28. An Apology for the Bible, in a series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine. Lond. 1796, 12mo. An able and judicious an­swer to the contemptible work of a mischievous incendiary : it seems to have been singularly successful in producing clear and rapid conviction. Thanks were returned to the author from Ire­land and from America, and he gained L. 1000 by the sale of the book, besides allowing it to be often reprinted gratuitously.

29. An Address to the People of Great Britain. 1700, 8vo. Enforcing the necessity of submission to the exigencies of the times. It went through fourteen editions, besides several piracies; and it was reprinted in Ireland by order of Lord Camden, then Lord Lieutenant. Mr Wakefield answered it somewhat intem- perately, and the bishop attempted ineffectually, out of respect for his classical acquirements, to lighten the punishment which was allotted to him.

30. Charge to the Clergy of Landaff. 31. Second Charge, 1802. On similar subjects.

32. A Charge relating to Ecclesiastical Reform, 1802.

33. A Sermon preached at the London Hospital, 1802. Against the principles of Paine.

34. Thoughts on the intended Invasion, 8vo.

35. Substance of a Speech intended to have been delivered, 1804. In favour of Catholic Emancipation.

36. Sermon preached before the Society for the Suppression of Vice, 1804.

37. A Charge to the Clergy, 1805. 38. Another Charge, on the Catholic Question, 1803.

39. Two Apologies, two Sermons, and a Charge. 1806, 8vo. Reprinted.

40. A second Defence of Revealed Religion, 1807. In two sermons, preached in the Chapel Royal.

41. A Paper on Planting and on Waste Land. Communica­tions to the Board of Agriculture, vol. vii. 1808, 4to. 42. He had also written some Preliminary Observations in the Agricul­tural Report of Westmoreland.

43. Miscellaneous Tracts. Lond. 1815, 2 vols. 8vo. Re­ligious, political, and agricultural. “ His discourse on the first and second Adam, and the nature of death as affected by each, is almost unequalled in originality of thought and vigour of expres­sion.” Quarterly Review.

(44). It has been said that he published some papers in the Manchester Memoirs; but they do not appear in the indices.

45. Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaft; written by himself at different times, and revised in 1814. Published by his son Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Weils. Lond. 1817, 4to. Lond. 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. Quarterly Review, xviii. p. 229. Treated with great ability, but with too much severity. His chief mistake indeed seems to have been, that he expected his literary merits alone to secure him political advancement ; further than this, there is nothing disgust­ing, to a candid reader, in the sincerity with which he displays the consciousness of his own merits. The praises of the reviewer himself are at least as energetic as those of the friends whose language he has occasionally copied ; his censures are not less im­pressive; but tor an author’s censure of himself, it would be idle to look in a work of autobiography.

Though somewhat reserved, Dr Watson is said to have been remarkable for the simplicity of his manners and the equality of his temper. With respect to his conduct in the school of divinity, the reviewer confesses that “ he ascended the chair with many eminent qualifications for his difficult and distinguished functions. The exercise of four years, as moderator of the philosophical schools, had rendered his faculty of speaking Latin perfectly easy ; by great assiduity, the vices of his early education had been so far corrected that a false quantity was never heard to escape him ; all the tricks and shifts of school logic were familiar to his mind, in addition to which, his acuteness and ingenuity were admirable. His majestic and commanding figure, his terrific countenance, his deep sonorous voice, the uninterrupted tenor of his sentences, which, though far from classical, were never either barbarous or soloecistic, and, above all, the boldness and originality of his senti­ments, seldom left the under graduates’ places unoccupied in the theological school. It was sport to see how the grave professor would glide over the surface of the subject with every appearance of profundity, or when pinned, as bis opponent hoped, into a corner, would wind himself out with all the lubricity of an eel. Still he had a large mind ; he endured, he encouraged, *he delighted* In *the opposition of able men ; he never flinched from the strokes of those who had more information than himself,* secure in the consciousness of his own ability to encounter learning by invention. The same toler­ance of contradiction, the same dexterity in parrying attacks, he brought with him into private conversation, which rendered him, when the poison of politics did not operate on his constitution, a most agreeable and amusing debater. In these happier hours, and they were not few, he would even smile at the pomp and magni­ficence of his own manner, and relax into all the *playfulness* and pleasantry which are almost inseparable from *real genius.”*

