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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

V O L U M E X L I .

For the Y E A R M . D C C L X X I .

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed at St. John's Gate, for D. HENRY, and sold by F. NEWBERRY,
the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate Street.

To Mr. URBAN, on compleating the XLI^R Volume of the
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AGAIN, my Friend, with equal Pace,
Old Time and You have run the Race;
Another circling Year compleat
Again with you and Time I meet.

With Wonder I behold in You
What makes me think old Fables true:
'Tis said, where Truth is mix'd with Lies,
That *Falls* could make ANTÆUS rise;
You gain, as I proclaim in Rhime,
From Labour Strength, and Youth from Time.
To those who doubt, your Works produce,
Where Pleasure still is join'd with Use;
The Touchstone those of Truth and Sense,
To mark out Merit from Pretence.
The Muse's Joy, the Dunce's Dread,
You guard the Mount with forky Head;
Nor suffer Feet prophane to rove
Where Science consecrates the Grove.
Still, URBAN, o'er our Taste preside,
At once its Guardian, and its Guide;
Of Knowledge still unlock the Springs,
And take the Tribute Genius brings.
Enjoy, thy noblest meed, the Praise
Which honest Admiration pays;
Which Wonder wrings from Envy's Breast,
In vain the falt'ring voice suppress:
Her Looks of Pain thy Worth proclaim,
Her Censure but ensures thy Fame.
May You, 'tis all your Friends can ask,
Untir'd, pursue your annual Task:
Add but the future to the past,
And Wealth, and Fame, and Joy, shall last

P R E F A C E.

HAVING already assigned our Reasons for reducing our Preface to a Recapitulation of the Contents of the Volume which is finished, we shall insert that of the Year 1771 without farther Introduction.

An Account of Political Debates in a Newly-established Society, being a regular Series through the whole Year.

JANUARY. Natural History of Insects, with Directions for catching and preserving them: Rules for judging of the Weather by the Barometer: A Table for Pump-Makers, by Mr. Ferguson.

FEBRUARY. Explanation of the Number of the Beasts in Revelations xiii. 18, and xvii. 5: Instructions to young Medalists, with a new Method of taking-off Casts from Coins: A Collection of curious Adages: And a Refutation of Atheism, by Voltaire.

MARCH. A Method of making Mortar which will be impenetrable to Moisture: The Quality and Cultivation of a new Species of Potatoe: A curious Extract from the Alcoran: A Demonstration of the Utility of large Wheels: And a curious Anecdote of the late Marshal Wade.

APRIL. Memoirs of the late Rev. J. Pelling, D. D. An advantageous Method of planting Quicksets described: Hints towards preventing the Mischiefs arising from the Use of Copper Utensils: And an Account of Osney-Abbey.

MAY. A Mistranslation in the New Testament: Critical Remarks on Voltaire. Letter to Dr. Smollet, in Defence of the Quakers: And Thoughts on Subscription to the XXXIX Articles.

JUNE. A Description of Three curious Fishes: On Vulgar Errors, with some never before noticed: And a Fragment of Publius Syrus, and a very curious Leonine Verse.

JULY. A curious Description of the Iceland Falcon: An Essay on the Organization and Formation of Shells of Animals: Memoirs of the Founder of the Monastery de la Trappe: On Expression by drawing alone, independent of colouring: And Memoirs of the late Dr. Burten, of Eton.

AUGUST.

P R E F A C E.

AUGUST. An Account of two non-described Greek Medals: The Dutch Method of making Marbles: A summary View of the Decrease of Oak Timber: On the Stature and Figure of Old People: And an Account of the ancient Manner of taking Refuge for Murder or Felony in the Cinque Ports.

SEPTEMBER. A Comparison of the Merits of Racine and Corneille: The Life of Reaumur: The religious Policy of the Turks: The Cruelty of Aurelias censured: An Account of the late Famine in India: A summary View of the Confessional Controversy: And a Recipe for the Stranguary.

OCTOBER. A curious Anecdote of Thomas Coryate: An Account of a Soldier who eat and digested Stones: Mr. Brahm's Observations on the Coast of America: A Description of the Great White Owl: And Baglivi's Account of a Cure of the Bite of the Tarantula; and Reasoning upon it.

NOVEMBER. King Charles the First, not the Author of Eikon Basilike: A Description of curious Antiquities in Scotland: An Essay on the Progress of Vegetation in Trees; and on the Mistakes of eminent Authors; with Questions relative to the Formation of Mould.

DECEMBER. A List of the Pensioners on the Civil and Military Establishments of Ireland: A retrieved Piece of Ancient History: Particulars of the Portland Causes: And an Account of Carfax Conduit, in Oxford.

With a Continuation of the Articles intitled, HUETIANA; containing a great Number of curious Particulars, besides an Account of the following

B O O K S :

The Life of Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. Grant's Enquiries into the Nature, Rise, and Progress of Fevers. Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London. The Shipwreck and Adventures of Pierre Viaud. Historical Extracts, relating to Laws, Customs, and Manners, from a new History of France. The Minstrel; or the Progress of Genius. The Present State of Musick in France and Italy. The Loves of Medea and Jason. Cadogan on the Gout. The Expedition of Humphry Clinker. A Discourse delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy. Elements of the History of France. The First Book of the Luciad of Camoens. The Hermit of Warkworth. The Book of Job, in English Verse. An Essay on the Subjects of Chemistry. Hewson's Experimental Enquiry into the Properties of the Blood. Historical Account and Memoirs of a Society formed in Amsterdam, in favour of Persons supposed to be drowned. The Compleat English Farmer. Bossu's Travels through Louisiana. — With the Dramatic Entertainments of the Year. An Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions. A compleat Catalogue of new Publications; and many original Pieces of Poetry.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Public Ledger
 Gazetteer
 St James's Chron.
 London Chron.
 General Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 London Evening
 Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Oxford
 Cambridge
 Reading
 Northampton
 Birmingham 2
 Bath 2 papers
 Coventry 2
 Bristol 3



York 2 papers
 Dublin 2
 Newcastle 2
 Leedes 2
 Edinburgh
 Aberdeen
 Glasgow
 Ipswich
 Norwich
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Salisbury
 Liverpool
 Sherborn
 Worcester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Manchester
 Canterbury
 Chelmsford

For JANUARY, 1771.

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With an accurate Plan of the River Thames from Boulter's Lock to Kew-bridge, according to an actual Survey taken by Mr. Brindley, with a view to the cutting a navigable Canal from London to Reading; also a curious Plate of Natural History, illustrating the manner of killing Insects, in order to prepare them for the Cabinet.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

See the 9th and 10th papers at St. John's Gate. See the 11th paper at St. John's Gate. See the 12th paper at St. John's Gate.

Reciprocal Declarations, relative to Peace.

Translation of the Declaration signed and delivered by Prince de Maserano, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Catholick Majesty, dated the 22d. Day of January, 1771.

HIS Britannick Majesty having complained of the violence which was committed on the 10th of June, 1770, at the Island commonly called the Great Malouine, and by the English Falkland's Island, in obliging, by force, the commander, and subjects of his Britannick Majesty, to evacuate the Port, by them called Egmont; a step offensive to the honour of his crown; the Prince de Maserano, Ambassador extraordinary of his Catholick Majesty, has received orders to declare, and declares, that his Catholick Majesty, considering the desire with which he is animated for peace, and for the maintenance of good harmony with his Britannick Majesty, and reflecting that this event might interrupt it, has seen with displeasure this expedition tending to disturb it, and in the persuasion in which he is, of the reciprocity of sentiments of his Britannick Majesty, and of its being far from his intention to authorise any thing that might disturb the good understanding between the two courts, his Catholick Majesty does disavow the said violent enterprize; and in consequence, the Prince de Maserano declares, that his Catholick Majesty engages to give immediate orders, that all things shall be restored in the Great Malouine, at the Port called Egmont, precisely to the state in which they were before the 10th of June, 1770: For which purpose his Catholick Majesty will give orders to one of his officers, to deliver up to the Officer, authorised by his Britannick Majesty, the Port and Fort called Egmont, with all the artillery, stores, and effects of his Britannick Majesty, and his subjects, which were at that place the day abovementioned, agreeable to the inventory which has been made of them.

The Prince de Maserano declares, at the same time, in the name of the King his master, that the engagement of his said Catholick Majesty, to restore to his Britannick Majesty the possession of the Fort and Port called Egmont; cannot, nor ought, any wise, to affect the question of the prior right of Sovereignty of the Malouine Islands, otherwise called Falkland's Islands. In witness whereof &c.

(L. S.) Signed Le Prince de MASERANO.

Translation of the Earl of Rochford's Acceptance.

His Catholick Majesty having authorised the Prince of Maserano, his Ambassador extraordinary, to offer in his Majesty's name, to the King of Great-Britain, a satisfaction for the injury done to his Britannick Majesty by dispossessing him of the Port and Fort of Port Egmont; and the said Ambassador having this day signed a declaration, which he has just delivered to me, expressing therein that his Catholick Majesty being desirous to restore the good harmony and friendship which before subsisted between the two crowns, does disavow the expedition against Port Egmont, in which force has been used against his Britannick Majesty's possessions, commander, and

subjects; and does also engage that all things shall be immediately restored to the precise situation in which they stood before the 10th. of June, 1770. And that his Catholick Majesty shall give orders, in consequence, to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer, authorised by his Britannick Majesty, the Port and Fort of Port Egmont, as also all his Britannick Majesty's artillery, stores, and effects, as well as those of his subjects, according to the inventory which has been made of them. And the said Ambassador having moreover engaged, in his Catholick Majesty's name, that what is contained in the said declaration, shall be carried into effect by his said Catholick Majesty, and that duplicates of his Catholick Majesty's orders to his officers, shall be delivered into the hands of one of his Britannick Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, within six weeks. His said Britannick Majesty, in order to shew the same friendly dispositions on his part, has authorised me to declare, that he will look upon the said declaration of Prince de Maserano, together with the full performance of the said engagement, on the part of his Catholick Majesty, as a satisfaction for the injury done to the crown of Great Britain. In witness whereof &c.

(L. S.) Signed ROCHFORD.

In consequence of the above declaration, the following motion was made by the Duke of R-----, in the Upper Assembly.

“That a humble Address be presented to his M-----y, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House copies of all claims and propositions of the Court of Spain, relative to Falkland Island, since the first settlement of it by his M-----y's orders, together with such answers as have been received by the King's Ministers to such claims and propositions; and also copies, or extracts of letters, and other papers, containing any such intelligence received by any of his M-----y's Principal Secretaries of State, or by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or by any other of his M-----y's Ministers, since the 1st day of June, 1770, touching any hostilities actually commenced by, or any warning, or other measures, indicating any hostile intention of the Crown of Spain, or any of its officers, against his Majesty's island, called Falkland's Island, and all accounts of the reduction and capitulation of the same; and also copies of all requisitions and demands made thereupon to the King of Spain, or any of his Ministers, and for such repartition and satisfaction as his M-----y had a right to expect for the injury he had received by the insults upon the honour of the Crown, in the seizure by force of the said island, and for obtaining security for the rights of the people, which were deeply affected by the said injury. with all answers to the said requisitions and demands; and also copies or extracts of all letters or instructions sent thereupon to his M-----y's Ministers at Madrid, and of all letters, relating thereto, received from the said Ministers by any of his M-----y's Secretaries of State, or other Ministers at home.” It passed in the affirmative.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

J A N U A R Y, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established SOCIETY, continued.

On Tuesday the 13th of November the Parliament met, and the Sessions (being the fourth) was opened by a most Gracious Speech from the Throne. See Vol. xl. p. 608



HE speech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker, an Address was moved for by Lord G--v--l, who had never spoken before.

His speech was deliver'd with a timidity so suitable to his youth and situation, that what might perhaps be considered as a defect in itself, was relatively an excellence; it consisted of expressions of respect to his Majesty, and commendations of the sentiments he had expressed as the paternal governor of his people.

He was seconded by Mr. R--ce, who spoke to the following effect:

I rise up Sir, to second my noble friend, who I think, in his speech has expressed the properest sentiments in the properest words that could be found upon the occasion, in moving for a dutiful address to his Majesty. I am confident that the opinion which it expresses concerning that great object a war, is the opinion of every sensible and honest man in the kingdom. The King and the subject are equally injured by the act of violence which has been committed upon Falkland Island by the Governor of Buenos Ayres; but do not let it be imagined that this injury arises from the value of the place, or that it has rendered any measures necessary on

our part to establish our character for steadiness or spirit, or eligible as an occasion of extending our dominions. The place is despicable and worthless, altogether a desert, and incapable of cultivation. The achievements of our forces both by sea and land are too recent for our prowess and courage to be brought into question by any act of folly or injustice in a Spanish Governor, and the abuse of a drunken beadle after a parish dinner, might as well be supposed a reasonable cause for a gentleman to draw his sword, as the seizing Falkland Island, considering merely the act and the agent, can be supposed a reasonable cause for Great Britain to take the field; and if we were desirous of extending our Empire, or our trade, we have resources for either or both without destroying mankind, and ravaging the earth. But Sir, they who would not expose themselves to great injuries, must repress those that are small; we must insist upon satisfaction in the present instance, or procure it for ourselves; not because Falkland Island has been taken, but because nothing of more worth may be taken hereafter; as we prosecute for petty breaches of the peace, to prevent formidable attempts upon property and life. If satisfaction is refused by Spain, we may hope with more confidence to extort it for ourselves, as our Colonies, except an inconsiderable Province, have been brought back to a sense of their duty by a spirit and prudence which do equal honour to our administration. We shall therefore, if a war is unavoidable, sustain it with the concentrated force of an extended but united Empire. We shall indeed feel

feel the weight of taxes which new supplies will render necessary, but this is one of the evils which is as essential to war, as seeing a Doctor and swallowing Drugs are to a quinsey or fever; and it would be as absurd to say, that a war should never be undertaken because supplies must be raised, as that the sick should take no remedy because drugs are nauseous and Doctors expensive. Besides, it is some comfort to reflect that we can have no enemy whose finances are not in a much worse condition than our own. Upon the whole then, I am confident that his majesty will find no contest among his people, but who shall best demonstrate their zeal in affording him effectual assistance in a cause which indeed is less his than their own, and the sentiments of this Address will, scarce less than our military preparations, intimidate our enemies, by convincing them that whatever transient animosities may subsist among ourselves, we have but one hand and one heart against a common enemy.

Sir W - m M - th.

The language which our Ministers and their friends affect upon this occasion, puts me in mind of the fellow in the comedy who took it into his head to sing that he might not be thought to be afraid. They pretend, with an ill assumed confidence, that they shall be supported by the people at the very time when they know that the people wish destruction to them and their measures. They talk of union in a common cause, but do they not know that there can be no common cause with a common enemy, and that we have a common enemy nearer than France and Spain. Their wisdom is indeed worthy of their measures, and their measures of their wisdom; while they, violating the rights of the people at home, are presumptuously entering into a war in defence of rights abroad; their proceedings, however extraordinary, are not without precedent, but it is a dread-

ful one. Charles the first did the very same thing, but when he had in these circumstances entered into a war, the people refused to fight, and the subsequent disgrace and ruin which was brought upon that poor unhappy deluded Monarch is well known. A people who discover a concerted plan to enslave them at home, have no motive to resist the imposition of a foreign Yoke; their motives urge them to another effort, to defeat and destroy the domestic enemy, and render the fatal attempts of an iniquitous administration ineffectual. Let me not, however, be supposed to insinuate that we should tamely suffer the insult of Spain; I wish to see Great Britain do herself justice, but I know that till our rulers have the confidence of the people it is impossible. As the first requisite therefore to obtain justice abroad, let the people be satisfied at home. Britons while liberty remains will fight for liberty, but when that is gone, they can have no motive to draw the sword for any other object: they will never fight to arm despotism with new power, nor strike a blow which can only rivet their own chains.

We may recollect other weak Princes who ruined their country by such oppressions as made their subjects refuse to fight in its defence. Our ancestors abandoned King John, in consequence of which he lost all his foreign dominions; and Edward the second was from the same cause deserted in his war with the Scotch. Instances of the same kind, and of equal force may be found in more ancient history; the Romans under the oppression of the Decemviri, did not only refuse to fight but to conquer; for they would not face those when under oppression, who when the oppression was thrown off, would not face them.

If I should be asked what we must do to recover the public confidence, and unite the people in their defence against foreign enemies, I answer "reverse our decision on the Middle-

Middlesex Election." To hope for the publick confidence without this, is madness and folly; it is also madness and folly; to hope for supporting a war without the publick confidence. What then shall we think of those who have at once destroyed the confidence, and preserved the hope. With such men I know that reason can have little influence; but if they are deaf to the voice of reason, if they are callous to the sense of justice, if they have no compassion for the present age, nor any regard to posterity, let them at least make this sacrifice to their own safety, and the stability of the Crown, and let them for once do an act to preserve themselves, which may appear like attachment to that master and that family whose servitude and interest they have so often on their tongue.

Col. B-7-é.

I cannot indeed boast more weight in this assembly than the honourable gentleman who spoke last, yet I will join my efforts, however feeble, to those of my friends, I will at least hang out the beacon from the rock, though I cannot change the course of the vessel. It is unnecessary to say that I agree in a position of which I think no man can doubt, that the people cannot heartily concur with our present Ministers in any measure, least of all in a war. Immediate evils always strike the mind with greater force than those that are remote, and the dullest imagination may at once discover that a war will necessarily increase taxes and places, and consequently extend the power that is now delegated to those who abuse it for the worst purposes, and assist the progress of despotism by corruption; and can it be expected that the people will support men whose encroachments on liberty always keep pace with their power to avoid the distant and contingent evils that may arise from an unjust act of a foreign power; what will be the consequence of a war undertaken by a Prince who has not the support of half his people? If

his late Majesty had engaged in the last war under such circumstances, could we have expected such glorious success! The great Minister to whose wisdom and spirit the publick affairs were then confided, knew that there could be no vigour abroad without unanimity at home; he began therefore by producing one mind in the people, and he then involved our enemies in one ruin. Can we produce the same effect any otherwise than by the same cause, and ought not our Sovereign to buy again the affections of his people, which his Ministers have treacherously sold, at any price! With this *Family Compact* he may set the force and machinations of all others at defiance, and without it no prudent Senator will advise a contest. Whatever talents I possess are always at the service of my country, not that I solicit employment at the hands of the present ministers, for whoever associates with them, must bring disgrace upon himself, and ruin upon his country.

But do not let me censure any conduct without examination. Let me consider what our Ministers have done with respect to the present object in dispute with Spain. They were acquainted with the attack of Falkland Island in the latter end of May, or the beginning of June; did our ministers deem this act of hostility an effectual declaration of war? did they immediately prepare for striking a decisive blow, which would have brought into our ports the Newfoundland ships and sailors of our enemy, and at once ruined their Marine? No—but as they had before degraded their Royal Master for two years with a wretched Libeller at home, they now brought him into contest with a little Spanish officer. The foes that rouse the vengeance of England are John Wilkes, and Don Francisco Bucarelli! these are the buzzards and owls on which the lightning of our Royal Eagle is exhausted! But when our guardians were at length roused from their stupefaction, what

did

did they do? what harbours did they improve? what forts did they repair? what cities did they fortify? have they strengthened the lines at Quebec? have they secured that spot which, if taken by the enemy, will ruin our fishery? have they taken any step towards the defence of those Sugar Islands which are most exposed to the insults of an enemy? Let them stand forth and answer. They will say perhaps that at least they have taken precautions for the safety of Gibraltar, but I deny it. I know indeed, that when the troops from Ireland arrive there, the garrison will consist of nine battalions, but whoever supposes that number to be sufficient, knows nothing of the service. More instances might be pointed out in which we are left vulnerable, but it would be, I will not say treason, but impiety to point them out! and I should hold myself inexcusable for what I have already said, if I did not know that our enemies are already apprised of all they could learn from it. Our Minister, during the course of the last Session promised us a ten years peace. We knew nothing then about Falkland Island, yet I ventured to doubt his prediction, and gave my reasons: they were called indeed the suggestions of faction, however I had the pleasure to hear the gallant admiral who now sits at the head of our Marine department, so far countenance my opinion, as to declare, that whoever should hold his place the next year, would find it necessary to call for an augmentation of six thousand seamen. These fore-bodings of the Admiral were as little regarded as my factious suggestions; but though I then thought a war approaching, and the first stroke has now been given by our enemies, I am of opinion that it might easily have been prevented, if we had acted with steadiness and spirit in the negotiations relative to Corsica.

(To be continued)

The Method of catching and preserving Insects for Collections

INSECTS in general are known to most people, the systematic distinc-

tions but to few; nor have we any English names for the greatest part of them. The general denomination of Beetles, Butterflies, Moths, Flies, Bees, Wasps, and a few other common names, are all that our language supplies. It would, therefore, be in vain to enumerate the immense variety of genera and species to any person unskilled in the science of Entomology: We may, however, give directions under general names, where to find and how to catch each kind.

I. The first great class called Beetles (1), are found in and under the dung (2) of animals, especially of cows, horses, and sheep: Many of them make holes under the dung three or four inches deep; it would therefore be necessary to have an iron spade to dig them out when in search of this tribe of insects.

Some (3) are found in rotten and half decayed wood, and under the decayed bark of trees. On the carcases (4) of animals that have been dead four or five days, on moist bones that have been gnawed by dogs or other animals, on flowers having a fætid smell, and on several kinds of fungus substances, particularly the rotten and most stinking: others (5) may be found in a morning about the bottoms of perpendicular rocks and sand banks, and also upon the flowers of trees and herbaceous plants.

Many kinds (6) may be caught by a net at the end of a long pole, in rivers, lakes, and standing pools.

In the middle of the day when the Sun shines hot, some (7) are to be seen on plants and flowers, blighted trees and shrubs; others (8) in moist meadows are best discovered at night, by the shining light which they emit.

A great variety (9) sit close on the leaves of plants, particularly of the burdock, elecampane, coltsfoot, dock, thistle, and the like; or feed on different kinds of tender herbs (10).

Numbers (11) may be found in houses, dark cellars, damp pits, caves, and subterraneous passages, or on umbelliferous flowers (12), on the trunks as well as the leaves of trees; in timber-yards and in the holes of decayed wood.

Some (13) inhabit wild commons, the

(1) Coleoptera. (2) Scarabæus, Dermestes, Hister, Staphylinus. (3) Lucanus, Cerambyx, Dermestes. (4) Hister, Silpha, Staphylinus. (5) Byrrhus, Curculio, Bruchus. (6) Gyrinus, Dytiscus. (7) Coccinella, Byrrhus, Chrysomela, Cantharis, Elater, Necdalis. (8) Lampyris. (9) Cassida. (10) Meoë. (11) Tenebrio. (12) Cerambyx, Ptinus. (13) Leptura, Cicindela.

margins



Fig. 1.

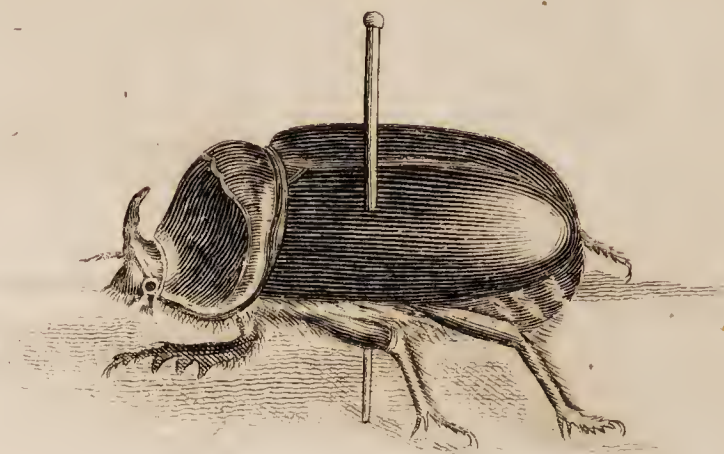


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



margins of pools, marshes, and rivulets; and are likewise seen creeping on flags, reeds, and all kinds of water-plants.

Multitudes (1) live under stones, moss, rubbish, and wrecks near the shores of lakes and rivers. These are found also in bogs, marshes, moist places, pits, and holes of the earth, on stems of trees; and in an evening they crawl plentifully along path-ways after a shower of rain.

Some (2) may be discovered in the hollow stems of decayed umbeliferous plants, and on many sorts of flowers and fruits.

II. Another class (3) of insects are found about (4) bake-houses, corn-mills, in ships, and in all places where meal is kept; on grass (5), and all kinds of field herbage. Some (6) of these frequent rivers, lakes, and standing pools.

III. Butterflies and Moths make another great division (7). In the day when the Sun is warm, Butterflies (8) are seen on all sorts of trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers. Moths (9) may be found in the day time, sitting on walls, pales, trunks of trees, in shades, out-houses, dry holes, and crevices; on fine evenings, they fly plentifully about the places they inhabit in the day time: Some (10) are seen flying in the day time over the flowers of honey-suckles and other plants with tubular flowers. Insects of this species seldom sit to feed, but continue vibrating on the wing, while they thrust the tongue or proboscis into the flower, and in that action are most easily caught.

IV. Insects of this class (11) are found in woods (12), hedges, meadows, sand-banks, walls, pales, fruits, and umbeliferous flowers; some (13) fly about lakes and rivers in the day.

V. The fifth division (14) including Wasps (15), Bees (16), &c. may be seen about hedges (17), shrubs, flowers, and fruits. Wasps and Bees are the only winged insects that have any great degree of poison in them, they should therefore be taken with a pair of forceps and handled cautiously on account of their stings, which are dangerous. Some

(18) of this division have stings but no poison, and are to be found on the flowers of umbeliferous plants, when the Sun shines hot in the middle of the day, at which time others (19) are seen on sand-banks, walls, and pales.

VI. Flies of various kinds constitute the next class (20); they fly about the tops of trees (21), little hills, horses, cows, sheep, ditches, dung-hills, and every offensive object. Some (22) are found on all sorts of flowers, particularly those of a fetid smell. Many (23) of these are most easily taken when they begin to feed; for in the middle of the day they are so quick and active, that it is almost impossible to catch them.

VII. The last great division (24) contains Scorpions, Spiders, Crabs, Lobsters, &c. It is necessary only to observe here, that all kinds of insects having no wings may be preserved in spirits, brandy or rum, except Crabs, Lobsters, and the like, which may very conveniently be preserved dry.

I. The first class of insects, consisting of Beetles (Coleoptera) are hard wing'd. Many kinds fly about in the day, others in the evening, some at night only. They may be caught with a gauze net, or a pair of forceps covered with gauze. When they are taken, stick a pin thro' the middle of one of the hard wings, and pass it through the body, as in plate, fig. 1. They may be killed instantly, by immersion in hot water, as well as in spirit of wine; then stick them on a piece of cork, and afterwards carefully place their legs in a creeping position, and let them continue exposed to the air until all the moisture is evaporated from their bodies. Beetles may also be preserved in spirit of wine, brandy, or rum, closely corked up.

II. Insects of the second class (Hemiptera) may be killed in the same manner as Beetles, and likewise by means of a drop of the ætherial oil of turpentine to the head.

III. The division of butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) as well as all flies with thin membranaceous wings, should be caught with a gauze net, or a pair of gauze forceps: When taken in the forceps, run a pin thro' the thorax or shoulders, between the forewings, as in plate fig. 3. After this is done, take the pin by the head, and remove the forceps,

(1) Carabus. (2) Forficula, or Earwigs. (3) Hemiptera. (4) Blatta. (5) Mantis, Gryllus, Fulgora, Cicada, Cimex. (6) Notonesta, Nepa. (7) Lepidoptera. (8) Papilio. (9) Phalæna. (10) Sphinx. (11) Neuroptera. (12) Myrmelion, Hemerobius, Raphidia. (13) Libella, Ephemera, Phryganea. (14) Hymenoptera. (15) Vespa. (16) Apis. (17) Tenthredo, Sirex, Ichneumon, Sphecx, Vespa, Apis.

(18) Mutilla. (19) Chrysis. (20) Diptera. (21) Oestus, or Gad fly, Musca, Tabanus, Hippoboscæ. (22) Tipula, Cynops, Afilus. (23) Bombylius. (24) Aptina.

and with the other hand pinch the breast of the insect, and it will immediately die: The wings of butterflies should be expanded, and kept so, by the pressure of small slips of paper, for a day or two. Moths expand their wings when at rest, and they will naturally take that position.

The best method of having the most perfect butterflies is to find out, if possible, the larva or caterpillar of each; to put them into boxes covered with thin canvas, gauze, or cat-gut, and to feed them with the fresh leaves of the tree or herb, on which they are found; when they are full grown, they will go into the pupa, or chrysalis state, and require then no other care, till they come out a perfect butterfly, at which time they may be killed, as before directed. Sometimes these insects may be found hanging to walls, pales, and branches of trees, in the chrysalis state.

Moths might likewise be procured more perfect, by collecting the caterpillars, and breeding them in the same manner as butterflies. As the larva or caterpillars cannot be preserved dry, nor very well in spirit, it would be satisfactory if exact drawings could be made of them while they are alive and perfect. It may be necessary to observe, that in breeding these kinds of insects, some earth should be put into the boxes, as likewise some rotten wood in the corners; because, when the caterpillars change into the pupa state, some go into the earth, and continue under ground for many months before they come out into the moth state; and some cover themselves with a hard shell, made up of small pieces of rotten wood. Hence also, as many go into the earth, valuable insects may sometimes be found by digging after them a foot deep, about the roots of trees, shrubs and plants.

IV. The fourth class of insects (Neuroptera) may be killed with spirit, or with a drop of ætherial oil of turpentine.

V. Insects of the next class (Hymenoptera) are best killed by oil of turpentine also. A pin may be run thro' the bodies of these, between the fore wings, as represented in plate fig. 2.

VI. Those of the sixth class (Diptera) may be killed with spirit of wine.

VII. The last division (Aptera) in general are subjects which should be kept in spirit.

When in search of insects, we should have a box suitable to carry in the pocket, lined with cork at the bottom and

top to stick them upon, until they are brought home.

In hot climates, insects of every kind, but particularly the larger, are liable to be eaten by ants and other small insects, especially before they are perfectly dry. To avoid this, the piece of cork on which our insects are stuck in order to be dried, should be suspended from the ceiling of a room, by means of a slender string or thread; beside this thread with bird-lime, or some adhesive substance to intercept the rapacious vermine of these climes in their passage along the thread.

After our insects are properly dried, they may be placed in the cabinet or boxes where they are to remain: These boxes should be kept dry, and also made to shut very close to prevent small insects from destroying them; the bottoms of the boxes should be covered with pitch, or green wax, over which paper may be laid, or which is better lined with cork, well impregnated with a solution of a quarter of an ounce of corrosive sublimate Mercury, in half that quantity of ætherial oil of turpentine, and a pint of the camphorated spirit of wine.

The finest collections have been ruined by small insects, and it is impossible to have our cabinets too secure. Such insects as are thus attacked may be immersed in spirit of wine, without injuring their fine plumage, or colours; and afterwards let them be sprinkled about their bodies and insertions of the wings with the solution above-mentioned. We may dissolve a much larger proportion of sublimate Mercury, by means of a saturated solution of crude sal ammoniac in water: I find that an ounce of the sal ammoniac solution will dissolve twenty scruples of the sublimate.

These observations and directions respecting insects, may, perhaps, be the means of exciting the curiosity of some, whose enquiries after this part of natural history will be amply compensated by the frequent opportunities of enlarging their knowledge, as there is scarce any part of the surface of this globe, scarce a tree, a shrub, or a plant; an animal either living or dead, or even the excrements of animals, on which some kind of insect does not depend for its subsistence and propagation. An inquisitive traveller, as well as every other person, has it more or less in his power to add to the common stock of knowledge, with very little expence either of time or labour.

CXIX.

The vanity of hoping, as men commonly do, to establish their families; and perpetuate their names after their death.

WHEN we consider the infinite trouble which men usually take for the establishment of their families, and the perpetuity of their name after their death, and the universal consent of all people and of all ages in the same desire, it seems presumptuous to contradict it. But when we are disposed to lay aside our prejudice, and to examine it by reason, we shall find that nothing can be more vain and groundless. When the philosophers, who knew the absurdity of this opinion, would encounter it, they employed for that purpose the principles of morality, very solid indeed and conformable to right reason; but hitherto no one has thought that that question may be resolved by natural principles, nor has attempted by those means to undeceive the world. If that be not done, I hope to shew that it may be done. Between a father and his son there is a paternal relation from the father towards his son, and a filial relation from the son towards the father. Between a man and his reputation there is a relation, of which that man is one of the terms; and the opinion which those with whom he is in repute entertain of him, is the other term. The philosophers call those things which have a relation among themselves, *relatives*; and the Greeks style them *τα προς τι*, which may be expressed by these Latin words, *quæ referuntur ad aliquid*. There are therefore two terms always necessary between relatives; and between these terms consist the relation. And if one of these terms be destroyed, the relation must necessarily be annihilated. To explain myself by an example; Philip is the father of Alexander; there is a relation between those two terms, and this relation considered in Philip the father, with regard to Alexander the son, is called *paternity*; and considered in Alexander the son, with regard to Philip the father, is called *filiation*. Now this relation has nothing real, and subsists only by the operation of our understanding, for the person of Philip being considered singly, and in itself, we find in it nothing effective, to which we can apply the term of paternity, any more than the term of filiation in the person of Alexander. The Greek Philosophers* express this

maxim in these terms; *τα προς τι επινοείται μόνον, ουκ εστι δε υπαρχει*. Those things which are relative, are only imagined, but do not exist. And when this relation is destroyed, no real change is made in the terms, but only in the opinion. When Julia the daughter of Cæsar, died at Rome, and by her death the relation of paternity which existed in the person of Cæsar, then warring in Gaul, was destroyed, no change was made in his person, and he himself was ignorant of the dissolution of his paternity, when no one was ignorant of it at Rome. That which is relative† is changed without suffering any thing, and without any alteration being made in it. Let us suppose a relation of another kind: *John resembles Peter*. This resemblance is a relation between those two men who are the two terms of that relation. This resemblance has nothing real, and if John be considered singly, without having regard to Peter, we shall find nothing in him which deserves that name; and if one of the two terms of the relation be destroyed, there will be then no more resemblance nor relation. Romulus and Remus were brothers: there was between them a relation of fraternity. When Remus was killed, that relation ceased, and there was no more fraternity between them. When an oak is planted near an elm, there is a relation of neighbourhood between those two trees. If one of those trees be cut down, that relation of neighbourhood will be abolished; and the tree which remains, will no longer be the neighbour of the tree which is cut down. When my eye beholds the sun, a relation of regard is formed between my eye beholding and the sun beheld. When the sun sets, the relation ceases, and having no longer an object, there is no more regard nor relation. *Of relatives, if we destroy the one, we destroy the other*. This is the language‡ of the Philosophers, to which they farther add, *relatives must exist together, and they cannot be separated one from the other*. Let us proceed to another kind of relation. Alexander by his valour acquired in the opinion of men much reputation and admiration. This reputation had in itself nothing real, and only consisted in the notion and opinion which men entertained of him; and this idea formed a relation between it and Alexander, who was the object of it, between men admiring and Alexander admired. When Alexander

* *Sext. Empir. adv. Mathem. p. 303.*

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1771.

† *Sext. Empir. ubi supra. ‡ Ibid. 364 et 365.*

died, he could no longer be the object of the admiration of men, because he did not exist. If men persevered in their admiration, they admired a void, and their admiration was false and without an object, and Alexander no more partook of it than of that which we now entertain of him; and since he had no share in it, it may truly be said that it no more belonged to him than to Aristotle his preceptor, or to Porus, King of India, his contemporary. And, in like manner, the opinion which we have at present of the genius and learning of Aristotle no more belongs to Aristotle, who does not exist, than to Callisthenes, another philosopher of that age, or to Alexander: that esteem for him which has been transmitted to us, being a relation between us and him which does not exist, and which has for its term a vague, indeterminate, uncertain, and unknown object, which is a mere nothing, and which may be applied with as much right to every other object.

Now to make the application of these truths to the case proposed, it follows from hence that between the Emperor Charles V. and his son Philip II. King of Spain, there was a relation of paternity and filiation; that Charles V. when dead, was no longer the father of Philip II. as he no longer existed; that Philip II. was no longer the son of Charles V. who no longer existed; and that when we stile him the son of Charles V. as he is usually stiled in history, we speak improperly; thus meaning that he was his son while he lived, and that he was so no longer, because there cannot be a son without a father, and that when there is no longer a father, there is no longer a son. Philip II. was therefore no more the son of Charles V. deceased, than he was of Francis I. and Charles V. deceased was then no more the father of Philip II. than he was of Henry II. King of France, for he was neither the father of the one nor the other. Consequently it follows, that when Charles V. imagined, in his life-time, that his kingdom would descend to his children after his death, he was grossly mistaken, since after his death his children would no longer be his children, and would no more belong to him than to any other man. That Brasilian || argued much more wisely, who, seeing a Frenchman hard at work in cutting down and carrying some Brasil wood, and freighting

a ship with it, asked him why and for whom he took so much trouble; and on the Frenchman's replying that he wanted to amass something which at his death he might leave to his children after him, he laughed at it as the height of folly; well knowing that the children of him to whom he spoke, would then no more be the Frenchman's than his who spoke. It is with reputation as with children. A relation is formed between a man and his reputation. If he dies, one of the terms of the relation no longer existing, the relation is annulled, and that reputation cannot belong to him, since it no longer exists; and consequently it belongs as much to any other man as to him.

[*This method of reasoning seems rather subtle than solid. Let it be granted that Charles the father being dead, the relative terms of father and son no longer exist; but will it therefore follow that the principle which constituted the relationship ceased to exist also? Quere to the learned.*]

CXX.

Explanation of Gad and Meni, mentioned by Isaiah.

The translators of the sacred books have taken much pains on that passage of Isaiah, LXV. ii. where he reproaches the Israelites with furnishing tables for Gad, and with filling cups with liquor in honour of Meni, *qui ponitis mensam Gad, et impletis Meni libamen.* § The Seventy thus translates this passage: *Ετοιμαζοντες τω δαιμονιω τραπεζαν, και πληρευντες τη τυχη κερασμα* We know of a certainty that by the commentary of St. Jerom, that that passage of the Seventy is corrupted, and that we ought to read, *Ετοιμαζοντες τη τυχη τραπεζαν, και πληρευντες τω δαιμονιω κερασμα: Parantes Fortune mensam; et impletentes Dæmoni mixtam potionem.* For most of the interpreters, and Jerom himself, agree that Gad means Fortune, or rather good fortune, and in that sense it is evidently used in Genesis, xxx. ii. Selden has proved this in the first chapter of his book on the Gods of Syria. And as according to the tenets of the ancient Chaldean and Egyptian astrology, the cause of all the causes in this lower world depended on the stars, and must be referred to them, they made fortune depend on the moon; and the dæmon, that is to say, the genius, on the sun. This genius is that which presides at the

|| See John d'Lery's Hist. of Brazil, Ch. 13. Rochefort's Hist. of the Anrilles, second part, Ch. 2.

§ In our English bible, Gad is translated *that troop*, and Meni, *that number*—but, Gad and Meni are placed in the margin.

birth of men, and is described in these words of Horace, lib. ii. epist. ii. 187.

*Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat
astrum,*

*Naturæ Deus humanæ, mortalis in
unum—*

*Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, al-
bus et ater.*

That Genius knows, who guides our
natal star,

The God of human nature.*—

DUNCOMBE.

And by these of Censorinus, ch. 3. *Cu-
jus in tutela ut quisque natus est, vivit :*

“ Under whose care every one is born
“ and lives.” It is this genius which

Isaiah means by the word *Meni*, whose
signification is less known than that of

Gad. Origen, in his commentary on
St. John, vol. 14. reproaches the Jews

for the worship which they paid *μενι και
σεληνη*, to *Men* and to the moon. This

Men is plainly the sun, and is applied to
the sun, and to the genius which de-

pends on the sun: in the same manner
as *Gad* signifies fortune, and the fortune

which depends on the moon. The same
principles of ancient astrology ascribed

to fortune and the moon the government
of the body; and the government of the

soul to the genius and the sun. The
word *Meni*, which has produced the

Greek *μην* is derived from the Hebrew
root *מנן*, which signifies *to number*, be-

cause the motion of the sun serves to
number time. And because the moon

serves for the same purpose, it has de-
rived from the same root its Greek name

of *Μηνη*. To prove still farther that
Men is the sun, the first King of the E-

gyptians, from whom came the religion
of the Greeks, was named *Men*, accord-

ing to Herodotus, book 2. ch. 9 and 99,
and that first King was the sun, accord-

ing to Diodorus, book 1. from whence
the Egyptians gave that name of *Men*,

or *Menis*, to the God Orus, which was
the sun, and to the sacred ox, which was

dedicated to him. Those Egyptian as-
trotologers, as Macrobius relates, *Saturn.*

lib. 1. ch. 19. believed, that four gods
presided at the birth of every man, the

* In Mr. Francis's Translation, it runs
thus :

But whence these turns of inclination rose,
The genius this, *the God of Nature*, knows.

But *the God of Nature* means in English, the
Supreme Being, or the Maker and Govern-

nor of the Universe, which cannot be appli-
ed to the *genius*, nor was so intended by Ho-

race. Dacier had before translated it in the
same manner, — *le Dieu de la nature*.

Dæmon or Genius, Fortune, Love, and
Necessity; but perpetually the two first,
by which they would be understood to
mean the sun, god, dæmon, and genius,
the author and preserver of life; and
the moon, the symbol of fortune, which
presides over the preservation of bodies,
and directs the casual adventures of life.

These remarks will enable us to under-
stand the passages of Isaiah which we

are now examining; for it appears,
that by the word *Gad*, which signifies

fortune, he means the moon, the mistress
and directress of fortune: in like man-

ner, by the word *Meni*, which signifies
the *genius*, or the dæmon which presides

at the birth, he means the sun, the au-
thor, principle, and guardian of human

life. From the Hebrew word *Meni* is
formed the Greek word *Μην*, which sig-

nifies the sun, and the genius, from
which is derived the plural, *μηνες*, that is,

months, which are produced and regu-
lated by the revolution of the sun. And

the word *μηνες*, according to the Æolic
dialect, makes that of *μανες*; from

which proceeds the Latin *Manes*, which
are the Genii, according to that of Ser-

vius, in *Æneid*, v. 743. *Manes genius
dicit, quos cum vita sortimur.* Those

passages of Jeremiah, vii. 16. and xlv.
17, 18, 19. in which he so bitterly com-

plains of the superstition of the Israelites
in making cakes to the Queen of Hea-

ven, and libations to strange gods, seem
to have a great resemblance with this

of Isaiah. Nothing more clearly con-
firms the explanation which I have pro-

posed, than these words of Strabo, book
ii. 12. where he says, that in the city of

Cabares, the capital of Armenia, there
was a Temple, which was called the

Temple of the *Men of Pharnaces*, that
is, of his genius, and that the oath

which was called royal, was swearing by
the *Men*, that is the *genius* of Pharnaces,

and the fortune of the King. He adds
that the same temple was also consecrat-

ed to Fortune; and he afterwards men-
tions several temples of Asia, dedicated

to the same gods, the genius and for-
tune, whose worship had a relation to

that of the sun and moon. This wor-
ship paid to the genius of the Prince was

so religiously observed † among the Per-
sians, that they served him every day with

a table of exquisite meats; for the or-
dinary worship paid to the genii consist-

ed in the service of tables covered with
dainties. Antient Greece expressed this

worship by tables of gold and silver

† Briffon. *De regno Pers.* lib. 1.

placed in their temples, with some inscriptions which denoted that they were dedicated* to the good Gods; and by that goblet of the good Dæmon, which was presented to the guests after the desert. Such were these costly tables of gold and silver of which Dionysius the tyrant despoiled the temples; saying, that, “as they belonged to the good Gods, those Gods, no doubt, would wish him to avail himself of their goodness.” Those good Gods were the genii, which some have supposed to be called *Manes* on account of their goodness, deriving that word from the old word *Manum*, which, as Servius assures us, † signifies good. Among those sacred tables which Dionysius the tyrant appropriated to himself, he took one which had been placed before the statue of Apollo, and on which a good Dæmon ‡ was represented drinking to him, and inviting him to drink. Apollo, and that good Dæmon, expressed the God *Men*. The worship that was paid him by those tables raised in honour of him, was the same that the Ethiopians paid by that table of the sun, which is described by Herodotus, book iii. ch. 17. In short, as Isaiah here unites fortune and the genius, the Greeks were also accustomed to unite them: Thus in the cave of Trophonius, one and the same chamber, according to Pausanias, was dedicated to the good Dæmon and Fortune, and Orpheus in his Hymns has not separated them. To which must be added all the other passages above-mentioned. The oath which was taken among the Persians, by the genius and fortune of the Prince, became common among the Romans. Now that God *Meni*, so religiously adored in Armenia, seems to have given him his name. When Jeremiah LI. 27. speaks of the Gods of *Ararat* and of *Minni*, that is, of Armenia, the Chaldee Paraphrast renders the word *Minni* by מנין *Harmeni*, that is the mountain of *Meni*; which is the proper name of Armenia. And this passage of Jeremiah is thus explained by the Rabbins. The mountain in Sicily named *Taurominium*, signifies the same thing מנין the mountain of *Meni*, that is, of the Sun, for there was a Temple of Apollo in the neighbourhood of

that mountain; and those oxen consecrated to the sun, which Homer mentions in the *Odyssæy*, were in the same place. *Minyades*, and *Manaitides*, provinces of Armenia, the last of which was consecrated to the God whose name it bore, also show their origin to be derived from the word *Meni*. For a farther illustration of that *Meni* of Isaiah, I shall add, that Pythagoras teaches that the cock was consecrated to *Men*, that is, the sun. I leave the reader to examine whether that table and worship of Dæmons mentioned by St. Paul, 1 Cor. x. 20, 21. have not a reference to this. ||

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

I Herewith send you the life of an illustrious and learned foreigner, which as it is agreeable to your plan, I hope you will convey to the public by the means of your Magazine. It is a pleasing truth that though superstition and melancholy too often abound in the Romish community, there are not wanting within the pales of that church worthy persons, whose exemplary lives may be proposed for our imitation, notwithstanding some singularities which ought by no means to be practised.

Jan. 1771.

J. C.

An account of the life of the late Duke of ORLEANS.

LOUIS D'ORLEANS Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood Royal of France, a person of distinguished endowments and amiable piety, was the son of Philip Duke of Orleans, afterwards Regent, and of Mary Frances of Bourbon. He was born at Versailles on the fourth of Aug. 1703. His great genius, enlarged understanding, and reverence for religion, appeared even in his childhood. Of the studies of Physiques and natural history he was particularly fond, but his tutors and other persons, who had the care of his

|| Mr. Lowth (father of the present Bp. of Oxford) in his commentary on Isaiah lxxv. 2. takes notice also of the interpretation here proposed by M. Huet. See also *Huet in comment. on Origen*, p. 109, 110. and *Ménagius on Laërtius*, lib. viii. n. 14. See also Huet's second epistle to Bochart, published by Tilladot.

Our English translators, who have rendered the word *Gad*, *Troop*, must suppose it to mean some heavenly constellation. Dr. Pocock supposes it an Idol of the Arabians. *Not. ad specim. hist. Arab.* p. 92. Bochart and Dr. Spencer take it for an hero worshipped by the Egyptians: *De Legib. Hebr.* l. iii. c. 2.

* *Cic. de Nat. Deor. lib. 3.*

† *Athen. lib. 15. ch. 14. Aristophan, Eccl. act. 1. sc. 1. Aristot. de cura rei famil. lib. 2.*

‡ *Serv. in Æneid. l. 1. 143. & iii. 63.*

§ *Ælian. var. hist. lib. 1. ch. 20.*

education, were often obliged to restrain and interrupt his studies, on account of the delicacy of his constitution, and the frequent complaints to which he was subject. He appeared first at Court at the time the Prince his father became Regent of France. After the death of the Regent, he married Augusta Maria of Baden in 1724, a Princess whose amiable qualifications rendered her a proper Consort: they lived together in the tenderest union, but alas! their happiness was of short duration, for in 1726 our Prince was deprived of his new wife. She died lamented by people of every degree.

A death so unexpected, joined with the reflections which the Prince made on that of the Regent his father, altered all his former schemes, and rendered him deeply sensible of the infelicity of titles, pre-eminence and all earthly enjoyments. He sought for that comfort in the exercises of religion, which courts cannot bestow. He immediately proposed to himself a new plan of life, which he afterwards pursued, dividing his time between the duties peculiar to his rank, those of a christian, and the study of religion and the sciences. About the year 1730, he took, in the Abbey of St. Genevieve, an apartment in a manner sequestered from the world, mean and inconvenient. Here he was near the two churches of St. Genevieve and the Mount, in which he had galleries, and this was one motive for fixing on it. The apartment, however disagreeable to others, he preferred to the finest palace: He first retired to it only at the solemn festivals, but resided in it more frequently after the year 1735, and when he left the Court in 1742 took up his constant abode there, nor returned more to his palace, except to attend the council from which he seldom absented himself.

After his conversion (for so he called this change of life which began in 1726) he practised the greatest austerities. He slept on a rough straw bed, rose at four every morning, passed several hours in prayer, drank nothing but water, fasted rigorously, deprived himself almost constantly of fire, even in the most inclement seasons, mortifications these, especially that of taking no wine, which he said sometimes had cost him no small trouble and inconvenience. He often poured water into his soup, under a pretence to cool it, but in effect from a principle of self denial.* He was by no

* Our readers may perhaps deem these austerities, as well as those mentioned in the

means curious in his apparel, but usually dressed like a common gentleman, neither were his table and equipage at all splendid. He was in all his actions an example of christian penitence. He loved to mingle in the French churches among the common people, and revered the external rites of religion; he attended divine service regularly, spent five or six hours at Church every Sunday and holiday, and continued this practice even in his last illness, receiving the communion, and often attending those who administered it to the sick, and has been seen many times during the Easter week, although troubled with the gout, going up the fourth or fifth story of a house to attend the minister of a parish, who went to administer the sacrament to the sick and indigent. Filled with the spirit of prayer, he was sometimes surprised in the inmost recesses of his apartment, prostrate on the ground; but nevertheless the Duke did not forget the duties of his station, for he was an active person at the council-board for several years, till his indisposition and domestic duties made him determine entirely to quit the court. During his recess he lost nothing of that tender attachment and profound respect he always had for the King. It is well known with what concern he heard of his sickness at Metz. When the news arrived he shed tears, and hastened to that place immediately. The Duke was often heard to say, *the King is our master; we are his subjects, and we owe him respect, attachment, and obedience.* Full of veneration for the piety of the Queen, he called it a piety of the understanding *and the heart*, and he expressed the greatest joy at the birth of the *Dauphin*, he spoke respectfully of the virtues of the young Prince, which he said *declared beforehand the happiness of our grand children*; He was constant in his love to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans his mother, who died in 1749, and always shewed the greatest parental tenderness to his son the present Duke of Orleans. His good actions gave him much satisfaction, the joy was visible in his countenance which he felt when the conversation turned on the eminent qualities of this Prince, and of the prowess he showed whilst in the army.

But what must ever render dear to France the memory of our Duke, was

Huetiena, works of supererogation, but they will do well to remember that the best of men have their weaknesses.

an extensive charity, and an unaffected zeal for the public good and the interests of religion. The indigent and unhappy of every age, sex and condition, might depend on his aid and relief. He heard their complaints every day in one of the halls of the convent of *St. Genevieve*; nor did he alone hear and commiserate but he alleviated all their distresses, and when it was not in his power to dismiss them entirely satisfied, one might see that his heart granted what necessity obliged him to refuse. It is hard to conceive what sums our pious Prince expended in placing children for education in colleges and nunneries, in portioning young women, endowing nuns, putting boys apprentices or purchasing for them their freedoms, setting unfortunate tradesmen up in business again, or preventing the ruin of others, maintaining officers in the service, or granting assistance to their widows and children, restoring and supporting noblemen's families, relieving the sick, and paying for surgeons; the wounds of some he examined himself, and sought others in chambers and garrets, attended only by one servant.

The overflowings of the *Loire* in 1733, having done considerable damage to the country of *Orleans*, our Duke preferred, by the immediate relief he afforded them, a number of men who were on the brink of ruin; he supplied them with seed for their land: every one knows that in 1739, and 1740, he set no bounds to his beneficence. To those that imagined the austerities he practised would impair his health, he would say with a smile, *'tis so much saved for the poor*; whom he termed *the courtiers of the Lord*, and added, *he would not serve his body at the expence of his soul*.

He was a friend to the indigent of every nation. He relieved the poor catholicks of *Berlin*, and of all *Silesia*, as well as those of the *Indies* and *America*. He sent missionaries to the remotest parts of the world. He founded in several places charity schools, and communities of men and women, a college at *Versailles*, a professorship of divinity in the *Sorbonne*, to explain the original text of the sacred scriptures; he rebuilt academies and seminaries for young men. At *Orleans* he established hospitals for lying-in-women. He employed many skilful surgeons. He made great improvement in physic, agriculture, arts, and manufactures. He purchased and made public a variety of useful remedies. His

gardens were filled with medicinal plants of all sorts, natives not only of his own, but the most distant climates.

Nor was his progress in literature obstructed by his extensive benevolence and charity. He applied himself to the study of *St. Thomas of Eslius*, of the most excellent religious treatises, of the fathers of the church, and the best ecclesiastical writers, of the *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Syriac*, and *Greek* tongues, to convince himself more and more of the fundamental principles of his faith: the œconomy of religion had struck him to such a degree that he never doubted of the truth of christianity, and often said *the perusal of infidel treatises never excited in him any apprehension of the truth of the christian mysteries, and the belief of those mysteries never disturbed his mind*. He also devoted some of his time to the studies of history, geography, botany, chymistry, natural history, philosophy, and painting, all useful sciences, and the progress he made in learning is scarce to be credited. In the seven or eight last years of his life, he could repeat without book, the greatest part of the sacred scriptures, with the differences between the *Hebrew*, the *Greek*, and the *vulgate*. He understood the *Greek* as well as the *Latin* fathers, and could translate with ease the dialogues of *Plato* and other prophane authors. Some learned persons who heretofore could never believe the Duke had attained so much knowledge, can now testify the truth of what we have asserted. It should be considered that he had a quick and piercing genius, and during the space of twenty five years, studied a considerable time every day, chose the best masters in every kind of learning, and conversed with the literati of all nations on such subjects as were most familiar to him: he honoured learned men with his protection, encouraged them by his favours, and always preferred those whose enquiries tended to the advancement of virtue, and the public good. He gave the *Abbé Francis* a pension, which at his death he changed to a legacy, explaining thus his motives for this bequest in the codicil of his will: *Being desirous*; says he, *to encourage the Abbé Francis, to whom the public are under great obligations for a recent work on the proofs of our religion; and being willing to enable him to continue his useful labours, I give and bequeath to the said Abbé Francis an annuity of 1500 livres*. Such as excelled only in the *Belles Letters* and Poetry, had

had seldom access to this Prince. An enemy to praise, he feared they might again revive his taste for French Poetry, for sometimes he had made verses and received no small praise for them. Abbé L'Avocet tells us he had seen pieces of his composition, tho' elegant and ingenious, which he afterwards threw into the fire. Sensible of the importance of time, it was his care to improve every moment. When artists or learned men waited on him, they were admitted into his presence immediately, or if he had appointed them to attend at a certain hour, and his other avocations would not permit him to see them, he sent his servant to inform them of his engagements, and prevent them the trouble.

Notwithstanding the immense sums he dispersed both at home and abroad, he discharged the debts of his ancestors, retrieved their exhausted finances, and considerably augmented the domains of his house. Modest and humble in private life, he was great and magnificent in his public character. He went with the utmost pomp into *Alsace* to marry the Queen by proxy. He behaved with the greatest propriety when Lieut. Gen. of the *French* infantry. Cheerful and sprightly in common conversation, he was always serious on subjects of importance. He was such an enemy to detraction, that he was not known to speak ill of any absent person, nor would he suffer others to do it in his presence. He was equitable tho' at his own expence, and even thanked a private man whom he had furnished with money to go to law against himself, and who had gained his cause, for having saved him from injustice.

The delight he found in his change of life and conduct, he thus expressed in a conversation with one of his friends; *I have been made sensible by experience of the folly and delusion of sublunary grandeur and pleasure; and that they always prove infinitely below the conceptions we form of them; on the contrary such complacence and felicity may be found in a devout life, as the sensual mind has no idea of. Zeal, he would say, must be enlightened. Zeal and prudence ought ever to go hand in hand.*

The Duke being once solicited by a nobleman to discard an officer from the service, because he was dissolute in his conduct, and would sometimes inveigh against religion, answered him with spirit: *Learn, Sir, that the King ought not to deprive the state of an excellent officer, because his life is not so regular as might*

be wished, and he has not so great a veneration for religion as we could desire; vice and irreligion should be discouraged, as much as possible, but his Majesty must not for a trifling complaint deprive his servants of their employments.

His severe abstinence and intense application to study, at length occasioned a long and painful illness. The news of which being spread abroad, threw all *France* into consternation. The church of *St. Genevieve* was filled with people of all sorts, who offered up fervent prayers for the restoration of his health. This caused an illustrious princess to say, that though the exchange would be glorious to him, his survivors must be unhappy. The Duke himself foresaw and expected death with the greatest fortitude and composure. He spoke of this awful event as of the demise of another person, to those about him; and in his last will he enlarges in the most pathetic manner, on his firm faith in a future resurrection. His ill health increased, yet no one could persuade him to sleep longer than he was used to do; when those about him represented that it was absolutely necessary, and that he should change his straw bed for a softer one, he replied, *Physicians have no concern for the soul, they care only for the terrestrial part. When a person draws near his dissolution, his zeal should increase. 'Tis in the arms of penitence that a true christian is to die: I have always made it a part of my self-denial to sit in an uneasy posture; I am resolved to persist in it to my last moments, for I have not yet practised mortification enough.* In his will he expresses himself much in the same manner. In his last moments he was solely intent on God, nor did he cease to implore his blessing for the Duke of *Chartres*. *I have a son (said he, to the Minister who attended him,) whom I would commend to the Almighty Parent, and entreat him that his natural virtues may become christian graces, that the qualities which gain him esteem, may be serviceable to his salvation, that his love for the King, and his love for me may be the beginning of that immortal charity which holy spirits and elect angels enjoy above.*

The Duke was steady to the plan he had prescribed for upwards of twenty years, and ever anxious for the advancement of religion and the public good. He died on the 4th of February 1652, after having passed here forty eight years and six months. He was beloved by the wife and good of all ranks, and fol-

lowed to the grave by the indigent and unhappy, who lost in him a constant benefactor.

His writings were very numerous and consist of, 1, A translation and comment on some parts of the *Old Testament*. 2, A literal version of the *Psalms* from the original *Hebrew*, with notes and a paraphrase; this work is the most complete which our pious and learned Prince has left; in his last illness he was employed on it, and finished it but a few days before his death; it is filled with learned remarks and sound criticism. He proves clearly in one place, that the *Greek* annotations on the *Psalms*, which are found in the *Catena* of Father *Cordier*, and go under the name of *Theodorus* of *Heraclea*, are falsely attributed to that author, and were in fact written by *Theodorus* of *Mopsuest*, a discovery which this learned Prince first made, and must be attributed to his deep penetration. 3. Several dissertations on the *Jews* to serve as a refutation of the famous *Hebrew* book, entitled *Kisouch Einouna*; i. e. *the Buckler of Faith*. The Duke of *Orleans*, not satisfied with *Gousset's* refutation of this book, undertook the task to answer it himself, but did not live to compleat the design. His animadversions, tho' incompleat, are far superior to those of *Gousset*. He has examined and refuted the objections of the *Jews*. 4, A literal translation of the epistles of *St. Paul* from the *Greek*, with a paraphrase, annotations and useful remarks. 5, A treatise against theatrical exhibitions. 6, A solid refutation of the large *French* work, entitled the *Hexaples*. 7, Several other treatises and curious dissertations upon divers subjects. His modesty would never suffer him to publish any of his writings. He bequeathed them with his library to the order of *Dominican Friars*, and by his will left that order full liberty to add, retrench, suppress, or even employ his writings as materials in the composition of such works as they might undertake upon the same subjects. For the writings of *St. Thomas* he had a particular esteem, and this esteem he testifies even in his last will.

This account, imperfect and short as it is, we hope will be agreeable to the public. The biographer might fill a large volume with a detail of his piety, learning, charity, and benevolence. It may be observed however, that what is related in this account is not collected from popular reports. *Abbé L'Avocat* was admitted often into his compa-

ny, from the time of his retirement to his death, and had ocular proof of many things here mentioned.

To conclude, we would recommend to our readers *what things are pure, lovely, and of good report*, in the character of this eminent personage, and we trust they will make candid allowance for those exterior acts of mortification, which he practiced, as they proceeded from a mistaken principle of piety. When these excesses of piety are forgotten, his great learning, profound devotion, and extensive liberality will be remembered.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a short specimen of Mr. Jackson's *Beauties of Nature displayed*, which has been unmercifully treated by the Monthly Reviewers, I desire that you would insert the following description of matrimony, which has been no less severely censured by the ladies.

“ Matrimony, (says he p. 243) is a necessary state of slavery. If a man is tired of his liberty, or wants an *alarum* to keep him awake, let him marry. Matrimony is like a pot of *aloes* covered with honey, which just serves the pretty fond babes to dabble in during the honey-month: but when the sweet covering is gone, the remainder is an inexhaustible source of bitters which ends but with life.

“ Matrimony is absolutely necessary, for without a regular system of marriage, the civil government of any state or nation could not be supported. It is also necessary to lay a restraint upon our passions, to sweeten the charms of society, by the dearer ties of blood and affinity; and to ascertain patrimonial descents of property; which otherwise could not subsist.

“ There are five things indispensibly necessary to make the married pair happy, viz. a competence; mutual good humour; sincerity; a proper allowance for human frailties; and a mutual confidence in each other. Without these and their secondary attendant graces, no married couple can be happy; and where these subsist, the persons are rarely, otherwise. One great misfortune amongst married people is, they generally expect more from each other than nature will allow, or reason authorize; each seeing the errors or defects of the other, are blind to their own; whence mutual bickerings, jealousies, or distastes arise; and the
“ calm

“ calm union becomes like the jarring elements.

“ Matrimony is like a bad novel; the closer it is read, the worse it pleases; yet by a sensible man the purest sweets may be extracted from it. One would imagine that young people took matrimony for Heaven, from the inconsiderate precipitancy with which they headlong plunge into it; but it is diverging enough to hear them cry out in a pitiful tone, *Lord have mercy on us, for we have certainly mistook our way, and are tumbled into hell* — When the united constantly seek to please, and make each other happy; when their mutual enlargement are founded on virtue, love, and esteem, and when they generally allow for each other's errors of judgment and defects of disposition; they certainly constitute the happiest state human nature can admit of. It is the vitiousness of choice, and the imprudence of our behaviour which makes the married state unhappy, and not any thing in itself.”

Now, Mr. Urban, I should be glad to be informed by some of your fair correspondents, what there is in all this that can make them so angry with its author; for my own part I can discover nothing in it culpable, unless it be the author's telling truth too bluntly!

IMPARTIALIS.

“ *The former part of this Gentleman's Letter does not come within our Plan, and is therefore rejected,*

MR. URBAN.

As the circumstances of cruelty attending the death of his Cabbin boy, were greatly aggravated against Captain Ferguson, in your account of his trial, [see vol. XL. p. 588.] in justice to the character of that unfortunate young man, you are desired to insert those that have since appeared on his favour. I am, Sir, &c. J. F.

THAT the weather was remarkably cold, and the change very sudden from the warm latitudes to the contrary extrem, on the coast of North America.

That several other people died at the same time from being frost-bitten on board of the other ships then on the coast of America, as well as the four on board Capt. Ferguson's ship. This was proved on the trial Captain Ferguson underwent at Virginia for one of the murders, where he was fully acquitted.

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1771.

That with respect to the boy Jack, for which he was lately condemned, it was admitted by the evidence against him, that the Captain began to chastise the boy for not taking the proper precautions against the severities of the weather, by putting on the very cloaths which the Captain had given him, particularly his shoes and stockings, and this at a time when the deck was covered with ice, and the shrouds snapping with the intenseness of the frost, and two islands of ice floating in view of the vessel.

It is also admitted that the boy, notwithstanding the horrid cruelties which the witnesses pretended the Captain used towards him, did not complain on the day he was beaten, till eleven at night; that the next day he fell into the hold, and was found, after being missing five hours, speechless on the stone ballast, which was surely a more rational cause of his death than the beating he received the day before, of which he did not then complain.

But the circumstance most remarkable in this case is, that the very murder for which Captain Ferguson is now condemned, was not even charged in Virginia, nor did he ever hear of any accusation in that respect till he was taken before the Lord Mayor of London. This will appear by the evidence of Captain Lilly, and the papers sent home by Lord Bottenourt.

That Capt. Ferguson was actuated by a conscious innocence, appears from many circumstances; first, in voluntarily surrendering himself after the ship in which he came home was cast away, and likewise in going to trial without the evidences who had deposed in his favour at Virginia, and who he could not bring home for want of money. It must be confessed, that Captain Ferguson was forced to use disagreeable severities with his crew, in order to keep them to their duty; but whoever has been a winter voyage from the West Indies to North America, attended with the circumstances of cold, and distress of weather which the ship Capt. Ferguson commanded underwent, well know the necessity of using harsher methods than can be vindicated in common life, in order to preserve the ship; but Capt. Ferguson is far from meaning to insinuate by this, that severities which can endanger the life of his fellow subject, can be vindicated on any principle of this kind; but this he presumes to say never was the case, but that the people died from being frost-bitten, and the ignorant man-

ner

ner in which they were afterwards treated; for instead of rubbing them with snow, exposed to the open air, they were put into close cabins, and carefully covered with warm cloathing. The malice of some of the crew, who had suffered great hardships from the severity of the weather, and some corrections which their indolence rendered necessary, imputed the deaths which happened to the cruelty of the Captain, instead of imputing them to the natural cause, which was, in fact, a process of nature they had never seen before, (and which is, indeed, very quick and wonderful in itself,) although very common on the coast of America in hard winters.

It was on this principle the Jury in Virginia acquitted Capt. Ferguson for one of the murders, which was, in fact, attended with every circumstance of guilt accompanying the others, for the four murders imputed to Capt. Ferguson were really one and the same action, happening nearly at the same time, under the same degree of guilt, and the same degree of extenuation. He was obliged to correct many of the crew, to force them to keep the deck, and four of them, died by frost-nips.

If he was guilty in one, he was guilty of all. If he deserved to be acquitted in one, he deserved to be acquitted in all.

It is hardly possible to believe that a man, who had passed through life with credit till that period, and who produced so many respectable Gentlemen to his character, should have committed four murders within two or three days of each other, without any signs of remorse: but it is easily to be conceived, in a ship bound from Antigua to North America, when the sailors are often half-naked, meeting with storms of wind and most intense cold, where the shrouds were snapping, and the masts ready to tumble by the board, that the Captain should be forced to use great severities with the crew to keep them on deck, and that four out of that number should afterwards die by being frost-nipped.

Lastly, it is humbly submitted, whether the evidence given by Major Watson and Captain Lilly, namely, "that it was owing to the resolution and good conduct of Capt. Ferguson, that themselves, and the crew of the ship in which they came passengers, were saved, when the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Suffex," might not have been favourably reported as a motive to incline his Majesty to pardon his offences.

W. D. presents his respects to Mr. Urban, and desires the favour of him to insert the following answer to his Correspondent, who, in the Gentleman's Magazine for the last month, has offered some additional reasons in support of a late visitatorial decree, under the signature of L. M.

S I R,

THE council of Lateran having forbid the holding, without dispensation, two incompatible benefices, together with the precaution taken by the founder of Magdalene College to preclude the interposition of persons acting by the papal authority (and it is well known that these licences were generally granted by the Legates of the see of Rome) will not suffer me to acquiesce in the notion of its being that Prelate's intention to let any of its members possess two livings with Cure of Souls. And Mr. Hornley's preferments being of this kind, confirms my suspicion, that a call of duty to reside upon one of them was the sole reason of his leaving Oxford. You will be pleased to observe that the body of statutes, by which the Society is now governed, were not given for more than twenty years after the resignation of that excellent divine; * the constitution therefore, to which you refer, could not empower him to hold his livings with his Presidentship. It is not improbable but that by degrees the founder became less rigid in this article, and allowed a liberty to the heads of his College, to hold any number of Ecclesiastical Benefices; judging after mature deliberation, that the bare revenue he had settled upon them would not be a sufficient inducement to men of distinguished abilities and merit to undertake this important charge. Not that it is necessary to conclude that these must be incompatible preferments; for many might be procured which would not fall under this denomination. William of Wykeham, by the account of his most learned biographer, possessed eleven Sinecure Benefices, and, upon the publication of the famous Bull of Pope Urban the fifth against Pluralities, A. D. 1366, he resigned only one with Cure, which he had holden by Apostolical Dispensation †. The intent of this quo-

* Mr. Hornley quitted about the year 1558: but the statutes were not sent to the College till 1579. Ayliffe's hist. vol. i. p. 345, and 347.

† Dr. Lowth's life of this Prelate. P 31-36.

tation is to satisfy you, that in a period, which may properly be stiled the age of pluralities, clergymen of principle, and even those infallible paramount rulers of the church, who had the least regard to decency, made a distinction between preferments compatible and incompatible; between those which required residence, and others that were discharged from that obligation.—I must, however, be so ingenuous as to own that when I wrote my remarks upon the defence of the visitatorial decision, I was ignorant of the Presidents of Magdalene College being favoured with the indulgence you mention. But your discovery seems to have clinched the point in dispute. It evidently shews that Bp Waynfleet, in the statute of the causes of amotion of Fellows, used the word *Benefice* in the singular number with design, and not from inadvertence. It amounts to a *direct* proof of his resolution to deny that privilege to the inferior members of the Society which he granted to the head of it. The latter was to enjoy *aliqua Ecclesiastica Beneficia*; the former were to be contented with a *Benefice*, and even that was not to exceed a certain annual income.—As my grateful acknowledgments are due to you for correcting my mistake in one instance, you will, I trust, readily permit me to communicate to you a piece of information, which you protest you never have observed in the statutes of any founder, viz. that vast passion for, and attention to, succession, that aimed at pushing out the members of their society to make room for new ones.—From your want of knowledge on this subject it might be conjectured that you are no Oxonian. For, to pass by the noble modern bequests of Dr. Radcliffe and Mr. Vyner, of which, by the express rules of their institution, no Fellow can receive the emoluments beyond a limited time; had you been one of us, you must have frequently heard that the Warden of Wadham vacates his headship on his advancement to a Bishoprick; and that every Fellow is obliged to leave that College after he has compleated eighteen years from his Regency in Arts. To compel a man, who is past the active season of life, to go out into the world without the least provision, is certainly a severe edict. And doubtless to obviate this grievance the founder of the College, from one of the statutes of which you cite a few lines, declared, that the superannuated Fellows, like *militēs emeriti, de Eleemosynā ejus vivere debent et sustentari*. By the

explanatory words you have immediately subjoined, I am persuaded that you are as averse as myself to see the seats of learning and the liberal sciences converted into Alms-houses and Hospitals, or what may be worse, into receptacles of indolent and luxurious Monks. When a poor man, possibly of ingenuity, with great acquired knowledge, and of exemplary manners, has been so unfortunate as not to find a patron from the days of his youth till the infirmities of age have seized him, his case is truly pitiable. Can, however, a person, who, from the free gift of generous friends, has obtained an ample income, have the least claim to encouragement in an attempt to bar others from partaking of the fruits of a munificent endowment which have qualified him to hold the preferment he possesses? ought he not rather to be admonished—*cedere uti convivā satur!*

You seem inclined to believe, that not one in a hundred will ever get benefices circumstanced as Dr Walker's were. But in fixing this proportion you calculate from what has happened, instead of what may be reasonably expected after the wonderful success of that gentleman's refined contrivance. If you will only examine Pope Nicholas's valor, § you will soon perceive a very large number of Parochial Benefices charged at and under the sum specified in the statutes of several other Colleges, as well as of that founded by Bishop Waynfleet.

Out of eighty-six livings belonging to three Deaneries within the Diocese of Winchester, there are no fewer than sixty which do not exceed twenty marks. And it appears from the same book of Taxation, that in the like number of Deaneries in another Diocese, only nine of seventy eight Rectories and Vicarages were subject to a higher assessment. Besides, by the no unusual practice of exchange, a living under the limited value may be easily procured for one that rises above it; and a clerk, who is already happily seated in a lucrative birth, can afford to let the scale preponderate in favour of a brother who has it in his power to accomodate him.—Fully, Sir, am I convinced that neither of us wish to see any scheme countenanced that may render the original plan of our Universities abortive. Our fore-

§ A manuscript supposed to contain the much greater part of this valuation of Ecclesiastical Benefices in England, is deposited in the Bodleian Library.

fathers founded and amply endowed these seminaries with the commendable design of training up many wise and good men, who might from time to time propagate the seeds of true religion and useful learning in every part of our island. The question is, whether this glorious end will not be best answered by as quick a succession as possible of the members of these respectable Societies. A complaint is daily made that the admissions into our Colleges are much fewer than they formerly were. This diminution is attributed partly to the, perhaps unavoidable, increase of the expence of an Academical Education. But the less chance a parent sees of obtaining for his son a decent maintenance, within a reasonable period, after he has incurred so heavy a charge, the less disposed must he be to send him to the University. And if a young man has but slender hopes of being elected into a fellowship, which generally is, and indeed ought to be the first object of his views, as the earliest reward of his studious application and regular behaviour, he will certainly give a preference to some other course of life, which promises to him a more speedy recompence for his labours,

I am yours, &c.

W. D.

Mr. URBAN,

I Must beg the same favour of a little room in your valuable Magazine, which you have lately allowed to a * censurer of the *confessional*: who seems angry, that the errors pointed out by friends or foes in the two former editions, generally remain uncorrected in the third. I would, if I could, rectify the misapprehensions of your correspondent and other well-meaning persons, who seem to judge of this, as they do of common productions.

But certainly the *Confessional* is a work of so transcendent a nature, that it is not to be weigh'd and examined in the ordinary scales of right and wrong. The renowned author of it would be, like † *Cowley's* Pindar, a *vast species alone*; but that the same age and country have fortunately given him an equal, and I may even say, a *great associate*; for civil and religious liberty go hand in hand. In the cause of these two heroes I have taken the field in resplendent armour; and with heroic ardour to release

* See a letter, in the *Gent. Mag.* for last Nov. p. 514, subscribed *Hum nus*.

† *The praise of Pindar*, among *Cowley's* Pindalic Odes.

us miserable mortals from our present fetters of body and mind: both aspire eagerly to bring the constitution, the one in the *church*, the other in the *state*, to the summit of perfection, that is, to the simplicity of the golden age, when there was no subordination, but a happy equality of mankind. In this high emprise they have displayed equal talents, and with those who do not judge of actions by the event, won immortal praise by a steady and severe perseverance in attacking great offenders who are weak or wicked enough to oppose the general good.

There is indeed just at present, this difference in their conduct, that our patriot actors would boldly impeach *Frederic Lord North* in the full career of his power and reputation; while our patriot writer does yet connive at the endeavours of *Frederic Lord Archbishop of Canterbury* to support the church of England now established; and visits this sin on the ashes of his predecessors.

To narrow minds this way of proceeding may appear less generous than the other; but the wise will always prefer sedate benignity to rash courage. And, besides that this conduct is extremely classical; for the great *Roman* satirist professes to pursue it,

‡ Experiar quid concedatur in illos,
Quorum Flaminia tegatur cines atque
Latina;

It breathes the very essence of Philanthropy, to stigmatize the mighty dead for the sake of the living; when nothing is felt on one side, and great good accrues to the other.

Read a lecture to a large company upon a man's real or fancied vices and follies before his face, and you excite shame and grief, and perhaps sharp resentment in his breast. But stay till he is fast asleep; and then however you entertain or instruct them at his expence, your wit and oratory give him no disturbance.

|| Now when a man quits this earthly stage, the theology of our learned author casts him into so sound a sleep, that he shall take his rest without even a single dream, till the voice of the Arch-angel, and the trump of God shall at last awaken him. Who then can condemn, nay who must not extol, the scheme of sacrificing the characters of your *Wakes* and *Seckers* to publick utility; when a

‡ Conclusion of *Juvenal's* first satir.

|| See *Confessional*, c. iii. p. 68. of the second edit. &c.

good name can give them no pleasure, nor the loss of it make them uneasy any longer?

But to resume our parallel. On this we build an argument for the last edition of the *Confessional*, which we trust will fully vindicate its learned author, and confound his adversaries. The mass of the community, they whose voice is affirmed to be the voice of God, are so possessed with the abilities and zeal of the patriotic *Alderman* to promote the welfare of his country, that every other consideration vanishes before this; and they never think of calling upon him to reform his life, or pay his debts. Why then must another, equally patriotic, and moving in as bright a track of glory, be teased and harrassed eternally to correct the errors of his book? Suppose these, between false principles, false reasonings, false assertions and mistakes, to amount on a fair computation to two thirds of the whole; in such a case candid critics will allow an exalted genius the benefit of *Horace's* rule,

Non ego paucis

Offendar maculis. §

But suppose the sum of them to rise still higher; Is a person of such enlarged views and designs of universal good, to waste his spirits and time in a low servile adherence to truth, by which his arduous undertaking can never be brought to bear?

Let your correspondent and his friends, who have written *Charges, Essays, Letters, Doubts, Dialogues, &c.* against the author of the *Confessional*, take shame to themselves, that they have so long opposed him; and if they have been hitherto strangers to the improved wisdom of modern policy, let them learn and consider this maxim surely founded upon it, that however it may be the duty of an insignificant private person, first to cast out the beam out of his own eye, it is the office of a great Patriot, in civil or sacred affairs, to correct the faults of others, and not his own.

A particular account of what happened at the election of the Earl of Stair, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, on Wednesday the 2d of this inst. Jan.

THE Peers present were in number 28, of whom 17 voted for the Earl of Broadalbane, and 11 for the Earl of Stair.

For the earl of Broadalbane, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Tweeddale. The Earls of Crawford, Buchan,

§ *Horace De Arte Poetica. v. 350.*

Glencairn, Eglington, Moray, Home, Kelly, Haddington, Selkirk, Elgin, Aboyne, Broadalbane, Hyndford. Lords Elphinston, Elibank.

For the Earl of Stair; Earl of Dalhousie, Leven, Northesk, Dundonald, Stair, Roseberry, Glasgow. Lords Borthwick, Lindores, Colvil, Napier.

Signed lists were sent by the following Lords:

In favour of Earl of Broadalbane, by Earl of Hopton.

In favour of Earl of Stair, by Duke of Athol. Earls of Errol, Rethes, Cassils, Abercorn, Loudoun, Lauderdale, Dumfries, March, Marchmont, Portmore, Delorain, Arbuthnot. Lords Forbes, Banff, Rollo, Newark.

In favour of Earl of Dysart, by Duke of Gordon.

A protest was entered against a signed list, pretending to be sent by Lord Forbes, alledging that it appeared plainly, by the colour of the ink, that the name of the Earl of Stair had been inserted that morning, though Lord Forbes is in a remote part of the kingdom.

A protest was entered by the Duke of Buccleugh, to which the Marquis of Tweeddale, 13 Earls, and two Barons, adhered, against the list sent by Lord Newark, alledging that the Peerage of Newark being limited to the heirs male of the body of the first Lord Newark, the person assuming the title is not the heir male of his body. A protest was entered against some other signed lists, by the Earl of Selkirk, alledging a defect in form.

After the Earl of Stair was declared to be elected, the Earl of Selkirk entered a Protest, (which was next day given in to the clerks in writing,) to which most of the Noblemen, who voted for the Earl of Broadalbane, adhered.

The Duke of Buccleugh seconded the motion for Lord Selkirk's Protest.—“ I think, (said his Grace,) the interference of Ministry in the Election of the Peers of Scotland is not only unconstitutional, but is a high affront to us. When I come here to give my voice in the Election of one of our representatives, I consider myself as a Judge. I am going to give my voice in the Election of one of the supreme Judges of Great Britain, and I look upon solicitation in such a case to be the same as soliciting a judge. These circular letters are therefore a high affront to us, and for my own part I do declare, that if ever I receive another such circular letter, if I can guess at its contents, I will put it

it into the fire unopened."—This noble indignation warmed the hearts of every spirited hearer.

Ld Elibank also gained much honour by his spirited behaviour on this occasion. He objected to the list of one noble Lord, that it had been sent blank from the North of Scotland, for that he believed he could prove that a name was written in it that very morning, consequently it was not the voice of a Peer, but of the Gentleman to whom the strange trust of filling it up had been committed. He objected to Lord Marchmont's list, that the date was not mentioned in letters at full length, but only in figures as in 1770; that he was not bound to understand those Arabic hieroglyphics, those anti-christian characters. The objection of an anti-christian mode of writing to Lord Marchmont, whom Presbyterians and Dissenting Divines have bepraised so much, raised a loud laugh.

After the Earl of Selkirk's spirited declaration that he was to protest, and the Duke of Buccleugh's admirable support of it, up rose the Earl of Dalhousie, and said, "as the noble Lord's protest may perhaps tend to throw an imputation on those Lords who have given their votes for the Earl of Stair, I rise up to say a few words in my own vindication. I come here unplaced, unpensioned, to give my vote voluntarily and freely. It is true I received a circular letter, first from Lord North, and then from Lord Sandwich: I disclaim neither of them; but I do declare, that I am not influenced by them upon this occasion. Had the noble Lord who was first proposed, continued to be supported by Ministry, as I looked upon that as an improper choice, I should certainly have opposed it, and given my vote against him: but now, when this noble Lord, the Earl of Stair, who was a candidate, a noble Lord every way proper and qualified, should I oppose him merely because he happened to be agreeable to the Ministry? Such have been my sentiments on this occasion, and I have thought it necessary to say thus much in my own defence."

Upon this speech the following observations were made:—Since his Lordship of Dalhousie was resolved to oppose Lord Dysart, the first and improper Nominator, why did he not write an answer to the letter of the patriotic Peers, who entered into the generous association to oppose Lord Dysart, and have actually kept him out? If his Lordship wished

to support the independency of the Peers of Scotland, should he not have made his own private approbation of any particular Candidate give way to that great principle; and because the Minister had nominated, or given a Conge d'Etire in favour of that Candidate, was not that a sufficient reason for setting him aside?—Would his Lordship have ever once thought of giving his vote for Lord Stair if he had not received a circular letter from Lord Sandwich?

Notwithstanding these observations, it is but justice to acknowledge that Lord Dalhousie spoke with a recollection, an ease, and gracefulness, that every body admired.

The Earl of Selkirk then said, "I am extremely sorry that any noble Lord has mistaken my meaning. When I declared my resolution to protest against the election of the Earl of Stair, I did not mean to accuse any noble Lord of having given his vote through undue influence. I hope there are none such. Had I known of any, I should have protested against their votes being received: I only meant to say, that as the Ministry by their circular letters had endeavoured to influence this election, the Candidate who has now the majority of voices was thereby incapacitated. We must resist the fatal influence of Ministers, whether it may have had effect or not. There may be other times, and other Peers, who may not have the same sentiments of honour which I hope all the noble Peers, who have voted upon this occasion, possess. There may be Peers, so unhappy as to have no other means of subsistence than a pension. There may be Peers who may look on a circular letter from the Minister, as a command which they cannot disobey. I shall give in my Protest in writing, and I am sure it will be such as can give no offence to any noble Lord." Which he accordingly did, and is as follows:

Edinburgh, Jan. 2, 1771.

"I DUNBAR, Earl of Selkirk, do protest against the Earl of Stair's being returned one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland; because the Ministers of State have contrary to the rights of the Constitution, used undue influence relative to this Election, by writing circular letters to the Scotch Peers in support of the Earl of Stair: sending these letters from the Secretary of State's office to Edinburgh, thence transmitted to all parts of Scotland by expresses; thereby attempting to intimidate all who have dependence

dence on the favours of Administration, from giving their votes in that unbiassed manner which is essential to the existence of Liberty, and our free Constitution. For although these letters may be couched in terms apparently inoffensive, and evasive of their real and essential meaning, yet there is no man of common sense but understands the intention; and therefore, I think it is the duty of those, who wish for the preservation of the independence of the Scotch Peers, to oppose all such illegal and unconstitutional attempts. And although the Peers, who have voted for the Earl of Stair, may have strictly followed their own inclinations and opinions upon this occasion, against none of whom, nor against the Earl of Stair, is there any personal aspersion whatever hereby intended; yet I do protest for myself, and for those who shall adhere to this my Protest, that the Election in his favour is rendered void and null, and therefore, that the Earl of Broadalbane is duly elected our Representative, and ought to be returned accordingly.

(Signed) SELKIRK.

And the following Noblemen adhered — Buccleugh, Tweedale, Haddington, Buchan, Hyndford, Glencainn, Aboyne, Elgin Kincardine, Moray, Eglington, Elphinston and Elibank."

The following, we are told, is the form of the first letter sent on occasion of the above Election:

" My LORD,

" I trouble you with this, to inform your Lordship that the Earl of D. intends offering himself as a Candidate to succeed the late Duke of A. and I own he *has my good wishes.*

I am, &c.

Copy of the second letter sent to many of the Scotch Peers, previous to the late Election at Holy Rood House.

Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1770.

" My LORD,

" I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that many Peers of North Britain have objected to the Earl of D. as a Candidate to be one of the Sixteen Peers to represent that part of the united kingdom in Parliament; and also having considered the Earl of S. as a proper person to be chosen in the place of the late D. of A. your Lordship will, therefore, I hope, allow me to express my wishes for the Lord S's success. I am, with great truth and regard, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

SANDWICH."

Mr. URBAN,

Red-Lion-Square, Jan. 8, 1771.

HAVING read in the account which Dr. Cook has laid before the public of his travels thro' Russia and part of Persia, a passage which I thought very injurious to the credit of Mr. Jonas Hanway as a traveller, I was, I own, not a little impatient to consult the Original to see in what manner my old and worthy friend had acquitted himself in describing *Temples that neither has, nor ever had existence, and in inventing prodigies invisible to every eye but his own*; and finding, upon the perusal of his account, nothing great or wonderful, nothing that carries the least appearance of vision or invention, I cannot forbear making it my particular request that you would lay the inclosed extracts before the public, in hopes that some Gentleman into whose hands your Magazine may fall, may be able to do justice to Mr. Hanway's relation, by a full confirmation of the facts.

The charge which Mr. Cook has brought against Mr. Hanway is in these words; " I shall not take up the reader's time to give an account of Zoroaster, nor his successors, who were the first worshippers of fire, as Mr. Hanway has done, nor follow his example, in describing several arched temples of ten or fifteen feet high, which at present have no existence, and probably never had; nor will I take upon me to describe a horizontal gap in the cleft of a rock, two feet deep from the ground, near six long, and about three feet broad, out of which he says, issues a constant flame, which riseth, when the wind blows, eight feet high, but burns lower when it is calm weather, and how the inhabitants burn lime with this wonderful holy fire; because all these prodigies were invisible to every one of our Gentlemen; nor did the Priests, who were very ready to shew our people every curiosity, say any thing about them: neither were such wonders known to the inhabitants of Baku, nor to the Chiefs of the Persian army, with whom we conversed daily, and made all possible enquiry about their wonders and curiosities. But here follows a very true account of what is to be found worth notice there.

" On the 11th our Ambassador, with many of his Gentlemen, went to see this famous fire. After they had passed over the hills into the plain, on the

about

24 *Hanway's Account of the Everlasting Fire at Baku defended.*

north side of them, distant from Baku about five, or at most six wretts, they entered into a small square dike, built with stone, the area of which would scarcely be half an acre of ground, Scots measure. The soil was a pure flexible sand. Within this area was a well of spring water, the surface of which was covered over with pure white naphtha, but a few inches lower than the general surface of the sandy area. Our company only saw one poor room, where these wonderful works are said to be seen, and another mean apartment where the votaries lived, the number of whom at that time did not exceed forty. They gladly introduced our Gentlemen into the room I spoke of above, where was a place apart like our hearths, which, you may, with Hanway, call their altar: In this, being pure sand, were placed a few hollow reeds; one by way of pre-eminence, was in the middle, and larger than the rest, to which other reeds were closely joined, so as to form three openings at the top, out of which issued three pale blue flames. At this time, some of these reeds were extinguished: but, that the Amdassador and his company might see them all at work, they brought a vessel with pure naphtha, and poured some of it on the sand about the reed, and with a bit of burning paper set the naphtha exhaling through the reed on fire. This is a true account of the everlasting fire at Apsheron; all other stories wrote about it, by which they have imposed upon the world, never before detected, as far as I know, are groundless; and indeed it is to be lamented, that bodies of credulous, otherways learned men, should submit to be so grossly imposed upon, by false and fabulous accounts of things." Thus much Dr Cook.

The countenance which Mr. Hanway has given to the *stories* and *impostures* here said to be detected, is to be found in the first volume of his *Revolutions of Persia*, p. 381, & *seq.* where having already related what tradition had handed down of the first Zoroaster, he proceeds to speak of another of that name, who, he says, contrary to his great predecessor, caused *Temples* to be built in which the *sacred fires* were ordered to be constantly and carefully preserved. He then adds, that some of the posterity of the ancient *Indians* and *Persians*, who are called *Gebers* and *Gaurs*, are still very zealous in preserving the religion of their ancestors, particularly in regard to their veneration for the Element of *fire*.

