stranger among them, but as one anxious to cultivate their future esteem.

The calendar shows the names of 31 prisoners, and by a recent arrangement distinguishes those who have had the benefit of education, whereof it appears that 12 can read, 4 can read and write, and 15 it is supposed can do neither.

There were 21 causes, many of them of trivial import, that relating to Rogers v. Ward and setting forth whether the court of session of Chester have [fo. 58r] [IMG_8856] criminal jurisdiction in the city of Chester, occupied the court from nine in the morning until twelve at night and excited some interest. The summing up of the evidence by the learned Sergeant was beautifully concise and intelligent. The jury decided in the affirmative.

The Quarry.

H. Pidgeon through the medium of the Salopian Journal, of the 26th inst., directed the attention of the body corporate to the increasing nuisance of hanging linen to dry between the trees of nearly the whole length of two of the walks of our Quarry. Also to the bad state of the walks, &c.

Rev. R. L. Burton.

On the 18th inst. at Eccleston, Lancashire, the Rev. R. L. Burton, M.A. vicar of the Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury, to Everilda second dau[gher] of the late Rev. Rigbye Rigbye of Harrock Hall, Co. Lancaster.

Rain.

From the almost constant rain which we have experienced during the last 16 days, our river has overflowed its banks and completely inundated the adjacent meadows and covered Mardol and Frankwell Quays, to a height hitherto not remembered at this season of the year. This overflow has occasioned much damage on the banks of the river and the incessant rains much impeded the ingathering of the harvest which commenced in the early part of the month. August 29th 1829.

[fo. 59r] [IMG_8857]

William Cludde, Esquire.

Died August 26th 1829 at his seat Orleton, Co. Salop, William Cludde, Esquire.

He was for many years a member of the Corporation of this Borough and served the office of Mayor in the year 1795, and was very generally esteemed for his zealous and disinterested attention in the promotion of every good work, whether of a public or private nature, whilst his unassuming humility bespoke at once the genuine feelings of Christianity under which he acted.

Mr Cludde was one of the first gentlemen in the County of Salop who came forward in defence of his country when the French Revolution was making such rapid strides to subvert all regular governments and raised a troop of cavalry, and was afterwards appointed to be Lieutenant Colonel of the South Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and in

1814 served the office of High Sheriff for his native county.

He was also president of the Shropshire Society in aid of Church Missionaries, in short, in whatever capacity he acted, whether civil, military, or as a private gentleman, his disinterested conduct and firmness always commanded esteem.

[fo. 60r] [IMG_8858]

St. Mary's. Trinity Chapel.

The four windows on the south side of the Trinity Chapel of St. Mary's church, which had been for many years filled with brickwork, were opened yesterday and glazed at the expense of the minister, the Rev. W. G. Rowland, who has also removed an oak screen (not unlike a clock case) which was fixed against the pillar above the pulpit, also a much larger one, fixed against the corresponding pillar, and above the Mayor's seat, from which projected a canopy surmounted by pinnacles and forming two groined arches. September 3rd.

Horse Races.

Our annual Horse Races seem to be fast on the decline. The Company in town was very small, though the competition in running was seldom exceeded. The stewards were [blank].

Infirmary Meeting. Friday September 18th

Sir Roland Hill, Bart., M.P. treasurer of our Infirmary was honoured by a numerous attendance of the rank and respectability of our county, from the Town Hall to St. Chad's church, where the Venerable Archdeacon Bather preached an appropriate sermon from Matt. 4th, 23 verse, under which the preacher observed that although 'one of the characteristics of the present day was a zeal for charitable institutions, and which might be considered in many respects as a good sign on the times, yet it might be necessary to offer a word by way of caution lest too much zeal for the *new* institutions which are frequently springing up, should cast those of our ancestors in the shade, as if they were now of no importance and which would be neither wise nor politic, since things are none the better for being new.

He then adverted to the useful instution [sic] for which he was about to plead, and which he trusted would [fo. 61r] [IMG_8859] never be thrust out of mind by the novelties around. He stated its object, and was bold to say its services to the county could be as ill dispensed with, as all the other institutions, for the relief of the bodily necessities of our fellow subjects is a very important part of our Christian duty.

The Text, presents us with a general view of the public life of Jesus Christ. To preach the Gospel was his peculiar calling, but to heal the sick &c formed a very considerable part of his occupation. Therefore the latter *must* have a very close bearing with the former, whilst we have the interests of our fellow creatures at heart in the work of humanity and Christianity. In proof of this be brought forward the question which was put to our Saviour 'Who is our neighbour'! In the narration of which he said, this is humanity and 'whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you &c.' for the first Gentile convert was received, not only for his Christianity but for his alms also. This humanity and compassion to men will certainly be owned by Christ but remember 'we are not to be rewarded for the *merit* of these works, I presume I need scarce mention but if we be wilfully deficient in them no works of faith or knowledge can prove us to be Christians.' The preacher dealt with much energy on the love and humanity of Christ, referring to his tears of sympathy and affection at the grave of Lazarus, even when the Jews were leading him to death, he exclaimed, 'Suffer ye thus far'.