Our critic appears, however, to have exceeded the limits of can­dour and of charity, when he asserts that “ he was governed through life by the two leading principles of interest and ambition, both of which were thwarted in his political conduct, by a temper so wayward, and a presumption so overweening, that the disap­pointment produced by their collision embittered his mind, and exasperated his latter days to a very high degree of malignity. Accomplished as he was in academical learning, he had no ingenu­ous or disinterested love of knowledge : he read only that he might teach, and he taught only that he might rise.”

“ When he felt himself neglected, he avowedly and professedly abandoned all study, because, says be, 'eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge was a part of my temper till,' and only till, ‘ the ac­quisition of knowledge was attended with nothing but the neglect of the king and his ministers.’ Disgusted, therefore, and disap­pointed, as much as broken in constitution, he withdrew into the wilds of Westmoreland without a library, and to this privation he voluntarily submitted almost thirty years. From taste he derived neither amusement nor occupation, for of taste he never had a tincture ; placed amidst the most delicious scenes of England, he thought of nothing but turning his own portion of them to emolu­ment !” Thus “ this violent deciaimer against sinecures and non­residence was the first who converted the regius professorship of divinity into a sinecure : this enemy of pluralities held at least *fourteen* places of preferment ; this man of moderation in his wishes, and calm contentment, under the shade of retirement, spent the last twenty-nine years of his life in ‘ execrating’ [complaining of] those who, for his factious obstinacy, had left him to that retire­ment, while he was occupied in nursing up a fortune, till, accord­ing to his own boast, with the poorest bishopric in the kingdom, he became the richest bishop upon the bench.”

With respect to the merits of the question between him and the administration of his early friend Mr Pitt, there will probably be as many different opinions as there are readers of different politi­cal parties; but he had surely no right to expect that a ministry determined to support every minute article of the established con­stitution of the country, both in church and in state, should volun­tarily add to the power and authority of a person who had repeat­edly declared himself rather hostile than indifferent to many points which they thought essential to both ; or even of one who felt so decided a conviction of the importance of every single opinion which he had himself adopted, as to refuse his concurrence in such measures of legislation as they might deem of vital importance to the good of the country, and such as had been sanctioned by the concurrent determination of the majority of a cabinet taking on themselves the whole responsibility of their proceedings. He must have been aware that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and that the members of every administration, in a country not despotic, must consent to give up something to each other's feel­ings, and to make a small sacrifice of private conviction for the great objects of public energy and unanimity. (L L.)

WATT, James, a philosopher, mechanician, and civil engineer, whose inventive talents, extensive knowledge of the sciences and arts, and practical application of them to the purposes of life, place him in the foremost rank of those illustrious men whose discoveries have influenced the state of society, and conferred distinction upon their country and age. His great-grandfather farmed his own small estate in the county of Aberdeen, but engaging in the civil wars, was killed in one of Montrose’s battles, and his property lost to his family. His son, Thomas Watt, left an infant, was brought up by relations, and having a turn for the ma­thematical sciences, made such proficiency by his own ex­ertions, under very untoward circumstances, occasioned by the persecutions of the times, as to enable him at a later and quieter period to establish himself at Greenock as a teacher of these sciences, and of the dependent arts of sur­veying and navigation. There he acquired reputation, and dying in 1734, at the advanced age of ninety-one, left a brief record of his partiality to his profession in the inscrip­tion upon his tomb in the West Church-yard. He is there styled professor of the mathematics. He had two sons, John and James ; the former, brought up as a mathemati­cian, settled first at Ayr, and afterwards at Glasgow, where he was much employed in surveying and directing the im­