What *they* commonly call the *everlasting fire* near *Baku*, before which these people offer their supplications, is a phenomenon of a very extraordinary nature, in some measure, peculiar to this country, and therefore deserving of a particular description.

This object of devotion to the *Gebers* lies about ten English miles N. E. by E. from the city of *Baku*, on dry rocky land. There are several ancient temples built with stone, supposed to have been all dedicated to *fire*; most of them are arched vaults not above ten or fifteen feet high. Amongst others is a little temple in which the *Indians* now worship; near the altar about three feet high is a large hollow cane from the end of which issues a blue flame in colour and gentleness not unlike a lamp that burns with spirits, but seemingly more pure. *These Indians affirm* that this flame has continued ever since the flood, and *they believe* it will last to the end of the world; that if it was resisted or suppressed in that place, it would rise in some other. Here are generally 40 or 50 of these *poor devotees*, who come on a pilgrimage from their own country, and subsist upon *wild salary*, and a kind of *Jerusalem artichokes*, which are very good food, with other herbs and roots found a little to the northward. Their business is to make expiation, not for their own sins only, but for those of others, and they continue the longer time in proportion to the number of persons for whom they have engaged to pray. They mark their foreheads with saffron, and have a great veneration for a *red cow*. They wear very little cloathing, and those who are of the most distinguished piety put one of their arms upon their head, or some other part of the body in a fixed position, and keep it unalterably in that attitude.

A little way from the Temple is a low cliff of rocks, in which there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground, near six long, and about three broad, out of which issues a constant flame of the colour and nature already described; when the wind blows it rises sometimes eight feet high, but is much lower in still weather; they do not perceive that the flame makes any impression upon the rock. This also the *Indians* worship, and say, it cannot be resisted but it will rise in some other place. About twenty yards on the back of this cleft is a well cut in a rock 12 or 14 fathom deep with exceeding good water.

The earth round this place for about two miles, has this surprising property, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface, and applying a live coal, the part which is so uncovered immediately takes fire almost before the coal touches the earth; the flame makes the soil hot, but does not consume it, nor affect what is near it with any degree of heat. Any quantity of this earth carried to another place does not produce this effect. Not long since eight horses were consumed by this fire being under a roof, where the surface of the ground was turned up, and by some accident took flame*.

If a cane or tube of paper be set about two inches in the ground, confined and closed with earth below; and the top of it touched with a live coal and blown upon, immediately a flame issues without hurting either the cane or paper, provided the edges be covered with clay; and this method they use for light in their houses, which have only the earth for the floors. Three or four of these lighted canes will boil water in a pot, and thus they dress their victuals. The flame may be extinguished in the same manner as that of spirits of wine. The ground is dry and stony, and the more stony any particular part is, the stronger and clearer is the flame; it smells, sulphurous like naphtha, but not very offensive.

Lime is burnt to great perfection by means of this Phenomenon, the flame communicating to any distance where the earth is uncovered to receive it. The lime-stones must be laid on one another, and in three days, the lime is compleated. Near this place brimstone is dug, and naphtha springs are found.

The chief place for the black or grey naphtha, is the small island *Westey*, now uninhabited, except at such times as they take naphtha from thence. The Persians load it in bulk in their wretched vessels, so that sometimes the sea is covered with it for miles together. When the weather is thick and hazy, the springs boil up the higher, and the naphtha often takes fire on the surface of the earth, and runs in a flame into the sea incredible. In clear weather the springs in great quantities to a distance almost

do not boil up above two or three feet; in boiling over, this oily substance makes so strong a consistency as by degrees almost to close the mouth of the spring; sometimes it is quite closed, and forms hillocks that look as black as pitch; but the spring, which is resisted in one place, breaks out in another. Some of the springs which have been long open, form a mouth of eight or ten feet diameter.

Naphtha is unpleasant to the smell, and used mostly among the poorer sort of *Persians* and other neighbouring people as we use oil in lamps, or to boil their victuals, but it gives a disagreeable taste. They find it burn best with a small mixture of ashes. As they find it in great abundance every family is well supplied. They keep it at a small distance from their houses in earthen vessels under ground to prevent any accident by fire, of which it is extremely susceptible.

There is also a white naphtha on the peninsula of *Apcheron* of a much thinner consistency; but this is found only in small quantities. The Russians drink it both as a cordial and medicine, but it does not intoxicate. If taken internally, it is said to be good for the stone, as also for the disorders of the breast, and in venereal cases and sore heads; to both the last, the Persians are very subject. Externally applied, it is of great use in scorbutic pains, gouts, cramps, &c. but it must be put to the part affected only; it penetrates instantaneously into the blood, and is apt for a short time to create great pains. It has also the property of spirits of wine to take out greasy spots in silks or woollens, but the remedy is worse than the disease, for it leaves an abominable odour. They say it is carried into India as a great rarity, and being prepared as a japan is the most beautiful and lasting of any that has yet been discovered.—***
***Shah Abbas drove the worshippers of fire out of Persia; they were then very numerous in several provinces which have ever since been thinly inhabited. I heard of no towns or villages only Guebarabad near Ispahan, where there are any who openly profess that religion, except these miserable pilgrims of whom I have been speaking."

Here, Mr. Urban, is a plain tale accompanied with no embellishments, and told with all the simplicity that generally conveys truth. Here we are told indeed of fire issuing out, out of a rock; earth that is inflammable upon the ap-
deed

* Of this remarkable property of the earth Mr. Cook takes no manner of notice tho' much more wonderful than that of the Temples, or the burning Cliff.

Gent. Mag. 1771.

proach of fire, and of springs that produce naphtha; of a few biggors that worship fire, and of the remains of temples built by their ancestors, whose religion they have obstinately adhered to in spite of persecution. There is nothing in all this so far above the ordinary course of things, as to induce Mr. Hanway to apply to invention to excite our wonder.

Why therefore Dr. Cook should go out of his way to discredit Mr. Hanway, unless to give his own paltry performance an air of more authenticity, I leave to the candour of your readers to decide.

Some years ago I saw myself a burning well in Shropshire that seems to have all the properties of that related by Mr. Hanway.† The poor old man that discovered it, used to boil his pot over it, and could extinguish the flame and light it again by the application of a candle. And I have heard of an inflammable † earth found in the mines of Derbyshire, that by a mixture of oil would break out into a flame, attended with a most intense heat that not only would burn lime, but melt the hardest metals.

Who that hears of rivers of liquid fire pouring from the sides of Mount Vesuvius, can wonder at flaming naphtha's floating upon the sea?

Inflammable vapours abound in all mines, and in coal mines there is frequently found a stinking oily kind of substance, which if it does not resemble naphtha in all its properties, has something in it that makes the existence of such a substance in the highest degree probable. I am far therefore from thinking that Mr. Hanway was capable of imposing upon the credulity of his countrymen by the description of things that had no foundation in truth; and am rather inclined to believe from the manner in which his report is discredited that Dr. Cook chose rather to depend upon what other people told him, than take the pains to examine those curious particulars himself.

There are innumerable natural curiosities abounding in this kingdom, of which neither our clergy nor the officers of our army ever heard, and about which they never inquire; nor is it very likely that the Persian priests or their mi-

† See a particular description of the Phenomenon here alluded to by our correspondent, vol. xxv. p. 302.

‡ See Experiments made with the earth spoken of vol. LIII. p.

litary officers are more inquisitive after such matters than those of our own country; yet, it is upon their report, it should seem, that Mr. Hanway is to be distinguished as *an inventor of prodigies, a reporter of antiquated stories, and a describer of non-existing Temples.*

A description of an Automaton, which plays at Chess. In a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dutens.

Presburg (in Hungary) July 24.

S I R,

I Leave others to describe to you the magnificent feasts and rejoicings, occasioned here by the presence of the Empress's Queen, the Emperor, and all the Imperial family. It is in my opinion almost impossible to do justice to that affability and condescension; so full at once of regard and confidence, with which these great personages converse with their subjects; and no less so to describe that noble tribute of love and reverence which they receive from their subjects in return. I shall content myself to inform the public thro' the channel of your correspondence, of an invention which reflects no less honour on the sciences, than on the city of Presburg which hath produced it.

During my stay in this city, I have been so happy as to form an acquaintance with M. de Kempett, an Aulic Counsellor and Director General of the Salt-mines in Hungary. It seems impossible to attain to a more perfect knowledge of Mechanics, than this Gentleman hath done. At least no Artist has yet been able to produce a machine so wonderful in its kind, as what he constructed about a year ago. M. de Kempett excited by the accounts he received of the extraordinary performances of the celebrated M. de Vaucanson, and of some other men of genius in France and England, at first aimed at nothing more, than to imitate those Artists. But he has done more, he has excelled them. He has constructed an Automaton, which can play at Chess with the most skilful players. This machine represents a man of the natural size, dressed like a Turk, sitting before a table which holds the Chess-board. This table (which is about three feet and a half long, and about two feet and a half broad,) is supported by four feet that roll on castors, in order the more easily to change its situation; which the inventor fails not to do from time to time,

time, in order to take away all suspicion of any communication. Both the table and the figure are full of wheels, springs, and levers. M. de Kempett makes no difficulty of showing the inside of the machine, especially when he finds any one suspects a boy to be in it. I have examined with attention all the parts both of the table and figure, and I am well assured there is not the least ground for such an imputation. I have played a game at Chess with the Automaton myself. I have particularly remarked with great astonishment the precision with which it made the various and complicated movements of the arm, with which it plays. It raises this arm, it advances it towards that part of the Chess-board, on which the piece stands, which ought to be moved: and then by a movement of the wrist, it brings the hand down upon the piece, opens the hand, closes it upon the piece in order to grasp it, lifts it up, and places it upon the square, it is to be removed to: this done it lays its arm down upon a cushion which is placed the Chess-board. If it ought to take one of its adversaries pieces, then by one intire movement, it removes that piece quite off the Chess-board, and by a series of such movements as I have been describing, it returns to take up its own piece, and place it in the square, which the other had left vacant. I attempted to practice a small deception, by giving the QUEEN the move of a KNIGHT; but my mechanic opponent was not to be so imposed on: he took up my Queen and replaced her in the square she had been removed from. All this is done with the same readiness that a common player shows at this game, and I have often engaged with persons, who played neither so expeditiously, nor so skilfully as this Automaton, who yet would have been extremely affronted, if one had compared them to him. You will perhaps expect me to propose some conjectures, as to the means employed to direct this machine in its movements. I wish I could form any that were reasonable and well founded; but notwithstanding the minute attention, with which I have repeatedly observed it, I have not been able in the least degree to form any hypothesis, which could satisfy myself. The English Ambassador, Prince Guisliniani, and several English Lords, for whom the inventor had the complaisance to make the figure play, stood round the table, while I played the game. They

all had their eyes on M. de Kempett, who stood by the table, or sometimes removed five or six feet from it, yet not one of them could discover the least motion in him, that could influence the Automaton. They who had seen the effects produced by the loadstone in the curious exhibitions on the Boulevards at Paris, cried out, that the loadstone must have been the means here employed to direct the arm. But, besides that there are many objections to this supposition, M. de Kempett, with whom I have had long conversations since on this subject, offers to let any one bring as close as he pleases to the table, the strongest and best-armed magnet that can be found, or any weight of iron what ever, without the least fear that the movements of his machine will be affected or disturbed by it. He also withdraws to any distance you please, and lets the figure play four or five moves successively without approaching it. It is unnecessary to remark, that the marvellous in this Automaton consists chiefly in this, that it has not (as in others, the most celebrated machines of this sort) one determined series of movements, but that it always moves in consequence of the manner in which its opponent moves; which produces an amazing multitude of different combinations in its movements. M. de Kempett winds up from time to time the springs of the arm of this Automaton, in order to renew its MOVING FORCE, but this you will observe has no relation to its GUIDING FORCE or power of direction, which makes the great merit of this machine. In general I am of opinion that the contriver influences the direction of almost every stroke played by the Automaton, although as I have said, I have sometimes seen him leave it to itself for many moves together; which in my opinion is the most difficult circumstance of all to comprehend in what regards this machine. M. de Kempett has the more merit in this invention, as he complains that his designs have not always been seconded by workmen so skilful as was requisite to the exact precision of a work of this nature; and he hopes he shall ere long produce to the world performances still more surprising than this. Indeed one may expect every thing from his knowledge and skill, which are exceedingly enhanced by his uncommon modesty. Never did Genius triumph with less ostentation.

I am, Sir Yours, &c. &c.

Sir,

SIR,
I NOW send you the Directions for Pump makers, which I promised you sometime ago*. If you think they deserve a place in your Magazine, you are extremely welcome to them from

Bell Court, Fleet-street;

Jan. 15, 1771.

*Vol. xxxvii. p. 634.

Sir, your humble Servant,

JAMES FERGUSON.

DIRECTIONS FOR PUMP MAKERS.

All Pumps should be so constructed as to work with equal ease, in raising the water to any given height above the surface of the well: and this may be done by observing a due proportion between the diameter of that part of the Pump-bore in which the piston or bucket works, and the height to which the water must be raised.

For this purpose I have calculated the annexed table, in which the handle of the Pump is supposed to be a lever, increasing the power five times: that is, the distance or length of that part of the handle that lies between the pin on which it moves, and the top of the Pump-rod to which it is fixed, to be only a fifth part of the length of the handle, from the said pin to the part where the man (who works the Pump) applies his force or power.

In the first column of the table, find the height at which the Pump must discharge the water above the surface of the well: then, in the second column, you have the diameter of that part of the bore in which the piston or bucket works, in inches and hundredth parts of an inch; and in the third column is the quantity of water, (in

Height of the pump in feet above the surface of the well.	Diameter of the bore of 100 parts of an inch		Water discharged in a minute, in wine measure.	
	Inches	100 parts	Gallons.	Pints.
10	6	93	81	6
15	5	66	54	4
20	4	90	40	7
25	4	38	32	6
30	4	00	27	2
35	3	70	23	3
40	3	46	20	3
45	3	27	18	1
50	3	10	16	3
55	2	95	14	7
60	2	84	13	5
65	2	72	12	4
70	2	62	11	5
75	2	53	10	7
80	2	45	10	2
85	2	38	9	5
90	2	31	9	1
95	2	25	8	5
100	2	19	8	1

wine measure) that a man of common strength can raise in a minute.—And, by constructing according to this method, Pumps of all heights may be wrought by a man of ordinary strength, so as to be able to hold out for an hour.

JAMES FERGUSON.

MR. URBAN,

THE following particulars may be agreeable to some of your readers. On the evening of the 9th Inst. after viewing the Planet Saturn, I saw something near the Equator, which, at first, I thought, resembled a Nebula, but on examination I found it to be a Comet. Though it appeared faint, the nucleus seemed very distinct, surrounded with a coma, which, extending towards the South East, formed a tail of about five or six degrees apparent length. At first, by its situation in the Heavens, and the brightness of the nucleus, I had reason to think the Comet was descending towards the Sun; and therefore hoped soon to have a nearer view of it: but from observations on the succeeding nights, I perceived its apparent-motion decrease, and it gradually became less distinct: and a few nights after, it was

not to be seen at all; from whence it appeared to be returning from the Sun towards its aphelion. Its apparent course was North West, moving in three days 29 degrees, 30 minutes, which was the more considerable, as it seemed at a great distance from us. Tracing its course on the Globe two or three days back, we shall find it had then risen about midnight, and, besides, had so much South declination as to bring it low in our Horizon, which will, in some measure, account for its not having been seen here soon after its return from the Sun; but in Latitudes to the Southward of us, it is likely to have been more conspicuous. In its way towards the Sun, the Comet would probably have been visible in the Northern Hemisphere, had it not been for the long continuance of cloudy weather about that time. However, I had the pleasure

pleasure of observing it several nights in its return, and found its place as follows :

	ho.	rt. asc.	n.	dec.
		° 1	° 1	
1771, Jan. 9 at 11 p. m.		130 40	0 25	
— 10 at do.		121 20	5 20	
— 11 at 8		113 20	10 15	
— 12 at 9		104 35	14 45	

Was it not already known that there are a considerable number of comets, it might seem strange that we have been visited by three in little more than thirteen months. Tables with 49 different appearances of this kind are now published, 20 of which have been observed since the year 1700, and tho' some of these, without doubt, describe the return of the same Comet; yet probably the greater part are all different ones. It is likewise possible that many small Comets passed unnoticed when astronomy was less improved than at present, and it is also certain that many may descend to the sun, and return, without a possibility of being seen by us; from which we may reasonably conclude that their number is much greater than was thought in former ages. These no doubt, have all

their peculiar uses, and are subservient to many excellent purposes, tho' unknown to us, yet consid'ed only as part of our solar system, add not a little to its variety, beauty, and grandeur.

Canterbury Jan. 23, 1771.

JAMES SIX.

Rules to judge of the Weather by the Barometer.

By the help of the Barometer we seem to have regained that foreknowledge of the weather which still resides in brutes.

The rising of the mercury in the Barometer forebodes fair after foul, with easterly or northerly winds, and its falling on the contrary portends southerly or westerly winds, either stormy or continued rains.

In general we may expect, when the mercury rises high, a few days of fair weather will follow, and if it falls again in two or three days, but soon rises high without much rain, we may expect fair weather for several days, and in this case the clearest days are after the mercury begins to fall. In like manner, if the mercury falls low, with much rain, and rises soon, but falls again in a day or two, with rain, a continuance of bad weather is to be expected. See Mill's Rules to judge of the weather. See also vol. xxvii. p.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for Feb. 1770.

February	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1770				
1	N fresh	30	48	a clear, bright day.
2	S W ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	46	bright morning, dull afternoon.
3	Ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	43	a very fine bright day.
4	Ditto	30 1	48	a fair day but not bright.
5	Ditto	30	47	a very fine bright day.
6	N N W strong	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	47	Ditto.
7	N stormy	29 2	44	a very bad day, a great deal of snow and rain.
8	Ditto strong	29 9	38	smart frost, bright fine day.
9	S fresh	30 2	37	slight frost, bright and cloudy at Intervals.
10	S W ditto	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	very moist air, with missing rain at times.
11	Ditto	29 9	42	missing morning, fair afternoon.
12	S S W fresh	29 9	44	fair day and tolerably bright.
13	S little	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	47	fair day but heavy.
14	Ditto	30 $2\frac{1}{2}$	47	Ditto.
15	Ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	46	Ditto.
16	S fresh	29 8	47	Ditto.
17	S stormy	29 2	47	very moist air and a good deal of rain at times.
18	W ditto	28 $9\frac{1}{2}$	42	Hail, snow, heavy showers of rain at intervals.
19	Ditto strong	29	40	moist, and chiefly cloudy.
20	W N W ditto	29 $1\frac{1}{2}$	40	mid day bright, rest of the day coarse and dull.
21	Ditto to N fresh	29 $3\frac{1}{2}$	40	fine bright day, clear frosty air.
22	N N E ditto	29 5	39	a very heavy, black cold day.
23	Ditto	29 5	38	Ditto, a fall of snow about noon.
24	Ditto	29 $8\frac{1}{7}$	38	slight frost, some snow in the night, heavy day.
25	Ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	39	cloudy cold day.
26	S W fresh	30	38	Ditto.
27	S ditto	29 7	39	tolerable bright day, wet evening.
28	S to N W ditto	29 5	42	a very moist dark day.

I. CHOIR GAUR, *the grand Orrery of the antient Druids, commonly called Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, astronomically explained, and mathematically proved to be a Temple erected in the earliest Ages for observing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies. Illustrated with three Copper Plates. By Dr. John Smith. White, Horsfield, 1770. 4to 5s.*

Stonehenge has been a subject of conjecture to no less than eight writers since Camden, who (if we except Henry of Huntingdon) first noticed it. The progress of antiquarian knowledge and new discoveries give to the latest hypothesis the greatest probability. Camden could see nothing but confusion and rudeness in this stately pile; Jones, full of ideas of architecture, conceived it a Tuscan temple of *Cælum* or *Terminus*, built by the Romans;—as if the rudest monument of that nation was not more regular than this; and, as Aubrey well observes; “while he pleases himself with retrieving a piece of architecture out of Vitruvius, he abuses his reader with a false scheme of the whole work.”—Against him, Charlton contended for its being Danish, and came nearer the probability of its being the work of some northern people. The attentive, though credulous, Aubrey, first hit upon the notion of its belonging to the Druids as a temple, which Dr. Stukely, by accurate admeasurements and a lively imagination confirmed. Mr. Wood, of Bath, was the last who surveyed it, and concurs in this opinion, with the additional idea, that it had an astronomical, as well as a theological use; yet he places the eastern point ten degrees at least to the northward, together with all the detached stones of the temple.

Dr. Smith, driven from his inoculating house by the rustics of Benscomb, to amuse himself with examining these stones, presents the public with an improvement on this part of Mr. Wood's hypothesis, or rather with a clear view of the place under this new idea, divested of all the parade of historical illustration from the cosmogony and theology of the eastern and other nations. After giving in fifty pages, an abstract of what other writers had advanced on Stonehenge, not excepting even that *fool's bolt* shot at it by Gibbons, with as little probability as the reveries of Geffrey of Monmouth, Sommes, or Bolton, spends 14 pages more in describing the present

state of the stones, and his application of them. According to him, it is demonstrably clear, that the outer circle of 30 stones, multiplied by 12 within, for the 12 signs of the Zodiac, represents the antient solar year of 360 days—The inward circle is the lunar month of 29 days, 12 hours, represented by 30 more stones, of which 6 at the upper end of this circle, exhibit the harvest and hunter's moon, rising six nights together with little variation. Next to this circle is a great ellipse, composed of 7 pair of pillars, with an impost on each pair for the seven planets, whose influence Dr. Smith supposes, alluded to by these compasses of three stones. Within these, forming a concentric ellipse, are twelve smaller single stones for the 12 signs of the Zodiac, with a 13th at the end for the Arch Druid's seat before the altar. The oval form represents the creation, when the Druids conceived “all nature to spring from this egg of the earth, which they represented as proceeding from, and formed by, the Deity, emblematic'd by a serpent. The center of this temple, our author finds to be 51° about $11''$; the latitude assigned to it in the maps; nor could it, he observes, be erected in this form in any other parallel of latitude. The great stone called the *frigar's heel*, 210 feet from the body of the structure, was the index that disclosed its uses. Three other stones, and probably a fourth, lie on the bank that surrounds the whole with some variation from the Cardinal points: and directly N. and S. just within the bank is the appearance of circular holes, surrounded with a bank of earth thrown up, which may have been intended for a meridian line. The Doctor has given exact measures of the outward stones now standing, which being unequal, could never answer to an architectural plan. As to the name *Choir Gaur*, he finds in *Calasio's* Hebrew Lexicon, *Chor* or *Cor* rendered *Concha Marina*, which he confines here to *Cancer*, from the oval form of its shell resembling the *Choir* of a church. *Gaur* in Irish, *Gauyr* in Armoric, and *Gasr* in Welch, signify *Caper*, an He Goat: So that we have in this name the two solstices, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. He supposes the name of *Stonehenge* arose from the fall and poise of the great impost of the Trilithon, representing the sun, which hangs in equilibrio across the altar moveable by hand.

If the readers of this pamphlet should not

not be convinced, that the stupendous pile of stones is a "tropical temple, erected by the antient Druids for observing the motions of the heavenly bodies," their indulgence, if not their thanks, is due to Dr. Smith, who has suggested such a magnificent idea of our old theologians, and so much more worthy of the human mind, than that of carving mount Athos into a Colossus, or rearing pyramids whose use remains yet unaccounted for.—*Stonehenge* will no longer be ranked among the *substructiones insanæ*, nor its builders among the ignorant tyrants of dark antiquity. Upon such obscure subjects, every conjecture not obtruded on the world with petulance, or defended with pertinacity, demands a candid reception from the ingenious inquirers after knowledge.

D. H.

2. *The Life of Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.* 8vo. Davis.

HENRY St. JOHN, Lord Bolingbroke, was born in the year 1672, in a house at Battersea in Surry, which had long been the seat of his ancestors. Of his father we have no account, but it appears that at the time of his birth, the seat at Battersea was in the possession of his grandfather, Sir Walter St. John.

Sir Walter's wife was one of the daughters of Lord Chief Justice St. John, well known for his Republican principles, and the and Sir Walter being dissenters were members of the church or congregation that was under the pastoral care of the celebrated Daniel Burgess.

With this grandfather and grandmother, Henry was brought up, till it was fit to take him out of the hands of the women; during this period our author supposes him to study, for he says, that during this period his studies were directed by Daniel. Bolingbroke somewhere complains, that he was obliged, whilst a boy, to read over the Commentaries of Dr. Manton, whose pride it was to have made an hundred and nineteen sermons on the 119th Psalm. This also our Author supposes to have happened while he was in the hands of the women. As soon as he was taken from them, we are told, that he was sent to Eaton, and that from Eaton he went to Christ Church College, Oxford.

He spent, as well the vigour as the prime of his life in the grossest and most abandoned debauchery, and once in a fit of drunkenness ran with one of his rakehell companions stark naked thro'

St. James's Park: In the intervals of these brutal excesses he made several attempts at poetry, but never succeeded: among these are some verses prefixed to Dryden's Virgil, and several pieces which have appeared in some of the posthumous volumes of Swift's Epistolary Correspondence, which are indeed truly despicable. Our author mentions some other verses less known, that were prefixed to a French work, published in Holland by the Chevalier de St. Hyacinth, intitled *le Chef d'Ouvre d'un Inconnu*; the chief d'Ouvre was a humorous criticism upon a miserable old ballad. Of the verses we learn nothing but that they are English disguised in Greek characters.

In the year 1700, when he was about eight and twenty, he married the daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Winchcombe, a descendant from the famous Jack of Newberry, who though but a clothier, entertained Henry the VIIIth and all his retinue with great magnificence.

This lady brought him more than forty thousand pounds, but neither honour nor probity could restrain him from his habitual debauchery, and in a short time he consented to allow her a separate maintenance, very inadequate to her fortune.

Soon after his marriage he came into Parliament for the Borough of Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, by his father's interest, who then represented the County. Our author says, that the Tories were at that time gaining ground, and that Bolingbroke, though he had been educated a Whig, joined what appeared to be the strongest side. Having made himself considerable, he was again returned for the same Borough in the next Parliament, and on the 10th of April 1704, was made secretary at war and the marines.

Our Author says, that at this time the Tory party was established in power, and makes a merit of Bolingbroke's supplying the Duke of Marlborough with the necessaries for carrying on the war with vigour, because he was at the head of the opposite party.

But this only shews him to be miserably ignorant of the state of public affairs at that time. It was by the prevalence of the Whig interest that the Queen resolved to make good the engagements which had been entered into by King William, and declared war against France in 1702. And Bolingbroke had no more merit in furnishing Marlborough

borough with necessaries for the war, which government had determined to carry on, than a merchant's clerk has in paying off a ship's crew with his master's money.

Sometime before Bolingbroke was made Secretary at war, Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, to whom he had strongly attached himself in the year 1701, became Secretary of State. When he was compelled to resign the seals, Bolingbroke, says our Author, voluntarily gave up his appointment.

Upon the election of a new Parliament in 1708, he was not returned, and from this time to the dissolution of that Parliament in 1710, he is said to have applied himself with great diligence to study.

About this time Harley being appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Bolingbroke was made Secretary of State. Of the account which our Author gives of his administration we shall say nothing, because we would not retail in imperfect scraps, what is to be found in every History of England during that period.

In July 1712, he was created Baron St. John, of Lidyard Tregoze, in Wiltshire and Viscount Bolingbroke, thus uniting the honours of the elder and younger branches of his family. His quarrel with Lord Oxford is as well known as his name; this therefore we shall pass over. When the Queen died he lost the power of Secretary, though for a little while he retained the name; all the packets and letters directed to the Secretary, being by order of the regency sent to Mr. Addison, who had been appointed Under Secretary. The seals however were soon after taken from him, and the Secretary of State's office having been sealed up, a message was sent him from court to be present when the seal was taken off, from which he excused himself, and the King at the same time refused his request to have the honour of kissing his hand.

Articles of impeachment were soon after prepared against him, upon which he precipitately escaped to France. This he effected with great cunning; he talked of making an elaborate defence, he subscribed to a new opera, that was not yet ready for exhibition; he went publickly to the play house in Drury-lane; and having bespoke a play for the night following, he disguised himself as soon as he withdrew, as a servant to Le Vigne, a messenger belonging to the King of France, and repaired with the

utmost expedition to Dover, where one Morgan, who had been a captain in General Hill's regiment of dragoons, hired a vessel which carried him over to Calais; at Calais he was received by the Governor in his own coach, and carried to his house with all possible distinction; to be caressed however by the enemies of his country, is not much to a statesman's honour.

He wrote a letter to Lord Landstown, protesting his innocence. But articles of impeachment were soon after exhibited against him, none of which had any relation to his supposed project for bringing in the Pretender; and on the 10th of September he was attainted by both Houses. His wife, in consideration of the injuries he had done her, received great part of the fortune which she had brought to Bolingbroke, from the hands of government.

His fortune being thus ruined in England, he became Secretary of State to the Pretender, and concerted measures with him to involve his country once more in the misery and horror of civil war, and reduce it to the subjection of a Prince, by whom both its religion and liberty would have been subverted from the root.

In this project he persisted, even after he thought it desperate; and an attempt was made to put it in execution, which produced the rebellion in 1715, the progress and fate of which every body knows.

Bolingbroke was soon after dismissed by his new master, and having already been impeached for treachery to the King, he was now impeached for treachery to the Pretender. The impeachment consisted of seven articles, against which he defended himself with great plausibility in a written answer, and appealed to all the ministers with whom he transacted business, for his integrity.

His affairs being now desperate with the Pretender, in whose cause our Author says, he spent *great sums* of his *own money*, though he says also, that he left England with a *very small fortune*, he turned his mind intirely to the making his peace at home, which he found some difficulty to effect. After such a course of public and private vice, this great genius thought fit to commence Philosopher, and wrote what he calls Reflections upon Exile.

As he had the fortune to inlist under all parties by turns, and to be charged by all with having betrayed them, the Tories, among others, brought their accu-

accusation, when he deserted their cause to make his peace with a Government in which the Whigs were predominant; on this article he endeavoured to justify himself, in a letter to Sir William Wyndham.

His first wife having died a martyr to grief and disappointment, he married the widow of the Marquis of Vilette, who was niece to the celebrated Madam de Maintenon; a young lady of great merit, and considerable fortune, which, however, was encumbered with an expensive and embarrassing law suit.

With this Lady he continued in France till 1723, and having then obtained his pardon, he returned to England.

It is remarkable, says our Author, that when Bolingbroke arrived at Calais, to take shipping for England, he met Atterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, who being banished, had just then set his foot upon French ground. The good Prelate observed with some emotion, that he perceived himself to be exchanged, and left others to determine whether his country had gained or lost.

About two years after our Exile arrived in England, he obtained an Act of Parliament to restore him to his family inheritance, which amounted to the value of about three thousand pounds a year, and to enable him to purchase any other estate.

He soon after bought Dawley, a seat of Lord Tankerville's, near Uxbridge in Middlesex, to which he retired with his Lady, and which he fitted up in the manner of a Country Farm, adorning even his hall with implements of husbandry: In a farm, however, he could never be content, but entered warmly into the opposition which Lord Bath, of faithful memory, affected to support against the venality and corruption of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Lord Orford. Bath, then Mr. Pulteney, says our Author, was to manage the House of Commons, and Bolingbroke was to enlighten the people: with this view, he commenced a writer of political essays, particularly of those published in a weekly news paper called the Craftsman. Having laboured in this vocation ten years without success, he took leave of it with what is called, *A Dissertation on Parties*; said to be the best political composition that survived him.

In the year 1736, having been able to procure no share in the places and pensions that put an end to the patriotism of his coadjutors, he went again in-

to France. There he wrote his letters on the study and use of History; a letter to Lord Bathurst on the use of Retirement and Study. Ever restless, he came back again to England, and settled at the family seat at Battersea, and in 1749, began his last production, containing reflections on the then state of the nation, principally, with regard to the debt and taxes, which he did not live to finish.

He had been long troubled with a cancer in his cheek, and died aged 79, and was buried at Battersea. The particular day of his death we are not told, nor whether his second wife survived or died before him, or what children he had, or who inherited his title and estate. These are all gross defects, for which it is difficult either to apologize or account; but it is still more reprehensible and more strange, that a writer who records such a life as Bolingbroke's, should impute his political writings to a desire of service to his country, and his metaphysical to a regard for the more general interests of mankind. One was the effect of ambition, the other of vanity; and he did not more manifestly and knowingly sacrifice the interest of his country, when he was contriving to deluge it with blood, in a civil contest whether the name of its governor should be JAMES or GEORGE, than the interests of mankind in general, when he endeavoured, to use his own expression, "To loosen the bands of society, and take the reins from the mouth of that wild beast man."

Our Author does not indeed expressly commend such of his performances as are written to dissolve all moral obligation that is supposed to arise from religion; but having represented him as a prodigy of parts, with sagacity and penetration superior to the rest of mankind, he has eventually given the strongest recommendation of his principles, and advertised his works. If "his vivacity was *always awake*, his apprehension *quick*, and his discernment and subtilty in thinking and reasoning *profound*," if "his rational faculties were *improved* by reflection," and if "when he had exchanged the gay statesman for the grave Philosopher, he shone forth *with distinguished lustre*," what colour have we to pretend that he was absurd, futile, superficial and feeble, with respect to those works which employed his finest judgment, and were the result of his last determination.

How came the system of thinking, which this Author says, "he had *always* propagated in conversation, and which he adopted in his *more laboured compositions*," to be a system of absurdity? And what right had Pope, among his other encomiasts, to say that "he trilled when he turned divine," if as a reasoner on other subjects, "he was more than mortal?" how can it be pretended that he began *too late in life* to reflect on principles that he had *always maintained*?

If he appears to trifle in his philosophical writings, if these "are not supported either with acuteness or learning," as our Author pretends, where are the testimonies of that penetration and profundity for which he honours him with such hyperbole of praise? There is no doubt but that he believed the opinions which he broached; and he that supposes the opinions which he believed to be grossly erroneous, cannot, without the most ridiculous inconsistency, pretend his penetration and sagacity to be great. He can have no evidence of his abilities from any other of his writings, which the weakness and futility of these do not counter ballance; he must then implicitly repeat with thoughtless frigidity, the exaggerations of those who were warmed by personal friendship, and convivial enjoyments, without seeing, that like the foolish woman, he is pulling down the House that he should build.

The truth is, that Bolingbroke's parts were rather sparkling than strong, and his knowledge rather extensive than deep. Among forty other names that must occur to every mind which is at all acquainted with literary genius, what was Bolingbroke in comparison with Bacon? To descend much lower at once, in what, as a politician, is he superior to Montesquieu; in what, as an infidel, superior to Collins, and Tindal, or even to Chubb? He speaks a better dialect, but his observations are not more shrewd, nor his reasoning more deep. His writings are a tissue of tinsel, splendid without value, full of inconsistency and contradiction; and his rhapsody, which Pope has put into verse, is a flimsy web, which the lightest wing that can winnow falsehood from truth, must tear to pieces, and sweep away.

These observations may be referred with equal force to the elaborate dullness of one Hunter, who has lately written what he calls a sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophical Character, a

kind of literary oximel, a heterogenious mixture of vinegar and honey, nauseously sweet, and vapidly sour.

Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. lix. for the year 1769.

1. *A new Manner of preparing Salep*, by J. Moulton, of Rochdale.—This Salep, is the root of our common *Orchis*, or dog-stones, and is exactly the same with what comes from Turkey: Gather the root when the seed is formed, and the stalk going to fall; take the new bulb, which will be known by a white bud rising from the top of it; free it from the stalk, wash it, and rub off the skin; put as many of these as are wanted on a tin-plate in an oven, of the heat to bake bread, let them remain ten minutes, when they will become transparent like horn. Lay them then in a warm room a day or two to harden, reduce them to powder for use.

2. *A Brief Narrative of the Structure and Effects of a burning Speculum*. By Dr. Wolfe.—This Speculum forms the segment of a Parabola, its surface being a parabolic curve; it consists of several flat rods, or laths of wood, bound together on the convex side, and on the concave side covered with plates of copper, well polished, about one eighth of an inch thick, four feet and an half long, and two feet and a half wide, so closely joined, that the meeting of the edges can scarcely be perceived. It is suspended by an axis between the two extremities of a semicircle; which semicircle itself is supported upon a vertical axis, so that its position may be regulated at pleasure in all directions. Before the speculum an iron arc is suspended at the focal distance, with a contrivance to receive a vessel, in which, whatever is subjected to the experiments, is placed.

Mr. Eyhard, of Dresden, has six mirrors of this construction. The perimeter of the largest is 29 feet 4 inches, the diameter, or *ordinate*, 9 feet seven inches, the depth 1 foot 4 inches, and the focal distance four feet.

With mirrors of this construction, metal and metallic substances of almost every kind, were not only fused but vitrified in a few seconds; many effects are also related with respect to the light of fire and candles, reflected from these mirrors, that are very curious; a combination of them supply the sun's place in a solar microscope, and one of them will suffice for a Camera Obscura.

3. *An Account of Three Pins that were swallowed, and afterwards discharged*

charged at the shoulders, by Dr. Lysons, of Gloucester.—The patient was a young woman about twenty. The pins remained in her throat eight weeks, and were at last forced down by the whale-bone instrument; while they were in her throat, the parts inflamed, she breathed with difficulty, and could swallow nothing but liquids, so that for want of strength she was forced to lie in bed; after the pins were forced down she recovered strength and flesh, but had a pain in her right side below the false ribs, and any extraordinary motion brought on convulsions, which lasted eight or nine hours. In this state she continued three quarters of a year, and then she was brought to the infirmary. The convulsions affected her eyes, so that though the eye was open, the pupil was covered by the eye-lid. After about three months, a small painful tumour, about as big as a man's thumb, rose on her right shoulder, which disappeared in a week, without coming to suppuration, another soon after appeared on the left, which at length did suppurate; a spoonful of matter was discharged, and upon moving the dressings next day, one of the pins was discharged, with a quantity of fresh matter, and the day following the other two. The wound was on the fleshy belly of the *trapezius*. All the symptoms soon after disappeared, particularly a cough, and spitting of blood.—A case so new and similar is recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 481. [Vol. not mentioned.]

4. *Farther Account of Volcanoes*, by Mr. Hamilton. This article is a confirmation of Mr. Hamilton's opinion, that the mountains of all volcanos are thrown up by degrees, and consist of the materials cast out by the fire. No virgin earth is to be seen about any of them, and lava was discovered twenty-five feet below the level of the sea, near Vesuvius. It should seem, that his opinion extends to all mountains, for his words are, "If I was to establish a system, it would be that mountains are produced by volcanos, and not volcanos by mountains. He proposes to dissect and examine *Montagno Nuovo* near *Puzozoli*, which in the year 1537, rose out of the Lucrine Lake in one night, though it is three miles round, and 150 feet high. His account of this subject will certainly be curious, and we shall give it to our readers as soon as it appears.

5. *Rules to distinguish what trees are indigenous to Britain*. By the Hon. Daines Barrington.

The Rules are these:

1. They must grow in large masses, and cover considerable tracts of ground, the woods not ending abruptly, by a change to other trees, except the situation and strata become totally different.
2. They must grow kindly in coppes, and shoot from the stool, so as to continue for ever, if not very carefully grubbed up.
3. The seed must ripen kindly; nature never plants, but where a succession in the greatest profusion will continue.

Lastly, Trees that give names to many places, are probably indigenous.

Mr. Barrington offers many arguments to prove, that the Spanish chestnut is not indigenous to Britain, though some have supposed old London to have been built principally of the wood; and that the Scotch fir is. By a comparison of the elm, the lime, and the maple, with the rules he has laid down, he concludes, they are not indigenous, and he expresses himself doubtfully of the yeugh, the poplar, the privet, and the spindle tree. He says he saw a yeugh in the church-yard of Glenlyon, near Taymouth in Scotland, which he twice measured, and found its circumference to be 52 feet. This is the only tree of the kind that he saw in a Scotch church-yard.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS for 1770.

Continued from the Supplement

RELIGIOUS and CONTROVERCIAL.

DR. Hunter's *Observations on the History of Jesus Christ*, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dr. Hunter, in this short treatise, takes occasion to examine the arguments of the enemies of christianity, and to display the simplicity, ease, dignity, and importance of the miracles of Jesus Christ, which he says give them a superiority over all others. Those who stand in need of arguments to prove the divinity of Christ, will here probably meet with conviction. The Dr. is one of the ministers of St. Andrew's, in Scotland.

Mr. Hunter's Sketch of the Philosophical Character of Lord Bolingbroke, Cadell, 8vo.—After a very flattering eulogium on the abilities of Lord Bolingbroke as a writer, Mr. Hunter adds, that the more he reads his works the more he is convinced of the futility of his reasoning, the ostentation of his learning, the vanity of his heart, and the corruption of his heart. How this agrees with what he has said before let the reader judge.—He is, says Mr.

H. . . .

Hunter, a cubbalist, chronologer, critic, statesman, patriot, politician, and historian; and, on all these subjects is at home, free, familiar, copious, and unconstrained. — His style is graceful harmony enlivened by wit and satire, enobled by eloquence, decently decorated by pertinent quotations from the learned, and enriched by the most apposite and illustrious examples from history ancient and modern. This writer is vicar of Weverham in Cheshire.

Williams's Discourses on various occasions, Becket, 8vo. — These discourses are calculated to establish harmony among christians, and to encourage an honest enquiry in matters of faith.

Dr. Dod's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, 3 vols. fol. Newbery. — This work might more properly have been titled *The Commentary of Commentators on the Old and New Testament*, being the sentiments of many learned commentators collected into one work. The Doctor has shewn great industry and no small judgment in the compilation.

Hardy on the principal Properties of the Old and New Testament, Pearch, 8vo. — This writer supposes, that many of the prophecies both of the Old and New Testament are still to be fulfilled; that the Jews will most certainly be restored, and that after their restoration they will again relapse into idolatry.

A Protestant Dissenter's Answer to Dr. Priestly's Free Address on the subject of the Lord's Supper. Buckland, 8vo. The freedom with which Dr. Priestly has treated one of the most solemn and important rites of the Protestant church, has given offence to more well-meaning christians than the writer of the above answer. Free enquiries are most certainly justifiable with regard to a man's self; but not always expedient with respect to the public. By weakening the religious support of the Lord's Supper, all ritual obligations must suffer.

Abp. Secker's Sermons on several subjects, Rivington, 4 vols. 8vo. — These sermons are calculated for no particular sect of christians; but may be read with advantage by all. They are written with a view to make men good, not to make them bigots.

Newton's Review of Ecclesiastical History, Dilly, 8vo. — This is the first part of a work that promises fair to give satisfaction to those pious people, whose notions of religion do not exactly square with the doctrines of the established church,

The Religion of Antichrist, 8vo. Cha-ter. — The writer of this treatise seems to apply the reign of Antichrist to the dominion of the clergy of all religions, over the persons, properties, or consciences of men, and thinks the church of Rome and the church of Scotland equally involved in the same description; he represents the present clergy throughout the world as bad as they used to be.

An Enquiry into the necessity of Preparation for the Lord's Supper upon the Authorities of Christ and his Apostles, and the Evidences of Reason and Argument, 8vo. Wilkie. — This writer, with Dr. Priestly and others, considers the Lord's Supper as merely commemorative, and that no particular preparation is necessary for the worthily partaking of it, any more than for the performance of any other Christian rite.

Jones's Remarks on the Principles and Spirit of a work entitled the Confessional. Being a Sequel to the second edition of a full Answer to the Essay on Spirit, 8vo. Robertson and Roberts.

Vivian's Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England, by way of Quest. and Answer, designed chiefly for the use of Schools, 12mo. Dilly.

Clement's Mystery Unmasked, addressed to people of any religion, and those of none, 8vo. Whiston. — This writer is a zealous son of the church, notwithstanding the odd title he has given his book; and is an advocate for mystery which he endeavours to reconcile with reason, but labours about it and about it.

Diotrephes Admonished, or some Remarks on a Letter from the Author of Pietas Oxoniensis to the Rev. Dr. Adams at Shrewsbury, 8vo. White.

The Admonisher Admonished; being a Reply to the above, 8vo. Dilly.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Ratty's Chronological History of the Weather and Diseases in Dublin, 8vo. Robinson and Roberts. — From this chronology, faithfully registered, the Author has ventured to form a synoptic table, in order to determine the times in which the most notable distempers make their appearance in Ireland. But the life of man is too short a period to arrive at any certainty from observations of this kind. Indeed if faithful registers were to be continued from generation to generation, something might be expected from accurate comparisons deduced from a long series of investigation; but of what use, if like weather were always to produce

duce like distempers, unless the weather was in the power of the physician.

Dr. Charleton's Enquiry into the Efficacy of warm Bathing in Palsies, 8vo. *White*. The Dr. is a champion for warm bathing in paralytic cases, in opposition to Dr. Mead and his followers, who have pronounced it universally hurtful in all such cases.

Dr. Hill's Family Practice of Physic, 8vo. *Baldwin*.—It has been observed of late, that whenever the Doctor has recommended the virtues of any particular plant to the notice of the public, he has had a nostrum immediately to follow. Be that as it may, the Dr. certainly deserves the public thanks, if the virtues ascribed are really inherent in the plants he points out. In this tract he recommends Bitterwort for the Asthma; the Uva Ursi for the Gravel and Stone; the bark of Elder for the Dropsy, and the juice of the Nettle for immoderate bleedings.

Cook's Treatise of Poisons, vegetable, animal, and mineral, with their cure, 12mo. *Dilly*.—Dr. John Cook of Leigh in Essex, seems, by his writings, to be one of those labourers, who has all his life long, been employed in digging in the mines of science, and who has heaped together a vast quantity of valuable ore, without knowing how to refine it. His writings are, not destitute of knowledge, but his knowledge is crudely expressed.

Dr. Monro's Treatise of Mineral Waters, 2 vols. 8vo.—This treatise may be truly said to render the perusal of every former treatise on the subject unnecessary; for the author seems to have read all that has been written, and to have collected the substance into his valuable work. The physician and patient may be equally benefited by the publication of this work, being alike calculated for both.

Else's Essay on the Cure of the Hydrocele of the Tunica Vaginalis Testis, 8vo. *Wilkie*.—His method is to lay a small caustic on the anterior and interior part of the scrotum, there to remain a few hours till it is judged to have penetrated the tunica vaginalis, at least to have affected it. This caustic will raise a small eschar, which, in two or three days, grows loose and comes away, exposing to view the tunica vaginalis, from whence the contained fluid may be let out with a lancet, or will dry away of itself.

Dr. Cawerhill's Experiments on the

Cause of Heat in living Animals, and velocity of the Nervous Fluid, 8vo. *Scot*.—These experiments appear to have been accompanied with the most extravagant degree of wanton cruelty that ever was practised on living animals, and that for no other use but to support the most extravagant hypothesis that ever entered into the mind of man. It is pity but some law should be contrived to restrain men from torturing brutes merely to gratify their whims.

Dr. Alston's Lectures on the Materia Medica, containing the natural history of drugs, their virtues and doses; also directions for the study of the materia medica; and an appendix on the method of prescribing, 4to. 2 vols. *Dilly*.

Kirkland's Observations on Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, &c. 8vo. *Becket*.—The point in dispute seems to be, whether in case of violent compound fractures amputation is or is not the most eligible method of treatment. Mr. Pott has declared for it, where life is in danger by delay. Kirkland is against it.

Dr. Falconer's Essay on Bath Waters, 12mo. *Lowndes*.—The Dr. has discovered contents in the Bath waters that were not discovered before.

His table is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Saline Bodies | } Simple. — 1. Vitr. acid per se. <i>Qu?</i> compound.—2. Common salt in small quantity. |
| 2. Inflammable Bodies | |
| 3. Metallic Bodies | } 4. Iron one thirty seventh and a half of a grain in a pint of the water.—Lucas. |
| 4. Earthy Bodies | |
| 5. Aërial Bodies | } 6. Selenites in large quantity. |
| | |
| | } 8. Mephitic air in large quantity. |

Correspondent to this analysis, the Dr. proposes to accommodate a course of food and medicines more suitably adapted to mix with the Bath waters; an improvement which, he says, has never yet been properly attended to. His reasoning is very masterly, and his chymical knowledge very conspicuous.

Millar's Observations on the prevailing Diseases in Great Britain, 4to *Cadell*.

Observations on the Effects of Sea Water in the Scurvy, 8vo. *Rickarhson and Urquhart*.

INSCRIPTION on the Monument which will speedily be erected in Westminster Abby, to the Memory of the late BONNELL THORNTON, M. B. written by the Rev. Thomas Warton, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, &c.

BONNELL THORNTON, Armiger,
Honestæ Proſapia

In hac Civitate natus;

E vicina Schola Regia

Ad Ædem Christi Oxoniensis Alumnus migravit,

Ubi Gradum Baccalaurei in Medicina suscepit.

Cujus Ingenium

Fausſissime Literis omnibus humanioribus excultum,

Mores aperti, ſinceri, candidi,

Comitabantur et commendabant.

In Scriptis, in Sermone,

Mira erat Feſtivate;

Et facetiarum Vena ſibi ſere propria pollebat.

In Hominum Ineptis calamo perſtringendis,

Sine Felle tamen, et multa cum Hilaritate,

Unice felix.

Duxit in Uxorem SYLVIAM BRATHWAITE,

Quam cum tribus Liberis ſuperſtitem reliquit;

Hujus etiam Marmoris,

Summo ſui ſuorumque Luctu,

Sumptus rite facientem.

Obiit Deſideratiſſimus, Die nono Maii,

Anno M DCC LXIX.

Et Ætatis ſuæ XLIV.

JANUARY. A POEM.

NOW o'er the frozen world the feeble ſun
Sheds faint his almoſt horizontal beams,
And, without warming, gilds the barren ſcene.
From the keen north the ſnow incumbent
clouds,

Engender'd on the Hyperborean hills,
Diſpenſe their frozen treaſures. Globes of hail,
And curious flakes of vegetative nitre,
Sail thro' the air, or with reſiſtleſs force
Affault the ſhiv'ring windows. Roaring winds,
With ſounds hoarſe murmuring in the vault of
heav'n,

Pour the inclement blaſt. The foreſts ſhake,
And from the ancient oaks, crackling deſcend
The wither'd branches, and beſtrew the ground
With fuel for the poor. The ſhiv'ring poor,
With cold infeebled, pick the ſcanty boon,
And on the cheerleſs hearth, with ſugal hand,
Quick raiſe the blazing pyle. The children
round

Exult with joy to ſee the riſing flame,
And clap their little hands. The ſmiling Sire,
Pleaſ'd with their joy, forgets the toils of day,
Partakes with grateful heart his evening meal,
And o'er the glowing embers ſits reclin'd,
Till ſleep recalls him to his nightly reſt.

Thro' the ſtill night deſcends the white wing'd
ſnow,

And hides the works of men. Alas! how chang'd
The face of things! how ſound'rous is the
change!

When from the eaſt, at morn's approach the
ſun

Illumes the landſcape with a feeble ray,
A dazzling brightneſs ſtrikes the gazer's eye.
All nature's face in one bright veil is hid,
And hills, and plains, and gardens, brooks and
vales,

A ſhining veſture wear. The rolling floods
Creep ſilent thro' their icy ſkirted channels,
And ſtanding lakes become a glaſſy plain.
The groves, with chryſtal fring'd, in bright
attire

Wave, beauteous to beho'd. The pearly thorn,
Naked in milder days, is now array'd
With ſparkling gems, the beauteous work of
frost.

Thro' all the field a ſullen ſilence reigns:
No ſound of mirth ſalutes the traveller's ear;
No jocund ſwain, with harſh, untuneſul tongue,
Hums the rude lay, or whiſtling plowman drives
His team a field. The voice of echo ſleeps
Within her caves, confin'd by rigid froſt.
The herds cold ſhiv'ring, ſeek the friendly
ricks,

Their food, and their defence. The feather'd
tribes

Sit penſive in the thicket, or attend
The hoſpitable barn, where thund'ring flails
Beat out the elaſtic grain, and round the doors
Scatter the golden treaſure. Here they hop,
And chirp, and pick; joy ſwells their little
breasts,

And long forgotten notes attune their tongues
With momentary praiſe. Safe let them hop,
And chirp, and pick; let no unfriendly hand
Ex end the murderous twiſt, whence iſſues ſwift
The leaden balls of death. Let pity reign
(Triumphant virtue!) in the human breaſt,
And heav'n-born charity, her deareſt ſon.

The ſun his daily race now ſwiftly runs
Thro' the low ſouthern arch, and hovers bright
O'er the weſtern main. Soon he reſigns
The face of nature to the rule of night;
Then howls the frigid tempeſt, then deſcends,
Driven by the furious winds, the driving ſnow,
And

And levels all the footsteps of the day.
 Now wanders, mournful, the benighted swain;
 O'er the wild heath (no kind director near)
 He wanders mournful; thro' the pathless bog,
 Where human feet no tracks have left behind,
 Still on he wanders. Conscious of his fate,
Hope quits his bosom, and *despair* invades
 His throbbing breast. Now faint with fear and
 toil,
 His shivering limbs no longer him sustain.
 Trembling he casts his mournful eyes around,
 For some kind hand to guide him on his way;
 Some hospitable cottage, whence the ray,
 Of friendly tapers might direct his steps,
 And rescue him from death. But no *kind hand*,
 No *human voice*, no *taper's* guiding beams,
 Extend their friendly aid. Nought but the *storm*
 Invades his list'ning ear. The driving storm
 With fury beats on his defenceless head,
 Relentless and severe. No longer now
 Can he resist the fury of its force,
 But in the dreadful tempest of the night
 He faints, and falls, and dies.

ODE for the NEW YEAR.

A GAIN returns the circling year,
 Again the festal day,
 Which ushers in it's bright career,
 Demands the votive lay:
 Again the oft-accustom'd muse
 Her tributary task pursues,
 Strikes the preluding lyre again,
 And calls the harmonious band to animate her
 strain.
 Britain is the glowing theme,
 To Britain sacred be the song:
 Whate'er the Sages lov'd to dream
 Lycean shades among,
 (When raptur'd views their bosoms warm'd
 Of perfect states by fancy form'd)
 United here and realiz'd we see,
 Thrones, independance, laws, and liberty!
 The triple cord, which binds them fast,
 Like the golden chain of Jove,
 Combining all below with all above,
 Shall bid the sacred union last.
 What tho' jars intestine rise,
 And discord seems a while to reign,
 Britain's sons are brave, are wise,
 The storm subsides, and they embrace again,
 The master springs which rule the land,
 Guided by a skilful hand,
 Loosening now and now restraining,
 Yielding something, something gaining,
 Preserve inviolate the public frame,
 As, tho' the seasons change, the year is still the
 same.
 O, should Britain's foes presume,
 Trusting some delusive scene
 Of transient terrors that rage at home,
 And seem to shake the nice machine,
 Should they dare to lift the sword,
 Or bid their hostile thunders roar,
 Soon their pride would mirth afford,
 And break like billows on her shore;
 Soon would find her vengeance wake,
 Weep in blood the dire mistake.
 And 'gainst their wild attempts unite to see
 Thrones, independance, laws, and liberty!

In JOANNEM WALKER, L. L. D.

*Literis Romanis, Græcis, Hebraicis, et Arabicis
 inter Fra res Dissidentientes eruditissimum Præ-
 ceptorem nuper defunctum,*

E P I T A P H I U M.

HIC situs est pollens Linguis, qui Mente
 tenebat
 Omnes Eoös, Hesperiosque Sonos.
 Roma, adfer Lauros, tu, Græcia, spargito
 Flores,
 Ut Laudes spirent, vigeantque Tumulo:
 Adfint Judæi fragrantia Balsama fundant,
 Necnon, Vos, Arabes, Thus cumulate sac-
 crum.

In Reverendum Virum GEORGIUM
 WHITEFIELDIUM,

*Laboribus Sacris olim abundantem, nunc vero, ut
 bene speratur, cœlestem et immortalem Vitam
 Christo agentem,*

E P I T A P H I U M.

E Lectum et divinum Vas, *Whitefelde*, fuisti,
 Ingenio plenum, Divitiisque Sacris:
 His Opibus Populo longè latèque tributis,
 Tandem perfrueris Lætitiâ Superum,
 Inque hanc intrâsti, Domino plauden e Minis-
 trum
 Et Fidum atque bonum, "Gaudia plena tua."
 Dum matutinam Stellam, quàm dulce rubentem!
 Vivificos roresque ossa sepulta manent.

To a young LADY curling her HAIR.

From the Latin of Dr. LOWTH. By the late W.
 DUNCOMBE, Esq;

NO longer seek the needless aid
 Of studious art, dear lovely maid!
 Vainly from side to side forbear
 To shift thy glass, and braid each straggling hair.
 As the gay flowers which nature yields
 So various on the vernal fields,
 Delight the fancy more than those
 The garden gives to view in equal rows;
 As the pure stream, whose mazy train
 The prattling pebbles check in vain,
 Gives native pleasure, while it leads
 Its random waters swiftly through the meads;
 As birds on boughs, in early spring,
 Their wood notes wild, near rivers sing,
 Grateful their warbling strains repeat,
 And sooth the ear irregularly sweet:
 So simple dress, and native grace,
 Will best become thy lovely face;
 For naked *Cupid* still suspects
 In artful ornaments conceal'd defects.
 Then cease, with crimping tents, to tear
 And torture thus thy flowing hair:
 O! cease, with tasteless toil, to shed
 A cloud of scented dust around thy head.
 Not *Berenice's* locks could boast
 A grace like thine! Among the host
 Of stars, though now transform'd they guide
 The doubtful sailor through the nightly tide;
 Not *Venus*, when a form like thine
 She chose, to veil her charms divine,
 And gave her tresses unconfin'd,
 To wave and wanton in the balmy wind.

40 *Newly projected Canal from Boulter's Lock to Isleworth.*

Mr. UREAN,

I Doubt not but many of your readers will be glad to be informed of what is proposed to be done by the City of London, and County of Berks, towards the making a navigable canal from Reading to Isleworth, and repairing the channel of the old river, so have sent you the following state of the matter :

“ At a General Meeting holden at the Town-Hall at Reading, Tuesday, the 9th of October, 1770, it was agreed *That a canal should be cut from Sunning to Monkey Island; and that no person whatever might be injured thereby, it was also agreed, That the river Thames, from Sunning to Boulter's Lock, should be amended at the expence of the canal, without any other toll being taken upon the river than what is now taken.*

At the same time it was agreed, *That the money should be raised by life annuities, and when the tolls collected should have paid the expences of cutting the canal, and repairing the river, and when a sufficient fund should be accumulated for the perpetual repair thereof, that then the navigation for ever after remain, and be a free navigation.*

“ And at a future meeting, the 7th of November last, at Reading, it was further agreed, *That the said canal be of such dimensions, as to admit the largest barges now navigating the river Thames to Reading, to pass and repass freely in every part.*

“ When the design of this canal was first laid before the city of London, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the utility of such a measure, and every proper step has been since taken to extend it. Plans have been made and estimates prepared, both for making a canal from Isleworth to Monkey-Island, and also for repairing the river from Monkey Island to Mortlake; so that the application of the Commissioners for repairing the river by an *additional duty upon coals*, seems to be precluded because the river will be repaired without any expence to them, and without any additional tolls upon the river; the consequence of which will be, that all the trade upwards will pass upon the canal, because that being still water, and the distance shortened, the expence and labour will be greatly reduced, and most of the trade downwards, (except in time of floods) will be by the river, because they will be able to fall down the stream without labour, and save the expence of returning by the canal: By the increase of navigation, the river will have a much greater trade downwards

than ever it had before, and the canal will be less obstructed by vessels returning to London; and it being intended to be of such dimensions as to receive the largest barges navigating the River Thames westward, it is supposed it will not be possible for any party whatever to be injured by it; for by Mr. Brindley's first report it appears, that the expence of taking up a barge, of a certain size, from Isleworth to Sunning, and back again, by the river, is 80l. which, by the canal, may be done for 16l. so that a saving in expence of 64l. out of 80l. will be made, without any thing being allowed for the difference in time, damage in goods, loss in pilferage, and disappointments by long droughts in summer, and floods in winter.

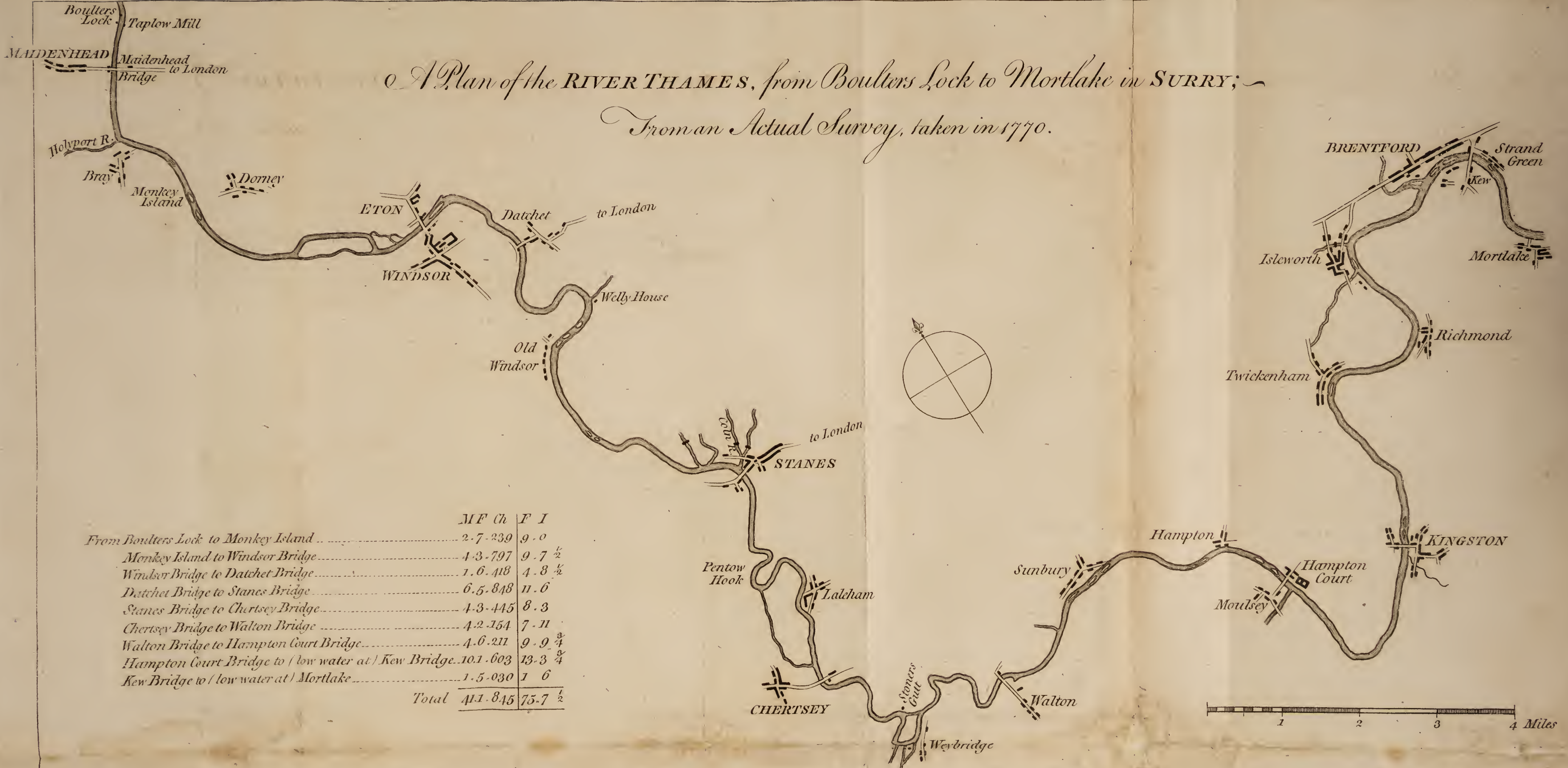
“ From what has been said it will appear, that the most expeditious passage for all vessels going upwards, to Henley and Marlow, will be to pass the canal to Sunning, (which may be done in one day with the largest barges,) and fall down the river to Henley and Marlow, without labour, by the stream. A lock being placed below Monkey-Island, for the better crossing of the canal, will make level water, and an easy passage up to Maidenhead and Boulter's Lock.

“ A branch of the canal is proposed to fall into the river above Windsor-bridge, for all vessels going from London to Windsor, Datchet, Old Windsor, &c. and a branch also from West Belfont to Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, and the Guildford navigation, Shepton, Sunbury, &c.

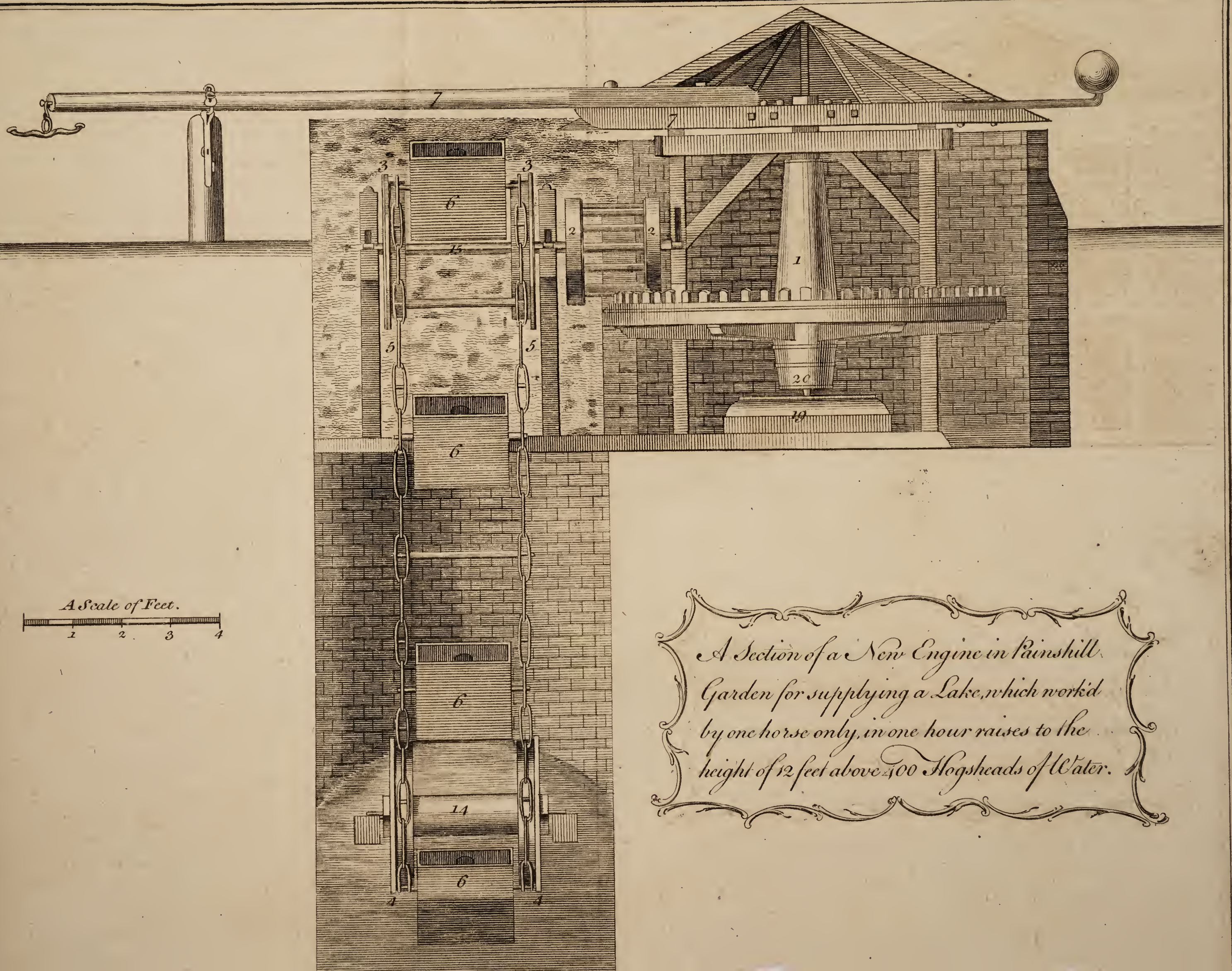
“ And for the more easy passage from London to Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond, Twickenham, and Kingston, a good towing bank will be brought down as low as Mortlake; and a dam will be made, with cistern-locks, to keep the banks always full to high-water mark, and which will preserve level water up to Tedington. By this means most vessels will be able to reach Mortlake in one tide from London, and will then be sure of an easy passage and level water into the canal, and will make the whole county above it the most delightful spot in Europe.

By the annexed plan of the river from Boulter's Lock to Isleworth, the Reader will, at first sight, discover the vast utility of this undertaking, for by carrying the eye in a straight line from Maidenhead to Isleworth the navigation will appear to be shortened at least two parts in three, and of course much time and expence will be saved

*A Plan of the RIVER THAMES, from Boulters Lock to Mortlake in SURRY; ~
From an Actual Survey, taken in 1770.*



	MF Ch	F I
From Boulters Lock to Monkey Island	2.7.239	9.0
Monkey Island to Windsor Bridge	4.3.797	9.7 1/2
Windsor Bridge to Datchet Bridge	1.6.418	4.8 1/2
Datchet Bridge to Stanes Bridge	6.5.848	11.6
Stanes Bridge to Chertsey Bridge	4.3.445	8.3
Chertsey Bridge to Walton Bridge	4.2.154	7.11
Walton Bridge to Hampton Court Bridge	4.6.211	9.9 3/4
Hampton Court Bridge to (low water at) Kew Bridge	10.1.603	13.3 3/4
Kew Bridge to (low water at) Mortlake	1.5.030	1.6
Total	41.1.845	75.7 1/2



A Section of a New Engine in Painshill Garden for supplying a Lake, which work'd by one horse only, in one hour raises to the height of 12 feet above 400 Hogsheads of Water.

Historical Chronicle, January, 1771.

A Large French vessel in great distress was driven up St. George's channel and put into Ilfracombe harbour. Upon searching her, there were found a quantity of apples and pears, under which were many large chests of arms and other warlike stores, with several great trunks of gold and silver faced cloaths. She was bound for Ireland, and her whole cargo is said to be worth 100,000l.

Dec. 13.

A very melancholy accident happened to a poor family at Horncastle in Lincolnshire, by burning charcoal in an iron pot to dry a new-plastered chamber, in which lay a man and his wife, and three children. The wife being taken ill in the night, the husband got up to call some neighbours to her assistance; two women came directly, who with the man, his wife and the three children were all suffocated by the fumes. A caution this against sleeping in rooms with burning charcoal.

A fresh eruption of Mount Vesuvius has lately alarmed the adjacent country, but serves to amuse the curious. The aperture is not above a foot in diameter. The river of liquid fire runs down the side of the mountain at a great rate, not less than five miles in an hour; but as this stream is not more than twelve or fourteen feet at the broadest parts, and spreads itself over former lavas, as soon as it reaches the great valey that lies between Vesuvius and the mountain of Somma. It is hoped it will not reach the fertile and inhabited parts, unless it should increase greatly. The mouth of the Volcano smokes much, but neither casts up stones nor makes any noise, so that one may walk upon the banks of this extraordinary river with the greatest safety.

Dec. 15.

Mr. Cunningham, a merchant in Belfast in Ireland, having caused a man to be apprehended who had committed waste on the estate of the E. of Donnegal, more than 1000 armed ruffians assembled next day, set fire to his house, and burnt it to the ground with all the valuable furniture; the whole damage sustained amounted to 8000l. On leaving the town they took several merchants as hostages for the release of the prisoner, whom it was thought proper to set at large in order to regain the hostages. As soon as that was obtained, a party of the military went in pursuit of them, but with what success is not yet publicly known.

Dec. 10.

By Sir George Colebrooke's account of the present situation of affairs in India, there is not only a general peace among the several powers in the company's newly acquired territories, but there appears that harmony that bids fair for giving it a permanency and consolidation not to be disturbed by the efforts of France in case of a sudden rupture.

He added, that though it was allowed that the French were strengthening themselves in the islands of Mauritius, yet they were without ships, and every one knows that nothing can be done in that country without a considerable naval force; however, as the company's settlements are now of considerable national importance, the directors had applied to government for an augmentation of their marine, and had obtained a promise that it should be granted. The company's stock has since risen near 30 per cent.

By what came out at the last general court, the company lays no claim to any part of the Manilla ransom, so much talked of; that being a matter that concerns the captors only. The company's claim has a more solid basis, and is founded on a promise made by government to reimburse the company the expences incurred by assisting in that expedition, and which are placed as a debt due from government, which must be discharged whenever the company's and government's accounts are finally settled.

The ceremony of christening the new born daughter of their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange was performed with the greatest solemnity in the great church of the Hague. The young Princess was named Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, and had the honour of the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and their High Mightinesses for sponsors. In a few days after this ceremony, deputations from the States General and the different provinces and towns waited upon the Princess of Orange, and accompanied their complements of congratulation with the free gift of their constituents to the new born Princess, which amounted to 35,000 florins yearly for life.

An embargo was laid by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on all shipping, laden with Irish provisions, in the ports of that kingdom, except to Great Britain and the dominions thereunto belonging. By this measure both Spain and France will be very much distressed to victual their respective fleets.

Dec. 23.

An account was received at the Secretary's office of the dismissal of the Duke de Choiseul, from all his employments at the court of France. He was first Minister of State, Secretary at War, and of foreign affairs, and Post-Master General. The Duke de Parfain, Secretary of the marine was deprived of his employments at the same time. It was his Majesty's intention to have established the Duke d'Arguillon in their room; but the opposition has been so strong against that nobleman, that his advancement is deferred till the storm that is raised against him shall have subsided. The whole kingdom of France is in a ferment on this occasion,

case, the King having exalted his prerogative above the laws. The letter of dismissal to the Duke de Choiseul was to the following effect.

“ My Lord Duke,

“ I am extremely dissatisfied with your services; and I command you to resign the three departments which you hold, viz. the Office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Secretary at War, and Post-master General: I further command you to retire instantly to Chanteloux: My first intention was to have banished you to Bourges; but, in consideration to the Duchess of Choiseul, I permit you to remain at your seat of Chanteloux until you shall know my pleasure.

Signed, LOUIS.”

Immediately after the delivery of this Letter, all the letters and papers belonging to Monsieur de Choiseul were seized by the Duc de Villiere, and carried to the King.

Dec. 25.

Mr. Amod, watch maker, in St. James's-street, presented to his Majesty a small repeating watch in a ring the cylinder of which he made of an oriental ruby. Its diameter is the 54th part of an inch, its length the 47th, and its weight the 200th part of a grain.

The powder magazine at *Stra sand* in Pomerania unfortunately blew up at the time the workmen were all there, by which accident more than 100 men lost their lives, and upwards of 100 were dangerously wounded. Seventy houses were levelled to the ground.

Dec. 28.

Letters received by the General Post this day are full of the damage done by the dreadful storm on the coasts of this kingdom. Near twenty sail of the collier-laden for London were wrecked off Yarmouth, and many of the crews perished. One of the government armed vessels, with 123 men on board, suffered in the same manner. From every quarter the like melancholy accounts of wrecks and dead bodies filling the shores arrive daily. There has not been so general a destruction among the shipping on our coasts in the memory of man.

Dec. 31.

By letters from Germany and Holland, the distresses of the inhabitants bordering on the great rivers are so great, occasioned by the late inundations, that many perish for want. Whole tracts of country are laid under water for hundreds of miles, and every thing is destroyed, and the land rendered unserviceable for years to come.

By the Sheriffs and Commons of the city of Dublin, it was resolved unanimously to request the Lord Mayor, instead of giving a dinner and ball to the commons and citizens, as usual, that he would be pleased to hand over the sum of 227 l. 10 s. to a committee to be appointed for that purpose, to be by them distributed in charity. At the same meeting the same request was preferred to Mr. Sheriff Penier, that he would omit the public dinners usually given, and that he

would give the sum of 150 l. to be applied to the same laudable purpose.

At this meeting the propriety of forming a general association of the nobility, gentry, traders, and citizens, for wearing the manufactures of Ireland, in order to alleviate the distresses of the manufacturers, was taken into consideration, and proper means are concerting for carrying the same into execution.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Was observed at court as a high festival. Her Majesty was dressed in a crimson silk sague, ornamented with curious pearls and precious stones, a present from her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia. At noon the New Year's Ode, composed by Mr. Whitehead, was performed before their Majesties.

Capt. Preston, who was lately tried at Boston, waited upon Lord Hillsborough.

Wednesday 2.

The following convicts were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence, viz. Mark Marks for a street-robbery, which he denied to the last; Thomas Hand for firing a pistol, and wounding Joseph Holloway, with an intent to kill; and John Clark and John Joseph Defoe for robbing Mr. Fordyce of a gold watch and some money. This last is said to be grandson to the celebrated Daniel Defoe, who wrote the True-born Englishman, Robinson Crusoe, Col. Jack, and other ingenious pieces.

Thursday 3.

At half past two this morning began a most violent storm of hail, succeeded by the heaviest rain that has been known, attended by a very high wind, the fury of which lasted but a few hours. In this storm several ships were driven from their moorings, particularly the Devonshire.

A most horrid murder was committed at Haptonhall near Halifax, where a poor fellow having threatened to give information against the murderers of Mr. Dyghton, formerly mentioned (See Vol. XXXIX. p. 604.) a gang of coiners, as is supposed, set upon him, thrust his head into the fire, clapt a pair of red hot tongs round his neck, and filled his breeches full of burning coals, by which cruel treatment the poor unhappy man died in the greatest agonies, and the villains made their escape.

Friday 4.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor made a regulation in the corn market at Mark-lane, when the meal weighers were ordered to take an exact account of the quantities of wheat bought, the different prices given, and the purchasers names added. This register was stuck up in the most conspicuous part of the market, to the great pleasure of the public.

Policies of insurance were opened at Lloyd's Coffee-house, at a high premium, on the private trade of an homeward bound Indiaman, who has a rough diamond on board.

board, valued at 100,000 l. which is coming to be manufactured here on account of one of the Asiatic Nabobs.

The continual rains and high winds, have laid the whole country about Brussels under water. The oldest man living does not remember the like.

Saturday 5.

The master of a ship in the West-India trade was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by the father of his apprentice, with selling him to a rope-maker at Nantucket. He had taken the lad from the London-workhouse, and when he had got him abroad sold him. The father produced a letter from the boy written with a stick (for he could not procure a pen) informing him of his situation, but his Lordship could not admit of that as evidence, and, therefore, the captain was discharged.

Sunday 6.

Being Twelfth day the same was observed at court as a high festival. At noon their Majesties went to the Chapel Royal, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants, and after hearing divine service, his Majesty advanced to the altar, and made the useful offering.

The Devonshire, a Malaga ship, broke from her moorings in the night, and drove upon the sterlings of London bridge. Her hullsprit came full upon the balustrades, and broke a whole range. She has been since got off, but very much damaged.

Monday 7.

The young Prince and Princess who were under inoculation appeared abroad perfectly recovered.

Wednesday 9.

Sir Edw. Hawke resigned his place as first Lord of the Admiralty, on account, as it is given out, of his bad state of health.

Mr. Dalrymple, in conjunction with Lord Pigot, has formed a project for a new settlement in India, of which Mr. Dalrymple is to have the conduct.

A large antique ring was taken out of the Thames, over against the Tower, the gold whereof was valued at six guineas. It was purchased by a jeweller in St. Martin's-lane, and is judged by the Antiquarians to be 300 years old.

Capt. Ferguson, convicted at the last admiralty session for the murder of his cabin boy, (See Vol. XL. p. 588) was carried from Newgate, the marshal of the admiralty, the officer carrying the silver oar, &c. attending, and executed at Execution Dock. His body was afterwards carried to the marshes, and hung in chains.—For the account he gave of the murder. (See p. 17.) He was a young man of about 26 year of age.

The trial of the horse grenadier for imprisoning Mr. Rainsford the high constable sometime ago, (See Vol. XL. p. 437.) came on at the late sessions for Westminster, when the fact being proved, he was found

guilty, but by the lenity of the prosecutor was fined only one shilling.

This evening a new comet was discovered by Mr. Six of Canterbury, for a particular account of which, See p. 29.

Friday 11.

The river Thames was entirely frozen over at Fulham.

His Majesty's ship the Barbeur of 90 guns was taken into Chatham dock, and 480 hands employed upon her at once, who completely sheathed and greaved her in one night, the most extraordinary performance, perhaps, that ever happened, except building a ship in the same time. See V. XXXIX. p. 417.

Saturday 12.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Sandwich (in the room of Sir Edw. Hawke) first Lord of the Admiralty.

His Majesty was then pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Rt. Hon. Henry Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

To appoint the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

At the same time the following promotions took place.

Hon. Justice Bathurst—Lord Chancellor; Mr de Grey—Attorney General; and Mr. Wedderburn—Solicitor General, and Conferer to the Queen.

A press gang beating their drum in the city was taken before the Lord Mayor and reprimanded.

A letter recommending a composition that will destroy any noxious, pestiferous quality, either in the air or goods, stating that the same has by experiment been proved to be efficacious, removing the smell of rooms newly painted, and in rendering stinking musty casks sweet and serviceable, was read before the Lords of the Treasury, and was by their Lordships ordered to be tried—A composition was more than twelve years ago discovered and tried by Mr. Wife of the Isle of Wight, painter, which in a few hours took off the ill smell of a new painted room, and, though a bed-chamber, was made fit to lie in the night it was painted.

Monday 14.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort gave notice to the Treasurer of the New Infirmary at Gloucester, that Lord Botterout had left by his will 500 l. to that charity.

A paper having appeared in the Gazetteer, supposed to be written by a friend of Mr. Wilkes, charging Mr. Horne, 1. With subscribing to the Society of the Bill of Rights, but never paying a shilling; 2. Receiving amazing sums for Mr. Serj. Glynn's election; 3. Receiving subscriptions for the widow Bigby's appeal; 4. Receiving subscriptions for Mr. Gilliam's trial; 5. Receiving subscriptions for the affair of the weavers in Spital fields to all which charges;

Mr.

Mr. Horne has this day given distinct answers. To the *first*, he says, that he never did *subscribe* to the society, but *paid* five guineas into the hands of Mr B. and numerous little sums besides. To the *second*, he says, that no very amazing sums were collected, and that if Mr. Glynn and his friends have no objection, he is very ready to lay every receipt and payment before the public. To the *third*, he says, he has received 110 l. 16 s. and has paid the attorney 150 l. and throughout the course of the prosecution has never been less in advance than he is now, which is 39 l. 4 s. To the *fourth*, he denies that ever there was any subscription for it, and defies his accuser to discover a single person who ever paid him one penny. To the *fifth*, he gives the same answer, and, except 20 l. which he gave out of his own pocket, does not believe that any other money was paid. Thus of the five charges, three he has proved totally false, and for the truth of what he has said of the other two he appears to the gentlemen concerned; all of whom has since added their testimony. This dispute may be thought of a private nature, yet as the name of Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne have for a long time been closely united, our readers may expect that we should shew some cause now they are separated; of which more hereafter.

This evening the Royal Academy of Artists met at the new apartments granted them by his Majesty in Somerset-house. The Duke of Cumberland and several of the nobility were present.

Tuesday 15.

A grand new dock was opened at Plymouth, and this day received the Northumberland man of war.

At a common council held this day, a motion was made to censure Mr. Alderman Harley for having backed the preps-warrants sent into the city; but Mr Harley not being present the motion was withdrawn.

Another motion was made to thank the Lord Mayor and those worthy Aldermen, who had refused to back the preps-warrants; but this likewise, after much debate and personal altercation between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Townsend, was withdrawn.

A third motion was made for prolonging the time for granting a bounty to seamen, who should voluntarily enter themselves to serve his Majesty, to which strong opposition was made, because the benefits arising from the bounty were totally defeated by Aldermen backing the preps-warrants; the city, it was said, was no longer a sanctuary for their servants, for that notwithstanding near 2000 l. had been paid in bounty-money by the city, a set of lawless ruffians were let loose upon the citizens, who in the face of magistracy had pressed those who had a desire to enter voluntarily, and who for that purpose were in their way to Guildhall. The court grew clamorous on this occasion, till a messenger arrived from the Trinity house,

with an offer of adding 20 s. more to the city-bounty, on which it was agreed to continue it some time longer.

A fray happened in Shoreditch, in which one John Foy was killed. Six persons have since been taken up and committed to prison for his murder, three to Newgate, and three to Wood street Compter.

Thursday 17.

This day the fleet at Spithead consisted of twenty-six ships of the line, with Admiral Buckle at their head.

Friday 18.

Being observed as the anniversary of her Majesty's birth day, their Majesties received the usual compliments at St James's. The ladies made a most brilliant appearance on the occasion, dressed mostly in our manufactures. The ball at night was splendid, and ended about twelve. It was opened by his R. H. the Duke of Gloucester and Duchess of Buccleugh. The Mansion house was illuminated with 400 glass lamps.

The province of Friezeland has suffered a heavy loss by the burning of its admiralty at Harlington, with the stores, archives, and every thing belonging to it.

Saturday 19.

The sessions at the Old Baily which began on Wednesday ended, when three convicts received sentence of death, Daniel Harris for robbing his master of goods to a large amount; James Glover, a lighterman, for stealing butter from on board a ship in the river; and Ann Banks for a burglary.

Monday 21.

This day the remains of his Grace the late D. of Bedford, after lying in great state at Bloomsbury-house, were interred with his illustrious ancestors at Cheyney in Bucks. His grace being an elder brother of the Trinity-house at Deptford, the guns in the river at that place fired all this morning.

Tuesday 22.

At a Court of Common Council, a motion was made, that for the future if any person be impressed within this city by a warrant backed by any of the justices of the said city, the City Solicitor be directed to carry on a prosecution against such Justice, and against any Constable which may assist, in the name of the person so impressed, if such person desires it, at the city's expence.

Friday 25.

The declaration signed by Prince de Maserano, with Ld Rochfort's acceptance, were laid before the Parliament, and being read, Mr. D——— made many just and pertinent observations on them; and after showing that they offered a very inadequate satisfaction for the injury received, concluded with a motion, which resolved itself into the three following propositions:

1. That all claims and requisitions of Spain, previous or posterior to the commission of hostilities, should be laid before the House.

2. That copies of all letters of intelligence

gence received by the Courts of Admiralty, his Majesty's Secretaries of State, or any other Ministers, should be laid before the House.

3. That all letters and dispatches that passed between the Spanish and British Ministers should be laid before the House.

In reply to Mr. D—ll, Lord N—h rose up, and spoke on the subject of the motion, but not of the papers, because the consideration of that subject would come on more properly on another occasion, when the whole affair of the papers and of the motion is to be considered. Then rose successively Mr. Dunning, Colonel Barré, Charles Fox, Edmund Burke, &c.

The Speakers on the side of the Opposition did not attempt to go into the matter with that depth and precision which they promised to do in their future debates on the subject; but Colonel B—é declared, that there was some underhand work in this transaction, which was evidently mysterious and unaccountable, for which the Ministers ought to be brought to the block: He charged Lord N—h with having said, before Christmas, that though it was not to be expected that Spain should actually repay all our expences, yet a certain reasonable part ought to be, and would be, insisted on from her. His L—p endeavoured to shift off the charge, and said he never *pledged* himself for it; and though Ch—s F—x assured the house, that he thought the noble L—d had not pledged himself, Mr. B—é, with equal coolness and justness observed, that he had not charged the noble L—d with *pledging* himself for any thing, but with having given his opinion that such reparation ought to be made, which now appeared not to have been obtained; and said, The enemy know you dare not go to war, [to Lord N—,] and therefore refuse to make us any satisfaction. There is not an honest man in England who does not abhor the present sett of M—rs; there is not a petty Prince in Europe who does not laugh at and despise them. Thus it is in the power of any individual to put us to an enormous expence, and our M—rs dare not avenge the affront; they dare not go to war, because they are afraid they shall lose their places: Thus the nation is exposed to insults abroad, and a F—h Secretary, being in your secrets, has made near half a million of money by gaming in your funds, * and some of the highest among yourselves have been deeply

[* This is asserted for a truth, The Secretary to a foreign Ambassador, has realized above half a million in the alley: The Spanish Minister had orders to sign the Declaration at least six days before he did: the above Secretary, and others, knew this; and duped their friends, who wanted to get intelligence. Mr. B—w has likewise gained considerably. There were six lame D—s on Thursday last.]

concerned in the the same scandalous traffic. But a day of reckoning will come; this country cannot be in quiet, while every thing that is dear and valuable to the people is thus lavished from them.

Mr. B—ke observed, that the convention was not satisfactory in any particular; that no individual Spaniard had suffered, or was to suffer any thing for the violence offered; that the Spanish nation suffered nothing for it; that the rock of Falkland Island was taken from us naked, and naked it was to be returned; that not one farthing had been given by Spain to indemnify us for our vast expences; that the ministers had very wisely confined the whole matter of reparation to the single object of Falkland Island, without taking any notice of the consequent charges, to which their long delay, and possibly their refusal to give satisfaction, had subjected the nation; that, in this narrow light, the convention had a close correspondence to its object, Falkland Island, being *little, cold, and barren*. This declaration, this wisdom, this spirit of the ministry, this vindication of the honour of the crown, this security of the rights of the subject, which all lies in a nutshell, has cost the nation above *two millions of money!* The land tax was prematurely voted, or, rather, the country gentlemen have been duped out of 500,000*l.* The trade of this country has been greatly distressed and injured; 40,000 seamen have been voted; an additional army of 30,000 men have been voted, and they must all be paid; a great number of ships have been put into commission at a great expence to the public; and all this for what? why, to procure that dishonourable Declaration that lies upon the table.