Zeal, however, should be according to knowledge, and to those who are charitably inclined, they cannot do better than follow the example of Christ, in the precepts of his word, which will prove to be the pattern of all that is good. He shewed the *obligations* for the work of humanity and adverted again to the Institution which he was advocating, showing the nature of its establishment, [fo. 61v] [IMG_8860] the good effected by it in providing for the bodily infirmities of many thousands, whilst the spiritual instruction of the patients has by no means been neglected, and though we cannot pronounce upon spiritual cures, with that certainty we do upon bodily infirmities, we know it hath been said, cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall be seen after many days, and whilst the *results* of this charity has done its best to relieve many, well may we think how many of them might have *died* from want of our care! Well may we say, how many souls might have been cut off and never brought to repentance, had they never reached this asylum. The preacher further mentioned that an increase of funds would be necessary when the new infirmary is entered upon, for he was sure the liberality which caused the erection of that noble institution, would never suffer it to lack funds in support of its increase of labours.

He appealed to the Christian principles of his hearers from whom he would have some proof that they had not heard and believed in vain, he would have a proof that they were sincere in Christ, that proof which Christ had shown, 'Do as you would be done by' and 'Look one upon another'. Let it be evident that each as far as in him lies, is zealous to do something for the necessities of others, let us [IMG_8861] as professing to know and revere the truth as it is in Jesus Christ be patterns of such '*For the liberal soul shall be made fat*'.

The plates at the doors were held by Mrs Throgmorton (late Miss Acton) and Miss Pigott of Edgmond, supported by Lloyd Kenyon, Esquire, and E. H. Williams, Esquire. The collection was £180 6s. 2d.
See above.

[fo. 62r] [IMG_8862]

The receipts and disbursements of the Salop Infirmary during the past year ending midsummer are as follows:

Receipts from various sources £3,331 1s. 6¾d. Disbursements £2,356 17s. 2½d. leaving a balance of £974 4s. 4¼d. in the hands of the deputy treasurer. The number of patients during the past year were: *In patients* in the house June 1828, 68 admitted since, 758, total 826.

Out patients on books, June 24th 1829, 393 admitted since, 1251, total 1644.

The sum expended by this Institution since its commencement in 1747 has been £144,039 11s. 4½d.

Church Missionary Society. Sunday September 20 1829.

A sermon was preached this evening in St. Alkmund's church in aid of the funds of the Shropshire Church Missionary Society by the Rev. Mr Ward, a native of our county and for sometime a missionary. The collection was £18 16s. 6d.

On the same afternoon the annual meeting of the 'Good Samaritan Society', was held in the Wesleyan Meeting House. I shall notice the report when published.

The New Church, Frankwell. September 22nd.

The foundation of a new church was laid in Frankwell in the parish of St. Chad. There was no ceremony, the *Mayor* and another gentleman being only present.

Church Missionary Society. Wednesday September 23rd.

The annual meeting of the Shropshire Church Missionary [Society] was held in the Town Hall, the Rev. C. R. Cameron, presided as chairman. The report was read by the Rev. H. Sandford who was appointed joint secretary with W. R. Stokes, Esquire, in the place of the Rev. J. Langley.

[fo. 63r] [IMG_8863] The receipts of this Society for the past year amounted to £198 14s. 0d. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended and addressed by several clergyman. The chairman in particular alluded to the decease of the late Alderman Cludde who was an early and zealous supporter of this Society as well as its president. After the meeting £10 8s. 2½d. was collected at the doors.

Duke of Sussex in Shrewsbury. Sunday September 27th 1829.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex changed horses at the Lion in passing through our town into Denbighshire.

Baptist Schools. September 27 evening.

A sermon was preached in the Baptist Meeting House by the minister thereof in aid of the Sunday School connected with that society. The collection was about *ten guineas*.

[Two headings pencilled in but not completed: 'coins', 'school library']

[fo. 64r] [IMG_8864]

Mayor Robert Gray. October 2nd 1829.

Mr Robert Gray, tailor, was sworn into the office of Mayor of our Borough, on which occasion he entertained the body corporate with a cold collation at his residence, High Street. He seems but little popular with our townsmen at present.

Since this time last year, the hand of death has removed *five members* from this Body, of whom *three* were *alderman*. The vacancies have not been filled, our townsmen wonder at this, yet think it not worth while to enquire the cause thereof.

Sunday Morning 4th instant. After partaking of breakfast at the aforesaid place, the Corporation walked in the usual procession to St. Chad's church where the vicar preached a sermon from 1 Timothy 4 chap. 1 and 2 verses. From which he showed that the first state of civil society is that which exists between private subjects and those in authority over them. That it was the *duty* of subjects to be obedient, bearing allegiance and loyalty both in speech and demeanour to those who are in authority over them. That government is an ordinance of God, whose design is marked out by the Apostle in the words of the text, and the virtues there inculcated to be maintained and the blessings resulting therefrom can only be obtained by our demeanour in whatever state of life we are placed, for if either *rulers* be remiss or subjects disobedient, government becomes at once dissolved which he said it required no argument to prove.

He then noticed how rulers should exercise their authority, which was followed by some unimportant remarks on the duty of subjects, since rulers are not a terror to good works, but of evil.

If there be one distinctive vice peculiar to this Kingdom it seems to be a contempt of public authority, as vital [fo. 64v] [IMG_8865] Christianity decays, vitiated and polluted principles have taken the hold of many.

(I would here remark that in this portion of our vicar's discourse many of his observations would seem to have reference to that party feeling in civil and religious

matters which occurred about the commencement of the reign of the *First George*.) He then pointed out the *remedy* of these vitiated principles, suggesting that if a stimulous be wanting in our religious duties to study the character of Cornelius, as record[ed] by the Apostle Paul, whose religion he said was not confined to his own breast, but dispensed in and around his family, for it is said he was a 'devout man' and 'feared God with all his house'. He stated the good results arising from family worship, urging that as religion was the best gift of God to our world, it became consequently a *duty* to bring up our families in the principles of religion as well as incumbent upon each of us to set a good example to those around us.