The ministers made no reply.

Saturday 26.

This day's Gazette contains a proclamation for proroguing the Parliament of Ireland from the 15th inst. to the 26th of Feb. next, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Tuesday 29.

The following Scotch peers did not vote at the late election. See page 21.

The Dukes of Argyll, Queensbury, Montrose, Roxburgh, and Lenox; the Marquis of Lothian; the Earls of Kinnoul, Morton, Strathmore, Galloway, Traquair, Findlater, Dytart, Balcarras, Aberdeen; Viscounts Falkland, Irwin, Dumblain (Duke of Leeds) Lords Gray, Somerville, Semple, Osiphant, Torphichen, Cranston, Rae, Kircudbright, Hallertoun, Ruthven, Rutherford, and Kinnaird. In all 27.

And besides these, the Duke of Hamilton and Bellenden are minors;—the Marquis of Annandale, insane;—the Earl of Newburgh and Lord Aiton are Roman Catholics;—the Earls of Stirling, Dunmore, and Bute, Viscount Stormont, Lords Caithness, Blantyre, Fairfax, and Belhaven, are abroad;—and the Baronies of Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney, and the Baronies of Mording-

ton and Forrester, are either held by females, or in abeyance. In all 18.

So that, of 94, the present number of the Peers of Scotland, 18 were, by various causes, (as above,) disabled from voting, 30, for reasons unknown, did not vote, and only 46 voted at the late election.

This morning at ten o'clock, Lords Milton and Poulett, finished their dispute behind Bedford House. Lord John Cavendish was Lord Milton's second, and Capt. Kelly was Lord Poulett's. When they had taken their ground, Lord Milton desired Lord Poulett to fire first; which he did, and the ball entered Lord Milton's belly. Lord Milton then fired, and missed Lord Poulett. Lord Milton being wounded prevented their firing again.

Letters from Merionethshire in Wales, take notice of great quantities of fish being found dead on the edges of the Bala-Lake, supposed to be occasioned by some poisonous matter being carried into the lake by the great floods from the mountains.

There have been many alterations among the great officers of state, during the course of month last in the courts of France, Spain, Peterbough Denmark, Sweden, Berlin, and England, from whence people are apt to presage, that the present schemes of policy will not be lasting.

The city of Hamburg is in treaty with the King of Denmark to submit itself to the sovereignty of his government, and become Danish subjects.

In the course of last year 3890 ships have been cleared from Newcastle, of which 3520 were coastwise, and 370 only for foreign countries, being 58 less than were cleared out last year.

The Magistrates of Embden, a sea-port, belonging to his Prussian Majesty, have received orders to prepare quarters for 7000 troops, which occasions much speculation.

A strong memorial it is said, has been presented to the Ministry by Count Malzaton the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary, in which his Majesty demands the subsidy money due to him in a very high and unusual tone. This demand on our Court is said to amount to 1,000,000 l.

Letters from York take notice that by the late rains the west end of the Minster has been tamped, and has sunk considerably.

The French, it is assured, have actually planted nutmegs and cloves in the Mauritius Isles, with a view to share with the Dutch in the profits of the spice trade.

Births and Burials at Paris, in 1770.

Christened.	Burials.
Males 10,000	M. 9922
Females 9549	F. 8797
	18,719

Number of Foundlings.

Males 3531	} 6913. Marriages omitted.
Females 3387	

BIRTHS, for the Year 1770.

Dec. 21. A. Y. of Prince Galitzin,
Russian Ambassador at the
League—a Prince.

29. Lady of Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart—a son.

Jan. 1, 1771. Lady of his Excellency Baron Walmoden—a daughter.

Lady of Sir Walter Compton, Bart. of Hartbury, Gloucestershire—a son.

Lady of the Hon. Col Fitzroy, brother to the Duke of Grafton—a daughter.

11. Lady of Earl Gower—a daughter.

18. Hon. Mrs Mahon—a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

General M'Kay—to Miss Carr, with
30,000 l.

Rev. Mr. Deafon, V. of Faceby, Yorksh.—
to Miss Greenfield, Broughton.

Thomas Ackland, Esq;—to Lady Mary,
daughter of the Earl of Ilchester.

Dec. 18. Capt. Crane of Wolwich—to Miss
Parker, Covent Garden.

20. Swete Wood, Esq; St. Ann's—to Miss
Bagshaw, Parliament-st. Westminster.

Peter Gilbert, Esq; of Granada—to Miss
Tweedale, Wapping.

23. Rob. Mills, Esq; New Burlington-st.—
to Miss Gray, Woodstock street.

27. Geo. Preston, Esq; New-Bond-st.—
to Miss Greenwood, Curzon street.

29. Richard Hewett, Esq; Crutched-Friars
—to Miss Forbes York-buildings.

30. Capt Perry—to Mrs. Vernon of Twickenham.

2. Sam. Gibbons, Esq; Maddox-street—to
Miss Hall, New Bond street.

3. Tho. Benet, Esq; Pythouse, Wiltshire—
to Miss Darell, York str. St. James's sq.

Rev. Mr Hawels, R. of Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire—to Mrs. Wordsworth.

Benj. Kennicott, Canon of Christ Church,
Oxon—to Miss Chamberlayne, Crossingham, Norfolk.

6. Jos Simpson, Esq; Cavendish-square—to
Miss Claxton, Welbeck street.

9. ——— Fitzgerald, Esq;—to Miss Colum-
bies of Aldermens-walk.

Hon. F. Napier, Esq;—to Miss Greenway,
daughter of John Greenway, Esq;

17. Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, Dean of
Canterb.—to Miss Banister, Berkeley sq.

James Blackwell, Esq; Oxendon-street—to
Miss Thorn, Clifford street.

20. Henry Atkins, Esq; Argyle-buildings—to
Miss Baker, New Bond street.

John Terry, Esq; Clapham—to Miss Bruce
of the same place.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

JAMES Gwynne, Esq; Bailiff of Landovery. Principal in the detection and prosecution of the murderers of Mr. Powell.

Rev. Mr. Smelt, Vicar of Lestingham, Yorkshire.

Benj. Tasker, Esq; Planter, Virginia.

Hugh Ferguson, Esq; Planter, Antigua.

Valen. Snow, Esq; Serj. Trumpeter to his Majesty.

Henry Mill, Esq; Chief Engineer to the New River Company.

John Auchterloney, Esq; Guynd, Scotland.

Jos.

Jos. Richardson, Esq; Member of the general Assembly of Philadelphia.

Hon. John Vining, Esq; Speaker of the House of Assembly New York.

Isabelle - Sidonie - Wilhelmina, Baroness of Legen at Kienzeim in Alsace, aged 100.

Rev. Mr. Rochblave, Preacher at the French Chapel in the Friary, St. James's.

Rev. Mr. Randall, dissenting Minister, Kenfington.

Frederick III. reigning Duke of Saxe-Gorha, Uncle to his Majesty, Brother to her R. H. Princess Dowager of Wales, and one of the Knights of the Garter.

Dec. 3. Rev. Mr. Wagstaffe, Clergyman of the Church of England at Rome, well known among the Literati.

13. Rob. Harrison, Rector of Croomb, Worcester.

18. Rev. Dr. Mason, R. of Orwell, Cambridgeshire.

21. Rowland Baydon, Esq; Berkeley-square.

Tho. Stewart, Esq; College street, Westm.

Geo. Baker, Esq;—Richmond.

Francis Yates, Esq; Hop Merchant, St. Mary's Hill.

23. George Evelyn, Esq; Brightelmstone.

24. W. Northey, Esq; Member for Great Bedwin, Wilts.

25. Joseph Wareham, Esq; of Wareham, Dorsetshire.

Peter White, Esq; many Years upper Clerk at the Salt Office.

Tho. Nash, Esq; a Proprietor of Calvert's Brew-house.

26. J. Hindmarsh, Esq; Upper Brook-street.

William Tath, Esq; Wine Merchant, College hill

John Thornbury, Esq; North street, Red Lion square.

27. Rt. Hon. Matthew Ducie Moreton, Lord Ducie of Moreton, Staffordshire. See p. 589.

Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Whitbread, Bedwell Park.

Morgan Graves, Esq; of Mickleton, Gloucestershire.

28. Allington Wilde, Esq; the oldest Printer in England.

Timothy Young, Esq, Soho square. He has left to the Poor of St. Martin in the Fields 200l.

Peter Flutter, Esq; Alderman of Guildford, Sur y.

William Lysons, Esq;—Clapham.

31. John Keen, Esq; Mordlake, Surry.

Tho. Furling, Esq; Proctor of the Ecclesiastical Court in Exeter.

Jan. 1. 1771. Jonath Marsh, Esq; Barbadoes, Merchant, Kensington.

—Hemmings, Esq; Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

Matthew Phillips, Esq; Hagbourne, Berks.

2. Fran Venables, Esq; Lower Grosvenor-st.

John Oakes, Esq; one of his Majesty's Jerquers in the Port of London.

Rev. Wm. Withers, R. of Tankersley, Yorkshire.

3. Fran. Williamson, Esq; Putney.

4. Fran. Tomes, Esq; of Buckinghamshire.

5. Richard Roman, Esq; many Years Deputy of the Tower Ward, &c.

Rt Hon. Lady of Lord Shelburne.

6. Rev. Mr. Warneford, Morning Preacher of St. Luke's, Old-street.

William West, Esq; Poplar.

Nath. Barnardiston, Stockbroker, London.

8. John Gregg, Esq; formerly an Officer in the Train of Artillery.

Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian's Societies, Master of the Temple, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Rt. Hon Marmaduke, Lord Langdale. He is succeeded in the Title and Estate by his only Son.

Edward Powell, Esq; Stockton.

10. Rupert Dovey, Esq; Stoubridge, Worcestershire.

11. Richard Gildart, Esq; Totteridge, Hertfordshire.

E. Snelgrove, Esq; Conveyancer, Gray's Inn.

12. John Deschamps, Esq; Twickenham.

12. Sir John Wiltewrong, Bt. Westminster.

14. His Grace John Russell, D. of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Lt. Lieut. and Cust. Rotul. of the Counties of Bedford and Devon, &c. &c. His Grace married Lady Spencer, Aunt to the D. of Marlborough, who died in 1735. Two Years after his Grace married the eldest Daughter of John Earl Goder, by whom he had two Sons and a Daughter. He is succeeded in Title and Estate by his Grandson Francis.

15. David Currie, Esq; Chiswick.

16. Sir John Kemp, Bart. Duke-street, Westminster.

17. Henry Davis, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

18. Sam. Richards, Esq; Newington.

19. Rev. Mr. Pearce, one of the Priests of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

James Stapleton, Esq; Mount street.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

His R. H. Wm. Henry D. of Gloucester—Warden and Keeper of the New Forest—in room of the D. of Bedford. Hon. H. Bathurst Esq;—Lord Apsey, Baron of Apsey in Suffex.

Rt. Hon. Lord Apsey—made Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of Cornwallis—Constable of the Tower of London, and Lt. Lieut. of the Lower Hamlet; Marquis of Carnarvon—Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton.

Rt. Hon. Earl Powlett—Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon, Exeter, &c.

Rt. Hon. John Earl of Upper Ossory—Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Dr. Markham—Bp. of Chester, in room of Dr. Keen, translated to Ely.

Rev. Mr. James Brown—to Strachin B. in his Maj. B's gift, by Lupre.

Rev. Michael Smith — South Mims, V.
 Rev. Mr. Hyde — Stock Talmage, R. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. Dr. Markham — Bishop of Chester.
 Rev. Dr. Dampier — Preb of Durham.
 Rev. Mr. Dampier — Boxley, V. Kent.
 Rev. John Hatch — Ashwicken, and Lefvatt, R. R. Norfolk.
 Rev. James Knight — Warkington, R. Lincolnsh. cum Beckington, R. Nottinghamsh.
 Rev. Mr. Loadman — Hennington, V. Wiltsh.
 Rev. John Lewis — Ingatestone, R. Essex, with the Donative of Butbury.
 Rev. Mr. Williams — All Saints, V. with Peter's Maldon, Essex.
 Rev. Mr. Robinson — Stanhope, L. Derbysh.
 Rev. Mr. Green — Lighthorn, V. Worcestershire.
 Rev. Mr. Baybutt — Preacher at the French Chapel in the Friary, St James's.
 B — KR — TS.
 E. Johnson, late of Chatham, innholder.
 Geo. Whiffin, Bow lane, weaver.
 J. Scholfield, Lawrence Poultney lane, brok.
 Wm. Green, Mount street, sadler.
 Jos. Hodges, Covent Garden, gold smith.
 N. Preddie, Queenhithe, Lond. cheefem.
 John King, Leadenhall market, poulterer.
 George Dwyer, Bread street, merchant.
 Sarah Whale, Burnham, Essex, shop keeper.
 R. Stringer, Newgate street, blue maker.
 J. Mangnall, elder, Pilkington, Lancashire, and Ja. Mangnall, younger, Manchester, fustian makers.
 Jacob Fairro de Mesquitta, London, merch.
 G. Oxford, Much Hadam, Hertfordsh. haberd.
 Jos. Irwin, St. Thomas Apostle, drysalter.
 Rob. Tolten, Braybrook, Northamptonshire, dealer in cattle.
 Sam. King, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, malster.
 Matthew Morgan, St. John's, Wapping, Middlesex, mercer.
 J. Pettit, Chippenham, Cambridgesh. draper.
 James Jones, Middlesex, carpenter.
 J. Dawson, St. Martin's lane, hardwareman.
 Jacob Adolphus, Westminster, dealer.
 Wm. Wolfe, late of Tavistock-st. furrier.
 J. Stephens, late of Villar's-st. merchant.
 Ferdinando Shaw, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, hofier.
 Benj. Rickman and Henry Hale, Southwark, mealfactors.
 Stephen Mignan, Plymouth, merchant.
 John Brumfield, Southwark, grocer.
 W. Wigh, Bishopsgate str. cabinet maker.
 Nath. Hendricks, Middlesex, and Benj. Noah, London, merchants.
 Timothy Toft and Rd Lobb, Chelmsford, Essex, bookbesters.
 Tho. Anneey, Henbury, Gloucestershire, gunsmith.

RAVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Jan. 7, Jan. 12, 1770.

	Wheat	Rye	Bar.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 2 3	9 2 6	2 0 2	10 2 10	
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	5 5 0	10 2 2	2 2 0		
Surry	5 7 3	10 2 3	3 3 6		
Hertford	5 6 0	3 0 2	4 3 7		
Bedford	5 6 3	4 1 2	3 2 9		
Cambridge	4 9 3	2 2 10	2 5 11		
Huntingdon	5 1 0	2 1 2	3 2 11		
Northampton	5 8 3	3 4 2	0 3 4		
Rutland	5 11 0	3 9 2	1 3 4		
Leicester	6 1 4	1 3 9	1 1 3	10	
Nottingham	5 8 4	4 3 4	2 0 3	5	
Derby	6 6 0	3 8 2	3 4 2		
Stafford	5 7 4	2 3 7	2 0 4	3	
Shropshire	5 7 3	3 1 1	5 0 0		
Hereford	5 7 0	2 7 1	6 2 9		
Worcester	6 1 3	8 3 6	2 3 3	10	
Warwick	5 11 0	0 3 8	2 5 3	9	
Gloucester	5 7 0	2 10 1	1 1 3	2	
Wiltshire	5 2 0	2 7 1	9 3 6		
Berks	5 5 0	2 7 2	1 3 0		
Oxford	5 5 0	2 9 1	1 3 1		
Bucks	5 4 0	2 11 2	2 7		
COUNTIES upon the COAST					
Essex	4 7 3	0 2 8	2 1 2		
Suffolk	4 9 3	4 2 7	2 0 2	7	
Norfolk	4 9 3	4 2 3	1 11 0	0	
Lincoln	5 8 4	3 3 1	10 3 6		
York	5 9 4	3 2 1	11 3 6		
Durham	5 3 3	5 3 1	10 4 4		
Northumberland	4 2 3	4 2 4	1 9 3	4	
Cumberland	5 6 3	9 2 9	1 8 0	0	
Westmoreland	5 6 0	0 3 1	10 3 4		
Lancashire	5 6 0	0 3 1	2 1 3	7	
Cheshire	5 3 0	0 2 9	1 4 3	3	
Monmouth	5 9 0	0 3 6	1 10 0	0	
Somerset	5 8 0	0 2 11	1 7 2	8	
Devon	5 6 0	0 2 8	1 5 0	0	
Cornwall	5 4 0	0 2 9	1 5 0	0	
Dorset	5 4 0	0 2 7	1 9 3	4	
Hampshire	4 11 0	0 2 8	2 0 3	6	
Sussex	4 7 0	0 2 7	2 0 3	2	
Kent	5 2 0	0 2 6	2 1 2	9	

W A L E S.

North Wales	5 4 4	8 3 0	1 7 3	5
South Wales	4 11 3	8 2 10	1 4 3	4

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winchest. 7				
Bushel } 5 7	3 9	2 11	1 10	3 3
Quarter of } 4 4	8 30	0 22	4 14	8 26
8 Bushels. }				

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Jan. 4.	Jan. 28.
Bank Stock	134 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁸ / ₁₆
India Stock	—	214 ¹ / ₄
3 per Cent. reduced	77 ⁵ / ₈	84 ⁵ / ₈
3 per Cent. Consol.	—	84
4 per Cent. Consol.	87 ⁵ / ₈	93 ³ / ₄
Long Ann.	—	26

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28. to Nov. 27.

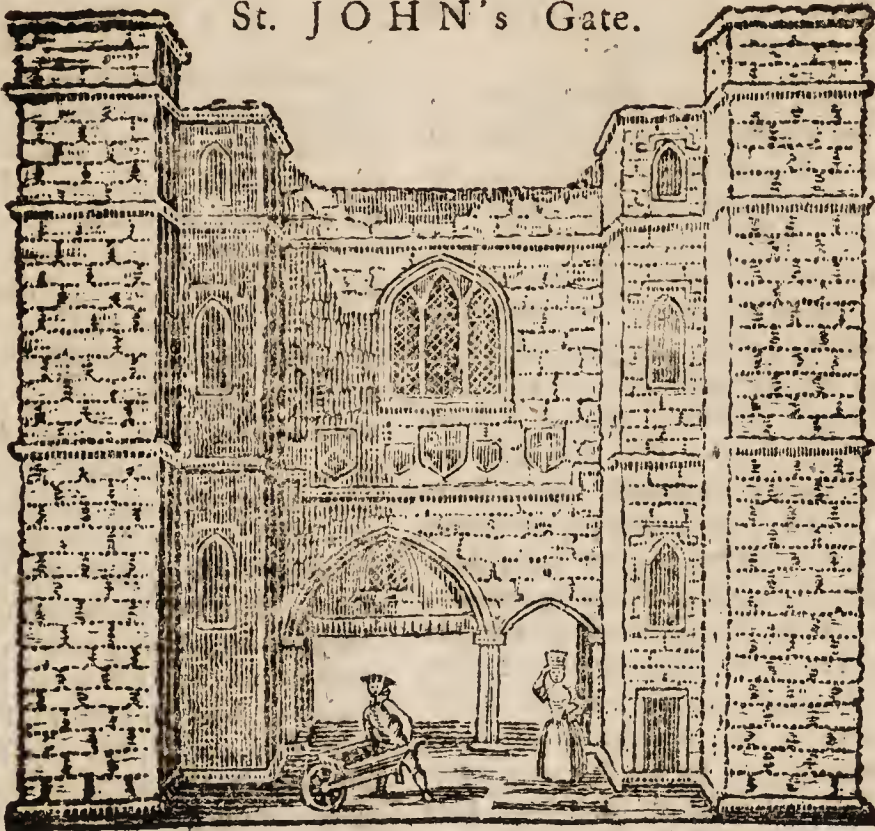
Christened.		Buried.		Total	Deaths	Deaths
Males	Females	Males	Females			
688	652	859	935	1794	526	526
Of these 1320 have died under two years old						
Peak Leaf 23 2d. ¹ / ₂						

2 and 5	133	50 and 60	172
5 and 10	64	60 and 70	159
10 and 20	76	70 and 80	125
20 and 30	169	80 and 90	45
30 and 40	158	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	149		

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Public Ledger
 Gazetteer
 St James's Chron
 London Chron.
 General Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 London Evening
 Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Oxford
 Cambridge
 Reading
 Northampton
 Birmingham 2
 Bath 2 papers
 Coventry 2
 Bristol 3



York 2 paper
 Dublin 2
 Newcastle 2
 Leedes 2
 Edinburgh
 Aberdeen
 Glasgow
 Ipswich
 Norwich
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Salisbury
 Liverpool
 Sherborn
 Worcester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Manchester
 Canterbury
 Chelmsfor

For FEBRUARY, 1771.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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With an accurate Map of the River Thames, from Monkey Island to Reading, exhibiting two Cuts of a navigable Canal; also a Quarto Plate of Mr. Clarke's Engine, which raises 400 tons of Water in an hour; an antient Urn, and a curious Roman Coin.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

A M E R I C A N A F F A I R S.

ON Thursday the 6th of December last the General Assembly of the Colony of New York met at the City Hall, when his Excellency the Governor was pleased to open the Sessions with the following Speech :

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

“ When his Majesty was pleased to confer on me a Government in this country, it filled me with the highest satisfaction, and I esteem myself peculiarly fortunate in having been appointed to the Command of this Province, whose example has been the happy means of renewing that mutual intercourse between the Mother Country and her Colonies, which is so much the interest of both to preserve uninterrupted: this salutary reconciliation effected by the people of this Province, cannot fail of endearing them in a particular manner to our Most Gracious Sovereign.

“ The violent proceedings of the Spaniards, in dispossessing, in time of profound peace, his Majesty's subjects of their settlement at Fort Egmont, in Falkland's Island, and the considerable naval armaments, which, we hear are preparing in consequence by his Majesty's orders, give sufficient reason to apprehend that war may be the result. — If this should happen, I have the strongest assurances that the security of this part of his Majesty's dominions will be a principal object of his care and attention; yet it is incumbent on us to consider what may be necessary for its protection against the sudden attempts of any enemy.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

“ You cannot be too early in your deliberations upon making provisions for those exigences in case our apprehensions should be verified. — I have nothing more at this time to recommend to you, but the supplies for his Majesty's Troops, and the necessary Support of Government.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

“ The favourable opinion I have conceived of this Colony, as well as my duty to his Majesty, will make me always solicitous to contribute whatever my authority, my credit, or my abilities can furnish to promote the welfare thereof. The highest pleasure I can enjoy will be faithfully to represent to his Majesty the zeal and unanimity of his subjects in it, and my greatest ambition to possess the esteem and affection of the people of this Province.

DUNMORE.”

Boston, Dec. 28. By the New York paper brought by the Hartford post, we find that the General Assembly sitting there ordered that Alexander M'Dougall should attend the bar of the House; he accordingly attended: The Speaker acquainted him, that he was charged by a Member of the House, with being the author of a certain paper, directed, “ To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York, Dec. 1769.” The same being read, Mr. Speaker asked him, Whether he was the author or publisher of the same? To which M'Dougall replied, “ That as the Grand Jury and House of Assembly had de-

clared the paper in question to be a libel, he could not answer to the question. *Secondly,* That as he was under prosecution in the supreme court, he conceived it would be an infraction of the laws of justice, to punish British subjects twice for one offence; for that no line could be run — that he might be punished without end: but he would not be understood to deny the authority of the House to punish for a breach of privilege, when no cognizance is taken of it in another court.” And upon Mr. Speaker's asking, Whether the foregoing words of the said M'Dougall were not a contempt of the authority of the House, it was voted in the affirmative, twelve to five. It was then resolved, That Alexander M'Dougall, in his above reply, does deny the authority of the House, and is, therefore, guilty of a high contempt. And on Mr. M'Dougall's refusing to ask pardon of the House, it was ordered, that he be taken into custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and the Speaker issue his warrant to the gaol keeper of the city, commanding him to receive the said M'Dougall into safe and secure custody, and keep him prisoner in the common gaol, untill he shall thence be discharged by due course of law.

Letters from Charles Town, South Carolina, speak positively of the non-importing Association being broke up, and that they have agreed to import British goods, except tea, like the other Colonies. There were no public announcements of their resolution, when the letters came away.

A letter from St. Augustine says, that a Settler on Mr. Rolle's estate having in his garden cultivated a plant of the Opuntia, or Indian Fig-tree, observed a large quantity of insects thereon; which, upon trial, proved to be cochineal. Upon curing them, they prove to be as good as any in Mexico; which has induced all the Settlers to attempt the same. Hence we have reason to suppose we shall soon have no occasion to purchase that valuable commodity from the Spaniards.

Mr. Hall, a gentleman, of Tobago, had a Negro carpenter, named Sandy, who happening to do something amiss, Mr. Hall had him flogged; this irritated the villain, who, with some more of his nation, (Chormontees,) broke into Mr. Hall's chamber, and having stabbed him in many places, left him for dead. The Negro then caused an insurrection of the other slaves, and again entered his master's room. Mr. Hall, hearing him coming, had the presence of mind to besmear his eyes with blood, and lie as if dead. Sandy then came near him with a candle, and putting it to Mr. Hall's eyes, said he would see if he was dead. Mr. Hall bore it for some time, but was at last forced to flinch, upon which the villain gave him some blows on the head, and left him. By this time the neighbouring estates had taken the alarm; the number of Negroes, are about thirty, some of whom have since destroyed themselves; and Gen. Melville has sent up 20 soldiers from Granada to the assistance of the inhabitants. Mr. Hall is, notwithstanding, likely to do well,

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

F E B R U A R Y, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established Society, continued from p. 6.
Continuation of Col. B-r-é's Speech.



URING these negotiations, I happened to be at Paris, and I affirm, as a certain truth, that the French would have deemed our inter-

vention in favour of the brave Islanders, as an act of friendship to them. The vast expence of life and treasure which they had incurred, had exhausted them, and they would have thanked us for an honourable pretence to withdraw from a scene of perpetual distresses. But we then acted like poltroons, and poltroons will always be insulted; now indeed, we affect the bully, but what can we do? who can make proper arrangements for a war, supposing that a war could be supported? Let me ask our Ministers, whom they will appoint for a Commander in Chief? he who could have filled that office with dignity and ability is dead; and who can refuse a tear to his memory? His first object was the interest of his country, his second was the glory of promoting it: he despised money, and appropriated all the influence which his talents and his courage gave him, not to his private emolument, but the public advantage. He might have directed our military councils with advantage; but he is gone, and where can such another be found!

Our distresses, however, are not without consolation, we have an excellent Secretary at War; a Secretary whose dispatches may be safely trusted to our enemies, since it is

impossible that our friends should understand them. Such were some of his letters to the Governor of Gibraltar, during the last war, some were contradictory, and all were confused. This lost us Minorca; and if his talents produced such notable effects, when he was in a subordinate department, what may be expected when he is the supreme director! That he can write intelligibly, and give spirit to our troops, for such purpose as wisdom sees fit, we have a memorable instance in the destruction of his Majesty's subjects in St. George's Fields. I wish the Ministry joy of such a superintendant of the military department, but am sorry that I cannot pay the same compliment to my country.

Lord B-r--ng--n,

It is impossible I should hear the many charges which are brought against me with indifference, however ill founded, and therefore I hope this House will indulge me a few words in my defence. My enemies have made exceptions to two of my letters; and considering the many hundreds of letters, I had almost said, the many hundreds of thousands, that I have written during the ten busy years that I have held my present office, it is more honour to me that they have been able to make exceptions against no more, than disgrace, that they have excepted against those, even supposing that their censure is well founded: it has generally been supposed, that the necessary patibility of human nature requires some allowance, but my accuser seems to think otherwise; it is however fortunately in my power, upon the present occasion, to disappoint his malice without controverting his opi-

nion.—My dispatches to the Governor of Gibraltar were submitted to a Court Martial, and to this Honourable Body, and I stood acquitted by both. I must therefore hold my censure very cheap, and indeed, have little reason to regret that my name has shared the common fate of whatever is sacred and venerable among us. I am content to stand or fall with this illustrious body, and am proud that by the same charges which have been brought against me, their decision is called in question. But can my adversary without confusion and disgrace recollect, that the letters which he pretends to have been unintelligible and contradictory, were understood and executed by the person to whom they were addressed! To what subterfuge will he fly from so full a detection of malevolence and falsehood! With respect to the affair of St. George's Fields, I have profited from the persecution of my enemies, as Job did from that of the devil; to answer the dark purposes of a desperate faction, it was brought into this House, and though its whole force was exerted upon the occasion, the mover of the question could get no more than thirty-nine to divide with him against me. This is a proof that the accusation was groundless, for which I am obliged to that worthy gentleman, and his friends.

But the Hon. Gentleman has brought other charges that are more general, and I fear some that must be admitted. Administration did not, as soon as they heard that Falkland Island had been attacked by a *Spanish Officer*, seize all the *French* ships that they could find, and it is equally certain that they suffered death to carry off the Marquis of Granby at a time when he might probably be much wanted. What answer does the man deserve who makes these things matters of reproach? and how much honour do they gain, who drive their opponents into such absurdity, by giving their malice no other cause of complaint? I have the pleasure to tell the Hon. Gentle-

man, what I believe he will not be very glad to hear, that he reviles and traduces me; I had the suffrages of the great Commander, the honest man, the liberal patriot, whom he affects to lament, in my favour; I esteemed and loved him; and if either his word or actions are worthy of credit, he esteemed and loved me; we were sometimes divided in our political sentiments, but our friendship was inviolable. The Hon. Gentleman asks, where we shall find such another? to which I reply, that I cannot tell. Will this also become matter of reproach? If any member can point out a proper successor, he shall have my approbation. The Hon. Gentleman thrusts himself forward, with the amiable modesty that distinguishes his character; but as I have no opinion either of his head or his heart, I will not give my advice that he should be appointed successor to Lord G----y.

Mr. E----d B----ke. The defence which the Hon. Gent. who spoke last, has been pleased to make of his conduct, is a very pleasant sally of his fancy, and a very polite compliment to this assembly. He has not attempted to shew the rectitude of his measures upon any principle of truth and reason, but he says that in every thing for which he has been censured he had your concurrence: this, however, while the exceptions to his conduct remain unremoved, is rather proving you to be wrong than himself to be right. He attempts his justification not by works but by faith; he has laid his sins upon you, and I dare say, in the day of account, would be very glad to make you the propitiatory sacrifice, and avail himself of the atonement. I apprehend, however, that you have iniquities enough of your own to answer for, and that it would be prudent not to take upon you the iniquities of others. No supposed criminal has any pretence to blame his accuser, till he has exculpated himself; why then should the names of faction and sedition, by which he has thought fit to distinguish the motives

motives that induced me to bring the affair of St. George's Fields into this House, move my choler. The measure was laudable, whatever were the motives, nor need the noble Lord, to take the part I acted so much in a dudgeon; I was not the first that accused him, I gave him, indeed, an opportunity to vindicate himself if he was traduced; and surely, if he had been innocent, he would have been obliged to me for that. But why did he exert all his influence, and all his oratory, to prevent an enquiry. There is but one reason, I believe, and of that no person in this House is so dull as to be ignorant. It is true, that upon a division, I was joined by no more than nine and thirty: but I was not surpris'd at that. The share which a great personage had in the transaction that I arraigned, rendered many patriots who are flaming enough on other occasions, extremely cool upon this. Their virtue was chilled by the fear of giving offence, and a man of more prudence than I profess, would have followed their example. If I had done so, I should not, perhaps, have been accused of faction and sedition. But to shew the noble Lord neither fear nor dependency have altered my principles, or shall alter my conduct, I here pledge myself to him, to this House, and to the public, that I will bring this affair once more into question during the course of the present Sessions. Such materials have since come into my hands, that I hope to see it meet a fate very different from that which attended it last year. Much indeed, is not to be expected from this soil, yet I will do my duty, I will plant, it is your part to give the increase.

The noble Lord, I think, too hastily concludes, that the two Letters which have been excepted to are inexceptionable, and that those two are all against which exceptions can be brought. As to the first, he seems greatly to pride himself in the testimony of a Court-martial, but his pride may be humbled. Court-

martials, as well as H----s of C—— have erred: they have no more claim to infallibility than a Pope or a Council. A Court-martial acquitted Lestock and condemned Matthews; but the publick has since passed a different sentence, and posterity will approve the decision. I wish the noble Lord may not find that his conduct will fall under the same condemnation. In my opinion, he has no more cause to triumph over us, than his fellow labourers in the political Vineyard to triumph over the Americans; because the Colonists have begun to import, they cry out victory: but the Colonists are still true to their first principle, and still act steadily upon it. They determin'd to import no article that was taxed, where many articles were taxed they refused to import many, now tea only is taxed, they refuse to import tea: they have regulated their conduct by that of the Ministry; as Ministry rose in its pretensions, America rose; as Ministry relaxed America relaxed. So that it is manifest, no advantage has been gained over them. The loss of their trade, their affection, and their allegiance has been hazarded, but the quarrel is as far from being compromised as ever; before America, therefore, can heartily concur in any measures which it may be necessary for Britain to take, her grievances must be redress'd; and he who shall advise hostilities against the Bourbon compact, till a compact shall take place between Britain and her Colonies, is a foe or a driveller. Nor is it also necessary, that the inhabitants of Britain should be compacted with each other, which can never happen till the complaints of the Middlesex election are removed. I do not say that we are not a legal Assembly, I do not countenance the insolence of the capital, but I know that many wise and good citizens suspect us to be only a H----e of C-----s *de facto*, and not *de jure*; and while such an opinion prevails, none will pretend that it is safe for us to im-

pose

pose taxes and other burdens, which war cannot but render necessary, but those whose policy and prudence are of the same cast with those of our Ministers.

Any other men would have foreseen the harm that is now bursting over our heads, or at least have trusted to the warning of those who had better eyes. I, among others, ventured to foretell it from the appearance of the political sky; but I was a Child of Faction, and my optics were jaundiced with discontent. Our wise rulers, easily believing what they wished, and foreseeing their own fall in a fresh war, would hear nothing about it. Spain preached to them in vain by her declarations; she preached to them in vain by her conduct, and refusing to hear them, they would not have believed, though one had risen from the dead. They have been held torpid by some Circean enchantment, and when at last they were roused from sleep, then it was some months before they could recover their senses: Reason they could never recover, for they never had reason to lose; they jumped about like a squirrel at the sight of a cat, they leaped and squatted, and whisked their tail about, and ran into a hole; and in what hole did they take refuge? why the Ministry of France. They applied to France as a mediator to accommodate their differences with Spain. When they thus betray the interest and honour of Britain to our enemies abroad, can we wonder, that the speech from the throne does not convey as much intelligence as a common News Paper to the people at home: this annual specimen of our Ministers art in government and rhetoric has every deficiency that can render them despicable; it is not sound sense, it is not grammatical English. They have for a year past acted as if we had not an enemy in the world, and yet it is evident from the King's Speech at the opening of last Sessions, that they apprehended a war. Let the Clerk read the paragraph of that speech to which I allude.

This paragraph was read accordingly, and is as follows:

'The uncommon burthens, which my subjects have borne so chearfully, in order to bring the late war to a happy conclusion, must be an additional motive to make me vigilant to prevent the present disturbances in Europe from extending to any part, where the security, honour, or interest of this nation may make it necessary for my crown to become a party. *The assurances which I receive from the other great powers, afford me reason to believe, that my endeavours will continue to be successful.*'

Ld. B--r---n. If I have failed in that decorum of language which is universally due from one Gentleman to another I am sorry; political sentiments may be peculiar, good manners should be common to all; and I should be sorry to have it supposed that politics and good breeding are incompatible. Lampoons should have no place here, nor should our debates degenerate into the scurrilous affectations of wit and patriotism, that circulate with a news paper. That my antagonist has religiously preserved the distinction I will not vouch; as to myself, I have never intentionally transgressed. In the warmth of a hasty speech, the words faction and sedition passed my lips; are they a trespass upon decorum? If they are, I cannot promise that I shall not be again guilty before I sit down; so that if the Hon. Gentleman's choler is *moved*, it is, I fear, out of my power to *remove* it. My antagonist is less modest than those who left a criminal unpunished, because they could not throw the first stone without assuming a freedom from sin. He has charged me with perplexity and contradiction, and he has in the same breath perplexed and contradicted himself; he has told us with his usual eloquence, that the Ministry did not apprehend a war, and that they would not have apprehended a war, though it had been predicted by one risen from the dead, and he has told us, without sit-
ting

ting down, that the Ministry *did* apprehend a war, and *that* they told this House at the beginning of the last Sessions; as he has been pleased to prove his assertion by an appeal to the Speech, it is unnecessary to refute the first. But I cannot sufficiently admire the uniformity with which he blends his fanaticism of religion and politics. It is, I find, his opinion, that of professors themselves, a very few only shall be saved; in short, that even the patriots are damned, except himself, and the pious Thirty-Nine. Who can but pity this good Gentleman's perils among false Brethren, who can but lament, that in these wicked and perilous times, political Brethren should be false.

But he threatens me with a new accusation, when his brethren, having less temptation to treachery, will be more faithful to each other. I am, however, very easy under this formidable menace; he may throw down his glove when he pleases, I am ready to it take up. If he enters the field with as many offensive weapons as a ninety-gun ship, I shall hold him as cheap as if he had only a rattle and bells: If he comes with his tropes and figures, I shall wrap myself up in my integrity, and I dare say, he will find me invulnerable. I wish the Gentleman was as sparing of our time and trouble, as he is liberal of his own breath and lungs; he would not then think of proposing, that the House should consider, as a serious charge, what it has already determined to be a groundless calumny; or hope, that having already expelled John Wilkes, for saying little more of the riot at the King's Bench, than we have heard to-day, it would, at this instance, come to a resolution of adopting John Wilkes's principles. Such a notion is the height of absurdity, and only worthy of the head which conceived it. But the Gentleman loves exercise his eloquence, and by idle declamation upon fictitious topics, to prepare himself to show away, if he shall be lucky enough to find an oc-

casión, among the realities of life. Will the House indulge him in this? if any Member makes the motion, I will second it; but if he could be persuaded to transfer the scene of his declamation to the school of his countryman Sheridan, I think he would act with more propriety and discretion. [To be continued.]

Mr URBAN,

ALTHOUGH it may be the interest of some, for particular reasons, to conceal the truth from others, yet, as mankind in general have a natural inclination to know the truth, and not to be imposed upon by those who cunningly lie in wait to deceive, your inserting the following will be of service.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

PHILO-VERITAS.

EXPLANATION

Of the Number of the BEAST; Rev. xiii. 18. and xvii. 5.

In Hebrew		In Gr.		In Latin			
ו	60	ק	200	Λ	30	V	5
ת	400	ו	6	A	1	L	1
ו	6	ק	40	T	300	C	100
ו	200	ו	10	E	5	A	
	666	ו	10	I	10	R	
		ת	400	N	50	I	1
			666	O	70	V	5
		Σ	230	S			
			666			D	500
						E	
						I	1
						G	
						E	
						N	
						E	
						R	
						A	
						L	50
						I	1
						S	
						I	1
						N	
						Γ	
						Σ	
						Σ	
						[1
						Σ	
							666

The account of the Beast, and Babylonish Whore, in the Revelations, is so fully descriptive of modern, or Papal Rome, that it seems to mean, nothing else; and indeed it agrees with no other thing that we know of. We are there informed, that the Number of the Beast is 666.

All the Letters, both of the Hebrew and Greek alphabets, stand for numbers, as some of the modern, or Roman alphabet do. The Hebrew word סתור (*Sathor*) signifies *Mystery, Concealing, or Hiding*; but MYSTERY is declared in the Revelations to be the name of the Whore, written in her forehead; and the Romish church conceals the scriptures from the people, and amuses them with mysteries and falsehoods.

Among the Talmudists, the Hebrew word רומית (*Romiith*) signifies the Romish construction or establishment;

ment: and the sum of the numbers denoted by all the letters both in סתור and רומיית is 666 exactly.

Among the Greeks, (in whose language St *John* wrote) the Church of Rome was called ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΣ (*Lateinos*) or the Latin Church. The sum of the numbers denoted by all the letters in this term is 666 also.—But lastly,

The angel in the Revelations declares, that the number of the *Beast* is also the number of a *Man*; and it appears very plainly, that the Pope of Rome is the man there meant; for the motto on his palace is VICARIUS DEI GENERALIS IN TERRIS. And the sum of all the numeral letters in this motto is 666.

And thus, in all these cases, we have the exact number of the *Whore*, the *Beast*, and the *Man*, as specified in the Revelations, where the *Whore* is said to be *drunken with the blood of the Saints*.—How well this agrees with the cruel, blood-thirsty, persecuting spirit of the Church of Rome, is too plain to need any description.

Mr. URBAN,

THE advantages arising from Canal Navigation, to manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, above those of Navigable Rivers, are universally acknowledged.

There have been many courses for Navigable Canals pointed out in this kingdom that are practicable and eligible, but none from which greater advantages would arise to the public, and to the countries thro' which they pass, than that of a Cut from Monkey Island to Reading, (tho' it is only a part of a greater design, mentioned in our Magazine for last month) for by means of this Canal the price of provisions will be greatly lessened in London, and the country supplied much cheaper with coals.

By this Canal also, of which we have given a plan, in order to shew the whole intended Navigation, the distance from Monkey Island to Reading, is only * 15 miles and a quarter; by the river, it is at least twice that distance. (See the plate)

The expence of taking a barge of 120 tons burthen, from Monkey Island to Reading by the river, has been proved before a Committee of the House of Commons to be 50l. and the passage cannot be performed in less than three days,

* The South Line for the Canal in the plan is somewhat short of 14 miles and three quarters, but this is said (tho' with very little reason) to incommode some gentlemen's houses,

often three weeks, and sometimes even two months; whereas by the Canal it may be performed at all seasons (except in time of frost) in six hours; and at the expence of only 4l. 7s. supposing the tonnage laid at an half-penny per ton, per mile, as is proposed.

By the river, the distance can never be shortened, nor can the labour of passing against the stream ever be taken away; and it is confessed that no method can be found to make the Navigation passable in time of flood, which in most years continues for several months during the winter.

As no private property will be allowed in the Canal, (the money being intended to be raised by annuities) it is presumed the proposers will have every inducement to make ample satisfaction for injuries to individuals, nor is it possible they can have any motive to the contrary.

No private person can receive any benefit that is not common to the public, therefore the public only is interested in this useful design, as this canal is intended to be a free Navigation, after the tolls have paid off the expence of making it, and a sufficient fund accumulated for keeping it in repair; which it is apprehended, from a moderate computation, will be in less than forty years.

Notwithstanding these reasons, which are not to be confuted, yet by some few individuals pretending their private property will be injured, the country drowned, and many such weak and absurd notions, which can only exist in the minds of men of contracted and self-interested views, means have been found (in a great assembly) to have this useful scheme rejected; but it cannot die, for its merits, most certainly, one day or other will revive it.

Mr. URBAN,

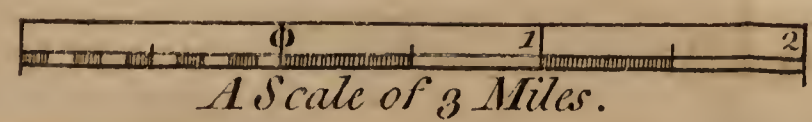
ONE of your constant readers desires you will beg the favour of some of your classical correspondents to inform him, in what original Roman author the common adage

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat,
is to be found.

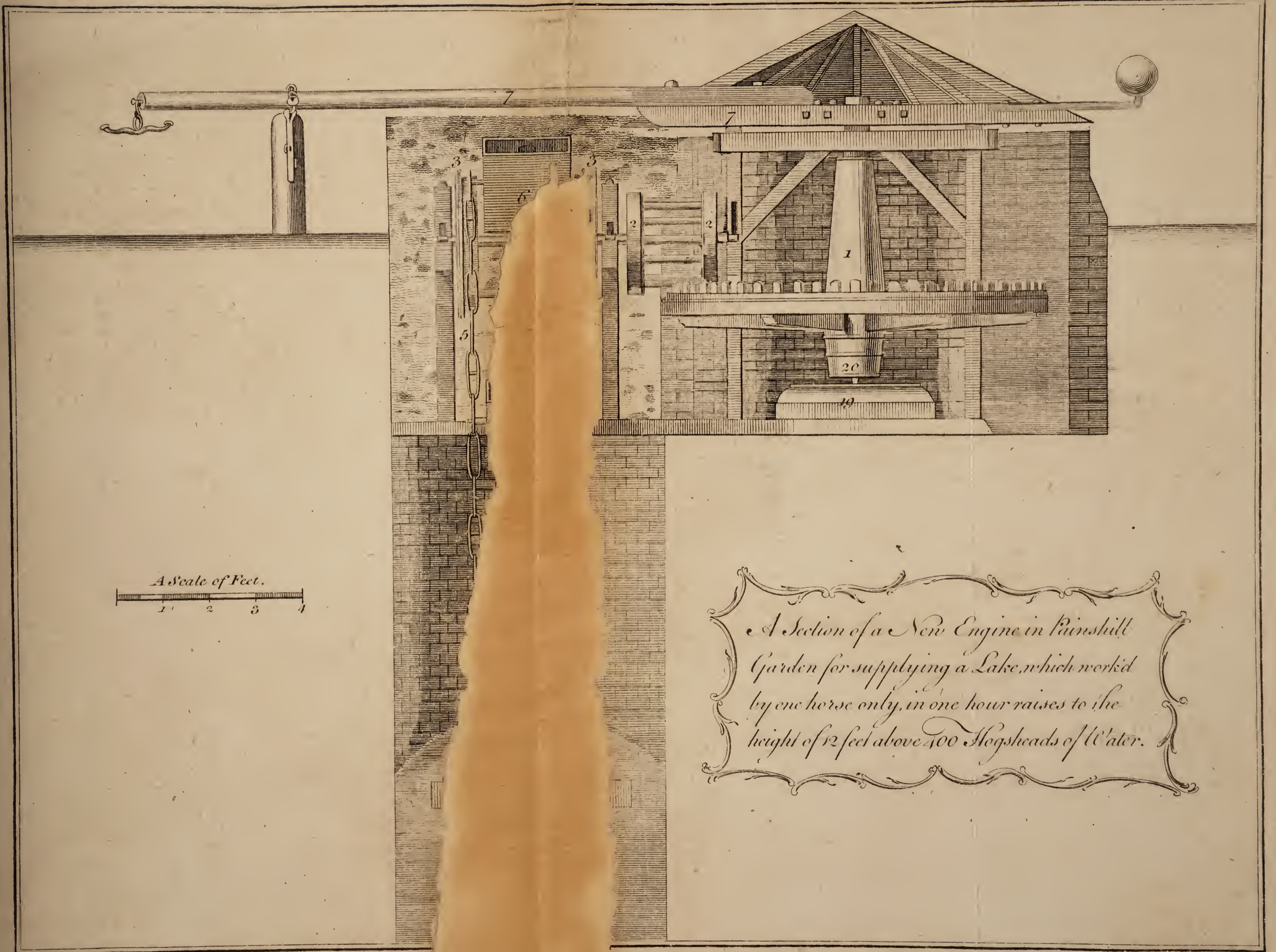
☞ The other request of this correspondent, relative to the curiosities sent to England by Lord Bute, and said to be found buried at a great depth on the coasts of Dalmatia, Istria, &c. shall be complied with in a future Magazine.—The favours signed J. T. and T. Raw, will find a place in our next.

A PLAN of the
RIVER THAMES;
and of the intended
NAVIGABLE CANAL,
from
READING,
to
Monkey Island.

Survey'd in 1770. and 1771.



		<i>Lengths</i>	<i>Levels</i>
		<i>M. F. Ch.</i>	<i>F. I.</i>
South Line for Canal.			
<i>From Reading to Paly Street</i>		11. 7. 201	--- Level
<i>Paly Street to Monkey Island</i>		3. 2. 934	49. 11 Fall
<i>Total</i>		15. 2. 135	49. 11
North Line.			
<i>From Reading to White Waltham</i>		10. 1. 059	--- Level
<i>White Waltham to Monkey Island</i>		4. 4. 538	49. 11 Fall
<i>Total</i>		14. 5. 597	49. 11



A Scale of Feet.
1 2 3 4

A Section of a New Engine in Painshill
Garden for supplying a Lake, which worked
by one horse only, in one hour raises to the
height of 12 feet above 400 Hogsheads of Water.

Description of a Machine for raising Water, invented by Mr. Cuthbert Clarke, from an Engine executed by his direction, for the Hon. Charles Hamilton, at Painshill in the County of Surry, in the Year 1770.

FIGURE (1,) represents the shaft, which is supported by a pedestal, (19) with a box to hold oil, in which the pivot (20) turns very freely, and the upper end, or spindle of the shaft being sheathed with steel, passes through a collar of hard brass, and with a square tenon fixes into a mortice in the start, or leaver (7) very securely by a crank of iron, which is screwed upon the start, and clasps a cock of iron which is sunk about three feet into the shaft, nearly in the manner as a mill-stone is connected to its spindle. The cog-wheel which is erected upon the six arms of this wheel, turns a trundle (2) (2) of twelve rounds, which is fixed upon an iron axle-tree that has the waller (3) (3) likewise fixed upon it; this waller is about three feet diameter, and stuck with pikes of iron at convenient distances, to fall into the links of the chain (5) (5) which carries six buckets, (6) (6) (6) (6) placed at equal distances upon the chain, holding each about 24 gallons of water, which are discharged at (15) by means of a trigger placed on each bucket, and a fork fixed in a frame contiguous thereto, which tips up the buckets as they revolve round the waller, in a very natural, easy manner, without loss of time or water. From this point the buckets descend empty to the surface of the water in the well at (14) where they turn their mouths down, being made of a proper figure for that purpose, with a contrivance to let the air escape the buckets; they then pass under the axle-tree of the under waller (4) (4) and emerge out of the water with their mouths up, quite full of water, and ascend with a velocity of about one hundred feet per minute. The radius of the start being sixteen feet, the horse journeys on at the rate of two miles and a half per hour to occasion this velocity, which he performs without inconvenience to any of the machinery, or oppression to himself, and lifts, abating for all waste, above four hundred hogsheads of water per hour to the height of twelve feet. A quantity so vastly superior to that raised (with a similar force) by any pump or engine yet invented, that we know of, and the whole of the contrivance so simple and ingenious, that we thought a

drawing and description of it could not fail of proving acceptable to our readers, and beneficial to the public in general.

Mr. URBAN,

CHIEFLY owing to the cost required for purchasing a cabinet of medals, it has happened, that the study of them has hitherto been confined, comparatively to a few individuals. Another principal impediment to the cultivation of an acquaintance with them has arisen from the difficulty of understanding the inscriptions thereon, for want of a sufficient knowledge of languages; on which account in particular, this study has been condemned by the illiterate as barren and useless; but such as are acquainted with the advantages which have already resulted from these *nummi memoriales*, cannot hesitate a moment to assist the promotion of a more general pursuit of the subject.

While colossian statues, and the hardest marbles, with their deepest inscriptions are destroyed by accidents or by time, and paintings finished with the highest colours quickly fade, a medal shall survive innumerable accidents, and disclose historical facts a thousand years after statues are crumbled away; and when nothing but the names of an Apelles or a Praxiteles remain. Does not a single medal of which we are in possession, give us greater light into history, than the once famous libraries of Alexandria and Pergamus, which are now no more? From these and many other considerations, I would willingly contribute my endeavours to render this study more general, and consequently more useful. I have tried a variety of methods to enable a young medalist to collect a cabinet, which may initiate him into the knowledge of medals and coins at a trifling expence.

The method of taking off plaster of Paris and sulphur impressions, is known to every body: the first is too soft to preserve them from injury, and the brittleness of sulphur is a greater objection.

I found by forming a coat or layer of thin metal over the Plaster of Paris, it would be a considerable defence. Tin is the cheapest and most convenient metal for the purpose, as it is sufficiently flexible, and at the same time very much resembles silver. The tin-foil I have tried, is of the same kind with that used for silv'ring looking-glasses. It should be laid over the medal or coin intended to be taken off, and then rub-

bed

58 *Strange Appearance in the Transit of Venus accounted for.*

bed either with a brush, the point of a skewer, or a pin, 'till it has received perfectly, the impression of the medal; the tin-foil should now be pared off round the edge of the medal 'till it is brought to the same circumference: the medal must then be reversed, and the tin-foil will drop off into a chip box or mold ready to receive it, the concave side of the foil, or that which laid on the face of the medal, being uppermost; upon this pour Plaster of Paris made in the usual manner, and when dry, the cast figure may be taken out of the box or mold, with the tin-foil sticking on the plaster, the convex side being now uppermost again, in which position it is to be kept in the cabinet, after it becomes dry. To have an impression very perfect, the thinnest tin-foil should be made use of.

The impressions taken in the foregoing manner almost equal silver medals in beauty, and are very durable: If the box or mold be rather larger than the impression of tin foil, the plaster, when poured on, runs round its edges, and forms a kind of white frame, or circular border round the foil, whence the new made medal appears more neat and beautiful. If this tin-foil be gilt with gold leaf, by means of thin isinglass glue, the medal will resemble gold.

Having thus endeavoured to put it into the power of a young medalist to procure, in this manner, what number of medals and coins he pleases, for at most as many pence, I shall conclude, with only saying, that if by this means I may prove instrumental to the promotion of a more general knowledge thereof, by rendering the expence inconsiderable, it will be adequate to the motives of

INVESTIGATOR.

Questions and Answers concerning the NATIONAL DEBT.

1. **S**UPPOSING the national debt at present to be only 130 millions of pounds sterling, and that the whole was to be counted in shillings; that a man could count 100 shillings *per* minute, and go on day and night without ever stopping for one minute till he had counted the whole. *Quere*, How long would he be in doing it?

Answer, 49 years 138 days 7 hours 26 minutes, reckoning every fourth year to be a leap year consisting of 366 days.

2. The whole of this sum being 2600 millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being 6s shillings in the Troy pound; *Quere*, What would be the weight of the whole sum?

Answer, 41,935, 484 Troy pounds.

3. Supposing a man could carry 150 pound weight from London to York; *Quere*, How many men would it require to carry the whole sum?

Answer, 279,570 men.

4. Supposing all these men to go in a line, and keep two yards from each other; *Quere*, What length of road would they all require?

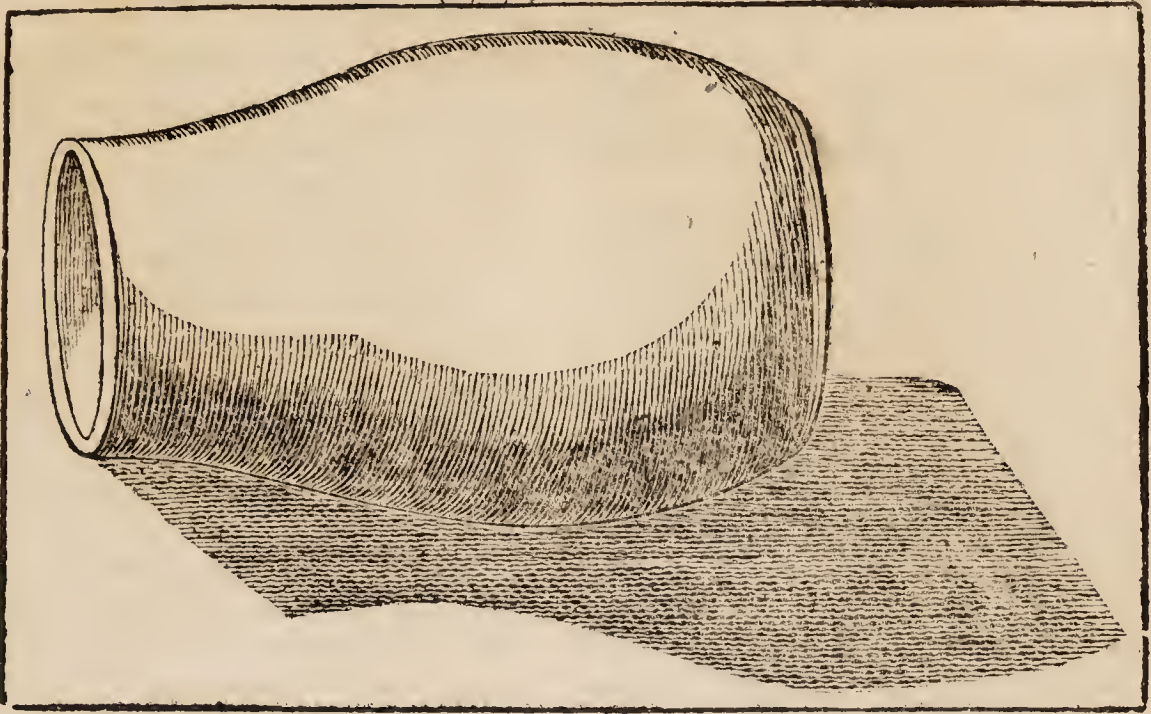
Answer, 317 miles and 1220 yards.

CALCULATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

I Have been lately perusing, in the Philosophical Transactions, the account which is there given of the observations of the late Transit of Venus, as made at the Royal Observatory. Among other curious circumstances which attended that remarkable phenomenon, it was taken notice of, by the Rev. Mr. Malachy Huchens, that when the sun approached the horizon, and was scarce above a degree high, the figure of Venus on her disk appeared to be not circular, but her vertical diameter was evidently shorter than her horizontal one, which, says, that gentlemen, "was probably owing to refraction." Now that this oblate appearance of Venus should be owing to refraction, seemed to me, and I dare say to most other persons, at first sight, to be highly improbable; because the whole diameter of that planet was not more than 54 seconds, which exceeding small difference in altitude, I thought could make no sensible difference in the refraction of the upper and lower limbs. This suspicion therefore tempted me to examine by Dr. Halley's table of refractions whether it was possible that the figure of Venus could be affected thereby or not. I found, that supposing the vertex of the planet to be just one degree high the refraction of that point would be just 23 min. 7 sec. and the refraction of the lower limb, or a point of 54 seconds less altitude, would be 23 min. 14½ seconds and therefore the vertical diameter of Venus should appear 7½ seconds shorter than her horizontal diameter, or nearly in a proportion one to another, as six to seven, which is a difference extremely easy to be observed, and much greater than that of Jupiter's diameters, tho' this last is distant enough in good telescopes.

It may be added, that the observers at Greenwich, seeing this appearance thro' the smoke of London, wherein the densities of the medium must alter extremely fast, 'tis likely this might cause greater difference in the refractions than that above deduced from Dr. Halley's table. Your's, &c. W. SMITH.



Lichfield, 27th Jan. 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

IN taking down, to rebuild, the church of Fairwell, in this neighbourhood, (which, undoubtedly was formerly the chapel of the nunnery founded there by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Lichfield, anno 1142) there was discovered, in the South Wall, about six feet from the ground, three ranges of coarse earthen vessels, of different sizes, and unglazed; the largest, I conceive, would contain about two quarts, the smaller sort, about one quart. They lay on their sides, in a similar direction, their mouths being placed towards the inner side of the church, which were stopped or covered over with a thin coat of plaitter. They were, for the most part, broken by the workmen, in taking down the wall, except three, one of which is in my museum, another, I had lately the honour to present to my worthy friend Ashton Lever, Esq; of Alkington, near Manchester, whose collection of natural and artificial rarities is the greatest, except the British Museum in the kingdom. Of that in my possession, I have made an exact drawing for your Magazine, not doubting but some ingenious correspondent will favour the public with his sentiments upon the use of these vessels.

I have also in my possession, a drawing of this old conventual church, which I made a few months before its demolition, and which the Society of Antiquaries thought sufficiently curious to be admitted into their collection, and therefore caused a plate to be taken from it by the late industrious engraver Mr. Francis Perry. Some of your antiquarian readers, who have not an easy access to the archives of that learned body, may perhaps be desirous of a sight of it; for

whose gratification I may possibly send it you on some future occasion.

Your's, &c. R. GREEN.

Substance of a Preliminary Address prefixed to an old Pennsylvania Almanack, intitled Poor Richard Improved.

Courteous READER,

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure, as to find his works respectfully quoted by others. Judge then how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of Merchants goods. The hour of the sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company called to a plain clean old man, with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we be ever able to pay them? What would you advise us to?"—Father Abraham stood up, and replied, "If you would have my advice, I will give it you in short, for a word to the wise is enough." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

FRIENDS, says he, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy, and, if those laid on by the Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly: And from these taxes the Commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However,

let

let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; "God helps them that help themselves," as poor Richard says.

It would be thought a hard Government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service. But idleness taxes many of us much more; sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. "Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright. But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of. — How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep! forgetting that the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave. If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be, as poor Richard says, the greatest prodigality;" since, as he elsewhere tells, "Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough, always proves little enough: Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy, and, He that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night: While laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves. "Industry need not wish; and he that lives upon hope will die fasting. There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands," or if I have, they are smartly taxed. "He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honour;" but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate, nor the office, will enable us to pay our taxes. — If we are industrious we shall never starve; for, at the working man's house hunger locks in, but dares not enter." Nor will the Bailiff or the Constable enter, for "Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them." What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, "Diligence is the mother of good-luck, and God gives all things to industry.

Then plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep." Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. "One to-day is worth two to-morrows;" and farther, "never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day." If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master, "Be ashamed to catch yourself idle," when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your King. Handle your tools without mittens; remember, "That the cat in gloves catches no mice." It is true, there is much to be done, and, perhaps, you are weak-handed, but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects, for "Constant dropping wears away stones, and by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks."

Methinks I hear some of you say, "Must a man afford himself no leisure?" — I will tell thee, my friend, what poor Richard says, "Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure; and, since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour." Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; for "A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things. Many without labour would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock." Whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures and they will follow you. The diligent Spinner has a large shift; and now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good-morrow."

But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for

' I never saw an oft removed tree,
' Nor yet an oft removed family,
' That throve so well as those that
' settled be.'

And again, "Three removes is as bad as a fire;" and again, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;" and again, "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send." And again,

' He that by the plough would thrive,
' Himself must either hold or drive,"
And again, "The eye of a master will do

do more work than both his hands ;” and again, “ Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge :” and again, “ Not to oversee Workmen is to leave them your purse open.” Trusting too much to others care is the ruin of many ; for, “ In the affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it ;” but a man’s own care is profitable ; for, “ If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself. A little neglect may breed great mischief ; for want of a nail the shoe was lost ; for want of a shoe the horse was lost ; and for want of a horse the rider was lost ;” being overtaken and slain by the enemy ; all for want of care about a horse shoe nail.

So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one’s own business ; but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, “ Keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last. A fat kitchen makes a lean will, and,

‘ Many estates are spent in the getting,

‘ Since women for tea forsook spinning

‘ and knitting,

‘ And men for punch forsook hewing

‘ and splitting,

“ If you would be wealthy, think of saving, as well as of getting : The Indies have not made Spain rich, because, her out-goes are greater than her incomes.”

Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not then have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families ; for,

‘ Women and wine, game and deceit,

‘ Make the wealth small, and the

‘ want great.’

And farther, “ What maintains one vice, would bring up two children.” You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costly, cloaths a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter ; but remember, “ Many a little makes a mickle ; beware of little expences ; a small leak will sink a great ship ;” and again, “ Who dainties love shall beggars prove ;” and moreover, “ Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.”

Here you are all got together at this sale of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them *goods*, but if you do not take care, they will prove *evils* to some of

you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for less than they cost ; but if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what poor Richard says, “ Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.” And again, “ At a great pennyworth pause awhile.” He means, that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real ; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, “ Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths.” Again, “ It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance ;” and yet this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanack. Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly, and half starved their families ; “ Silks and sattins, scarlet and velvets, put out the kitchen fire.” These are not the necessaries of life ; they can scarcely be called the conveniencies, and yet, only because they look pretty, how many want to have them ? By these, and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing ; in which case it appears plainly, that “ A Ploughman on his legs is higher than a Gentleman on his knees.” Perhaps they have had a small estate left them, which they knew not the getting of ; they think “ It is day, and will never be night ;” that a little to be spent out of so much is not worth minding ; but always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom ; and then, “ When the well is dry, they know the worth of the water.” But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice : “ If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some ; for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing ;” and, indeed, so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it in again.—Poor Dick farther advises, and says,

‘ Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse ;

‘ Ere fancy you consult, consult your

‘ purse.’

And again, “ Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more saucy.” When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece ; but poor Dick says, “ It is easier to suppress
the

the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it." And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as the frog to swell, in order to equal the ox.

' Vessels large may venture more,
' But little boats should keep near
' shore.'

It is, however, a folly soon punished; for "Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt; Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy." And, after all, of what use is this pride of appearance for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? It cannot promote health, nor ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in the person, it creates envy, it hastens misfortune.

But what madness must it be to run in debt for these superfluities! We are offered, by the terms of this sale, six months credit; and that, perhaps, has induced some of us to attend it, because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But ah! think what you do when you run in debt; you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor pitiful sneaking excuses, and, by degrees, come to lose your veracity, and sink into base downright lying, for, "The second vice is lying, the first is running in debt." And again, to the same purpose, "Lying rides upon Debt's back." Whereas a free-born Englishman ought not to be ashamed nor afraid to see or speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." What would you think of that Prince, or of that Government, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a Gentleman or a Gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment or servitude? Would you not say that you were free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a Government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny, when you run in debt for such dress! Your creditor has authority, at his pleasure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in goal for life, or by selling you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him. When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but "Creditors have bet-

ter memories than Debtors; Creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times." The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it; or if you bear your debt in mind, the term, which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short: Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as his shoulders. "Those have a short Lent, who owe money to be paid at Easter." At present, perhaps, you may think yourselves in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury; but,

' For age and want save while you
' may;

' No morning sun lasts a whole day.'
Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever, while you live, expence is constant and certain; and "It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel." So 'rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt:

' Get what you can, and what you
' get hold,

' It is the stone that will turn all your
' lead into gold.'

And when you have got the Philosopher's stone, sure you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

This doctrine, my friends, is reason and wisdom: But, after all, do not depend too much upon your own industry, and frugality, and prudence, though excellent things, for they may all be blasted, without the blessing of Heaven; and therefore ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember, Job suffered, and was afterwards prosperous.

And now to conclude, "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that; for, it is true, we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct:" However, remember this, "They that will not be counselled, cannot be helped;" and farther, "That if you will not hear reason, she will surely tap your knuckles."

Thus the old Gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon; for the Auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly.—I found the good man had thoroughly studied my Almanacks, and digested all I had dropped on those
topics

topics during the course of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me must have tired any one else, but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom was my own which he ascribed to me, but rather the gleanings that I had made of the sense of all ages and nations: However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it, and, though I had first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine. I am, as ever, thine to serve thee,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

MR. URBAN,

M. Maribaud, a French writer, having lately published a treatise, entitled *The System of Nature*, in which he undertakes to explode the notion of a future state; and an answer to his opinions having appeared, written by M. de Voltaire, some of the sentiments contained in it cannot fail of being agreeable to your readers.

I am Yours, &c.

“ If I reason as a natural philosopher, says the Author, every thing appears to me incomprehensible without a God. The word *nature* is to me a mere word; but an intelligent agent fully accounts for the little I am capable of knowing. Upon the supposition that there is a God, I conceive something; without him I conceive nothing; without a God I can have no idea of order; without a God it appears to me absolutely impossible that things should be ordered and disposed as they are.

“ You attribute to matter alone the power of gravitation, the power of communicating motion, &c. but this is only supposition instead of demonstration. You seem to me to be guilty of what you so justly blame in divines, viz. setting out with begging the question.

“ You combat the opinion of that great metaphysician, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and think that matter, which is eternal, stands in no need of a mover. Now to me it appears absolutely incomprehensible, that matter, of itself, should perform motions eternally regular, and produce generations of animals constantly resembling each other.

“ I allow you have the better of the doctor, when he says that space is the *sensorium* of the deity, that God penetrates matter, &c. The doctor wanted to be too knowing. You may be in the right, likewise, in regard to some of the

divine attributes, which the doctor rather supposes than proves; but when these branches are lopped off, the tree still remains: There still remains a first mover, powerful, intelligent, and who cannot possibly be malevolent.

“ You reject the chimerical innate ideas of Des Cartes; I reject them too: You don't even spare the great Newton; I allow with you, that Newton was not so good a metaphysician as he was a geometer; but if his definition of God is obscure, it is not contradictory. There appears to me, however, a manifest contradiction in supposing a mass of matter regularly moved without a mover; bestowing intelligence upon itself in man, and withholding it in a stone; establishing relations and connections through the whole of its works without any end or design; labouring blindly with the most sublime industry. In a word, you combat what is obscure in the writings of Newton and Clarke, but you dare not attack what is clear.

“ As to the common difficulties--- why such a quantity of evil, why so many monsters, &c? Were there a thousand times as many, I can never give up this point, *the heavens declare the glory of God*. All the efforts of your genius will never prove that there is no God: And all that you have proved is, that divines have sometimes reasoned wretchedly. You have pointed out great *difficulties*, but the system of a *blind nature* is big with *absurdities*.

“ You are obliged to allow that there are great marks of order through the whole of nature; and you tell us, that this vast combination was necessary. I believe, with you, that it was. Contingency appears to me a contraction, as well as chance. It was necessary that the universe should exist, since it does exist. Useless and absurd, in this case, are the same. What are we to conclude from all this? Nothing, in my opinion, but that it was as necessary that the Supreme Being should produce such wonderful things, as it was necessary that he should exist. He could not have produced them without intelligence and power; now this is what you call *nature*, and what I call *God*. Why will not you allow me to adore this great, intelligent, and powerful Being, who has given me life and reason? permit me to add,---beware of ingratitude, you, on whom he has bestowed so much genius; for, surely, you did not bestow it on yourself.

“ But under this Supreme Being, we are,

are, almost all of us, wretched and unjust.--- This is but too true: we suffer ourselves, and we make others suffer; such is the lot of humanity.--- From the days of Job down to the present time, a very large portion of mankind have cursed their own existence: we stand in constant need, therefore, of consolation and hope, and your philosophy deprives us of both.--- Philosophy, you tell us, furnishes no proofs of happiness in a future state; supposing it does not, you have no demonstration of the contrary. There is nothing in the idea of a future state that is contrary to reason, tho' reason alone does not prove that there is one. But has not the belief of such a state a vast advantage over the disbelief of it? the one is useful to mankind, the other prejudicial; the latter may encourage a Nero, the other may check and restrain him.

“ In that state of doubt and uncertainty in which we both are, I shall not, in order to extricate you, endeavour to persuade you to go to Mecca, and kiss the black stone, turn fanatic in order to obtain the favour of the Supreme Being, &c. &c. I shall only say, persist in cultivating virtue, in being beneficent, in looking upon every species of superstition with abhorrence and pity; but join with me in adoring that design which is apparent in all the works of nature, and, consequently, the author of that design, the great original and final cause of all; join with me in hoping that that principle within us, which reasons concerning the great eternal Being, may be rendered happy by him in a future state. There is no contradiction in this; you can never prove that it is impossible, any more than I can prove, mathematically, that there will be such a state. In metaphysics we only reason upon probabilities. *Nous nageons tous dans une mer dont nous n'avons jamais vu le rivage. Malheur à ceux qui se battent en nageant. Abordera qui pourra; mais celui qui me crie, vous nagez en vain, il n'y a point de port, me décourage, et méôte toutes mes forces.*

“ You are afraid, lest by adoring God, we should soon become superstitious and fanatical; but is there no reason to fear, lest, by denying his existence, we should become slaves to the most furious passions, and commit the most atrocious crimes? between these two extremes, is there no just, no due medium? where shall we rest in safety between these two dangerous rocks? I will tell you, God, and in wise laws.

“ If we suppose, say you, any connections and relations between man, and the supreme incomprehensible Being, we must erect altars to him, make him presents, &c. if we can form no conceptions of such a Being, we must have recourse to priests, &c. And, pray, where is the mighty harm of assembling, in the time of harvest, to thank God for the bread he bestows upon us! who talks of making presents to the deity; the very idea is ridiculous. But what harm is there in employing a citizen, who shall be called priest, to offer up thanksgivings to God, in the name of his fellow-citizens, provided this priest be neither a Gregory the VIIth, an Alexander the VIth, a Le Tellier, or a W-----n. --- *Ces cas sont rares. L'état du sacerdoce est un frein qui force à la bienveillance.*

“ A foolish priest excites contempt; a wicked one inspires horror; but a benevolent, gentle, pious, charitable, tolerating priest, and free from superstition, is a character intitled to esteem and respect. But you are afraid of abuses; so am I. Let us unite in order to prevent them, but let us not condemn a profession when it is useful to society, and when the design of it is not perverted by fanaticism and wicked fraud.

“ I have one thing to say to you, and it is of some importance. I am persuaded that you are in a great error; but I am persuaded likewise that your error proceeds from no badness of heart. You would have all men virtuous, even without a God. This philosophical dispute will be only between you and a few philosophers in Europe; the rest of the world will hear nothing of it. The vulgar give themselves no trouble about the writings of us philosophers. Should any divine be desirous of persecuting you, he would shew the malevolence and wickedness of his heart; he would shew his ignorance and folly too, which would only serve to confirm you in your opinions, and increase the number of Atheists.

You are in an error; but the Greeks did not persecute Epicurus, nor the Romans Lucretius. You are in an error; but we must respect your genius and your virtue, while we refute your opinions with all our might.

“ The best homage, in my opinion, that can be paid to God, is to defend his cause without passion; and the most unworthy view that can be given of his character, is to represent it as furious and

and vindictive. He is the truth itself; truth void of passion. He therefore is the disciple of God, who defends the truth with gentleness of spirit, and with a firm and steady mind.

“ I agree with you that fanaticism is a monster, a thousand times more dangerous than philosophic atheism. Spinoza never committed a single crime. Chatel and Ravailac, both fanatics, assassinated Henry the Fourth.

“ The closet Atheist is almost always a peaceable philosopher; the Fanatic is always turbulent; but a Court Atheist, an Atheist upon the Throne, may prove a scourge to human kind. The misfortune is, that closet Atheists make Court Atheists. It is Chiron educating Achilles, and feeding him with lion's marrow. This Achilles shall one day drag Hector's body round the walls of Troy, and sacrifice twelve innocent captives to his vengeance.

“ God preserve us from an abominable priest, who shall dip his impious hands in the blood of his prince, or, at the age of seventy, shall sign the ridiculous excommunication of a King of France, &c. &c. But God preserve us likewise from an angry and barbarous Tyrant, who, not believing in God, is a god to himself; who renders himself unworthy of his exalted station, by trampling upon the sacred duties of it; who sacrifices his friends, his relations, and his subjects to his anger and ambition, without any remorse. Both these tygers, the one shorn, and the other crowned, are equally formidable; and how are they to be checked or restrained?

“ If the idea of a God, to whom our souls may be re-united, has formed a Titus, a Trajan, an Antoninus, and a Marcus Aurelius, such examples are sufficient for my cause; and the cause I plead is that of all mankind.”

As the opinion of the Judges in the cause of the *Chamberlain of London* against *Allen Evans, Esq;* is now affirmed by the H— of L—, the matter is of two much importance to need any apology for the length of *Lord Mansfield's* speech before that august assembly.

My Lords,

AS I made the motion for taking the opinion of the learned Judges, and proposed the question your lordships have been pleased to put to them; it may be expected, that I should make some further motion, in consequence of the opinions they have delivered.

In moving for the opinion of the Judges,
Geut. Mag. Feb. 1771.

I had two views: The first was, that the House might have the benefit of their assistance, in forming a right judgment in this cause now before us, upon this writ of error. The next was, that the question being fully discussed, the grounds of our judgment, together with their exceptions, limitations, and restrictions, might be clearly and certainly known, as a rule to be followed hereafter, in all future cases of the like nature: and this determined me as to the manner of wording the question, “ How far the Defendant might, in the present case, be allowed to plead his disability in bar of the action brought against him?”

The question, thus worded, shews the point upon which your Lordships thought this cause turned; and the answer necessarily fixes a criterion, under what circumstances and by what persons such a disability may be pleaded, as an exemption from the penalty inflicted by this bye-law, upon those who decline taking upon them the office of Sheriff.

In every view in which I have been able to consider this matter, I think this action cannot be supported.

If they rely on the Corporation Act; by the literal and express provision of that Act, no person can be elected, who hath not within a year taken the sacrament in the Church of England; the Defendant hath not taken the sacrament within a year: he is not therefore elected. Here they fail.

If they ground it on the general design of the legislature in passing the Corporation Act, the design was to exclude Dissenters from office, and disable them from serving. For in those times, when a spirit of intolerance prevailed, and severe measures were pursued, the Dissenters were reputed and treated as persons ill-affected and dangerous to the Government: the Defendant therefore, a Dissenter, and in the eye of this law a person dangerous and ill-affected, is excluded from office, and disabled from serving. Here they fail.

If they ground the action on their own bye-law; since that bye law was professedly made to procure fit and able persons to serve the office, and the Defendant is not fit and able, being expressly disabled by Statute Law. Here too they fail.

If they ground it on his disability being owing to a neglect of taking the sacrament at church, when he ought to have done it; the Toleration-Act having freed the Dissenters from all obligation to take the sacrament at church, the Defendant is guilty of no neglect, no criminal neglect. Here therefore, they fail.

These points, my Lords, will appear clear and plain.

The Corporation-Act, pleaded by the Defendant as rendering him ineligible to this office, and incapable of taking it upon him, was most certainly intended by the legislature to prohibit the persons therein describ-

ed being elected to any corporation-offices, and to disable them from taking such offices upon them. The Act had two parts: First, it appointed a commission for turning out all that were at that time in office, who would not comply with what was required as the condition of their continuance therein, and even gave a power to turn them out though they should comply: and then it further enacted, that from the termination of that commission no person hereafter who had not taken the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, within one year preceding the time or such election, should be placed, chosen, or elected, into any office of or belonging to the government of any corporation: and this was done, as it was expressly declared in the preamble to the Act, in order to perpetuate the succession in corporations in the hands of persons well affected to the government in church and state.

It was not their design, as hath been said, * “to bring such persons into corporations, by inducing them to take the sacrament in the Church of England;” the legislature did not mean to tempt persons who were ill-affected to the government, occasionally to conform: it was not, I say, their design to bring them in; they could not trust them, lest they should use the power of their offices to distress and annoy the state. And the reason is alledged in the Act itself: it was because there were “evil spirits amongst them;” and they were afraid of evil spirits, and determined to keep them out: and, therefore, they put it out of the power of electors to choose such persons, and out of their power to serve; and accordingly prescribed a mark or character, laid down a description, whereby they should be known and distinguished by their conduct previous to such election, instead of appointing a condition of their serving the office, resulting from their future conduct, or some consequent action to be performed by them: They declared such persons incapable of being chosen, as had not taken the sacrament in the church within a year before such election; and without this mark of their affection to the church, they could not be in office, and there could be no election.

But as the law then stood, no man could have pleaded this disability, resulting from the Corporation-Act, in bar of such an action as is now brought against the Defendant; because this disability was owing to what was then in the eye of the law a crime; every man being required by the canon-law, received and confirmed by statute-law, to take the sacrament in the church at least once a year: the law would not permit a man to say, that he had not taken the sacrament in the Church of England; and he could not be allowed to plead it in bar of any action brought against him.

But the case is quite altered since the Act of Toleration: it is now no crime for a man,

who is within the description of that Act, to say he is a Dissenter; nor is it any crime for him not to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England: nay, the crime is, if he does it contrary to the dictates of his conscience.

If it is a crime not to take the sacrament at church, it must be a crime by some Law; which must be either Common or Statute-Law, the Canon-Law, inforcing, it depending wholly upon the Statute-Law. Now the Statute-Law is repealed, as to persons capable of pleading that they are so and so qualified; and, therefore, the Canon-Law is repealed with regard to these persons. If it is a crime by Common Law, it must be so either by usage or principle. There is no usage or custom, independent of positive law, which makes Nonconformity a crime. The eternal principles of Natural Religion are part of the Common-Law; the essential principles of Revealed Religion are part of the Common-Law; so that any person reviling, subverting, or ridiculing them, may be prosecuted at Common Law. But it cannot be shewn from the principles of Natural or Revealed Religion, that, independent of positive law, temporal punishments ought to be inflicted for mere opinions with respect to particular modes of worship.

Persecution for a sincere, tho' erroneous conscience, is not to be deduced from reason or the fitness of things; it can only stand upon positive law.

It hath been said, † that “the Toleration-Act only amounts to an exemption of Protestant Dissenters from the penalties of certain laws therein particularly mentioned, and to nothing more; that if it had been intended to bear, and to have any operation upon the Corporation-Act, the Corporation-Act ought to have been mentioned therein, and there ought to have been some enacting clause, exempting Dissenters from prosecution in consequence of this Act, and enabling them to plead their not having received the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, in bar of such action.” But this is much too limited and narrow a conception of the Toleration-Act, which amounts consequentially to a great deal more than this; and it hath consequentially an influence and operation upon the Corporation-Act in particular. The Toleration-Act renders that which was illegal before, now legal; the Dissenters way of worship is permitted and allowed by this Act; it is not only exempted from punishment, but rendered innocent and lawful: it is established, it is put under the protection, and is not merely under the connivance of the law. In case those who are appointed by law to register Dissenting places of worship, refuse on any pretence to do it, we must, upon application, send a mandamus to compel them.

Now there cannot be a plainer position than that the law protects nothing; in the

* *By Mr. Baron Perrot.*

† *Mr. Baron Perrot.*

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very respect in which it is in the eye of the law, at the same time, a crime. Dissenters, within the description of the Toleration-Act, are restored to a legal consideration and capacity; and an hundred consequences will from thence follow, which are not mentioned in the Act. For instance, previous to the Toleration Act, it was unlawful to devise any legacy for the support of Dissenting Congregations, or for the benefit of Dissenting Ministers; for the law knew no such assemblies, and no such persons; and such a devise was absolutely void, being left to what the law called superstitious purposes. But will it be said in any Court in England, that such a devise is not a good and valid one now? And yet there is nothing said of this in the Toleration-Act. By that Act the Dissenters are freed, not only from the pains and penalties of the laws therein particularly specified, but from all ecclesiastical censures, and from all penalty and punishment whatsoever on account of their Nonconformity; which is allowed and protected by this Act, and is therefore in the eye of the law no longer a crime. Now, if the Defendant may say he is a Dissenter; if the law doth not stop his mouth; if he may declare, that he hath not taken the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, without being considered as criminal; if, I say, his mouth is not stopped by the law, he may then plead his not having taken the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, in bar of this action. It is such a disability as doth not leave him liable to any action, or to any penalty or punishment whatsoever.

It is indeed said* to be "a maxim in law, that a man shall not be allowed to disable himself." But when this maxim is applied to the present case, it is laid down in too large a sense; I say, when it is extended to comprehend a legal disability, it is taken in too great a latitude. What! shall not a man be allowed to plead, that he is not fit and able? These words are inserted in the bye-law, as the ground of making it; and in the Plaintiff's declaration, as the ground of his action against the Defendant. It is alleged, that the Defendant was fit and able, and that he refused to serve, not having a reasonable excuse. It is certain, and it is hereby in effect admitted, that if he is not fit and able, and that if he hath a reasonable excuse, he may plead it in bar of this action. Surely he might plead, that he was not worth fifteen thousand pounds, provided that was really the case, as a circumstance that would render him not fit and able. And if the law allows him to say, that he hath not taken the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, being within the description of the Toleration-Act, he may plead that likewise, to shew that he is not

fit and able: it is a reasonable, it is a lawful excuse.

My Lords, the meaning of this maxim, "That a man shall not disable himself," is solely this, That a man shall not disable himself by his own wilful crime: and such a disability the law will not allow him to plead. If a man contracts to sell an estate to any person upon certain terms at such a time, and in the mean time he sells it to another, he shall not be allowed to say, Sir, I cannot fulfil my contract; it is out of my power; I have sold my estate to another. Such a plea would be no bar to an action, because the act of his selling it to another is the very breach of contract. So likewise a man, who hath promised marriage to one lady, and afterwards marries another, cannot plead in bar of a prosecution from the first lady, that he is already married; because his marrying the second lady is the very breach of promise to the first. A man shall not be allowed to plead, that he was drunk, in bar of a criminal prosecution, tho', perhaps, he was at the time as incapable of the exercise of reason, as if he had been insane; because his drunkenness was itself a crime, he shall not be allowed to excuse one crime by another. The Roman soldier, who cut off his thumbs, was not allowed to plead his disability for the service, to procure his dismissal with impunity; because his incapacity was designedly brought on him by his own wilful fault. And I am glad to observe so good an agreement among the Judges upon this point, who have stated it with great precision and clearness.

When it was said † therefore, that "a man cannot plead his crime, in excuse for not doing what he is by law required to do," it only amounts to this, That he cannot plead in excuse what, when pleaded, is no excuse; but there is not in this the shadow of an objection to his pleading what is an excuse, pleading a legal disqualification. If he is nominated to be a justice of peace, he may say, I cannot be a justice of peace, for I have not an hundred pounds a year. In like manner a Dissenter may plead, I have not qualified, and I cannot qualify; and am not obliged to qualify; and you have no right to fine me for not serving.

It hath been said ‡, that "the King hath a right to the service of all his subjects." And this assertion is very true, provided it be properly qualified; for surely, against the operation of this general right in particular cases, a man may plead a natural or civil disability. May not a man plead, that he was upon the high seas? May not idiocy or lunacy be pleaded? which are natural disabilities: or a judgment of a court of law? and much more, a judgment of Parliament? which are civil disabilities.

It hath been said § to be "a maxim, that

* Mr. Baron Perrot.

† Mr. Baron Perrot. ‡ Mr. Baron Perrot. § Mr. Baron Perrot.

no man can plead his being a lunatic, to avoid a deed executed, or excuse an act done, at that time; because, it is said, if he was a lunatic, he could not remember any action he did during the period of his insanity." And this was a doctrine formerly laid down by some Judges; but I am glad to find, that of late it hath been generally exploded; for the reason assigned for it is, in my opinion, wholly insufficient to support it; because, though he could not remember what passed during his insanity, yet he might justly say, If he ever executed such a deed, or did such an action, it must have been during his confinement or lunacy, for he did not do it either before or since that time.

As to the case, in which a man's plea of insanity was actually set aside, it was nothing more than this: It was when they pleaded *ore tenus*; the man pleaded, that he was at the time out of his senses. It was replied, How do you know that you was out of your senses? No man that is so, knows himself to be so. And accordingly his plea was, upon this quibble, set aside; not because it was not a valid one, if he was out of his senses, but because they concluded he was not out of his senses. If he had alledged, that he was at that time confined, being apprehended to be out of his senses, no advantage could have been taken of his manner of expressing himself; and his plea must have been allowed to be good.

As to Larwood's case, he was not allowed the benefit of the Toleration-Act, because he did not plead it. If he had insisted on his right to the benefit of it in his plea, the judgment must have been different. His inserting it in his replication was not allowed, not because it was not an allegation that would have excused him, if it had been originally taken notice of in his plea; but because its being only mentioned afterwards, was a departure from his plea.

In the case of the Mayor of Guildford, the Toleration-Act was pleaded, the plea was allowed good, the disability being esteemed a lawful one, and the judgment was right.

And here the defendant hath likewise insisted on his right to the benefit of the Toleration-Act in his plea; he saith, he is *bona fide* a Dissenter; within the description of the Toleration-Act; that he hath taken the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required by that Act, to shew that he is not a Popish Recusant; that he hath never received the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and that he cannot in conscience do it; and that for more than fifty years past he hath not been present at church at the celebration of the established worship; but hath constantly received the sacrament, and attended divine service among the Protestant Dissenters. And these facts are not denied by the Plaintiff; though they might easily have been traversed, and it was incumbent upon them to have done it,

if they had not known they should certainly fail in it. There can be no doubt therefore that the Defendant is a Dissenter, an honest, conscientious Dissenter; and no conscientious Dissenter can take the sacrament at church; the Defendant saith, he cannot do it, and he is not obliged to do it. And as this is the case, as the law allows him to say this, as it hath not stopped his mouth, the plea which he makes is a lawful plea, his disability being through no crime or fault of his own: I say, he is disabled by Act of Parliament, without the concurrence or intervention of any fault or crime of his own; and therefore he may plead this disability in bar of the present action.

The case of "Atheists and Infidels,"* is out of the present question; they come not within the description of the Toleration-Act. And this is the sole point to be enquired into, in all cases of the like nature with that of the Defendant, who here pleads the Toleration-Act. Is the man, *bona fide*, a Dissenter within the description of that Act? If not, he cannot plead his disability, in consequence of his not having taken the sacrament in the Church of England: If he is, he may lawfully and with effect plead it, in bar of such an action. And the question on which this distinction is grounded, must be tried by a Jury.

It hath been said †, that "this being a matter between God and a man's own conscience, it cannot come under the cognizance of a Jury." But certainly it may; and though God alone is the absolute judge of a man's religious profession, and of his conscience, yet there are some marks even of sincerity; among which there is none more certain than consistency. Surely a man's sincerity may be judged of by overt-acts: It is a just and excellent maxim, which will hold good in this as in all other cases, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Do they — I do not say go to meeting now and then — but do they frequent the meeting-house. Do they join generally and staidly in divine worship with Dissenting congregations. Whether they do or not, may be ascertained by their neighbours, and by those who frequent the same places of worship. In case a man hath occasionally conformed for the sake of places of trust and profit; in that case, I imagine, a Jury would not hesitate in their verdict. If a man then alleges he is a Dissenter, and claims the protection and the advantage of the Toleration Act, a Jury may justly find, that he is not a Dissenter within the description of the Toleration-Act, so far as to render his disability a lawful one: If he takes the sacrament for his interest, the Jury may fairly conclude, that his scruple of conscience is a false pretence when set up to avoid a burthen.

The Defendant in the present cause

* *Object* by Mr. Baron Perrot. † *Mr. Baron Perrot.*

pleads, that he is a Dissenter within the description of the Toleration-Act; that he hath not taken the sacrament in the Church of England, within one year preceding the time of his supposed election, nor ever in his whole life; and that he cannot in conscience do it.

Conscience is not controulable by human laws, nor amenable to human tribunals. Persecution, or attempts to force conscience, will never produce conviction, and are only calculated to make hypocrites, or—martyrs.

My Lords, there never was a single instance from the Saxon times down to our own, in which a man was ever punished for erroneous opinions concerning rites or modes of worship, but upon some positive law. The common law of England, which is only common reason or usage, knows of no prosecution for mere opinions; for Atheism, Blasphemy, and reviling the Christian Religion, there have been instances of persons persecuted and punished upon the common law; but bare Nonconformity is no sin by the common law: and all positive laws inflicting any pains or penalties for Nonconformity to the established rites and modes, are repealed by the Act of Toleration; and Dissenters are thereby exempted from all ecclesiastical censures.

What bloodshed and confusion have been occasioned from the reign of Henry the Fourth, when the first penal statutes were enacted, down to the Revolution in this kingdom, by laws made to force conscience. There is nothing certainly more unreasonable, more inconsistent with the rights of human nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian Religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic than Persecution. It is against Natural Religion, Revealed Religion, and sound Policy.

Sad experience, and a large mind, taught that great man the President de Thou, this doctrine: Let any man read the many admirable things, which, though a Papist, he hath dared to advance upon the subject, in the dedication of his history to Harry the Fourth of France (which I never read without rapture); and he will be fully convinced, not only how cruel, but how impolitic, it is to persecute for religious opinions. I am sorry, that of late, his countrymen have begun to open their eyes, see their error, and adopt his sentiments: I should not have broke my heart (I hope I may say so without breach of Christian charity); if France had continued to cherish the Jesuits, and to persecute the Huguenots. There was no occasion to revoke the Edict of Nantz; the Jesuits needed only to have advised a plan similar to what is contended for in the present case: Make a law to render them incapable of office; make another, to punish them for not serving. If they accept, punish them (for it is admitted on all hands, that the Defendant, in the cause before your Lordships, is prosecutable for taking the

office upon him). If they accept, punish them; if they refuse, punish them; if they say, yes, punish them; if they say, no, punish them. My Lords, this is a most exquisite dilemma, from which there is no escaping; it is a trap a man cannot get out of; it is as bad persecution as that of Procrustes, If they are too short, stretch them; if they are too long lop them. Small would have been their consolation, to have been gravely told, The Edict of Nantz is kept inviolable; you have the full benefit of that Act of Toleration, you may take the sacrament in your own way with impunity; you are not compelled to go to Mass. Was this case but told in the city of London as of a proceeding in France, how would they exclaim against the Jesuitical distinction! and yet, in truth, it comes from themselves, the Jesuits never thought of it; when they meant to persecute, their Act of Toleration, the Edict of Nantz, was repealed.

This bye-law, by which the Dissenters are to be reduced to this wretched dilemma, is a bye-law of the city, a local corporation, contrary to an Act of Parliament, which is the law of the land; a modern bye-law, of very modern date, made long since the Corporation-Act, long since the Toleration-Act, in the face of them; for they knew these laws were in being. It was made in some year of the reign of the late King; I forget which; but it was made about the time of *building the Mansion house*. Now, if it could be supposed the City have a power of making such a bye-law, it would entirely subvert the Toleration-Act, the design of which was to exempt the Dissenters from all penalties; for by such a bye law they have it in their power to make every Dissenter pay a fine of six hundred pounds, or any sum they please; for it amounts to that.

The professed design of making this bye-law, was to get fit and able persons to serve the office; and the Plaintiff sets forth in his declaration, that if the Dissenters are excluded, they shall want fit and able persons to serve the office. But were I to deliver my own suspicion, it would be, that they did not so much wish for their services, as for their fines. Dissenters have been appointed to this office, one who was blind, another who was bed-ridden; not, I suppose, on account of their being fit and able to serve the office: No, they were disabled, both by nature and by law.

We had a case lately in the Courts below, of a person chosen Mayor of a Corporation, while he was beyond the seas with his Majesty's troops in America; and they knew him to be so. Did they want him to serve the office? No, it was impossible. But they had a mind to continue the former Mayor a year longer, and to have a pretence for setting aside him who was now chosen, on all future occasions, as having been elected before.

In the cause before your Lordships, the
Defendant

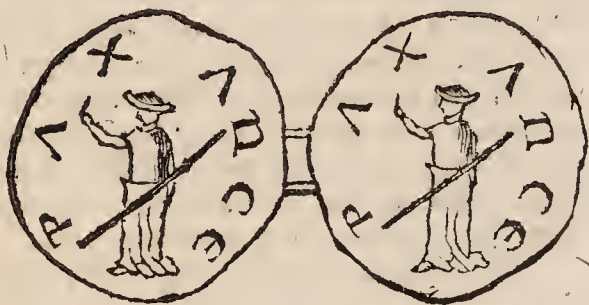
Defendant was; by law, incapable at the time of his pretended election; and it is my firm persuasion, that he was chosen because he was incapable. If he had been capable, he had not been chosen; for they did not want him to serve the office. They chose him, because, without a breach of the law, and an usurpation on the Crown, he could not serve the office. They chose him, that he might fall under the penalty of their bye-law, made to serve a particular purpose; in opposition to which, and to avoid the fine thereby imposed, he hath pleaded a legal disability grounded on two Acts of Parliament. As I am of opinion, that his plea is good, I conclude with moving your Lordships.

That the Judgment be affirmed.

The Judgment was immediately affirmed, *remine contradicente*; and the entry in the Journal is in the following words:

Die Mercurii 4 Februarii 1771.

It is ordered and adjudged by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the judgment given by the Commissioners, delegates appointed to hear the errors in a judgment given in the Sheriff's Court, London, and affirmed by the Court of Hustings, reversing the Judgment of the Sheriff's Court and Court of Hustings, be, and the same is hereby affirmed; and that the Record be remitted.



Mr. URBAN,

I Have lately met with a Roman coin, the size, figure, and letters, I have herewith given you; but what makes it, in my opinion, worthy of notice, is, the figure and letters are on one side of it, a bas relief, and on the other side the same figure and letters are excavated. The first letter, I call P, is not very intelligible, the others are. If you think this account worthy of a place in your Magazine, it is at your service, and, if any of your correspondents are not satisfied with my description, and have any curiosity to see it, the writer of this letter will oblige them, if they'll give themselves the trouble to send him proper directions in your Magazine, for he would be glad to see a good account of it. I am, Sir, Your's, B. H.

A N E C D O T E.

From a Manuscript of Sir James Ware.

QUEEN Mary having dealt severely with the protestants in England, about the latter end of her reign, signed a commission for to take the same course with them in Ireland; and to execute the same with greater force, she nominates Dr. Cole one of the Commissioners. This Doctor coming with the commission to Chester, on his journey, the Mayor of that city, hearing that her Majesty was sending a Messenger into Ireland, and he being a Churchman, waited on the Doctor, who, in discourse with the Mayor, taketh out of a cloak-bag a leather box, saying unto him, "Here is a commission that shall lash the heretics in Ireland," calling the Protestants by that name. The good woman of the house, being well affected to the protestant religion, and also having a brother, named John Edmonds, of the same, then a Citizen in Dublin, was much troubled at the Doctor's words, but watching her convenient time, while the Mayor took his leave, and the Doctor complimented him down the stairs, she opened the box, takes the commission out, and places in lieu thereof a sheet of paper, with a pack of cards wrapped up therein, the Knave of Clubs being placed uppermost. The Doctor coming up to his chamber, suspecting nothing of what had been done, put up the box as formerly. The next day going to the water-side, wind and weather serving him, he sails towards Ireland, and landed on the 7th of October, 1558, at Dublin; then coming to the Castle, the Lord Fitz-Walter, being Lord Deputy, sent for him, to come before him and the Privy Council, who coming in, after he had made a speech, relating upon what account he came over, he presents the box unto the Lord Deputy, who causing it to be opened, that the Secretary might read the commission, there was nothing save a pack of cards, with the Knave of Clubs uppermost, which not only startled the Lord Deputy and Council, but the Doctor, who assured him, he had a commission, but knew not how it was gone: Then the Lord Deputy made answer, "Let us have another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the mean while." The Doctor, being troubled in his mind, went away, and returned into England, and coming to the Court, obtained another commission; but staying for a wind on the water-side, news came to him that the Queen was dead.

dead. And thus God preserved the Protestants of Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana, or History of Ireland*. Vol. 2.

Queen Elizabeth was so delighted with this story, which was related to her by Lord Fitz-Walter on his return to England, that she sent for Elizabeth Edmonds, whose husband's name was Mattershead, and gave her a pension of 40l. during her life.—*Harleian Mis.*

Critical Remarks on some Passages of Voltaire, continued from vol. xi. p. 558.

WE have just seen Mr. de Voltaire's learned critics, representing the punishment of the worshippers of the golden calf, as no less excessive in its rigour, than impracticable in its execution; and the better to prove both, adding at once, in contradiction to the words of the text and the testimony of the best versions, 20,000 men to the 3000 who perished on that occasion.

With the same spirit of candour and impartiality, they again declaim on the 24,000, massacred on account of the Moabitish women, and of the worship of Baal-peor. If we believe these writers, the friends of truth, those 24,000 men were so horribly treated, to expiate the fault of one only, and for a fault, which, after all, was not so great a crime. Two propositions, from whence they infer that this fact is incredible, and that the account given of it in the Pentateuch, could not be by Moses.

We will now examine them; and by what follows, it will appear what degree of credit is due to these critics, and their followers, even when they speak with the utmost confidence.

*Tindal, Collins, &c. who cannot conceive that Moses should have doomed 23,000 Israelites to death, for having worshipped the golden calf, have the same difficulties concerning those 24,000 others massacred * by his order, to expiate the fault of one only, surprized with a Moabites†.*

* Is this expression exact? does it imply any formality of justice? though it appears by the text, that many of the guilty were condemned by the judges, and executed by their order; and according to able interpreters, most of those 24,000 men were cut off by a scourge with which God punished them, and which ceased at the death of Zimri; which seems to intimate a pestilence rather than a massacre.

† Cosbi was the name of this woman; she was a Midianites, not a Moabites, and

To the same difficulties we oppose the same answers. See them, p. 412. if we mistake not, they will be satisfactory.

They add, that those 24,000 men were massacred to expiate the fault of one only. The assertion is new; to be certain whether it be true, let us consult the book of Numbers, where the fact is related.

And Israel abode in Shittim, and the people began to commit whoredom with the daughters of Moab. And they called the people unto the sacrifice of their Gods: and the people did eat, and bowed down to their Gods. And Israel joined himself unto Baal-peor: and the anger of the Lord was kindled against Israel. And the Lord said unto Moses, take all the heads of the people, and hang them up before the Lord, against the sun, that the fierce anger of the Lord may be turned away from Israel. And Moses said unto the Judges of Israel, slay ye every one his man that were joined unto Baal-peor. And behold, one of the children of Israel came and brought unto his brethren a Midianitish woman, in the sight of Moses, and in the sight of all the congregation of the children of Israel, who were weeping before the door of the Tabernacle of the congregation. And when Phineas the son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron the Priest, saw it, he rose up from amongst the congregation, and took a javelin in his hand: And he went after the man of Israel into the tent, and thrust both of them through, the man of Israel, and the woman through her belly: so the plague was stayed from the children of Israel, &c.†

Is it in this passage that M. de V's. writers have found, that those 24,000 Israelites were innocent? It appears on the contrary, that they are here expressly declared guilty; that, seduced by those strange women, they abandoned themselves to an impure commerce with them, of which idolatry was soon the dreadful consequence; that by that double crime they provoked the Lord, and drew down on themselves the sentence of condemnation: in short, that the order to punish them was given before the daughter of one of the Kings of the country. This is a slight mistake, which M. de V. has taken care to correct in another edition; where he spares his writers this small error, he might have spared them many more.

† The above is copied from the English Version, which here differs in no material instance from M. de Voltaire's Vulgate.

Zimri

Zimri went in to the Midianitish woman. If they had been massacred to expiate that fault, would the massacre have been ordered before the fault was committed? Their death, therefore, was the punishment of their own crimes, and not the expiation of the fault of one only.

In the opinion of these writers, if Zimri, and those 24,000 Israelites, were not innocent, at least they were not very culpable. *We see so many Jewish Kings, and especially Solomon, espouse strange women with impunity, that those critics cannot admit, that the alliance with a Moabitish woman, was so great a crime.*

Thus the excesses of those Hebrews with the women of Moab and of Midian, the impure worship of Baal-peor, which was the consequence of it; the insolent debauchery of Zimri going into the Midianitish woman, in contempt of the law, of the lawgiver, and of all the people assembled, who, prostrate and weeping at the doors of the Tabernacle, endeavoured to soften the Lord and to appease his anger, all those prevarications, impiety, libertinism, rebellion against public authority, are reduced by these writers to *an alliance with a Moabitish woman.*

So many Jewish Kings espoused strange women with impunity. Well! what conclusion can thence be drawn in favour of those Hebrew furnicators and adulterers? Is the espousing a wife, and abandoning themselves to prostitutes, one and the same thing?

So many Kings? Why are they not named? The number is not so great as those writers seem to imagine. Few of those strange women, who were idolators and persevered in idolatry, entered into the families of the Jewish Kings, without carrying thither with them disorder and misfortunes. And when M. de V's critics quote Solomon, they in all appearance reckon as nothing the weakening of his authority in his old age, the revolts of his subjects, and the kingdom of Israel wrested for ever from his son and his posterity.

But even allowing that some of their Kings espoused with impunity idolatrous women, does an action cease to be criminal, because it is not always punished in a striking manner? What crimes might not be justified by that manner of reasoning?

To the examples of these Jewish Kings, which prove nothing, these wri-

ters add, that of Boaz, which prove still less. Let us see what turn they give it.

Ruth, say they, was a Moabite's tho' her family was originally of Bethlehem. The S. S. always style her Ruth the Moabite's. Nevertheless, she went and placed herself in the bed of Boaz, by her mother's advice: she afterwards married him, and was the grandmother of David.

Yes, *Ruth was a Moabite's*: but the S. S. which always style her Ruth the Moabite's, by no means say, that her family was originally of Bethlehem. It was not her family; it was her husband's.

Nevertheless, by her mother's advice, &c. M. de V. means her mother-in-law; for Ruth was not the daughter, but the daughter-in-law of Naomi. When he transcribed the arguments of these writers, surely he might have corrected these small mistakes.

She went and placed herself in the bed of Boaz. Not in it, but at the foot: this difference, which M. de V. may think trivial, may seem to others worthy of being remarked.

The advice of Naomi, and the conduct of Ruth, have, no doubt, been thought by these sages, a scene which in their hands might be made amusing; and to this, more than any thing else, we owe the misplaced quotation of the history of Boaz. This scene indeed is not agreeable to our modern customs; but on the whole, is it so ludicrous, as these writers suppose?

To determine this, let us recollect that Naomi, when she gave this advice to her daughter-in-law, knew the probity of her old relation, the virtue of the young widow, and her just pretensions to the hand, and to the large estates of Boaz. Above all, let us not forget that Ruth did not live in the eighteenth Century, or in the street of St. Honore, (*or Drury Lane*) but at a time, and in a country, where there was no occasion for three publications of bans to render a marriage lawful; where the consent of parties, especially in such a case as this, was sufficient, without its being preceded by any public ceremony; in short, where a widow without children, had a right to require her husband's nearest relation to marry her, to carry him in case of refusal, before the judges, to draw off his shoes there, and to send him back barefooted, after having spit in his face, in the presence of the elders. All this premised, can the history of Ruth afford mat-

ter for laughter to any but some ignorant libertines?

Boaz, afterwards married her, &c. Not to mention, that Boaz might think himself excused from the law, which forbid the marrying strange women, by that which commanded the nearest relation to marry the widow of a kinsman who died childless; Ruth had quitted the religion of her country, to embrace that of the Hebrews. Now the law, which forbade the intermarrying with strange women, extended only to those who remaining attached to the worship of idols, might persuade their husbands to it: this is the opinion of the Jewish Rabbins. Boaz therefore by marrying Ruth, did not act contrary to the law. What resemblance is there between the conduct of this old man, and the idolatry, the adulteries, &c. of the 24,000 men whom M. de V's critics would justify?

Rahab, they add, was not only a foreigner, but also a common woman. The Vulgate gives her no other appellation than that of Meretrix. However, she married Salmon, a Prince of Judah. Notwithstanding the title of *Meretrix*, which the Vulgate gives to Rahab, many learned Christians have maintained that she was not a common woman; nor does the Latin word, any more than the Hebrew, to which it answers, necessarily convey that idea. Be that as it may, Rahab was converted: she had quitted the worship of idols, and adored the God of Israel*. So she was no longer included in the prohibition.

No more was Bathsheba. M. de V's writers pretend that she was a foreigner. She might be so, though the Scriptures do not mention it: they only inform us, that her husband was a Hittite. But the Hittites were then, perhaps, only some Hebrews, settled in the country of Heth: at least, Uriah, though a Hittite, served in the armies of David; he worshipped the God of his Prince, and Bathsheba likewise obeyed the law of Israel.

If you go back still higher, proceed these critics, the Patriarch Judah married a Canaanitish woman... His sons, had for wife Tamar, of the race of Aram. This woman, with whom Judah committed incest, without knowing it, was not of the race of Israel.

* Was not Rahab, says St. James, justified by works when she had received the messengers, and had sent them out another way?

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1771.

By going back so high, we may go back to a time when the law, which forbade the intermarrying with strange women, was not yet in being. Even supposing that it existed at the time of the Patriarch Judah, all that could be inferred from thence would be, that that Patriarch committed a grievous fault in infringing it. But because Judah, his sons, Solomon, &c. were guilty, does it from thence follow that those 24,000 men were innocent?

HUETIANA, continued from p. 120.

CXXI.

The difference between the learned and ignorant.

THE mind of man is so framed, that with all his study, with all his labour, he can obtain only a partial and very imperfect knowledge of things; and he cannot even possess this knowledge with an entire certainty, but confusedly, and mixed with obscurity and doubt: so that it may more justly be termed ignorance than science. This being well understood, we see clearly, that he whom we call learned, is truly ignorant; and that the pre-eminence of this learned man above him whom we call ignorant, is so small, that it scarce makes any distinction between them. I compare the ignorant and learned, to two men placed in the middle of an immense plain, one of whom is sitting, and the other standing. He who is sitting, sees only the objects about him to a very small distance. He who is standing, sees a little farther.—But the little which he sees farther, bears so small a proportion to the rest of the vast plain, which he does not, and cannot see, and so much less to the rest of the earth, that it will not admit of any comparison, and ought indeed to be esteemed as nothing. There is the same proportion between the knowledge of the ignorant, compared with that of the learned, as there is between the prospect of the sitting man, compared with the prospect of him who stands; that is to say, they are almost alike, and deserve the same name. On the other hand, there is the same disproportion between the knowledge of the learned man, compared with the boundless expanse of what he neither knows, nor can know, as there is between finite and infinite.

CXXII.

Man is a part of a whole, and not a whole.

Most of the irregularities of mankind, are owing to every man's considering him-

himself as a whole, tho' he is only a part of the whole. From whence it happens that he considers things only with regard to himself, and only seeks or shuns them, but as he thinks them useful or noxious to him. Every thing else is indifferent to him, as being detached from him and his whole, and not being interested in it. In this he grossly deceives himself; he is not a whole; he is a small part of a great whole; and he depends on an infinite number of parts of this great whole. This whole is a great chain, composed of an infinity of links joined together, and depending on one another; and this chain owes all its motion and operation to the general concurrence of all the links, none of which can have any particular action without receiving it from the neighbouring links, or communicating it to them. Man, on the side of nature, is dependent on Heaven, the elements, and the parents who produced him. On the side of the preservation of life, he is dependent on other men, on other animals, and on the same elements. On the side of morality, and of the conduct of life, he is dependent on the civil society to which he is united, and to which he ought to accommodate himself; acting in concert with other men, and living with them as he would have them live with him. As soon as man forsakes these engagements, and shuts himself up in himself, he falls into disorder by giving himself up to self-love, which is the source of all vices. But when he is convinced of his error, and considers himself as a part of a great whole, he sees that he ought to obey the order, and accommodate himself to the œconomy of it; that he has no more right to this whole, than this whole, and all the parts which compose it, have to him; and that if each of these parts became a whole, a disarrangement and total subversion of this whole would ensue; none of these parts contributing any more to the union and preservation of the others. So in the animal body, if the feet should cease to support it, pretending to be made for themselves, and not for the rest of the body; and if the eye should cease to guide, the hands to assist, and the belly to nourish it, the machine would soon fall to ruin.

CXXIII.

Whether it be true, as Scaliger has affirmed, that a great genius cannot be a great mathematician.

I was much surpris'd, on reading

Scaliger, to find in him these words: "I thought Clavius* had been something. He trusts in mathematics, but he knows nothing else. He is a German, dull and patient; such as mathematicians ought to be. A bright genius cannot be a great mathematician." This made me recollect what I had read in Diogenes Laertius, concerning Hipponitus the geometrician, who had been preceptor to the philosopher Arcesilas. This man, though a good mathematician, was boorish and heavy, and his disciple Arcesilas often laughed at the dulness of his genius, saying, that geometry had entered into his body by the mouth, while he gaped, which he frequently did. However, I cannot subscribe to this maxim of Scaliger, proposed in such general terms, that a great and fine genius, cannot be a great mathematician, that is to say, a great geometer. For it must be allowed that Pythagoras, Plato, and so many others, who were excellent geometers, were also excellent geniuses, and of the first rank. But to speak more correctly, these were great and fine geniuses of their kind, for there are great geniuses of very different kinds. The geometrical genius requires much phlegm, moderation, attention, and circumspection. But this phlegm, ought not to be heavy and frigid, it should be warmed and animated by a quick, regular, and composed fire. A genius that is ardent, impetuous, presumptuous, fond of itself, fruitful in conceptions, a genius that leaps, capers, and curvets, and sometimes takes wing, is not fit for geometry, which never walks but in a stately pace, and always pursues the same tract, without going aside, either to the right hand or to the left, and without losing the object in view, or giving any scope to its genius: it checks the licence of imagination, and subjects it to the strict law of principles, and receives nothing that proceeds from it, till it has undergone the rigorous examination of right reason. Not that the imagination must be barren, and remain untill'd in the use of geometry, but its fruitfulness must be moderated, and its superfluities retrenched. All therefore that forms these brilliant ge-

* A German Jesuit, born at Bamberg, was considered as the Euclid of his Age. In 1581, and 2, he was employed by Pope Gregory XIII, in reforming the Roman Calendar. He died at Rome in 1612. His works were collected and published in five vols.

riuses, who by way of privilege, have the title given them of *beaux esprits*. I mean, copiousness, variety, freedom, readiness, vivacity, all these are directly opposite to geometrical operations, which are simple, slow, dry, forced, and necessary. The geometer may be a fine genius, and be endowed with its talents; but he ought not to employ them, when he deals in geometry. He has on the contrary this advantage over ordinary *beaux esprits*, that he remains master of his genius, and knows how to make it yield and submit to the imperious laws of geometry; which these common *beaux esprits* could not do. Besides, when Scaliger maintained this proposition, and treated Clavius with so much indignity, his self-interest, much rather than his reason, made him argue thus. He recollected his Cyclometrics, where he thought he had demonstrated the squaring of the circle, for which he was very disagreeably taken to task, and detected in a flagrant fallacy by one of the lowest rank of geometers. And with regard to Clavius, besides the partiality of religion, which made him hate him, he had still some rancour in his heart, on account of Clavius's having the preference given him for the reformation of the Kalendar. Scaliger was wrong, in saying, that he knew nothing but his Euclid, and that he had written nothing good but upon Euclid. Clavius has treated with great exactness, order, and clearness, all parts of the mathematics. Though his genius was not brilliant nor inventive, it was clear and solid.

CXXIV.

The difference between a great and a common genius.

I do not call that a great genius, which having confined itself in the bounds of a single science, has exhausted, and fully comprehends it. This success is the effect of labour and of habit, rather than of largeness of soul. A common genius, by meditating perpetually on the same subject, will at length penetrate it, *non vi, sed saepe cadendo*, as a drop of water pierces the stone, not by its force, but by continually falling. Clavius, whom I have mentioned in the foregoing article, was perhaps a genius of this kind: by a long perseverance in study, and continual meditation, he had acquired a profound knowledge of the mathematics. But I call that a great genius, which finds it has strength and capacity to comprehend and master whatever subject it under-

takes. This can arise only from a vast compass of thought, a noble elevation, a resolution, proof against difficulties, and an indefatigable vivacity. When such a genius confines itself within the limits of a single science, it goes much greater lengths, and penetrates far deeper into it, than the other. I judge by the manner in which Archimedes has treated the mathematics, and by the things which he invented and executed, that he had a superior genius, capable also of other sciences. But it rarely happens that such a capacious mind can confine itself in the narrow bounds of one science: It will enter on many, and may succeed in some; but being divided by various objects, its application to each in particular, will be less, and will not be attended with any great success.

CXXV.

The reason that every one is satisfied with his genius.

Martial, *lib. 8. epig. 18.* says, *qui velit ingenio cedere, rarus erit.* For my part, I would rather say, *nullus erit.* If any one has held a different language, and has in appearance yielded to another the glory of genius, his conscience disavowed his words, he inwardly wished not to be believed, and he would have been pleased to have been contradicted. This sentiment is essential to us, and it has its origin in the nature of the genius. We know the genius only by the genius, and we know its extent only by its extent. The size of our arm is proportionable to the size of our body. A large man will grasp a large tree, which a little man cannot. We know with what subtlety Pythagoras discovered the stature of Hercules; for having measured the course of Pisa, over which they ran at the Olympic games, and which Hercules had fixed at the measure of six hundred of his feet; and having compared it with the common course of Greece, which the other Greeks had fixed at the length of 600 of their feet; he found this much shorter than that of Pisa. From thence Pythagoras concluded, that the same difference of size, which appeared between the Olympic furlong, and the common furlong, must have existed between the foot of Hercules, and the foot of other men. And this difference in the size of their feet being known to him, he soon discovered by a necessary consequence, that of whole bodies, which is generally proportional to that of their feet. If the measure of geniuses, and of their mo-

tions, fell under the cognizance of the senses, like those of bodies, we might determine and compare their proportions; but we know by their operations, which are proportional to them, what is their size, their extent and their force. This is observed in animals, which act by their instinct, and which show by the variety of their actions, the various degrees of their intelligence, within whose bounds every species confines itself, without scarce ever going farther. We see in the actions of a dog, in his docility, fidelity, and discernment, an understanding greatly superior to that of a bull and a horse; and these are much superior to insects and oysters. We discover in the education of children, the progress of their genius, following the progress of their age, by their successive improvement, and the capacity which they acquire by precepts and instruction. We discover in the vivacity and impetuosity of youth, and in the constancy and steadiness of manhood, the extreme abundance of spirits of the one, and the just and regular fertility of the other. And lastly, we discover the relaxation and enfeebling of the genius of the old, by the dulness and slowness of their conceptions, and the languor of their reasoning. From hence it follows, that the knowledge and operation of the genius being in proportion to the genius, if that be great, it may have great lights, and great knowledge; and if it be small, it can know nothing, beyond that which is proportioned to its smallness. And, consequently, when the genius becomes its own object, and would know itself, if it be great, its comprehension will be great; and it may know its object, how great soever it be, by a knowledge which will be proportioned to it; and if it be small, it may know itself and nothing farther; and its capacity being small, it will be totally occupied with its small object. From whence it follows, that the knowledge which the genius has of itself, whether it be great or small, is great or small in proportion; and that its capacity and comprehension, whatever it be, will be totally filled with it, and neither knowing nor seeking any thing farther, it will be satisfied with it. Every one therefore, is contented with his genius, because he knows not his own genius, but in proportion to the genius which he has.

CXXVI.

Dread of thunder.

The dread which men have of thun-

der, seems justified by that of the brute creation :

*Fugere ferae, et mortalia corda
Per gentes humilis stravit pavor.*

Georg. 1. 330.

Hesiod, from whom Virgil borrowed this remark, says, still more expressly, *lib. 2. vers. 527*, that all animals, and even those that are the most savage, fly at the sound of thunder. It seems, however, that to cure one self of this dread, the following argument may be used; viz. fear ought to be proportioned to the evil apprehended: but the evil which thunder does, is so inconsiderable, that there is scarce any little fever which does not kill more persons in one summer at Paris, than thunder kills throughout the whole kingdom in fifty years. But this reasoning, tho' it appears solid and convincing, is nevertheless fallacious. The danger which the fever occasions in the space of a summer, is divided and equally diffused over all the parts of that space; whereas, that of the thunder is collected, as it were, into a point, or single instant; and the danger to which we are liable in that single instant, is incomparably greater than the danger of the fever in every instant of that space. A wall which threatens destruction, has never killed any body since it was built, and it is certain that it will fall one day or other, in whatever manner that may happen. But when it is near falling, all the mischief it may do by falling, being collected in an instant, it is that single instant which must be considered, and not all the time which has passed since it was built, and while it stood.

[To be continued.]

ERRATA. In the medium of Births, &c. at Canterbury, vol. XL. p. 565.

The total of births should be 281, of marriage 89.—Line 13, of the remarks, the parenthesis should be omitted.—Line 16, for exceed, read nearly equal to.—Line 17, after which, insert in a large city.—Page 566, line 21, for 1514, read 1754.—Line 47, after city, insert whereas.—Line 51, for burials read births.—52, for 5 read 12.

§ To our Correspondents.—We are obliged to our friend Y, for his information, but must remind him, that we despise the mean artifices of our competitors; his request shall be complied with.—*Philo-Westonensis's* Verses are too incorrect.—HAAAEEΣ will be attended to.—L. M. Alex. s, a Pastoral; and the Memoirs signed Z, will find a place in our next.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *March* 1770.

March 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N W fresh	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	43	moist and cloudy, sun out a little about noon.
2	S little	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	46	a bright soft day.
3	S S W fresh	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	48	a heavy moist day.
4	W S W ditto	29 5	50	very wet morning, fair afternoon.
5	N N E ditto	29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	47	hazy, misting morning, evening, mid-day bright.
6	N W little	29 6	42	a very bright fine day.
7	N fresh	29 5	42	dull and heavy in general, bright about noon.
8	N E ditto	29 5	39	heavy, churlish day, with several falls of sleet.
9	Ditto	29 3	38	a very black, churlish day.
10	Ditto	29 $1\frac{1}{2}$	43	Ditto.
11	N E to S W fresh	29 $1\frac{1}{2}$	44	very wet till noon, fair afternoon.
12	S little	29 2	45	bright morning, wet afternoon.
13	S E fresh	29 2	47	a very wet day.
14	N E ditto	29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	47	an exceeding dark, black day.
15	E N E strong	29 6	42	frost night and day, snow, sunshine at intervals.
16	N E fresh	29 6	39	very hard frost, bright and clear.
17	Ditto	29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	37	frost continues, falls of snow, cutting wind.
18	N N W fresh	29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	35	hard frost, some snow at times, very cold.
19	N E ditto	29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	35	Ditto.
20	N N E ditto	29 6	36	Ditto.
21	N N E fresh	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	36	very hard, black frost, exceeding sharp wind.
22	Ditto	29 6	36	frost continues, but brighter.
23	Ditto	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	36	Ditto, a great deal of snow.
24	Ditto	29 8	37	Ditto, a very bright day.
25	W N W fresh	29 7	38	Ditto, several showers, sleet, rain in the day.
26	N N W ditto	29 6	38	Ditto, very dull and heavy.
27	N N E ditto	29 5	40	Ditto, sleet, snow, and hail at times.
28	Ditto	29 9	37	Ditto, a very bright day.
29	N N E little	29 7	36	Ditto, foggy morning, bright afternoon.
30	S ditto	29 6	40	frost gone, a moist day, with rain at times.
31	S fresh	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	45	moist day, with rain at times, frost in the country.

3. *An Enquiry into the Nature, Rise, and Progress of the Fevers most common in London, as they have succeeded each other in the different Seasons for the last twenty Years, with some Observations on the best Method of treating them; by William Grant, M. D.*

IT is impossible to give a better account of this interesting work, than is contained in the following extracts from the author's introduction.

That there is no curing diseases by art, says our author, without first knowing how they are to be cured by nature, was the observation of an ancient physician of great eminence, who superintended my medical education; and by this axiom, all my studies and my practice have been regulated. The author proceeds to arrange diseases into different classes, with respect to the causes, that produce them; and then remarks, that those which are produced

by the regular change of seasons, not merely by the temperament of the air; but by the transition from one temperament to another, seem not to have been considered with the attention which they deserved. They have, indeed, says he, been considered separately, but not *in their connection with the seasons*, not as succeeding each other in a regular order every year, either simple or complicated with other diseases.

To supply this defect, is the intent of Dr. Grant, in the work now before us, and its importance will appear from every page of his work.

He observes, that our epidemics do not follow in a regular succession, because we have wet weather and dry weather in all seasons; and have, in all seasons, winds from every quarter. He observes, also, that the opposite effects of cold and heat, are not always in proportion to the degree of heat or cold operating at the time: so that cold succeeding

ceeding heat, as in the beginning of winter, braces more than if the heat had not succeeded: so that he, who shall diligently compare the fevers of September with those of March, will find them extremely different, though the length of the day is the same, and though the temperament of the air, the damps, and rains should be little different; when they differ they must also be taken into the account. “ But (says the doctor) if we cannot foretell the duration of each successive constitution or disposition to particular diseases; we know, that every *summer* produces a disposition to the fevers which we call *putrid*, and that nature carries them off by the bowels, the skin, and the kidneys; that this disposition, or constitution, ends in the *dysenteric fever* of Sydenham, which naturally goes off, partly by the skin and kidneys, but chiefly by the bowels: we know, that about the time of the *autumnal equinox*, nature seems disposed to determine the morbid lentor chiefly towards the bowels, to be either evacuated at once by a *cholera morbus*, or in frequent, but small evacuations, which constitute the *autumnal flux*; or by evacuations every second or third day, as in Sydenham’s *new fever*: and these determinations of nature distinguish what is called the *bilious constitution*, from the increased secretion of the bile, and the colour of the evacuations, though the increased secretion of the bile is the effect, and not the cause of the disease: this constitution terminates in an *erysipelatous fever*, which differs in several particulars from the erysipelas of the spring: this is succeeded by the *glutinosa spontanea*, which seems to appear in two forms, the *peripneumonia notha* of Sydenham, and the *atra bilis*, or *morbus hypochondriacus cum materia*: this generally continues till the frost sets in, and is then succeeded by the true *inflammatory constitution*, which continues, more or less, according to the winds and weather, during the whole winter, and part of the spring; but in the spring it is complicated with epidemics peculiar to that season, the *catarrhus fever*, *spring agues*, *fluxes*, *erysipelas*, and *febris humoralis*, or *synochus non putris* of the ancients. This *diathesis* continues in some degree till near the summer solstice, when it gives place to the *synochus putris*. Now if it appears that successive seasons, invariably produce alterations in our bodies, which dispose them to these different

diseases, which, as from a common cause, they affect many at the same time, are called epidemic, it will surely be allowed, that no man is properly qualified to practise physic, who does not know them at first sight, and in every stage, whether simple or complicated with each other, or with any other disease, either acute or chronical; and that he, who presumes to prescribe for a fever, without knowing the reigning constitution, is a quack, and should be driven as a pest from civil society. This influence of the seasons, also demonstrates the absurdity of pretensions to universal remedies, and the folly of hunting for specifics, which may be given indiscriminately at all seasons, for diseases that are nominally or apparently the same, without considering the difference of age, sex, or constitution: it will also expose the danger of adopting any one system, or deducing all diseases of the same name from the same cause, and of following what is called a *routine* of practice, in the cure of the same diseases, at what season soever it may appear. This, indeed, I am afraid is an error very common, even among regular practitioners; and I shall therefore endeavour to detect it by an easy example. We know, by the great success of inoculation, that the small-pox is, in healthy people, a simple disease: the pustules come out after a short fever, mature kindly, and go off without leaving any bad consequence behind them, although no medicine is administered, nor great strictness of regimen observed. But the small pox may be complicated with epidemics of any season, and then medicine and regimen may be absolutely necessary; but if they do not vary according to the nature of the epidemic, they will do more harm than good; so that he who has one fixed and invariable method of treating the small-pox, will as often kill as cure. Suppose a person of a bilious habit, accustomed to large meals of animal food, and the free use of spiritous liquors, should be seized with the small-pox, in the season when the bilious constitution is epidemic; heating medicines, warm air, and opium, would infallibly destroy him; and he would probably be recovered by the same purging, the same cold air and water, and the same acids and fruits which are required by the bilious fever when there is no small-pox; cure the bilious fever, and the small-pox will give very little trouble. But suppose
that

that a short-necked, fat, breathless, bloated person, should be seized with the small-pox in the height of the constitution of the *peripneumonia notha*, and that the eruption should appear on the fourth or fifth day without relieving the difficulty of breathing; would not this person require the same oxymells, squills, antimonials, and blisters, as if no small-pox was superadded to the epidemic of the season? and must not the expectoration be principally attended to in this case? Thirdly, let us suppose, that in the depth of winter, during a dry, cold, North-east wind, a person is seized with a true pleuritic fever, and that the small-pox appears soon afterwards; must not bleeding be repeated? must not all the patient's liquors be tepid? must not his apartment be moderately warm? and must you not, without regarding the small-pox, attend wholly to the pleurisy and inflammatory state of the disease, and give salts and nitre instead of the bark? Lastly, suppose the same small-pox should appear on a person labouring under a spring catarrhus fever, would not tepid liquors, soft pectorals, and mild anodines become necessary? and thus, perhaps, every month or six weeks thro' the year, may produce such changes in the epidemic constitution, as make a different manner of treating the same disease absolutely necessary to the recovery of health."

The following cautions, both to the physician and patient are too important to be omitted.

"Let the young physician, therefore, in the first place, make himself well acquainted with all the epidemic constitutions, let him carefully note the effect of cold and heat in each; the effect of dry cold and dry heat; the effect of wet, cold, and moist heat; and of the different winds distinct from these temperaments: let him then consider the effect of each epidemic constitution, with all this variety of circumstances, upon persons of different temperaments and habits: for the same combination of circumstances which in one person produces a pleurisy, will only brace up another to the point of perfect health: regard must also be had to the patient's place of residence and manner of life; the indisposition to which his family, country or profession is most subject, and what effect the change of seasons usually produces upon him. By observing these rules, a man of patient industry and diligent attention, with no pretensions to more than

plain good sense, will be able to distinguish the successive epidemics of the year from each other, and will know whether they are single or complicated with each other, or with diseases that are common to all; he will consequently have great advantages over others of the profession, who have nothing to guide their judgment, but the present symptoms, and the imperfect account of a disordered patient, or a silly nurse, by which they may probably be so fatally misled, as to order repeated bleedings in bilious cases, and strong vomits in those that are inflammatory.

These instructions, which are intended for the young physician, naturally lead me to a general caution of great importance to the patient. If it is true, that "there is no curing diseases by art, without first knowing in what manner they would be cured by nature;" it is of infinite importance to trace nature in her course; yet in this metropolis it is too often impossible, because she is generally interrupted before the physician is called in: When a person is seized with an acute disease, some drug is administered as soon as it can possibly be prepared, and from that moment, the symptoms of the disease are so blended with the operations of the drug, that it is always difficult, and sometimes impossible, to distinguish the one from the other: I would therefore, most earnestly intreat the sick to be patient, and the physician to be cautious; let no drug of any kind be taken without advice, and let none be advised till, from a specific knowledge of the disease, there is an indubitable indication of cure.

As an illustration of the principles laid down in this introduction, our author, in the first place, gives an account of the ague, principally, because it is common to all the seasons of the year, and consequently, is by turns, complicated with the epidemic constitution which predominates in each, and would continually have recurred with them. He then gives an account of each of the common fevers, in as few words as possible, in the same order as that in which they succeed each other in the course of the year; as this is a circle, says our author, it matters not with which we begin, for it is impossible to understand one, without comprehending all.

This article takes up more room than we usually allot to a simple work, but the importance of the subject, and the matterly manner in which it appears

to be treated, preclude all reasons for a more general notice. X.

4 *The trial of John Almon, for selling Junius's letter to the King, in the London Museum, before Lord Mansfield, Pr. 15.*

The greater part of this pamphlet, is nothing more than a republication of Junius's letter, converted into an information by the Attorney General. The trial consists only of the examination of two witnesses, who prove indubitably, that the London Museum was sold in Almon's shop, by Almon's servant, and the Speech of Council on either side, with Lord Mansfield's charge to the Jury.

The Attorney General, having expatiated on the mischievous tendency of the libel in question, observed that the charge against the Defendant, consisted of two propositions; one, that the publication concerned the King, in his public capacity, the great Officer employed in Government, and the Members of the House of Commons; the other, that the Defendant published the writing; the proof of these two points, he said, was all that was necessary for the support of the prosecution; he proceeded to shew, that the expressions concerned the King and his Government, by such remarks on the paper as must be obvious to every reader of common sense, and concerning this part of the charge, there seemed to be no doubt on either side; it was also admitted by the Defendant's Council, that the pamphlet was sold in Almon's shop, by Almon's servants; the ground on which Mr. Almon's defence was attempted, will appear by the following extracts from the Speech of Mr Serjeant Glynn.

Mr. Almon is singled out for a prosecution, as the *publisher* of a paper, contained in a certain pamphlet, that comes out monthly, and is called the *Museum*—a paper, that hath singly appeared in all news papers, that have been published. The *original* publisher well known, and avowing himself. If the prosecutor had thought proper to bring before you the *known* and *avowed* publisher of this paper, the question of the *guilt* or *innocence* of the paper, would have been material for your consideration. As Mr. Almon is *now* circumstanced, if the paper was *meritorious*, the *merit* could not belong to him. If, on the other hand, the paper is *criminal*, the *criminality* cannot be imputed to him. This offence has been describ-

ed in the information, and represented afterward by Mr. Attorney-General, in the opening. Mr. Attorney-General has said, that “it was published in the
“malevolence of the publisher's heart,
“to vilify and asperse the King upon
“the throne; that it was done with an
“intention to excite sedition and def-
“truction in the kingdom, to divide
“one part of his Majesty's subjects a-
“gainst the other; and pursuing that
“malevolent intention, that prompted
“the author to excite disaffection to the
“King, has taken that odious and de-
“testable part of exasperating the King
“against his subjects.”—To whomso-
ever *that imputation* belongs, it is cer-
tainly the greatest offence that a subject
of this kingdom can possibly commit: whether that belongs to Mr. *Almon*, or to the *writer*, I must submit to your consideration.—But is the publication of this paper, to vilify and asperse the King? Was it the opinion of the drawers of the information that it was so? I am of opinion, from a single omission, that *that* was not the construction the drawer of the information put upon it. I have always been led to observe, that the word *false* has been inserted in these informations—every one of them.—How happened it to be omitted *here*? If this conveyed personal reflection on the King, would not the drawer of the information have been prompted, for the honour of the King, to say, that it was *false*?—I do say it, that if there is a single word derogatory to the personal honour and virtues of his Majesty, it is false in the *highest degree*.—I say, they should have said it was so.—They cannot now, with decency, contend that the King is personally reflected on, because they have not undertaken to falsify the matter of that.—But, let this imputation be what it will, Mr. Almon is not guilty of it: he is not the *publisher*.—Mr. Almon is a bookseller, lives, I believe, in Picadilly, and you find the charge against him is, the having this book in his shop. I should really think, for the sake of the honour of the laws, for the safety of every man, that is by no means proper evidence to convict a man upon: I have always thought, that to the *essence* of a *crime* belongs *intention*. I could never conceive that any man could be guilty who was not *criminal in his heart*. I have always understood too, that whatever is necessary to constitute an offence, is incumbent on the prosecutor to prove.—Gentlemen, is there the least tittle of
evi-

evidence before you to affect Mr. Almon? not only with a black malevolent intention, ascribed to him in the information, but with any ill intention at all?—from any mischief done, or to be done?—a paper contained in a miscellaneous tract; found only at that shop.--Gentlemen, if Mr. Almon was to be convicted as an offender in the publication of this paper, I think we should be—what never will be allowed in this country, I hope, and, I believe, what in no civilized country ever was—that a man should be innocent in his intentions, and at the same time *guilty*.—It seems to me to be the greatest paradox, the greatest solecism that ever was attempted to be proved.—Gentlemen, therefore in behalf of Mr. Almon, we now insist upon it, that though the fact is, that this book was found in his shop, yet that Mr. Almon is in no sense the publisher nor criminal. Supposing for argument sake, that you are convinced that this paper is *criminal*—Mr. Almon has, in the course of trade, published it; that it has been published at his shop; now, it does not appear that he had the *least knowledge* of it.

Lord Mansfield gave his charge to the Jury in the following terms:

There are two grounds in this trial for your consideration. The first is matter of fact, whether *he did publish it*. The second is, whether the construction put upon the paper by the information in those words where there are dashes, and not words at length, is the *true* construction; *that is*, whether the application is to be made to the *King*, to the *administration of his government*, to his *ministers*, to the Members of the House of *Commons*, to England, Scotland, America, Ireland, as put upon it by the information; because, after your verdict, the sense so put upon it, will be taken to be *true* sense: therefore, if you are of opinion, that that is materially the wrong sense, it will be a reason for *not* convicting him upon *that sense*.

In the first place, as to the *publication*, there is nothing more certain, more clear, nor more established, than that the publication—a sale at a man's shop—and a sale *therein*, by his servant, is evidence, and not contradicted, and explained, is evidence to convict the *master of publication*; because, whatever any man does by *another*, he does it *himself*. He is to take care of what he publishes; and, if what he publishes is *unlawful*, it is at his peril. If an author is at li-

berty to write, he writes at his *peril*, if he writes or publishes that which is contrary to law; and, with the intention or view, with which a man *writes* or *publishes*, that is in his own breast. It is impossible for any man to know what the views are, but from the *act itself*: if the act itself is such, as infers, in point of law, a *bad view*, then the act itself proves the thing. And as to the terms *malicious*, *seditions*, and a great many other words that are drawn in these informations, they are all inferences of law, arising out of the fact, in case it be *illegal*. If it is a *legal* writing, and a man has published it, *notwithstanding these epithets*, he is guilty in no shape at all. And Mr. Serjeant Glynn told you what was true in libels *formerly*: they had more epithets of that kind, and, among the rest, they put in the word *false*; but he is mistaken as to the time; it was left out many years ago; and the meaning of leaving this out is, that it is totally *immaterial* in point of proof, *true* or *false*: if it is *true*, there is, by the constitution, a legal method of prosecution, from the highest to the lowest—every man for his offences. It has been left out, and many others of the same nature, a great many years ago, in prosecutions of *this* kind: but as to the two facts now before you. As to the publication, here are two witnesses that swear to the fact: *Bibbins* swears, that being led by an advertisement, that such a pamphlet was published and sold at the defendant's, in Piccadilly, he went there, asked for it publicly; it was publicly exposed to sale, and sold to him by a lad in the shop, who acted as a servant at the defendant's. There is another witness, *Crowder*, who likewise swears, that he asked publicly for one, and that it was sold him by the defendant's man: *thus it stands upon their evidence*. If there had been any artifice, or trick, of sending a man privately into another man's shop, to sell it, in order to trap him, if he has such a thing; that is to be proved by the defendant. In this case, the defendant may call a servant of his to give evidence; but they have judged it wiser and pruder not to call him; therefore it rests singly upon the evidence of the two witnesses, with regard to the publication of this paper: if you believe these two witnesses, you will be satisfied as to the fact; if you believe that what they have sworn is false, and not true, you will *not be satisfied*.

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As to the sense put on the words by the information, you will exercise your own judgment: but this certainly, in point of law, is against the defendant; and, if you are also satisfied with the sense put on the words by the information, you will find the defendant *guilty*. They severally prove their being bought there; but if you believe they were not bought there, or should not agree with the information, with regard to the sense there put on the words, in these parts of the paper; in *either* of these circumstances, you will *acquit* the defendant; and, therefore, in order to guide your judgment the better, you will take the paper and the information with you.

The trial was over about twelve. The Jury then went out, and staid out near two hours and an half. When they returned into Court, Herbert Mackworth, Esq; (one of the Jury) said to Lord Mansfield,

My Lord, I am instructed to ask a question;

Whether selling in the shop by a servant, of a pamphlet, without the knowledge, privity, or concurrence of the master in the sale, or even without a knowledge of the contents of the libel, or pamphlet so sold, be sufficient evidence to convict the master?

To which Lord Mansfield answered,

I have always understood, and take it to be clearly settled, that evidence of a public sale, or public exposal to sale, in the shop, by the servant, or any body in the house or shop, is sufficient evidence to convict the master of the house or shop, though there was no privity or concurrence in him, unless he proves the contrary, or that there was some trick or collusion.

The Jury then agreed among themselves; but before the verdict was given, Lord Mansfield desired,

That the Attorney-General, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, do attend and take down his opinion; and here he repeated as above to the Jury, except, that instead of saying it was sufficient evidence, he said, it was *prima facie* evidence to charge him, unless he could shew it was by trick or collusion, and without his knowledge or privity; and then added, "If I am wrong, they may move the Court, and the trial will be set aside."

The Jury being now agreed, the foreman, Leonard Morse, Esq; said GUILTY.

Previous to the beginning of the succeeding term, the defendant having had

a consultation with his council, was advised to move for a new trial; which was accordingly done on the 27th of June, upon the ground of law, that the master is not answerable, in a criminal case, for the conduct of his servant, where his privity is not proved; but the Court did not think proper to grant a new trial.

On the 28th of November, 1770, the defendant was brought up for judgment, when his council produced affidavits of the several facts mentioned in Mr. Serjeant Glynn's speech upon the trial. However, the judgment of the Court was, to pay ten marks (*i. e.* 6l. 13s. 4d.) to the King, and to give security for his good behaviour, for two years, in EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS; himself in four hundred, and two sureties in two hundred pounds each.

The real printers and publishers being tried at Guildhall, each by a Jury of independent citizens of London, were acquitted.

The law proceedings attending this trial, cost the defendant ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE POUNDS and eleven-pence.

4. *The Temple of Compassion, a Poem, addressed to a Lady, by an Officer of the Guards.*

The author tells us, in an advertisement prefixed to this piece, that it was composed *some* few years ago, chiefly for the pleasure of dedicating it to a Lady, whom he highly respects and greatly loves, for her *numberless* virtues, and truly amiable qualities, and above all, on account of her being possessed of a heart that ever felt for the distressed of others, which sh-, with unbounded compassion, relieved to the utmost of her abilities. That this Lady's heart, should possess *innumerable* virtues, exclusive of benevolence, is certainly a proof, that she is a most extraordinary Lady. The author proceeds to give an account of his work, in the following terms.

To her, therefore *The Temple of Compassion* is most deservedly inscribed; in which, she is supposed to be the favorite of the Benign Goddess, and is chosen, from the who letrain of her nymphs, to administer comfort to the afflicted:--- A task which she undertakes, and performs, with the most heart-felt satisfaction, and receives the praises due to merit, so exalted, from the Goddess herself, and from all her votaries.

The argument to this poem is very simple

simple, and concise.—The Goddesses, COMPASSION, PITY, and CHARITY, are supposed to have established an asylum for the relief of wretches, who by an ill-judging world are despised or rejected: hitherto the sons of Misfortune fly for assistance; and the distresses of some of them are particularly described by the author.

If this Work is incorrectly written, perhaps the best excuse that can be made for it, is the truest also,—That it was a hasty careless composition, originally intended for the perusal of a partial friend and relation; not for the severe and criticising eye of the public.

As to the argument of this poem, it is certainly redundant, however simple and concise, for as pity and compassion are two names for the same thing, so the Goddess of pity, and the Goddess of compassion might be two names for the same person.

Waste and carelessness, will perhaps scarcely be admitted as an excuse for incorrectness, even in a work intended for the perusal of a friend and relation, especially if, as seems to have been the case, it was designed, as an expression of gratitude for favours received; but if it was not intended for the eye of the public, and therefore is too incorrect for its severity and criticism, why was it published? why was the wretched rhymes which we are given to understand, partiality only would excuse, obtruded upon those who are not partial? If the reader expects machinery in this piece, he will be lamentably disappointed. Of the author's talent at description, the following specimen may suffice.

Retired from fops, from wittings, and
from tools;
Fled from the empty paradise of tools;
Far from the crafty, sycophantic train;
Scorning alike the wicked, and the vain;
Near to that lonely unfrequented spot,
Where Contemplation rear'd her humble
cot,
COMPASSION dwelt—in courts too
rarely known,
Too rarely seen—to man a stranger
grown:
'Twas here the Heav'n-born Virgin
chose to reign
Unnotic'd-----Soft ey'd PITY grac'd
her train;
And eke a Sister Goddess, forc'd to flee,
Like her, from servile man--yclept
bright CHARITY.
Whilome, that beauteous nymph, was
much rever'd
In greatest cities--long time was endear'd
'To Ostentation, who by her acquir'd

Man's love---and liv'd an hypocrite ad-
mir'd.
Escap'd at length, she sought the heav'n-
ly pair;
Wish'd to partake their joys, their griefs
to share:
With these she took up her obscure
abode;
They Virtue's thorny path together
trod,
And strove to ease Affliction's galling
load.
Within their arms did Mis'ry find a
friend,
Pleas'd, to Distress the helping hand to
lend;
From whose soft eye the pious tear would
flow,
Whose heart was taught to feel another's
woe;
Whose bounteous hand bestow'd what
heav'n deny'd,
Each wish accomplish'd, and each want
supply'd:
Yet, while they gave, they hid from
mortal eyes
Deeds, which exalt a mortal to the skies;
In secret shower'd their blessings on
mankind,
And calm'd the tempest of the troubled
mind.

Who can but admire the genius, that places one goddess in the train of another, or rather a goddess in her own train. If we must represent one attribute by two persons, because it happens to have two names; we must also consider them as equals, but, perhaps, they might manage their matters like Aimwell and Archer in the Beau's Stratagem; each of them the goddess and attendant by turns.

If this officer of the guards had read his Bible, however unfashionable, it would have saved him from the disgrace of representing *ostentation*, as winning man's heart by *charity*. He would have found, that a man might give his whole substance to the poor, and even his body to be burnt, and yet not have charity. Ostentation has no more connection with charity, when it gives money, than when it buys embroidery.

And who can but admire the elegance of the language, as well as the propriety of the sentiment? With what grace has our author restored *eke* and *whilome* to the place in our language, from which they have been banished almost ever since the time of his great predecessors, Hopkins and Sternhold; it was the curtesy of former times to make a man's addition part of his name; Stern-
hold

hold would have told us, that the name of his co adjutor was Mr. Hopkins; and our author, after so laudible an example, tells us, that one of his goddesses was, “yclept *bright* Charity.” But though this work wants reason, it cannot be denied to have rhyme; as a draw-back, however, even upon this merit, we must observe, that where it has rhyme, it has not always verse.

Among the num'rous tenants of this dome,
Behold HILLARIO! forc'd long time to roam
Amidst th' unfeeling throng, the savage train
Of *ingrate* slaves--- from whom he sought
in vain,
Or pity, or relief:---Oft they had receiv'd
His noble bounty.

If the word *ingrate*, in the fourth line, is accented on the first syllable, we shall violate one of the rules in Dyche's Spelling-Book, which all poets should hold sacred; if on the last, the line will cease to be a verse; the next line no pronunciation can make a verse, for it has a syllable too much.

Upon the whole, we earnestly admonish this author never more to lay the poetry which he shall think fit to write, for the perusal of a partial friend and relation, before the public; especially as he seems to think, that the claim of a friend and relation, extends only to a crude production of carelessness and haste. X.

Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. lix. for the year 1769.

[Continued from p. 34.]

6. *An Account of a Case in which the upper Head of the Os Humeri was sawed off, a large portion exfoliated, and yet therein the Motion of the Limb preserved.* By Mr. White, at Manchester.

—The patient was a boy of a scrophulous habit; an inflammation on his left shoulder terminated in an abscess; the orifice was near the *axilla*, upon the lower edge of the *pectoralis major*, and the head of the *os humeri* might plainly be felt, totally divested of it's burial ligament. Dangerous circumstances made an operation necessary; but Mr. White being unwilling to take the arm off at the articulation with the scapula, he therefore made an incision from the orifice to the middle of the *humerus*, took hold of the elbow, forced the bone first out of it's socket, then out of the wound, and sawed off the whole head. The hectic

symptoms soon vanished; in five of six weeks, the parts from which the bone had been taken, acquired considerable firmness, and the patient was able to lift a pretty large weight; at the end of two months a large piece of the whole substance of the bone separated, and was removed, the wound soon after healed; the arm was only somewhat less than an inch shorter than the other; the patient could lift it to any height, and perform the rotatory motion as well as ever; and Mr. White thinks, that the head, neck, and part of the body of the *os humeri* are actually regenerated.

He made use of no splint, machine or bandage, to confine the limb to one motion; the bandages were no more than just sufficient to retain the dressings, to which he attributes the preservation of the joint. This article is illustrated with a cut.

7. *An Account of a Specimen of native Tin.* By Dr. Barlase, and Mr. Roseworn.

8. *An Account of an Essay on the Origin of a natural Paper, found at Cortona, in Tuscany.* By John Strange, Esq;—This paper consisted merely of the filaments of the common species of the *Cou-vertva*, and was found upon some low grounds which had been flooded, and appeared like the finer sort of common brown paper.

Artificial paper has since been made of the filaments of the *Couvertva*, and of the *Genista Junica*, macerated in warm water, and prepared in the common manner. [To be continued.] X.

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are again revived and set forth in their primitive life, beauty, and order. The whole being an enigmatical key to the original rise, history, progress, possession, and sacred treasures, of those ancient people, who were first called Christians at Antioch. 8vo. 3s. shewed. Weeble.—*The egregius rhapsody of some intolerant Anabaptist; a strange hodge-podge of politics and religion; a Key that only unlocks the author's fanatic reveries.*

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The Academy Keeper; or a variety of useful directions, concerning the management of an Academy; the terms, diet, lodging, recreation, discipline, and instruction of young gentlemen. With the methods of addressing parents and guardians, of all ranks and conditions. Also, necessary rules for the proper choice and treatment of Academy Wives, Ushers, and other menial servants: with the reasons of making them public, 8vo. 1s. Peat.—*A satire on the little arts practised in Boarding Schools; written in the manner of Swift's Directions to Servants.*

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ry bad system of policy; and that an unnecessary extension of commerce, which lays an additional burthen both on the rich and the poor, and destroys the benefits resulting from limited commerce; and the monopoly of farms, which enables individuals still more to injure the community, are the effects of this luxurious taste. The Poem, however, is not without merit.

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PROLOGUE to the new Comedy called The WEST INDIAN, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane.

CRITICS, hark forward! noble Game and new;

A fine West Indian started full in View:
Hot as the Soil, the Climate which gave him Birth,

You'll run him on a burning Scent to Earth;
Yet don't devour him in his hiding Place,
Bag him, he'll serve you for another Chace;
For sure that Country has no feeble Claim,
Which swells your Commerce and supports your Fame.

And in this humble Sketch, we hope you'll find,
Some Emanations of a noble Mind;
Some little Touches, which, tho' vide of Art,
May find perhaps their Way into the Heart.

Another Hero your Excuse implores,
Sent by your Sister Kingdom to your Shores;
Doom'd by Religion's too severe Command,
To fight for Bread against his native Land:
A brave, unthinking, animated Rogue,
With here and there a Touch upon the Brogue;
Laugh, but despise him not, for on his Lip
His Errors lie; his Heart can never trip.
Others there are—but may we not prevail
To let the Gentry tell their own plain Tale?
Shall they come in? They'll please you, if they can;

If not, condemn the Bard—but spare the Man.
For speak, think, act, or write in angry Times,
A Wish to please is made the worst of Crimes;
Dire Slander now with black envenom'd Dart,
Stands ever aim'd to stab you to the Heart.

Rouse, Britons, rouse, for Honour of your Isle,
Your old Good-humour; and be seen to smile.
You say we write not like our Fathers—true,
Nor were our Fathers half so strict as you;
Damn'd not each Error of the Poet's Pen,
But judging Man, remember'd they were Men.
Aw'd into Silence by the Times Abuse,
Sleeps many a wife, and many a witty Muse;
We that for mere Experiment come out,
Are but the light arm'd Rangers on the Scout:
High on Parnassus' lofty Summit stands
The immortal Camp; there lie the chosen Bands!

But give fair Quarter to us puny Elves,
The Giants then will fall forth themselves;
With Wit's sharp Weapons vindicate the Age,
And drive ev'n Arthur's Magic from the Stage.

EPOLOGUE written by D. G.

CONFESS, good Folks, has not Miss Rusport shewn,

Strange Whims for Seventeen Hundred Seventy one?

What, pawn her Jewels!—there's a precious Plan!

To extricate from Want a brave old Man;
And fall in Love with Poverty and Honour;
A Girl of Fortune, Fashion!—Fie upon her.
But do not think we Females of the Stage,
So dead to the Refinements of the Age,
That we agree with our old-fashion'd Poet;
I am point blank against him, and I'll shew it:

And that my Tongue may more politely run,
Make me a Lady—Lady Blabington.
Now, with a Rank and Title to be free,
I'll make a Catechism—and you shall see,
What is the veritable Beaume de Vie:
As I change Place, I stand for that, or this,
My Lady Questions first—then Answers Miss.

(She speaks as my Lady.)

'Come, tell me, Child, what were our Modes and Drefs,
'In those strange Times of that old Fright,
Queen Befs?'—
And now for Miss—

(She changes Place, and speaks for Miss)

"When Befs was England's Queen,
"Ladies were dismal Beings, seldom seen;
"They rose betimes, and breakfasted as soon
"On Beef and Beer, then studied Greek till Noon;
"Unpainted Cheeks with Blush of Health did glow,
"Beruff'd and furdinal'd from Top to Toe,
"Nor Necks, nor Ancles would they ever shew."

Learnt Greek!—(laughs.)—Our outside Head takes half a Day;

Have we much Time to dress the inside, pray?
No Heads dress'd a la Greque; the Ancients quote,

There may be Learning in a Papillote.
Cards are our Classics; and I, Lady B,
In Learning will not yield to any she,
Of the late founded Female University.
But now for Lady Blab—

(Speaks as my Lady.)

'Tell me Miss Nancy,
'What Sports and what Employments did they fancy?'

(Speaks as Miss.)

"The vulgar Creatures seldom left their Houses,

"But taught their Children, work'd, and lov'd their Spouses;

"The Use of Cards at Christmas only knew,
"They play'd for little, and their Games were few,

"One-and-thirty, Put, All-fours, and Lan-tera Loo;

"They bore a Race of Mortals stout and boney,

"And never heard the Name of Macaroni."—

(Speaks as my Lady.)

'Oh brava, brava! that's my pretty Dear—
'Now let a modern, modish Fair appear;

'No more of these old dowdy Maids and Wives,
'Tell how superior Beings pass their Lives.'—

(Speaks as Miss.)

"Till Noon they sleep, from Noon till Night they dress,

"From Night till Morn they game it more or less,

"Next Night the same sweet Course of Joy run o'er,

"Then the Night after as the Night before,
"And the Night after that, Encore, Encore."

(She

(She comes forward.)

Thus with our Cards we shuffle off all Sorrow,
To morrow, and To morrow, and To morrow!
We deal apace, from Youth unto our Prime,
To the last Moment of our Tobby-time;
And all our Yesterdays, from Rout and Drum,
Have lighted Fools with empty Pockets home.
Thus do our Lives with Rapture roll away,
Not with the Nonsense of our Author's Play;
This is true Life—true Spirit—give it Praise;
Don't snarl and sigh for good Queen Bess's
Days:

For all you look so sour, and bend the Brow,
You all rejoice with me, you're living now:

On the Absence of CELIA.
(Written in the Month of Mays.)

WHILE Celia's remote from my sight,
In vain to be chearful I try;
Nor the verdure of spring can delight,
Or the want of her presence supply.
No flow'r that the landscape arrays,
With the bloom of her cheeks can compare;
Nor the blushes Aurora displays,
Can equal the looks of my Fair.
The bird that so sweetly complains,
Each night, to the listening grove,
Sings not in such soft-melting strains,
As are those of the virgin I love!
The charms that embellish her mind,
What numbers wou'd serve to express?
Whose converse—so sweet, so refin'd,
Can soften the deepest distress!
Each other bright Fair I'd resign,
With whatever the gay world can give,
Wou'd Fortune but make Celia mine,
With enough— independent to live.
No Monarch wou'd, then, be more blest—
Nor wou'd I— a Throne to enjoy,
Exchange the dear Nymph I possess'd,
—Whose love ev'ry wish cou'd supply.
Then say, cruel Fate! why so long
I am doom'd still to languish in vain?—
You either must soften my song,
Or soon I must die with my pain. W. R.

An EPI T A P H.

By a Lady, on hearing of the Death of the Rev.
Doctor LONG, aged 90; many Years Master
of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, supposed to
be written upon his Grave-stone in the College
Chapel.

STEP soft ye Youths, nor with unhallow'd
tread,
Dare to molest, the mansions of the dead.
Within this Tomb, freed from all earthly ties,
In peaceful sleep a Reverend old Man lyes.
With silent awe approach his quiet grave,
These good remains from each disturbance
save.
The Widow's comfort; ever kind to Youth;
Religious advocate; a friend to Truth.
Long was his name; and long in virtues road,
He serv'd his Country, in the cause of God.
Let fall one tear, for loss of such a Man:
Follow his paths;—improve them, if you can.

CARMEN in Haglæo Vivario Anglicè
Scriptum à J. Carr; Latinè redditum
ab H. Wilde. (Vide Mag. Sept.)

Nativum Vultum turpantes Arte sinistra,
Non sua, Naturæ qui Lineamenta de-
distis;
Nen bene cominista est, nec consona Gratia,
qualem
En! hæud Haglæi norunt Umbracula gratâ.
Hic ridet Natura, aptâ comitante Sodali
Arte, Color viridis quæ vivit, (amabile Visu!)
Diversus; panem Dominum quæ jactitet Um-
bra?
Quis Dominus parilem bene comptam jactitet
Umbram?
Gaudia Sultitiæ, procul hinc, procul efferat
desint!

Nugarum plenus Mos futilis exulet Ævi!
Non aliquid veri, neu Donum possuat unum,
Diis sacrum Superis, Contactu facta Celæno!
Diis sacrum Superis; assurgat pensile Votum,
Optima quod summo Nisu Sapientia fundat!
Dum, terræ Jubar, Ambitio, sit Gressibus ima,
Quæ, peritura brevi, fatuo Splendore nitescit.
Hic, Dux Ingenii, mirantia fascinat Æva,
Incerfus mitis Virtutis Lumine molli.
Criminis innocuum te Pagina præterit atra,
Venales Homines Scabili quæ Labæ notabit,
(Hæu! numerosa Phalanx) qui vendunt omnia
Lucro:

Qui Requiem Studii lenem tenet, Oia docta;
Pro Patriâ ferventem intus qui sentit Amorem;
Et quæ sæpe latent Magnates atque superbos;
Hic clarum invenias Dominum, sine Nomine
notum!

In SUSANNAM, Filiam natu maximam
BARHAMI de RUSHBROOKE Armigeri.

QUAM ut vidi ut devictus fui!
O celebranda mihi, O totum celebranda
per orbem,
Ni contenta patris, Virgo, latere domo.
(a) Quamvis parca mihi ingenium Natura recu-
set,
Vestra tamen virtus scribere quemque facit.
Quid celebrem primum? formam, moreve
decoros?

Quæ formâ præstat? quæ pietate prior?
(b) Mille procos sibi captivos Argiva tenebat,
Mille decem captos Angla Puella tenet.
(c) Æquales formâ, frontisque nitoribus ambæ:
Quid deest? (d) illa parum nostra pudica Dea.
Me mas et Eridanus fluvius, aut altera restat
Icaria unda mihi, quod himium alta cano.
Impar et infelix decisis occido pennis;
Tu Medicina tamen, tu Medicina Venus.

THALIA.

[A Translation is desired.]

(a) ————— facit indignatio versus
Si Natura negat. Juv.
(b) Saul has slain his 1000, but David his 10,000.
(c) Ambo animis, ambo æquales præstantibus
armis:
Hic pietate prior. Virg. * Helena.
(d) But had like Virtue shone in that fair
Greek. Waller upon Helen.

Historical Chronicle, February, 1771.

January 21.

THE K. of France threatened the Members of the Parliament of Paris to deprive them of their employments, if they disobeyed his Letters of Jussion; and signified to them, that it is in vain for them to make opposition, in hopes that his Majesty would withdraw his Edict, or at least suspend the execution of it. The Parliament has since resolved, that they could not obey the King's Letters of Jussion; but that they would wait for his Majesty's orders with equal resolution and submission.

On this the musketeers went to the Members of Parliament at their own houses, and presented to each of them a Lettre de Cachet, enjoining them to declare immediately, whether they would resume their usual duty, or persist in their refusal; in testimony whereof they were to sign *Yes* or *No*. They were told at the same time, that their refusal would be considered as an act of disobedience. In consequence of this, the greatest number signed *No*: but when they attended at Court to receive their dismissal previous to their being sent into exile, three of them proposed to relax in their resolution, as it might be prudent to hold some measures with the Court; the rest of the Members, and especially the President Le Moine, received the proposition with horror. Mr. Dubois, who was hindered by the gout from attending their late meetings, and who had been surprized into signing *Yes*, was brought to Court on a litter, and made his protest in the middle of the Assembly, after which he was carried away amidst the acclamations of the people. On the 23d the King issued letters patent for creating a new Parliament; and on the 24th the new Members went to Paris to hold a Parliament accordingly: the gentlemen of the Long Robe, however, looking upon them as a set of abject slaves, have refused to plead before them, on which account four have been sent to the *bastille in terrorem*.

Jan. 22.

At the meeting of the Society of the Bill of Rights, 42 Members were present; when the debts due from Mr. Wilkes to a certain Gentleman formerly in the Medical World, were, among other things, taken into consideration. It appeared the original sum borrowed of the Doctor was 1200*l.* of which the latter at that time mentioned his intention to subscribe the sum of 250*l.* to the Society for the Support of the cause of Liberty. During the agitation of the matter, the Doctor was asked if he had not repeatedly said he intended to give up the whole sum as a compliment to Mr. Wilkes; to which question he in some degree assented, but declared he had very good reason to alter his intention; yet that he might not even be suspected of wanting generosity on this occasion,

he would (though he by no means could look on himself as under any obligation to do so, from what he had said of his bare intention in private conversation) take the sum of 600*l.* for his whole debt. After some consideration the Members divided, and the money was agreed to be paid, and an approbation of Mr. Wilkes's conduct ordered to be published by a majority of 24 to 18.

Mr. Wilkes recapitulated the bad treatment he had received from a Member, who had arraigned his conduct behind his back; and said, he wished to have his conduct scrutinized before the Tribunal of the People; that he held himself accountable to the People for every part of his conduct; and declined no examination of his private life, as he believed his imperfections would be found such only as every man at times fell into; and that he wished his accusers would stand forth, and speak to his face, as he was desirous to hide nothing from that Society, or the whole World.

On the motion being made to approve of Mr. Wilkes's conduct, Mr. Horne declared, his own expulsion might as well be moved for, and proposed (ironically) that Mr. Wilkes should draw up the motion.

Jan. 27.

M. Gilbert de Voisin, Greffier in Chief of the Parliament of Paris, who had peremptorily refused to re-assume the function of his post, received a Lettre de Cachet which exiles him to Bessieres, in Upper Languedoc, and signifying to him at the same time the Arrêt of Council, which declares his Post confiscated to the King's use, for having acted contrary to the Edict which is at present the basis of the modern Legislation. Mr. Gilbert de Voisin's post cost a million, and brings in 100,000 livres. The other Greffiers and Secretaries did not dare to do so bold an action, and ran away; but having received orders from the King to resume their service on pain of being imprisoned, the loss of their Offices, and that their children should be declared unworthy to fill any post in the kingdom, they returned to their duty.

Jan. 28.

A person known by the name of Charles Waddall, of the Orford Man of War, lying at Chatham, was ordered to receive two dozen of lashes for desertion, but when tied up to the gangway the culprit was discovered to be a woman. She declares that she has travelled from Hull to London after a man with whom she was in love; and hearing he was on board the Orford at Chatnam, she entered at the rendezvous in London, for the same ship, the 9th instant. On the 17th of this month she came on board; but finding that her sweetheart was run away, in consequence thereof she deserted yesterday. She was immediately carried before Admi-

ral Dennis, who made her a present of half a guinea; Commissioner Hanway, and most of the Officers of the yard made her presents also.

Jan. 30.

Being the anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, the same was observed as usual. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle preached before the Lords in Westminster Abbey; and the Commons heard a sermon from their Chaplain at St. Margaret's Church.

Jan. 31.

The Judges met in Lord Mansfield's Chambers, Westminster Hall, and appointed the Circuits for the Lent Assize as follows, *viz.*

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Smythe, and Mr. Baron Perrot.
Hertfordsh. Wednesday, March 6, at Hertford.
Essex. Monday 11, at Chelmsford.
Sussex. Monday 18, at East Grinstead.
Surrey. Wednesday 20, at Kingston upon Thames
Kent. Monday 25, at Maidstone.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Blackstone, and Mr. Justice Nares.
Southampton Thursday, March 7, at Winton.
Wiltshire. Saturday 9, at New Sarum.
Dorsetshire. Thursday 14, at Dorchester.
Devonsh. Mond. 18, at the Castle of Exeter.
City and County of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Cornwall. Monday 25, at Launceston.
Somersetshire. Saturday 30, at Taunton.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Ld Chief Baron Parker, and Mr Justice Aston.
Rutlandsh. Monday, March 4, at Oakham.
Lincolnshire Tuesday 5, at Lincoln.
City of Lincn. The same day, at the City.
Nottinghamsh. Saturday 9, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham. Same day, at that Town.
Derbyshire. Wednesday 13, at Derby.
Leicestersh. Saturday 16, at Leicester castle.
Borough of Leicester. The same day, at that Borough.
City of Coventry. Wednesday 20, at that City.
Warwickshire. Thursday 21, at Warwick.
Northamptonsh. Tuesday 26, at Northampton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Justice Gould.
City of York. Saturd. March 9, at the Guildhall.
Yorksh. The same day, at the Castle of York.
Lanc. sh. Saturd. 23, at the Castle of Lancaster.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Merton, and Peter White, Esq;
Montgomerysh. Wednesd. March 20, at Pool.
Fintshire. Tuesday 26, at Flint.
Denbighsh. Monday, April 1, at Wrexham.
Cheshire. Saturday 6, at Chester.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Ld Chief Justice de Grey, and Mr. Baron Adams.
Bucks. March 4, at Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire. Thursday 7, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire. Saturday 9, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire. Tuesday 12, at Cambridge.
Norfolk. Friday 15, at Thetford.
Suffolk. Tuesday 19, at Bury St. Edmond's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Hill, and Mr Justice Ashurst.
Berkshire. Saturday, March 4, at Reading.

Oxfordshire. Monday 6, at Oxford.

Worcestershire. Saturday 9, at Worcester.
City of Worcester. The same day, at that City.
Gloucestersh. Wednesday 13, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester. Same day, at the said City.
Monmouthsh. Saturday 16, at Monmouth.
Hertfordshire. Tuesday 19, at Hereford.
Shropshire. Saturday 23, at Shrewsbury.
Staffordshire. Thursday 28, at Stafford.

SOUTH-WALES.

John Williams, Esq; and William Whitaker, Esq;
Radnorsh. Monday, March 25, at Presteign.
Breconshire. Saturday 30, at Brecon.
Glamorgansh. Saturday, Apr. 6, at Cowbridge.

NORTH-WALES.

Hon. Dares Barington, and James Hayes, Esq;
Merionethsh. Wednesday, March 27, at Bala.
Carmarvonsh. Tuesday, April 2, at Conway.
Anglesey. Monday, April 8, at Beaumaris.

The affair of the Prisoners, James Stevens, Robert Leslie, William Thompson, J. Biggs, and John Mein, who forced out of the King's Bench Prison the 19th of November last, came on before the Court in Westminster-Hall, when the rule was made absolute for an information against them.— Lord Mansfield being at the House of Peers, the other three Judges gave their opinion upon Mr. Stevens's pamphlet concerning Imprisonment for Debt:—"To doubt the equity of such a thing now, (said one of them,) after a practice of four hundred years, would be preposterous, and what none but madmen could think of; however, men ought to be tender of the natural and personal liberty of their fellow creatures."

Friday Feb. 1.

A Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when Earl Gower was invested with the Ensigns of that Order.

Monday 4.

Came on at Cambridge, the election of a Representative in Parliament for that University, in the room of Lord Chief Justice De Grey; the Candidates were Richard Crofts, Esq; of Wen-Harling, in Norfolk, and Dr. Wynne, of Trinity College; on casting up the poll, the numbers stood for Mr. Crofts 75, for Dr. Wynne 45; whereupon the former was declared duly elected.

Tuesday 5.

The Recorder made the Report to his Majesty in Council of the Malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate; when Daniel Harris, for stealing a large quantity of goods out of the house of his Master, Mr. Morgan, Cabinet maker, in Goodman's-fields, was ordered for execution.—James Glover, for stealing nine firkins of butter from a ship in the Thames; and Ann Banks, for breaking into the house of Mrs. Toms, and stealing wearing apparel, were respited.

Wednesday 6.

About ten in the evening the masquerade opened at Mrs. Cornelys's, in Soho. Among the company were the following characters. A Friar with an excellent mask, and a well dressed

dressed Lady Abbess; two Ladies in crimp'd crape, the materials not poorer than the fancy; a Spaniard in scarlet sattin with brown fur-edgings, had a good effect, though improper for his climate; a Madman with a four square hat ornamented with straw, his woollen mantle had the nine of diamonds on the shoulder, and to his belt hung a large horn; in his company was often seen an honest Serjeant at Law taking briefs without taking fees; a Gouty man in an India night gown, a good mask, but very noisy; a contrast between a rude lean Parish Girl and a well dressed Lady; a fair Chinese in a scarlet sattin petticoat and black silk cloak, very genteel, with remarkable fine hair; a pretty Milk maid with her pail, in company with a high dressed man, arm in arm; two jolly Sailors in quest of company, and another Sailor with his two Girls, very happy; a Hussar in green, with silver-heeled shoes; two Abbés; a Shepherd in green and white, all ribband and flutters; a simple Conjuror, known by his long beard and wand; a Watchman with candle and lantern, crying, past twelve o'clock; three comical Devils, very tempting, and two dry Devils that every one avoided; a Persian Prince in a very rich habit, and a very elegant Black Princess; a melancholy Turk, with a mourning crescent in his turban: a very fanciful Black Prince; a feathered Man; a tall Punch, known only by his hump behind and the buttons before; a very genteel young Lady in an old English dress, black velvet, trimmed with point lace; an Indian Hunter; an Indian Huntress, well dressed in blue sattin and silver, with a quiver on her back, and a bow in her hand, had a brilliant effect; a droll diminutive fat Spaniard; two great Girls, one in a white frock, with her doll; a very elegant Lady, in a Parisian silver tissue robe, was esteemed among the smartest in the house; a hobbling Countryman, very wittily said, he could dance like *any thing*; three Harlequins without oil in their joints; a Savoyard playing minuets to a dancing Bear; two beautiful Novices in white silk, were deservedly admired for the neatness of their dress, and comeliness of their persons; two very fat rattling Negro Women; a Moorish Chief; a Druid, with mistletoe; a very droll Old Woman, with blue stockings and scarlet cloaks; the figure of Tragedy was rich, graceful, and becoming; Sorrow and Joy, expressed by scarlet and black; a dull Hermit and a Pilgrim; a Cricket-Player; a very fat Running-Footman; a Light Horseman; a little Merlin; a Waggoner; a dancing Corpse, dressed in a shroud, with a coffin, alarmed numbers of the Ladies and Gentlemen; the coffin was black, with white ornamented handles: on the breast-plate was inscribed,

Mortals, attend! this pale and ghastly spectre,
Three moons ago was plump and stout as Hector!

Cornelys', Almack's, and the Coterie,
Have now reduc'd me to the thing you see:
Oh! shun harmonic routes, and midnight revel,
Or you and I shall soon be on a level.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty, for the year 1771.

Berks, Sir Wm. Stonehouse, of Radley.
Bedfordsh. Charles Barnett, of Stratton.
Bucks, Thomas Dorrel, of Fingest.
Cumberland, John Spedding, of Annathwaite.
Cheshire, John Crew, of Boleworth.
Camb. & Hunt. Chr. Anstey, of Trumpington.
Cornwall, John Call, of Whiteford.
Devonshire, Rich. Doidge, of Elford Leigh.
Dorsetshire, John Newton, of Spetisbury.
Derbyshire, Wm. Milnes, of Langitone.
Essex, Charles Raymond, of Ilford Ward.
Gloucestersh. Tho. Master, of Cirencester.
Hertfordsh. George Prescott, of Theobalds.
Herefordsh. Sir C. Hoskins, of Warewood, Bt.
Kent, Wm. Daniel Masters, of Mereworth.
Leicest. Lebb. Humfrey, of Kibworth.
Lincolnshire, David Field, of Ulceby.
Monmouthsh. Tho. Fletcher, of Monmouth.
Northumberland. T. C. Bigg, of Little Benton.
Northampton Sir W. Wake, of Courten Hall, Bt.
Norfolk William Smith, of Topcroft.
Northamptonsh. Geo. Dunston, of Workfop.
Oxfordsh. Wm. Draper of Nether Wornton.
Rutlandshire, Tho. Bulivant, of Ashwall.
Shropshire, Joseph Griffiths, of Dinthill.
Somersetsh. Tho. Coward, jun. of Freshford.
Staffordshire, Thomas Hood, of Barr.
Suffolk, John Freston Scrivener, of Sibson.
Southampton, E. Gaddard, of East Woodley.
Surrey, Thomas Kent, of Kingston.
Sussex, Wm. Richardson, of Milland.
Warwicksh. Sir Wm. Wheeler, of Lemington
Hastings, Bart.
Worcestershire, Edmond Pitts, of Kyre.
Wiltsh. Wm. Langham Jones, of Ramsbury.
Yorksh. Sir G. Boynton, of Burton-Agnes, Bt.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Marinaduke Gwynne, of Garth.
Carmarthen, Vaugh. Horton, of Lletherlleasty.
Cardigan, Lewis Gwynne, of Mynachty.
Glamorgan, Wm. Thomas, of Llanblethian.
Pembroke, Thomas Lloyd, of Cungloyne,
Radnor, Charles Gore, of Divanner.

NORTH-WALES.

Anglesey, Paul Panton, of Plas Gwyn.
Carnarvon Rice Thomas, of Coed Alén.
Denbigh, John Vaughan, of Groes.
Flint, Thomas Eyton, of Leefwood.
Merioneth. Rich. Parry, of Plasnyddol.
Montgomery, John Lloyd, of Talgyn.

Friday 8,

The Committee met at Guild-hall, in order to carry into execution the motion of the Court of Common Council respecting the erecting a statue in Guild-hall of the late William Beckford, Esq; when they agreed for the same with Mr. Moore, and directed it to be completed with as much expedition as the nature of the work will admit.

Sunday 10.

The Court went into mourning for her late Serene Highness the Princess Maria Amelia of Nassau, great aunt to the Prince of Orange, for three days.

Monday 11.

Last night the frost was so intense, that the thermometer was below 1 deg. 12 dig. at about eleven o'clock. And this morning the barometer was two degrees lower than it was the 18th of January last, consequently two degrees lower than has been known for these nine years.

The Lord Chancellor took the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the Court of Common Pleas, as the ultimate qualifications towards filling the high offices to which he has lately been advanced.

Tuesday 12.

Mr. Cornelys had information lodged against her, for suffering the exhibition of a dramatic performance in her house: She was the other day convicted in the penalty of 50l. on the same account. It is said, that the Noblemen and Gentlemen, who patronize this Lady's Puppet Opera, are so exasperated at a certain Justice, that they have entered into very large subscriptions to answer the *toties quoties* penalties that may be levied on her.

Wednesday 13.

Mr. Wilkes arrived at Lynn Regis, in order to take up his Freedom of that borough; he supped in the evening with many of his friends at Mr. Ald. Browne's, where he also slept; in the morning he was presented with an occasional poem, bound in Morocco, with the following inscription on the outside in letters of gold:

Viro prænobili
Non proavis, non titulis, non insigniis,
Sed Virtute,
JOHANNI WILKES, Armigero.
Qui metu servitutis liberavit
Cives Britannos;
Qui patriæ libertatem vindicavit;
Qui reipublicæ restituit rem.
Patriæ Patriæ
Coronam hanc neci gratus
Jussit Apollo.
Lennæ XVI. cal. mart.
M.DCC.LXXI.

The next day, being the first day of the anniversary Mart, he attended the procession with the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. amidst the acclamations of the people, and dined with them in the Town Hall. After he had taken the oaths, and had been admitted a Member of the Corporation, he addressed them as follow:

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen,

"I return you my most hearty thanks for the distinguished honour you have conferred on me. I am very happy that my public conduct has been approved by those whose applause I so highly value. To persevere

steadily and uniformly in the same line of action in the great cause of the people, to support the noble rights and privileges of this free nation, and with spirit to withstand every encroachment of arbitrary power, is the best return I can make to gentlemen of independent principles and liberal minds, as well as the only way I can shew myself worthy of being admitted a member of this respectable corporation."

Robert Marsh, Esq; was unanimously elected President of Guy's Hospital, in the room of Lewis Wray, Esq; deceased.

The Spanish papers, relating to the Convention, came under the consideration of the Lower Assembly. Lord B—p moved "That an humble address be presented to his M—y, returning him thanks for having agreed to the Convention, and for his compliance with the request of that Assembly, in laying the Spanish papers before them." This motion was seconded by Lord P—m—e. Mr. D—ll moved, "That all those words contained in the address, which conveyed the thanks of the House for having signed the Convention be left out, and then the proposed address would only thank his Majesty for having laid the papers before them." Col. B—é seconded Mr. D—ll's motion. W—E—, Esq; spoke for a considerable time against the proposed alteration. The debates then becoming general, the question was spoke to by several Gentlemen, and Mr. D—g, in a speech which lasted upwards of an hour, finished the debate.

The question was then put on Mr. D—ll's motion, which passed in the negative. On the division, there appeared, for the question 157; against it 275. Most of the Gentlemen in the Minority then left the assembly, and Lord B—p's motion to address his M—y was carried without any farther opposition.

Thursday 14.

The Upper Assembly was prodigious full, when the Spanish papers came under their consideration. The D. of N—te made the motion to address. The D. of M—r made a motion similar to that made by Mr. D—ll in the Lower Assembly on Wednesday. The Debates on the occasion continued for several hours, when the address was agreed on. On the D. of M—r's motion being put, there appeared, for the amendment, 35, with three proxies; against it, 92, with 15 proxies; upon which the Lords in the Minority entered a protest.

Saturday 16.

A poor boy, who, on Tuesday night had crept into a dunghill at a stable yard in Holborn, in order to preserve himself from the cold, was found dead by the ostler.

A poor woman also, with a child at her breast, and another about three years old lying by her, was found dead in Rag-fair.

Sunday 17.

The tide ran so high, that it overflowed all

All the Marfies about Roth rhi h and Deptford, and some cattle are miffing.

Monday 18.

His Majesty was pleafed to create Lieut. Gen. Charles Montagu, and Ralph Payne, Efq; Knights of the Bath.

Leave is given to bring in a bill, to incapacitate feveral perfons from voting at Elections for Members for the Borough of New Shoreham, on account of fome late proceedings.

Wednesday 20.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company refolved, that for the future all outward and homeward bound fhips fhall be attended with an armed veffel.

A carpenter at Hounflow has invented a powder-mill which will blow off without doing the leaft damage, even to a perfon in the infide; he underwent the experiment himfelf on Saturday laft, without receiving the leaft hurt.

Friday 22.

Notice was fent to the Coffee houfes above the Exchange, to prevent the merchants from making further applications for protections, as matters are finally adjusted between England and Spain.

Came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of Joseph Weft, Stephen Paris, and Samuel Randal, on an indictment for the wilful murder of John Foy, which lafted near fix hours; when the affray on the part of the prifoners appearing accidental, and without malice prepence, the jury acquitted Randal, and found a verdiict of manflaughter againft Weft and Paris — John Leveridge was capitally convicted for burglariously ftealing a quantity of ribbons, &c. out of the fhop of Mr. Seymour; and three were caft for transportation.

Saturday 23.

Sixteen prifoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Luke Cannon and John Sidey, (who was capitally convicted on Thursday for robbing Mr. Greenfield) for breaking and entering the Dwelling houfe of the Hon. Mr. Stratford in Park-ftreet, and ftealing plate, &c. to the amount of near 2000 l. Jacob Jacobs and Micheal Glannon, for receiving part of the faid goods, knowing them to be ftofen, were caft for transportation for 14 years. Five to be transported for feven years, and feven were acquitted.

Thursday 28.

The King of Denmark published an Ordinance, by which he permits brothers and fifters children to marry together; and alfo that a widower may marry the fifters of his deceafed wife, without being obliged to have the Bifhop's difpenfation for the fame.