The origin of kings and magistrates is traced to high antiquity. Society could not exist without them, aided by the laws of the land, and as laws were made for general advantage and the blessing of society, so it is a duty to submit to them, as well as to those who by the constitution of our country are deputed to administer them.

The history of our country has shown that public liberty is a plant which grows and flourishes under a faithful administration of the laws of the land, for you cannot be a good Christian without being a faithful subject, and though infidelity and superstition have disgraced other countries, we would humbly hope that this island is appointed by God to preserve that pure and perfect religion we now enjoy, and that other lands seeing our good works, may glorify our Heavenly Father &c.

In conclusion the preacher appealed to the [fo. 65r] [IMG_8866] consciences of his hearers, in what way religion had effect upon them? Solemly [sic] asking them if their thoughts, words and actions exemplified in a full and pure manner the doctrines of Christianity? If they considered the important purposes for which they were created? If their hopes for future salvation and mercy were founded on the Gospel of Christ? If their prayer was to improve in virtue and every other grace which adorns the Christian character? Urging them to retire sometimes from the noise of a busy and tumultuous world, to read the word of God as revealed in creation, providence and redemption, for such reflections will, if duly considered, create sentiments of piety and lead to the consideration of that future state to which we are all approaching, and where there is a rest for the people of God.

Wesleyan Schools. Sunday October 11th 1829.

The annual sermons connected with the Wesleyan Schools was preached at St. John 's Meeting House by the minister, Mr John Walmsley. The collection amounted to about £18.

The Mayor attended with his family.

The report shows that £60 19s. 3d. has been expended in the education of the scholars, of which the report states no number and that £54 16s. 4d. has been received by subscriptions, donations, collections and other resources, leaving a balance of £6 2s. 11d. as being due to the treasurer.

New Buildings in progress.

If the erection of public buildings was any criterion of the prosperity of a town, or of an increasing trade, we should not I think be wanting in this particular evidence, since we have at this time, now in progress a *new infirmary*, *two new churches*, [fo. 66r] [IMG_8867] a *Dissenting meeting house*, and a *building for the steam engine of the new water company*, beside the erections of many dwellings, but alas! the case bears a very different aspect, *trade* in this part was perhaps never worse, the complaint of its dullness is general and hope for improvement seems to have vanished, whilst the want of money is universally experienced.

Our Fair yesterday gave full proof of this, and a practical farmer assured me that he 'never knew a worse' since it was not a question at this time for a *buyer* to ask the price, but for the *seller* to say 'What will you give!' This statement though viewed locally is not over drawn. I shall not however pretend to enter fully into the *cause* of it, though no doubt Mr Peel's Currency Bill in withdrawing the small notes from circulation has been the cause of much embarrassment and the present state of the Corn Laws are perhaps far from being productive of good to the agriculturist, who having to combat with *large rents*, an exact *tythe* taxes, poor rates &c finds a worse remuneration for his anxious labours now, than at any former period, from the low price of all descriptions of farming produce. The trade of Shrewsbury having much dependance on the agricultural interest, consequently suffers much from its depreciated state, and to *this cause* may be accounted the present gloom and depression which overshadows our local commerce, nor can we look for brighter times until some improvement manifests itself in favour of the farmer. Thursday, October 15th 1829.

Sailors. Sunday October 18th.

The Mr G. C. Smith who has visited our town during the two past years and drawn from the liberality of [fo. 67r] [IMG_8869] our townsmen preety [sic] freely, again presented himself for the same cause by addressing about 4,000 persons in the Castle Foregate from Psalm [blank] ver. [blank] this afternoon, and preaching in the Baptist Meeting House, Claremont Street where he collected £9 10s. 0d.

On the Monday evening an Auxiliary Society was formed at an assembly in the Baptist Meeting House, the Mayor promised to preside, but not fulfilling his engagement, Mr Crumpton, shoemaker, mounted the seat, where £8 3s. 8d. was again mustered, making the total sum received by these collections and annual donations £33 11s. 11½d. [fo. 66v.] [IMG_8868]

Paragraphs having appeared in many of the papers stating that Mr G. C. Smith had appropriated some of the collections to his own use, the editor of the Shrewsbury Chronicle by chance printed it in his paper the day before Mr Smith's arrival. Mr Smith in his Sailors Magazine of the first November gave the following specimen of this Christian charity and aptitude of calling names

The editor of this paper who walks on stilts and looks down with becoming dignity on the creatures that crawl around him is known by the name of wasp, and his dwelling as the wasp's nest. Nothing then could be more suitable to his waspish majesty than this paragraph and he made the best use of it he could the day before I reached Shrewsbury to preach for the Society.

[fo. 67r continued] [IMG_8869]

Public Dinner to the County Members. Thursday October 22 1829.

A public dinner was given to our county representatives, Sir R. Hill, Baronet, & John Cressett Pelham, Esquire, at the Lion Inn, in admiration of their manly and consistent conduct and of their votes in the House of Commons during the last discussion of the Catholic Question.

About 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner, several excellent speeches were delivered and the utmost hilarity prevailed throughout the evening. The Honourable Thomas Kenyon, president. After the company had drank the health of Sir Andrew Corbet, the respected Baronet said 'I have been amongst you between 60 and 70 years and never went to France to learn new fangled fashions, or to drink *poor* wine. I revere my religion, I respect my King, and I love my Country in my heart.'

Town Sessions, October 23rd.