The linen manufactory in the Ifle of Man fucceeds beyond expectation; in the year 1769 they exported 1000 yards, and laft year above 9000, befides what is ufed in home confumption.

At Tenbury in Worcefterfhire, a lace manufactory has been lately fet on foot by a perfon from Bath, who has fixed fome French people there, to teach the poor inhabitants the art of weaving that article. The work is faid to go on profperoufly.

The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, have unanimoufly elected his Royal Highnefs the Duke of Gloucefter, Chancellor of that Univerfity.

Orders have been received at Chatham from the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, directing the workmen in the yard not to proceed in fitting out the following fhips, which were before ordered to be equipped for the Channel Service, viz. Magnificent of 74 guns, Monarch 74, and Sapphire of 32. The artificers alfo have received orders to work only two tides a day, inftead of double tides, (except the fail-makers and rope-makers, who are to work double tides till further orders.)

— Drake, Efq; is elected a Member of Parliament, for Beerfton, in Devon, in the room of his brother, Sir F. H. Drake, who has accepted of a place.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Vifc. Hinchinbrook, is re-elected for the county of Huntingdon.

Thomas Dundas, Efq; is elected for the counties of Orkney and Zeland, in the room of his father, who is appointed a Commiffioner of the Police in Scotland.

James Hayes, Efq; is elected for Downton, in Wilts.

All the new arms made at Liege and Birmingham for foreign fervice are the reverse of former fashions. Thefe are fhort fuffils with very long bayonets.

Mr. Chitqua, the celebrated Chinefe Artift, is embarked at Gravesend, on board the Grenville Eaft Indiaman, on his return to Canton, after having furveyed, with aftonifhment, a part of Mr. Cox's furprizing piece of mechanism, designed for his exhibition in Spring Gardens, and been introduced by Mr. Merlin to view the many excellent paintings of Signora Angellica; from whence he was conducted to the Royal Academy at Somerfet Houfe, where he not only met with a moft polite reception, but had the honour to have his portrait introduced by Mr. Zoffani, into a capital picture of the members of that noble institution, which he is executing for a Great Perfonage.

The Ruffian Minifter defires the Public may be informed, that according to the laft letters he has received from his Court, there is not (thank God) the leaft appearance of any infectious diftemper, either in Mofcow, Livonia, Eftonia, Ingria, or in the adjacent provinces; and that the meafures taken to prevent its being introduced into them, leave not the leaft reason to apprehend, in future, any danger from it.

The premium of infurance on fhips and merchandize has fallen upwards of two per cent. at the feveral Underwriters Offices in

the City, on account of the arrival of the ratification of the late Convention between this Court and that of Spain.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

- Jan. 6. **L**ADY of the Rt. Hon. the Ld. Chancellor of Ireland—a son.
 Feb. 2. The Countess of Moray—two sons, at Edinburgh.
 7. Mrs. Hurstlein, in Duke's Place—two boys and a girl.
 10. The Lady of Coote Purden, Esq;—a daughter.
 11. The Lady of Dr. Blair—of a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

- Jan. 17. **T**imothy Inston, Esq;—to Miss Mary Lukey, of Woodstreet.
 24. Mr. Eaton, of Gray's Inn—to Miss Try, of Fleet-street.
 Capt. Francis Fortescue, of the Osterley Indian— to Miss Traherne, of Edmonton.
 Charles Keighley, Esq; Basing-lane—to Miss S. Hutchinson, Gr. Queen str. Westminster.
 27. Wm. Holdford, Esq; of Hatfield—to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Highgate.
 28. — Lowndes, Esq;—to Miss Osborne, of Panton street.
 Mr. Joseph Ballard, of Clapton—to Miss Batter, of Stoke Newington.
 Sir John Mitchell, of Westmore, Bart.—to Miss Elizabeth Bruce.
 29. Duncan Maclane, Esq; of Hackney—to Miss Rebecca Braoney, of Great Eastcheap.
 Tho. Ledbeater, Esq; Argyle-buildings—to Miss Windfield, of Dean str. Soho.
 31. Wm. Everest, Esq; of Otford—to Miss Titchborne, of Bromley, Kent.
 Feb. 2. Rev. Mr. Hoskins, Preb. of Hereford—to Mrs. Cotton.
 5. M. B. Hawke, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Edward—to Miss Turner, Daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, Bart.
 Rev. Geo. Duteens—to Miss Ann Halfey.
 7. Mr. Stones, in Parliament street—to Miss Gomm, of Clerkenwell.
 Dr. Rutton, Throgmorton-street—to Miss Fisher, of Camberwell.
 Rev. Dr. Markam, R. of St. Mary, White-chapel—to Miss Croft, of Bedford-row.
 Cart. Money, of the 43d Reg. of Foot—to Miss Webster, of Stockton.
 12. Dr. James Lecht.—to Miss Amelia Edwards, of Charing-crofs.
 James Thompson, Esq;—to Miss Hannah Lee, of Greenwich.
 Geo. Munn, Capt. of the 68th Reg. of Foot—to Miss Pye.
 18. J. C. S. Douglas, Esq; of Jamaica—to Miss Mary Bullock.
 Wm. Martin, Esq; of Dover street,—to Miss Perkins, of Fulham.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

- R**IGHT Hon. Arthur Trevor, Visc. Duncannon, in Ireland.

General Macartney, a Native of Ireland, in the Hungarian Service.

Widow Carrman, aged 122, at Fethard in Ireland.

Colonel Charles Pemble, at Bombay, Commander in Chief of the E. I. Company's Forces on the Coast of Malabar.

Rev. Mr. Thackery, at Petersburg.

The Hon. Rich Penn, one of the two Proprietors of Pennsylvania.

Osborne Jephson, Esq; in Castle-street, Leicester-fields.

Rev. Mr. Jolland, at Great Ponton, Lincolnshire.

Philip Hammond, Esq; at Jamaica.

The Doge of Genoa.

Jan. 6. Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rector of Stretcham, in the Isle of Ely.

12. Mr. Tho. Bonnell, Attorney at Law, at Suttan Coldfield, Warwickshire.

13. Mr. Ja. Wilson, aged 87, at Wensley, Yorkshire; he was Father and Grandfather to six y-five Children, and was carried to his Grave by six of his Grand children.

14. Lieut. Gen. Henry Whitley, one of the oldest Officers in the Army.

15. Emanuel, Prince of Lichtenstein, and of the Holy Empire, at Vienna.

— Wheles, Esq; sen. Ald. of Cambridge.

16. The Hon. Margaret Primrose, Daughter of the late Lord Primrose.

17. Stanhope Aspinwall, Esq; private Secretary to Earl Harcourt.

18. Ja. Hammond, Esq; St. Mary Aix.

Rev. Mr. Derby, Rector of Cowley, near Uxbridge.

19. Brook Forrester, Esq; at Dothill Shropsh.

Deodatus Staveron, Esq; at Newington, Surry.

John Burton, M. D. and F. R. S. at York.

Nicholas Synge, Ld Bp of Killaloe.

20. John Perry, Esq; senior, Alderman of Walthamstow.

21. — Bromley, Esq; in Kennington-lane.

Mrs. Rocke, of Trisnanny, Montgomerysh.

22. John Newington, M. D. at Greenwich.

Barnard Finch, Esq; at Richmond.

23. Nathan Wiseman, Esq; in Great George-street, Westminster.

The Rev. Mr. Dowding, at Tottenham-high-crofs.

The Lady of Sir Abraham Hume, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Mrs. Reynolds, Housekeeper to her R. H. the Princess Dowager.

24. Lewis Wray, Esq; Sub Governor of the Southsea Company, and President of Guy's Hospital.

Lady Campbell Hamilton.

25. Mr. John Jacob Battier, in Devonsh.-sq; Benjamin Burton, Esq; Red-Lion square.

Geo. Carter, Esq; of Cheldon, Oxfordshire.

Herbert Hyde, Esq; Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

26. Tho. Halfpenny, Esq, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

Tho. Burgh, M. D. at Coventry.

27. John Rooke, Esq; Coleman-street.
 28. Sir Andrew Mitchel, Plenipotentiary from England to the King of Prussia. The Marquis d'Argens, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia.
 30. Mr. Henry Bignoll, at Clapham. Mr. John Palladine, Fencing master at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Mrs. Carr, in Little Britain.
 Tho. Lord, Esq; in Snoreditch, aged 94.
 31. Robert Fancourt, Esq; in Mount street. Miss Roberts, at Hounslow.
Feb. 2. The Rev. Moses White, at Halvergate.
 Mr. Thomas Brown, at Dover.
 Rev. H. Rice, R. of Foultham, Norfolk.
 3. Mr. Westphall, Master of the Ewry to the Princess Dowager.
 4. Henry Osborne, Esq; in Hill-str Berkeley sq. fourth Son of Sir Jo. Osborne, Bt.
 5. John Bellamy, Esq; in Woodstock-street, Oxford road.
 John Mead, Esq; at Chiswick.
 Lady Mary Vaughan, Relict of — Vaughan, Esq; at Guildford.
 6. Mr. Wilson, in Spring gardens. Counsellor Short, in Carey street. David Spens, Esq; at Edinburgh, writer to the Signet.
 7. Geo. Angel, Page of the Back Stairs to the Princess Dowager. Walter Thong, Esq; senior, Alderman of Huntingdon.
 8. John Baddiston, Esq; in Bolton-row, Piccadilly.
 Adam Johnson, Esq; in Coleman-street.
 Tho. Egermont, Esq; at Knarebrook, in Essex.
 Mr. Nevill, Groom of the Chamber to his Majesty.
 9. Mrs. Marbin, Wife of — Marbin, Esq; at Deptford.
 Lady Innis, of Innis, at Elgin, in Scotland. Tho. Stocktowe, Esq; at Ayton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire.
 10. James Nelson, Esq; aged 96, in New-Bond-street.
 Mr. Wellings, aged 109, at Norwich. Capt. Geo. Rhode, aged 101, at Calais.
 11. The Rev. John Cowlithaw, Rector of Ashley, Northamptonshire. Wm. Lowdon, Esq; at St. Mary le Bone. George Tomlinson, Esq; in Bishopsgate str. aged 104, formerly a Wholesale Linen-draper.
 Mendes Da Costa, Esq; in Bow-street, Covent Garden.
 12. Rev. Dr. Burton, Vice-Provost of Eton College.
 John Darell, Esq; Fellow Commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge.
 13. Tho. Simms, Esq; in Scotland-yard. Capt. Sam. Webster, in Cannon-street. John Hildesley, Esq; a Rear-Admiral on the superannuated List; in Green-street. Miss Sweetingham, a near Relation to Sir G. Herbert, Bart. at Kensington Gravel pits.

14 John Gibson, Esq; in Scotland yard. Mrs. Lighthouse, a Maiden Lady, in Theobald's row.
 15. Ja. Hammond, Esq; a Russian Merch. John Hyde, Esq; Charter-house-square. John Corrie, Esq; in George-yard, Lombard street.
 Capt. Lynch, of the 30th Reg. of Foot. He was just going to take Possession of 2000 l. *per ann.* in the West Indies.
 16. James Peachy, Esq; aged 88, in Queen-street, Golden square.
 Rev. John Cutler, in Doctor's Commons.
 19. — Brigstock, Esq; at Islington, a Solicitor in the Court of Chancery.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire—Ld Privy Seal.
 Rt. Hon. Geo. Dunk, Earl of Hallifax,—one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.
 Ld Hinchinbrook—*vice* Chamberlain—*vice* Ld Grantham.
 Rt. Hon. Earl of Upper Ossory—Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bedford.
 Rt. Hon. Vere, Earl Pawlett — Custos Rot. of the County of Devon, and City of Exeter. His R. H. the D. of Gloucester — Warden and Keeper of the New Forest.
 Rt. Hon. Marquis of Carnarvon—Ld. Lieut. of the County of Northampton.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Henry Stanley, Esq;—Major in the 3d Reg. of Dragoons.
 Huntingdon Fildes, Esq;—Capt. *vice* Maj. Stanley.
 Edward Coleman, Esq;—Major in the 1st. Reg. of Dragoons—*vice* R. B. Philipson. R. B. Philipson—Lieut. Colonel in ditto. Geo. Leaths—Capt. Lt. *vice* H. Hassard. John Lambe, Esq;—Capt. of the 6th Reg. of Foot—*vice* W. Tollemache. Wilbraham Tollemache—Major in ditto. John Law, Esq; — Quarter-master in the Royal Reg. of House Guards. John Hatfield, Esq;—Capt. Lieut. of the 43d Regiment of Foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Winstanley—St. Dunstan's in the East, R.
 Rev. Mich. Lorr, B. D. St. Matthew, R.—*vice* Mr. Winstanley.
 Rev. H. Waring, M. A.—to be one the Priests in Ordinary to the Chapel Royal.
 Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas — to Arrow, R. in Warwickshire.
 Rev. Mr. Bowyer — to Spilsby, Edenham, Swinsted, Great and Little Bitcham, and Creighton, LL. in Lincolnshire.
 Rev. Wm. Shipley, M. A.—to Skeiving, R, Flintshire, with Wrexham, V. Flintshire.
 Rev. Mr. Cummings — to Tottenham, L. Middlesex.
 Rev. Geo. Duteens, M. A.—to Great Bad-dow, V. in Essex.
 Rev. Wm. Clarke, M. A.—to Horndon, V. Essex.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Heysham—to Munden Par a, R. Herefordshire.
 Hon. and Rev. Dr. North—Boxley, R. Kent.
 Rt. Rev. the Bp of Chester—to the Deanery of Christ Church; by Dispensation.
 Rev. Mr. Tripp, of Christ Church, Oxford—to be Master of the Temple
 Rev. Tho. Thurlow, B. D.—Stanhope, R. Durham
 Rev. Mr. Fuham—one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary.
 Rev. John Baker, D. D. Chaplain to Ld. Scarfsdale—L. of St. George, Hanover sq.
 Rev. Mr. Hayward—Bromsborrow, R. in Gloucestershire.
 Rev. Mr. Price—Evesbatch, V.
 B—KR—TS.
 H. Hobling, St Catherine's, Lond. biscuit bak.
 W. Thorp, St Andrew's, Holborn, linen-drap.
 James Clifton, Shoreditch, weaver.
 John Brocher, Spitalfields, tallow-chandler.
 D. Cotterell, jun Leather-lane pawn-brok.
 R. Biggs, late of Froome Salwood, clothier.
 J. Darbyshire, late of Plumbstead, merch.
 Wm. Baker, Bread street, brush maker.
 Arthur Edwards, Southwark, cheese-mong.
 Tho. Coyde, late of New John street, near the Minories, broker.
 Samuel Pye, of Snow-hill, grocer.
 Wm. Coles, late of Romsey, brewer.
 Tho. Fearn, of Liverpool, merchant.
 E. Clewer, Allburton, Gloucestersh. baker.
 Sam. Rostock, of Southwark, cheese mong.
 Rd. Andrews, St. James's Market, poulterer.
 James Jones, St. Mary, Islington, vintner.
 Thomas Robinson, Old-street, dealer.
 Raymond Snow, Great St. Helen's, marin.
 Daniel Eaton, Watling street, dealer.
 John Sinclair, of Bristol, cutler.
 Joel Cadbury, of Exeter, ferge maker.
 Geo. Cross, Great Yarmouth Norfolk, merc.
 Ja. Rice, London house yard, bookbinder.
 Rob. Pritchett, late of Clare str. haberdash.
 Dan. Henriod, of Coleman str. merchant.
 Abraham Slack, of Manchester, merchant.
 Ja. Sealy, of Tiverton, Devon, merchant.
 Lyon Levi, late of Mile-end, and Sol. Pafs, late of Peter-str. Westminster, merchants.
 Jof. Taylor, of Smithfield, paper stainer.
 Nich. Norville, Water-lane, London, hatter.
 Geo. Bridger, Alhallow's-court, Lond. poult.
 J. Battersby, St. Andrew's, Holborn, merch.
 Cha. Grossett, Friday-str. London, merchant.
 John Seagood, Tokenhouse-yard, stationer.
 Tho. Slack, of Manchester, manufacturer.
 Nicholas Ward, of Warwick, victual er.
 Jof. Adams, of Birmingham, gun-maker.
 Thomas Nun, of Norwich, carpenter.
 Wm. Pineace, of Clerkenwell, jeweller.
 Wm. Mafon, of Fewkesbury, haberdasher.
 Dan. Bradbury, of Deptford, merchant.
 Tho. Welch, of Gough-square, silk-merc.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Feb. 4, Feb. 6, 1770.

	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	
London	5	2	3	6	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	
COUNTIES INLAND.																											
Middlesex	5	7	0		3	3	2		3	3	1		3	3	1		3	3	1		3	3	1		3	3	1
Surrey	5	7	3		3	1	2		4	3	7		3	1	2		4	3	7		3	1	2		4	3	7
Hertford	5	6	0		3	2	2		5	3	6		3	2	2		5	3	6		3	2	2		5	3	6
Bedford	5	3	4		3	1	2		2	3	0		3	1	2		2	3	0		3	1	2		2	3	0
Cambridge	5	0	3		2	1	2		5	3	1		2	1	2		5	3	1		2	1	2		5	3	1
Huntingdon	5	2	0		2	1	2		3	3	0		2	1	2		3	3	0		2	1	2		3	3	0
Northampton	5	8	4		3	6	2		3	7			3	6	2		3	7			3	6	2		3	7	
Rutland	5	1	0		3	5	2		3	3			3	5	2		3	3			3	5	2		3	3	
Leicester	6	4	4		7	3	1		2	0			7	3	1		2	0			7	3	1		2	0	
Nottingham	6	1	4		11	3	7		2	3			11	3	7		2	3			11	3	7		2	3	
Derby	6	9	0		4	0	2		5	4			4	0	2		5	4			4	0	2		5	4	
Stafford	6	2	4		3	1	0		2	1			3	1	0		2	1			3	1	0		2	1	
Shropshire	5	7	3		8	3	3		1	5			8	3	3		1	5			8	3	3		1	5	
Hereford	5	3	3		5	2	1		0	1			5	2	1		0	1			5	2	1		0	1	
Worcester	6	3	3		9	3	8		2	3			9	3	8		2	3			9	3	8		2	3	
Warwick	6	1	0		0	3	8		2	3			0	3	8		2	3			0	3	8		2	3	
Gloucester	5	1	0		0	3	0		1	0			0	3	0		1	0			0	3	0		1	0	
Wiltshire	5	1	0		0	2	8		1	0			0	2	8		1	0			0	2	8		1	0	
Berks	5	8	0		2	1	2		1	3			2	1	2		1	3			2	1	2		1	3	
Oxford	5	1	0		0	2	1		0	2			0	2	1		0	2			0	2	1		0	2	
Bucks	5	7	0		0	3	2		1	3			0	3	2		1	3			0	3	2		1	3	
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																											
Essex	4	0	2		1	2	2		2	1			1	2	2		2	1			1	2	2		2	1	
Suffolk	5	1	3		4	2	0		2	2			4	2	0		2	2			4	2	0		2	2	
Norfolk	5	7	2		10	2	7		2	4			10	2	7		2	4			10	2	7		2	4	
Lincoln	5	1	1		10	3	4		1	3			10	3	4		1	3			10	3	4		1	3	
York	5	0	4		1	3	2		0	3			1	3	2		0	3			1	3	2		0	3	
Durham	5	3	3		9	2	9		1	10			9	2	9		1	10			9	2	9		1	10	
Northumberland	4	6	3		6	2	6		1	10			6	2	6		1	10			6	2	6		1	10	
Cumberland	5	0	3		9	2	11		1	11			9	2	11		1	11			9	2	11		1	11	
Westmoreland	5	8	0		0	2	10		1	11			0	2	10		1	11			0	2	10		1	11	
Lancashire	5	1	0		0	3	3		2	2			0	3	3		2	2			0	3	3		2	2	
Cheshire	5	1	0		0	3	4		2	0			0	3	4		2	0			0	3	4		2	0	
Monmouth	5	4	1		10	2	10		1	5			10	2	10		1	5			10	2	10		1	5	
Somerset	5	1	0		0	2	11		1	7			0	2	11		1	7			0	2	11		1	7	
Devon	5	5	0		0	2	9		1	5			0	2	9		1	5			0	2	9		1	5	
Cornwall	5	2	1		0	2	9		1	4			0	2	9		1	4			0	2	9		1	4	
Dorset	5	6	0		0	2	1		10	3			0	2	1		10	3			0	2	1		10	3	
Hampshire	5	0	0		0	2	8		2	3			0	2	8		2	3			0	2	8		2	3	
Suffex	4	0	0		0	2	1		1	3			0	2	1		1	3			0	2	1		1	3	
Kent	5	1	0		0	2	1		2	1			0	2	1		2	1			0	2	1		2	1	

W A L E S.

North Wales	5	5	4		6	3	0		1	6		3	9
South Wales	5	0	3		4	3	0		1	3		3	4

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winch. ft. } 5 6 3 10 3 1 1 11 3 4
Bushel } 5 6 3 10 3 1 1 11 3 4
Quarter of } 44 0 30 8 24 8 15 4 26 8
8 Bushels } 44 0 30 8 24 8 15 4 26 8

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Feb. 1.	Feb. 25.
Bank Stock	148 ³ / ₄	—
India Stock	—	230 a 1/4
3 per Cent. reduced	84 ⁵ / ₈	87 ³ / ₈
3 per Cent. Consol.	84 ¹ / ₄	86 ³ / ₈
4 per Cent. Consol.	93 ³ / ₄	96 a 7/8
Long Ann.	—	—
India Ann.	8 ⁷ / ₈	84 ¹ / ₄

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 29 to Feb. 19

Christened.		Buried.		1922	569	Males	1013	Females	909	1922	Males	1013	Females	909	1922	Males	1013	Females	909	1922	Males	1013	Females	909	
Males	676	Females	665																						Males
Whereof have died under two years old		Peck Loaf as 3d. 1/2																							

0:4:9
 0:4:4
 0:0:17
 0:0:17

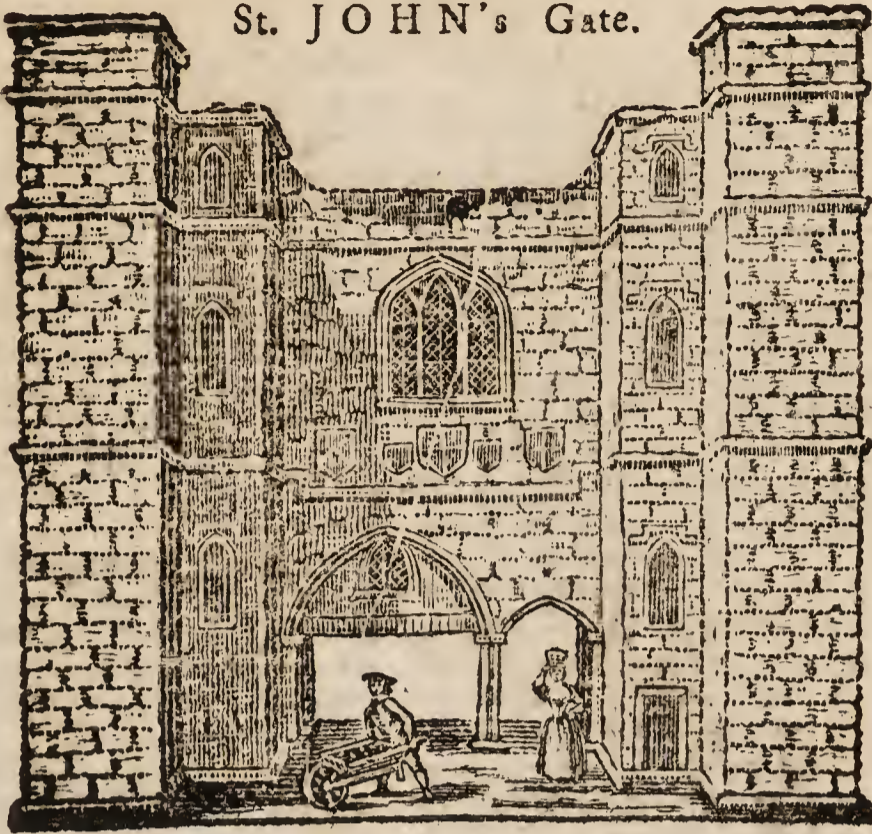
The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer.

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MARCH 1771.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with an elegant Elevation of a new Bridge, recommended to the Commissioners of Yarmouth Haven; and also a large Profile or Section of the River Thames, from Boulter's Lock to Mortlake.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE,

Colonel ISAAC BARRE's Speech, when the Motion was made in the House of Commons, for committing Mr. Alderman OLIVER to the Tower.

MR SPEAKER,

SINCE I had the honour, or rather dishonour, of sitting in this House, I have been witness to many strange, many shameful transactions; but, since I could call myself a member of the British Senate, never were my ears shocked with such an abominable proposal, as that which now disgraces this assembly. A Representative of the first City of the empire, or perhaps in the world, is to be treated as a state criminal, for supporting the general rights of the nation, and the peculiar privileges of his fellow citizens. It has been proved to a demonstration, that your claim of Privilege was meant as a bulwark against the encroachments of the Crown, and not as a check upon your constituents. It has been clearly shewn that you have acted contrary to Magna Charta, and that the arraigned magistrates have adhered to the law of the land. Nor is this all—You have been convicted of invading the peculiar franchises of the city, and of trampling on numerous statutes made in its favour—while the objects of your impotent malice have only acted according to the dictates of conscience, and in obedience to their oath.—You will punish them, because they would not, for the purposes of your tyranny, betray their trust and be guilty of perjury. What can be your intention in such an attack upon all honour and virtue? Do you mean to bring all men to a level with yourselves, and to extirpate all honesty and independence! Perhaps you imagine that a vote will settle the whole controversy? Alas! you are not aware that the manner in which your vote is procured, remains a secret to no man. Listen—for, if you are not totally callous, if your consciences are not seared, I will speak daggers to your souls. Whence did this motion take its rise? Where was the scheme concerted? Did it originate in this house? Is it the legitimate offspring of this assembly? No; it is the abortion of five wretched Clerks, who, tho' a disgrace to this house, have the management, I beg pardon, the mismanagement, of all national affairs. These pitiful chudges brought the Treasury into the scheme; the Treasury is directed by the Junto of Carlton-house; Carlton-house sets all the Administration in motion; and the Administration issued their mandates to the machines that compose the majority. Thus are you played off like poppets, by the management of the magicians who act behind the curtain. Do not you blush at such insamy? Do not your cheeks burn with conscious shame at being mere machines, or like oxen in a stall, fed by the hand of your master, and forced to draw in his yoke? By heaven, I had rather not exist than drag such a heavy, such a galling, such a detestable chain. There are, indeed, those of whose commands I should be proud, because their service is perfect freedom. The instructions of your constituents you should be always ready to obey. But you have inverted the maxim of the gospel, and made the servant greater than his

master. You, who are only deputies or factors, have usurped a power not only superior to that of your creators, but destructive of the very rights by which they exist as freemen. In the gulph of your privileges you have swallowed up the birthright of the people, who are ultimately paramount to all the three branches of the legislature. Had you been as tenacious of your duty as of your interest, you would have first provided for the safety of the people's rights, and then entered into a discussion of your own privileges. It is the privilege of the people to be tried by the law of the land, and to see the course of justice free and uninterrupted; both you have flagrantly violated, and opened a door for anarchy and confusion. But where is the wonder that you act in this arbitrary manner, when you would not allow mention to be made of that traitorous member, who declared in the face of day, that he hoped to see his majesty as absolute as the king of Prussia; and that he had bought his constituents, and made of their instructions an use not fit to be named! Had you been true representatives, you would have immediately dropped every other subject, and blushed to determine any national affair, till you had removed from among you such an accursed thing, such an abomination to all honour and honesty. But you love to protect such culprits; because of such is your kingdom composed. How then can you imagine, that the people will tamely acquiesce in injuries received from men of your stamp? How can you imagine, that Britons will endure an act of tyranny, as alarming as any practised by the despot of France? Louis the *Well-beloved* erases the acts of his parliaments, and our *beloved* House of Commons erases the legal proceedings of our courts of record. Why, the violence of Charles the First, when he entered this house in person, and seized the five members, was not a matter of such pernicious example. You have struck at the very root of all Law and Justice, and endeavoured at one blow to annihilate all our Liberties.

The consequence is natural. After having assumed an arbitrary dominion over truth and justice, you issue orders, warrants, and proclamations, against every opponent, and send prisoners to your Bastille all those who have the virtue and courage to defend the expiring freedom of their country. But it is in vain that you hope by fear and terror to extinguish every spark of the ancient fire of this isle. The more Sacrifices, the more Martyrs you make, the more numerous the Sons of Liberty will become. They will multiply like the Hydra's head, and hurl vengeance at your devoted heads. Let others act as they will, while I have a tongue or an arm, they shall be free. And that I may not be a witness of this monstrous proceeding, I will leave the House; nor do I doubt but every independent, every honest man, every friend to England, will follow me.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

M A R C H, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established SOCIETY, continued from p. 55.

Lord N---b.



AFTER all the oratory that with such amazing profusion has been poured out about the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and

John Wilkes, and the Island of Corfica, and a mediator with Spain, I will just beg leave to remind the honourable Gentleman, that the subject which now lies before the House is an Address. I do not find that any of our orators have proposed to amend it, and I must therefore conclude it to be the sense of this Assembly, that the Address has no material imperfection, and may be presented to his Majesty in its present form. Our Patriots upon this and many other occasions, make me think of a man who had but one story to tell, which every incident served alike to introduce: his story was about a horse, and if any body happened to mention a poker, he would say, now you talk of a poker, it puts me in mind of a very good story about a horse; so if a Lady took out her snuff-box, he was still ready, seeing a snuff-box, said he, puts me in mind of a very good story about a horse. So our Patriots make every thing an occasion for a common place declamation against wicked and foolish Ministers, and patch together scraps which one of them retails in the News-papers, and others carefully glean up; one half of them being constantly dupes

to the artifices of the other. Some expressions however, have been thrown out, which I cannot let fall. It has been insinuated by one honourable Gentleman, that the Ministers by their want of Spirit in the affairs of Corfica, have made war inevitable which might have been prevented, and at the same time raised such jealousies and discontents in the nation, that the King must go to war with half his people. As to the affair of Corfica, the Gentleman may perhaps have been enlightened with intelligence which others have not been so happy as to obtain: I confess that with respect to myself his assertion wants evidence. I think on the contrary, that the consequence of our interfering, would more probably have brought on, than prevented a rupture, and then who would not have blamed the Ministry for not allowing the enemy to waste their blood and treasure, in the acquisition of what perhaps they had better be without? But supposing that a rupture is now inevitable, we are told that the King will go to war with half his people: if Gentlemen had as much ability as inclination to deceive both our friends and our enemies, they would throw out improbabilities somewhat less extravagant and absurd. Can any mortal, who does not read the Persian Tales as a true history, believe that because we have little political squabbles among ourselves, the people will throw off at once their allegiance, their interest, and their honour, abandon their lawful Sovereign, and offer their necks to a foreign yoke! This surely is the raving of a madman, or the dream of an idiot: he that has sense to feed him-

himself, or reason to distinguish rags and straw in a cell of Bedlam, from the trappings of Royalty, can never draw so monstrous a conclusion. This nation is still in power and principle the scourge of France; to insinuate the contrary, is to reproach and insult it. It will ever unite against the Bourbon Confederacy, and close round its Prince like a wall of brass, whenever it shall be called to his defence: it will be time enough to adjust domestic differences when the common danger is remov'd.

But, says an honourable Gentleman, we have degraded our Sovereign by a contest with a pitiful governor of Buenos Ayres. Would it not have been equally true, if we had immediately rushed into a war, that we were involved in a contest about a pitiful Island? Could the intrinsic value of Falkland Island be deemed a sufficient cause for war? If not, it was a proper object of negociation; and if so, what could be more prudent than to leave an opening for accommodation, by referring the act in question to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, which the King of Spain might, if he pleased disavow? An honourable Gentleman indeed has told us, in one of those beautiful tropes for which he is so famous, that Britain solicited the mediation of France: but where has this Gentleman got his intelligence? Probably from the News-papers, those oracles of knowledge and truth, which he says convey more intelligence of national affairs than the King's Speech: we all know the Gentleman's partiality for these vehicles of political knowledge; yet I may, I think, without excessive vanity, pretend to as much knowledge of the matter as the honourable Gentleman from other sources, and I declare I know of no such solicitation. Britain had no need of a mediator, and therefore could not apply to France to mediate. If she had stood in need of a mediator, she would have wanted a protector too, which could not be the case, as she is at this moment the first and great-

est power in Europe, or at least, one of the first and greatest. Another honourable Gentleman has sagaciously observed, that we have not secured all the British possessions from danger; he might as well have observed that we could not shut up all the British dominions in the tower of London. Will the Hon. Gentleman undertake to secure the British dominions in their whole extent from any sudden blow, in case of a war, with twice the number of troops that are in British pay? If he will stand forth and say so, I think his courage cannot be doubted, whatever we may think of his wisdom. As to what has been called my prophecy, I disclaim it; I said that I then thought war at a distance, and I still say that I had good reason for thinking so; I mentioned several advantages which would accrue to Britain if the peace should last two years, and ventured, upon the strength of calculation, to specify what part of the national debt would by that time be paid off. For this I am accountable, and am ready to answer any charge that shall be engrafted upon it. But as I make no pretences to infallibility with respect to any subject, much less with respect to future events, I can never be said to have uttered a prophecy when I delivered my opinion, nor to have forfeited any claim of man upon man, even if I should appear to have been mistaken.

Col. B---é produced a copy of what he had called a *prophecy*, which he said he took in writing when it was spoken: but as Ld N---h admitted that he had delivered it as his opinion, the producing the words in writing, answered no purpose: if the dispute had been about the purport of what was said, the written words would have determined it, but they had no tendency to prove that what was delivered as opinion, was matter of reproach as a pretension to prophecy.

Mr. B---ke also offered some explanation of what he had said concerning the mediation of France.

Sir C-----s S-----rs observed, that

as the Address was an approbation of the conduct of Ministry, it would be improper to agree to it, before any enquiry had been made whether their conduct deserved approbation: it was therefore his opinion, that the captains of the *Tamer* and *Favourite* sloops should be called to the bar, and give an account of what the Spaniards had done, and what information the Ministry had received.

Mr. *D--d--ll* then replied to *Ld N---h*, at large, to this effect.

If the Minister had not on former occasions given me a perfect idea of his understanding, I should have been surprized at his manner of arguing to-day, and particularly at a conclusion which he has just drawn. He says, that "as no proposal has been made to amend the Address, he must conclude that it has no material imperfections:" unfortunately for him, or for me, my conclusion is just contrary from the same premises. As no proposal has been made to amend the address, I conclude that it cannot be amended; that it is not faulty in particular parts, but is uniformly and totally wrong: this is my reason for proposing no amendment, and it may therefore naturally be supposed to be the reason why no amendment has been proposed by others. Would not any other apprehension than that of the Minister have discovered, that the whole Address was censured by a censure of every part of that conduct which it approves? What is the speech but a detail of Ministerial conduct? And what is the Address but an approbation of that speech, paragraph by paragraph? Every Gentleman, in the interest of his country, who has spoken in this day's debate, has proved the conduct of Ministry to be neither able nor honest. They have lost the confidence of the people, yet imagine the people will support them; they have threatened the Colonies with unrelenting severity in the pursuit of an unconstitutional measure; yet suppose we shall suffer nothing from the alienation of their affections: they are ruling Ireland

with a rod of Iron, and yet pretend that they are making no advances to arbitrary Government; they have been blind and improvident with respect to the designs of our enemies, and yet, suppose that there is no danger of their being carried into effect; if this is not weakness, inconsistency, presumption and folly, let them tell us what is.

Something indeed they have said, when a reply to these charges has been expected, but it is no more a defence than the pretences of a thief at the Bar, who when the goods which he stole are seized in his custody, pretends that he found them in the street. In answer to the most material charge indeed the Minister has said nothing; the whole party have not had sufficient invention to suggest one plausible excuse for keeping the nation naked and defenceless, after authentic intelligence of the insidious designs of the House of Bourbon had been received.

We call ourselves the representatives of the people, why then do we not express their sentiments, and echo their voice; why do we approve measures which they condemn, and express confidence in Ministers whom they despise? In so base a prostitution for selfish purposes, so cruel a treachery against the publick, I will never concur; and if I cannot prevent this Assembly from becoming a mere tool in the hands of that power which it was intended to controul, and a screen for that perfidy which it ought to detect, I will at least enter my protest against it.

Lord N---b,

It must to be sure be difficult for a poor wicked Minister, to make any stand against such eloquence and such virtue as the Hon. Gentleman has now exerted against him: and I confess myself unable to add any thing to the arguments which have already been urged in my defence, and which the Hon. Gentleman and his friends affect to treat as wholly inconclusive and unsatisfactory: yet I have heard of those who neither see with their eyes, hear

with

with their ears, nor understand with their hearts: I pretend to no charm by which such may be converted and healed: I can exhibit reason and truth, but I cannot give candour or understanding. I have no miraculous powers, and if I had, I believe I might exert them all to no purpose, except that of multiplying loaves and fishes, the distribution of which, would, I am persuaded have a wonderful effect. There is however one particular, which among the many topics that have been offered me, I have overlooked, and I am obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for reminding me of it; the Ministry have been accused of tardiness in arming the nation. I remember a country parish that was accused of want of loyalty for not ringing the church bells upon a particular occasion; the parish officers said that they had many things to alledge in their justification, one of which was that their church had no bells to ring. My defence is equally easy, the nation *could not* have been armed sooner. Every body, except the Gentlemen in the opposition, knows, that our fleets cannot be fitted out except when our trade is at home, or just coming home, because sailors are at no other time to be had: and every body except the same Gentlemen, knows that at the time when we are charged with having criminally neglected to fit out our fleets, the trade was neither at home, nor just coming home, and that therefore no sailors were to be had. As the Ministry therefore could not arm *effectually*, it was thought prudent not to appear to arm at all. If Great Britain had armed as far as it was in her power in June, France and Spain would have done the same, and not being under the same disadvantage, would have done that effectually which we could have done only in part; they must therefore have got before us; whereas, making no appearance of arming till we could compleatly effect our purpose, we have got before them. If two men were to run a race, would either of

them chuse that the signal for starting should be given before he was able to set off. We knew that if our adversaries did not start before us, our activity and strength would give us the advantage. But that if they did, we might not be able to overtake them: we availed ourselves of this knowledge, and the event has justified our conduct. I have now, I hope, answered the mighty objection upon which the Hon. Gentleman supposed me to have been silent, because it was unanswerable; upon what now will the tooth of envy attempt to seize? Will the dull tool of a desperate faction, with the slow and frigid malignity of a viper turn upon the Crown? has it not opened its jaws upon the Crown already? An Address is a compliment to the Throne, not an approbation of a Minister; if a Minister has acted amiss, there are methods of enquiry and censure well known, which involve no other character. But I leave the virulence of faction to prey upon itself, the Hon. Gentleman is *too cold a Member* to make it dangerous to others.

Mr. D--d--f--ll,

I confess that the noble Lord discovers more heat, aye, and more smoke too than I. But there may be smoke and heat without light: there may be noise and fury without eloquence, and confident assertions without truth. I see a formidable phalanx of two-legged arguments ranged behind his Lordship, and they may indeed very well inspire him with a decent assurance: besides, he is of too long standing to be troubled with the *infans pudor*; he is an *old Member*, though not an old man; and it is no wonder therefore that his confidence is great, and his knowledge little. It is however something extraordinary, that with all his excess of assurance, and deficiency of wit, he should have ventured to affront the H--e by affirming that an Address of Parliament is a mere compliment to the Crown. Is he still to learn that Parliamentary Addresses, are considered not only

only by this nation, but by all others, as the best criterions of the confidence which the house reposes in the King and his Ministers? if he does not know this, he may well be supposed not to know that our enemies have been arming ever since they projected the capture of Port Egmont; but then what can we think of a great nation confided to such hands! Is it not in the same state with a vessel at sea, under the direction of a man who did not know the points of the compass; and in such a case would it not be the interest of every passenger to place a skilful navigator in his stead. I believe the Minister is the only person in this House, who did not know, that our enemies have been augmenting their navy, improving their fortresses, and strengthening their harbours, without losing a moment, ever since they meditated the measure which we could know only by its execution.

Mr. D-d-j-ll proceeded in the repetition of his charge against the Ministry for not arming sooner, but before any answer had been given to Lord N---h's principal defence that the thing was impossible, the question was much called for, and the Address being read by the Speaker, was agreed to without a division.

On the 22d of November, Mr. D--d-f--ll moved that an Address should be presented to the King, requesting that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order copies or extracts of all letters, or other papers received between the 12th of Sept. 1769, and the 12th of Sept. 1770, concerning hostilities commenced, or intended by Spain, against any part of his Majesty's dominions, to be laid before the House, expressing the particular times when such intelligence had been received; he spoke in support of this motion, and endeavoured to show that it was regular and expedient.

He was seconded by Mr. C--n--ll, whose speech tended to show that the Ministry had disgusted the people, and by that means encouraged the enemy to insult us: and he con-

cluded by saying, that he had little hope of union among ourselves, or peace with foreign powers while our present Ministers continued in office.

The event with respect to peace with foreign powers, has at least proved, that the present ministry have exceeded this gentleman's hopes.

After a dispute between the usual speakers nearly to the same effect, as that which has been already exhibited, the question was put and carried against Addressing for papers; the Minority on the division was 101.

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

The following Extracts from a Voyage to the Levant, written by Master H. Blunt, and published in the year 1636, may not perhaps be unexceptionable.

R. L.

“THE Musicke of Turky (says the author) is worth consideration; through all those vast dominions there runs one tune, and, for ought I hard, no more, nor can every man play that; yet scarce any but hath a fiddle with two strings; and at feasts and other meetings, will confidently play upon it, but he knows not to what tune, nor can play the same twice over; this I'm sure of; for to make experiment, I have ventured to play at divers meetings, pretending the ayres of my cuntry, to note whether they had skill or no, and tooke so well as they have often made me play againe; then I found their skill and mine alike, for I never understood the least touch of any instrument.

“I saw at Andrinople, a woman, with many of her friends, who went weeping to a judge; where, in his presence, she tooke off her shoe, and held it the sole upwards, but spake nothing; I enquired what it meant; one told me, it was the ceremony used, when a married woman complains that her husband would abuse her against nature, which is the only cause for which she may sue a divorce, as she then did. That delivery, by way of emblem, seemed neat, where the fact was too unclear for language.”

YARMOUMH, FEB. 14, 1770.

*To the Gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk,
(or such of them who shall be Commis-
sioners of the Haven and Pier at the
Time of building a Bridge over Yar-
mouth Haven) the annexed Design is
most humbly presented, by their most
obedient humble Servant,*

SAMUEL BREAM.

GENTLEMEN,

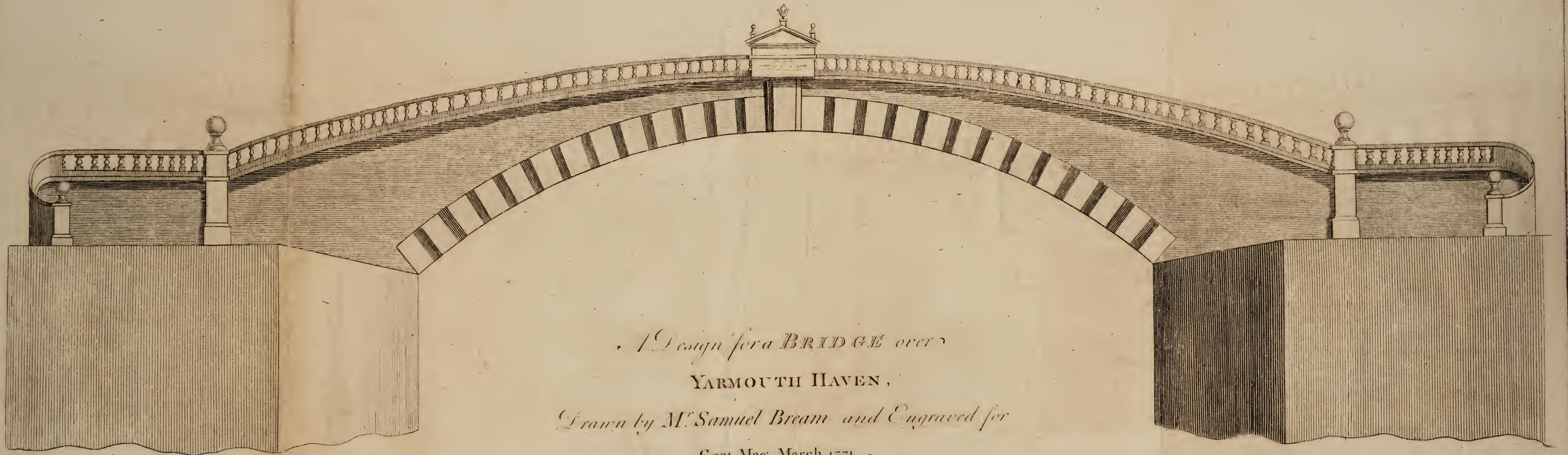
THIS design had never made its appearance, had it not been for a rumour that the building a bridge at Yarmouth was certainly resolved on: and, as by an impropriety in the construction, we may continue to labour under the same difficulty that we have done for many years, by the want of water both in the haven and on the bar; I have, in the annexed design, endeavoured to point out a remedy. Every one who has the least idea of philosophy, will admit that an obstruction of the current, abates its velocity; and that if abated, the flow of water will not be so great of course. Witness London Bridge; the narrow arches and large piers of which, occasion the many shoals both above and below it: and, if what is true in a greater, must be true in a lesser degree, consequently Yarmouth must suffer by the piers of the present bridge. If it be allowed, that the less the obstruction, the greater the flow; the unobstructed return of that greater body of water on the ebb, must certainly have a happy effect, in scouring the harbour, and reducing, if not totally removing the bar. Objections may possibly be made to the extent and form of the arch: the width of the haven, where the present bridge now stands, is 150 feet; the arch then by carrying the abutments 20 feet on each side into the river, will be 110; which abutments will neither obstruct the current (being at the sides of the river, and built sloping as the stairings of London bridge are) nor cost near so much as sinking two piers, with other abutments for a bridge of three arches: the segment of a circle, if the abutments are good, and what should hinder their being so, having an opportunity of building on the land, and if necessary to drive piles at the back of them for their support; is the best arch, (the Catenarian excepted) not only in mine, but in the opinion of others; as there is hardly any design proposed, but what is capable of improvement; and as there are many difficulties generally started in

opposition to a public scheme, which frequently are found to exist no where but in the confused brain of the opposer; I am aware of some of them, and will suppose him then to be asking the following questions. How shall we raise money for such an expensive affair? 2dly, If this bridge is to have but one arch, the navigation will be obstructed by the centers, (on which the arch is to be built while the bridge is building? 3dly, Those ship builders who have docks above bridge will be greatly injured? In answer to the first question, we are to consider, that an affair of this nature will not be carried into execution, without the concurrence of Parliament; their act, ordaining an additional charge of tonnage will be very equitable to the people of both counties; and shall be for the payment of the interest of the principal. The money, which at this time comes into the hands of the commissioners for Yarmouth, for repairing the present bridge, &c. &c. shall become a fund for payment of the principal. By this means the bridge will not be a perpetual burthen; and the money can easily be borrowed on credit of the Act. In answer to the second; the centers may be so constructed, as to have an arch in them for the benefit of the navigation. And as to the third, there never is an Act passed, for erecting a publick building, without a provision for such people as would be injured in their businets or otherwise; which affairs are generally settled by arbitration. These crude thoughts concerning the design, which the want of time would not suffer me to correct, are humbly offered to the consideration of the public.

N. B. I am informed the present wooden-bridge has cost near 100l. per annum, upon an average for repairs, for this 20 years or more; how true it is, the gentlemen concerned can best tell: but it is now in a ruinous and dangerous condition.

To our Correspondents.

The letter relative to a late visitatorial decree, came too late for publication.—W. E's letter is received, and the remarkable case he mentions, together with the letter signed Philo-propheta, shall be inserted in our next.—The copy of verses spoken by the senior scholar of Merchant Taylor's school, W. M's. verses, and the poem signed Wilhelmina, shall also be inserted.—J. A's copy is too incorrect.



*A Design for a BRIDGE over
YARMOUTH HAVEN,
Drawn by M. Samuel Bream and Engraved for
Gent. Mag. March 1771.*

ritical Remarks on some Passages of Voltaire, continued from p. 73.

WHEN a man would attack opinions generally received, and has no strong arguments to oppose to them, one resource is, the being able cunningly to entrench himself with respectable authorities. Under the shelter of some illustrious names, he is in less danger of exposing himself, and seems to engage with more advantage, at least for a time, and in the eyes of certain readers.

Such, no doubt, were M. de Voltaire's views in quoting in his note, that long list of celebrated authors, to whom he ascribes the arguments there mentioned, and of which he pretends only to be the transcriber. We will not affirm that he never read the works of those writers; but certain we are, that he has either misunderstood or misrepresented the sentiments of most of them. This we shall now undertake to prove.

The sentiments of Wollaston, misnamed, in the note, Volaston, and Vholaston.

The manner in which M. de V. murders the name of this learned writer, might alone induce one to think that he was little acquainted with him. Of all the writers mentioned by this critic, Mr. Wollaston least deserved a place in his list. We have read more than once (the last time very lately) his *Religion of Nature delineated*, the only work which he had time to publish, * therefore can boldly affirm, that it contains none of the arguments mentioned in the note, and that there is not a single word in it of the questions which M. de V. discusses concerning the Pentateuch.

What then could M. de V. intend by ranking this learned and pious Divine among those critics, who discover contradictions and absurdities in the sacred writings, and by confounding him with the Bolingbrokes, the Tindals, and the Collins's? Did the mere title of Wollaston's works mislead him, or was he misled by some of his countrymen? "When the *Religion of Nature delineated* appeared," says a learned writer, "the libertine cabal at first imagined that it was a work in their favour, and already exulted. But (adds he,) their joy was of short continuance, and the perusal of the

* Mr. Wollaston also published a Poem, representing the design of part of the Book of Ecclesiasticus, &c. 1690.

Gen. Mag. March, 1771.

"book did not fail to undeceive the public."

Bolingbroke and his partisans, knew that writer better than M. de V. does; therefore, though they could not forbear to do justice to the extent of his understanding, he has frequently been the object of their severest censures: a manifest proof that he espoused none of their favourite opinions.

This celebrated name, therefore, ought to be expunged from our author's catalogue. †

The sentiments of Aben Ezra.

Aben Ezra, says M. de V. was the first who thought he could prove, and who dared pretend, that the Pentateuch was digested in the time of the Kings.

True it is, that, notwithstanding the general prejudice in his time among the Jewish Rabbins, that the whole Pentateuch, even to the minutest syllable, was written by Moses, that learned critic thought he could observe in it some passages, which could not be ascribed to that sacred legislator, and which he supposed to be written by a more modern hand, and probably in the time of the Kings. But that he from thence concluded that those books were not digested before that time, is not so certain as M. de V. pretends. † To believe that some passages of the Pentateuch were written in the time of the Kings, and to fix to that æra the digesting of that work, are very different things.

Whatever was Aben Ezra's real or pretended opinion, if, in consequence of it, we should suppose, that that learned man thought and reasoned on the S. S. like the infidel critics quoted by M. de V. we shall form very false ideas of his sentiments. His attachment to the religion of his ancestors, the esteem in which he was held by the synagogue during his life, and the respect which is still preserved there for his memory, are infallible proofs of his orthodoxy.

Add, that some able critics have

† After all, it seems most probable that M. de V. here means *Woolaston*, Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, who for his *Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ*, was fined and imprisoned in the King's Bench Prison, where he died in 1732-3: tho' it would be difficult to find even in his writings, the very sentiments that M. de V. imputes to him.

‡ This opinion ought not to be ascribed to that learned Rabbins, on conjectures only, but on clear and exact quotations from his works. If M. de V. knows any such, he is desired to produce them.

known, that most of those very passages which M. de V. quotes after Aben Ezra, and which he thinks subsequent to Moses, might be written by that Lawgiver. They give some convincing proofs of it, which may be seen in their works. § We shall only quote in few words, what has been said by one of those very writers, whose authority M. de V. produces, *the learned, the famous Le Clerc.*

Aben Ezra, says M. de V. relies on many passages, viz. The Canaanite was then in the land. The mountain of Menah, called the mountain of God || The bed-stead of Og, King of Bashan, is in Rabbath. And he called all the country of Argob, Bashan-Havoth-Jair unto this day. There arose not a Prophet since in Israel like unto Moses. He pretends that these passages, where mention is made of things that happened after Moses, could not be by Moses.

Thus Aben Ezra reasoned. But Le Clerc affirms that most of these passages do not relate to things that happened after Moses. He pretends that the first, which is improperly rendered *The Canaanite was then in the land*, might be translated, *the Canaanite was from that time in the land*; which was true, even in the time of Abraham, and consequently removes the whole difficulty: * that the name of *Moriah, the Lord will provide there*, given to the mountain whither the Patriarch carried his son to sacrifice him, might be in use soon after that sacrifice, and long before Moses: that that Lawgiver, writing probably a few months after the defeat of Og, might say that his bed-stead of iron is still preserved in Rabbath: and that the

§ See Abbadie, Du Pin, the discourse which Bishop Kidder has prefixed to his notes on the Pentateuch, and in which he treats on this subject very judiciously, &c.

|| M. de V. here mistakes the meaning of Aben Ezra. This mountain was not named, on account of Abraham's sacrifice, *the mountain of God*, a name common to all high mountains in the Hebrew tongue: it was stiled *Moriah*, (that is, *the Lord will provide there*) a name taken from Abraham's remarkable expression to his son.

* M. de Heres understands it in the same sense. He says, that *from that time*, from the time of Abraham, the Canaanites had driven out the ancient inhabitants of the country, and were settled there in their room. See the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.*

expressions which answer to the *v. still and unto this day*, are sometimes used by sacred and profane writers, even when they treat of some distant time; therefore, there is nothing in these passages which Moses might not have written.

As to that, where mention is made of the Kings of Edom, and of Israel, and a few others, he allows, that they seem added to the text; † but he pretends “that these slight additions made by the Prophets, subsequent to Moses, ought not to prevent our considering him as the author of those books, since there are so many other proofs that they are by him; just as we doubt not but that the Jewish antiquities are by Josephus, though some passages in them are inserted by more modern hands.” ‡ The opinion of Aben Ezra, if however that was his opinion, was therefore ill founded, and false, even according to the learned Le Clerc.

The Sentiments of Le Clerc.

After what has just been said of this celebrated critic, who would expect to see him ranked by M. de V. not only among, but at the head of those writers who pretend that the Pentateuch was not digested till the time of the Kings? This however, he has done in his note, and in some other passages of his works.

It must not be dissembled, that *Le Clerc* at first maintained this opinion, but if truth extorts this confession from us, ought not M. de V. also to have apprised his readers that he changed it afterwards, and that he avowedly embraced, in a more advanced age, the sentiment which he had formerly opposed in his youth. Witness the *Dissertation* which he prefixed to his *Commentary on Genesis*: he there, not only replies to the objections of Aben Ezra, as has just been mentioned; but he also retracts those which he had proposed himself in the *Sentiments of some Divines of Holland*. And in his account of this com-

† Other learned men have shown, that the Hebrew word which is translated *King*, might be rendered *Chief-Commander*, &c. and that it has even been given to some judges. Were the Kings of Edom any thing more than commanders and chiefs?

‡ There is scarce any ancient author, of whom the same may not be affirmed. Who denies that Homer, Horace, Virgil, Livy, &c. were the authors of the works that are ascribed to them, because such additions are found there?

in his *Bibliothèque choisie*, he repeats, "that he could not reasonably refuse to consider Moses as the true author of the Pentateuch, that the passages which have been added to it since his time are few, and that some even of these are dubious, which some learned men have thought more modern than Moses, without being able to prove it." Let any one judge whether this was a writer to be placed, without restriction, at the head of those who pretend that the Pentateuch was written long after Moses.

But at the very time when he held this as his chief sentiment, he nevertheless thought, "that in our sacred books there is no fact of any importance, which is not true; that the history contained in them, is the most true, and most holy that ever was published; and that all the doctrines there advanced, are really heavenly doctrines."

It is not therefore, without reason, that M. de V. is afraid of charging this learned critic with impiety. "Nothing," says *Chaufepied*, "provoked him so much as the reproaches of Deism, with which his enemies sometimes taxed him, and which certainly he did not deserve. This may be inferred from the conversation which he had with the celebrated *Collins*, in a visit which that Englishman made him in Holland, accompanied by some Frenchmen, Free-thinkers like himself. They imagined that it would be easy for them to gain over so daring a Divine; but he adhered firmly to Revelation; he briskly attacked those Deists, and showed them that they break the strongest ties of humanity; that they learn to shake off the yoke of the laws, that they take away the most urgent motives to virtue, and deprive men of all their consolations. *What* (added he,) *do you substitute in its place? You fancy, no doubt, that statues will be erected to you, for the great services which you render to mankind; but let me assure you, that the part which you act, makes all men hate and despise you.*" What lessons are these! May all the *Collins's* of our days profit by them!

The sentiments of Newton.

We say nothing of the sentiments of *Newton*, concerning the authors of the books of *Joshua*, *Judges*, *Ruth*, &c. This is a task which we have not un-

dertaken; and we allow, that it is difficult exactly to fix at what time, and by whom, those works were written.

As to the Pentateuch, that great man thought that various facts, such as the copy found in the Temple under *Josiah*, the Levites sent by *Jehosaphat* with the law, to teach it in the cities of Judah, the attachment of the ten tribes, and their respect for those sacred books, even after their dispersion; lastly, the public worship established in the time of *Solomon* and of *David*, in a manner so solemn, and so conformable to the rites prescribed in the Pentateuch, do not allow us to carry the digesting of it farther back than the time of *Saul*. He supposes therefore, that the book of the law was lost when the Philistines, having defeated the Israelites, made themselves masters of the Ark; that to repair that loss, *Samuel* collected what remained of the writings of Moses and the Patriarchs; and that it was from these Memoirs, that he digested the Pentateuch in the manner in which we now have it.

On which we will observe, first, that this whole system is founded on a supposition that is taken for granted, and on vague conjectures. *The name of the great Newton should certainly not be pronounced without respect*; but this name, respectable as it is, cannot change suppositions into facts, or conjectures into proofs.

Secondly, That this system, supposing the book of the law written, and some memoirs left, by Moses and the Patriarchs, contradicts all the vain ideas and false reasonings, with which the first part of M. de V's note is filled.

Thirdly, Tho' *Newton* supposed that the Pentateuch was digested by *Samuel*, he was very far from charging the narrations which it contains, with absurdity, like these infidel critics. We know what respect that Philosopher maintained all his life, for those divine writings. "That great man," says M. de Fontenelle "did not confine himself to natural religion, he was convinced of the truth of revelation; and among the books of every kind, which he had incessantly in his hands, that which he read most constantly was the Bible." He studied it, even commented upon it, and laboured to clear up its difficulties, instead of endeavouring to expose it to the derision of the profane.

What therefore, would M. de V. have us think of the manner in which

he mentions this illustrious writer, as well as the learned Le Clerc, in his *Philosophy of History*? God forbid, says he, that we should dare to accuse the Le Clercs, the Newtons, &c. of impiety. We are persuaded, that if the books of Moses, of Joshua, and the rest of the Pentateuch, * do not appear to them to be written by that hero of the Israelites, they are nevertheless convinced that these books are inspired, they discover the finger of God at every line in Genesis, in Joshua, &c. The Jewish writer was only the Secretary of God; it was God who dictated the whole. Newton, without doubt, could not think otherwise; this is well known. The meaning of this ironical strain is well known: God forbid, that we should dare to accuse M. de V. of calumniating these great men; but we can scarce believe that the odious suspicions which he would throw on their sentiments and their sincerity, will give a high idea of his own

The sentiments of Shaftesbury and Bolingbroke.

All the learned men whom we have mentioned in the foregoing articles, whatever were their opinions concerning the author of the Pentateuch, and the time when those books were written, nevertheless believed that the facts were incontestably true, the tenets heavenly, the morality pure, the laws wise, and the writer taught and directed by the spirit of God. Let us now say something of those who do not question this work to be by Moses, nor magnify its pretended absurdities, but to weaken the proofs of Revelation, and to oppose it: we must not confound, nor place on the same level critics whose ideas were so different, and whose views so opposite.

Shaftesbury was an enemy to Revelation, and an enemy the more dangerous, as all the darts which he throws, are aimed by a hand which pretends to be respectful. It is not in front, nor with serious arguments, that he engages it, but with railleries and ironical reflections, let slip, as it were by chance; protesting incessantly, that he firmly believes all the facts and all the tenets which it advances; that he is persuaded that our religion is divine, and our scriptures inspired; that they deserve the submission and respect of every human understanding, and that none but libertines and the

profane can absolutely deny, or the authority of the least line or syllable of those sacred books. A mode of attack, in which there is more art than candour, and more cunning than true knowledge. He learned it from the infidels who went before him, and some modern free-thinkers have been so pleased with it, as M. de V. well knows, that we find it in every page of their writings.

It may therefore be supposed, that Shaftesbury, notwithstanding all his protestations, believed that the Pentateuch was not the work of Moses, nor of any inspired writer: but what is certain, that we can affirm, after having read more than once, and with attention, all his treatises, is, that, though we find in them several strokes which may serve at least for models to M. de V. on other subjects, we see there none of the arguments in his note, on the imaginary impossibility of Moses's writing that work, and of the pretended absurdity of the facts which our critic there attacks. How therefore could he ascribe them to this nobleman? Why quote, when he is not sure? He may impose on ignorant readers, but he cannot deceive those who take the trouble to trace him to the source.

Let us proceed to Bolingbroke. He was not, like Shaftesbury, an agreeable joker, and a concealed enemy of Revelation. More serious and more frank, he attacks it openly, without caution and without disguise. He sometimes mentions the Christian Revelation with seeming respect; but when he treats of the Jewish, and especially of the books of Moses, he observes no bounds; the most indecent invectives flow from his pen together with the falsest reasonings.

On reading his works, it is very obvious that that source was not unknown to M. de V. and that he has not scrupled sometimes to have recourse to it; but one cannot but be surprized on finding that, except one slight remark, there is nothing of what this critic ascribes to him in the note, and we have therefore a right to conclude that it is highly improper to set his name, like that of Shaftesbury, to that heap of fallacies which M. de V. has borrowed elsewhere, if he has not invented them himself.

The sentiments of Collins and Tindal.

Collins and Tindal are therefore in fact the only authorities that he has left; though we are not sure, but that even they may be contested with him. We have formerly read the works of Collins, and

* For some remarks on this strange mistake, See p. 413.

ot recollect in them the ar-
 that M. de V. ascribes to him ;
 we do not even see what relation they
 could have to the questions which he
 discusses. But our memory, as well as
 our conjectures, may deceive us ; and we
 allow, that if Collins did not reason
 thus, he was very capable of it ; this is
 an authority which may be granted him
 without regret. We know how often
 he has been reproached, on certain
 proofs † with altering texts, of adding
 and retrenching what he pleased, with
 comparing parts of them thus disfigured,
 in order to find their meanings quite
 contrary to those of the authors whom
 he quotes, of never speaking more posi-
 tively than when he perceives that he is
 wrong, of replying to the strongest ar-
 guments only by chicaneries, and ban-
 ter. We do not think that these out-
 lines, in which his character resembles
 more than one writer of the same party,
 are those of an honest critic, or that such
 an authority can be very respectable.

We even allow, that Tindal might
 have reasoned as M. de V. pretends he
 did. But to convince his readers of it,
 he would have done well to have named
the book and the page. He somewhere
 declares, that *he does not love these kind
 of quotations ; he has his reasons, without
 doubt.* These quotations, however,
 have their use ; they spare readers some
 troublesome researches, and force writers
 to be exact.

Such, in short, are the sentiments of
 the writers quoted in M. de V's note.
 His arguments, false in themselves, are
 therefore unsupported by any satisfacto-
 ry authority ; and the authenticity of
 the books of Moses, as well as the truth
 of the facts which he would contest, re-
 main as firmly established.

*When the learned and the ignorant,
 Princes and Shepherds, shall appear, af-
 ter this short life, before the Master of
 Eternity ; every one of us will then wish
 to have been just, compassionate, gene-
 rous.* He is in the right ; knowledge
 will be nothing without the practice of
 virtue, nor the belief of tenets without
 the observation of duties. *No one will
 boast, of having known exactly in what
 year the Pentateuch was written.* The

† See, in particular, Bishop Hoadley's
 writings against Collins, and Dr. Bentley's
 judicious remarks on the *Discourse on Free
 Thinking.* They have been translated into
 French by M. de la Chapelle under the title
 of *Frisponnerie laique des pretendus Esprits forts
 d'Angleterre.*

knowledge of it therefore, is never
 ranked among our duties. *God will
 not ask us whether we have been parti-
 sans for the Massorettes, or for the Tal-
 mud, whether we have ever taken a
 Caph for a Beth, a Yod for a Vau, &c.*
 No, and these are not the only subjects
 discussed in the note : he rambles from
 the question, or would put the change
 on his readers. *He will judge us by
 our actions, and not by the knowledge of
 the Hebrew Tongue.* Who doubts it ?
 But if a writer, with a superficial know-
 ledge of that language and of the histo-
 ry of the people of God, should have
 the rashness to exclaim against his ora-
 cles, and to calumniate his word ; if he
 should represent the books in which it
 is written as a shapeless compilation of
 false facts, absurd accounts, barba-
 rous actions, &c. if he should abuse the
 most extraordinary talents, to root out of
 mens hearts the obedience which they
 owe to his laws, would he be innocent
 in his sight ? [To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

*You have always shewn your readiness
 to perpetuate the characters of wor-
 thy and learned persons ; examples of
 public or private worth, and orna-
 ments of the ages in which they lived
 and wrote : in the number of these
 was the very eminent Physician late-
 ly deceased, Dr. Russel ; some account
 of whose life is transmitted herewith.
 Be so obliging as to publish it in your
 next Magazine, for I have no doubt
 but it will coincide with your plan.*

Feb. 1771. Your's. &c. Z.

*Memoirs of ALEXANDER RUSSEL,
 M. D. F. R. S.*

DR. Russel was born at Edinburgh,
 and early intended for a Physi-
 cian by his father, a person of distin-
 guished note in that city, and particularly
 fortunate in an amiable family ; for he
 had seven sons who lived to be men,
 and who never gave their parent the least
 disquietude. The Doctor having studied
 grammar, spent two years in the Uni-
 versity, and was then placed under the
 care of his uncle, an eminent practi-
 tioner in physic. In 1732, 3, and 4, he
 continued his studies under the professors
 at Edinburgh, men not less esteemed for
 their sagacity and skill in the several
 branches of medicine in foreign coun-
 tries, than in their own.

After finishing his studies, the Doctor
 did not apply for a degree at that time,
 but

but came to London and soon after embarked for Turkey, and settled at *Aleppo*, in the year 1740.

There have often been persons of great abilities and fortune among our English factory there; it was at the unanimous request of some merchants belonging to it, that the Doctor made choice of this place for his residence, but it does not appear that any physician before him at *Aleppo*, acquired much fame. He diligently devoted his time to the duties of his profession, but first endeavoured to learn the language of the country. He soon discovered the incapacity of its natives of the same occupation. A few hereditary receipts composed their whole furniture: a few were desirous of information, and with these he lived on good terms.

He was soon employed by the inhabitants of all denominations: Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Jews, &c. The Turks themselves forgot that he was an unbeliever, remitted of their usual contempt to strangers, and not only beheld him with respect, but solicited his acquaintance. The Pascha himself consulted him, found him upright, sensible, and sincere, as a man polite without servility, as a Christian steady to his principles, as a Briton generous and disinterested, as a physician much superior to his own countrymen; a natural, even, cool, and consistent temper, a freedom of behaviour as remote from confidence as constraint, an understanding improved by reading and conversation, a mind impressed with just reverence to God, and sensible of the duty frail fallible Beings owe to their Creator and Preserver, a heart fraught with benevolence and public virtue, all contributed to form a character seldom to be met with in *Asia*.

The factory were happy in such a physician and companion; his intimate connection with the Pascha, gave him constant opportunities to render them important services, and on divers occasions all the European nations that trade to *Aleppo*, were obliged for his aid and interposition.

If any difficult affair occurred, the Pascha had recourse to our Doctor, and as frequently gained advantage by his advice. He chose to oblige the people in his presence, nor during his absence would he punish any criminal; offenders were taught by such a conduct, that examples of severity happened not more frequently by the Doctor's kind endeavours to mitigate their punishment.

Nor did the Pascha die by our physician; he showed liberality and munificence, by making him several princely presents. The Doctor's father in Scotland was not forgotten, *I am obliged, said he, to him for your assistance.* One cannot easily describe the sincere complacency a parent must feel, to have such authentic proofs of the merit of a son from a distant clime.

The *History of Aleppo* was published in 1755, and has been translated into other languages: it is not necessary to enlarge in its praise; should it please the Almighty to visit this nation with that terrible calamity, the *plague*, its utility will be more known.

From his thorough knowledge of the pestilence, and the means successfully made use of to prevent infection in the countries most accustomed to this dreadful visitation, he formed a design to excite our nation to provide some more effectual means for safety and security; in his return from Turkey, he visited the most famous Lazarettas, enquired into their structure, the government they were under, and the precautions they used for public safety.

At Naples, Leghorn, and other places, he had all the means of information he could expect; and become better acquainted with the conduct of the wisest States, in regard to the methods of preservation, perhaps, better than any other person.

The Doctor with great difficulty procured, and sent into this country the seeds of the true *Scammony*. They were raised by two eminent Botanists in the neighbourhood of London, and seeds sent over to the southern colonies of America, in the hope that from a similar soil and climate, we might import this valuable drug unsophisticated.

He also procured the *Andrachne*, a plant nearly approaching the *Arbutus*. An engraving of which was lately published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, by the late *G. D. Euret*.

Dr. Ruffel resided in London on his return to England. In 1759, he was chosen physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, and continued in that station to the time of his death, an example of diligence and humanity to the sick; of great medical abilities as a physician, and as a gentleman irreproachable. The Royal Society are obliged to him for many valuable communications; The Medical Society also were under obligations to him for many important papers: his extensive practice at *Aleppo*, his ear-
ly

tion into business here after
the multitude of objects under his care in the hospitals, supplied a fund of experience, which might have yielded much benefit to society had his life been protracted.

Dr. Ruffel was the constant, sensible, and upright friend, the able, honest, and experienced physician, a pleasing companion, and a benevolent christian.

May the professors of physic, incited by his example, do honour to their profession, and approve themselves the friends of mankind. Then may they finish their days with serenity and peace, in expectations of felicity thro' the æras of a glorious immortality.

Method of making Mortar which will be impenetrable to moisture, from Mr. Dossie's second volume of Memoirs of Agriculture, just published.

TAKE of unslacked lime, and of fine sand in the proportion of one part of the lime to three parts of the sand, as much as a labourer can well manage at once; and then adding water gradually, mix the whole well together, till it be reduced to the consistence of mortar. Apply it immediately while it is yet hot, to the purpose either of mortar, as a cement to brick or stone, or of plaister, for the surface of any building. It will then ferment for some days in drier places, and afterwards gradually concrete or set and become hard. But in a moist place it will continue soft for three weeks or more; tho' it will at length attain a firm consistence, even if water have such access to it so as to keep the surface wet the whole time. After this it will acquire a stone-like hardness, and resist all moisture.

The perfection of this mortar depends on the ingredients being thoroughly blended together; and the mixtures being applied immediately after, to the place where it is wanted. In order to this, about five labourers should be employed for mixing the mortar, to attend one person who applies it.

This method of making mortar, Mr. D. says, was discovered by a gentleman of Neufchattel, the back part of whose house being cut out of a rocky-hill, the spring from the rock greatly annoyed it, and produced a continual damp, which nothing could cure till he tried the mortar above described, which effectually answered his purpose, and which, by time, grow so tenacious and firm, that he was induced to believe

the method of composition was the same with that pursued by the antients.

Mr. Dossie, has in this volume revived the useful method of preserving yeast, and making bread, by means of leaven, recommended in our Magazine, vol. xvi. p. 364. 5; and also a method of substituting a very palatable succedaneum for wheat flour by means of potatoes, which the writer of this has long introduced as the household bread of his own family, and has been followed in it by several of his neighbours. To those who bake their own bread, he would therefore recommend the trial. The trouble is little, and the use great, as bread compounded of two parts flour, and one of potatoes never grows harsh, is very light, and well tasted, and keeps much better than bread made of any kind of flour whatever. The only trouble is in paring the potatoes, which is best done before boiling. When they are thoroughly boiled, they are bruised to a pulp, mixed with the flour and well kneaded. There is no other difficulty or difference in the ordinary process, but that the bread so made requires a little more baking. In this view the following memoir may be of unspeakable advantage to the poor.

Memoir on the qualities and cultivation of a new kind of Potatoe, given to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. by John Howard, Esq; of Cardington in Bedfordshire.

AS I have the honour to be a Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. I would beg leave to lay before it, the account of my observation on the culture and extraordinary increase of a new kind of potatoe, which was not known in England, as far as I can gather from the enquiries I have made, till I propagated it.

In the year 1765, being at Clifton, near Bristol, I was informed a person had brought from America a new sort of potatoe, and with some trouble, I procured half a dozen roots of it: as the greatest part of those brought over were already planted. That autumn, I planted three of them, and in the following spring the other three, in my garden at Cardington in Bedfordshire; setting them in hillocks about six feet asunder.—The strength of the stems, and largeness of the blossom and apples, gave me the pleasing prospect of great increase: and accordingly, when I took them up in the autumn, 1766, I found they had increased far beyond any of the common sort, which
for

For some years I had encouraged our cottagers to cultivate. — The produce from each cutting, was in weight from twenty-six to twenty-seven pounds and a half. I sent for two of the Bedford gardeners, who serve the market, to see them taken up; and they were surprised at the great increase. I gave some of them to these gardeners; and others to almost all our own cottagers. — The increase continued to appear the same in the succeeding year, viz. 1767, as in the last: only, as many of the single potatoes had been then found to weigh four or five pounds each; I had now planted most of them in drills three feet asunder, in order to procure a greater number, and a less size. Their produce was now from twenty two to thirty pounds from each cutting; and the potatoes were more sizeable for common use. The vegetation was not so luxuriant, as in those I before planted in hillocks; but the increase of these was, allowing the cuttings to weigh one ounce, full four hundred fold. — Having last year upwards of a waggon load of these potatoes; I with pleasure ordered it to be made publickly known, that every person who chose to cultivate them, were welcome to have a quantity for planting. In consequence of this, numbers applied in our own, and the adjacent counties. In my plantations, as well as those of other persons, the increase has been still greater this year. For the season having proved very favourable, I have had, from some hillocks forty-one pounds and a half, allowing for dirt.

I this year stript off many stems from the plants, leaving only two or three of the principal, in order to try if that would cause a greater increase of the roots. But this method did not succeed; as I found many rotten potatoes in the ground, which, probably had been nourished by those stems I removed, till the time they were deprived of them.

I tried another experiment relative to transplanting of the roots. In June, I took up the whole root which produced about six pounds of potatoes. I then stript all that were small, and planted the stems in another place. At the usual time of taking them up, there was none less than eleven pounds; and many that were fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five pounds. I tried the same with the common sort of potatoes; but did not succeed. — I would beg to make one additional remark; from many years

careful observation, it appears that a cutting produces more than a whole potatoe; than a whole potatoe of the size of the cutting, put into the ground: yet a whole potatoe, three or four times as big as the cutting, produces rather more than the cutting.

It may be proper to observe further, that on poor ground, being either clayey or gravelly soil, where it has been found, on trial, the common kinds of potatoes would not grow at all, a small crop has been produced of this new kind. On somewhat better soil where a small crop of the common sort has been produced, a much better crop of the new sort, even equalling a middling one of the common, has been raised. On a still better soil, the increase has been yet proportionable. I have, in short, found at the most moderate and lowest estimation on all soils that I have known and tried, the increase to be full three times as great as that of any of the sorts of the common potatoes; tho' in some places, where I have planted beds of each, that is of the common, and the new sort, adjoining one to the other, the increase these two last years, has been about six times more of the new, than of the common.

Many hogs are greedy after all sorts of potatoes, tho' some will not eat any. They seem to prefer my new sort much to the other; and I should think it more nutritive, because an oiliness appears on the water in which the potatoes have been boiled, that is not to be found in the common sort. — For three years, that is, ever since I have raised this kind of potatoe, I have had them constantly at my table: really preferring them to all others when well boiled: and tho', perhaps, I may be partial to this kind, as I have taken so much pains to cultivate it; yet many, and I do say most people, that have dined with me, have been of the same opinion. But, whatever judgment may be formed of these potatoes, when boiled; yet when roasted, they are far beyond any other kind: and the gardeners at Bedford informed me, that all people in general there are fond of them, as appears by the great demand for them for this purpose.

I mentioned my planting the new potatoes in three feet drills, to prevent the luxuriant largeness of them; as in the hillocks, and out side rows, they grow to four, five, and six pounds, in rich soils. The reason of which, I apprehend to be, that the sun and air, not having so free

Access to the branches of the herbage of
of the middle rows, the stems are evi-
dently weaker, and the potatoes pre-
serve a far more useful size, viz. from
half a pound to a pound; and those of
the largest size are more a matter of
curiosity than of that real and general
use to mankind, which ought ever
to be the leading view with every con-
siderate man. I must further remark
one happy and encouraging circum-
stance relative to the cultivation of po-
tatoes. It is, that wet summers, which
are most detrimental to the wheat crops,
are most beneficial to those of this root.
I have seen it on that, as well as on
other accounts, very beneficial in my
own neighbourhood: and, I hope it
will, in future time be, in general, a
great relief and help to a most valuable
part of our fellow creatures, the labour-
ing poor in this kingdom. As I have
found seeds from other countries pro-
duce very great crops the first year, and
after that almost quite fail, I was will-
ing to have three years full and cautious
trial, in this and other soils, before I
laid my observations before the Society,
which I should have done some time
before Christmas, had I come to town
from Cardington. But being now fully
convinced of this very useful and proli-
fic plant's not degenerating, I with
great pleasure submit it to the considera-
tion of this learned and ingenious So-
ciety.

JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. I must not omit to mention,
with respect to the new potatoes which
I planted in drills, that those drills
were three feet asunder; and that I
planted the cuttings also three feet dis-
tance from each other, for these last two
years.

There is one advantageous circum-
stance relating to this kind, which I
omitted touching on before. It is the
manner of growth of the potatoes,
which crowd, as it were altogether,
and very few small ones are produced;
this affords the means of entirely erad-
icating them, and exchanging their
place of culture at will, which I have ever
found very troublesome with all the
common sorts of potatoe.

MR. URBAN,

THE bare love which every man of
science bears for truth, would, I
make no doubt, secure a place for the
following remarks in your useful Ma-
gazine: much more will they find a
Cent. Mag. March, 1771.

ready admittance, when you consider
farther of what vast consequence some
of them are, not only with respect to
the property, but the lives also, of
many thousands of his Majesty's most
useful subjects. It is with no small de-
gree of caution and concern, that I take
up my pen against a person of Mr.
Emerson's eminence in the mathemati-
cal world; but surely, that gentleman
cannot think his reputation, great as it
deservedly is, can so far authorize any
thing, as to render it needless for others
to examine it, or deter them from ex-
ploding his errors, if any should be
found.

On p. 26. of his Astronomy, he draws
this collorary, which would however
have been more properly a new problem:
"As many eclipses happen, in general,
of the sun, as of the moon." And then
he proceeds to give a demonstration
thereof, which is to little to the purpose,
that some persons, more prone to cen-
sure, would be apt to say the mistake
(for certainly such it is) could not pro-
ceed from inadvertence. The corolla-
ry cannot, perhaps, properly be said to
be false as it stands, but I apprehend,
that Mr. Emerson's design was to prove,
that there are in general, an equal num-
ber of solar and lunar eclipses; and if
so, any person may satisfy himself of
the falshood thereof, by only consult-
ing the common Almanacks. That
this is Mr. Emerson's meaning, appears
from what he has said on p. 330, to
p. 332, and from whence it farther ap-
pears, that he has, in determining the
lunar ecliptic limits, taken into the ac-
count, more than he ought to have
done, the sun's diameter--twice the sun's
parallax. Mr. Emerson may perhaps
defend himself by saying that he reck-
ons a lunar eclipse to begin when her
limb touches, what is called, the penum-
bral shade; but this is contrary to all other
Astronomers, and also to his own dis-
tinction on p. 27. cor. 10. where he ex-
pressly says, "the moon, before she be-
gins to be eclipsed, or to enter into the
earth's shadow, grows very pale." And he adds, "the reason of this is,
her being in the penumbra." Hence,
therefore, Mr. Emerson, either means
by an eclipse of the moon, what all
other Astronomers do, and he has rea-
soned fallibly; or else, defines it to be one
thing here, and treats it, in another
place, as if it was something quite dif-
ferent, which are equally mistakes that
ought

ought to be avoided in books of science. I shall remark but one mistake more in his doctrine of eclipses, out of the many that offer themselves. Cor. 3. p. 347, he says, "no eclipse of the sun can last above two hours." This palpable absurdity, he attempts to demonstrate; but surely I need not attempt a formal refutation thereof, when every one has so lately as 1764 seen it otherwise.

I come now to speak of matters of more importance. On p. 364, he treats of the method of determining the longitude at sea, by observations of the moon. And here, I cannot help remarking, that Mr. E. either is, or affects to appear, utterly unacquainted with every thing that has been done in Astronomy since Sir Isaac Newton's, and Dr. Halley's time; and accordingly here recommends the comparing together the difference of right ascensions, rather than the distances, although it be necessary, by *his method*, to find the distance previously. But what is worst of all, in *Art. 4.* he assumes the moon's declination as known, which is not so, and therefore, his data is not sufficient. If he says that he assumes it with intention to correct it afterwards by a proximation: I answer, there are cases in which it will be so far from converging, that it will actually diverge. How then are we to do here? But is it not extremely absurd to make use of an indirect method, when we have a direct one, which is considerably shorter than the first operation of the former? Mr. E. goes on to direct us to make use of the simple proportion of the moon's hourly motion, to find the change in the moon's right ascension from noon; but needs he be told that by doing so, we may commit an error of five or six minutes in the moon's right ascension, which is equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 degrees in longitude? Owing to the moon's unequal motion, and which may be entirely avoided by the method of interpolation, of which he makes no mention.

Mr. Emerson farther says, that finding the longitudes of places by occultations of fixed stars by the moon, is but a particular case of his method. Now I assert that it is utterly impossible, in most cases, to find the difference of longitude, by the method he has pointed out, from occultations of stars by the moon: one obvious reason for which is, some of the observations which he re-

quires, cannot be made; but the same objections lie in a more especial manner against him here, that have been made above. It does not follow from hence, that the longitudes of places cannot be known from observations of stars, occulted by the moon, when a *proper* method of calculation is applied: I am well convinced that there is no method equal to it for settling the longitude of places *at land*.

I shall take my leave of this Astronomical Fœtus, with a few remarks on those which he has made on the inconveniencies attending the method of finding the longitude at sea, by observations of the moon's distances from a fixed star. And first, he says, this method is embarrassed with so many difficult computations, that it is hardly to be performed at the time when wanted. I agree with him, that the method proposed by himself is so; but deny that it is so, by methods proposed by others; and affirm, that the whole may very easily be performed in three quarters of an hour, by a moderate computer, and in less by an expeditious one. Secondly, he says, the distances cannot be taken at sea with sufficient accuracy. This has been proved to be false, by the experience of at least 100 different persons; he says farther, that taking angles at sea, requires looking at two things at once. This would almost tempt one to believe, that Mr. E. does not understand the use of Hadley's quadrant, because every one who does, knows, that it requires no such thing. Thirdly, no tables, he says, extant, can give the moon's place true to two minutes. Now it is well known, to many persons, that the tables of Mayer, Bradley, and Morris, will, every one of them, give the moon's place true to about a minute, and generally to less than half of one. What now are we to think of a person who asserts in this manner things which are known to be notoriously wrong, and that, in a manner, to all the world? Shall we suppose him really ignorant of things which are so essentially necessary to be known in the subject he was writing on? This seems too severe a censure to be passed on Mr. E. and yet the alternate supposition is still worse. But it is high time to take my leave of a man who seems to be writing away his reputation, at ten times the rate which he gained it. Your's, &c.

ΑΣΤΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΟΣ.

Thoughts

Thoughts on Marriage, in a Letter from a Lady to a young Gentleman.

DEAR SIR,

I Saw your letter, and Mr. H—t's answer to it, the purport of which was, (as I remember) that he thought it would be most for your own advantage, and that of your relations, to lay aside the thoughts of marrying, and apply yourself closely to your studies for some years longer. I know not how far this may agree with your own sentiments, but hope you will always remember, that GOD teaches and governs his rational creatures by his Providence, as well as by his word; and one of the ways of his Providence, is the concurrent advice of those, who, being unbiassed by passion or interest, speak the native dictates of reason, founded on experience; and he is neither wise nor pious, who will slight such advice, or misconstrue it.

I myself was not married very early in life; but, I assure you, I never repented my not engaging sooner in that difficult state: I am apt to think, that few men make so good husbands before, as after thirty. There are so many things necessary to make a married state happy, that I am amazed to see so few persons remarkably uneasy in it. I make no doubt but it was designed by Providence to be the most happy state in nature. But we must remember, that sin has stained the beauty of the creation, and that the corruptions of the best things are the worst; no happiness can be expected in this state without piety and great prudence on both sides; tho' it may begin with the transports of the tender and pleasing affections, yet (without these qualifications) it will certainly end with all the fury of the discontented passions. What a train of disappointments and vexations are to be expected in this state, in spite of all our care and foresight! Besides, few men or women have such a fund of worth and goodness, as to stand the test of a strict examination, when they are thoroughly known to one another, without lessening their mutual esteem; and, when *that* is lost, it will be soon discovered by some unguarded word or look; and then, for ever

Farewel the tranquil mind!

Farewel content!

the truce is broken. War (open or understood,) ensues; and, after that, no remedy, but death! for no reconciliation can be made, that will last long.

And if two such rare persons could be found, it is odds, but that they are unknown to each other, or unsuitable in age and circumstances, or prevented by relations from uniting. So that, in short, I look upon a happy match as a miracle of God's goodness; and, when they might perhaps live well together, officious friends, on both sides, often make them sick of each other; and then the opinion of the world must be consulted; for it is not sufficient, that they feel themselves easy in their own minds, unless others think they have made a happy choice.

Judge therefore, Sir, if the thoughts of marrying are not enough to strike a damp on the gayest heart; I confess I have turned the wrong end of the perspective; and you will be a man of courage, if you can look thro' it without trembling; there is, indeed, a better end, but, I question, whether it represents things so truly; however, I am sure it is right to use both, and especially the worst, to abate and moderate that transport, with which most men of your age are apt to regard matrimony. He is the wise man, who looks thro' both ends of the glass, and then acts as his friends and circumstances suggest, and reason dictates to him in his cool moments.

I hope my advice will have some weight with you, because God has been pleased to make me happy hitherto in the married state beyond my expectation, and to the utmost of my rational wishes. I only give you the reflections of my mind, on the condition of others, and not from what I myself have found. I likewise assure you, that I had the same thoughts before I married, that I have now; and yet they had no worse effect on me, than to temper my natural cheerfulness with such gravity, as some indeed (not all) disliked: and, since I have avoided those rocks on which so many have been shipwrecked, I am the more disposed to be thankful and easy at all times, and on all occasions. I am, &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

IN speaking, or writing of those persons, who have been very eminent and conspicuous in their way, of whatever kind their excellence has been, we are very apt to call them, and to dignify them with the title of *great*. Thus we say; the great Lord Bacon, the great

great Doctor *Harvey*, the great *Newton*, meaning Sir *Isaac Newton*, the great *Locke*, &c. But besides this, there are certain subjects in history, on whom, by general consent, the posterities have conferred the addition of *great*, *magnus*, or μέγας, κατ' ἔξοχὴν. distinguishing them thereby from others, who have happened to bear the same names.

For the amusement of your readers, Mr. *Urban*, I have here sent you a short list of those extraordinary personages, who, so far as I can recollect them, have been honoured with this noble *agnomen*, leaving it to others to supply deficiencies from their own reading and memory; and only observing, that tho' here speaking in general, I have termed it a *noble agnomen*, yet greatness separate from *goodness*, does not always constitute a noble, a finished, and exalted character, but perhaps in some instances may be the reverse; goodness being, without doubt, much more amiable and valuable, and consequently more noble, than meer greatness, how transcendent soever. But here follows the list;

Cyrus the great, founder of the Persian Monarchy.

Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon.

Antiochus, King of Syria.

Herod, the Idumean, King of Judea.

Pompey, the rival of Julius Cæsar.

Valentinian, Roman Emperor.

Theodosius, Roman Emperor.

St. Basil, one of the Greek Fathers.

Leo the Pope.

Gregory the Pope.

Constantine, Roman Emperor.

Charles, Charlemagne, Emperor of the Franks.

Offa, King of Mercia.

Egbert, King of Wessex.

Ælfred, King of England.

Egbar, Great Mogul.

Lewis XIV. King of France.

Peter, Czar of Muscovy.