At the Town Sessions this day there was only one case of felony, a man named William Davies was fined £5 and to enter into recognizances for throwing a youth named Richard Cash over the parapet wall of Coleham Bridge into the water at midnight, he swam to shore.

[fo. 68r] [IMG_8870]

St. Mary's. Sermon by Bishop of Lichfield. Sunday October 25th 1829.

The Mayor and several members of the body corporate preceded by their officers walked in procession to St. Mary's church, which was filled by a most respectable congregation assembled to hear a sermon from the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in aid of the funds for building an additional church in that parish. Prayers were read by the Rev. C. S. Lutener, curate, the Rev. W. G. Rowland, minister officiating at the communion.

The Bishop took his text from the 18 chap. of St. Matthew 20 ver. 'For where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them' after showing the import of these appropriate words for the cause he had to plead, he noticed the subject of prayer and the many advantages *public worship* possessed, as well as the general effects resulting therefrom and then proceeded to shew.

First. The peculiar natures and qualities of an assembly gathered together in the name of Christ and *Secondly* what are its privileges and advantages. Under the *first division* he advanced many strong arguments showing the various ways Christians manifested their regard to Christ by the public worship of Him, in his Holy Temple and that if that regard was properly felt, such an assembly would never fail to implore forgiveness for human transgressions and for the expiation of sin.

Under the *second* head he remarked that although numbers knew not God by the revelation of his word, yet *all* had generally some notion, or formed some idea of the presence of God, stating also the different views various nations and people had of His presence, of which the Jewish people formed a striking example.

But by public worship there is a privilege of beholding him by the eye of faith, since *He* has [fo. 68v] [IMG_8871] said Lo! I am with you always. As a further privilege of public worship he adverted to the beauty of our Established liturgy, which 'though it might not suit the extravagant ideas of the *enthusiast*' is always acceptable to the pious Christian and which is in itself the very beauty of holiness.' The zealous prelate then directed the attention of his hearers to the specific object he had in view, by reminding them that there were about 2000 poor people in this parish for whom there was only about 60 sittings in there [sic] own church. He would have his hearers picture to themselves that distress they were called upon this day to relieve. The distress of that individual who although he was *near* to the *healing waters*, had no one to put him in, no access to get relief. Reflect then and *estimate* according to the Psalmist's word, one day in thy courts O Lord, is better than a thousand. Bring before your eyes the result of a liberal collection, there is a good Sunday School in the parish where the children are training up in religion and regularly attend church, others there are very probably in this populous parish whose baptism in this holy temple is perhaps their only acquaintance with it. Bring too before your eyes the *aged*, it was perhaps once their joy and delight to seek the waters of life at this holy fountain, conceive the feelings of these aged people when they see their own neighbourhood crowned by a temple, in which, whilst they are making melody in their hearts and enjoying communion with their God, the words of Holy Simeon may well be in their minds, 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes have seen thy salvation &c.' In conclusion the preacher was sure that his hearers would not fail of promoting that righteousness [fo. 69r] [IMG_8872] which exalteth a nation and brings

results favourable to religion. Establish then your *church* upon her own throne in the hearts and minds of the people, and her services will become a willing and acceptable sacrifice, recollecting at the same time that those who honour God by their substance will be esteemed, in as much as 'ye have done it unto one of these, ye have done it unto me'.

The collection amounted to £ [blank].

St. Julian's.

In the evening a sermon was preached for the same purpose in the parish church of St. Julian to a crowded and highly select congregation among whom were the Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacon Butler, the Rev. W. G. Rowland, and several other clergymen. The service was read by the Rev. Frederick Iliff, minister of the church after which the Venerable Archdeacon Bather who has indefatigably distinguished himself during the present year in preaching several sermons in aid of benevolent causes connected with our town, delivered a discourse from 27 Psalm, 4 verse which he introduced by stating that the words of righteousness are detailed in this Psalm in a peculiar manner, and though they are not the direct commands of God, they are the true aspirations of a Godly mind. They are exemplifications of what every man would feel and practically acknowledge as the principles of faith.

First, the words of the text furnish a standing rule by which we should improve ourselves. *Secondly*, as detailing those gifts which are not from the Father, but from the Word. It is probable that this Psalm was composed when David was hiding himself from Saul for his views and circumstances under such trying difficulties. [fo. 70r] [IMG_8873] The text shews (quote text) and as we love our neighbour as ourself the same inference must arise from us, and if it be granted that David petitioned wisely, it follows that we should adopt his petition towards those we ought to love, and which I shall adopt in my present address for the specific object I have in view. He then shewed David's desire to dwell in the House of the Lord for ever, and that he was ask [sic] the contributions of his hearers for the erection of a temple, to accomodate the superabundant population in a considerable district of this town, who have as much need of a place of worship as David had.

The preacher then proceeded to advance some observations respecting the necessities of our bretheren, and noticed the means by which it is intended to supply them, at the same time remarking that as our ancestors have given full proof in the bestowment of beneficence in public works of charity, by the existence of the fine old churches in this town, and that these were in existence centuries ago when the population was very much less than it is now, it is manifest that they looked on the wants of their fellow creatures, then I say to you '*do likewise*' and look at the population of this town and compare it to what it was then, remembering that this population is here on trial for eternity.

He proceeded to advance some prolix arguments in reference to the fruits of an enlightened [sic] on Godly and ungodly hearers of the word, and that the word is to be preached to all, since a man's *necessities* may be one thing and his knowledge of them another, pointing out the method which is to supply their wants with a knowledge of God, by the erection of a church, and if any doubt the good effects which under the Divine blessing will follow this, I say look to the text, for what is enough for David is surely enough for any man, [fo. 70v] [IMG_8874] since there is as much reason to believe that there will be as much good done here as in the tabernacle of old, upon which *good* topic he further enlarged, quoting in proof thereof the Bishop's text in the morning, which is as *broad a promise* as any on which the faith of David or any Saint of the old church could have dwelt, and which is as truly ours as it was David's.

It might be said when a church is built the flock of Christ is necessarily given to a man who has not before him the faith and love of Christ in his heart. It may be otherwise

you will say, but if I prove that the ordinances of God will be duly administered you have no reason to believe they will not, for the Divine ordinances do not lose their effect though administered by evil men, since he that goes with praise and prayer in his heart shall find the Lord. (He hinted however that a faithful minister would be appointed). Look at what has been done in the Church of England, look at what is now doing, compare these with the priesthood of Judah and Israel, even in David's own days, if they had '*burning and shining lights*' among them, so have we. I do not speak this boastingly but because it is the truth.

He adverted to the public services of our church which are fixed, also to her ritual of which he gave a brief exposition, urging his hearers to study it, enforcing the necessity of erecting a place of worship, in as much as good results might reasonably be expected and appealing to the Christian principles of his hearers not to let their Christian brethren want that blessing by which we could honestly recommend them [fo. 71r] [IMG_8875] to God and I cannot but think that this appeal is made with great propriety here, for a large district of this parish is situated in the very part where the church is erecting, and it is made also with propriety to the people who compose the congregation this evening, to them he would appeal since as you wanted additional means of attending the word, these means have been offered you. But have you profited by them, *freely* you have received, freely then give, and I shall be glad to see that our labours have been successful.

The collection amounted to £ [blank] making a total of £191 4s. 4d.

Same evening a sermon was preached in St. Chad's church by the Very Reverend the Dean of Ardah [sic] from [blank] in aid of the funds of the Shrewsbury and Shropshire Auxiliary to the Sunday School Society for Ireland.

The collection amounted to £ [blank].

In reference to the interesting services of this day I am tempted to deviate from my general plan of offering no comment on the passing circumstances of the day, by remarking that I think it cannot be denied, but that the *liberality* of *Salopians* was this day again honourably tested by the very handsome collections which followed the sermons at St. Mary's and St. Julian's churches in aid of the free church in Castle Foregate, nor can I refrain, though privately, from expressing my hearty congratulations on the general liberality of our townsmen, as manifested in every good work, especially such as bear more immediately on their own vicinity, a [fo. 72r] [IMG_8876] liberality which I may venture to record as probably unequalled by any town of its population in the kingdom, and may heaven grant that our townsmen may long sustain the honourable characteristic of being '*cheerful givers*' and of feeling real pleasure in being '*proud to do good*'.

Nor indeed was their liberality confined this day to their own town, for as I have already shown a laudable anxiety to do good even in distant places was exemplified in the collection at St. Chad's and it is but fair to mention that although two very eloquent discourses (as I am credibly informed) were delivered at St. Alkmund's church by a Mr Cooke, much zeal was manifested by many composing that congregation to hear the Dean at St. Chad's which they were enabled to do by a curtailment of the singing portion of the service.

If proof of what I have written was necessary the weekly notices of public collections, subscriptions, &c. recorded recently in the foregoing pages would be ample testimony. Monday evening.

Confirmation, St. Mary's. Monday morning October 26th.

At 10 o'clock the Bishop of Lichfield held a confirmation in St. Mary's church, when

about one hundred gentlemen under the tuition of Dr Butler at our Royal Free Grammar School received that ordinance.

Irish Schools. Same day.

At 12 o'clock the Bishop presided at the Shrewsbury Auxiliary for Irish Schools. The Rev. C. Bury, curate of St. Chad's read the report which states that the amount received during the past year was £128 13s. 4d. of which £123 1s. 6½d. had [fo. 73r] [IMG_8878] been remitted to the parent society, incidental expences having taken the remainder. The meeting was well attended and several interesting speeches made.

At six in the evening a similar meeting was held for the benefit of the lower order of persons, the Mayor was called to the chair when other long addresses were delivered by the deputation which attended from the parent society, and at the close of the meeting by the request of the Mayor, part of a hymn was sung which closed the proceedings, about [blank].

After these meetings and the sermon at the church nearly £60 was raised.

Sick Man's Friend. Tuesday October 27th 1829.

The annual meeting of the Sick Man's Friend and Lying in Charity was held in the usual place. The report shews that 203 sick cases have been relieved during the past year at an expense of £103 19s. 0d., as well as 102 lying in cases to whom £41 1s. 0d. was given. It also shews that the disbursements have exceeded the receipts by £38 13s. 7d. and appeals to the liberality of Salopians 'generously to contribute their aid to disburden its debt'. An appeal which I am sure will not be made in vain!

[fo. 72v] [IMG_8877] Three weeks had scarce elapsed ere the amount of the debt of the Sick Man's Friend was more than made up. HP

[fo. 73r] [IMG_8878]

Rev. Thomas Oswell. *Died* October 31.

At his residence Belmont in our town aged 48. The Rev. Thomas Oswell, M.A. rector of the first portion of Westbury, Co. Salop, He was the son of the late Alderman William Oswell by Mary daughter of the Reverend Stephen Prytherick, vicar of Much Wenlock and Leighton. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806 and succeeded the late Rev. John Pyefinch in the living of Westbury in the latter year [fo. 74r] [IMG_8879] by Mr and Mrs Pemberton. Although for several years prevented by ill health from performing his clerical duty, he was highly respected by his parishioners and in his private character it may be truly said that he 'walked with God'. His remains were interred at St. Alkmund's. See notice by H. Pidgeon, Gentleman's Magazine. Novr. 6th

Swan Hill, Burial Ground.