I have omitted, you observe, St. James Major, one of the Apostles so called, to distinguish him from St. James the Less: also Olaus Magnus, Johannes Magnus, and Albertus Magnus, have no place assigned them in the list; neither have I noted the expressions, the *Great Mogul*, the *Grand Signior*, the *Grand Chan*, and the *Grand Lama* of *Tartary*; as these do not so much denote the pre-eminence of particular persons, as the grandeur of their several states and Empires. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

T. Row.

Mr. URBAN,

Be so good as to insert the letter under, to the Gentleman, who signs W. D. in the 20th page of your Jan. Mag.

SIR,

YOU and I are come so near an agreement, that I am desirous to make my acknowledgments to you, for the civility of your manner in treating the matter in debate between us, for your gentleman like stile, or temper in each of your letters: your arguments have lost none of their force, by your candid manner of proposing them; and if all writers, in any controversy, would observe the same decency, nobody would meet with that total disregard which generally attends the unmannerly, and angry disputant.

I have only a short remark or two to offer. Your argument from *beneficium*, or *beneficia*, stands thus:

The President may hold aliqua *beneficia* cujuscunq. valoris. A Fellow shall hold *beneficium* ecclesiasticum. Therefore a Fellow can hold only one benefice.—If the words *cujuscunq. valoris*, had stood after *beneficium*, as they do after *beneficia*, the conclusion had been good.—But suppose Dr. Walker's four livings had amounted only to 16 marks, would any doubt have arose about his title to hold his Fellowship? I think not, the value, not the plurality is the matter in debate. I am afraid I am wrong, perhaps you are of Oxford, I have long left it, and to debate with you upon syllogistical conclusions may be confidence; I don't insist upon being right.

I did not forget the statutes of Wadham College, when I made my remark upon Founder's not urging a quick succession. But as it was the only one of twenty Colleges, that had any such appearance in the Statute, a new foundation, and the Statute generally thought a hardship, (I thought it not of weight enough to deserve an exception) when you have urged it as an exception, I have no pretence to reply, I acquiesce.

I am sorry to see in your note, that the manuscript of Pope Nicholas's *Valor* in the Bodleian Library is not complete, I verily thought it had, and wished some young man might be employed to publish it: it could not but be useful, as all the Founders before Henry VIIIth's time, must have meant that for their standard of tenable livings.

Indeed I never wish to see Colleges become

become Hospitals, or the receptacle of luxurious drones: but there is a medium; and I think arguing from what *has* happened more equitable, than from what *may*, but in my opinion is not likely to happen.

I am only against making unstatutable strides, to prevent consequences that may never ensue.

I think myself obliged to you, and should be pleased if we were known to each other: if that should ever happen, you will find me,

Sir, your very humble servant,

L. M.

Mr. URBAN,

ON reading in your Magazine for December, a description of Constantinople, it occurred to me, that the following passage in * the Korân, (which marks strongly the disposition of the founder of the religion publicly professed in that city) might not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

In the *thirty third* chapter are the words following;

“Remember when thou saidst unto him, unto whom GOD had been gracious, and on whom thou also hadst conferred favours: ‘keep thy wife to thyself, and fear GOD’; and thou didst conceal that in thy mind which GOD had *determined* to discover, and didst fear men, whereas it was more just that thou shouldst fear GOD.

But when ZEID had determined the matter concerning her, *and had resolved to divorce her*, we joined her in marriage unto thee, lest a crime should be charged on the true believers, in *marrying* the wives of their adopted sons, when they have determined the matter concerning them: and the command of GOD is to be performed. No crime is to be *charged* on the Prophet, as to what GOD hath allowed him, conformable to the ordinance of GOD, with regard to those who preceded him, (for the command of GOD is a determinate decree) who brought the messages, of GOD, and feared him, and feared none besides GOD: and GOD is a sufficient accountant.”

The learned Editor, in his explanatory notes on this passage, informs the reader that “Zeid, who is the only person of all Mohammed’s companions, whose name is mentioned in the Korân, being taken in his childhood by a party of Free-booters, was bought by Mo-

* Translated into English by Geo. Sale, Gent. Octavo Edit. 1764.

ammed, or, as others say, by his wife Khadijah, before she married him;—and that, *Haretha*, the father of *Zeid*, hearing where his son was, took a journey to *Mecca*, and offered a considerable sum for his ransom; whereupon *Mohammed* said, *let Zeid come hither, and if he chooses to go with you, take him without ransom; but if it be his choice to stay with me, why should not I keep him?* *Zeid* being come, declared that he would stay with his master; by whom he was publicly adopted for his son, and from this time called the son of Mohammed, till the publication of *Islâm*, (the name, by which *Mohammed* called his new religion, signifying the *resigning* one’s self to GOD) after which he gave him to wife, *Zeinab* (or *Zenobia*) the Daughter of *Jabash*.” (On the words, *and thou didst conceal that in thy mind, which GOD had determined to discover*,) Mr. Sale hath the following note,—“namely, thy affection to *Zeinab*.” The whole intrigue is artfully enough unfolded in this passage; the story is as follows. Some years after his (*Zeid*’s) marriage, *Mohammed* going to *Zeid*’s house on some affair, and not finding him at home, accidentally cast his eyes on *Zeinab*, who was then in a dress which discovered her beauty to advantage, and was so smitten at the sight, that he could not forbear crying out, *GOD be praised, who turneth the hearts of men as he pleaseth!* This *Zeinab* failed not to acquaint her husband with, on his return home; whereupon *Zeid*, after mature reflection, thought he could do no less than part with his wife, in favour of his benefactor: and therefore resolved to divorce her, and acquainted *Mohammed* with his resolution: but he, apprehending the scandal it might raise, offered to dissuade him from it, and endeavoured to stifle the flames which inwardly consumed him; but at length his love for her being authorized by this revelation, he acquiesced, and, after the term of her divorce was expired, married her, in the latter end of the *fifth* year of the *Hejra*.”

Permit me just to add that *three hundred and seventeen* years are elapsed, since Constantinople was won by *Mohammed* surnamed ‘the Great.’ How much longer it is to continue in the possession of the *Turks*; or how much longer the poor oppressed *Greeks* are to groan under the yoke of the *Grand Signior*, is known

known only to him, who hath the times and the seasons in his own power.

Your's &c.

J. T.

The utility of large Wheels, in Wheel-carriages demonstrated.

WHEN a man draws a nail out of wood by a hammer, he holds the hammer by the upper end of the handle; being very sensible, that the longer the handle is, and the nearer the top he holds it, so much the more easily he can draw the nail: whereas, if he would take hold of the lower end of the handle, near the head of the hammer, he might exert his force to no purpose.

The spokes of wheels are fixed in the fellys, as the handle of a hammer is fixt in its head: and, in getting out of a hole, or over an obstacle, the spoke acts upon the felly just as the handle of a hammer does on its head in drawing a nail. Hence it is plain, that the longer the spokes are, so much the more easily will they pull the wheel out of a hole, or over an obstacle; as I always prove by experiments, with wheels of different diameters, in my lecture on wheel-carriages.

It is plain, that the height of any obstacle bears a much greater proportion to the semidiameter of a small wheel, than to that of a large one: and the greater this proportion is, so much the more power will be required to pull a small wheel out of a hole, or over an obstacle, than would be sufficient for a large one. (*Hence, by the bye, the absurdity of putting the heaviest part of the load, over the small wheels of a waggon, is manifest.*) And supposing the small fore-wheel of a carriage to fall into a hole, as deep as the semidiameter of the wheel, all the power of men and horses could not then draw the carriage without pulling away the ground before it; whereas, if only the big hind-wheel was to fall into such a hole, it would be drawn out with much less difficulty.

And thus it is evident, both by theory and practice, that the larger the wheels are, so much the easier will the carriage be drawn; and the people in it will be so much the less jolted as the big wheels sink to less depths in the little hollows of the roads than small wheels do.

The only reason in the world that can be assigned for making the fore-wheels of a coach or waggon less than

the hind ones, is for the convenience of locking or turning. I am credibly informed that this is lately got over, and exemplified in the Windsor stage-coach.

It is true, that where the road hangs, or slopes sidewise, the larger the wheels are, so much the more will the axles be pinched in the naves. But, considering how few roads or parts of a road have this inconveniency, all that can be said on *that* head against high wheels, is quite frivolous.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Mr. URBAN,

MY Bookseller the other day shewed me a new Edition of Dr. Martin Lister's History of Shells, a book, which having become very scarce, gave me great pleasure to see republished. As many mistakes have been made relative to this work, as well as to its ingenious author, it may not be unacceptable to the publick, to lay before them a few anecdotes of both, which I have received from undoubted authority.

Dr. Lister, from an early period of his life, was a curious inquirer into the various branches of Natural History; and through the whole of it was much more eminent as a Philosopher, than as a Physician. He seems to have selected a peculiar part in that science as the object of his illustration, which was that of Conchyliology, Mr. Ray, and Mr. Willowby employing their studies on the animal and vegetable, as Dr. Woodward, and Mr. Lhwyd did theirs on the fossil kingdom.

Collections of this kind in England, were in his time but few in number, and these but meanly furnished with specimens, in comparison of those, which, by the addition of our territories, and the extent of our commerce, we are now in possession of. The Naturalist therefore was obliged to make use of such materials as came to his hand from time to time, without waiting, in order to form a system, for a complete collection of all the species and varieties, which he could have little hopes of procuring. To this circumstance, we owe the miscellaneous plates of Petiver, and the imperfect copies of the *Synopsis Conchyliorum*; for it is evident, that Dr. Lister published the parts of that work at distinct periods of time, which it is probable, he presented to his friends, and other curious persons engaged in like studies; hence

it

it frequently happened, that, through forgetfulness, or by some accident, these detached pieces were lost or mislaid, so that a complete and perfect copy was scarce ever to be met with; nay, several which I have seen, that were indisputably presents from the author himself, were in many respects deficient. As the Dr. proceeded in the work, he had frequent occasions to alter his opinion of, and to change the disposition of the specimens, which accounts also for that variety which is observable in the different copies, and for those MS. alterations, which are added to some impressions in the Doctor's own handwriting; and which, for that reason, have been falsely supposed to have rendered them more valuable. Some years ago, as I have been informed, a few copies were struck off of the whole work by a gentleman of Oxford, and are those, I imagine, which were lately supposed to be perfect in every respect, and sold for a very large price. But in these the literal errors remained uncorrected, and, from several other circumstances, it appears, that they are little more than a mere impression. I have been frequently puzzled to account for the evident difference in the copies of this work, as with respect to the place where the plates were deposited. I have been told by some, that they were in the possession of the Doctor's heirs; by others, that they were in the British Museum; and I have heard it positively asserted, that they were sold abroad. What I apprehend gave occasion to the second opinion was, that Sir Hans Sloane purchased Dr. Lister's collection of shells; but the plates were safely lodged in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, to which the Doctor had been a considerable benefactor, and where there is a library called after his name. It is most likely, that the expence attending a republication of so large a work, prevented, for a long time, its being undertaken, which objection has, at last, been happily obviated by the curators of the University-Press at Oxford, who were at the whole charge of this new impression. Knowing how desirous the naturalists, in all parts of the world have been, of seeing a new edition of this work, I am pleased to find, that the plates are in such good condition, and the confused disposition of the specimens, in some measure, remedied by useful indexes. I

have been informed, by a member of the University, that the editor of this work, undertook it for a small reward of his trouble, upon this condition, that the profits arising from the sale of it, should be applied to the use of the Ashmolean Museum, which remains, it seems, to this day unendowed.

T. B.

ANECDOTE of the late Gen. WADE.

THE late Marshal Wade, it is well known, had too great an itch for gaming, and frequented places of all kinds where play was going forward, without being very nice as to the company meeting there; at one of which places one night, in the eagerness of his diversion, he pulled out an exceeding valuable gold snuff box, richly set with diamonds, took a pinch, and passed it round, keeping the dice-box four or five mains before he was out, when recollecting something of the circumstance, and not perceiving the snuff-box, he swore vehemently no man should stir till it was produced, and a general search should ensue. On his right sat a person dressed as an officer, though shabby, that now and then, with great humility, begged the honour to be permitted going a shilling with him, and had by that means picked up four or five; on him the suspicion fell, and it was proposed to search him first, who desiring to be heard, declared, "I know the Marshal well, yet he, nor all the powers upon earth, shall subject me to a search, whilst I have life to oppose it. I declare, on the honour of a Soldier, I know nothing of the snuff-box, and hope that will satisfy the man doubting: Follow me into the next room, where I will defend that honour or perish!" The eyes of all were now turned on the Marshal for an answer, who, clapping his hand eagerly down for his sword, felt the snuff-box (supposed to have passed round, and clapped there from habit) in a secret side pocket of his breeches, made for that purpose. It is hardly to be conceived the confusion that covered him on the occasion, that he had so slightly given way to suspicion; remorse, mixed with compassion and tenderness for the wounded character (because poor) of his fellow Soldier, attacked him at once so forcibly, that he could only say to him, on leaving the room immediately, "Sir, I here, with great reason, ask your pardon, and hope to find it granted."

ed, from your breakfasting with me, and hereafter ranking me amongst your friends." It may be easily supposed the invitation was complied with; when, after some conversation, the Marshal conjured him to say what could be the true reason that he should refuse being searched. "Why, Marshal, (returned the Officer, being upon half pay, and friendless, I am obliged to husband every penny: I had that day very little appetite, and as I could not eat what I had paid for, nor afford to lose it, the leg and wing of a fowl, with a manchit, were then wrapped up in a piece of paper in my pocket, the thought of which being found there, appeared ten times more terrible than fighting the room round." "Enough! My dear boy, you you have said enough! Your name! Let us dine at Sweet's to-morrow: We must prevent your being subjected again to such a dilemma." They met next day, and the Marshal presented him a Captain's commission, with a purse of guineas, to enable him to join the regiment.

Description of the Island of St. John, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, in a Letter from that place, dated Nov. 8.

WE arrived here safe the middle of August. I have since been over several parts of the Island, which exceeds, in most respects, my expectations. I saw the remains of many barns, and other buildings for farmers, as large as any I remember in Berkshire, and the lands appear to be excellent for wheat, and all sorts of grain and herbage. There are many orchards, which produce very good apples, and other fruits; gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, seem to be natives of the Isle, as they are met every where in abundance. Governor Paterson, and his family, arrived a few days after us; I have seen him several times; he seems good natured, and fit to struggle with the difficulties that must attend the settlement of such an infant colony.

A man of war, called the Mermaid, touched here; the Captain has got a fine lot of 20,000 acres, which has the good remains of a village upon it, with a church; it was called Prim by the French, but he intends to name it Belfast, after a village in Ireland. I mention this circumstance, as I landed on the spot, and eat some excellent fruits of his orchards, which, though over-

grown with weeds, produce plenty, and there appear to be six or seven hundred acres of clear land belonging to it: The soil is very deep in many places of the Island, and must produce hemp and flax, but all looks forlorn, for want of cultivation; however, the Island must soon wear a new face, if the Proprietors do their duty: There are about three hundred Settlers come from England and Scotland this summer; those from Scotland brought a Presbyterian Parson with them, a very good sort of a man. People that come hither from Europe, should set out in April, to have the summer before them, to provide houses and stock for the winter, which is now beginning to set in.

The Island is upwards of 100 miles long, and about 30 or 40 broad, with many fine rivers that intersect the whole, and must make carriage easy. Here I am told there are no fogs, as on the Continent, which is a good circumstance. I wish other people were animated with the same spirit for settlements that I am; if that was the case, I think this Island, in a very few years, would make a great figure in the exports of corn, fish, pork, &c. but am afraid it will be kept back by people at home, who have got grants without intention of settling the lands. I am in treaty for half a lot, or 10,000 acres, and expect to get it cheaper than if I had purchased in London. I now act with my eyes open, knowing the situation and quality of the lands to be good. We can have cattle, pigs, sheep, and other stock from the Continent, on very easy terms; those who bring out coarse woollens, and other goods fit for this climate, and an infant colony, must make great profit on them. I would not have people come without some small property, or a knowledge of husbandry, fishery, building, Smith's work, &c. Idle folks will not do here. Fish is in amazing plenty all round the Island; the cod fishery must be very valuable in time, but my scheme you know is farming.

MR. URBAN,

THE inscription in Sandbach Church in your Supplement, is, I believe, common on other Fonts: I have seen it at *Horlow* in Essex; and I think elsewhere. From the form of the Font, I believe the conceit is invented since the reformation, and not Monkish.

The

The common adage about which your correspondent inquires in your last Magazine,

Quem Jupiter vult perdere prius dementat,

is supposed to be in *Phædrus*: but I have it from pretty good authority that it is not in any Classic author, but a saying taken up and used at random.

The sinking of York Minister, mentioned in your Jan. Magazine, is absolutely false.

D. H.

The Speech and adjudication of Sir John Fielding, in the affair of Mrs. Cornelys, which was heard before him and other Magistrates, on Wednesday the 20th of Feb. 1771, from an authentic M. S. communicated by that Magistrate, with some general Observations on the Subject.

WE are well apprized that the complaint before us relates to the amusement of many of the first nobility in this kingdom; but rank, when it shall be opposed to law, will never convey any ideas of fear to this Bench, but on the contrary it ought and will animate the Magistrates to discharge their public trust with the greater exactness, fidelity, and attention. Persons of fortune have it in their power to procure the ablest assistance of the Bar, and our conduct regarding people of fashion, will have this advantage, that it will be considered with that good sense, candour, and impartiality which are the natural consequences of a superior education, and which when our decisions relate to the common people, is seldom the case, for though it be easy to do them justice, it is very difficult to give them satisfaction. We are now sitting in our judicial capacity, and are called upon to execute a very severe penal law by a mode of trial without a Jury, which has been ever obnoxious to censure, but not so injurious to the subject, as may have been imagined.

The increase of people, the increase of riches, and the advancement of luxury, multiplied offences in society to such a degree, that the established Courts of Judicature could not go through the business; hence it was that the Legislature delegated this species of authority of hearing complaints in a summary way to one or more Magistrates, but in general with this restriction, that if the party thought himself aggrieved, he had a right to appeal to the next Quarter Sessions, where the Magistrates in their collective capacity might confirm or

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quash such proceedings. And as there are often more than twelve Justices on the Bench on these occasions, this in a great measure answers the end of a special Jury. The mode prescribed for carrying penal laws into execution, is by information, and the Legislature has thought proper to give a part of the penalty forfeited to the informer, in order, as 'tis supposed, to defray the expence of such prosecution. And this I must acknowledge has from time to time tempted idle and wicked people to gain their livelihood by bringing *Qui tam* actions in the Courts at Westminster, and making common informations against the unwary before Magistrates, but it is well known that such common informers have no countenance from this Bench. This is a prosecution agreeable to the intention of the Legislature, and founded on a real and substantial injury, and carried on to support a private right founded on a grant from the Crown, which has been confirmed by Act of Parliament, and as we are in this case to be considered as a Jury, we ought to exert the privileges of a Jury, by taking the whole evidence together, and from that evidence conscientiously and honestly declaring whether we think the party complained of guilty or not. And in order to consider the evidence that has been given against Mrs. Cornelys upon this principle, I will state it to the best of my recollection. She is charged with causing an Opera to be performed in her house for hire, gain, and reward, without proper authority, contrary to the Stat. 10 G. 2 Ch. 28. She by her Attorney has pleaded not guilty; in order to support this charge, the informer, Mr. Crawford, produces for his first witness Mr. Hobart, who says, he sent his servant to Mrs. Cornelys's with a card for some tickets for the Harmonic Meeting; that his servant brought him back eleven tickets, for which he paid twelve guineas, that the numbers ran from two to twelve, the first was wanting, which he believed to be owing to one of these meetings having been over; he says that by virtue of one of these tickets, he went to Mrs. Cornelys's, that he there saw the Opera *Artaserse* performed upon a stage, and in the same manner as Operas are usually performed; that he staid from the beginning to the end. Mr. Hobart's servant proves his being sent for the said tickets, his receiving them at Mrs. Cornelys's office, and paying twelve guineas for them, and delivering them to his Master. Upon these tickets, which have been

been produced, is written T. Cornelys, which Mr. Aylitt, the next witness, says he believes to be the hand-writing of the Mrs. Cornelys complained against. Tho. Lupins, a Taylor, proves that he made the Opera-dresses for Mrs. Cornelys, and that he has received part of the money for the same of her.

Mrs. Cornelys in her defence produced a printed paper, setting forth the terms of this Meeting, with the rules relative to it, where her disinterestedness was expressed in a very strong manner; but at the conclusion of it Mrs. Cornelys says, that she meant to exhibit a specimen of entertainment, superior to any ever produced in this kingdom.

The next witness proved that Mrs. C. gave him a great number of Mrs. Lawrence's receipts for money paid into his hands for the Harmonic Meeting, which receipts he was to keep 'till they were wanted, and bring to no other account.

The next witness proved that he saw Mrs. C. deliver a handkerchief full of gold, containing 500 guineas to a person to carry to Mr. Lawrence, which money she said belonged to the Harmonic Meeting, and which she wished was her own. Ever since this mode of trial in a summary way, the sages of the law have from time to time laid down rules for the construction of penal statutes, and they all agree in this one circumstance, that you ought first to consider the spirit and reason of the law, and secondly the letter, by which means you at once see the mischief and the remedy, and that these laws should be construed strictly agreeable to the intention of the Legislature, and upon these principles it is I do adjudge Mrs. Cornelys to be guilty of the offence mentioned in the aforesaid Act of 10 *Geo. 2. Ch. 28.* and that she hath thereby forfeited the sum of 50*l.*

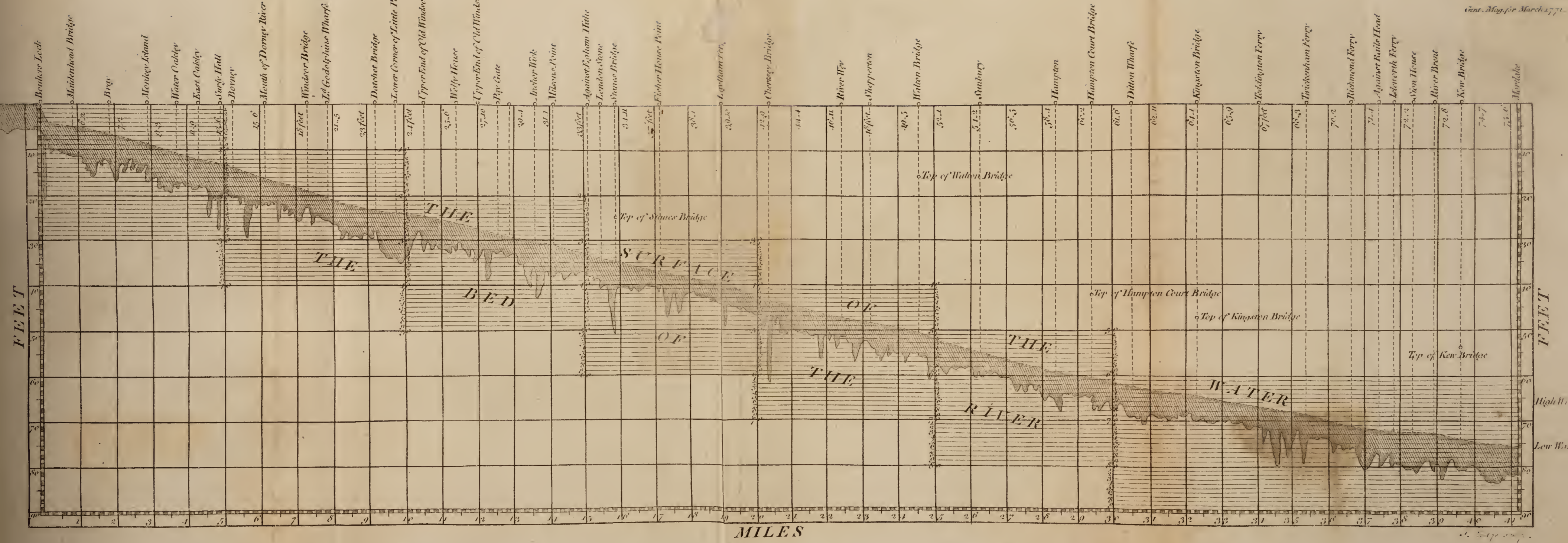
Such is the substance of the proceedings in the affair of Mrs. Cornelys, and in these sentiments all the Magistrates on the Bench with me, (being nine in number) unanimously concurred; to which I shall add a few general remarks.

Diversions have ever been considered in all states as matters of great importance, and the wisest nations have dealt them out the most sparingly, and 'tis well worth notice, that in this very Act the power of the King to grant his Letters Patent, or the Lord Chamberlain his Licence is confined to Westminster, unless the King resides in any other

place, and then it is only during his residence in that place. For in the case of the Play-house at Bath, they were obliged to present a petition to Parliament for an Act to enable the King to grant his Letters Patent for a Theatre there; so that this does not seem to be so much a natural part of the King's Prerogative, as what has been given by Parliament, and the lessening the places of public entertainment, has been for some time an object of the Legislature; and yet, let us for a moment consider what a number of these places do exist in this Metropolis; in the first place, there are the Theatres Royal of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, under the management of two of the greatest genius's that ever were in the same situations, who exert all their abilities in emulation of each other to entertain the town with variety; then at the Theatre Royal in the Hay market you have every thing elegant that music can produce, and over the way you have the great Aristophanes, Mr. Foote, who makes us shake our sides with laughter; then have you Ranelagh, the politest place of entertainment in Europe, under the direction of the great Sir Tho. Robinson; at Sadler's Wells you have every thing to entertain, that tumbling and feats of activity can afford; at Marybone, you have music, wine, and plumb cake; then you have White-Conduit-House, and other Tea-Drinking-Houses all round the town, and what honest Englishman can say he wants amusement? Surely it is evident that luxury has been taking such gigantic strides as ought to make Magistracy jealous of her dangerous progress; and before I conclude, I cannot help observing, that what the Magistrates, the Council, and the Witnesses said on Wednesday the 20th of Feb. as well as what none of them said, has been published in a News paper; and though I again repeat, that I wish all my actions, not as a Magistrate only, but as a Man, might be known through the whole world, and tho' I am content that every one who heard me should be a shorthand-writer, and publish every thing I have said; yet I do desire that nothing may be published but the truth, for I fear not truth, but misrepresentation.

A Description of the Profile or Section of the River Thames, from Baulter's Lock to Mortlake.

THE shaded part is intended to represent the water of the River, with its deeps and shallows, and the differ-



A Profile of the River Thames from Boulters Lock to Mortlake. Taken in 1770.

falls or descents of the surface; though these are much aggravated in appearance, as the Surveyor was obliged (in order to reduce the plan to a suitable length) to use two different scales, the perpendicular scale at the ends, being feet, and the horizontal one at the bottom, miles and furlongs; so that in some parts the deeps appear steep and pointed in the plan, when in reality, if measured by the two different scales, the deep water will be found of considerable extent. — For instance, at Boulter's Lock, the water above the Lock appears to be about five feet deep, but below, the vast force of the water coming down from such an unmechanical Lock, has dug a hole of twenty feet deep, as it appears from the perpendicular scale, which measured again horizontally, will be found to extend more than a hundred feet in length; and then again rises a hill, thrown up by the great force of the torrent, whereon is found, by the plan, little more than three feet of water.

The figures, at every mile near the top, denote the general fall from Boulter's Lock: for instance, the lower end of Monkey Island is three miles and nine feet three inches fall from Boulter's Lock, and the whole fall from Boulter's Lock to Mortlake, is seventy

five feet, seven inches, the distance, forty-one miles, one furlong, &c.

This is a profile of the same part of the River, of which we gave a plan in our Magazine for January, and was taken, at the same time, by order of the City of London, in the most accurate manner, to shew the impossibility of making a good navigation in the bed of this River, (or any other, where the fall is so great) as has been proved by sad experience in many instances. Amongst several others, it may not be amiss here to mention a few.—The River Avon, from Salisbury to Christ Church, was made navigable, but was open but a very short time before it was entirely destroyed by floods, and it has not yet been thought worth while to repair it. (There is now some intention to make a canal parallel with it.) The River Stour, from Stourbridge to the Severn, has undergone the same fate. The navigations of the Rivers Mersey and Irwell have had most of their works destroyed by the rapidity of the floods; and the navigation of the River Calder, about three years ago, was very greatly damaged, and rendered impassible for more than twelve months, and then repaired at a great expence, and yet lieth open to the same danger as before.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for April 1770.

April

1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W ditto	29 5	47	a very bright fine day.
2	S ditto	29 5	48	a very wet day.
3	W S W ditto	29 3½	45	bright morning, very wet day
4	Ditto	29 3½	44	coarse day, a great deal of hail at times.
5	Ditto	29 2	42	Ditto.
6	Ditto	29 ½	42	Ditto.
7	Ditto	29 ½	41	Ditto, some few showers of sleet and rain.
8	W fresh	29 1	41	in general bright, some rain at times
9	N N E fresh	29 1½	42	very cold heavy day, with a good deal of rain.
10	Ditto	29 3	42	rain from midnight till noon, missing afternoon.
11	Ditto	29 5½	43	heavy cloudy day, with some little rain.
12	Ditto	29 5½	43	very coarse day, a great deal of snow and hail.
13	Ditto	29 8	43	very bright, a very sharp wind.
14	Ditto	29 8½	43	foggy morning, bright day, very cold.
15	Variable little	29 7½	44	bright morning, cloudy afternoon, mild.
16	S W fresh	29 7	47	a very fine soft day.
17	W ditto	29 6	48	a very fine morning, showery day.
18	S W ditto	29 6½	49	several small showers.
19	W S W strong	29 6	49	a very bright day, sharp wind.
20	Ditto	29 5½	48	frosty night, bright morning, very wet day.
21	W stormy	29 7	48	good deal of rain, and excessive night and day.
22	N W fresh	29 2	46	many flying clouds, but little rain, very cold.
23	Ditto strong	29 6½	45	chiefly cloudy, some little hail, very cold.
24	S W little	29 6½	43	smart frost in the night, cloudy cold day.
25	E to S fresh	29 7½	43	smart frost, very bright and very cold.
26	S strong	29 6	45	a very coarse, wet, cold day.
27	E fresh	29 4½	47	a very coarse wet day, but not so cold.
28	N strong	29 9	48	heavy morning, bright afternoon, cold wind.
29	N E fresh	30 1	49	very bright day, hot sun, cold wind.
30	N ditto	30 1	50	chiefly bright, flying clouds, no rain, warm

frost in the country.

5. *The West Indian, A Comedy, by the author of the Brothers, as performed at Drury-Lane.*

TO give our readers the plot, or story of this Drama, it is necessary to bring them acquainted with two families.

Stockwell, when a young man, accompanied Belcour to Jamaica, as his clerk, and sometime afterwards, privately married his only daughter: not many days after the marriage, Belcour set out for England, and took Stockwell with him. In their absence she was brought to bed of a son; she concealed both her pregnancy and delivery, and that she might not part with her infant, contrived to have him laid, and received at her door as a foundling. Belcour after sometime returned, leaving Stockwell behind him; the child was introduced to him in a favourable moment, he treated him as his own, gave him his name, and brought him up in his family. The mother died, after what time does not appear, but, as it should seem, without having ever seen her husband after the first few days of her marriage, and in her last illness solemnly enjoined him in a letter, never to withdraw his son, or reveal the secret while her father lived.

Stockwell became a merchant, grew wealthy, and obtained a seat in Parliament, yet faithfully fulfilled the injunctions of his wife. Belcour at length died, and left his whole fortune to the supposed foundling, then just of age, who set out very soon after for England to spend it. This is the family history of young Belcour, our West-Indian, previous to the action of the Drama.

Oliver Roundhead, a rich old puritan, who never laught himself, nor suffered his children to laugh, had three daughters. One became his nurse, the second married a rich citizen, Sir Stephen Rusport, a widower, with one daughter, Charlotte: the third ran away with a young officer, Capt. Dudley, who had nothing to subsist her, but his pay, for which reason her good father would never see her face, nor give her a farthing of money. The poor Capt. had a son and daughter, and with whatever difficulty, brought them up in the class of gentry: the son obtained an Ensign's commission, but the daughter was wholly unprovided for. The mother was dead, and the Captain upon half pay: in this situation, the father and daughter lived privately in the

country, but an opportunity offering for him to exchange his half pay for a company in Senagambia, he came to town with his daughter to solicit the business, and principally to raise about two hundred pounds, which would be necessary to fit him out: he proposed to raise it upon his commission, but the place to which he was going, was so unhealthy, that he could make no insurance upon his life, so that his commission being no security, nobody would lend him the money.

Such are the principal persons of the Drama, and there the dramatic action begins.

Captain Dudley, applies to Lady Rusport, his late wife's sister, whom Sir Stephen has left a rich widow, and who has just taken possession of her father's immense fortune, under a will in which he left the Dudley's nothing; she refuses to assist him with a single shilling, though his application is supported by Charlotte, who has now no money to command, but will in a few months come of age, and then intends to bestow herself and fortune on young Dudley.

In the mean time young Belcour arrives at his father Stockwell's, who wishes to observe the character and disposition of his son, before he discovers himself.

Belcour, in his walks about town, happens to see Miss Dudley in the street, and is smitten with her beauty: having offered to lift up her hat, she was alarmed, and slipt down a street to her lodging; he pursued and entered the house without being sure he was right. He is received by the landlady, one Fulmer, the nominal wife of a popish priest, turned bookfeller, she gives him some ambiguous hope, that she can procure him a sight of the lady he was in pursuit of, and asks his name and address, that she may communicate her intelligence, both which he refuses to give. During the conversation, he discovers that Capt. Dudley lodges there, and learns his situation: upon this he desires to see him. While his message is carrying to the Captain, he encloses bills for 200l. in a billet, the sum which was wanting to fit him out, and determines to present them for that purpose. "There fare you well, says he, you stood a chance of being worse applied but, perhaps there may be as much true delight in rescuing a fellow creature from distress, as there would be in putting one into it." The interview be

tween him and the Captain is very short, and Belcour having put the billet with the notes into his hand, leaves him abruptly in great haste.

During this transaction, young Dudley, in consequence of a message, waits upon Charlotte, and she employs him to pawn some jewels to Stockwell, for 200*l.* with a view to assist his father, tho' she pretends for other uses.

Dudley leaves the jewels with Stockwell, but, by some accident that must be guessed at, does not get the money.

Stockwell, having a secret design that Belcour should be introduced with advantage to Charlotte, endeavours to engage him to deliver her the money, and at the same time return the jewels. He consents, but while the jewels are fetching, he receives a billet from Mrs. Fulmer, telling him, that she has discovered the Lady he was smitten with, that if he can be as generous to a pretty Girl, as he was to a paltry old Capt. he need not despair; come to me immediately, says she, the Lady is in the house, and expects you.

Having received this billet, he labours hard to avoid Stockwell's commission to Charlotte: at last it is determined that Stockwell shall deliver the money himself, because that must be done immediately, that Belcour shall attend Fulmer's summons, take the jewels, and deliver them to Charlotte afterwards.

When he comes to Fulmer's, she, who has no view but to trick him out of some money, insinuates, that Miss Dudley is only the pretended sister of young Dudley, and in fact his Mistress, that her price is high, and asks what money he has about him: he declares he has no money, but at last Charlotte's jewels are produced, which she with great art gets out of his hands, upon pretence of presenting them to the Lady, whom she promises immediately to introduce, but urges him to keep within bounds, and not push things to extremity, if she seems not complying at once, but wait for another opportunity, and take her in her own way.

An interview between Belcour and Miss Dudley follows, Mrs. Fulmer taking care to be present. She introduces the young Lady to Belcour as the Gentleman she wished to see, in consequence of his generous compliment to her father; she is much surpris'd to find him the same, who had best her in the street: after some time spent in such cross ques-

tions, as may easily be conceived, she leaves him hastily, and Belcour is prevented from following her by Mrs. Fulmer, who admonishes him to come again at seven in the evening, but not with empty pockets.

While this is doing, Stockwell carries the money to Miss Charlotte, and begs she would permit Mr. Belcour to deliver the jewels, whom he represents as a young Gentleman in whose happiness he particularly interested himself, as having strong animal spirits, which are apt to betray him into youthful irregularities, but a high principle of honour and an uncommon benevolence, which he hopes in the eye of candour, will atone for them.

As Stockwell goes out, Belcour comes in, making as much haste to the Lady, as if he had her diamonds to deliver; being pressed, he produces some diamonds, and would persuade her to lay them by without examination. She, however, opens the box and discovering that the jewels are not here, but others of much greater value, an explanation is brought on, and Belcour fairly confesses what he has done with her jewels, and asks her forgiveness, which she grants readily, and with a good grace.

This interview is interrupted by the following letter brought to Charlotte from young Dudley.

“ Dear Charlotte; in the midst of
 “ our distress, Providence has cast a
 “ benefactor in our way, after the most
 “ unexpected manner: a young West
 “ Indian, rich, and with a warmth of
 “ heart peculiar to his climate, has res-
 “ cued my father from his troubles,
 “ satisfied his wants, and enabled him
 “ to accomplish his exchange: when I
 “ relate to you the manner in which
 “ this was done, you will be charmed;
 “ I can only now add, that it was by
 “ chance we found out that his name
 “ is Belcour, and that he is a friend of
 “ Mr. Stockwell's. I lose not a mo-
 “ ment's time in making you acquaint-
 “ ed with this fortunate event for rea-
 “ sons which delicacy obliges me to
 “ suppress; but, perhaps, if you have
 “ not received the money on your jew-
 “ els, you will not think it necessary
 “ now to do it. I have the honour to
 “ be.

“ Dear Madam, faithfully yours,
 “ CHARLES DUDLEY.”

She reads this letter to Belcour, and tells him frankly that the moment she

is of age, and in possession of her fortune she will share it with young Dudley. He advises her not to stay till she is of age, and undertakes to equip her for Scotland.

During this conversation, a servant introduces Miss Dudley. Belcour with some confusion confesses that she is the Lady who has robbed him of his heart, and to whom he had given the jewels. This however, produces no elucidation, no proposal is made to exchange the jewels, and put Charlotte again in possession of her own. The matter is so carried, that Charlotte concludes there is some mistake, and refers the particular discovery to another time.

Belcour keeps his appointment at Fulmer's at seven, he has given her a liberal present, with which she and her husband immediately make off, every previous measure having been taken; he finds Miss Dudley alone, and still proceeding upon the notion that she is an attainable wanton, and only feigns to be coy, he proceeds to such lengths as force her to cry out for assistance.

Her cry brings in young Dudley her brother, who with the appellation of *villain*, bids Belcour draw; their engagement is a moment suspended by Dudley, who knowing Belcour, and sensible of obligations, wishes an explanation, but Belcour, telling him that he questions him too late, after having called him *villain*, they fight.

They are interrupted by an Irish fortune-hunter, a suitor to Lady Rusport: a man of *principle and honour*, who forsakes her, because she would not assist Dudley, tho' he has already *had five wives, all of whom*, he says, *for ought he knows, may be alive and merry*.

Soon after, Belcour learns from Stockwell, that the Lady he has been attempting, is really Dudley's sister; and that he was defrauded of the diamonds by Fulmer, who has been stopped in offering them to pawn; yet still it is agreed that Dudley having sent him a challenge to meet with seconds, at the London Tavern, he shall fight him, or make him retract the word *villain*. At the tavern, the whole mystery is cleared up: a reconciliation is produced between Belcour and Miss Dudley, as well as her brother: a new will of old Oliver Roundhead is produced, of a later date than that under which Lady Rusport claimed, by which young Dudley is appointed his heir, with a for-

tune of 15,000l. to his sister, and the old woman cut off, with only a small annuity.

Nothing now remains, but that Stockwell should acquaint Belcour that he is his father, and the parties should adjourn to church, which immediately follow.

Among other excellencies of this play, it is one, that no idea of its merit can be formed from the most circumstantial narrative of the plot. It is full of sentiment and character, and so abounds with pleasing incidents, that the representation does not languish a moment. Many parts are exceeding comic, and many very tender; from faults, it is by no means free, but with all its imperfections on its head, take it for all in all, we have not often seen it's like, nor is it probable we should soon see it's like again.

Some of its inaccuracies may possibly result from its improvement: the want of exact consistency and uniformity in the whole very naturally results from the alteration of particular parts, tho' with respect to the particular parts, the alteration is for the better. If this is the case, we are still gainers by the author's review of his performance. The moral objections to the character of Belcour, are such as we made long ago to that of Ranger, in our account of the *Suspicious Husband*. See Vol. xvii. p. 140. col. 2. The Irishman can do no mischief, for the absurdity of supposing a man to be any other than a scoundrel, who practises the basest and most cruel of all frauds, by which youth and innocence are robbed of peace and fortune, is too gross to be adopted by the weakest or most profligate wretch upon earth.

As to the improbabilities which may appear in those parts of the story that are antecedent to the drama, it is sufficient to observe, that antecedents to the drama should be implicitly admitted, like the agency of Fairies and Genii in *Oriental Tales*, and if all that follows, is consistent with what is thus admitted, the critic should be content. It is pity this is not quite the case with the piece before us, for what can be more improbable in itself, or incongruous to the characters, than that Charlotte Rusport, who in *a few months* intended to put young Dudley in possession of her person and fortune, should pawn her jewels to send his father to Senegambia! It is indeed true, that young Dudley, from

from a principle of honour, declines her offer, on account of his own want of fortune, but she perfectly removes that objection: "come my dear Charles, says she, I have enough: make that enough still more, by sharing it with me: sole heiress of my father's fortune, a short time will put it in my disposal." Is it possible to believe that she could entertain the least doubt of his consent? is it possible that not doubting it, she should suffer his father, now a widower, to go into a country so fatal as to prevent an insurance upon his life, for the sake of doubling his half pay!

X.

6. Almeida, a Tragedy, as it is performed at Drury-Lane. By a Lady.

The account given of this piece in an Advertisement prefixed, is as follows;

"The *Tancrede* of Mr. de Voltaire is the model from whence [which] the Tragedy of Almeida was taken. Its author has translated her original like a Poet, not like an Interpreter. Judging that the dialogue in the French, however elegant, would appear too long to an English audience, she has taken the liberty of shortening some of the speeches. Her friends flatter themselves that the spirit of Voltaire has been preserved, and that this great author will not disdain his English dress."

As the plot of this piece is not new, our plan does not require that we should reduce it to a story. Its principal defect upon the stage is, that the narrative prevails over the action, and so much is referred to the fourth and fifth acts, that the preceding parts are languid and wearisome.

In the closet, it has other faults. The action is not consistent with the manners of the time when it is supposed to have happened, and upon which it is founded.

In the times of chivalry, when all was heroism and superstition, if a Lady was accused of a crime of which she declared herself innocent, an appeal was made to Heaven, either by the ordeal or the combat; if by the combat, the accuser, in his own person, or by a champion, was supposed to give a general challenge, and stood engaged to fight the accused party, or any champion that would except the challenge on the party's behalf.

If the person accused confessed the crime, both ordeal and combat were precluded, they were considered as infamous, and given up to punishment, as

no Knight could enter the lists as the champion of guilt and dishonour.

When Syracuse was besieged, it was determined to carry a law, inflicting death, without distinction of age or sex, upon any who should correspond with the enemy, into rigorous execution. A letter sent by Almeida, in her own hand writing, and as it appeared, to the commander of the enemies forces, wishing he might reign in Syracuse, as he already reigned in her heart, is intercepted: she acknowledges the letter, and not only acquiesces, but glories in the imputation of the guilt. By the laws of chivalry, here was no place either for ordeal or combat; yet upon a combat, in behalf of a person thus self-condemned, the whole action of this piece turns.

Arnolph, the father of Almeida, laments their mutual distress in these terms.

"What aggravates my grief, and to the grave

Drives me with shame and rage, is that she loves,

She glories in her crime. Thus not a Knight

Will stir to save her. Though with deep regret

They sign'd unanimous the deadly sentence,

In spite of our most ancient solemn law,
Which grants the fair, when injur'd
and accus'd,

A Knight, whose gen'rous arm in single combat

Her cause may fight, and if victorious,
clear her.

O shame to these white hairs! my daughter dies,

And not one Knight appears."

It would be difficult, in a burlesque upon Tragedy, to throw together more absurdities than are to be found here.

In the first place, Almeida's crime is so circumstanced, that there is no accuser, who was supposed to be the general challenger, when the guilt or innocence of the party was doubtful, and to be determined by combat.

In the next place, there was no doubt whether she was guilty or innocent, consequently nothing for combat to determine.

Thirdly, if it had been possible for a Knight to engage in her quarrel, he had no antagonist.

Fourthly, appearing to be neither injured nor accused, she could not be condemned

demned in spight of a law, which granted the combat to those *that are*. Nor would she have suffered in spight of such law, even if a Knight had offered and had been refused.

Fifthly, if she had been in the situation of those to whom the law granted the combat, and no Knight had appeared, she would not have suffered by a condemnation, in spight of such law, but merely by the default of an offer which the law permitted her to accept.

Sixthly, but if it be admitted, that she was condemned in spight of a law that granted her the chance of a combat by a champion, no champion would have been permitted to combat for her, if any such had appeared.

Seventhly, as she not only appeared to acknowledge, but to glory in her crime, if her champion had fought and been victorious, she could not be said to be cleared by the victory, at least not in the opinion of those, who, with her father, supposed her guilty by her own confession.

In the midst of all this confusion and inconsistency, she has, however, two champions; one indeed, afterwards retracts his offer, because she tells him she does not like him; but the other actually fights for her, not with an accuser, but a person appointed to see a sentence founded upon guilt, to all appearance acknowledged, carried into execution.

A combat between two Knights in the days of chivalry and honour, not to determine, whether a person accused is innocent or guilty, but whether a person under the infamy of acknowledged guilt shall suffer, is, as the Scotch pedant says emphatically of his pupil, a phenomenon. It is, however, but justice to Mrs. Barry, to say, that in performing the part allotted her in this piece, she rises like perfection out of Chaos, and therefore, those who have not yet seen it represented, should, by no means, be deterred by these strictures on the composition, supposing them to be just. X.

7. *Critical Observations upon the Buildings and Improvements of London.*

This performance is full of spirit, and even humour, and is pleasingly, though not very accurately written. The author shews great taste and knowledge of his subject, and has thrown out many hints which justly claim the attention of the public.

His observations are principally confined to the west end of the town; and

he first considers our squares. We shall give his sentiments in his own words:

“ The notion I form to myself of a perfect square, or public *place* in a city, is a large opening, free and unincumbered, where not only carriages have room to turn and pass, but even where the people are able to assemble occasionally without confusion. It should appear to open naturally out of the street, for which reason all the avenues should form *radii* to the centre of the place. The sides or circumference should be built in a stile above the common; and churches and other public edifices ought to be properly introduced. In the middle there ought to be some fountain, groupe, or statue, railed in within a small compass, or perhaps only a basin of water, which, if not so ornamental, still, by its utility in cases of fire, &c. makes ample amends. To illustrate this in some degree, I refer to St. James's Square, which, though far from perfect in that stile, and altogether uncompleted on one side, still strikes the mind (I judge from my own feelings) with something of more ease and propriety than any square in London. You are not confined in your space; your eye takes in the whole compass at one glance, and the water in the middle seems placed there for ornament and use.

“ But almost every other square in London seems formed on a quite different plan; they are gardens, they are parks, they are sheep-walks, in short, they are every thing but what they should be. The *rus in urbe* is a preposterous idea at best; a garden in a street is not less absurd than a street in a garden; and he that wishes to have a row of trees before his door in town, betrays almost as false a taste as he that would build a row of houses for an avenue to his seat in the country.

“ To descend next to particulars, and observe in what manner the absurdity of this taste is aggravated or extenuated in the consequent practice, let us begin with Grosvenor Square, which is generally held out as a pattern of perfection in its kind. It is doubtless spacious, regular, and well-built; but how is this spaciousness occupied? A clumsy rail, with lumps of bricks for piers, to support it, at the distance of every two or three yards, incloses nearly the whole area, intercepting almost entirely the view of the sides, and leaving the passage round it as narrow as most streets, with the additional disadvantage at night

night of being totally dark on one hand. The middle is filled up with bushes and dwarf trees, through which a statue peeps, like a piece of gilt gingerbread in a green-grocer's stall.

“ Cavendish Square next claims our regard: the apparent intention here was to excite pastoral ideas in the mind; and this is endeavoured to be effected by cooping up a few frightened sheep within a wooden pailing; which, were it not for their sooty fleeces and meagre carcases, would be more apt to give the idea of a butcher's pen.

“ As to Hanover Square, I do not know what to make of it. It is neither open nor inclosed. Every convenience is railed out, and every nuisance railed in. Carriages have a narrow ill-paved street to pass round in, and the middle has the air of a cow-yard, where blackguards assemble in the winter, to play at huffle-cap, up to the ankles in dirt. This is the more to be regretted, as the square in question is susceptible of improvement at a small expence. The buildings are neat and uniform. The street from Oxford Road falls with a gentle descent into the middle of the upper side, while, right opposite, George Street retires, converging to a point, which has a very picturesque effect; and the portico of St. George's church, seen in profile, enriches and beautifies the whole.

“ Red Lion Square, elegantly so called, doubtless, from some alehouse formerly at the corner, has a very different effect on the mind. It does not make us laugh; but it makes us cry. I am sure, I never go into it without thinking of my latter end. The rough sod that “heaves in many a mouldering heap,” the dreary length of the sides, with the four watch-houses, like so many family vaults, at the corners, and the naked obelisk that springs from amidst the rank grass, like the sad monument of a disconsolate widow for the loss of her first husband, form, all together, a *memento mori*, more powerful to me than a death's head and cross marrow bones: and were but the parson's bull to be seen bellowing at the gate, the idea of a country church-yard, in my mind, would be complete.

The author proceeds to observe, that, in Oxford Road, we have the outlines of the noblest street in Europe; it has no rival in length, width, and straightness, and it wants only to be adorned

with “gorgeous palaces and solemn temples.” These ornaments he thinks we have some reason to expect, the Pantheon, an edifice of a bold and elegant design, is already built, and a scheme is on foot for building a new church in the parish of Marybone, which our author hopes will not be huddled into a corner.

On a supposition, that men of rank and fortune should hereafter build mansions in Oxford Road, where, at present, there are only stables and timber yards; he gives some general rules, which appear worthy of attention. “To such houses, says he, a gateway with a spacious court within, is both stately and commodious; but the front to the street should still present something that intimates a relation to the society in which you live; a dead wall of twenty or thirty feet high, run up in the face of your neighbours, can only inspire horror and dislike. I am sorry upon this subject to instance Burlington-house. How many are there, who have lived half a century in London, without knowing that so princely a fabrick exists. It has generally been taken for a jail. None, I am confident, ever passed under its gloomy wall, late at night, without thinking of ghosts, robbery, and murder. The formidable entrance, that betrays no marks of *humanity*, but what are daubed over the doors, recalls to the imagination

— “Thrice threefold the gates

— “*Impenetrable,*” —

the character Milton gives to those gates, of which the keepers were *Sin and Death.*” In excuse for Lord Burlington, our author observes, when he built, Piccadilly was almost out of town, but what, says he, can be alledged in excuse of those architects, who have implicitly copied the defects of Burlington-house in a different situation.

He proceeds to mention another stile of building, which has been affected by some of our great men, and is, perhaps, the most judicious for those who have no ground-property in town, a street house. In a street house, he says, beauty should be the object, as such buildings are incapable of grandeur. An unity of order, enriched with ornaments, in fair and high polished materials, is all that seems to be required. He recommends as models, two houses lately erected by Mr. Tuffnell, in Cavendish Square, and that of Mr. Anson, in St. James's Square.

Our author next observes, "that there is another object in London susceptible of the highest improvement, which has almost to this day lain in total neglect. The Thames, the pride and *Palladium* of London, has hitherto been allowed to steal through the town, like Mr. Bays's army, in disguise, while the Seine, the Arno, and every ditch in Holland, are adorned with superb keys. However, the time seems at hand, when it is to emerge from its obscurity. Two bridges, worthy of its waters, already stretch gracefully from shore to shore; and the third, which has so long obstructed and dishonoured its stream, bids fair under the present enlightened system of the city to be soon removed. It may not be amiss to observe here, that Blackfryars Bridge, to its own intrinsic merit, adds this concurrent advantage, of affording the best, and, perhaps, the only true point of view for the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul's, with the various churches in the amphitheatre, that reaches from Westminster to the Tower.

"The project of embanking also promises much for the embellishment and improvement of the river. The works carrying on amid the antient ruins of Surham Yard, give a sample of what may be done in that way; and from the terras of that stately pile we can best judge of the effect of so noble an object as the Thames properly displayed. Were but the embankment finished all along, it would depend solely on the inhabitants to have keys on the Thames, which none in Europe could rival, either in beauty or extent."

Our author thinks it happy, that so much is left to be done, in an age, when our taste is so much improved; and he mentions two capital subjects. A Senate house, including the courts of justice, and a palace for our kings. Besides these, he says, there should be another bridge, halls for the inferior courts of justice, and some handsome chapels in the room, or, as he elsewhere expresses it in the dialect north of the Tweed, *in place* of those miserable thick hovels, with belfreys, like the new invented cork-screw, which every where disgrace the new buildings.

Many popular objections to the increase of London, are judiciously answered; and whoever shall read the whole work, will find entertainment and information, which this account has not anticipated.

X.

6. *The Speeches at large, which were made in a Great Assembly, on Wednesday the 27th of November last, when the Hon. John Constantine Phipps, made a motion, "For leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of WILLIAM III. which empowers the Attorney General to file Informations ex officio." And on Thursday the 6th of December last, when Serjeant Glynn made a motion, "That a committee should be appointed to enquire into the administration of criminal Justice, and the proceedings of the Judges in Westminster-hall, particularly in cases relating to the Liberty of the Press, and the constitutional power and duty of Juries."* With the several Speakers names prefixed to each Speech, and a prefatory Advertisement by the Publisher. (Price 2s. Woodfall.)

We can not take upon us to determine how far these speeches are genuine; not having heard the debate; they were first published in the Morning Chronicle, and have the appearance of being formed by a faithful memory, or very ample minutes, probably taken in short hand; they are in their own nature incapable of abridgment; and besides, having been served up at breakfast in a public news paper, throughout great part of the kingdom, they are sufficiently known already.

X.

Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LIX. for the year 1769.

[Continued from p. 84.]

9. *Experiments on the lateral force of electrical explosions.* By Dr. Priestly.—In accounts of the effects of lightning, we frequently find that persons and things are removed to a considerable distance without receiving any hurt. This effect Dr. Priestly produced by electricity, and supposes, as has generally been supposed, that in both cases the substances are removed by the expulsion of the air from the place where the explosion is made.

10. *Various Experiments in Electricity.* By Dr. Priestly.—For these, as they do not seem to establish any new principle, we must refer to the book.

11. *A Letter from Stephen Derrisme, Esq; at Canton in China, describing an earthquake, and a remarkable species of monkies.* The earthquake did no damage.

12. *A Demonstration of a Law of Motion, in the Case of a Body deflected by two forces, tending constantly to two fixed Points.* By John Robertson.—The Law

Law

Law of Motion here mentioned is this; “A body deflected by two forces, tending constantly to two fixed points, will describe, by lines drawn from two fixed points, equal solids in equal times, about the line joining the said fixed points.” This law is here demonstrated, but the demonstration cannot be abridged.

13. *An Account of damage done to the Church at Buckland Brewer in Devonshire, by a thunder storm, on the 2d of March, 1769.*

A pinnacle of the church was thrown down, the windows, walls, and roof shattered, and many stones were thrown in all directions to a considerable distance. The good Vicar, who gives the account, dated in April, seems not to have recovered his fright; his account of this accident, affords a picture of the day of Judgment: “blackness of darkness, and an amazing body of fire poured forth,” with a sound equal to the discharge of an hundred cannons at once; and yet, says he, amazing mercy! not a man, woman, child, or beast, received the least hurt.

14. *An abstract of a meteorological Register, kept near Plymouth, in 1768.*

This cannot be abridged.

15. *An account of a remarkable aurora borealis, which was seen at Paris. By M. Miffier of the French Academy.*

This phenomenon happened at nine in the evening, of the sixth of August, 1768. It began in the western horizon, and increased till it covered one half of the horizon, extending from the west to the north-east. Several streamers of light issued from an uneven thick smok, and rose as high as the tail of the Great Bear. Another phenomenon of the same kind, was observed in the evening of the sixth of December, 1768, but not so considerable.

16. *Observations on the expectations of lives, the encrease of mankind, the influence of great towns on population, and particularly the state of London, with respect to healthfulness and number of inhabitants. By Rickard Price. F. R. S.*

Dr. Price, has shewn in this article, “that the particular proportion, which becomes extinct every year, out of the whole number, constantly existing together of single or joint lives, must, when this number undergoes no variation, be exactly the same with the expectation of those lives, at the time when their existence commenced. So that were it

found in any town or district, where the number of births and burials are equal, that a thirtieth part of the inhabitants die annually, it would appear that 30 was the expectation of a child just born in that town or district.” These expectations therefore, for all single lives are easily found by a table of observations, shewing the number that die annually at all ages, out of a given number alive at those ages, and the general rule for this purpose is, “to divide the sum of all the living in the table, at the age whose expectation is required, and at all greater ages, by the sum of all that die annually at that age and above it; or which is the same, by the number in the table of the living at that age; and half subtracted from the quotient, will be the required expectation.”

This suggests an easy way of finding the number of inhabitants in a place from a table of observations, or the bills of mortality for that place, suppose the yearly births and burials equal. “Find by the table, in the way just described, the expectation of an infant just born, and this multiplied by the number of yearly births, will be the number of inhabitants.”

By a computation upon these principles, making proper allowances for the inequality between the births and burials, Dr. Price finds the inhabitants of London to be about 651,580, rather less than more. Dr. Price has also shewn, that though an infant just born in London, has not an equal chance of living three years, yet his expectation is twenty. Those, who wish to see an account of the meaning of these terms, and his reasoning upon this difference, must have recourse to his curious *Mémoire* at large.

[To be continued.]

CATALOGUE of BOOKS.

HISTORICAL.

NEW Lights thrown upon the History of Queen Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. Addressed to David Hume, Esq. Translated from the French. 2vo. 2s. Wilkie.—The translator of this curious volume, in his preface, says, that “it contains some strictures on our celebrated Historian, [Hume] and indeed on all Protestants that have written the history of the period here treated of. That the apparent design of the author is to remove, or at least extenuate the charge of cruelty, so universally ascribed to Q. Mary, and to fix an odium upon the Princess Elizabeth,

beth, whose memory all true Englishmen and good Protestants have so much reason to revere and hold sacred. That the authenticity of the extracts from the dispatches of the Imperial and French Ambassadors, now published, cannot be doubted of, as he refers to dates and volumes: but it is not improbable the same source might furnish other extracts sufficient to counterbalance what he has produced. That the cause of Protestantism, and the high reputation of Q. Elizabeth, stand in no need of falshood and misrepresentation of facts for its support. And, that there are many circumstances brought to light in this performance, that are unnoticed by other historians, and particularly what relates to Bishop Gardner, who is here painted in colours very different from what he appears in other writers.

A collection of the Protests of the House of Lords in Ireland, from 1634, to 1770. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Almon.

POLITICAL.

A Free Address to Freemen. By William Sharp, jun. 8vo. 6d. Flexney. — Neither judicious nor dispassionate.

A Justification of the conduct of the Ministry, relative to Falkland Island. 8vo. 1s. Organ. — A feeble justification, by which the Ministry are not justified.

A letter to Robert Morris, Esq; wherein the rise and progress of our Political Disputes are considered, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Baldwin. — The author is an advocate for the prerogative; his wit is puerile, and his reasoning absurd.

Papers relative to the late negotiation with Spain; and the taking of Falkland Island from the English. 8vo. 3s. Almon.

Free Thoughts on the present State of Public Affairs, in a Letter to a Friend. 8vo. 1s.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley; in answer to his Pamphlet, entitled, Free Thoughts on the present State of Public Affairs. 8vo. 9d. Towers. — Spirited and sensible.

Proposals to the Legislature for numbering the people. By the author of the Tours thro' England, &c. 8vo. 1s. Nicoll.

Public Accounts of Services and Grants: shewing how the money given for each year has been disposed of; what parts remain unsatisfied; and the balance of overplus and deficiency. To which is added, an Introductory Preface to explain particular parts, and a Table of the Totals of Services and Grants,

and of the Acts of Parliament passed each year for the ways and means; likewise an index to the sundry Services. By Sir Charles Whitworth, Chairman of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means. Folio, 5s. shewed. Robson. — These accounts are extracted from the Parliamentary Journals, commencing with the year 1722; before which time there were no regular entries. The articles are ranged under the heads of Navy, Ordnance, Forces, Sundry Services, Deficiencies, &c. The author has given extracts from the several Acts relative to the Aggregate, General, and Sinking Funds recited in the words of the Statute; and has also added accounts of the different Services and Grants.

The Trial of J. Almon, for selling Junius's Letter. 8vo. 1s. Miller.

The Juryman's Touch-stone: or a full refutation of Lord Mansfield's lawless Opinion in Crown Libels, &c. 8vo. 2s. Evans.

Liberty vindicated against Slavery; 8vo. 1s. Wilkie. — The author enumerates many civil evils from which England is not yet exempted; and complains loudly against long imprisonments, oppressive fees, and the tyranny of goalers. He quotes many excellent acts of Parliament, and his arguments are not badly supported.

A Dialogue between a Lawyer and a Country Gentleman, upon the Subject of the Game Laws. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Wilkie. — This is a sensible Pamphlet; it exposes many absurd and oppressive clauses of the Game Laws, and will be highly useful to Country Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. to whom a competent knowledge of these Laws is indispensable.

POETICAL.

The Satirist, a Poem. 4to. 2s. Robson.

Vocal Music, or the Songster's Companion, &c. 12mo. 3s. Horsfield. — The musical Notes are added to each Song in this Collection, which, in point of Chastity is superior to most Collections of the like Nature.

The Book of Nature, a Poem, 4to. 1s. Carnan. — We would advise this author not to attempt any thing in Poetry till he is able to write grammatical English.

Poetical Essay, chiefly of a moral nature, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Wheble. — An excellent epiate.

The Exhibition in Hell; or Moloch turned Painter. 1s. Organ. — This author is not only ignorant of English Syntax, but of Orthography also.

The Dedication of the Temple of Solomon, a Poetical Essay. By *William Hodson*, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge.—For this Poem the author obtained Mr. Seaton's prize!

MEDICAL.

A Dissertation on the Spasmodic Asthma of Children, in a Letter to Dr. Miller. By *B. Rush*, M. D.

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Impartial remarks on the Suttonian Method of inoculation. By *Nicholas May*, junr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Brown.—These remarks afford no new discoveries.

The Female Physician; or Every Woman her own Doctress. By *John Bell*, M. D. 12mo. 2s. L. Davis.—This Treatise is well adapted to the diseases incident to the female sex.

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The Danger of the Passions; or Syrian and Egyptian anecdotes. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. shewed. Evans.

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MATHEMATICAL.

An attempt to illustrate the usefulness of Decimal Arithmetic, in the Rev. Mr. Browne's method of working interminate fractions. To which is now added, An Appendix. By *W. Rivet*, Esq; 12mo. 1s. 6d. Browne.

Cyclomathesis; or, an easy Introduction to the several Branches of the Ma-

thematics. By Mr. *Emerson*, 8vo. 10 vols. 3l. 15s. Nourse.

DIVINITY

A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Wednesday Jan. 30, 1771. By *Edmund, Lord Bp of Carlisle*. 4to. 1s. Robson.—The words of the text were, Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever; for wisdom and might are his: he changeth the times and the seasons; he removeth Kings and setteth up Kings. DAN. ch. 2.—This discourse is replete with strong reasoning, propriety of sentiment, and perspicuity of expression.

A Sermon preached before the Hon. House of Commons, at St. Margaret's Church Westminster, on Jan. 30, 1771. By *James King*, M. A. 4to. 1s. T. Paine.

The Christian Minister's Reasons for baptizing Infants, &c. By *Stephen Addington*. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Buckland.—This author supports, in a candid and rational manner, the practice of baptizing infants, by sprinkling, or pouring water.

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A short Grammar and Vocabulary of the Moor's Language. 8v. 1s. 6d. Flexney.

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The Complete Baker; or a Method of effectually raising a bushel of flour with a tea-spoon-ful of barm; intended to obviate the great difficulties bakers are often put to, for want of a quantity of barm, &c. By *James Stone*, of Amport, Hants, 8vo. 1s. Crowder.

A Treatise on the use of Defensive Arms; translated from the French, by *James Mant*. 8vo. 1s. Walter.

La Guide du Traducteur, or, Entertaining and instructive Exercises rendered into French. By *John Perrin*, 12mo. 2s. Law.

The Lawyers investigated, in a Series of letters, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bingley.—This author has taken a great deal of pains to convince his readers of what in all probability they are before-hand advised, viz. 'That it is highly necessary for clients to be aware of their Attornies.

Proposals for Printing by Subscription, a Translation of the LUSIAD of CO-MOENS, from the Portuguese into English Verse, by the Author of the Concubine, having lately appeared, part of the fifth Canto, which the Translator has given as a Specimen of the Poem, may, perhaps, be agreeable to our Readers.

NOW prosp'rous gales the bending canvas swell'd;

From these rude shores our fearless course we held:

Beneath the glist'ning wave the God of day
Had now five times withdrawn the parting ray,
When o'er the prow a sudden darkness spread,
And slowly floating o'er the mast's tall head
A black cloud hover'd: nor appear'd from far
The moon's pale glimpse, nor faintly twinkling star;

So deep a gloom the louring vapour cast,
Transfixt with awe the bravest stood aghast.
Meanwhile a hollow burbling-roar resounds
As when hoarse surges lash their rocky mounds;
Nor had the black'ning wave, nor frowning heav'n

The wonted signs of gath'ring tempest giv'n.
Amaz'd we stood—O thou, our fortune's guide,
Avert this Omen, mighty God,—I cried;
Or through forbidden climes advent'rous stray'd,
Have we the secrets of the deep survey'd,
Which these wide solitudes of seas and sky
Were doom'd to hide from man's unhallow'd eye?
Whate'er, alas! the prodigy may be,
It threatens more than storms or raging sea.

I spoke, when rising thro' the darken'd air,
Appall'd we saw an hideous Phantom glare.
High and enormous o'er the flood he tower'd,
And thwart our way with fullen aspect lour'd.
His haggard beard flow'd quiv'ring on the wind,
Revenge and horror in his mein combin'd;
His clouded front, by with'ring lightnings scar'd,
The inward anguish of his soul declar'd.

His eyeballs glowing from their dusky caves
Shot livid fires: Far echoing o'er the waves
His voice resounded, as the cavern'd shore
With hollow groan repeats the tempest's roar.
Cold gliding horrors thrill'd each hero's breast,
Our bristling hairs and tott'ring knees confess'd
Wild dread, the while with visage ghastly wan,
His black lips trembling, thus the fiend began;

O you, the boldest of the nations, fir'd
By daring pride, by lust of fame inspir'd,
Who scornful of the bow'rs of sweet repose,
Through these my waves advance your daring
prows,

Regardless of the length'ning wat'ry way,
And all the storms that own my sovereign sway,
Who mid surrounding rocks and shelves explore
Where never hero brav'd my rage before;
Ye sons of Lusus, who with eyes profane
Have view'd the secrets of my awful reign,
Have pass'd the bounds which jealous Nature
drew

To veil her secret shine from mortal view;
Hear from my lips what direful woes attend,
And bursting soon shall o'er your race descend.

With ev'ry bounding keel that dares my
Eternal war my rocks and storms shall wage
The next proud fleet that through my di-

domain,
With daring searh shall hoist the streaming
That gallant navy by my whirlwinds tost
And raging seas shall perish on my coast.
Unless my heart's prophetic raptures fail,
O Lusus! oft shalt thou thy children wail:
Each year thy shipwreck'd sons shalt
deplore,
Each year thy sheeted masts shall strew
shore.

With trophies plum'd behold an hero come
Ye whirling gulphs, prepare his yawning
Tho' smiting fortune blest his youthful
Tho' glory's rays his laurel'd brows adorn,
Full oft tho' he beheld with sparkling eye
The Turkish moons in wild confusion fly,
While he, proud victor, thunder'd in the
All, all his mighty fame shall vanish here.
Quiloa's sons, and thine, Mombaze, shall
Their conqueror bend his laurel'd head to
While proudly mingling with the tempest
found,

Their shouts of joy from ev'ry cliff rebound
The howling blast, ye slumb'ring
prepare,

A youthful Lover and his beauteous Fair,
Triumphant sail from India's ravag'd land
His evil angel leads him to my strand.

Thro' the torn hulk the dashing waves shall
And shatter'd wrecks shall blacken all my
Themselves escap'd, despoil'd by savage
Shall naked wander o'er the burning sands,
Spar'd by the waves far deeper woes to bear
Woes ev'n by me acknowledg'd with a tear
Their infant race, the promis'd heirs of joy
Shall now no more an hundred hands employ
By cruel want, beneath the parents' eye,
In these wide wastes their infant race shall die

Thro' dreary wilds where never pilgrim trod
Where caverns yawn and rocky fragments
The hapless lover and his bride shall stray,
By night unshelter'd, and forlorn by day.

In vain the lover o'er the trackless plain
Shall dart his eyes, and cheer his spouse in
Her tender limbs, and breast of moun-
snow,

Where ne'er before intruding blast might
Parch'd by the sun, and shrivel'd by the cold
Of dewy night, shall he, fond man, behold
Thus ward'ring wide, a thousand ills o'er
In fond embraces they shall sink at last;

While pitying tears their dying eyes o'erflow
And the last sigh shall wail each other's

Some few, the sad companions of their fate
Shall yet survive, protected by my hate,
On Tagus' banks, the dismal tale to tell
How blasted by my frown your heroes fell.

ALEXIS.

AN ELEGIAC PASTORAL.

TWAS at the hour when o'er the dreary
plain

Black-fronted night assum'd her awful reign
Beneath a blasted oak Alexis lay,
And sighs, and tears, consum'd the hours away

coarse, at his feet a river roll'd it's tide,
 whose foaming billows overflow'd it's side.
 The distant clock proclaim'd the midnight hour;
 The herbage bow'd beneath the driving show'r;
 The thunders roll'd, the rushing winds blew
 high,
 and gleamy lightnings flash'd along the sky:
 As the shepherd strove to ease his pain,
 As oft the rising sob pronounc'd it vain;
 But soon calm reason bad his griefs subside,
 And thus the youth in falt'ring accents cry'd:
 "Cease! mem'ry cease! to paint the dreary
 night,
 When beauteous Delia took her early flight;
 When weeping loves proclaim'd th' approaching
 woe,
 And death stood ling'ring with the fatal blow:
 'Twas then my falt'ring tongue confess'd my
 fear,
 Attendant virgins pour'd the friendly tear;
 Flow from her cheeks the blushing crimson fled,
 And o'er her charms a deadly paleness spread,
 Sprung to clasp her with a lover's force,
 But for my Delia, clasp'd a breathless corse.
 "Blest with each charm that nature could
 bestow,
 Chaste as the op'ning rose, or falling snow;
 Sweet as the violet, as the lily fair,
 And (tort'ring thought) my Delia was sincere:
 But fled are all the beauties of her youth,
 Still, is that tongue which vow'd eternal truth;
 Pale are those beauteous cheeks of crimson hue,
 Dim, are those lovely eyes of glossy blue;
 No more those fingers sweep the trembling
 wires,
 No more that warbling voice my soul inspires;
 For envious death has mangled all her charms,
 And torn her from a bleeding lover's arms.
 "When hand in hand we trod the chearful
 grove,
 The murm'ring breezes seem'd to whisper love;
 The verdant meads display'd a brighter green,
 A thousand beauties fill'd the rural scene.
 But now no more these beauteous scenes
 delight,
 The faded landscape sicken on my sight;
 The western gales in hoarser murmurs roar,
 And cooling shades invite my steps no more.
 "Ah! what avails it, that with bounteous
 hand
 Kind Ceres pours her blessings o'er my land;
 Tho' waving vallies smile with rip'ning corn,
 Or num'rous sheep my plenteous folds adorn;
 With careless eye my swelling stores I see,
 The smiles of fortune now are lost on me.
 "Ye rains descend! ye rushing tempests
 roar!
 Ye glaring lightnings pour your flaming store!
 Along the air ye rattling thunders roll!
 For well your horrors suit my gloomy soul.
 Rise quick ye sighs and ease my lab'ring breast!
 Flow fast ye tears and give my sorrows rest!
 But ah! in vain to ease my griefs ye try!
 Tear follows tear, and sigh succeeds to sigh!
 "Can I recall the day without a tear,
 When wrapt in grief I follow'd Delia's bier;
 Sad, as the slow procession mov'd along,
 Dark was each brow, and mute was ev'ry tongue;

The rising sorrows gush'd from every eye,
 And passing strangers caught the spreading sigh.
 But what were then the sorrows of my breast,
 By all the griefs of blasted love oppress'd;
 'Twas then distraction rul'd with anarch sway,
 And hurried reason from her throne away.
 Wing'd with despair, I search'd thro' ev'ry
 grove,

Explor'd each lonely shade to find my love;
 Erroneous fancy oft' the fair one view'd,
 And as she led, my willing feet pursu'd:
 But now calm reason reassumes her reign,
 A deadly languor creeps thro' ev'ry vein;
 Returning morn renews the rising sigh,
 And dusky eve bedews the bloodshed eye;
 In vain the sun emits his kindling ray,
 Revives the flow'rs, and cheers the face of day:
 In vain the joyful birds renew their strain,
 Or chearful swains invite me to the plain;
 Still must my eyes with ceaseless sorrows flow,
 Still must my tortur'd bosom throb with woe.

"But why should I indulge the sorrowing
 tear?

The friendly means of death are always near;
 He glares amidst the lightnings horrid flame,
 Howls in the storm, and rages in the stream;
 'Tis he alone can bid my sorrows cease,
 Calm ev'ry sigh, and soothe my thoughts to
 peace:

And thou, my Delia, once my only care,
 If yet thy soul be hov'ring in the air,
 Assist thy shepherd, cheer his falt'ring breath,
 And let a ray of comfort crown his death;
 Then shall our mutual souls together rise,
 Quit this dull orb and mingle in the skies."

The frantic youth then call'd on Delia's name,
 Sprung from his mossy bed, and plung'd amidst
 the stream.

Liverpool,

Jan. 18, 1771.

W. B.

The KITE, a FABLE.

MY waking dreams are best conceal'd,
 Much folly, little good they yield,
 But now and then I gain, when sleeping,
 A friendly hint that's worth the keeping.
 Lately I dreamt of one that cry'd,
 "Beware of self, beware of pride;
 When you are prone to build a Babel
 Recall to mind this little fable."
 Once on a time a paper Kite
 Was mounted to a wond'rous height,
 Where giddy with its elevation,
 It thus express'd self-admiration.
 See how yon crouds of gazing people
 Admire my flight above the steeple;
 How would they wonder if they knew
 All that a Kite like me can do.
 Was I but free, I'd take a flight,
 And pierce the clouds beyond their sight;
 But ah! like a poor pris'ner bound,
 My string confines me near the ground:
 I'd brave the eagle's tow'ring wing
 Might I but fly without a string;
 It tugg'd and pull'd while thus it spoke,
 To break the string,—at last it broke.
 Depriv'd at once of all its stay,
 In vain it try'd to soar away.

Historical Chronicle, *March*, 1771.

February 25.

AT the board of Admiralty held yesterday, orders were given for discharging several sloops and tenders that had been taken up in the Government's service, for the conveyance of men impressed in the different ports.

Fourteen prisoners were convicted at the Old Bailey to be transported, viz. Joseph Lashley, for stealing a gown; Charles Ashman, for stealing half a guinea, 9s. 6d. and a pair of silver buckles; John Moore, for stealing a silver table spoon; Ann Barfield, alias Bradfield, for stealing several shirts, towels, &c. Christopher Moreton, for stealing a coat and waistcoat, value 30s. (in which were bank notes, value 500l.) the property of Mr. James Roberts in Fenchurch-street; Thomas Gascoyne, for stealing a coat; Matthew Murray, for stealing a silver table spoon, a punch ladle, &c. William Raby, for stealing eight ounces of silk; Edward Beddington, for stealing a coat; John Fellows, Sarah Harvey, and Mary Lockwood, for stealing three guineas; Elizabeth Farmer, for stealing a child's gown; and Elizabeth Baker, for stealing a sauce-pan, &c.

F. b. 26.

Thirty-three prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were convicted to be transported, viz. Ann Randall, John Liveston, Thomas Sargeant, and Samuel Sulledge.

A Publican near Tower-hill, was also convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, in his evidence against Lieut. Hay, in charging him with stealing a parcel of cloaths, his property, when in fact the cloaths appeared to be the property of one Moses Kennedy.

Speech of his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, to both Houses of Parliament.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It is with the truest satisfaction that I obey his Majesty's commands to meet you again in Parliament

“ The affection which his Majesty bears to his faithful subjects of Ireland, and his readiness to concur with you in every measure, which may conduce to their prosperity, have determined his Majesty to call you together at this time, that you may take into your serious consideration such laws as shall be found to be immediately necessary for the general good of this country.

“ The present high price of corn is an object of the first importance, and demands your utmost attention; and I also recommend to you the continuance or revival of such laws, as from experience have proved of advantage to the Public.

“ I have particular pleasure in being able to inform you, that not only the usual bounties on the exportation of Irish linens have

been continued by the British Parliament; but that they have been still further extended, a circumstance which I hope will be productive of beneficial effects to that manufacture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ As I have reason to expect, that with very strict œconomy, the duties which were granted last Session of Parliament, and which will not expire until Christmas next, may be sufficient to answer the expences of his Majesty's Government, I am not now to ask for any further supply.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The increase of his Majesty's Royal Family, by the birth of another Princess, since the last Session of Parliament; is an event in which we are all interested, and must afford us the sincerest pleasure.

“ His Majesty's paternal care of this kingdom requires every return of gratitude on your part, and I have no doubt, from your known loyalty, that you will manifest your sense of his goodness by the temper and unanimity of your proceedings.

“ I rejoice in this opportunity of co-operating with you for the public welfare, and I flatter myself our endeavours will be mutually to bring this Session to a speedy and happy conclusion.”

Feb. 27.

A desperate mob, armed with clubs, cutlasses, &c. surrounded the House of Commons in Ireland, and attempted to swear several Members, who very spiritedly refused the proposed oath. Upon which they insulted some, and beat others, selecting with great nicety the Supporters of Government from the Members in opposition. The Bps. of Ferns and Cork were both much abused. Lord Chief Justice Annaly, and Lord Tyrone were very roughly handled, and Lord Loftus was particularly searched for.

The Lord Chancellor sent an account of these proceedings to the Lord Lieutenant. Soon after a detachment of the military was requested by the Mayor and Sheriffs, who had repaired to the Castle. The Lord Lieutenant first asked them, whether they could quell the riot by the aid of the Civil Power alone; on their answering in the negative, the troops were sent: On their appearance, the mob dispersed, and peace was soon restored.

Two of the ringleaders, armed with cutlasses, who attempted to swear the Bishops, with a *manual*, (or Popish Prayer-book,) was taken and lodged in Newgate, by order of the House of Lords.

An Address of Thanks to the Lord Lieut. for his conduct this day, was moved for and carried by 105 to 51.

Feb. 28.

The Session ended at the old Bailey, when two prisoners were tried, one of whom was convicted to be transported, viz. Robert Johnson, for obtaining 12 guineas and 3s. a

quantity of tin ware, and other goods, the property of Mr. Hinckes, in Fleet street, by producing a false bill of exchange, out of which he received the change.

A Gentleman, who was tried on an indictment for celebrating Mass as a Popish Priest, was acquitted.

At this Session seven prisoners received sentence of death, 31 were ordered to be transported for seven years, and four for 14 years, eight were branded in the hand, seven ordered to be privately whipped, and fifteen delivered on proclamation.

Friday March 1.

Being St. David's Day, the Society of Ancient Britons, accompanied by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. their President, Cha. Vere, Esq; their Treasurer, and the Gentlemen Stewards, waited upon his R. Highness the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, according to annual custom, and were most graciously received.

The Rt. Hon. George Earl of Pomfret was sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Saturday 2.

Robert Melvill, Esq, Governor in Chief of the Islands of Grenada, &c. having had leave to return home; his Majesty appointed William Leybourne, Esq; to succeed him.

Monday 4.

The King was pleased to invest the Earl of Roseberry with the Ensigns of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle.

A Monument was opened at the East end of the Cloisters in Westminster-Abbey, to the memory of Bonnell Thornton, Esq; (see pag: 38.)

Tuesday 5.

A number of Coiners were seized, with all their implements, at a house in School-house yard, Clerkenwell. Informations are made against several more, for whom diligent search is making.

Wednesday 6.

The Lower House of a great assembly came to the following resolutions on the supply, viz. That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia for 1771. That 1,800,000l. be granted for paying off Exchequer Bills, made out by virtue of an Act of last Session.—And on the Ways and Means: that there be licenced an additional number of hackney-coaches, not exceeding two hundred, and that the new licences to be granted be extended to all places in the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and the limits of the weekly-bill of mortality. That there be reserved on every one of the said licences 5s. per week, to be paid during the continuance of such licences; and also that all monies arising therefrom be applied in the same manner as the rates of hackney-coaches are directed by an Act of the 29th. of Queen Anne.

Friday 8.

The House of Commons sat till near eleven

o'clock, on the further consideration of the embanking bill at Durham yard, &c. The bill was then read a second time, and the City was heard by Council at the Bar, against the committing of it. The City's Council lay claim to the soil of the river from Staines Bridge to Yenland, which is the extent of their Office of Conservacy.

Had they been able to have proved this claim, they would now enjoy a revenue of at least 400,000l. per ann. arising from the anchorage of shipping dock yards, and lands gained off the river by embankment, and the villages built thereon, within the said limits. This claim to the soil, so dangerous to the property of a very great number of persons, particularly from the Tower downwards, they founded upon a charter of Henry the Seventh, and supported by two instances of leases, or rather licences, they had granted of certain nooks of ground, acquired from the bed of the river by encroachments.

In the course of the pleadings on the other side, it however appeared, that the Grant of the soil by Henry the Seventh, had been entirely confined within the limits of the city; and by a subsequent Charter of Charles the Second, (proved to be accepted by the city,) that even this Grant was rescinded, and that the city had always acted by the authority of this last Charter.

His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to continue an act for punishing mutiny and desertion in the American Colonies.

The Bill to oblige the Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, to complete the same to a field called Newthall Ring, near Birmingham.

The Bill to explain and amend an Act for making the River Uxide navigable.

The Bill for erecting a Play-house at Liverpool.

The Bill to dissolve the marriage of Henry Knight, and to enable him to marry again.

The Bill for new paving, lighting, and watching Goodman's Fields.

The Bill for making better provision for the poor, in the city of Oxford, and for better lighting, cleaning, and paving the said city.

The Bill to explain, and amend, an Act for better supplying the city of Worcester with fresh water, and for better lighting, watching, and paving the said city.

And also to several road, inclosure, and other private bills.

Saturday 9.

The following subjects, were proposed at Oxford, for the Chancellor's prizes for the present year, viz.

For English verses—The love of our country.

For an English oration—The advantages and disadvantages of travelling into foreign countries.

The first of the above subjects is intended for

for those Gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation, and the other for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sunday 10.

As the daughter of a tradesman in the Old Bailey was winding up a jack, the fly of it seized her hair, by which she hung several minutes, till fortunately relieved by some of the family.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire was discovered in an apartment adjoining to the King's dressing-room at St. James's, which greatly alarmed the whole Court. The accident happened by some deficiency in the hearth, which had communicated to the joists underneath.

Tuesday 12.

A Proclamation for apprehending John Wheble, publisher of the Middlesex Journal, and R. Thompson, publisher of the Gazetteer, was read at the Royal Exchange.

Wednesday 13.

The printers of the following Morning and Evening Papers were ordered to attend the House of Commons, viz. the Morning Chronicle, St. James's Chronicle, the London, Whitehall, and General Evening Posts, and the London Packet.

Friday 15.

J. Wheble, one of the Printers against whom a Proclamation had been issued, was apprehended, and taken before John Wilkes, Esq; Sitting Alderman at Guildhall. The Alderman examined the person who apprehended Mr. Wheble, and finding that he had no accusation against him, and only apprehended him on the authority of the Proclamation, which he brought in his hand; and Mr. Wheble, at the same time, declaring that the apprehender had forcibly detained him, and brought him there; the Alderman immediately discharged him, and bound him over to prosecute his accuser; he afterwards gave a certificate for inticing the apprehender to the reward from the Lords of the Treasury, as the Proclamation directs.

Mr. Miller, Printer of the London Evening Post, was also taken into custody, by a Messenger from the Hon. House of Commons; and on his refusing to go with him, the Messenger took him by the arm; upon which a Constable was sent for, and Mr. Miller gave him charge of the Messenger for assaulting him in his own house: Whereupon he was carried to the Mansion-house, and at half past six o'clock came on a hearing before his Lordship, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. In the mean time, the Serjeant at Arms being informed of this transaction, came to demand the bodies of the Messenger and of Mr. Miller; upon which the Lord Mayor asked the Messenger if he had applied to a Magistrate to back the warrant, or to any Peace Officer of the City to assist him; he replied in the negative. His Lordship then said, that so long

as he was in that high office, he looked upon himself as a Guardian of the Liberties of his Fellow-Citizens; that no power had a right to seize a Citizen of London, without an authority from him or some other Magistrate; and that he was of opinion, the seizing of Miller and the warrant were both illegal; he therefore declared Miller to be at liberty, and proceeded to examine witnesses to prove the assault on him by the Messenger; which being done, his Lordship asked the latter whether he would give bail? if not, he should be committed to prison; he at first refused, but the commitment being made out, and signed by the above three Magistrates, the Serjeant at Arms said, that he had bail ready for him; and two sureties were bound in 20l. each, and the Messenger in 40l. for his appearance at the next Session at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor told the Serjeant at Arms, that he was surpris'd he should trifle with him, and not give bail at first; he replied, that he had done no more than his duty.

About seven o'clock in the evening, R. Thompson, Printer of the Gazetteer, was also apprehended at his own door, in Newgate-street, and carried before Mr. Alderman Oliver, at the Mansion house, as being the person described in his Majesty's Proclamation; but not being accused of having committed any crime, he was discharged and set at liberty. The man who had apprehended him then desired a certificate of his having acted in pursuance of the Proclamation, in order to obtain the reward of 50l. which was immediately granted him.

Tuesday 19.

In the morning the following hand bill was dispersed about this city:—"To the Liverymen, Freemen, and Citizens of London. Although our Lord Mayor has been confined to his room for sixteen days, with a severe fit of the gout, and is still much indisposed, he is determined to be this day in his seat at the House of Commons, to support your Rights and Privileges, even though he should be obliged to be carried in a litter. He leaves the Mansion house at one of the clock."

And in the afternoon the two following:

"The Citizens of London, and all the Franchises of Freedom in this Metropolis, are expected to bring the Lord Mayor back again in Triumph from the House of Commons, and attend him to the Mansion-house."

"The Freemen of London are requested to attend at the House of Commons, in order to conduct their Lord Mayor back again to his own Mansion."

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor set out from the Mansion house in a coach, to attend the House of Commons, in pursuance of a summons, to answer for his conduct on Friday last. His Lordship appeared very feeble and infirm, but in good spirits. Mr. Alderman Oliver, and his Lordship's Chaplain, Mr. Evans, were in the same coach. A

prodigious croud of the better sort were at the Mansion house and in the streets near it, who testified their approbation by repeated huzzas, which were continued quite from the Mansion house to the House of Commons. On his arrival there, one universal shout was heard for near three minutes, and the people, during the whole passage to the House, called out to the Lord Mayor as the *People's Friend, the Guardian of the City's Rights, and the Nation's Liberties.*

When his Lordship was questioned concerning his conduct at the Mansion-house, in signing a Warrant of Commitment for one of the Messengers, his Lordship replied, "That he had only done his duty as Chief Magistrate of the City of London, having acted conformable to his Oath and the Charters of the said City, by which he was bound to protect the Persons, Property, and Franchises of his Fellow Citizens." His Lordship being very ill, Mr. Trecothick acquainted the Speaker of it, and that his Lordship wished to withdraw; and no objections being made, the affair was put off till Tuesday next. About five o'clock his Lordship returned home, attended by a great number of people; and the populace took the horses out of the carriage at St. Paul's, and drew the coach to the Mansion-house.

John Wilkes, Esq; received the Speaker's orders to attend the House of Commons on the morrow. To whom he returned the following answer.

"SIR, London, March 20, 1771.

"I this morning received an Order, commanding my attendance this day in the House of Commons. I observe that no notice is taken of me in your Order as a *Member of the House*, and that I am not required to attend *in my place*. Both these circumstances, according to the settled form, ought to have been mentioned in my case, and I hold them absolutely indispensable. In the name of the Freeholders of Middlesex I again demand my seat in Parliament, having the honour of being freely chosen, by a very great majority, one of the Representatives for the said County. I am ready to take the Oaths prescribed by Law, and to give in my Qualification as Knight of the Shire. When I have been admitted to my Seat, I will immediately give the House the most exact detail, which will necessarily comprehend a full justification of my conduct relative to the late *illegal Proclamation*, equally injurious to the Honour of the Crown, and the Rights of the Subject; and likewise the whole business of the Printers. I have acted entirely from a sense of duty to this great City, whose Franchises I am sworn to maintain, and to my Country, whose noble Constitution I reverence, and whose Liberties, at the price of my blood, to the last moment of my life, I will defend and support. I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES."