The burial ground attached to Swan Hill Meeting House enlarged by adding a few yards from an adjoining garden, being the gift of the Rev. Sir Edw. Kynaston, in consideration of the trustees of the Meeting House repairing the wall which had become ruinous.

Rev. Charles Bury.

A few friends of the Reverend Charles Bury, curate of St. Chad's assembled at the house of Wm. Clement, Esquire, sen., in order to arrange respecting the presentation to him of a sum, the result of a private subscription as an augmentation of his salary as curate. About £30 was stated to have been collected and it was further proposed to make it up if possible £50. Nov[embe]r. 6th.

Capt. Benbow's Gravestone.

The stone commemorative of the burial of Captain John Benbow in old St. Chad's cemetery [sic], and who suffered for his loyalty in the vicissitudes of the Commonwealth, I have caused to be renovated in the course of the past week at my own expense. Novr. 18th.

Hunt Week.

Our Hunt week was dull, little company in town and the weather as usual *wet* and unfavourable. Nov[embe]r 21st.

[fo. 75r] [IMG_8880]

The Irish Road. Tuesday December 1st.

A numerous and very respectable meeting of our townsmen and gentlemen connected therewith, held in the Town Hall, 'for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted to retain the Irish Road through Shrewsbury'. Public notice having been given of an intended application to Parliament to divert the same.

The Mayor took the chair, when it was resolved in substance that as the proposed alteration in the line of the Holyhead Road through Shropshire will be a great injury to Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood, and as it is the belief of the meeting. considerable improvements might be made in the line of road through Shrewsbury, so as to shorten the distance and give every requisite accommodation to travellers. It shall at the same time be the anxious endeavour as soon as possible to effect the said improvement whilst they pledge themselves to oppose the proposed diversion of the road to the utmost of their power. Since they consider it as unjustifiable extravagance to make 27 miles of new road according to the proposed plan at a cost of nearly £100,000 of public money for the sake of saving about four miles.

A committee was formed to conduct the opposition and a subscription opened to defray necessary expences, which was extended in a few minutes by Salopian liberality to nearly four hundred pounds.

It was highly pleasing to observe the *interest* manifested by our townsmen throughout the meeting in this common cause, and the attention which was paid to the speeches particularly to those of Hon. T. Kenyon, Mr Slaney and Mr Pelham.

[fo. 76r] [IMG_8881]

Land for Additional Burial Ground. Resold.

The portion of ground behind St. Mary's Almshouses which was intended for an additional burial ground to St. Mary's parish, sold to the committee appointed for the formation of a new market. Dec[embe]r 4th 1829.

State of the Street Lights.

Our streets exhibit a most gloomy appearance after dark, being supplied with only one third of the usual light from the gas, in consequence of a resolution of the committee of management to 'economize' until the debt incurred by excess of expenditure is discharged. The watchmen are likewise reduced one third and the perambulations of the patrol from six to ten dispensed with:- this is a specimen truly of an act for 'better watching, lighting' &c and the result of a committee not very attentive '*if* faithful to its trust'.

Rev. John Wilde, Died 16th December.

At Harnage the Rev. John Wilde aged 60, rector of the third portion of Pontesbury and

minister of Albrighton chapel. He was of St. John's Coll., Cambridge B.A. 1791 and was presented to Pontesbury in 1814 by E. W. Owen, Esquire & to Albrighton by Rev. J. B. Blakeway, Minister of St Mary's, in consequence of lapse of time by the patron. Mr Wilde was much esteemed by his little flock at Albrighton, where he had formed and maintained a Sunday School. On the Sunday preceding his decease, whilst officiating at the chapel and when he had come to that portion of the litany from 'Battle and murder and sudden death' he fainted, and tho' on recovering he made an attempt to go on, yet the rustic congregation would not permit him and he returned home, to see their face no more.

As a preacher he was forcible and energetic. Mr Wilde was the son of John Wilde, Esquire, of Harnage by Miss Dod a lady of ancient family. His remains were interred at Counde. A monument has been erected to his memory in that church.

[fo. 77r] [IMG_8882]

The Weather. Christmas Day.

If *frost* and *snow* are characteristic of Christmas (which we young folks do remember and which our elders remark always was so) the *welcome day* this year presents an appearance more in unison with the character of the season than the preceding *nine* have done from their extreme mildness. A considerable fall of snow took place on Monday last followed by a frost which still remains on the surface of the objects around, presenting an outward aspect as wintry as the most rigid observer of the seasons or a warm fire side could desire.

The bells of our several churches ushered in the morning by beautiful and *simultaneous* peals and the body corporate attended as usual Divine Service at St. Chad's church where the vicar preached from [blank].

[fo. 81r] [IMG_8883]

Salopian Annals, 1830, by Henry Pidgeon

Mr R. B. Blakemore. January 1st 1830.

At their lasting meeting the trustees of St. Chad's church in the town unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Mr R. B. Blakemore of Mardol, expressive of their sense of his indefatigable labours and zealous attention in promoting the interests of the Boy's Sunday School of that extensive parish, which resolution was followed by the presentation of a large paper copy of D'Oyly and Mant's Bible, elegantly bound and inscribed as follows:

Presented by the trustees of Saint Chad to R. B. Blakemore, in testimony of their high approbation of his unremitting attention to the Sunday School of that parish, for the space of seventeen years.
January 1 1830.