Rt. Hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON, Knt.

Wednesday 20.

John Wilkes, Esq; received a second order from the Speaker, to attend the House of Commons on the Monday following. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Ald. Oliver were also ordered to attend their seats.

Thursday 21.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when it was resolved, without division, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for having, on a late important occasion, supported the Privileges and Franchises of the City, and defended our excellent Constitution." It was afterwards ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk, and a copy delivered to each of them.

"A Motion was made, and carried, That a Committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners, be appointed to assist the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in their defence on the charge brought against them by the House of Commons." The following were appointed Aldermen, Sir William Stephenson, Sir Charles Asgill, Mr. Alderman Turner, Mr. Alderman Kirkman. Commoners, Mr. Deputy Cocksedge, Mr. William Bishop, Mr. Hurford, Mr. Reynold, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Clavey, Mr. James Sharpe, and Mr. Deputy Judd.

A Motion was made, and carried, "That the said Committee be empowered to employ such Counsel as they shall think proper upon this important occasion. And,

"That the Committee be empowered to draw on the Chamber for any sum not exceeding 500l.

Monday 25.

About two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Alderman Oliver, went from the Mansion-house, to attend in their respective places in the House of Commons, pursuant to orders issued to them on Friday last. There was a prodigious concourse of people about the Mansion-house to see them come out, and the croud continued to increase the whole way to Westminster Hall.

When the Members of the House of Commons had taken their Seats, the House proceeded to the discussion of the very tender and delicate matter before them. Their Debates, relative to the Lord Mayor, were told, turned principally upon these three points, Censure, Expulsion, or the Tower. The Majority seemed inclined to the second. Very early, however, in the evening they had divided twice; and the numbers on the second Division, which was an Adjournment, are said to have been 21 Noes to 97 Ayes.

About half past ten o'clock, his Lordship finding his strength exhausted, and being unable to bear the pain and fatigue any longer, begged permission to retire; which being

being granted, he returned to the City, attended as before by a vast concourse of people, who took the horses from the coach, and drew it all the way to the Mansion-house, testifying their approbation of his Lordship's conduct by the loudest acclamations and repeated shouts of applause.

At the General Court of the India Proprietors, held by adjournment, for declaring the ballot on the dividend, which was voted to be at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. per annum, the numbers were ninety-four for the Question, and five against it.

John Wilkes, Esq; received a third order to attend the House of Commons on Monday, the 11th of March next.

Tuesday 26.

About three o'clock in the morning the Debates in the House of Commons ended, when Richard Oliver Esq; Alderman and Member of Parliament for the city of London, was ordered to be sent to the Tower, but was indulged to lie at his own house in Fenchurch street, where the Serjeant at Arms attended between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, and conducted him in a coach to the above Prison.

The numbers on this last Question are said to have been 138 Ayes to 83 Noes.

Lord Temple, and a great number of the Nobility, and Members of the House of Commons, visited Mr. Oliver in the Tower.

A Motion was made by Mr. Alderman Kirkman, in the Court of Common Council, that the expence of Mr. Alderman Oliver's table, during the time he remains prisoner in the Tower, be defrayed by the City, which was carried in the affirmative.

Wednesday 27.

This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London went from the Mansion house, about one o'clock, (accompanied by the Committee) to attend in his place in the House of Commons, pursuant to order. He was accompanied, as on Monday, by an amazing number of people, who seemed anxious to know the issue of the affair.

The Justices and High and Deputy Constables of Westminster were all attending, and the Guards, both horse and foot, were ordered to be in readiness, in case any tumult should arise.

The members resolved, "that the proceeding of the Ld Mayor, in discharging Miller, and committing the Messenger, was a breach of the privilege of that House." A motion was then made, that the Ld Mayor should, for his contempt, be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, but upon his Lordship's observing, that if any offences had been committed, he was the greatest offender, and that he longed to join his brother in office; an order was signed for his commitment to the Tower, permitting his Lordship to sleep that night at the Mansion house.

Lord North lost his Hat, and Mess Fox's carriages were broken, their clothes torn, and greatly bespattered with mud, by the incensed populace.

The five following convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, viz. Richard Mortis, for firing a loaded pistol at Thomas Parkinson, in Hertfordshire; Thomas Peake, for returning from transportation before the expiration of his term; John Sidey and George Birch, for breaking open the house of Mr. Greenfield, Linendraper, in Fleet-street, and stealing linens, &c. to the amount of more than 1300l. and Luke Cannon, concerned with John Sidey, in breaking into the house of the Hon. Mr. Stratford, in Park-street, and stealing plate, &c. to the amount of 2000l.

Luke Cannon said at the gallows, That he had been a single man, a married man, an honest man, and a rogue, within a twelvemonth, and in which time he should suffer. Birch, Sidey, Mortis, and Peak behaved in the press-yard in a most audacious manner, and struck the Executioner when put into the cart.

Thursday 28.

About four o'clock in the morning the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor arrived at the Tower, and was lodged at Mrs. Bradshaw's, on the parade, next door to the Bloody Tower. His Lordship, notwithstanding his indisposition, was in great spirits.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to indemnify Persons who have omitted to take the Oaths to qualify themselves for offices and employments.

The Bill for lighting, paving, cleansing, and removing Annoyances in the City of Oxford, rebuilding Magdalen Bridge, and removing and regulating Markets in the said City: And to several other private Bills.

Saturday 30.

A Grant has passed the Seal of 2400l. per ann. to be paid quarterly to the late Lord Chief Justice Wilmot.

Count Theodore, employed by the India Company to raise men in Germany for their Service, is returned, having brought with him 500 from the Dutchy of Wirtemberg only.

The Danish Ambassador has received orders to engage 3000 English Seamen, with the approbation of the British Court. Several Danish ships are now in the River to conduct them to Elsinour.

Advices received from Bengal, relate the great miseries to which the inhabitants are reduced by famine and pestilence; two millions of Souls are said to have perished; the manufactories are all at a stand for want of workmen; and it is impossible for proper investments to be made to Europe for two or three years to come.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

LADY of Ld. Visc. Weymouth—a daughter.

Mrs. Pether, of Brixton-caufeway—three daughters.

A poor woman, near Ackworth, in Yorkshire—four boys.

Feb. 21. Rt. Hon. the Countess of Darnley—a son.

Lady of John Shelley, Esq; Treasurer of the Household, &c.—a son.

March 13. Lady of the Hon. Charles Dormer—a son and a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

Feb. 14. **W**ILLIAM Weddell, Esq; member for Hull—to Miss Ramsden.

16. Rev. Mr. Fullerton, All-Cannings, Wilts—to Miss Garth.

23. A Gentleman, aged 75—to Miss Hopkins, Bishopsgate-street, aged 17.

Christopher Green, Esq;—to Miss Wildman, Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

March 1. Rev. Mr. Dyson, Piccadilly—to Miss Slack, Ratcliffe-Highway.

2. Mr. R. Gomm, Clerkenwell—to Mrs. Pile, Hatton-Garden.

3. John Alcock, Esq; Stanhope-street—to Miss Langley, Bruton-street.

Capt. Timms of the Guards—to Miss Hughes, of Eltham.

7. Rev. Mr. Williams, Malden—to Miss Eliz. Wilson, Muilman-street.

9. John Aubrey, Esq; member for Wallingford—to Miss Colebrooke, eldest daughter to Sir James.

10. Joseph Cartwright, Esq; Lower Brook-street—to Miss Martin, Oxendon-street.

12. John Norris, Esq; member for Rye—to the youngest sister of Sir Wm. Lynch.

17. John Shaw, Esq; Grosvenor square—to Miss Newman, Chesterfield street.

18. John Thorald, Esq; eldest son of Sir John—to Miss Hayford, Cavendish sq.

20. Rich. Edmonds, Esq; Lincoln's Inn—to Miss C. Berrow of Bristol.

21. John Garie, Esq;—to Miss H. Moore, of Stokeley, Yorkshire.

22. Rich. Davison, Esq; Berkeley-square—to Miss Eliz. Sharpe, Great Pulteney str.

23. Thomas Roberts, Esq; Pall-mall—to Miss Julietta Harrison.

24. Ed. Chamberlain, Esq; Oxendon str.—to Miss Blagden, Great Pulteney str.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

THE Margrave, Charles Frederick of Brandenburg-Schwedt.

Rich. Oldner, Esq; at Bishop's cliff, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Vivian, Regius Professor of modern Languages at Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Stevens, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire.

J. Bathurst, Esq; nephew to Ld. Bathurst.

Rev. Jonathan Baron, Rector of Lestwithiel, Cornwall.

Mrs. Barton, aged 103, at Portsmouth.

Wm. Neville, Esq; aged 96, at Coventry, formerly a Commander in the East-Indies.

Dr. Francis Garden, at Charles Town, S. Carolina.

Maria, relict of the late General Whitley, at Chester.

Mr. Walters, his Britanic Majesty's agent at Rotterdam.

Mrs. Christian Wauchope, aged 83, daughter of John Wauchope, deceased, Senator of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.

Capt. Mather, of the Aldborough man of war, at Chester.

John Hallum, Esq; aged 97, at Chelsea.

Jos. Debat, Esq; Governor of Senegambia.

Alex. Barclay, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at Philadelphia.

Capt. Phillips, of his Majesty's ship Trial, at Pensacola.

Michael Stedholm, Esq; in Ireland.

Capt. James Adstone, of the Besborough Packet.

Jan. 24. Prince Pierre Sapiéha, Palatine of Smolensko, &c. in Hungary.

Feb. 15. Mrs. Romaine, aged 88, at Hartlepool, mother of the Rev. Mr. Romaine.

16. Wm. Cottrell, a farmer at Nottingham, aged 107; and three days after died his wife, aged 98.

17. The Rev. Mr. Beaumont, Rector of Bulwell, near Nottingham.

18. James Harris, Esq; Harley-street, Cavendish square.

19. Edward Nicholas, Esq; at Chester.

21. Lieut. Gen. James Paterfon, at Richmond.

22. Abraham Smart, Esq; at Maidenhead.

24. George Tindall, Esq; at Bristol.

James Arden, Esq; Capt. in the sixth regiment of foot.

25. John Cater, Esq; in Park-street.

Capt. James Kendrick, at Deptford.

26. Philip Hazeland, Esq; Gerrard street, Soho.

Right Hon. Lady Romney.

Mrs. Tyrrell, mother to the late Admiral, aged 99, in Little Ormond street.

Mrs. Tyers, relict of the late Jonathan Tyers, Esq; Vauxhall.

27. Richard Spencer, Esq; Lincoln's Inn.

Capt. John Ellis, of the Royal Navy.

28. Theop. Donald Dunford, Esq; at Leatherhead, Surry.

Miss Gosling, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis.

March 1. Rev. Mr. Westfall, Rector of Simondburne, Northumberland.

Sir Hans Fowler, Bart. at Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire.

Dr. Maxwell, at his house in King's-road.

Dr. Taylor, at Lynn, Norfolk.

William Bird, Esq; Malden, Essex.

4 John Freeman, Esq; in King street, Bloomsbury.

William Morris, Esq; at Chelsea.

William Cotterell, Esq; of Leatherhead.

Mr. John Bisschop, of Rotterdam, a celebrated Virtuoso.

6. James Miller, Esq; in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
- Matthew Styles, Esq; in Cork-street.
- James Bruce, Esq; George-street, Hanover square.
- Mrs. Tuffnell, Lady of Capt. Tuffnell, of the royal regiment of Blues.
- Geo. Taylor, Esq; at Wadhurst, Suffex.
- Rev. C. Lind, D.D. Rector of Paglesham cum Wivenhoe, Essex.
8. Jas. Westgate, Esq; Thrift-street, Soho.
- Nath. Webster, Esq; Northumberland str.
- Rev. Alexand. Burrell, rector of Adstock, Bucks, cum Puttenham, Hertfordshire.
9. Her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Hamilton.
- Mrs. Ward, of the Theatre-Royal Covent-Garden.
- Lady Jane Nicoll, relict of Sir Edward, at Hendon.
- Dr. Pemberton, professor of Physic, at Gresham College.
- Mr. Pettit, at Moulsey, in Surry; he was Master Gardener at Hampton-court, to King George I.
- Mr. John Peck, aged 83, eldest brother of the Charter-house, and Provost Marshal of Gibraltar.
11. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. at Ottery, in Devon.
12. Mrs. Armitage, aged 97, in Tothill-fields, Westminster.
13. Dorothy Downing, aged 63; Elizabeth Howard, aged 79; Geo. Exchange, aged 84; and Sarah Daws, aged 85, whose ages together amount to 311, all died the same day, in the workhouse of St. George, Hanover square.
- The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Charles Knollis, Earl of Banbury, &c. at Burford, Oxfordshire.
- Roger Pratt, of Riston-hall, Esq;
15. Rob. Fancourt, Esq; in Mount street, youngest son of the Earl of Granard.
- William Kendall, Esq; at Vauxhall.
- Windmills Crompton, Esq; father to the Countess of Marchmont.
17. Chester Moorhall, Esq; of Sutton-hall, Essex.
- Mr. Taunton, a farmer at Norwich, aged 108.
18. Henry Hadley, Esq; Gray's Inn.
- Mr. Charles Pendrell, in an advanced age, in Swallow-street; he was descended from Richard Pendrell, who preserved King Charles in the oak in Boscobel-wood.
- Rev. John Smith, B.D. at Worcester.
- Rt. Hon. Lady Jane Leslie, sister to the Earl of Rothes, at Edinburgh.
19. John Glanville, Esq; Great Russell-str. Bloomsbury.
- George Foster, Esq; at Winslow, Bucks.
21. John Webley, Esq; in King-street, Golden-square.
- John Little, Esq; Page of the Bedchamber to the King.
22. Francis Grainger, Esq; at Hackney.
- James Williams, Esq; Tower-hill.

James Hemmings, Esq; Upper-Grosvenor-street.
Edward Kitchinson, Esq; St. Martin's-lane.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. John Moultrie, Esq; Resident of the Council of East Florida—Lieut. Governor of East Florida; and the Hon. Tho. Wooldridge, Esq; Marshal Gen.—Receiver General of Quit Rents, Taxes, &c.
Archibald Ingram, Esq;—Receiver of Quit Rents, Taxes, &c. for the Island of St. Vincent.
Mr. Ed. Grove—table-decker at St. James's.
Thomas Allen, Esq; member for Killebegs, in Ireland—one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenues, *vice* Valence Jones, Esq;
Mr. Alexander Menzies—Gentleman of the Ewry to her R. H. the Princess Dowager.
Zachariah Hood, Esq;—Comptroller of the Customs at Philadelphia.
Thomas Durell, Esq;—advocate Gen. for the Island of Jersey.
Mr. Binnmore—Assistant Surveyor to the Ad.
Mr. de la Val—English Agent at Rotterdam, *vice* Mr. Wolters, deceased.
Lord Viscount Cranbourn—Ld. Licut. and Custos Rot. of the County of Hertford.
William Frazer, Esq;—Under Secretary of State for the Northern Department.
John Spicer, Esq;—Accomptant-General to the Gen. Post office.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Geo. Vaughan, Esq;—Capt. in the 2d of H. G. *vice* ——— Bowles Esq;
John Mansell, Esq;—Major in the 3d reg. of Dr. G. *vice* Ed. Milbanke, Esq;
Ralph Dundas, Esq;—Major in the 11th reg. of Drag. *vice* David Bell, Esq;
Alexander Hart—Capt. in ditto, *vice* R. Dundas, Esq;
Capt. James Webster—Major in the 33d reg. *vice* Major Gore.
Lieut. Sackville Turner—Capt. in ditto, *vice* Capt. Webster.
Lieut. Crane—Adjutant, *vice* Lieut. Turner.
Capt. Lieut. Philip Martin—Capt. in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.
First Lieut. Tho. Johnston—Capt. Lieut. *vice* Philip Martin.
Second Lieut. Peter Brown—First Lieut. *vice* Tho. Johnston.
John Wogan, Esq;—Capt. of Sandown Fort.
Rob. Laury, Esq;—Major in the 7th reg. of Drag. *vice* Tho. Bland.
Tho. Bland, Esq;—Lieut. Col. in ditto.
Felix Buckley, Esq;—second Lieut. and Lieut. Col. in the 2d tr. of H. G. *vice* Lieut. Sloughter.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Astley—to Foulsham R. Norfolk.
Rev. Philip Manoux—to Tempsford, R. Bedfordshire.
Rev. Dr. Dampier—a Prebend of Durham.

Rev. Tho. Barstow—to Aldham, R. Effex,
cum St. Mary, R. Colchester.
 Rev. John Myers—to Swinestead, V. Lin-
 colnshire.
 Rev. Jas. Smyth—to Stratley V. Bedfordsh.
 Rev. Tho. Hollingbery, D. D. to Rotting-
 dean, L. Suffex.
 Rev. and Hon. Brownlow North—to Box-
 ley, V. Kent.
 Rev. Tho. Fowle—to Hemstead-Marshall,
 R. Berks.
 Rev. Jn Baron—to Lestwicheil, V. Cornwall.
 Rev. Edw. Dicey—to Walton and March,
 R. R. Bucks.
 Rev. Wm. Fitzherbert—to Hadlow, V.
 Kent, *cum* St. Mary Magdalen; and St.
 Gregory, R. London.
 Rev. John Blair—to St. Bride's, V. Lond.
 Rev. Robert Sanfer—to Basford, V. Not-
 inghamshire.
 Rev. Mr. Scott—to Simonburne, L. 8ocl,
 per annum.
 Rev. James Cornwallis—to Wroteham and
 Woodland, R. R. with the Chapels of
 Stansted and Plextool, Kent.

B—KR—TS.

Tho. Smith Rogers, Thames-street, dealer.
 Zachariah Billing, Fore-street, baker.
 William Haddon, Long-acre. taylor.
 Eliz. and Reb. Barlett, Bristol, milleners.
 R. Holloway, Queen st Westminst. merch.
 Bartholom. Dawson, Newgate-str. grocer.
 Francis Smedley, Chester, grocer.
 Rob. Ferguson, of the Borough, Corn-chan.
 John Marie, New Bond-str. watch-maker.
 J. Blackford, Black's fields, Surry, mariner.
 Sarah Dodgson, Garlickhithe, dealer.
 John Nugent, Pall-mall, wine merchant.
 J. Prior, Belbroughton, Worcestersh. miller.
 Ralph Harris, Loughborough, carpenter.
 John Beynon, Coventry, and Tho. Dibbs,
 Cheapside, ribbon-weavers.
 Wm. Readshaw, Hampstead, linen draper.
 Rich Hill, Ratcliffe-Highway, brewer.
 Benj. Garlike, Malmesbury, Wilts, innholder.
 Peter Jolliff, fen. Poole, merchant.
 Sam. Agar, Curzon-street, confectioner.
 J. Moreing, Covent-garden, cabinet-maker.
 John Wyborn, Holborn-bridge, druggist.
 Rob. Hardcastle, Lambeth, stone-mason.
 Thomas Grimes, of Liverpool, joiner.
 David Clarke, Mayhill, cheesefactor.
 John Varley, and Christopher Bailey, Li-
 verpool, corn-factors.
 William Jennings, Bristol, carpenter.
 Randolph Burgefs, Shrewsbury, tin-man.
 William Osborn, Drury-lane, lace-man.
 W. Heathfield, Bethnal-green, silk broker.
 Tho. Eaton, Rood-lane, London, merchant.
 Abraham Parsons, Oxford market, dealer.
 William Waddington, Shoreditch, hofier.
 John Kelsey, Birmingham, button-maker.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From March 4, to March 9, 1790.

	Wheat					Rye					Bar.Oats					Beans																				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.														
London	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	0	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	0	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	0						
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.																																				
Middlesex	6	0	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	1	5	6	0	0	3	5	2	6	3	8	5	1	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	8						
Surry	5	6	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	8	5	7	4	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	5	3	3	7	3	1	2	6	3	2						
Hertford	5	1	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	8	5	7	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	1	5	1	1	4	3	3	6	2	3	6						
Bedford	5	7	4	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	6	6	5	4	3	1	2	1	3	10	6	1	4	1	3	8	2	4	3	7						
Cambridge	5	3	3	7	3	1	2	6	3	2	6	1	4	1	3	8	2	4	3	7	6	8	0	0	4	0	2	6	4	5						
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	1	6	6	4	6	4	0	2	4	4	3	5	7	3	8	3	3	1	5	4	0						
Northampton	5	1	1	4	3	3	6	2	3	6	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	9	6	4	3	1	3	8	2	5	3	11						
Rutland	5	1	0	0	3	8	2	2	3	7	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	10	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	4	8				
Leicester	6	6	5	4	3	1	2	1	3	10	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	4	8	6	1	4	1	3	8	2	4	3	7				
Nottingham	6	1	4	1	3	8	2	4	3	7	6	8	0	0	4	0	2	6	4	5	6	6	4	6	4	0	2	4	4	3						
Derby	6	8	0	0	4	0	2	6	4	5	6	6	4	6	4	0	2	4	4	3	5	7	3	8	3	3	1	5	4	0						
Stafford	6	6	4	6	4	0	2	4	4	3	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	9	6	4	3	1	3	8	2	5	3	11						
Shropshire	5	7	3	8	3	3	1	5	4	0	6	4	3	1	3	8	2	5	3	10	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	9						
Hereford	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	9	6	4	3	1	3	8	2	5	3	11	6	4	3	1	3	8	2	5	3	10						
Worcester	6	4	3	1	3	8	2	5	3	11	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	10	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	4	8				
Warwick	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	10	5	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	8	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	0						
Gloucester	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	4	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	4							
Wiltshire	5	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	8	5	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	5	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	0						
Berks	5	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	4	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	4						
Oxford	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	1	5	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	1						
Bucks	5	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	1	C O U N T I E S u p o n t h e C O A S T.																									
Essex	4	1	1	3	6	3	2	2	4	0	5	0	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	8	5	8	3	8	2	9	2	4	0	0						
Suffolk	5	0	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	8	5	1	1	4	8	3	3	2	0	6	5	1	1	4	5	3	5	2	2	3	5					
Norfolk	5	8	3	8	2	9	2	4	0	0	5	1	1	4	5	3	5	2	2	5	0	5	1	1	4	5	3	5	2	2	3	5				
Lincoln	5	1	1	4	8	3	3	2	0	6	5	1	1	4	8	3	3	2	1	4	0	5	1	1	4	8	3	3	2	1	4	0				
York	5	1	1	4	5	3	5	2	2	3	5	5	1	1	4	8	3	3	2	0	7	5	1	1	4	8	3	3	2	1	4	0				
Durham	5	1	1	4	5	3	5	2	2	3	5	4	8	3	8	2	7	2	0	3	7	5	1	1	4	8	3	3	2	1	4	0				
Northumberland	4	8	3	8	2	7	2	0	3	7	5	2	3	1	0	3	6	2	2	4	2	5	2	3	1	0	3	6	2	2	4	2				
Cumberland	5	2	3	1	0	3	6	2	2	4	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	6	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	10					
Westmoreland	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	6	7	0	0	3	1	1	2	4	0	0	6	7	0	0	3	1	1	2	4	0	0				
Lancashire	6	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	10	5	5	0	0	2	1	1	6	3	4	5	5	0	0	2	1	1	6	3	4						
Cheshire	6	7	0	0	3	1	1	7	2	9	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	9	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0					
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	2	1	1	6	3	4	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0				
Somerset	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	9	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0				
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0			
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0				
Dorset	5	6	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	5	0	4	6	2	9	2	2	3	4	5	0	4	6	2	9	2	2	3	4						
Hampshire	5	0	4	6	2	9	2	2	3	4	4	1	6	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	4	1	6	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6				
Suffex	4	1	6	0	0	2	1	2	3	6	5	4	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	5	5	4	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	5						
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	5	W A L E S.																									
North Wales	5	7	4	1	0	3	4	1	1	1	4	5	5	7	4	1	0	3	4	1	1	1	4	5	5	7	4	1	0	3	4	1	1	1	4	5
South Wales	5	2	3	8	5	1	1	4	3	4	5	2	3	8	5	1	1	4	3	4	5	2	3	8	5	1	1	4	3	4						

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winch-ft. } 5 8 4 1 3 3 2 1 3 5
Bushel } 5 8 4 1 3 3 2 1 3 5
Quarter of } 4 5 4 3 2 6 0 16 8 27 4
8 Bushels. } 4 5 4 3 2 6 0 16 8 27 4

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Feb. 1.	Feb. 25.
Bank Stock	155 ³ / ₄	146 ³ / ₄
India Stock	—	216 ¹ / ₂
3 per Cent. reduced	88 ⁵ / ₈	—
3 per Cent. Consol.	88 ⁷ / ₈	85 ⁵ / ₈
4 per Cent. Consol.	98 ³ / ₈	—
Long Ann.	—	26
India Ann.	85 ³ / ₄	—

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 19. to Mar. 19.

Christened.		Buried.		Total	Age	Total		
Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	
768	734	986	986	1972	2 and 5	167	50 and 60	189
1502		1972		581	5 and 10	54	60 and 70	148
					10 and 20	75	70 and 80	128
					20 and 30	140	80 and 90	54
					30 and 40	181	90 and 100	13
					40 and 50	242		

Peck Loaf 2s 4d. ¹/₂

A PLAN
of the
NAVIGABLE CANAL,
now making from the
CITY of COVENTRY,
to Communicate with
the Grand Canal upon
FRADLEY HEATH,
in the
COUNTY of STAFFORD.
Survey'd in 1767.



	M.F.	Ch.
From Coventry to Atherstone.....	14	4
Atherstone to Tamworth.....	9	2 6 90
Tamworth to Fradley Heath.....	11	5 2 24
A to the Coal Mines at B.....	6	9 70
Total.....	36	2 8 84

Note. This Canal was begun to be Cut, or made, in 1768 and is now nearly compleat from Coventry to Atherstone.

745

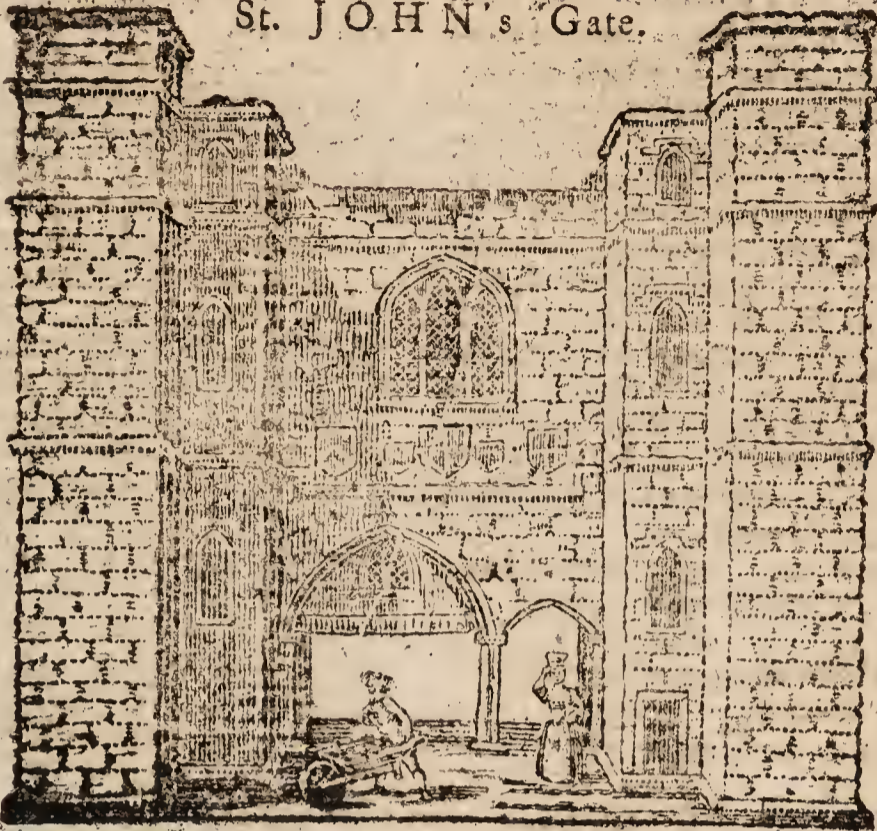
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN'S Gate.



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stanford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For APRIL 1771.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Interesting foreign Transactions	145	Hints towards preventing the mischiefs arising from the use of Copper Utensils	ib.
Debates in a newly established Society	147	Peculiar advantages of Margate for bathing	ib.
—Sir W. M—h's Motion for an Enquiry into the state of the Criminal Laws	ib.	Speech of Sir J. M—, on the Question of committing the Lord Mayor	168
—The Hon. C. P—s's Motion for reading the act for preventing malicious informations in the King's Bench	ib.	Sir G. S—le's speech, on ditto	169
—The Hon. W—e E—s's Replication	150	Mr. Ald. T—h—d's speech, on ditto	170
—C—s W—n C—ll. in answer to Mr. E—s	ib.	Speech of the A—y G—l, on ditto	171
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—On the progress of Philosophy	ib.	—The first Watch, and the use of Cyphers	178
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Mistakes in Voltaire's Age of Lewis XV.	ib.		
Origin of the word Beauty	166		

Embellished with a folio Plate of the New Canal from Oxford to Coventry, and a very elegant Print of the Tower of Osney Abbey.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

Paris, Feb. 22.

THE King held a Bed of Justice, when he issued an edict, which was registered the next day, to the following effect, namely, that as the jurisdiction of the Parliament was too extensive, reaching from Lyons southwardly, to Arras in French Flanders northwardly, which great distance occasioned much expence to his subjects, who might be obliged to come to Paris for the prosecution of their law affairs, his Majesty has thought fit to branch the Parliament of Paris into six different Parliaments, under the denomination of Superior Courts, each Parliament having similar jurisdiction; and that his Majesty has appointed them their respective salaries, on the underwritten establishment.

The First President	Salary	6000	Livres.
2 Subaltern Presidents	each	4000	
20 Counsellors	—	each	2000
1 Solicitor General	—	3000	
1 Attorney General	—	4000	
2 Substitutes	—	each	1000
1 Greffier Civil	}	No salary.	
1 Greffier Criminal			
24 Attornies			
12 Huissiers			

Agreeable to this establishment the first Superior Court is that of Arras in French Flanders; the second Blois; the third Clermont Ferrand; the fourth Lyons; the fifth Poitiers.

Paris, March 23. The Court of Monyers has called an Assembly of its Members to consider of ways and means to reimburse the Officers of the Court of Monyers at Lyons, which had been suppressed and united to that at Paris. The sum demanded was 8000 livres; but an Arret has been issued, in which is shewn the impossibility of being able to raise the said sum. This has given occasion to the above Body to join the other Courts, setting forth the calamities which afflict Magistrates, and which threaten the total subversion of the laws and the administration.

The Tribunal which represents the Parliament, acts with the greatest reserve, as well with respect to criminal as civil affairs; and particularly leave those which affect life.

The Bishop of Orleans is banished to his Abbey of St. Vincent, near the city of Mans.

Paris, March 29. The conversation in this city is engrossed by the Protest made to the King the 13th instant, by the Princes of the Blood against what has been done to the prejudice of the Parliament, and delivered that day to his Majesty at Choisy, by M. de Pour, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Orleans. This proceeding of the Princes of the Blood induced the King to call a Council the Friday following, in which it was debated, whether the Princes of the Blood should not be banished; but such violent proceedings meeting with great opposition, nothing was concluded upon at that time.

Last Monday the Court of Aids received a Letter de Catchet, by which the King ordered to appear before him on the Wednesday following, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the First President, two other Presidents, and the

Greffier, with his Registers; it is supposed to erase the Resolutions of that Court on the 22d instant.

Paris, April 14. Yesterday morning the King held a Bed of Justice, to which all the Counsellors of State and Masters of Requests forming the new Tribunal were invited. After the intended business was gone through, the King concluded with these words: "You come to learn my intentions: I will have them complied with. I order you to commence your functions on Monday. My Chancellor will install you to day. I forbid all deliberations against my will, and likewise all representation in favour of my old Parliament; for I shall never alter my mind."

All the Princes of the Blood (except the Count de la Marche) who yesterday wrote to the King, that as they could not give their suffrage to what was expected to be done in the Bed of Justice, they thought proper not to assist at it, received this morning a letter from his Majesty, forbidding them to appear in his presence, or to see any of the Royal Family, or even to reside at any place where the Court shall be held.

Constantinople, Feb. 18. The Emperor going lately to the Mosque of the Sultan Achmet, his Highness received there the usual compliments; amongst which the name of Ghazi, or Conqueror, so displeas'd a Dervise, that he could not refrain from expressing his indignation in the following terms: "That that title no way suited the Reigning Prince, who had already lost more than half his dominions in Europe; and that it seem'd as if it was thereby intended to jeer and ridicule the Mussulmen who were in the Mosque." This Monk has since been strangled by order of the Sultan. We have just now a report that 12,000 of our best troops have been totally defeated, and that the Russians have made themselves masters of Viddin.

Constantinople, March 4. On the 18th past, at midnight, a dreadful fire happened at Galata, which consumed 2500 houses and shops. It broke out near the Gate of Tophana, and a very high northerly wind spread the flames with rapid vehemency; so that the fire rag'd for fifteen hours. The miserable inhabitants were chiefly Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, and suffered much from the cold, which was so intense, that a continual snow fell to the ground, frozen like hail; some children and sick people have lost their lives by it; but we do not hear that any perished in the flames. Two other fires began the same night at Constantinople; the one laid twelve houses in ashes, the other three. It is said to be discovered, that all the three fires were caused by incendiaries, and that an attempt was made the same night to set fire to the quarter of the Greeks at Fanal in Constantinople.

The Caimachen, and other great officers attended, and the former seeing some wretches pillaging the inhabitants of what little they had saved, in order to deter others, ordered them to be thrown into the flames.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

A P R I L, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established SOCIETY, continued from p. 103.



ON the 27th of November Sir W. M-----h moved for an enquiry into the state of the criminal laws of the kingdom; and in

support of his motion observed, that by our criminal laws, as they now stand, the degree of punishment is by no means proportionable, either to the degree of guilt in the criminal, or the degree of mischief brought by his offence upon civil society. That a man, who has privately pick'd a pocket of a handkerchief worth thirteen pence, is punished with the same severity, as if he had murdered a whole family of benefactors. That in this respect our laws seemed to have been formed upon the principles of the Stoics, who held all crimes to be equal: that upon a man, who has once sacrificed his life, the laws have no further restraint, and, therefore, that a petty theft became a snare to the most atrocious wickedness: that it was the interest of the community, that every one should have still something more to fear, who had some scale in guilt to ascend: and that none should be punished with death, but those who could not be made safely useful, except in cases of murder, where a capital punishment, as it would be less common, would operate more forcibly *in terrorem*, and consequently more effectually answer its end. He concluded by observing, that the number of cri-

minals, who are now put to death, affects population much more than at first sight appears. In the sanguinary reign of Henry VIII. no less than 72,000 perished, by the axe or the gibet; and 17,000 fell a sacrifice in the reign of Elizabeth; who inherited too great a portion of her father's diabolical spirit. In these reigns indeed, men were put to death for their opinions, as well as practices; but even in the reign of the late king, a merciful prince, who gave back many lives which had been forfeited to the law, it swept away near three thousand people, reckoning only 30 executions in Middlesex and Surry, including London, and only one annually in each of the other fifty counties: such a number, especially as the far greater part of them are very young people, must be a considerable loss to society, as well with respect to population, as to the labour which they might themselves have been made to perform.

In consequence of this motion it was ordered,

“ That a Committee be appointed to consider of so much of the criminal laws of this kingdom, as relates to capital offences; and to repeat the same, with their opinion, to the House.”

A Committee was appointed accordingly, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; and all who come to the Committee were to have voices.

The Hon. C-----ne P-----s then moved, that an act made in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intitled, “ An Act to prevent malicious informations in the Court of King's

King's Bench, and for the more easy reversal of outlawries in the same court, might be read." And the same being read accordingly, he moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill, to explain and amend, and render more effectual the said Act: this produced a debate concerning the power lodged in the hands of the Attorney General, to file informations *ex officio*.

Str C-----*ne P-----* in support of this motion.

The power which is lodged in the hands of the Attorney General, to file informations *ex officio*, is scarce less compatible with a free government, than the Star Chamber, to which it is nearly allied, and of the nature of which it partakes. The Attorney General is removable from his office at pleasure, and his temptations to please those who can remove him are very great. I am afraid, that where there is great temptation there will always be little virtue. When duty to the public lies in one scale, and very considerable private emoluments in the other, it is no breach of general charity to say, that the beam will turn in favour of interest against virtue. The Attorney General is a man, and if we do not expect him to be more, we should never trust him with a power, which, when his interest out-weighs his duty, will be employed for the most dangerous, the most alarming purposes. When a minister shall command, he must either put a fellow-subject to a most enormous expence, whether innocent or guilty; or he must give up all hope of a pension of three thousand a year, all hope of the office of Chief Justice in Eyre, and bid the King's Bench and the Chancery adieu for ever. The very existence of this power, in any officer, is a badge of slavery upon the people. The definition of a free man, in the best writers upon government is, a man subject only to known and invariable laws; and by this definition, no man in England is free, while the Attorney Gene-

ral, or rather the Ministry, for the time being, however arbitrary, oppressive, and corrupt, has a power of filing informations. It is true, indeed, that an information is never filed by an Attorney General, but as the commencement of a prosecution for an infamous, a seditious, or a treasonable libel; and that the publication of such libels is a breach of a known and invariable law; but then it must be remembered, that the Attorney General is at liberty to give this name to whatever paper he pleases. He may, if he pleases, call the demonstration of a mathematical problem, an infamous, seditious, and treasonable libel, and when he has branded it with this name, he may file an information, and commence a prosecution, without hearing any evidence, or admitting any defence. The philosopher indeed, would, in the course of the trial, be able to justify his conduct, and the Attorney General might well despair of success; but in either of these cases, he might enter a *noli prosequi*, and the poor persecuted subject might be ruined by the expence. I remember, when I was a boy, to have read in Ælop's Fables, that the Lion issued out his royal proclamation, forbidding every beast that had a horn to appear within a certain distance of the court, upon pain of death; a Fox, who was within the fatal circle, was met, running away with great precipitation, by a Dog: Where are you running, said the Dog? Why, said the Fox, have you not heard the proclamation? Yes, replied the Dog, but what is that to you? Do you not see this wen upon my forehead, cried the Fox? Yes, said the Dog, but that is not a horn. True, said Reynard, but if the King, or his Attorney General, should call it a horn, it will cost me my head. A Geometrical Demonstration is not a libel, but if any Minister, with the savage cruelty of the Lion, or any Attorney General, with the supple craft of a Jackall, should call it a libel, the writer may be undone.

done. And thus, at present, the liberty and property, and, consequently, the comforts of life, of the honest subjects of Great-Britain, are at the mercy of a Minister, or an Attorney General; or a Minister, or Attorney General's pimp or footman. I beg, however, that I may not be supposed to insinuate, that any such abuse of power has happened in our days: my motion does not arise from any resentment of oppression actually suffered, but is levelled wholly against the existence of a power that may be thus abused to oppress. I expect to be told, that this discretionary power of the Attorney General, has the sanction of the common law, and this I am not disposed to controvert: but it does not follow, that because it has the sanction of the common law, it is constitutional. The spirit of our constitution is freedom; the security of the subject, from every arbitrary and discretionary power, in the disposal of their persons and properties. It will not be pretended, that immemorial custom is more sacred than an express statute, enacted upon mature deliberation by the three states of the kingdom. We find statutes ineffectual or pernicious, and we repeal them; is custom then to be set up as a deity, exempt at once from error and controul! Why may we not alter or abrogate a custom as well as a statute?—Shall we erect mounds and bulwarks against the encroachments of tyranny, before every other part of our constitution, and leave it open here?—But, perhaps, I may be asked, Why all this zeal for defence, when there is no danger of an attack? Why take a power which the worst Ministers have been suffered to possess, from the best? Why destroy it, just when there is no reason to fear that it should be abused? I answer, that the time when there is no intention to abuse it, is the very time when we should attempt its destruction, because, then only, there is a probability of

success. The power will readily be given up by those who do not wish to avail themselves of the mischievous purposes to which it may be applied; for a Minister himself, if his intentions are upright, will have an interest in its destruction, in common with his fellow subjects.

Wisdom and public spirit are not the usual concomitants of ministerial power: and many ages may lapse before we have such an administration as the present, and I would improve the opportunity with more zeal, as it is less likely to return. That the power in question has been abused in times past, I think nobody will deny. I shall mention two or three instances, which have happened since the time of Edward III. for I find no memorial of the existence of this power earlier. The first is of a poor Bookseller, who, though in a state of insanity, was fined one hundred pounds, because his servant had published what was called a libel, without his privity or consent. The second was of so flagitious a nature, that it brought the Attorney General to the Bar of this House, for an improper exercise of his authority: this officer had no means of exculpating himself, but by proving that he received the information, which had been filed in his name, from the Secretary of State, literally as it stood, and that he was only a passive instrument in the hands of others. The instances of abuse of this power, during the reign of the Stewarts, are too numerous to specify, and too well known to render a specification necessary. But I have now in my pocket, the affidavit of a man, purporting, that he was prosecuted by the contrivance of the Attorney General, for a paper called a libel, which his servants inserted in a news paper when he was sick in bed. What farther evidence can be required, that this power ought to be trusted in the hands of a Ministry no longer. Men have been bad, and consequently may be bad again;

again: and I know nothing so likely to make a man bad, as the intrusting him with unlimited power: power will make wisdom capricious, and humanity cruel; let us then, for the sake of all parties, as well of those that govern, as of those that are governed, remove this "accursed thing" from among us, that our prosperity and happiness may be permanent and secure.

The Rt. Hon. *W-----e E-----s.*

If it was not for regret at the waste of that time, which ought to be employed for more important purposes, it would be amusing to hear the extravagant declamations of some Gentlemen in this House. I can but smile at the goblins and fiends which they conjure up to betray us into real dangers, by terrifying us into confused and absurd efforts to avoid those that are imaginary: goblins and fiends may always be resolved into clouds and shadows; and always vanish the moment they are approached for examination. Is it not pleasant, to hear Gentlemen declare, that they themselves, and every other subject of Great-Britain, are in a state of slavery, because the Attorney General continues in possession of a power, that has always been appendant to his office? Much has been said, to shew, that this power is liable to abuse, but if this is a reason for abolishing it, all power should be abolished, for all power is liable to abuse. We have been told, indeed, that the power of the Attorney General extends not only to the punishment of offences, but to the making of them; and it has been insinuated, that no man knows when he incurs pains and penalties, because no man can guess what the Attorney General will call a libel, for which pains and penalties are inflicted: but I should be glad, that Gentleman would give us a single instance of an information filed by the Attorney General, against the author or publisher of a paper as a libel, when there was no colour

for the charge. It has been said, indeed, that printers have been punished for the actions of servants to which they were not privy; but what has this to do with the Attorney's construction of a paper published by the servant? I believe it is generally allowed, that the paper which was the subject of the information, even in the case alluded to, was by no means miscalled: and even supposing that to happen, of which no instance has yet been given, the injured subject is not without remedy. The honourable Gentleman has cited a case, which, by the general terms in which he has mentioned it, he seems to have "seen through a glass darkly," in which an Attorney General was brought before this House, for an improper exercise of his authority. If an Attorney General's conduct is cognizable by this House, and under its controul, there is no great reason to fear, that his power should become an instrument in the hand of government, for the oppression of the people. It has every check, which, by the nature of our constitution, it can have, and those who would new model the constitution, upon pretence that the different essential parts of it have changed their nature, should speak out, and, instead of pretending to support our constitution, declare their intention to subvert it: Those who pretend that our constitution is impaired, and that the body politic is sick, act the ridiculous part of the *Malade Imaginaire*: I will not say ridiculous only, but dangerous; they are doing as much mischief by their motions, their bills, and their resolutions, in one case, as was done by pills, boluses, and electaries in the other. We have, ever since the last establishment of our civil and religious rights by the Revolution, been a free and a happy people; and but for daring empirics, without honour and without skill, who would poison the patient to fill their own pockets, we shall be a free and a hap-

a happy people still. The honourable Gentleman was pleased to suppose, he should be asked why an attack was made upon this ancient power of the Attorney General at this time, and to this question he was thought fit to give an answer, which, if taken literally, does honour to the present administration, and if ironically, is nothing to the purpose: I shall give an answer of another kind: the attack upon the power of the Attorney General, is made from the same motive that urges a thief to burn the gallows: the powers of the law are formidable, in proportion as its rules are violated: the party which the honourable Gentleman has thought fit to espouse, is obnoxious to punishment by this power, beyond all example; and it is therefore no wonder that they should wish it might be destroyed. The lampoons and libels of former times, were compliment and panegyrick, in comparison with those of our own. Every thing venerable and sacred, every thing amiable and good, is now the object of scurrility and abuse. A banditti of Ruffians in Visors have got possession of the press; and every reputation, whose splendor throws their own infamy into a darker shade, is assassinated with a brutal fury, that would disgrace the Mohawks of America. Youth is not safe in its innocence, nor beauty in its claim to protection: wisdom is no security to age, nor public service to the veteran soldier: from the rage of these worse than cut-throats, there is no asylum, but the club at Appleby's, or the Prince of Orange's Head: the Assembly for support of the Bill of Rights, is the only Catholick Church, beyond the pale of which there is no salvation; all without are hereticks, interdicted, excommunicated, damned: all *anathema maranatha*.

Will any Gentleman stand forth and deny this charge?—If the most inveterate prejudice must acknowledge that it is true; is any man

candid, is any man honest, who advises this Assembly to annul, or even abridge that authority, which is the chief, if not the only effectual check; that the constitution has provided against the abuse? Shall we remit our guard, and open our doors to these wretches, whose lips are an open sepulchre, who go about seeking whom they may devour. I say devour, for they live upon you, they live upon me, they live upon every man, whose eminence or merit will enable them to convert abuse into a dinner. Surely, every man who has any reputation to save, every man who has any regard to truth or justice, will, instead of removing any of the present works of defence, strengthen them with new bulwarks, and keep these barbarians at a distance.

If every thing that has been abused, and that may be abused, is to be abolished; let us immediately put an end to trial by juries, to the liberty of the press; and not to stop short in our career, to the Christian Religion, for I know nothing that has been more abused, except the liberty of making motions, and proposing bills for the amendment of the constitution.

C-----s W-----a C-----ll.

From the representation, which some Gentlemen, in the abundance of their zeal, have been pleased to make of our constitution, it might naturally be supposed to be in the state of a crazy old building which just hangs together, but which, upon removing the slightest part, either to repair or improve it, would immediately fall into ruins. I must confess, that I do not think of our constitution with the same superstitious reverence that the Jews did of their Sabbath: I think the constitution was made for man, and not man for the constitution. I am far from thinking, that no alteration should be made in it till we are pressed by immediate necessity: the evils that we foresee, may and should be prevented; to remedy them

them when they happen, will certainly be much more difficult, and may be altogether impossible: that something should be done, I think the very murmurs that I hear in every corner of the kingdom, demonstrate: I hear that juries have been vilified from the Bench, and represented as unworthy of their trust: that they have been taught to pay no regard to the quality or fortune of the parties in assessing damages, and to make no greater reparation to the first peer of the realm, than to the meanest peasant; I hear that a Juryman was rejected without any challenge from the parties, who are alone invested with that right by the law: I hear that a Judge has made it a kind of a maxim, to inform the Jury, that they are Judges of fact only, and not of law; and that they were not to concern themselves with the intention of the agent, but simply with the overt act: yet the overt act is criminal or innocent, only in consequence of the intention, as appears manifestly in the case of manslaughter. As in the case of manslaughter, the Jury is to take the intention into the account, Why not in every other case that comes before them? I hear, also, that a Bookseller has, by the management of a Judge, been found guilty, not for the act of his servant, but for an act not proved upon his servant. Need I say any more to excite this House to an enquiry into the power, the exercise of which has brought on these mischiefs. You are the grand Inquest of the nation, and I would fain rouse you to discharge your duty. I speak not from prejudice or pique, but from my judgment and my heart: and I conjure you as you value our laws and liberties; as you regard at once your own interest, and your duty to your constituents, that you would undertake the important task without delay.

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

I send you the following remarkable case, in hopes that some of your Medical Correspondents will take the trouble of considering, and giving their opinion upon it.

And am your's, &c.

W. E.

A Young man, by trade a gardener, of the age of 22 years, has been for seven years past (at every change of the Moon) afflicted with a most violent head ach, which entirely destroys his appetite, deprives him of rest, and renders him totally incapable of following his business.—He expects the return of his disorder about 24 hours before the change, from which the change, the pain, and the ill consequences attending it increase, then gradually decrease, and about sun set of the second day after, he finds himself perfectly recovered.—He has frequently bathed in the Sea, and taken vast quantities of physic without the least good effect, as he thinks every return of his disorder is more violent than the former.—He is, at all other times, extremely hearty, and of a healthy appearance.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * Among the multiplicity of our papers, the Letter signed Theodocia, is misplaced, we therefore hope that our Correspondent will transmit another Copy to us.—A Friend to the Quakers came too late for insertion.—If M. N. will oblige us with a drawing of the Greek coin he mentions, we doubt not but some of our Numismatical correspondents will satisfy his doubts relative to it.—The Letter signed N. is under consideration.—H——n's Verses will be inserted in our next.—We are tired of Shandy Junior's impertinence, and beg he would convey his witless Essays to those who deal in ribaldry and obscenity.—Our Canterbury friend needs not to make any apologies for the hints he gives us, as they are always pertinent and sensible.

ERRATA, in the Magazine for Jan.

Page 20, col. 1. l. antepen. et penult. read, "In the cause of these, two heroes have"—Col. 2. l. 18, read "actor"—a few lines below, read, "tegitur cinis."—In the Magazine for March, page 105, Note, for Woolaston, read Woolston.



Osney Abbey near Oxford.

Short Account of OSNEY-ABBEY, and of the Print annexed.

THE Monastery of Osney near Oxford, of the Augustine Order, was founded by Robert D'Oilly, nephew to that Robert, who, coming to England with William the Conqueror, and doing him great service, was rewarded, among other gifts, with the Barony of Oxford, where he built the present Castle. His nephew Robert abovementioned, having married Edith Farn, a devout woman, was by her persuaded to erect this Monastery for Black Canons, in a place where, in her walks, she had been frequently surprized by a number of pies which seemed to chatter significantly to her, and whose language her cunning Confessor interpreted to be an exhortation to her to perform this pious work. Within the walls of this Religious Seminary stood a most magnificent Church, the grandeur and extent of which were much increased by the additional building erected by John Leech, Abbot of this House, and other benefactors. The Church, with the adjacent Edifices, continued to be the admiration of beholders, till with other societies of like nature, it felt the effects of the Reformation, tho' it escaped, for a time, total demolition; K. Henry VIIIth. converting it into a Cathedral, and establishing therein a Bishop, Dean, and other Officers. In which state it continued till the Bishoprick and Chapter were transferred to St. Frideswide's College, now Christ Church, Robert King, the Abbot, being made the first Bishop of Oxford. From this time a gradual demolition has been made, till there are scarce any vestiges of it remaining. It is probable what the Reformation began, the Rebellion compleated. But it fortunately happened, that Mr. John Aubrey, the author of the Antiquities of Surrey, then a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College in Oxford, whose natural turn for the studies of Antiquity led him to fear the entire destruction of this magnificent structure, was induced to procure the view of it, which we have given in the plate annexed, in which we see its condition just before the rebellion commenced. What is become of the original plate is not known. The impression is found but in very few copies of the Monasticon, Vol. 2. pag. 136,*

* With this inscription. Insignes hujusce fabricæ ruinas, quas antiquitates ergo pluri-
Gent. Mag. April 1771.

and whenever it is, renders that work still more valuable. A correct re-graving of this print will doubtless be an acceptable present to the public, whether as a curious specimen of ancient architecture, or for the purpose of inserting it in the work above mentioned; this being the only reliet of that noble Edifice, except a view of the west end of it, painted along with the portrait of Bishop King, in a window on the south aisle behind the choir at Christ Church Cathedral in Oxford, which venerable remain also is very well worth the notice of the curious antiquary.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is an allowed maxim *that nature does nothing in vain*, and it is no less true, that all her works, however mean and trifling they may appear to common observers, are worthy the notice, and oftentimes confound the wisdom of the most sagacious philosopher. It will not therefore in any shape be thought derogatory of such a character, if he condescends sometimes to play with children, provided his amusements tend to the investigation of curious and interesting subjects. The common marbles which boys play with, have frequently attracted my notice as an enquirer into every part of Natural History. The invention of them is ingenious; but if we observe their structure, and other circumstances belonging to them, they afford matter for very deep speculation. Some appear ornamented with concentrick circles of a matter differently coloured from that of the stone itself; others seem to be a piece of marble variegated with veins produced by mineral steams; others have evidently on the surface those ramifications called by the Naturalists, *Dendritæ*, which are exhibited on the *Florentine*, and on the *Cotham* marbles near Bristol. That these are the works of nature, there can be no doubt—but it is to art that we must apply to learn how the round form of these bodies was acquired, and whence they derive that exact proportion, and yet retain, uninjured, these marks of nature on their surface. I have used all the means I could, to

num suspexit adolescentulus jam tum Oxoniensis ascriptus, et (quod commodum accidit) paulo antequam bello civili funditus e medio tollerentur delineandas curavit. Posteris quasi redivivas. L. D. C. Q. Johannes Albericus, de Easton Pierce, in Argo Wilts, Arm.

come at the truth of it; and have been told by some, nay, many people, that they were formed in moulds, of paste, and baked, or burned, as the potters do their vessels. I had two material objections to this way of making these *taux* or marbles. One was, the beautiful landscapes already mentioned. These curious appearances of old ruined buildings, like those in the Florentine slate, could never be so nicely adjusted by art, and sold so very cheap as ten or twelve for a penny. The other objection is still stronger against their being baked or burned in an oven; because the rings of zones of spar, that are found in some of them, would be calcined and turned to lime, by going thro' the fire. I have been told by other people, that they were turned in a *lathe* from irregular bits, or fragments of a soft kind of marble, or alabaster. To prove the contrary, I have had several of them which were very irregular, and far from being round: some I have seen triangular, one spherically so, and remarkably curious; which we cannot suppose to be done designedly, because it does not answer the purpose for which they are intended. Many of them shew the stone has been cracked, or split, and filled up again with adventitious matter. Others are spotted red and white alternately; and exhibit three different sorts of matter in the composition: from all which we can come to no conclusion how they are formed.

I wish that some of your correspondents would oblige the publick with the manner in which they are manufactured, and how the dendrites are painted, or stained through the stone, as well as those which are only superficial.

I am, &c.

J. P.

HUETIANA continued from p. 76.

CXXVII.

Comparison of the Latin and French Tongues.

A Learned man of this age, and member of the *French Academy*, to whom I was attached by a long commerce of literature, undertook, some years ago, to shew the advantages of the *French* above the *Latin* tongue. He communicated his work to me; I found it full of wit and learning, but could not adopt his way of thinking. I opposed it by various reasons, and by one, in particular, which alone seems to me decisive; it is, the various inflection of the cases of nouns in the *Latin* tongue, as well as in those of the *Greek*, from

whence it is derived, which are not found in *French*, nor in the other tongues derived from the *Latin*, nor in the *Hebrew*. This diversity of cases produces a sensible effect in the use of it, and so great a copiousness, and of such extent, that it sets the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues above all comparison. A single example will show it. If I would say in *French* that *Peter* loves God, I cannot express it but by this single phrase, *Pierre aime Dieu*. But in *Latin* I can express it in six different manners; *Petrus amat Deum, Petrus Deum amat, Deum Petrus amat, Deum amat Petrus, amat Petrus Deum, amat Deum Petrus*. The difference only of the accusative *Deum*, from the nominative *Deus*, produces all this variety; for where-ever it is placed in this phrase, it preserves its signification and regimen, and does not disturb the sense. It is not so in the *French* phrase, *Pierre aime Dieu*, where the sole placing of the words marks the sense. For if I transpose the noun *Dieu*, which is in the accusative, and should say, *Dieu aime Pierre*, I shall say a quite different thing from what I intend. And if I say, *Dieu Pierre aime*, or *aime Pierre Dieu*, or *aime Dieu Pierre*, these will be all barbarous expressions, and quite savage in our Tongue. For this reason, it will not bear transpositions, and if the licence of poetry has introduced some, they are but very few, and even those must be discreetly used, and with great caution.

CXXVIII.

Philosophy has had its progress according to the order of nature.

When we read the lives of the philosophers written by *Diogenes Laertius*, and study the history of philosophy, and consider the progress it made among the *Greeks*, it is obvious to remark, that it has followed the order of nature, that it has provided successively for the pressing wants of mankind, and been brought to perfection by degrees. It was necessary, in the first place, to take care of the preservation of the body, and of the life of each individual: and this it has done by the invention of *physic*. It was necessary afterwards to study the regulation of manners for the support of society; and this was the object of *Ethics*. Lastly, it was proper to polish the mind, to recover it from its natural rudeness, to make it capable of arts and sciences, to refine and cultivate our reason: and those ends have been obtained by the help of logic.

CXXIX. Or

CXXIX.

On the Origin and progress of Chemistry.

On the subject of that Chemistry which is employed in the search of means to make gold, two principal questions offer themselves, which have been treated with much assiduity. The first consists in knowing whether by the help of Chemistry we can attain to the making of gold: the second, in knowing the antiquity of that science. The first question is purely philosophical, and I leave it to be discussed in the schools. I shall confine myself to the second, which has been canvassed * by some great men. Scaliger, in his note on the passage of Manilius, where it said, that those who are born under the sign Capricorn, will apply themselves to the searching for metals,

——— *Scrutari cæca metalla,
Depositæ et opes; terræq; exurere ve-
nas,
Materiamque manu certa duplicari ser-
arte;
Quicquid et argento fabricatur, quic-
quid et auro,*

Scaliger, I say, dwells chiefly on this verse, *materiam manu*, &c. on which he advances two things: first, that the art of making gold is expressed in these words: secondly, that this verse is not by Manilius, but that it is spurious, and ingested in that passage of Manilius by some Alchemist. In which, as in so many other places, that great man has shewn the precipitation of his mind: for this passage has no relation to the composition of gold by Chemistry, but only to the works of goldsmiths, which are made by fire; and in particular, to the extention which is made of gold, either by hammering, or by wire-drawing, to make leaf-gold, or gold wire. This consequently shews the falshood of Scaliger's second proposition, that this verse was constructed by some Alchemist, and falsely ascribed to Manilius; since Alchemists could not be interretted in it, and as it is found in all the most ancient copies of Manilius. Scaliger adds, that Alchemy was unknown to the Romans at the time of Manilius; and that the oldest testimony that is found of that science, is that of Julius Firmicus, who lived in the time of Constantine, and who says, that they who shall be born, when the moon is in the

ninth house, shall be Alchemists. To these he annexes two passages of Suidas, one of which teaches, that the fable of the golden fleece only means the skins on which was written the art of making gold. Eustathius, in his Scholia on Dionysius of Pericægetum, ver. 689. relates the same thing on the authority of Chærax. George Syncelle has said still more of it, viz. that Democritus, and many of the Hebrew nation, were applauded for having concealed in their writings the mysteries of that art in ænigmas; and that Pammenes was blamed for explaining them without disguise. The other passage of Suidas, quoted by Scaliger, says, that Dioclesian, desirous of checking the seditious spirit of the Egyptians, supported and encouraged by the riches which they derived from Chemistry, burned all the old books which treated of that science. From hence Scaliger concludes, that if the invention of Chemistry be ancient, the knowledge of it came very late to the Romans. He severely censures Guilandin in another † work, for having maintained the antiquity of Chemistry. When Scaliger wrote these things, he probably had not seen that passage of the Chronicle of Eusebius, lib. 1. which says, that this Pammenes, and that many, whom I have mentioned, wrote on gold and silver, hiding their doctrine under ingenious riddles. Scaliger in the sequel was no more circumspect on that passage of Eusebius, than he was on that of Manilius; for he expunges ‡ it out of the text of Eusebius as spurious. In which he has been followed by § Bochart. Both seem to ascribe to the Arabs the first promulgation of that art. But we have many testimonies of the ancients, which inform us, that it was known long before Mahomet had brought the Arabs into reputation; for Firmicus, whom they quote, mentions that science, saying, that he who is born under a certain position of the moon, shall possess the science of Alchemy, *scientiam Alchemiæ*; speaking of that science as then known, and consequently long before. Besides, Suidas, after many other authors, saying that Dioclesian caused all the books of Chemistry which were found in Egypt to be burned, convinced that they enriched the Egyptians, by teaching them the

† *Opusc. Scalig. Edit. Francof. p. 23.*

‡ *Not. in Eus. Chron. p. 258.*

§ *Phaleg. lib. 4. cap. 1. p. 235.*

* *Salmuth in Pancirculum. lib. 2. tit. 7. p. 147, 145. recesset utriusque sententiæ auctores.*

art to make gold, and rendered them fiery and seditious, gives us to understand that the art was very ancient among the Egyptians. This is confirmed by the testimony of Eusebius, quoted above, which informs us that Democritus learned that science in Egypt. Murtadi, an Egyptian, of Cairo, who has written in Arabic the wonders of Egypt, according to the doctrine of the Arabs, says, that Chemistry was known in Egypt at the time of Moses, and that Moses himself knew it and taught it. Its antiquity among the Egyptians is also proved by the histories of the Chinese. Vansleb relates, in the account of his voyage to Egypt, p. 380, that the Bishop of Siut told him, that in an ancient Monastery in Egypt, whose ruins remain, there had been 360 Monks, whose only business was to search for the Philosopher's stone by Chemistry. And in another account of the state of Egypt, p. 278, he says, that the secret of making gold is expressed in Hieroglyphical characters on the ancient obelisks of Egypt. Zosimus goes still farther back, for in a passage which George Syncelle has extracted from his books, he teaches that the invention of Chemistry was more ancient than the Deluge, and that men were taught it by those wicked angels, who, according to Moses, *Gen. vi. 4.*, became enamoured with the daughters of men, and taught them many secrets of nature, and principally Chemistry. The histories of the Chinese, who, as I have shewn in other works, were disciples of the Egyptians, as well as the rest of the Indians, and received from them the art of Chemistry, constantly assert that Chemistry is very ancient in China, and ascribe the invention of it || to one Hoingtius, who lived more than 2500 years before Jesus Christ. I am surpris'd that Bochart, reserving the name of Chemistry to the Arabic language, has not observed that Firmicus, whom he quotes, calls Chemistry *scientiam Alchymia*, and that this word has the Arabic form, having the Arabic article *Al*. From whence we might have concluded that this science had been cultivated by the ancient Arabs, long before the Mahometan Arabs. But it should be known that according to the opinion of Salmasius, in *Solin p. 1097 C.* these words of Firmicus are altered, and we ought to read *scientiam Chymia*; to which he adds,

|| Embassy to China. Part 2. ch. 3. and part 5. ch. 52.

that the modern Greeks call that science *αρχημια*, and that it was so styled in the time of our ancestors.

Of all these observations, what we can collect most probable concerning the origin and progress of Chemistry, is that this science was so ancient among the Egyptians, that they seem to have been the inventors of it; that from thence it passed into the Indies and China; that it does not appear that the ancient Greeks and Romans transplanted it among them; whether the Egyptians kept it concealed, as a *divine* and *sacred* art, as they usually styled it, giving even the name of *Prophets* to Chemists, and *χημια* signifies an occult science, according to its origin derived from the Arabic, as Bochart very probably supposes; or that foreigners have not sufficiently penetrated their mysteries and sciences: but since Egypt was entirely subdued, and reduced into a province by Augustus, the Romans could not be ignorant of the application of those people to that science; and being persuaded that a part of their riches came from that occult and mysterious art, of which they themselves were ignorant, Dioclesian at length hoped to deprive them of that resource, by burning all their books of Chemistry, by a frivolous attempt, considering the facility of concealing many copies of them, and considering the learning of many Egyptians, who had acquired that science, much more by experience than by books; in short, that from the Egyptians * it passed to the Arabians, who, all fabulous as they are, do not ascribe the invention to themselves, but refer it to the Egyptians, and make it no less ancient than Moses, and that afterwards the Arabians spread it to the West, from whence it came to us.

[To be continued.]

Some remarks on the Bills of Mortality in London, with an Account of a late Attempt to establish an annual Bill for this nation. In a Letter to the Medical Society.

THE Clerk of the parish in which I reside, having left at my house, the other day, the yearly bill of mortality for London, I perused it immediately with some attention.

If the following history and reflections relative to this subject, fall within the compass of your design, you may

* See *Ibusarag. Hist. Orient. D. n. H. 1. p. 21. Gentium in Musladini Sari Rejaram. p. 550.*

publish them if you please: And altho' they come from a nameless Writer, you may be satisfied of the truth of the facts, by applying to your Secretary, who will be informed from whom he received this communication.

About the year 1754, a Physician in the city, who had for some time employed a part of his time in observing the state of the weather, the concomitant diseases, and taken some account of the weekly bills, applied to the company of parish Clerks, in London, and acquainted them, that to his certain knowledge, their weekly bills were defective in many respects; that the list of diseases was a very injudicious one; that their present labours, therefore, answered very little useful purpose, either to themselves or to the community. However, that it seemed practicable to form a plan that would alike conduce to the advantage of their company, and to the interest and satisfaction of the nation in general.

A memorial on this subject was delivered to the company in form, setting forth the particular benefits hence to be expected. That in respect to medicine, the increase or decrease of certain diseases, at different times and places, would be both ascertained, not only in this city, but throughout the kingdom; from whence much benefit might be derived to the art of healing, as well as to the public.

That the increase or decrease of the people in general would be ascertained; in time likewise their numbers.

That the increase of vice or virtue might also be traced, by observing what proportion the diseases proceeding from intemperance annually bore to the rest; and likewise in what particular places this was observable.

That the firmest basis of political arithmetic might be raised on this foundation, and that a work of extreme utility, on so many accounts, could not but redound to the benefit of those who had the conduct of it.

The company, on considering the affair, thought the proposal of so much consequence, as to apply to Parliament for powers sufficient to carry this design into execution.

The basis of this plan was, that not only the parishes within the bills of mortality, but all the parishes in England, should be obliged to keep exact registers of births, burials, and marriages, instead of christenings and burials only, as the bills are at present. And

that, from the several parish registers, an annual register should be formed in each county, and transmitted to the capital, early enough to be incorporated into one general bill.

In order to render that part of this account, which related to diseases, more advantageous, some Physicians of eminence met together, and attentively considered the present list of distempers, rejected all synonymous and obsolete terms, and proposed to give such an explanation of those that were retained, as might enable those whose duty it might become to make report, to do it with much more precision than it has been done hitherto.

The affair was brought into Parliament, and the bill was ordered to be printed, and seemed to be in a way to pass very favourably.

Unfortunately, however, the Gentleman * who undertook the conduct of this affair in the House of Commons, insisted on a clause being inserted in the bill, which totally overthrew the design, and was the principal cause of its being rejected by a great majority.

One motive that was urged by those who were friends to the bill was, that it would furnish the most perfect basis yet extant for political calculations, respecting insurances on lives, and other circumstances of apparent utility.

It was evident, that could the number of people be known, the foundation of such computations would be laid more speedily and certainly.

This induced the Gentleman above-mentioned to insist on a clause for numbering the people of both sexes and all ages, before the act took place. Those who were not the friends of Administration at that time, laid hold of this clause; nothing but the *sin of David* was heard of, till the bill was laid aside.

All this perhaps, you will say, is little to the purpose of medical knowledge; but indulge me a few moments longer, and should you still be of the same opinion, I shall cease to urge your admitting these remarks.

I know of nothing that would more effectually conduce to state the different degrees of healthiness or unhealthiness in the different parts of this nation so clearly, as a proper bill of mortality; nor suggest the necessity, nor perhaps the means of securing the first, or preventing the latter. The records of the seasons, in respect to heat and cold, dryness and moisture, made by ingeni-

* The late John Potter, Esq;

ous men in different parts of the kingdom, compared with such annual bills, would afford many useful reflections to the faculty, and benefit to the community in general.

I have, therefore, thought it not improper to relate what steps have been taken in this affair, and by what means they were rendered ineffectual. Another season may be more propitious; and should you, Gentlemen, approve the plan, your opinion and assistance, I am persuaded, would insure success.

Perhaps it will excite you the more readily to embark in this affair, when you recollect, that our country suffers much in the esteem of foreigners by a grievous neglect in composing the present bills of mortality. If you will please to cast an eye upon the article of *consumption* in the yearly bill, you will perceive, that in the present year no less than 4379, out of 23,639, are said to have died of this disease. From whence foreigners conclude, that the climate is so much disposed to produce consumptions, that it may justly be called unhealthy; a character it by no means deserves.

You know that these bills are framed from the reports of common searchers appointed to view the dead bodies, in order to prevent the concealment of violence. These searchers are, for the most part, ignorant poor women, who, if they see the body emaciated, immediately enter it in their report as consumption. I need not inform you, how many chronic, as well as long continued acute diseases, in which the lungs are no otherwise affected than as suffering with all the other parts, waste the whole frame, and bring it to the same state as those who died tabid; but these ought not to be ranked under consumptions, but under the several heads to which they belong.

It was intended, among other salutary attempts, to rescue our country from these unjust imputations, and to vindicate its character from the effects of ignorance and inattention. That many die of consumptions is most certain; but by no means in the proportion alleged by these erroneous accounts. Perhaps the real number of those who die of the genuine *phthisis pulmonalis*, would not amount to a third part of the sum, opposite to the article of consumptions. I have been present where the reports of some of these common searchers have been produced, and know, that persons who have died of mere old

age, have been reported consumptions. Children, wasted by glandular diseases, without the least symptom of a pulmonary affection, have been placed in the same catalogue, and others yet still more remote from a genuine consumption, have been added to the list.

These remarks, I acknowledge, do not directly tend to the cure of any disease, your immediate object; yet, as your observations, I find, are in the hands of many learned men abroad, these hints may tend to correct an error relating to the history of our climate, which has, to our cost, been received (if I am not misinformed) by many ingenious foreigners, and propagated in their writings, to our disadvantage.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Supplement to the last volume of your valuable monthly collections, p. 625, you have taken notice of a little tract, entitled, *Reasons for an Amendment of the Statute of Hen. VIII. C. ii. §. 3; &c.* Upon which you have observed that “the law itself seems
“cruel, and nothing can be said in justification of it, but that the family
“which now suffers by vacation had
“formerly the advantage of it at their
“accession.”

Now if I have not mistaken the meaning of the writer of the letter, he presses an alteration of this act of Parliament, because very many parochial Clergymen could not be benefited by it from the particular season of the year, when they came into their preferments; and that if they die before harvest, they may have discharged the duty, and born the burdens of their living for eight months, or a longer term, of one of the years of their incumbency, without any recompence. Were the clergy, like the military gentlemen, to be favoured with an opportunity of receiving, in advance, a certain portion of their stipend; it would be extremely unreasonable in their representatives to expect to have it paid over again: but surely they have an equitable claim to an allowance for the service and expences of their deceased friends. As your Magazine is dispersed into every part of the kingdom, and will probably be read by hundreds, who will never see the pamphlet itself, I thought it necessary to guard against any misconception of the intention of the author, lest he should be thought to have complained of a grievance, when there was really no cause for it. And

I will

I will desire leave to offer one more reason for an amendment which seems to have escaped his observation.

Dr. Prideaux, in the tract which this writer has taken the pains to examine, defends the present method of giving to the successor all profits from the day of the vacancy, because the fruits of the harvest are not, by the canon law, judged to be the reward of the labours of Rectors and Vicars for the past, but for the following year. Whereas it now frequently happens that a Clergyman who is possessed of one Benefice, and is secure of a Presentation to another, defers being instituted for several months, that he may be entitled to the full produce of both preferments. It is very plain that the family of the person who succeeds him in his former benefice, have at admission no advantage from the statute of Hen. VIII. and must, in all human probability, be injured by this partial act; for it will not be in their power to lengthen the life of their friend for what number of weeks they please, that they may reap the fruits of the harvest. I am, Your's, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

AS Mr. Lathbury will still have it that this line in the sixth Æneid, "*Sed falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia manes,*"

stands in need of an emendation; I will propose one which I think little inferior to that set up by him.

All the *interpreters or commentators*, as well as translators of the line in controversy, wanted, let us suppose, a nominative plural to agree with the verb *mittunt*, and therefore would have either *manes* or *insomnia*, which they took for the plural of *insomnium*, to supply that want; neither have they properly considered the emphasis which naturally falls on the conjunction *sed*: hence arose the repeated blunders Mr. L. complains of; though he hath taken care to appear in the list.

Notwithstanding the poet says, that thro' the gate of Horn an easy passage is given to real *dreams, shades, or ghosts*;

—"Quâ veris facilis datur exitus
"umbris."

And though by way of contrast, it may be thence implied, (for it can only be implied) that the ivory gate commonly serves as a way for false ones; yet his genuine meaning, we may still suppose is, that both these gates, with a kind of false or delusive vigilance, let out *dreams or phantoms* of both sorts, *ad cœlum* to the world.

Thus then the verse in dispute should be written, viz.

"Sed falsâ ad cœlum mittunt in-
"somnia manes."

And which we may thus too grammatically translate: *Sed* but *illæ* (understood) they (*geminae portæ* both the gates) *mittunt* emit *manes* real or imaginary *phantoms*, *ad cœlum* to the world, *falsâ insomnia* with a false watchfulness: This I might illustrate with a description of the state of the soul and body of a sleeping or dreaming man; but suppose that by this time I am sufficiently laughed at by Mr. L. and therefore will now refer him to Bishop Warburton's Dissertation on the sixth book of the Æneid; where he will find the passage in controversy clearly explained and defended.

That learned prelate thus opens his dissertation:—"The purpose of this discourse (says he) is to shew, that Æneas's adventure to the infernal shades, is no other than a figurative description of his initiation into the mysteries; and particularly a very exact one of the spectacles of the Eleusinian."—The truth of which proposition, his subsequent arguments demonstrably evince.

When speaking of the two gates of sleep, he says,—"The truth is, the difficulty can never be gotten over, but by supposing the descent to signify an initiation into the mysteries. This will unriddle the Ænigma, and restore the poet to himself. And if this was Virgil's meaning, it is to be presumed he would give some private mark to ascertain it; for which, no place was so proper as the conclusion. He has therefore, with a beauty of invention peculiar to himself, made this fine improvement on Homer's story of the two gates; and imagining that of horn for true visions, and that of ivory for false, insinuates by the first the reality of another state; and, by the second, the shadowy representations of it in the shews of the mysteries: So that not the things objected to Æneas, but the scenes of them only were false, as they lay not in hell, but in the temple of Ceres, &c."—

As for the parenthesis and transposition proposed by Mr. L. they would not only make an *awkward*, but an absurd appearance. I am, &c.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Lichfield Close,
April 10, 1771.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for Feb. last, you favoured us with a curious calculation of the number 666, ascribed to the Pope, in the *Revelations* *, where he is stiled the BEAST.

You observe—the numerical letters of the Hebrew words, *Suthor*, and *Romiith*, both make 666—the former signifying *mystery* and *concealing*; the latter, according to the Talmudists, the *Romish Establishment*: that the Romish community is pointed out by *Suthor*, with regard to their concealing the Scriptures, as well as by the number 666: that the Greek *Lateinos* makes 666; and at the time the revelation was written, the Church of Rome was so called: that the motto on the Pope's Palace is “Vicarius Dei generalis in terra,” *God's Vicar General upon earth*—the Latin numerical letters making 666.

Let it now be further observed—the Apostle introduces the number with amazement—“*Here is wisdom! Let him that hath understanding count the number*”—implying it required extraordinary sagacity, “*for it is the number of a man*;” it points out a man, a particular person, THE MAN OF SIN, who opposes GOD, and exalts himself above GOD, (2 Thess. 2 Dan. 7) and his number is 666.” The number 666 is contained in his name.

Grotius, a man full of human literature, and void of divine illumination, both espoused the darkness of *Socinus*, and took upon him to defend the Church of Rome from the force of this most striking prophesy, by observing *latinos* wanted the *e* to make the number complete. Doctor *Henry Moor* took him in hand, and exposed his ignorance—proving the great *Grotius* here a novice—the ancient spelling of *lateinos* being with *ei*. So that by his weak criticism, *Grotius* confirmed what he wanted to refute.

That other names are found which make 666, by no means invalidates the design of the holy Spirit, in ascribing it emphatically to the beast of Rome.

Ludovicus makes 666. This was the name of the late foul apostate, Count *Zinzendoff*, head of the *Hearnhuth* antinomianism. His name was also *Nicolas*; as if GOD saw good to over rule, that the leader of the enormous sect of modern NICOLAITANS should bear one name stamped with infamy from hea-

ven; (See Rev. ii. 6.) another that contains the number of the beast!

Probably it will be most agreeable to the reader not to pass by an anecdote of this evil man. He was a scholar of *Professor Frank*, who raised, as it were, out of nothing that famous College near *Hall*, in *Germany* †, whose work was the beginning of the late revival of religion in Europe, and from whose seminary, go yearly missionaries to plant the gospel in East India. This same Professor looking once on *Nicolas Lewis Zinzendoff*, seemed under prophetic impulse, and said, “That boy will turn out dangerous to the Church of CHRIST.”

With regard to *Suthor*, signifying *mystery*, the Popes of Rome formerly wore the word MYSTERIUM on the forehead, till the Reformers alarmed the world with its being the badge of the *Great Whore*, that on her forehead was wrote MYSTERY, BABYLON. (Rev. xvii. 5.)

This mysterious number, and this idolatrous person, drunk with the blood of the Saints, we trust, is near to be revealed, and finally rooted out of the earth. According to the Prophecies, his race is just run, his end at hand, and *Babylon* to be no more! as it is written,—*Rejoice thou heaven, and ye holy, and Apostles, and Prophets, for God hath avenged you on her!* (Rev. xviii. 20.)

PHILO PROPHETA.

Canterbury,
March 7, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

By giving the following a place in your Magazine, you will oblige your constant Reader,

K. Y.

AN alteration is making in the establishment of our infantry, with respect to the officers. But, would not setting the private men to work, and augmenting their pay be for the good of the public, as well as the men?

That it would be very advantageous, will hardly be denied, when it is considered what a scanty provision they now have, and what a comfortable maintenance they might procure, if their spare time, in peace, was usefully employed and properly rewarded. One day in a week would be sufficient to make them expert soldiers; and, if they wrought duly the other five, and were paid as other labourers are, it

* By mistake, the Σ is made to stand for 239.

† See a piece entitled PIETAS HAL-
LENSIS.

would,

would, at least, make a double addition to their pay. Yet, as many masters might, for a time at least, be backward in employing them, unless at a low rate; supposing their week's wages were but 3s. 6d. what a pleasing addition would this be. Besides, their being honestly employed would be a likely means to keep them from intemperance, gaming, and lewdness, to which, at present, they are too much addicted.

As most of them have been brought up to some trade, wherever their own business fell in their way, they might earn more than I have mentioned, perhaps double the sum. And this might often be the case, if they were so draughted, that the main part of a regiment were of one trade, (except such trades as are every where practised) and each regiment quartered, where that trade was carried on. With the more considerate young fellows, that incline to a military life, this would be some inducement to enlist; because hereby they would have a chance of being oftner sent into their own neighbourhood, and of adding the emoluments of their labour to their daily pay.

Labour would, indeed, oblige them to wear more clothes: But if they had clothes suitable to their work, and kept for that use only, their regimentals would last so much longer, and be kept cleaner than they are. It perhaps might be best to oblige them always to wear regimental breeches, the better to discover them if they deserted, or committed any crime. To prevent which, and to keep them to work, the sergeant, or corporal, or both, might be made inspectors; and a proper punishment should be inflicted for their not working, as well as for other crimes.

If some such scheme as this be not tried, (as probably it never will) yet surely they might be employed in mending the roads, or some other public work, and have their pay advanced; so as to be of advantage to the public, as well as to themselves.

The benefits which might reasonably be expected to the public from their being honestly employed, are these: The causing a good deal of work being done by hands, that are now, in a manner, useless; enabling the men to live well, and to pay to the full for what they have, and even to maintain a wife or family; restraining them from theft or robbery to supply their wants; making them more healthy and fit for war;

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and inuring them so to labour, that they would naturally strive to support themselves after their discharge, if they had not before made a reserve against that time.

That so many thousands of the hardiest of our people, who were born to labour, should spend the greatest part of the prime of their life in an useless inactivity, (themselves in want of necessaries, and the public burthened with maintaining them) seems to argue a defect in politics, that calls for redress. Several of them indeed now may, and some do labour for hire. But how very few are those, in comparison of the whole? And how can it be otherwise? For many of them are known to be of a loose and idle disposition, which is more confirmed by the service, as it now is. They will, therefore, trifle away their time in idleness and beggary, rather than earn a comfortable subsistence by labour. Though, if they were but constrained to labour for a time, the benefits they would thereby reap, would, I think, naturally make them afterwards pursue it with pleasure.

Mr. URBAN,

From your constant readiness to oblige, and more particularly from your inserting the Epitaph on the Rev. Mr. Pelling, Rector of Bath, I am induced to send you the following account of the late learned and Rev. Dr. Pelling, Rector of St. Anne, Westminster. The lives of persons eminent for virtue, learning, and goodness, are at once entertaining and instructing, as they afford examples worthy our imitation, and inspire the most unthinking readers with the love of virtue. Your account of Archbishop Herring, Secker, &c. certainly must be agreeable to every reader. I flatter myself, some account of that sound divine, Dr. Pelling, will be equally so to the generality of them.

I am, your most humble servant,

FRANCIS FIGOTT,

Banbury, Oxfordshire,

April 5, 1771.

THE Rev. John Pelling, D. D. was born in London, in the year 1670, and was sent very early in life to Christ Church, Oxford, where he had a singular advantage, being bred up under one of the most eminent men in the world, that great example and promoter

of all learning, Dean Aldrich; in his house he lived at Oxford, was admitted by him student of his college, and afterwards intrusted by him with the care of pupils. How well he acquitted himself in this office, and how considerable a tutor he was we may easily guess, from the quality and abilities of those who were placed under him, and who have since made a great figure in the world; of whom we need only mention the late Earl of Bath, and Daniel Poultney, Esq; but Providence did not design him to continue in so retired a situation. And having gained still farther credit by going through the office of Proctor of the University, with strict attention to the duties of that office, he was recommended to Dr. Henry Compton, then Bishop of London, and taken into his family as Chaplain. It was not long before the Bishop had an opportunity of testifying the greatness of his esteem and confidence in him, by placing him in one of the most conspicuous and important stations, and rewarding him with the living of St. Anne's, Westminster, and one of the most valuable Prebends in his Cathedral of St. Paul's. Here he answered every expectation which could be formed of him. He filled his place with prudence, steadiness, and dignity. He performed the several duties of his holy function with an unaffected and a most exemplary piety. His faith and conduct were equally sound and pure, primitive and apostolical. In the pulpit he always endeavoured to lay the foundation of virtue in Christian principles. He applied his good learning and knowledge, not to amuse or entertain his hearers with any dark or obscure notions, or with the empty or enticing words of human eloquence, but to the instruction and improvement in the ways to Salvation. Far from indulging himself, or consulting his own ease, he continued to preach rather longer than his constitution could bear the fatigue of it; and when age and infirmities forced him to leave this and the other parts of his duty, no one ever quitted it with more reluctance, or more lamented what he used to call, being useless in his profession. In the desk, and especially at the holy altar, he discharged his duty with such a becoming fervency and devotion, and with such a wonderful propriety and happiness of voice and gesture, as could not but warm and raise the affections of those who heard and saw him, and was ca-

pable of inspiring a religious awe and reverence into the most inattentive mind.

We may next mention his being distinguished by another great judge of men and letters, Sir Thomas Hanmer, who, when Speaker of the House of Commons, made choice of him for their Chaplain, and which was the means of procuring him his other good preferment, the stall in the Royal Chapel at Windsor, being there installed May 13, 1715: to be countenanced and raised by such patrons, was no less honourable than advantageous. And now having obtained this preferment, he appears to have been perfectly easy, and to have fixed bounds to his desires; it is certain, he might more than once or twice, without any difficulty, have acquired more *, but he either declined or neglected the opportunities of attaining or appeared so very indifferent to them, that his friends were discouraged from being active in his behalf.

From this short view of what may be considered as his public character, let us proceed to his private conduct, and the numberless perfections which adorned it. It is very little to say, that he was, in this respect, inoffensive and unexceptionable. He was also greatly exemplary. His duty both to God and man was visible in all his actions. Piety and devotion are duties of the first rank in the Christian life, flowing immediately from the first and highest obligations we can be under, those of dependant creatures, to the supreme Creator and Lord of all. To worship and adore him both in public and in private, is at once our duty, interest, and happiness; and the shameful neglect of it, which prevails among us, is the fatal source of our vices and our misery. His piety was not disgraced by any censorious or superstitious behaviour. It sat easily and gracefully upon him, and appeared both sincere and lovely. Few men ever passed through

* Some livings in the Patronage of the Church of Windsor. He declined the Hebrew Professorship at Oxford, with the Canonry of Christ Church annexed. Another extraordinary instance of his moderation, is the following: The late Queen Caroline sent twice to him to inform him, that she thought something should be done for her old parish Minister; and that if he would fix upon some preferment, which would be agreeable to him, she would endeavour to procure his Majesty's consent; but the Doctor gave only general answers of respect and gratitude, so no wonder the design dropped.

life, even in retirement, and much more in such a public station, with less contention of any kind, or with more real meekness and humility. In short, as he never envied or despised, never oppressed or calumniated others, as he never designedly gave occasion for any difference or resentment, he could have no enemies, unless they were such as were the enemies of religion and virtue in general. But if any virtue more particularly distinguished him, or displayed itself more eminently in his life, it was charity *; the instances of which were so many, and so great, that it is impossible to enumerate, or sufficiently to celebrate them. His fortune was a real blessing to the poor and distressed, hardly any object went away unrelieved by him, for besides his daily bounties, there was no good design on foot, either for the encouragement of learning and ingenuity, for the propagation of the gospel at home or abroad, for the support of widows, for the education of orphans, or for the relief of the sick and needy, but he was applied to for his concurrence and assistance; nor were such applications in vain, his heart and purse were ever ready and open on such occasions; he was generally one of the first contributors, and it pleased God, by prolonging his life, to let him see the success of many undertakings of this kind, which he had engaged in, and to make him, before he died, one of the oldest and greatest benefactors to them. But christianity doth not allow us, and much less to require us, to neglect our families under the notion of charity. And if this had been the Doctor's case, his benefactions themselves would have wanted an excuse; but he gave none of his relations any cause to complain on this head, or to envy those who needed or enjoyed his assistance. To such as were nearest to him he was greatly kind and indulgent. His sister's family †, having always lived single, he adopted as his own children; they found in him a real and tender parent, who did not let them wait till his death for their shares of his fortune,

* He gave 1000l. to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and 500l. to the fund for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, in the course of a few months.

† Mr. Francis Pigott, the compiler of these memoirs, was this sister's grandchild, and, with gratitude, acknowledges, on his part, this truth.

but, as opportunity offered, settled them handsomely in the world. In his family he was ever mild and chearful, his will and affections were quite subdued to his reason and religion. To his servants he was rather a father than a master. To his friends, both his table and countenance were always open. To all he was just, obliging, and agreeable; in short, few have lived with more virtues, or with fewer failings or imperfections. He would have been an ornament to the best of ages. His fortune, though extensive, was, perhaps, the smallest blessing bestowed upon him; he was farther endued with a contented thankful mind, which enabled him to enjoy it, and without which it would have been only a torment to him. He was blessed with the continual sweetness of a good conscience, and with an easy and quiet passage through life. Health also, and ease of body, those invaluable, tho' too often disregarded and abused blessing, for the most part attended him, a very few intervals of sickness excepted, throughout that length of days with which he was favoured. He never felt any of the racking torments and pains under which human nature so often languishes and groans; and all of which, as there is a sad and great variety of them, very few who live so long in the world so entirely escape.

His sickness, if it could be called sickness, (for more properly it was a decay of nature, and a going out of the lamp of life) lasted only for one week, unmolested with any fears or apprehensions of mind, or without any agonies or tortures of body *. He died March 30, 1750, and was interred on the 7th of April following, in the chancel of St. Anne's Church, Westminster, having been Rector thereof for forty seven years. His pall was supported by the bishops of Worcester, Bristol, Norwich, St. David's, Carlisle, and Peterborough, and he was attended to the grave by a decent procession of the parish officers, &c.

It may with truth be observed of him that,

He was truly pious;
Benevolent without wordly views;
And liberal without ostentation.

* He came, in the beautiful language of the book of Job, to the grave in a full age, like as a stock of corn cometh in his season; and, according to our blessed Lord's parallel allusion, like wheat well cleansed and purified, was gathered by him into his garner.

His charities were extensive ;
 The distribution of them secret.
 By his doctrine and practice
 He promoted
*Peace on earth, and good will towards
 Men.*
 By his death
 The church has lost a valuable
 Ornament ;
 The poor a daily father.
 To his family and friends is left
 A bright example of christian love and
 Goodness ;
 And to all mankind
 A plain and glorious path to follow him.

To conclude, his person was graceful
 and apostolical, his countenance was
 the index to his heart, it displayed mild-
 ness, benevolence, and charity. At the
 age of eighty he wore his own grey
 hairs, and so venerable was his whole
 deportment, that strangers would at
 once admire and revere him.