About two hundred boys receive the benefit of weekly instruction in this school.

Mr John Haycock. January 7th 1830.

Died at 70 Mr John Haycock a respectable architect of this town, of whose designs and works we have several specimens in our town.

[fo.82r] [IMG_8884]

Holyhead Road. Friday January 8th.

A county meeting was held in the Nisi Prius Court 'for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposed alteration in the line of road from London to Holyhead through Shropshire'. The High Sheriff C. K. Mainwaring, Esquire, presided, J. C. Pelham, Esquire, M.P., W. Ormsby Gore, R. A. Slaney, Esquires and Viscount Clive addressed the meeting in language suitable and eloquent to the occasion.

A subscription truly liberal it is believed would have been immediately entered into, for the two-fold purpose of improving the present line of road as well as for opposing any deviation from the same, had not Lord Clive remarked 'that before any general subscription was called for the committee should have an interview with the Parliamentary Commissioners who had the means of raising any requisite sum.'

A committee was accordingly formed for the purpose of co-operating and acting with the committee recently appointed at the town's meeting for opposing the proposed new road.

About 40 gentlemen of rank in our county were present at this meeting. The High Sheriff availed himself of his 'deputy' as prompter even to put the different resolutions to the meeting, seeming to have not the least idea of the office of president.

Samaritan Society. Sunday January 24th.

Two sermons were preached at the Wesleyan Meeting House in aid of the funds of the 'Good Samaritan Society'. £21 0s. 0d. was collected.

St. Alkmund's Church.

Two chairs of carved oak in a style corresponding with the building were presented to the parish of St. Alkmund by the Rev. Richard Scott for the use of the chancel of that church.

[fo. 83r] [IMG_8885]

February 1830

High Sheriff.

Rowland Hunt, Esquire, of Boreatton has been appointed High Sheriff of our county.

Relief of Poor. February 3rd.

A requisition having been sent to the Mayor signed by six gentlemen (two of whom are only residents in our town) requesting him to call a town's meeting 'to consider and determine what will be the best method of relieving the poor of this town during the present severe season.'

He appointed the above day for the purpose when a respectable though not numerous assembly took place in the Exchequer Room. The Mayor in the chair.

Mr Slaney opened the business of the meeting and was followed by several desultory speeches in which it was stated that about 500 persons many of them with families were out of employment. It was therefore determined to open an immediate subscription in connection with a former balance of about £70 belonging to a fund raised a few years ago, for the purpose of relieving the distressed and unemployed poor of the town, and that the clergymen of the different parishes be requested to preach a sermon on Sunday next in aid of the subscription. [IMG_8886] On a committee being formed a handsome subscription was immediately opened. After the meeting the committee speedily began to afford relief to the most distressed objects.

Friday February 5th. A meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held when the following sums were ordered for distribution in the several parishes to St. Chad's £80, St. Mary's £60 and £30 each to St. Julian's and St. Alkmund's. The Abbey parish having

previously opened a fund for the relief of their own poor, received only their share of the former fund £9 9s. 6d.

[fo. 83v] [IMG_8887]

The sum of £58 0s. 0d. was collected in St. Mary's parish in lieu of a sermon for the relief of the poor.

A sum nearly equal to the above was collected in the Abbey parish, which had no connection with the town subscription. £57 8s. 6d. Total subscriptions to the 18th February £582 8s. 7d.

[fo. 84r] [IMG_8888]

Sermons for the Relief of the distressed Poor. Sunday February 7th.

The Mayor and seven members of the body corporate, a sorry show! preceded by their officers and Shropshire Band went in procession to St. Chad's Church where the vicar preached a sermon for the relief of the distressed poor of the town from 7 Matthew 12 verse, in which he paid a well deserved eulogium to the '*active services of his zealous co-adjutor*' Mr Bury 'during the short season he was obliged to absent himself from his flock, owing to a domestic calamity' (the death of J. F. Baxter, Esquire, Ludlow) 'which he should always gratefully remember as well as for Mr Bury's attention to the distressed poor'.

Although the vicar preached this sermon three years ago, his collection on the present occasion amounted to £36 7s. 1d.

Sermons were also preached on the same day at the undermentioned places and the annexed sums collected.

St. Julian's. Rev. F. Iliff, £27 11s. 4d.

St. Alkmund's Rev. J. Richards, £23 8s. 1d. [pencil correction £24 5s. 2d.]

The dissenters though not requested, advocated the cause from their pulpits and it is rather a singular coincidence that the ministers of the Independent, Baptist and Wesleyan congregations [IMG_8889] should preach from the same text of Scripture! The following were the collections:

Swan Hill	Rev. T. Weaver	£10 4s. 4d.
Baptists	Rev. Kent	£7
Wesleyans	Rev. Walmsley	£7
Calvinists <i>Welsh</i>	Rev. Rees	£4
Unitarians	Rev. G. Case	£7 16s. 9d.
Roman Catholics	Rev. Jones	£3 15s. 0d.

The weather.

During the past six weeks the weather has been more severe than for the previous sixteen years, the drifting of the heavy snows having considerably impeded travelling in all directions. A rapid thaw however accompanied by heavy rain took place on the 7th. Tuesday 9th.

[fo. 85r] [IMG_8890]

Parliament.

Opened on February 4th by Royal Commission, much dissatisfaction and discussion seems to have been manifested in both Houses that the usual speech did not allude more fully to the present distressed state of the country, deplorable indeed as regards the depression of trade and the wants of the humble classes, both of which ministers seem to set at defiance. Tuesday 9th.

Water Works Company. Monday February 8th.

At a special general assembly of the New Water Company, Mr John Loxdale was elected clerk and collector of the Water Works, vice Wickstead resigned. Mr Loxdale had an opponent in Mr Panting though it is a query by some whether his election will stand good, being a member of the Corporation.

A circular letter during the past week was distributed to most of the householders in our town requesting them 'on or before Lady Day next to be furnished with a ball and stopcock in order to prevent the waste of water'. [IMG_8891]

Our townsmen seem generally to complain of this, in as much as no rate has been specified for the intended supply of water, whilst they are aware that a considerable expense has been incurred in procuring *two Acts of Parliament*, besides the necessary erections &c for the new works and the prospective view of defraying salaries. Vide a letter by H. Pidgeon in the Chronicle.

Sepulchral Stone.

An ancient sepulchral stone found whilst opening a grave in St. Mary's church yard on the scite [sic] of the old Almshouses.

St. Giles's.

The burial ground attached to St. Giles's Church being very wet, has recently been drained, and care taken that no graves were disturbed.

[fo. 86r] [IMG_8892]

Medical Lectures. Monday February 22nd.

A series of lectures being about to be delivered on the following subjects, an introductory one was delivered this evening in the Masonic room by Mr William Clement, junr., on anatomy.

- Anatomy and physiology, by J. Webster, M.D. and Mr W. Clement, junr.
- Practical anatomy with demonstrations, Mr Clarke
- Surgery, Mr Wm. Clement, junr.
- Natural history, J. F. M. Dovaston, M.A.
- Chemistry, Mr Whitney.

Wednesday 24th. Mr Dovaston delivered his lecture on the mineral, vegetable and animal world, and the benefits to be derived from the study of natural history, which he did with *real* feeling and eloquence for two hours! Occasionally displaying to much advantage his versatile disposition in amusing and interesting anecdotes.

St. Julian's.

During the present month the parish church of St. Julian's has been heated with warm air, procured from stoves of a different construction to what have hitherto been used in our churches.

An hideous brick porch has been erected at the eastern door leading to the south aisle [sic]. Also an entrance made from the church to the 'Bier House' which is transformed to a 'robing room'.

The handsome sounding board over the pulpit, removed, and the stairs leading to the pulpit altered for the better.

[Added] This porch was taken down in the year 1846 and a handsome portal erected at the expense of the Reverend Richard Scott, from a design by Mr Dodson.

[fo. 87r] [IMG_8893]

Charity Commissioners. Monday March 1st.

The Parliamentary Commissioners for enquiring concerning the state of charities in England and Wales arrived in town, and immediately commenced their investigations.

A Bull shot in the street. Thursday March 4th.

A bull having been overdriven from the large sale of cattle &c at Shrawardine Castle, began on entering the town to manifest symptoms of madness, and on reaching near the centre of Mardol became quite ungovernable and was at length bound by strong ropes held by a number of men and in the presence of hundreds of spectators (the shops near being closed) was shot in the head and afterwards killed.

Butter Market.

The present butter and poultry market having stood for the space of twelve years as a monument and laughing stock of Salopian architecture is at length judged and condemned to be taken down, and a meeting of the committee for erecting a new one was held on Wednesday March 10th for the purpose of '*choosing an architect and of forming plans and specifications*' for another.

The result of this meeting I have not satisfactorily ascertained but am of opinion it would have been but fair and reasonable to have called a town's meeting first, since however unsuitable, incommodious or bad in design the present structure is, it was erected by the 'voluntary contributions' of the town and county at an expense of about £2,000, for the specific purpose of a '*Free Market*'.

Having already adverted to the prospectus of this new market company it would be premature in this place to offer further remarks, in the absence of official information. The erection however cannot at present be proceeded with owing to a disagreement between the Corporation and Drapers Company respecting the purchase of a small plot of ground.

[fo. 88r] [IMG_8894]

Assizes. Friday March 19th 1830.

In consequence of Mr Baron Bolland not arriving until nine o'clock at night to open the Commission of Assize, the usual procession of meeting him was dispensed with. On Saturday morning he attended Divine Service at St. Chad's church where the Rev. Thomas Hunt, rector of West Felton delivered a discourse from 13 chap. Romans 15 verse, from which he shewed – the necessity of religious principles for the maintenance of civil government and as this is kept in the minds and hearts of the people they will reverence the laws of our country and the blessing of God will smile upon us. But however admirable our laws may be in themselves and however admirable religion may be, it is useless to expect a blessing unless there is individual righteousness and religious principles in the minds of the people. Hence how comes it to pass that in a nation professing godliness, transgressions are multiplied and our prisons overflowing with crimes of every description, the causes are various but the reason is too obvious and maybe considered in some degree as owing to the absence of religious restraint in the mind, for reformation must begin with individuals ere public character can be improved.

In attending to our Eastern possessions the preacher remarked that it was religion alone that can render them permanent in our hands by sending spiritual instructors, and as a decision is taking cognizance of the crimes of so many of our fellow creatures and

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whilst we judge of their sins, let us think in pity on the sinner, being ready to condemn ourselves in heart since God hath not dealt with us after our sins.

After the service Mr Baron Bolland took his seat at the Nisi Prius where the business was very trifling and of no interest. Mr Justice Littledale presiding in the Crown Court. The calendar contained the names of 60 prisoners which were disposed of as follows; 8 received judgment of death, 8 transportation, 19 imprisonment for various periods, 21 not guilty and 4 discharged.