*Quis Desiderio, sit pudor aut modus
 Tam cari capilis ?*

Et Justitiæ soror

*Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
 Quando ullum invenient parem ?*

N. B. Dr. Pelling published some elegant Latin poems when at Oxford, particularly one on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne's son ; also some sermons on public occasions. I am sorry that his manuscript sermons did not fall into my hands, as the publication of them would have been the best monument of his virtue and learning. There have been three very eminent and learned divines of the name of Pelling ; Dr. Edward Pelling, Rector of Petworth, in Suffex, Chaplain to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, author of divers learned and practical discourses ; the Rev. John Pelling, Rector of Bath, (Vide Mag. vol. xl. page 512.) and Dr. Pelling, to whom these anecdotes relate.

Mr. URBAN,

THE season for planting not being over, the occupiers of land may receive benefit from the following hints. Nothing is easier than to raise good quick hedges, though they are seldom seen. Some have set one after another for forty years, and raised thin, canker-eaten branches, the leaves falling in the midst of Summer, and the root decaying all the year. The reason is, planting the sets too thick, they have no room to thrive, but haste towards old age when they should be in full vigour. To

prevent this, set the roots at least six feet distance. After the third year's shoot, stake them even with the ground, let the branches grow upwards, and as they grow large, bend them towards each other, making a kind of thin hurdle ; but keep the leading shoot still upon the earth. The effect will be, that the hedge will grow fast, and prevent man or beast from breaking through ; it will last several generations, and the verdure be very striking. By sowing the seed, instead of planting the root, fences may be raised very cheap. Make them by a strait line, as crooked hedges are always a loss.

Mr. URBAN,

THE *age of Lewis XV.* lately published by M. de Voltaire, though not equal to the *age of Lewis XIV.* of which it is stiled the sequel, and, indeed, little more than an abstract of the history of the two wars, which, in this reign, have desolated Europe, (and of which, that of 1741 was published some years ago) has evident marks of that spirit and ingenuity, as well as incorrectness, which characterize the works of this lively, and almost universal writer. The last chapter is, in our opinion, the best—whether it be, that the author, like an evening sun, shines brightest towards his setting, or, which is most probable, that the subject he there discusses, viz. *the progress of the human understanding in this age*, interests and delights the benevolent writer (as it certainly must every humane reader) much more than the battles and assassinations, the foreign and intestine commotions, which are the subject of the preceding chapters. For the sake of English readers, a few mistakes, which have been noticed on a cursory reading, shall just be mentioned, most of which must be placed to the translator's account, as we have not yet had an opportunity of seeing this work in the original.

Chap. VI. "The House of Austria had the credit of depriving the *brother-in-law* of Lewis XV. of the crown of Poland."—K. Stanislaus was Lewis XIV's *father-in-law*.

XXI. p. 368. "The Austrians *always* had some spies in Genoa—for *still* had," &c. *toujours*—a mistake which occurs repeatedly, as does also the affectation of using the French name *Escaut*, for the River *Scheld*.

XXII. p. 374. *Marshal Belleisle* is mentioned as the invader of Piedmont, instead

instead of his brother, the Chevalier, who was killed in the attempt—as appears afterwards.

XXIV. p. 254. “M. Buffy, *Marshal of the camp*, in India.”—And,

Vol. II. Ch. XXVI. p. 8. “The *Marschal de Troulai*, a *Field Marsbal*, and a promising youth.”—A mistake of the translator, in both places, for *Major-General, Marschal des camps*.—The French have no *Field Marshals*, but *Marshals of France*.

XXVII. p. 107. “Towards the end of February, 1741, Commodore Anson entered the Strait of Le Maire, beyond 100 degrees latitude, and got clear of it in *five months*”—a mistake, probably, of the translator, for 55 degrees, and *five days*.

P. 108. “The Commodore’s vessel alone made the desert Island of Fernandes.” It is, however, said afterwards, (which was the fact) p. 109. that “having been rejoined by another man of war and the sloop, Anson ventured to attack the City of Plata, situated on the coast so named.”—Another mistake, which is often repeated, for *Paita*. Plata is on the other side of the Southern Continent.

P. 117. “After burning the Gloucester, the Commodore’s ship, with two sloops, was all that remained of his squadron.” There were then *no sloops* left. The Centurion alone remained.

P. 118. “From the Island of Tinian they ranged over the Island of Formosa.” A mistranslation, no doubt.

XXVIII. p. 139. “The same Centurion, which had been so celebrated for sailing round the world, arrived in the Thames, and brought the news of the victory at Cape Finisterre, gained by the same Anson.” A small inaccuracy—as from the situation of the channel, Portsmouth or Plymouth must be the port at which the express arrived.

P. 140. “The best of the French ships, in point of construction, was not equal to the smallest ship of the English fleet” How so? The Invincible of 74 guns, which was one of them, was reckoned one of the finest ships in the world.

“It was really astonishing, that the Marquis de la Jonquiere, who commanded this squadron, after having maintained the fight a long time, should manage so, as to let his convoy, which he brought from Martinico, escape.” This fleet was not homeward, but outward-bound, and consisted, not of Mar-

tinico men, but of East-India men. See vol. xvii. p. 228, 246, 271.

XXIX. p. 146. “*Mahometan idolaters*.” This cannot be the *Author’s* mistake—he well knows, that the Mahometans are strict unitarians, and not idolaters.

XXXI. p. 186. “Admiral Byng was condemned to be shot, by virtue of an old law passed in the reign of Charles II.” The act, by which this Admiral was condemned, was, in fact, passed in the 22d of George II. See Statutes at large of that year, chap. xxxiii. Article 12.

XXXIII. p. 214. “The Prince de Soubise—marched into Savoy against the King of Prussia.”—An error at the English press for Saxony.

XXXV. Though the battle of Quebec, “by which, in one day, 1500 leagues of land were lost to France,” and the death of General Montcalm, are mentioned, an Englishman cannot but be chagrined, not to find in this history even the name of Gen. Wolfe, profuse as this writer is on the French prowess at Minorca, on their “descending into the ditches, springing on the rock, &c.” But even Voltaire, though a citizen of the world, is a Frenchman!

“Russia has been governed by five women successively.” And again, “This succession of five women, without interruption, is a singular event in the history of the world.” This is not literally true, as Peter II. succeeded Catherine I. John III. (tho’ soon deposed) succeeded the Empress Anne, and Peter III. (though soon also deposed) succeeded Elizabeth.

P. 226. “The battle lost by the French near Minden, in 1759, made them retire, &c.”—“When they were again overcome at Crevelt.”—This last mentioned battle was fought in 1758, the year before that of Minden.

P. 276. “The French were turned out from the coast of the Islands.”—The translator’s mistake, most certainly, for “on the side of the Islands,” *de la cote*.

P. 287. “The King of France exchanged Minorca, which he had restored to Spain, &c.” How does that appear?

XXXVI. p. 327. “The Chancellor of the Hospital.”—Another strange mistake of the translator, for “the Chancellor *de l’Hopital*.”—A writer must be very little conversant in French history, to be ignorant of the name of this famous lawyer.

XXXIX. p. 371. "Physicians well skilled in nature."—This, no doubt, is in the original *Physiciens*, i. e. natural Philosophers, not *Physicians*, *Medicins*.

M. URBAN,

TO Mr. Rowe's list in your last Magazine, of those Princes, &c. who have borne the *agnomen* of *Great*, give me leave to add Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks; Henry IV. King of France; Lewis II. of Bourbon, Prince of Condé; Frederick-William, Elector of Brandenburg, the present King's great grandfather, known by the name of the *Great Elector*; and our own John Duke of Marlborough, who deserved that title as well as any Prince or hero in the list. Your's, &c.

CRITO.

Origin of the Word BEAUTY.

CHARLES VII. King of France, having given his mistress, Agnes de Sorel, the Castle of *Beauté*, she was thence called the *Demoiselle de Beauté*. This introduced the term in France, and afterwards in England.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME days ago I happened to read in the first volume of the *Medical Transactions*, published by the College of Physicians, Dr. Baker's judicious account of the unhappy consequences which may (and very probably often do) arise from our food's being impregnated with particles of lead, corroded by any acid: for as our sauce-pans, and several other copper kitchen utensils, are generally lined with tin, to which lead is almost constantly added; so he justly observes, that if any vinegar, lemon juice, or other acid, is mixed with our food or sauce in such a vessel, it will corrode the lead in some degree, and, consequently, may injure the health of persons, especially of those who are of a tender constitution, as lead corroded by any acid is a slow but sure poison. And I need not mention the many instances of the most fatal consequences, from copper utensils corroded by acids.

It then immediately occurred to me, that it would be of the greatest service, if any method could be discovered, of lining our copper utensils with some mineral or cement, that was quite innocent. Dr. Baker assures us, that there is no one, who can tin them with tin alone, but that they are always obliged to add lead to it.

While I was considering this, your

last Gentleman's Magazine for March was published, in which you have inserted the ingenious Mr. Dossie's method of making a cement of unslaked lime, sand, and water, which soon becomes hard, and cannot be softened or penetrated by cold water: now, if this would resist acids, and the heat of boiling water, it would answer my design.

I would, therefore, beg leave to recommend it to Mr. Dossie, to apply his thoughts to this subject, and discover some soft cement to line our copper utensils with, which would soon harden, and not crack over the fire, nor be dissolved or softened by any acid, or by boiling water, and could not communicate any pernicious qualities to our food or sauces. I would only observe, that if oil was to be used in his mortar instead of water, I should imagine it would be still more binding; and the ingredients also, should be well beat together for some time, with wooden mallets.

I have seen some very pretty sauce-pans made of iron, but as we use acids in most of our sauces, which also corrodes iron, it may, perhaps, sometimes be hurtful to women with child, to such also as are of a very full habit, and sanguine constitution, to those who are afflicted with a stone in their bladder, and, perhaps, to all persons while labouring under any inflammatory disorders, if they should use any acids in their daily liquors, which would corrode the iron of these sauce-pans. I am, Sir, your constant Reader,

C. D.

Some peculiar advantages which Margate pre-eminently enjoys, for the benefit of bathing in the sea.

THE town and harbour of Margate are situated on the east side of a fine clean sandy bay, which is so directly open to the northern ocean, that a vessel taking her departure from Margate, and steering her course N. half E. would hit no land until she arrived on the coast of Greenland, in the latitude of 75 North, after a run of 1380 miles; and it may be truly asserted, that no particles of fresh water from any river can mix or incorporate with the ocean near Margate. The Thames and the Medway are at thirty miles distance, and are both salt for thirty miles from their mouths. Besides, the waters of these rivers do not run on the ebb tide half way down to Margate road, before the flood tide turns them back again. Another

ther advantage peculiar to Margate is, its being a weather shore, during the greatest part of the summer; or, in other words, the southern winds, which generally prevail in that season, blow on from the land; by which means the sea is rendered perfectly smooth, and the water so clear, that, in a considerable depth, a pin may frequently be seen at the bottom: Whereas most of the places on the sea coast, in the English channel, from the North Foreland to the Land's-end, are on a LEE SHORE during the greatest part of the summer, and are incommoded very much by the southerly winds before-mentioned; for these grateful gales, which produce the warm fine weather, and render Margate a smooth pleasant shore, never fail to occasion at the same time a continual swell and surf of the sea, on the south coast of England, which not only makes the water there foul and thick, but annoys, frightens, and SPATTERS the Bathers exceedingly.

The Bay wherein the Company bathe at Margate, is about half a mile in breadth, and has not its equal in this kingdom, or perhaps in any other, for the purpose of bathing. The surface is a fine clean sand, perfectly free from rocks, stones, sea-weed, and all manner of soil and fullage; and lies on so gentle and regular a descent, that the sea, at low water, ebbs away about half a mile from the shore. The west side of this bay is defended by a long ridge of rocks, which projects a very considerable distance into the sea, and dries at low water upwards of half a mile from the Cliff. The east side of the bay is covered and defended by another rock, called, The First Rock; so that, Margate-Bay being thus happily fenced off by these two walls of nature, the swell and surf of the sea, when the wind blows obliquely upon the shore, is broken and repelled; insomuch, that tho' the weather, in this case, be very bad and windy, excepting with a hard gale from the N. N. W. to the N. E. points of the compass, which seldom happen in the summer, the company go into the water in the open ocean with security and ease; and when the sea, by meer chance, is too rough and boisterous in the bay, the bathing machines find a safe retreat in the harbour; so that the going into the salt water at Margate can never be defeated through the means of bad weather, excepting by violent storms and tempests, which harrow up the ocean in every corner. Another

mighty convenience attending this bay ought not to escape notice; namely, that there is in a manner no tide or current in it; for the two rocks before-mentioned so break it off, that the sea, with propriety, may be said to sleep between them.

For the foregoing, and several other reasons which might be added, Margate has the superiority over every place in England, for the conveniency and propriety of bathing in the salt water. The bathing machines THERE have their merits too; and are universally allowed to be the best contrived of any in the kingdom for convenience, safety, privacy, and expedition of driving into and out of the sea. The salubrity of the air of the Isle of Thanet, and the longevity of its inhabitants, speak likewise not a little in favour of Margate. There are now living in that town many healthy people from eighty to ninety years of age. The soil of the island is of the purest and whitest chalk, covered with a surface from two to four and five feet thick of mould, as fine as that of a garden; and so fruitful in corn, that no waste or common, and but little of fallow land are to be seen. In short, this island is generally allowed by travellers who have visited it, to be the very garden spot of England; and being an open champaign country, it enjoys all the beauties of fine prospects and clear healthy air.

The conveniency of water-carriages is by the Margate hoys, which sail from Wool-key, near the Custom-house, every Thursday, at high-water, having good cabins and accommodations for passengers, which they carry at so easy a rate as 2s. 6d. each, and luggage at the most reasonable prices; the passage is generally performed, with a favourable wind, in ten, twelve, or fourteen hours.

The land conveyance is likewise extremely cheap and commodious. The stage coaches setting out from London every day (Sunday's excepted) at five in the morning, and reach Canterbury at four in the afternoon, fare 12s. each passenger. The machines that carry only four within side, do not set out till six in the morning, fare 15s. From Canterbury another machine (which runs all the summer) takes the passengers on to Margate the same day at 4s. each. The whole distance seventy two miles, performed in thirteen or fourteen hours, and the whole fare only sixteen to nineteen shillings.

Materials for building the intended
crescent

crescent at Margate will be as follows, viz. very good bricks, made close to the town 19s. per thousand. Chalk to make lime, a sufficient quantity will be dug out of the foundations of the houses. Sand dug out of the same. Timber may be imported directly from Norway, and landed in Margate Pier. Portland, Purbeck, and other stones, may be brought directly from the quarries to Margate. Tiles, very good, made at Folkstone, and are brought at a trifling expence by water.

Wishing success to the crescent, to the town of Margate, and to the bathers,
I am, &c. PHILOMARIS.

The Speech of Sir J---h M---y in the H---e of C---s, on the Question of Commitment of the Lord Mayor to the T---r, on Wednesday, the 27th of March.

Mr. S-----R,

I Rose several times to have given my opinion of the last Question relative to the Breach of Privilege; but not being fortunate enough to catch your eye, contented myself with giving a single negative to it. As this Question naturally arises out of the former, I hope for the indulgence of the H---e for a few words on the subject, and in reply to some things that have passed in debate. I could not give my assent to the former motion, I cannot give my assent to the present, because I deem them subversive of all Law and Justice, and contrary to the Chartered Rights of the City of London, which, having been confirmed by Act of Parliament, I consider as the Law of the Land. By *Magna Charta* no man can be tried for a criminal offence, but by the intervention of a Jury; nor convicted, but by the judgment of his Peers. I distinguish between the Privileges of this H---e, which may give it a power to call for evidence, as a guide, in matters of police; and that which is now contended for, to punish for crimes. If the latter is allowed, it would create a Junction of the Judicial and Legislative Powers in the same Body, which can never be blended, without being destructive to Public Freedom.

The Noble * Lord has said, that this Power has been allowed the H---e in all ages, and that no instances can be adduced, till the present, of its having been ever resisted.—I believe I may challenge his Lordship to shew me an instance, of ancient date, when this

Power has been exercised: It is but a modern claim, which has, perhaps, been acquiesced under, because no very ill use has, in general, been made of it, or because other modern precedents might have deterred from an enquiry. The time is come, perhaps, when, like General Warrants, this Power, however sanctified by precedent, shall fall before the feet of Reason and Justice, and be universally exploded.

You, Mr. S-----r, was pleased to tell us, in answer to my Ld Mayor, who complained that his case was prejudged and predetermined, that he must be mistaken, because you found yourself left alone, at three o'clock in the morning, to prepare the Warrants for the Commitment of Mr. O-----r. I know, Sir, that you had the Warrants brought you at that hour, and perhaps, you might make some alteration in them; but I have very good reason for thinking they were prepared very early in the evening, many hours before the Question for Mr. O-----r's Commitment was agitated. They were, I believe, drawn up by your Secretary, assisted by Mr. F-----s, the Assistant Solicitor to the T-----y, and an Hon. Member of this H---e, one of the Secretaries to the T---y. The worthy Magistrate might also have been further strengthened in his opinion about predetermination, if he had heard another report. I was yesterday at the T---r; I heard there, from good authority, that an order was sent to that place on Monday, at three o'clock, directing ten beds to be prepared—for whom they were to be prepared is matter of speculation and guess.—Perhaps one of them was intended for me.—I shall never do any thing wantonly and rashly to deserve it; but I shall never be afraid of occupying one of them in a cause, that an honest man, standing up for the Rights of the People, need not be ashamed of. From what fell very early in the day from an Hon. Gentleman, who told us he would take down every word that should be uttered, with a view of calling to Order; I believe one of the beds might have been intended for an Hon. Gentleman *, who sat lately below me, but whom I do not now see in his place, if he had made use of the same strong expressions he used on Monday. It is very kind of the Gentlemen over the way, to let every man have a bed to himself, when they themselves, at least many of them, lie two or three in a bed.

* L---d N---h.

* Col. B---é.

The Gentleman himself once occupied the *Irish* bed, with two others; I believe he might since have had a bed to himself, of a different kind to that now intended for him, but he did not like to sleep in the same cabin with the Noble Lord, or his friends.

I have seen so many instances of the misapplication of the word *Faction*, as to make me lament that it is ever used from one side of this H—e to the other. The moment a man quits his friends on this side the H—e, and gets into office, like the learned Gentleman* to-day, he abuses those he has left, and talks of *Faction* in terms the most indecent and illiberal. The Noble Lord † has told us, that there is a *small but determined Faction*, enemies to all Order and Government. I do not know who are meant by that description. I am myself a friend to the Family on the Throne from principle. If the Noble Lord meant to throw any imputation on me, I will return every imputation and epithet, and declare, that I do, in my conscience, believe there is a *Faction* of the worst sort existing in this country; I am afraid that *Faction* is no small one; and, I believe, it has for many years been incessantly at work in subverting the Constitution, and in destroying the dearest and most valuable Rights of the People. I have as good an opinion of the Noble Lord, as of many of those around him; but I am firmly persuaded, there is somewhere in Administration a *Faction* determined to ruin and destroy the Liberties of the People, and to throw this country into confusion. I consider the present measure as having that tendency; and, therefore, shall give my strongest negative to it.

Sir G-----e S-----'s Speech in Defence of the Lord Mayor.

THE present Question is undoubtedly a Question of Law. You affirm that the Lord Mayor has committed a Breach of Privilege: He asserts that he has adhered to the Law of the Land. Your supposed Rights and the Charters of the City stand in competition. The Question is, which of the two ought to yield? The Lord Mayor apprehends, that your Privileges cannot supersede the Rights of any individual, much less those of a whole nation. He

looks upon Magna Charta, and upon the Charters of the City, as superior in authority to your Privileges; because the former are Acts of the whole People and of the three branches of the Legislature, and the latter have no other basis but your votes. Is it not evident from the nature of the dispute, and of the defence, that the Question is deeply involved in Law? I can hardly imagine a case that is more so, or that is of a more delicate texture. On one side stand the undoubted, the unalienable Rights of the People; on the other, stand the Privileges of their Representatives. Do you imagine, that the utmost deference is not here to be paid to your Constituents, and that you ought not to allow their Rights to be debated by Counsel at your Bar? If you have no respect for your Constituents, discover at least a little common decency, and do not refuse them the Privilege of defending their Rights; a Privilege which is granted to the meanest culprit, to the most infamous malefactor. Were the Lord Mayor alone concerned in this affair; were not the City, and indeed the whole nation, interested, I would not have been so much surprized at your precipitation and temerity. Having seen your behaviour to Mr. W-----, I can never think it strange that you should oppress an individual.

But to decide upon the Rights of the English nation, upon the inheritance of the people, without hearing Counsel, is an act of such folly and madness, as would have astonished me in any other men but those, who took from their Constituents the Right of Election, and placed it in their own hands. You pretend to be a Court of Judicature. Did you ever hear of a Court of Judicature, except the Inquisition, that would not allow the merits of the cause to be tried before them by Counsel? Did you ever hear of a Court of Justice, that would not appoint Counsel for the Defendant, if he wanted it, instead of denying him such a necessary help? You say, indeed, that you are the sole Judges of your own Privileges, and that you cannot, without overturning this maxim, appoint Counsel. But does Counsel, in pleading for the Defendant, judge of your Privileges? He does no more than what is done constantly by every man. He gives his private opinion, and passes no final sentence upon your privileges. Can you mean any thing more, by being the sole Judges of you:

* Mr. W d-----ne, † Lord N-----h.

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your own Privileges, than that no final judgment concerning them can be given by any other Court? You certainly cannot expect that men in general will not judge of the expediency, or in expediency, of any particular Privilege. Can the pleadings of Counsel be considered in any other light? While I thus suppose your general maxim to be just, while I allow that other Courts have no right to determine your Privileges, do not misconceive me, as if I meant that your Privileges are no where controvertible. Far be such Blasphemy from my mouth. On the contrary, I hold that not only your Privileges, but the Privileges and Prerogatives, and Acts, of every man, and every body of men, are controvertible by the People of England. In the last resort, they are the Judges of every great national point. They are the Supreme Court, the Lord Paramount that must finally determine what is, or is not, conducive to the general good. You will find that, notwithstanding the long interval of time, which has since elapsed, they have not yet forgot the maxim of their ancestors recorded by Tacitus—*De minoribus rebus principes consultant, de majoribus omnes*. Whatever deference they may pay to their Chiefs, they will themselves still judge of important matters.

But why do I urge these considerations? You have already predetermined the affair. You have rejected the motion for hearing counsel, and put it out of your power to conclude this business even with the appearance of justice or equity. Your whole procedure must, to the most simple and untutored, carry upon its face the strongest marks of arbitrary violence. Every man of sense, that is concerned for the Majesty of the People, and even for the Honour of this H—e, must be shocked at it; for, let me tell you, your Honour is nothing, when you do not lean upon the People for support. You become not only odious, but contemptible. Of this truth I am so fully convinced, that, in order to prevent your disgrace, I move for the previous Question: and if it is not carried, I am resolved to retire from the scene of iniquity, and not suffer my eyes to be polluted with the sight of such infamy.

Part of Mr. Alderman T—b—d's
Speech.

“ I HAVE listened, with the utmost attention, to the Gentlemen who,

on this occasion, contend for the omnipotence of the H—e; but I cannot say their arguments have wrought my conversion. Had not more weighty arguments been applied to them, I violently suspect that they would have been still Infidels.—In order to justify the erasure of the record entered in the Lord Mayor's book, they have produced instances in which the H— has stopped the Court of Justice. But is this a rational apology? Because the H—e has acted formerly in an arbitrary and despotic manner, are we to copy their example, and to set up the standard of Tyranny? Precedents can never be a sufficient sanction to what is in the nature of things illegal and unconstitutional. No man of sense ever quotes the decisions of antiquity, but as circumstances exculpatory or corroborative of what he has previously shewed to be contrary or conformable to reason. Were not this the case, what would become of our dearest rights? Precedents for the violation of all our liberties may be found in your Journals; and, indeed, the Journals are so discordant and contradictory, that you need never be at a loss for precedents, whatever side of the question you embrace. They may be twisted and twined like a nose of wax.

“ *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, was long the maxim of the Roman Commonwealth; and I could wish that it were more attended to in this H—e. Unfortunately for this country, too many of us are more assiduous to please female caprice, than to satisfy their Constituents. Instead of endeavouring to deserve well of the public, they strive to deserve well of *one woman*, who has, during the present reign, governed this nation.

Here several cried out, Name her! Name her! “ Why then if I must name her, her name is A—, P— D— of W—. [Here he was called to order, but he proceeded.] Sir, I am not in a humour to retract or eat my words. That infamy I leave to the Ministerial Gentry. I am not yet courtly enough to say and unsay the same thing in a breath. Were I such a crouching spaniel, I should plead the cause of Liberty with a very bad grace. I do aver, that for ten years past we have been governed by *one Woman*, and that *the Woman* is the P—D— of W—. If you doubt what I advance, appoint a Committee for enquiring into her conduct,

duct, and I dare say that you will find my assertion to be a fact.

“ If you do not punish great criminals, the people, it is to be feared, will take the execution of the laws into their own hands. Such a conduct you would find more honourable, and in the end, more safe than to persecute, as you do, the defenders of the Law and the Constitution. The City Magistrates will be, all over the Empire, considered, and justly considered, as Martyrs to Liberty; and they may raise a flame, which will only terminate in your destruction.

“ The Sovereign formerly claimed the power of suspending the laws, and of issuing Proclamations superior to Statutes, and even to *Magna Charta*. The people resisted. You now claim the same power of suspending the laws, and of passing Votes paramount in authority to the most sacred and fundamental Constitutions of the Realm. You swallow up every thing in the gulph of your privileges. How can you imagine that the people should not resist? They resisted on the same principle in the reign of Charles the Second; they resisted on the same principle in the reign of Queen Anne. What was the consequence? A dissolution of the tyrannical bodies that dared to be guilty of such outrages. I hope no worse consequence will attend your present encroachments. That event, which you dread as the greatest of evils, is fervently prayed for by every honest man, by every friend to England; and, indeed, “ *it is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.*”

The Speech of the A——y G——l in the case of the Lord Mayor.

THIS is a case of the highest consequence, for it concerns the privileges of the House of Commons, and the liberty of the subject. It is the first case of this nature; no Magistrate of London, before this period, ever durst dispute your authority, or imagine that he had a right to controul your orders. You were hitherto supposed to be superior to all Magistrates, and to act by laws common to you with other Courts. Other Courts are regulated by laws peculiar to themselves, and you are to observe the law of Parliament as the rule of your conduct. In England there are several laws besides the common law. For example, there is the Ecclesiastical Law, the Admiralty Law, and the Civil Law. These you are to observe; but the supreme rule of your

conduct is the Law of Parliament, which is peculiar to you alone. To explain the nature of Judicature will help to clear up this matter. The House of Lords has a power to judge by the common law, but not originally. The matter must come before them upon Writs of Error and Appeal; and, for that reason, it is provided by the constitution, that the Judges shall give their assistance. But then they have another law, the Law of Parliament, concerning which the Judges are to give neither assistance nor opinion. Should they attempt such an encroachment, the Lords would probably resent it; as an abridgment of their privileges. That the Commons also have a right of Judicature in cases of privilege, and contempts of their House, is equally certain: Not indeed by common law, but by the laws and customs of their House. Now Miller was apprehended by these laws, and he was discharged by the common law. What then can be more absurd and audacious than such proceedings? Lord Coke says, that it does not belong to the Judges to determine the laws, privileges, or customs of Parliament. How much less is this the right of any Magistrate? For who shall adjudge any act to be no breach of privilege, when the Commons, who are the proper judges of their own privileges, have passed a different sentence? It would be a strange thing, that the House should have power to examine into, and judge of their own privileges, and yet have no power to punish the breach of them; for what signifies the power to judge, if you have not the power to punish? Our ancestors entertained a very different idea of their power.

In the 8th of Elizabeth, one Long was returned Member for Westbury; and it being complained of, that he came into the House by undue practices, the House took the matter into consideration, and, finding that he had given four pounds to the Mayor of Westbury, they not only expelled Long, but fined and imprisoned the Mayor, according to the law and usage of Parliament. Nothing can be more absurd than what is said concerning the illegality of the warrant. Courts do not commit by warrant under seal, but a Justice of the Peace must. Yet even Justices at the Quarter Sessions use no Seal. Shall the House of Commons have less authority? They have no Seal, and the warrant was perfectly conformable to the law and usage of Parliament. It is said, that

that you must commit none but your own Members. Then you must never commit for breach of privilege, for most breaches are committed by men not belonging to your own House, and for matters out of the House. Nor does the duration of imprisonment during pleasure, make it illegal and uncertain. This, instead of being an injury, is for the advantage of prisoners; for they are discharged upon the rising of the Parliament, and this form is likewise according to custom. The inferior Courts of Justice commit without expressing for what time, which is, consequently, during pleasure. Why should you not be indulged with equal discretionary power? It is urged, that your warrant was an infringement of law. But what is privilege, but dispensing with law? The generality of breaches of privileges are for taking the due course of law. There is no better way to determine the jurisdiction of either House of Parliament, than by usage, like the bounds of parishes. There is no precedent or case, nor so

much as an opinion yet cited, to shew that a Magistrate has power to judge of the Authority of this House, or to discharge its prisoners; and this is a good argument, according to Lord Coke, that they want power. When you apprehend or commit, who shall dare to say nay? You are the only proper judges of the matter; and when it appears upon the return, that they were apprehended or committed by you, every other jurisdiction ceases. This appears from *Prin's Animadversions*, fol. 4. and from the case of Sir John Elliot, Cr. ch. 181. Upon a writ of error in that case, the House of Lords resolved that they had no jurisdiction of a Misdemeanor committed in Parliament. How then can a Magistrate pretend to such an authority, or where is the essential difference between a Misdemeanor in and out of Parliament? The dignity and authority of the House are in either case equally affronted. If there is any, the danger of the latter is greater than that of the former.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for May 1770.

May 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N E fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	a very coarse, cold day, with a deal of rain.
2	N N W strong	29 7	48	a good deal of snow, hail, and rain, very cold.
3	N ditto	29 6	45	Ditto.
4	S fresh	29 5	44	Snow or rain, nearly all day.
5	S strong	29 4	46	heavy rains, with intermission, night and day.
6	S stormy	29 4	49	heavy rains till noon, fair afternoon.
7	S W fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	little sun, a great deal of rain, damp and cold.
8	S W little	29 6	51	cloudy and sunshine at intervals.
9	Ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	a fine warm day, in general bright.
10	S E fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	fine bright morn. strong rains after. with thunder.
11	S E little	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	a fine, soft, spring day.
12	S ditto	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	a very fine, warm day.
13	S S W ditto	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	a few showers in the morning, but a fine day.
14	N E ditto	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	very bright, hot sun, cold air.
15	N E fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	Ditto
16	N E fresh	29 7	59	a bright day, hot sun, cold wind.
17	N N E ditto	29 8	56	dull morning, very bright afternoon, cold wind.
18	Ditto	29 7	56	a cloudy, heavy, churlish day.
19	W S W little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	cloudy, but a mild growing day.
20	N E ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	cloudy, with about an hour's gentle rain.
21	Ditto	29 6	57	foggy morning, soft rain till night.
22	Variable	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	bright morn. thunder, lightning, rain afternoon.
23	W S W little	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	cloudy, but a warm, soft day.
24	Ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	an excessive bright warm day.
25	E N E little	29 8	57	very dull and hazy, no sun appeared.
26	Ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	Ditto.
27	Ditto	29 6	52	Ditto.
28	Ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	Ditto, except a few bright intervals.
29	Ditto	29 7	53	Ditto, ditto, very cold.
30	N little	29 7	52	Ditto.
31	W S W ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	bright at times, and a little misting rain.

9. *The Shipwreck, and Adventures of Mons. Pierre Viaud, translated from the French, by Mrs. Griffith.*

THIS narrative was originally written by M. Viaud.—The French Editor says, that he has taken the liberty to alter some words and expressions, “where the simple, and sometimes coarse style of the Mariner, might have given offence,” and this liberty may readily be allowed him. But Mrs. Griffith, the translator, has taken a liberty of another kind; she has thrown in a few reflections, which, she says, naturally occurred in some passages of the narrative: her reason is curious, it was, she says, *to relieve the dullness of the task.* Though Mrs. Griffith might find it more pleasing to indulge her own loquacity upon paper, than to relate, after another, a story which, according to her own account, is the most extraordinary that ever was related; it is certainly a much duller task, to read her reflections than Viaud’s narrative. It is, perhaps, the first time that affectation itself ever pretended to find a narrative of unexampled distress and deliverance dull; or that vanity arrogated the power of enlivening it by reflections. Narratives have been often feigned as vehicles for reflections, upon the trite, though true principle, that “Sermons are less read than Tales.” Mrs. Griffith, contrary to universal experience, has adopted the notion, that Tales are less read than Sermons; or she has supposed herself at liberty to weary and disgust her readers, by interrupting a Tale, that she might, to gratify herself, scribble the dullness by which it is interrupted. We shall give the story stripped of all the frippery with which it has been encumbered, and then consider how far it deserves credit.

Pierre Viaud, a native of Bourdeaux, sailed from thence in the month of Feb. 1765, as first mate on board a vessel, called the *Aimable Suzette*, commanded by one St. Cric. The vessel arrived safely at St. Domingo, and Viaud having transacted his commercial business there, reembarked for France in the month of November following; but having some days before been taken ill, he found his disorder so much increased at sea, that he was set on shore at St. Louis, a small Island in sight of that which he had left.

At St. Louis he took up his abode with one Desclau, an inhabitant of that place, and soon recovered his health.

He waited, with great impatience,

for an opportunity to return to Europe, but none offered; and at length he agreed to a proposal of Desclau, that they should make a voyage in partnership to Louisiana, with such commodities as he knew would turn to good account.

They accordingly hired a Brigantine, called the *Tyger*, commanded by one Couture, and embarked on the second of January, 1766.

The persons on board were the captain, his wife, their son, a lad about 15, the mate, nine sailors, Desclau, and Viaud, with a negro slave that he had purchased, being sixteen in number.

Bad weather and contrary winds, delayed and distressed them in their course, till the 26th of January, when they had a view of the Isle of Pines, towards the west of Cuba: some time after they doubled the Cape of St. Anthony, and entered the Gulph of Florida, but their vessel was now become so leaky, that the incessant working of their two pumps could scarce keep her above water: they threw overboard great part of their loading, and determined to stand in for Mobile, the nearest harbour they could make, and the only one to which the wind would permit them to steer. Not being able to effect this purpose, and finding it impossible to save the ship or the effects, they determined to run her ashore in the Bay of Apalachy.

After beating about from the 12th to the 16th of February, they struck against a chain of rocks, about two leagues from land, and drove without a rudder, to the east side of a nameless Island, about a musket shot from the shore.

Here the vessel was overset on the larboard side, and the wretched adventurers, by some means, got on the outside of her, where they passed the night; the next day three of the sailors got on shore, one having perished in the attempt, and the day following the rest did the same, by the help of a small boat, and part of the wreck, but the mate, who had been sick during the voyage, died soon after he landed.

The Island was totally desolate, but some oysters, which were found upon the coast, furnished its new inhabitants with their first meal; some continent appeared at no great distance, yet they had no means of approaching it: the little boat was become quite a sieve, and no fragments of the wreck came on shore, sufficient to make a float. As they were in danger of perishing, not only

only with hunger but cold. They attempted to make a fire, as the savages are said to do, by rubbing two sticks together, but without success. The next day, however, some powder, and six fusils, a parcel of Indian handkerchiefs, several blankets, some bales of merchandise, a sack with about 40 pounds of biscuit, and two hatchets, were recovered from the wreck, by the assistance of the boat, however shattered, the weather being perfectly calm.

After this they made a fire, and shot some wild fowl, with which the coast abounds: but though life might be thus supported for a time, their destruction seemed to be inevitable at last. They knew that the inhabitants of the Apalachian coast, forsook their villages in the winter season, and repaired to the neighbouring Islands to hunt till the beginning of April, when they returned with the skins of such animals as they had killed in the chase; but these savages were rather objects of fear than hope; it was more probable that they would kill them for the sake of their effects, however inconsiderable, than take them to the continent in their canoes.

On the 22d of February, the sixth day from their shipwreck, they were surpris'd by the sight of five of these savages, two men and three women; the men were armed with a fusil and a tomahawk, and many tokens of friendship were interchanged between them. One of the men, who seemed to command the party, spoke some bad Spanish, which a sailor happening to understand, became interpreter. They learned, that the name of the savage was Antonio, that he was a native of St. Mark's, in the Apalachian mountains, and had come, with his family, to pass the winter in an island at about three leagues distance; where some pieces of the wreck came on shore, which tempted him to roam about in search of the rest. The women were his mother, his sister, and his wife; the other man was his nephew.

This savage engaged to conduct Viaud and his company to St. Mark's, which he said was not more than ten leagues distant, though it afterwards appeared to be twenty. They made him presents of such things as they had, and he promised to come the next day and fulfill his agreement: three of the sailors ventured to go with him, and the next day he returned without them, bringing a bustard, and half a roe-buck.

On this day, the 24th, they freighted his canoe with such part of their effects as it could well contain, and Viaud and five of his companions embarked, for a greater number could not go at one time. Antonio landed them safely on the Island where he and his family had made their winter residence, and fetched over the remaining five two days afterwards.

This he seemed unwilling to do, till he had conveyed the first nine to St. Mark's, at least to the continent, which he said would place them in safety: but Viaud and his party insisted on his first bringing them altogether, and perceiving that his reluctance was not to be overcome by promises and intreaties, they had the folly to use threats.

After this, they observed, that his behaviour was less friendly, as might reasonably have been expected; and the whole company of fourteen being now got together, it was debated whether they should not murder all the savages and seize their canoe: this diabolical project was over-ruled only by their fears, that the murder would be discovered and revenged by other savages, who, when they saw the canoe, would expect an account of its owner and his family.

After having continued in this Island five days, without seeing Antonio, who left them the intire possession of his hut, and went out to hunt in the day, without returning at night; they happened to intercept him, and again prevailed upon him, by presents and promises, to carry them to the continent, of which he seemed to have given over the design.

On the 5th of March, the effects were again put on board a canoe, and six of the company, Couture and his wife, and their son, Desclau, Viaud, and his negroe, embarked with Antonio and his wife, leaving behind, the other three negroes and eight sailors.

Antonio told his passengers, that the voyage to the Main would be completed in two days; they took with them, however, provisions for four; consisting of about seven pounds of biscuit; with some quarters of broiled bear, and roe-buck.

After sailing about three leagues, Antonio stopped at an Island, where he obliged his passengers to go on shore, and staid till the next day: when they embarked again he went to another Island, so from Island to Island during seven days. Their provisions being then exhausted, they subsisted upon the oysters.

ters which they found on the coast, and two or three wild fowls, which Antonio supplied them with from his own stock now and then.

In this situation, the continent not yet being in sight, Viaud fell into a violent fit of rage, and when he was next on shore with his associates, strongly urged the discarded project of murdering Antonio, and running away with his canoe. It was, however, again laid aside, not from any principle of justice or humanity, but fear of worse evil than they suffered. Viaud, indeed, would have perpetrated the murder at all events, but his companions would not concur.

On the 12th of March they sailed about two leagues, and again went on shore upon an Island, where being overcome with misery and fatigue, they wrapped themselves up in their blankets as usual, and lay down before a large fire to sleep. They slept till midnight, and, during this time, the savage, probably suspecting his danger from the rage which had been expressed by Viaud, and the discontented countenances and demeanour of his associates, took an opportunity to go off with his wife in the canoe, and leave them behind him.

They were now a second time on a desert Island without food, without arms, and without cloaths, except what they had on their backs, and the blankets in which they had slept, for their fusils, and other effects, were in the canoe.

As, upon this Island, there was neither herb, nor fruit, nor fish nor water, they determined to attempt passing a small strait of about one third of a mile broad, by fording it to another, which was in sight, where they had been on shore with the savage, and found fish and water: this they at length, tho' with much difficulty and danger, effected. As they were benumbed with cold, and had no means of making a fire to dry or warm them, they had recourse to exercise, which, being feeble with hunger and fatigue, they could not continue long; they had nothing like a weapon with them, but a blunt knife, which Viaud happened to have in his pocket; with this they opened some oysters to allay their hunger, and the day afterwards proving bright, they dried and warmed themselves in the sun.

They lived ten days on the oysters which they found when the tide ebbed, which it never did when the wind was

southerly, and some wild sorrel, the only herb that was eatable in the place.

Other Islands, at which they had touched with the savage, were in sight, and they recollected to have seen at one of them, which was very near, the remains of an old canoe: Desclau, Couture, and Viaud, leaving Mrs. Couture, her son, and the negroe, set out for this Island, hoping that the canoe might be sufficiently repaired to transport them to the Main. As this Island was separated from that where they were, only by a narrow, fordable strait, they reached it, after travelling, according to their computation, about thirteen miles.

They found the canoe, and immediately began to repair it with osiers, and what is called *Spanish beard*, which grows on the barks of the trees in these Islands, and which they used for calking and casing their leaky vessel.

When night came on they were pinched with the cold; but Viaud fortunately recollecting, that when they were on shore at this Island with the savage, he changed the flint of his gun, immediately went to look for the old one, and at last found it.

With this, and his blunt knife, he struck fire, and kindled some dry wood, which was a great comfort to them during the night. The next day they continued to work on the canoe, and on the third they launched it. In the opinion of Desclau and Viaud, it was not at last fit for service; but Couture was of another opinion, and said he would float it over to the Island, where he had left his wife and his son; in hopes of being able, with the assistance of them and the negroe, to staunch it better.

Our adventurers were now divided into three parties: eight of the sailors were with three of the savages, on the Island, where Antonio had taken the rest of the company on board his canoe; Mrs. Couture, her son, and the negro, were on the Island to which they had waded, from that where Antonio had deserted them, and Desclau, Couture, and Viaud, were on the Island to which they had gone in search of the canoe.

When Couture determined to float the canoe to the Island where he had left his wife and son, Desclau and Viaud set

* The narrative says, speaking in the name of Desclau and Couture, where the savage had left us—and where our eight sailors remained, which must be a mistake, for the eight sailors remained where Viaud and five others embarked for the continent.

out upon an attempt to reach the Island where the eight sailors had been left, with the nephew, mother, and sister of Antonio.

What was Antonio's rout in sailing from Island to Island does not appear, but it must have been in a circle, if Viaud and Desclau conceived it possible to reach that from which they set out, by crossing fordable creeks, for we are told, that the first day's sail was three leagues, (nine miles), and the last day's sail, two leagues, (six miles), after seven day's navigation from one Island to another.

But, however this be, Desclau and Viaud supposed they had only a canal of a league over to cross, to reach their eight companions, and as three of Antonio's family had been left there with them, they hoped to find him once more, and avail themselves of his canoe. When they came to this canal, however, they found no part of it fordable, and therefore returned to the Island, where they had left Mrs. Couture, her son, and the negro, and where they found Mr. Couture, who had reached it before in the rotten canoe, which was now as much a sieve, as before two days labour had been wasted in repairing it.

Hitherto they had subsisted upon oysters and sorrel*, but now they found the body of a buck newly dead, which appeared to have been wounded by hunters, to have crossed some of the straits from another Island, and at last died by loss of blood.

While they subsisted upon this seasonable and unexpected supply, they renewed their labour on the old canoe, and having caulked it with some of their blanketting, they resolved to venture in it for the continent, which was only two leagues distant.

It was, however, determined, that only three should make the experiment, Couture, Desclau, and Viaud; two of them were to row, and the third was to bale with his hat.

On the 29th of March they embarked, but Viaud, as soon as he was on board, perceived the plank, on which he stood, to bend under his feet, and saw the water begin to start through the sides of the vessel, which, besides, sunk too low in the water with their weight; he therefore refused to proceed with his

companions, who persisting in their resolution, set him on shore, and went off without him: he kept his eye upon them as long as they continued in sight, and saw them, with great difficulty, turn round a little neighbouring Island, which intercepted his view, and he supposes, with good reason, that they soon after perished, as they were heard of no more.

Viaud returned to Mrs. Couture, who had not fortitude to see them embark, and whom he found sitting by the fire, with her back turned to the sea, and weeping bitterly. She was surprised at his return; and he answered her enquiries, only by saying, that apprehending three passengers to be a greater weight than the boat could safely carry, it had been determined, that he should stay with her till her husband and Desclau should return with a stouter vessel.

Upon this Island there were now only four persons, Viaud, Mrs. Couture, her son, and the negro, and all seemed to depend for safety and subsistence upon Viaud; the woman and the lad were too weak for any labour, and the negro was little more than an organized machine: the buck had been all eaten before Desclau and Couture embarked, the wind continued for some days at south, when there being no ebb, no shell fish were to be found on the shore, and their only support was wild sorrel: after six days spent in this wretched and forlorn situation, Viaud conceived the design of searching the Island for materials to make a raft, or catamarine, on which, in some calm day, they might float to the continent.

It should seem that they found great plenty of trees ready felled, or otherwise disengaged from the earth, for they had neither hatchet nor saw, nor any thing like a tool, but the blunt knife; yet the narrative says, that Viaud employed young Couture to strip those trees of their bark, which he thought would answer their purpose best: by their united effort these trees were dragged down to the sea side: and the wind having changed in the evening, the shore afforded them a hearty meal of cockles and other shell fish: the next day they bound the timber together with slips of the rind that had been pulled from the trees, assisted by one of the blankets cut into strings, and some pliant branches which were interwoven with the grosser timber. A stick was set up in the middle of it for a mast, a blanket was the sail, cordage was made by breaking

* The narrative, in this place, says, oysters and *vegetables*; but we were told a few pages before, that no vegetable but wild sorrel could be found.

breaking up their stockings, and a small piece of timber was fixed as a rudder behind.

As when these timbers were fastened together, the whole mass was more than their united force could move, they found it necessary to construct their raft upon the shore, below high water mark, that it might float with the next tide; having moored it, and victualled it with such oysters and sorrel as they could collect, they retired to their fire to recruit their strength by a short interval of repose; their solicitude, however, almost totally precluded sleep; and in the night a dreadful hurricane arose with lightning and rain, which made them tremble for their raft, the object of their last hope: and at the dawn of day, hastening to the shore, they found, to their inexpressible grief and mortification, that the storm had torn it from its moorings, and scattered it in fragments, with all their provisions, on the sea. [To be continued.]

9. *Historical Extracts relating to Laws, Customs, Manners, Trades, Literature, Arts, Sciences, and remarkable Transactions, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical. Translated from the New History of France, begun by Velly, continued by Villaret, and now finishing by Garnier.*

THIS work, as the author has acquainted the publick in his Preface, "took its rise from a letter published some time since in the Gentleman's Magazine, earnestly wishing that collections of short passages from authentic History, tending to promote private and publick virtue, were committed to the press, and put into the hands of youth, as subjects to exercise their minds and improve their manners." The history begun by Velly, is a work of the first reputation, and these extracts are well selected: they contain a great number of very curious particulars, and cannot fail of being acceptable even to those readers who have no higher view than entertainment. The following extracts may serve as a specimen of the work.

Of Sneezing.

The year 750, is commonly reckoned the æra of the custom of saying, God bless you, to one who happens to sneeze. It is said that in the time of the pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, the air was filled with such a deleterious influence, that they who sneezed immediately expired. On this the devout pontiff appointed a form of prayer, and a wish to be said to persons sneezing, for avert-

Gent. Mag. April, 1771.

ing them from the fatal effects of this malignancy. A fable contrived against all the rules of probability, it being certain that this custom has from time immemorial subsisted in all parts of the known world. According to mythology, the first sign of life Prometheus's artificial man gave, was by stermination. This supposed creator, is said to have stolen a portion of the solar rays; and filling with them a phial, which he had made on purpose, sealed it up hermetically. He instantly flies back to his favourite automaton, and opening the phial held it close to the statue; the rays, still retaining all their activity, insinuate themselves thro' the pores, and set the factitious man sneezing. Prometheus, transported with the success of his machine, offers up a fervent prayer; with wishes for the preservation of so singular a being. His automaton observed him, remembering his ejaculations; was very careful, on the like occasions, to offer these wishes in behalf of his descendants, who perpetuated it from father to son in all their colonies.

The rabbis, speaking of this custom, do likewise give it a very ancient date. They say, that not long after the creation, God made a general decree, that every man living should sneeze but once, and that at the very instant of his sneezing, his soul should depart, without any previous indisposition. Jacob by no means liked so precipitate a way of leaving the world, as being desirous of settling his family affairs, and those of his conscience; he prostrated himself before the Lord, wrestled a second time with him, and earnestly intreated the favour of being excepted from the decree. His prayer was heard, and he sneezed without dying. All the princes of the universe being acquainted with the fact, unanimously ordered that, for the future, sneezing should be accompanied with thanksgivings for the preservation, and wishes for the prolongation of life. We perceive, even in these fictions, the vestiges of tradition and history, which place the epocha of this civility, long before that of christianity. It was accounted very ancient even in the time of Aristotle, who in his Problems has endeavoured to account for it, but knew nothing of its origin. According to him, the first men, prepossessed with the highest ideas concerning the head, as the principal seat of the soul, that intelligent substance governing and animating the whole human system, carried their respect even to the situation,

tion, as the most manifest and most sensible operation of the head. Hence those several forms of compliments used on similar occasions amongst Greeks and Romans; *Long may you live! May you enjoy health! Jupiter preserve you.*

Of the first Watch, and the Use of the Arabic Cyphers.

In the year 992, the see of Reims being vacant, the clergy chose for their archbishop, Gerbert, who had formerly been a monk, and afterwards preceptor to the Emperor Otho III. and Robert the King's son. He was accounted a person of very great attainments. Some of his mathematical performances were looked on as enchantments, and the people strongly suspected him of being a magician.

To him is commonly attributed the first watch moving by a balance-wheel; and it was used till towards the middle of the seventeenth century, when Mr. Huygens is said to have invented the pendulum * clock.

It was he likewise, who is thought to have first brought into France the Arabic or Indian cyphers, used in arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry and astronomy. The Arabs indeed acknowledge to have received those characters from the Indians, and actually call them *Indian figures*. Gerbert might have learned that manner of calculating during his residence in Spain, where he conversed with the most profound literati among the Moors or Saracens. Some however affirm, that Planudes, who lived towards the close of the thirteenth century, is the first christian who made use of that cypher, till then unknown in our climates.

Of the Origin of the Word Peer, or Pair.

The term *peer* has been known from the beginning of the monarchy. It comes from the Latin word *par*, equal, or brother: it was used in the latter sense only under the first and second race. The kings, who were sons to Lewis the gracious, called themselves *pairs*, in their treaty of partition. So early as the time of Charlemain, Godegrand, bishop of Metz, gives this appellation to some bishops and abbots. Dagobert, above a century before, had given it to monks. Lewis the gracious, in one of his ordinances, forbids soldiers forcing their pairs to drink †: *ut in hoste nemo Parem suum bibere cogat.*

The persons properly called *Pairs* were vassals immediately holding from the same lordship; not that they were

equal to their feudal lord, but because they were pairs among one another holding their fiefs from the same person, in the same manner, and under the same obligation of paying homage, serving the lord in his wars, making their appearance at any solemnities relating to him; lastly, to assist him in the administration of justice; for *pairs* were judges throughout the whole extent of the lordship, of which their peerdom was a dependence. No sentence could be passed without two at least, and their chief as president. The law excluded them from any vote in cause where they were parties: the like exclusion was moved for and against the King, but he maintained his privilege of trying the very causes in which he was concerned; because in defending his rights, he defended those of the crown.

All *pairs*, however, were not on level; those of the King, who did homage immediately to the crown, were greater nobles than those of the Count de Champagne, as being only its arrier vassals. The latter, as excluded from the national parliament, had no seats among the lords of the kingdom; whereas the former had cognizance of all questions relating to the state, composed what was called the court of France, the King's court, or by way of more honorary distinction, the court of *Paris*.

The number of these was not fixed, nor limited only to the dukes and counts: all barons holding immediately of the King were equally *pairs* of France. Accordingly the history of St. Lewis tells us, that having made a regulation relative to the Jews; it was ratified and approved by the barons and the *pairs*, who signed it promiscuously, which seems to prove that the precedence of the *twelve pairs* was not then thoroughly settled. It is not till towards the fourteenth century, that the feudal dignity of baron began to be looked on as less than that of duke or count.

The appellation of *pair* was not originally a name of dignity, and in no ancient act are dukes or counts found to distinguish themselves by that title. It is but since the reduction of the peerage to twelve that they have taken it; but as for the epocha of this reformation, it is the very point in our history the most obscure and most controverted. Du Tillet attributes it to Lewis the younger, at the coronation of Philip Augustus his son. That prince, says he, for the better conducting the superb ceremony, and at the same time to enhance its splendor,

* Huygens de Horol. oscillat.

† Capital. Ludov. Pii. l. 4. art. 77.

For, chose, among the great number of prelates and nobles who were immediately vassals to the crown, the twelve which have ever since been distinguished for the honourable function; and by virtue of the bare title of their peerage, have always enjoyed a right of being present both in the parliament and council-chamber, at the King's boards of justice, and all other state ceremonies.

A strange heresy.

In the year 1017, a heresy came to light which greatly resembled that of the Manichees. An Italian woman introduced it into France, and two French priests, one of whom was confessor to the Queen, as heads of party under this devotee, left no stone unturned to propagate the sect. These hereticks denied all the mysteries of religion, rejected the sacraments, exploded marriage, ridiculed all the Mosaic accounts concerning the creation of the world, which they asserted to be eternal, disbelieved all rewards for good works, or punishments for the most criminal debauchery. They used to meet on certain nights, when they said over a kind of litany in honour of bad angels, calling on them till they saw a demon come down in the middle of them in the shape of a little beast; then putting out the lights, every one laid hold of the first woman that came to hand*.

These abominations being proved on them at a council convened on this unhappy occasion, they were all condemned to be burnt. They walked to the place of execution even with an appearance of gladness, but on feeling the flames, they all, as it were with one voice, began to cry out that they had been deceived: there was no saving them, and on their bodies being consumed, their ashes were thrown in the air. The King was very much blamed for being at the execution, and the Queen still more for thrusting out one of her confessor's eyes with a little stick which she had in her hand. It was then an universal fashion among the ladies of high rank to use canes, with the figure of some bird on the head.

Languedoc was likewise the scene of many such executions. This detestable heresy being found to have made some progress in the city of Arras, the bishop caused those miscreants to be apprehended; but instead of terrifying them by threats, he laid open their errors to them, with such pathetic tenderness, that they burst into tears, threw themselves at his feet, entreating that they

might be received again as real converts. *So true it is, that truth is not promoted by tortures. Violence irritates minds, lenity overcomes them.*

Of the Invention of Music in Parts.

About the year 1026, a monk of Arrezzo, named *Guy*, invented music in several parts. Till then only melody had obtained, which consisted in the singing of one voice or more, one after another; and this is still the only chaunt which pleases the orientals, who cannot endure that contrast of flats and sharps, diessises, fugues, syncopes, in which we place the perfection of music*. *Guy*, being born a musician, found out, by dint of thought, that by observing certain proportions, several different voices might be made to sing together, and form a ravishing harmony. It was he who invented the *lines*, the *gammut*, and the six famous syllables, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, which he is said to have taken from the three first verses of St. *John's* hymn, *Ut queant laxis.*

At first *points* and *letters* were used to denote the degree of gravity or height to be given to each sound, till in 1330, *De Mœurs*, a native of Paris, invented the figures or characters called *notes*, denoting the lowering or raising of the voice, its quick or slow motions, and all the variations which constitute harmony. It is not above ninety years since *Si* was invented by a Frenchman, named *Le Maire*. The practitioners found it of such convenience for beginning the chaunt, and knowing the intervals, that all the envious declamations of the old masters could not hinder its being generally adopted in Italy and France.

The Arrezzo monk's invention was received with universal applause, as, by means of it, a child learned in a few months what would before have taken up a man several years. All the churches of any note, especially in France, soon came to have a choir of music. That of the church of Paris was in great celebrity so early as the thirteenth century. It must, however, be owned, that the music of this Italian religious wanted the airiness and graces which characterizes that of our age. But with all its imperfections, it continued in vogue six hundred years, till under Lewis XIV. some beginnings were made for improving it in vivacity and expression. It was little better than in a state of barbarism, when in 1647, the Chevalier

*Baron. an. 1022, et seq. vi. Bened. p. 508.

de Guise brought *Lulli* into France. The young Florentine studied under our French masters, and in a short time, attained to such knowledge and skill, that he would still bear the palm among musicians, had not our age produced a *Rameau*. It is to those two celebrated men that French music owes its present high pitch of elegance and expression. X.

TO write for profit without taxing the Press,—to write for fame, and to be unknown,—to support the intrigues of Faction, and to be disowned, as a dangerous Auxiliary, by every Party in the kingdom, are contradictions which the Minister must reconcile, before I forfeit my credit with the Public. I may quit the service, but it would be absurd to suspect me of desertion. The reputation of these Papers is an honourable pledge for my attachment to the People. To sacrifice a respected character, and to renounce the esteem of Society, requires more than Mr. W.'s resolution; and though, in him, it was rather a profession than a desertion of his principles, (I speak tenderly of this gentleman; for when treachery is in question, I think we should make allowances for a Scotchman) yet we have seen him, in the House of Commons, overwhelmed with confusion, and a most bereft of his faculties.—But in truth, Sir, I have left no room for an accommodation with the piety of St. James's; my offences are not to be redeemed by recantation or repentance: On one side, our warmest patriots would disclaim me as a burthen to their honest ambition; on the other, the vilest prostitution (if *Junius* could descend to it) would lose its natural merit and influence in the Cabinet, and treachery be no longer a recommendation to the royal favour.

The persons who, till within these few years, have been most distinguished by their zeal for High Church and Prerogative, are, now, it seems, the great assertors of the privileges of the H. of C. This sudden alteration of their sentiments, or language, carries with it a suspicious appearance. When I hear the undefined privileges of the popular branch of the Legislature exalted by Tories and Jacobites, at the expence of those strict rights which are known to the subject and limited by the laws, I cannot but suspect that some mischievous scheme is in agitation to destroy both Law and Privilege, by opposing them to each other. They who have uniformly denied the power of the whole legislature to alter the descent of the Crown, and whose ancestors, in rebellion against his Majesty's family, have defended that doctrine at the hazard of their lives, now tell us that Privilege of Parliament is the only rule of right, and the chief security of the public liberty.—I fear, Sir, that while forms remain, there has been some

material change in the substance of our Constitution. The opinions of these men were too absurd to be so easily renounced. Liberal minds are open to conviction;—liberal doctrines are capable of improvement:—There are profelites from Atheism, but none from Superstition.—If their present professions were sincere, I think they could not but be highly offended at seeing a question, concerning parliamentary privilege, unnecessarily started, at a season so unfavourable to the H. of C. and by so very mean and insignificant a person as the Minor O—w. They knew that the present H. of C. having commenced hostilities with the people, and degraded the authority of the laws by their own example, were likely enough to be resisted, *per fas & nefas*. If they were really friends to privilege, they would have thought the question of Right too dangerous to be hazarded at this season, and, without the formality of a Convention, would have left it undecided:

I have been silent hitherto, though not from that shameful indifference about the interests of society, which too many of us profess, and call moderation. I confess, Sir, that I felt the prejudices of my education, in favour of a H. of C. still hanging about me. I thought that a question, between Law and Privilege, could never be brought to a formal decision, without inconvenience to the public service, or a manifest diminution of legal liberty, and ought therefore to be carefully avoided: And when I saw that the violence of the H. of C. had carried them too far to retreat, I determined not to deliver a hasty opinion upon a matter of so much delicacy and importance:

The state of things is much altered in this country, since it was necessary to protect our representatives against the direct power of the Crown. We have nothing to apprehend from prerogative, but every thing from undue influence. Formerly it was the interest of the people, that the privileges of Parliament should be left unlimited and undefined. At present it is not only their interest, but I hold it to be essentially necessary to the preservation of the Constitution, that the privileges of parliament should be strictly ascertained, and be confined within the narrowest bounds the nature of their institution will admit of. Upon the same principle, on which I would have resisted Prerogative in the last century, I now resist Privilege. It is indifferent to me, whether the Crown, by its own immediate act, imposes new, and dispenses with old laws, or whether the same arbitrary power produces the same effects through the medium of the H. of C. We trusted our representatives with privileges for their own defence and ours. We cannot hinder their desertion, but we can prevent their carrying over their arms to the service of the enemy.—It will be said, that I begin with endeavouring to reduce

reduce the argument concerning Privilege to a mere question of convenience;—that I deny at one moment what I should allow at another; and that to resist the power of a prostituted H. of C. may establish a precedent injurious to all future Parliaments.—To this I answer generally, that human affairs are in no instance governed by strict positive right. If change of circumstances were to have no weight in directing our conduct and opinions, the mutual intercourse of mankind would be nothing more than a contention between positive and equitable right. Society would be a state of war, and Law itself would be injustice. On this general ground, it is highly reasonable, that the degree of our submission to privileges, which have never been defined by any positive law, should be considered as a question of convenience, and proportioned to the confidence we repose in the integrity of our representatives. As to the injury we may do to any future and more respectable H. of C. I own I am not now sanguine enough to expect a more plentiful harvest of parliamentary virtue in one year than another. Our political climate is severely altered; and, without dwelling upon the depravity of modern times, I think no reasonable man will expect, that, as human nature is constituted, the enormous influence of the Crown should cease to prevail over the virtue of individuals. The mischief lies too deep to be cured by any remedy, less than some great convulsion, which may either carry back the Constitution to its original principles, or utterly destroy it. I do not doubt that, in the first Session after the next Election, some popular measures may be adopted. The present H. of C. have injured themselves by a too early and public profession of their principles; and if a strain of prostitution, which had no example, were within the reach of emulation, it might be imprudent to hazard the experiment too soon. But after all, Sir, it is very immaterial whether a H. of C. shall preserve their virtue for a week, a month, or a year. The influence, which makes a septennial Parliament dependent upon the pleasure of the Crown, has a permanent operation, and cannot fail of success. My premisses, I know, will be denied in argument, but every man's conscience tells him they are true. It remains then to be considered, whether it be for the interest of the people, that Privilege of Parliament (which, in respect to the purposes for which it has hitherto been acquiesced under, is merely nominal) should be contracted within some certain limits, or whether the subject shall be left at the mercy of a power, arbitrary upon the face of it, and notoriously under the direction of the Crown.

I do not mean to decline the question of right. On the contrary, I join issue with the advocates for Privilege, and affirm, that, excepting the cases wherein the H. of C. are a Court of Judicature, (to which,

from the nature of their office; a coercive power must belong,) and excepting such contempts as immediately interrupt their proceedings, they have no legal authority to imprison any man for any supposed violation of Privilege whatsoever.—It is not pretended that Privilege, as now claimed, has ever been defined or confirmed by statute; neither can it be said, with any colour of truth, to be a part of the common law of England, which had grown into prescription long before we knew any thing of the existence of a H. of C. As for the law of Parliament, it is only another name for the Privilege in question; and since the power of creating new Privileges has been formally renounced by both H---s,—since there is no code, in which we can study the law of Parliament, we have but one way left to make ourselves acquainted with it;—that is, to compare the nature of the institution of a H. of C. with the facts upon record. To establish a claim of Privilege in either H---e, and to distinguish original right from an usurpation, it must appear that it is indispensably necessary for the performance of the duty they are employed in, and also that it has been uniformly allowed. From the first part of this description it follows clearly, that whatever Privilege does of right belong to the present H. of C. did equally belong to the first assembly of their predecessors, was as compleatly vested in them, and might have been exercised in the same extent. From the second we must infer that Privileges, which, for several centuries, were not only never allowed, but never even claimed by the H. of C. must be founded upon usurpation. The constitutional duties of a H. of C. are not very complicated nor mysterious. They are to propose or assent to wholesome laws for the benefit of the nation. They are to grant the necessary aids to the King;—petition for the Redress of Grievances, and prosecute treason or high crimes against the State. If unlimited Privilege be necessary to the performance of these duties, we have reason to conclude that, for many centuries after the institution of the H. of C. they were never performed. I am not bound to prove a negative, but I appeal to the English history when I affirm that, with the exceptions already stated, (which I yet might safely relinquish) there is no precedent, from the year 1265 to the death of Queen Elizabeth, of the H. of C. having imprisoned any man (not a Member of their H---e) for contempt or breach of Privilege. In the most flagrant cases, and when their acknowledged Privileges were most grossly violated, the *poor C-----s*, as they then stiled themselves, never took the power of punishment into their own hands. They either sought redress by petition to the King, or, what is more remarkable, applied for justice to the H. of L. and when satisfaction was denied them, or delayed, their only remedy was to refuse proceeding upon the

the King's business. So little conception had our ancestors of the monstrous doctrines now maintained concerning Privilege, that in the reign of Elizabeth, even liberty of speech, the vital principle of a deliberative assembly, was restrained, by the Queen's authority, to a simple *Aye* or *No*, and this restriction, though imposed upon three successive Parliaments, [In the years 1593—1597—and 1601.] was never once disputed by the H. of C.

I know there are many precedents of arbitrary commitments for contempt; but, besides that they are of too modern a date to warrant a presumption that such a power was originally vested in the H. of C.—*Fact* alone does not constitute *Right*. If it does, general warrants were lawful.—An ordinance of the two H—s has a force equal to law; and the criminal jurisdiction assumed by the C—ns in 1621, in the case of Edward Loyd is a good precedent, to warrant the like proceedings against any man, who shall unadvisedly mention the folly of a King, or the ambition of a Princess.—The truth is, Sir, that the greatest and most exceptionable part of the Privileges now contended for, were introduced and asserted by a mad H. of C. which abolished both monarchy and peerage, and whose proceedings, although they ended in one glorious act of substantial justice, could no way be reconciled to the forms of the constitution. Their successors profited by the example and confirmed their power by making a moderate or popular use of it. Thus it grew by degrees, from a notorious innovation at one period, to be tacitly admitted as the Privilege of Parliament at another.

If however it could be proved, from considerations of necessity or convenience, that an unlimited power of commitment ought to be intrusted to the H. of C. and that *in fact* they have exercised it without opposition, still, in contemplation of law, the presumption is strongly against them. It is a leading maxim of the laws of England, (and, without it, all laws are nugatory,) that there is no right without remedy, nor any legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. Let the power, now in question, be tried by this rule.—The Speaker issues his warrant of attachment. The party attached either resists force with force, or appeals to a Magistrate, who declares the warrant illegal, and discharges the prisoner. Does the law provide no legal means for enforcing a legal warrant? Is there no regular proceeding pointed out in our law books to assert and vindicate the authority of so high a court as the H. of C.? The question is answered directly by the fact. Their unlawful commands are resisted, and they have no remedy.

The imprisonment of their own Member is revenge indeed, but it is no assertion of the privilege they contend for. Their whole proceeding stops, and there they stand, ashamed to retreat, and unable to advance.

Sir, these ignorant men should be informed that the execution of the laws of England is not left in this uncertain, defenceless condition. If the process of the Courts of Westminster-hall be resisted, they have a direct course, sufficient to enforce submission. The Court of King's Bench commands the Sheriff to raise the *Posse comitatus*. The Courts of Chancery and Exchequer issue a *Writ of Rebellion*, which must also be supported, if necessary, by the power of the county.—To whom will our honest Representatives direct their Writ of Rebellion? The guards, I doubt not, are willing enough to be employed, but they know nothing of the doctrine of Writs, and may think it necessary to wait for a letter from Lord Barrington.

It may now be objected to me, that my arguments prove too much; for that certainly there may be instances of contempt and insult to the H. of C. which do not fall within my own exceptions, yet, in regard to the dignity of the House, ought not to pass unpunished. Be it so.—The courts of criminal jurisdiction are open to prosecutions, which the Attorney General may commence by information or indictment. A Libel, tending to asperse or vilify the H. of C. or any of their Members, may be as severely punished in the Court of King's Bench, as a Libel upon the King. Mr. De Grey thought so, when he drew up the information upon my Letter to his Majesty, or he had no meaning in charging it to be a scandalous Libel upon the H. of C. In my opinion, they would consult their real dignity much better, by appealing to the laws when they are offended, than by violating the first principle of natural justice, which forbids us to be Judges, when we are parties to the cause.

I do not mean to pursue them through the remainder of their proceedings. In their first Resolutions, it is possible they might have been deceived by ill considered precedents. For the rest, there is no colour of palliation to excuse. They have advised the King to resume a power of dispensing with the laws by Royal Proclamation; and Kings, we see, are ready enough to follow such advice. By violence they have expunged the Record of a judicial proceeding.—Nothing remained, but to attribute to their own vote, a power of stopping the whole distribution of criminal and civil justice.

The public virtues of the Chief Magistrate have long since ceased to be in question. But it is said, that he has private good qualities, and I myself have been ready to acknowledge them. They are now brought to the test. If he loves his people, he will dissolve a Parliament, which they can never respect.—If it were conceivable, that a King of this country had lost all sense of personal honour, and all concern for the welfare of his subjects, I confess, Sir, I should be contented to renounce the forms of the Constitution once more, if there were no other way to obtain substantial justice for the people.

JUNIUS.

I L B E L L I C O S O . . .

By Mr. M A S O N .

HENCE, dull lethargic peace,
 Born in some hoary beardsmen's cell
 obscure ;
 Or in Circæan bower,
 Where manhood dies, and reason's vigils cease ;
 Hie to congenial climes,
 Where some seraglio's downy tyrant reigns ;
 Or where Italian swains,
 Midst wavy shades, and myrtle-blooming
 bowers,
 Lull their ambrosial hours,
 And deck with languid trills their tickling
 rhymes !
 But rouse, thou God by Furies, dress
 In helm, with terror plumed crest,
 In adamantine steel bedight,
 Glistening formidably bright,
 With step unfix'd and aspect wild ;
 Jealous Juno's raging child,
 Who thee conceiv'd in Flora's bower,
 By touch of rare Olenian flower ;
 Oft the goddess sigh'd in vain,
 Envyng Jove's prolific brain,
 And oft the stray'd Olympus round,
 Till this specific help she found ;
 Then fruitful grown, she quits the skies,
 To Thracia's sanguine plain she hies,
 There teems thee forth, of nervous mold,
 Haughty, furious, swift and bold,
 Names thee Mars, and bids thee call
 The world from pleasure's flowery thrall :
 Come thou Genius of the war,
 Roll me in thy iron car ;
 And while thy coursers pierce the sky,
 Breathing fury as they fly,
 Let Courage hurry swift before,
 All stain'd around with purple gore,
 And Victory follow close behind,
 With wreaths of palm and laurel join'd,
 While high above, fair Fame assumes
 Her place, and waves her eagle plumes.
 Then let the trumpet swell the note,
 Roaring rough thro' brazen throat ;
 Let the drum sonorous beat,
 With thick vibrations hoarsely sweet ;
 Boxen hautboys too be found,
 Nor be miss'd the fife's shrill sound ;
 Nor yet the bagpipe's swelling strain,
 So sweet to Highland swain,
 Whether on some mountain's brow,
 Now squeaking high, now droning low,
 He plays deft lilt to Scottish lass,
 Gripping it o'er the pliant grass,
 Or whether in the battle's fray,
 He lively pipes a bolder lay ;
 The bolder lay (such magic reigns
 In all its moving Phrygian strains)
 Dispenses swift to all the train
 A fiery stern, and pale disdain,
 It strikes every fire from every mind,
 Nor leaves one latent spark behind.
 Bear me now to tented ground,
 Where gaudy streamers wave around,
 Where Britain's ensigns high display'd,
 Tint the earth a scarlet shade ;
 And pikes, and spears, and lances gay,
 Glitter in the solar ray.

Here I'll join the hardy crowd,
 As they sport in gamesome mood,
 Wrestling on the circled ground,
 Wreathing limbs with limbs around,
 Or as they pitch the massy bar,
 Or teach the disk to whizz in air :
 And when night returns, regale
 With chat full blunt, and chirping ale ;
 While some voice of manly base
 Sings my darling Chevy-Chase ;
 How the child's that's yet unborn
 May rue Earl Percy's hound and horn ;
 How Witherington in doleful dumps,
 Fought right valiant on his stumps ;
 And many a knight and 'squire full gay
 At morn, at night were clad in clay ;
 While first and last we join and sing.
 " God prosper long our noble king !"
 And when midnight spreads around
 Her sable vestments on the ground,
 Hence I'll, for a studious feat,
 To some strong citadel retreat,
 By ditch and rampart high ypent,
 And battery strong and battlement !
 There, in some store-room rightly dight
 With mailly coats and faulchions bright,
 Emblazon'd shields of quaint impress,
 And a whole army's glittering dress,
 While the taper burneth blue,
 (As Brutus erst was wont to do)
 Let me turn the ample page
 Of some grave historic sage ;
 Or in Homer's sacred song,
 Mix the Grecian bards among ;
 Nestor wise with silver'd head,
 And Ajax stern, and Diomed,
 And many more, whose wondrous might
 Could equal e'en the gods in fight ;
 Or list to Virgil's epic lyre,
 Or lofty Lucan wrapp'd in fire ;
 But rather far let Shakespear's muse
 Her genuine British fires diffuse ;
 And briskly with her magic strain
 Hurry me to Gallic plain,
 Just when each patriot Talbot bleeds,
 Or when heaven prosper'd Harry leads
 His troops with seven fold courage steel'd,
 To Agincourt's immortal field.

But when th' imbattled troops advance,
 O Mars, my every thought in trance !
 Guide me, thundering, martial god,
 Guide thro' glory's arduous road !
 While hailing bullets round me fly,
 And human thunders shake the sky,
 While crowds of heroes heap the ground,
 And dying groans are heard around,
 With armour clanking, clarions sounding,
 Cannons bellowing, shouts rebounding ;
 Guide me, thundering, martial god,
 Guide thro' glory's arduous road !

But should on land thy triumphs cease,
 Still lead me far from hated peace ;
 Me bear, dread power, for warlike sport,
 To some wave-inclined fort :
 Or (if it yield me e open fight)
 To some hoar promontory's height,
 Whose high-arch'd brow o'erlooks the scene,
 Where Tritons blue and Naiads green,
 Sportive from their coral cave,
 Through the fluid crystal lave ;

There eagerly I ken from far
 All the waste of naval war,
 And catch a sympathetic rage,
 While the numerous fleets engage,
 And every distant shore rebounds,
 To the cannons rattling sounds,
 And the sulphurous fire-ship reads,
 And thousand fates around her sends,
 And limbs dissever'd hurl'd on high,
 Smoke amid th' affrighted sky.
 Then let black clouds above my head,
 With gleams of scarlet thick bespread,
 With lightning's flash and thunder's growl,
 Suit the spleen that shades my soul.
 There too let cranes, a numerous flight,
 With beaks and claws wage bloody fight,
 And airy knights from every cloud
 Prick forth, their armour rattling loud;
 With blazing swords and comets drear,
 Dragging a trail of flaming hair;
 Such as diffus'd their baneful gleam
 Over besieg'd Jerusalem,
 Or hung o'er Rome ere Julius fell,
 And, if old fages rightly spell,
 Were ever deemed to foreshew
 Changes in our realms below.

And when at length cold creeping age
 Freezes the torrent of my rage,
 Let me live amongst a crew
 Of invalids, of kindred hue!
 Of some main limb bereft by war,
 Or blest with some deep glorious scar;
 Scar, that endless glory draws
 From Liberty and Albion's cause:
 Then oft well pleas'd with them retire
 To circle round a sea-coal fire,
 And all our past campaigns recite,
 Of Vigo's sack and Blenheim's fight;
 How valiant Rooke majestic trod,
 How Marlbro' thunder'd; half a god!
 And then, with sage prophetic eye,
 In future battles to descry,
 That Britain shall not fail to yield
 Equal generals for the field;
 That France again shall pour her blood,
 And Danube roll a purpled flood.

And when my children round me throng,
 The same grand theme shall grace my tongue:
 To teach them, should fair England need
 Their blood, 'tis theirs to wish to bleed;
 And, as I speak, to mark with joy
 New courage start in every boy;
 And gladsome read in all their eyes,
 Each will a future hero rise.
 These delights if Mars afford,
 Mars, with thee I whet my sword.

*The following Copy of Verses was spoken
 by the Senior Scholar of Merchant
 Taylor's School, after the late public
 Examination of that School, March 16,
 1771.*

O C E A N U S.

NUPER ut audiērat minitantes bella
 Britannos
 Oceanus pater, ex imis caput extulit undis,
 Sollicitusque suam alloquitur de gurgite gentem.

“ O Britones, genus impavidum, mea
 maxima cura,
 “ Ut meminisse piget quot fortia corpora
 volvet
 “ Rhēnus adhuc vestro tepidus, rutilusque
 cruore!
 “ Ut meminisse piget candentes ossibus agros,
 “ Teutonum et Angliaco fœcundas sanguine
 messes!
 “ Ergo adsum; adsum certa salus, — mihi
 fidite, quippe
 “ Qui vos perpetuis circundo amplexibus,
 atque
 “ Quem vobis parere juvat, semperque ju-
 vabit.
 “ Solvite continuo, victricem solvite classem
 “ Ipse adsum dextrâ præfens propellere
 euntem,
 “ Per pelagus navem, et placidos substernerē
 fluctus,
 “ Pectora tota calens video, videorve videre
 “ Quassatasque rates atque hostes vertere
 terga.
 “ Salve igitur, pelagi Regina, Britannia
 salve!
 “ O salve æternum pelagi Regina futura!”
 At Tu, sis quicumque, infelici ominis
 ductus,

Qui Britones vexes, Britones vexasse dolebis.

*To Miss F. of N———tle with a Watch chain
 sent by a young Gentleman.*

DE A R B** I send you a chain to you
 watch,
 By the N***** Laird, whom I wish it may
 catch;
 In love's filken bands dress'd the lovers
 old,
 But the youths of this age, must wear fetters
 of gold;
 Then tell him, your father a chain can pro-
 vide,
 That will reach from your house to his own
 fire-side;
 That this chain shall be drawn from your fire
 golden wedge,
 So long 'twill encircle his land like a hedge
 Should the youth thus ensnared your prison
 prove,
 Change his fetters of gold to light fetters
 love;
 For tho' loaded with chains, yet he from you
 may part,
 As no chains ever bind, unless link'd to
 heart.

WILHELMINE

A Soliloquy by a Surgeon near Derby.

COU'D any thing make me too fond of
 life,
 (Kind providence hear my complaint)
 It wou'd be if the merciful Lord took my woe
 And translated the fiend to a saint.
 Would the Being supreme this indulgence
 show,
 And graciously grant my request,
 Not a mortal could be half so happy below
 Not an angel in heaven so blest.

Historical Chronicle, April, 1771.

March 2.

THE House of Commons of Ireland resolved upon the following Address to his Majesty, and to the Lord Lieutenant.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to express in the most dutiful manner, our unbounded gratitude to your Majesty for the affection you are graciously pleased to declare towards your faithful subjects of Ireland; and your readiness to concur with us in every measure which may conduce to their prosperity.

“ We return our most humble thanks to your Majesty, for giving us this opportunity of taking into our consideration such laws as shall be found immediately necessary for the general good of this kingdom, and for the reviving those, which from experience have proved of advantage to the public; and we assure your Majesty, that with hearts full of gratitude, we ascribe this, and every other benefit we receive, to the spontaneous dictates of your Majesty's royal justice and benignity.

“ We acknowledge the great wisdom and humanity of your Majesty in recommending to us as an object of the highest importance, the present high price of corn in this kingdom.

“ We place the justest confidence in your Majesty's gracious favour and protection, for the support and encouragement of our principal branch of trade, the linen manufacture; and we are happy to find, that not only the usual bounties on the exportation of our linens have been continued, but that they have been further extended by the British Parliament.

“ When we consider the present situation of this country, with regard to trade; we have the highest satisfaction in being informed that with very strict economy, the duties which were granted last session of Parliament, and which will not expire till Christmas next, may be sufficient to answer the expences of your Majesty's Government, and that no further supplies are to be asked for.

“ And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that as nothing can give us greater satisfaction than your Majesty's approbation of our conduct, so nothing can affect us more sensibly than any mark of your royal displeasure, and that we are incapable, even in thought, of attempting any thing against your Majesty's authority, or the rights of the Crown of Great Britain, from whence we own, with the utmost gratitude, we derive our principal protection and support. We acknowledge with the most perfect sub-

mission, that we are ever tenacious of the honour of granting supplies to your Majesty, and of being the first movers therein, as they are the voluntary tribute of grateful hearts to the best of Monarchs; and we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that your Majesty will not permit our zeal in this particular to be construed into an invasion of your Majesty's royal authority, than which nothing can be more distant from our thoughts. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty's rights are equally dear to us as our own, as we are sensible that our happiness depends upon the preservation of both intio ate.

“ We congratulate your Majesty on the increase of your Majesty's Royal Family, by the birth of another Princess, since the last session of Parliament; an event the most interesting to us, as we consider every addition to your Royal Family as an increase of strength to the Protestant interest, and to the happiness of this kingdom.

“ We return our most humble thanks to your Majesty, for continuing his Excellency the Lord Viscount Townshend, in the Government of this kingdom from whose approved integrity, and from whose long knowledge and experience of us and our sentiments, we are persuaded a just representation will be made of our loyalty and duty to the best of Princes.”

To his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

“ May it please your Excellency;

“ WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, return your Excellency our most unfeigned thanks, for your most excellent Speech from the Throne, and beg leave to express our sincere congratulations on this Parliament being appointed to meet again.

“ We acknowledge with great gratitude the continuance and extension of the bounties given by the British Parliament, on the exportation of Irish linens.

“ We return your Excellency thanks for the information you have been pleased to give us, that you have reason to expect that the duties which were granted the last session of Parliament, may be sufficient to answer the expences of his Majesty's Government, and that you are not now to ask for any further supply.

“ We shall with the truest pleasure cooperate with your Excellency in all that may tend to the public welfare, and in all our deliberations shall observe that temper and unanimity which alone can render our proceedings beneficial to the public, and bring them to a speedy and happy conclusion.”

Genl. Mag. April, 1771.

March

March 4.

The Address of the House of Lords of Ireland to his Majesty; together with their Address to the Lord Lieutenant, were presented to his Excellency; and, with his Excellency's Answer, were as follows:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

" My Gracious Sovereign,

" WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to express our most grateful thanks to your Majesty, for the many proofs which we have received of your Majesty's affection for your faithful subjects of this kingdom, and for this, in particular, which your Majesty is now graciously pleased to afford us, in your readiness to concur with your Parliament in such measures as may be conducive to their prosperity.

" We further beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will endeavour to fulfil your Majesty's gracious purpose, in calling us together at this time, by taking into our serious consideration such matters as shall be found to be necessary for the general good of this country; and more particularly those which have been recommended to us this day from the Throne.

" We cannot omit expressing our thankfulness for, and satisfaction in, the continuance and extension, by the British Parliament, of the bounties on the exportation of Irish linens.

" We most sincerely congratulate your Majesty on the happy increase of your Royal Family, by the birth of another Princess since the last session of Parliament; and we have the sincerest joy in an event which contributes to the security we have in your Majesty's Royal House, of every thing that is dear and valuable to us.

" We have the truest sense of the many instances which your Majesty hath been pleased to afford us, of your paternal care, and particularly your continuing the Lord Viscount Townshend in the Government of this kingdom; of which, as his experience enables him to form the truest judgment, so his candour and integrity will, we doubt not, move him to make the justest representation.

" We beg leave to express our sincere desire on this, and every other occasion, to conduct ourselves, in whatever may come before us, with temper and unanimity, and with all that dutiful respect which may best express a grateful and becoming sense of your Majesty's goodness to us, and our faithful attachments to your Majesty's sacred Person, your Family and Government."

Wm. Watts Gayer, } Cler. Parliam."

Edw. Gayer,

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

" My LORDS,

" I will transmit this your dutiful and loyal Address to be laid before his Majesty forthwith."

To his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

" My it please your Excellency,

" WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled; return your Excellency our most sincere thanks for your most excellent Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

" We are happy in the opportunity which his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to afford us, of meeting your Excellency again in Parliament; and we cannot but consider ourselves as under an obligation to your Excellency, for the satisfaction which you are pleased to express on that occasion, and for your most obliging readiness to cooperate with us for the public welfare. We shall not fail of taking into our consideration the important particulars recommended to us by your Excellency.

" We acknowledge with thankfulness the continuance and extension, by the British Parliament, of the bounties on the exportation of Irish linens, and consider ourselves as indebted to your Excellency, for your kind attention to that great branch of trade and manufactures.

" We rejoice with your Excellency on the increase of his Majesty's Royal Family, by the birth of another Princess, as every such event affords us an additional security in support of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

" Your Excellency's experience and knowledge in the affairs of this kingdom, call upon us to unite our endeavours with yours, to promote the good of the Public; and we trust we shall, with a becoming temper and unanimity, cooperate with your Excellency to bring this Session to a speedy and happy conclusion."

Wm. Watts Gayer, } Cler. Parliam."

Edw. Gayer,

His Excellency's Answer.

" My Lords,

" I return you my sincere thanks for this your very kind and obliging Address. The favourable opinion which you are pleased to express of me, affords me the greatest pleasure: It has been, and will be, my endeavour to deserve it. You may rely upon my faithful representation to his Majesty, in every thing which concerns you and this country; and I flatter myself that, through the harmony which subsists between us, our joint endeavours will be effectual to promote the public welfare, which I have much at heart."

Protest of the Lords in Ireland against that Part of the Address to the King which returns his Majesty Thanks for continuing Lord Townshend in the Vicerealty.

DISSIDENT,

First, Because the repeated proofs we have

have

have of his Majesty's paternal tenderness towards his people convince us, that a misrepresentation of his faithful Commons could alone have determined his royal breast to exert his undoubted prerogative of proroguing his Parliament, at a crisis when the expiration of laws, essential to the well-being of this kingdom, seemed peculiarly to point out the most urgent demand for the assistance of the Legislature; at a time when the Commons had given a recent efficacious testimony of their unremitting zeal for his Majesty's service by voting an augmentation of his Majesty's forces, a measure which had been represented to Parliament as highly acceptable to the King; at a season too when the suddenness of this unexpected mark of royal displeasure rendered its consequences almost irremediably fatal to the nation, inasmuch that we see, with the deepest concern, an extraordinary deficiency in his Majesty's revenue, proceeding from the declining state of our credit, trade, and manufactures thereby occasioned.

Secondly, Because the unbounded confidence we repose in his Majesty's inviolate regard to the fundamental principles of the Constitution assures us, that the attempt which has been lately made to infringe that balance indefeasibly inseparable from its very formation, by entering upon the Journals of this House a Protest, animadverting upon the proceedings of the House of Commons, was the result of pernicious counsels insidiously calculated to alienate the affections of the most loyal subjects from the most amiable of Princes, an opinion in which we conceive ourselves by so much the better founded, as this unconstitutional extension is unprecedented, save only in one instance, which was so lowed by the just disapprobation of the sovereign, testified by the immediate removal of the chief Governor. We further conceive, that as the Constitution of this kingdom is, in respect to the distinct departments of the Crown, the Lords, and the Commons, one and the same with that of Great Britain, we should depart, not only from our duty to our King and to this our country, but likewise, from that which we owe to Great Britain, if in our high capacity, of hereditary great Council of Ireland to the Crown, we should acquiesce under an attempt, which manifestly tends to subvert that reciprocal independence of the three Estates, which is the basis of its security.

Thirdly, Because the justice and piety which shine conspicuous in our Sovereign, as well in his domestic life as on the Throne, do not suffer us to suppose, that the dismissal of trusty Nobles and Commoners from his Majesty's Privy Council; the former only because they made a just exercise of their hereditary birthright as Peers of the realm; the latter on account only of their parliamentary conduct, can have proceeded

from the truly informed intention of so great and good a Prince.

Fourthly, Because moderation, firmness, consistency, a due distinctive regard to all ranks of persons, a regular system of administration, being, as we conceive, indispensably requisite to the support and dignity of Government, and to the conduct of his Majesty's affairs, we cannot, without violation of truth and justice, return thanks to the King for continuing a Chief Governor, who in contempt of all forms of business, and rules of decency heretofore respected by his predecessors, is actuated only by the most arbitrary caprice, to the detriment of his Majesty's interest, to the injury of this oppressed country, and to the unspeakable vexation of persons of every condition.

Leinster,	Molesworth,
Louth,	Mornington,
Powercourt,	Bective,
Lille,	Moira,
Shannon,	Mounccastell,
Longford,	Charlemount,
Baltinglass,	Bellamont.
Laneborough,	

A Copy of a Letter sent by the Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland to the Members of that House, when he resigned the Chair. (See. p. 137.)

“Dublin, March 4.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

“When I had the honour of being unanimously elected in the Chair of this House, I entered on that high office with the warmest sentiments of loyalty to his Majesty, and the firmest determination to dedicate all my endeavours to transmit to my successor the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of Ireland, as inviolate as I received them.

“But, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to accuse the Commons of a crime, (which, I am confident, was as far from their Intentions, as it ever was, and ever shall be, from mine) that of intrenching upon his Majesty's Royal Prerogative, and the just and undoubted Rights of the Crown of Great Britain: And as it has pleased the House of Commons to take the first opportunity, after this transaction, of testifying their approbation of the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, by voting him an Address of Thanks this Session, I must, as in my humble opinion that Address conveys a tacit censure of the proceedings, and a relinquishment of the Privileges of the Commons, beg leave to resign an office I can no longer execute with honour. Your choice may fall upon some Gentleman, whose sentiments upon this occasion, may differ from mine, and who may not think an Address of this nature so derogatory to the dignity of the House.

(Signed) JOHN PONSEBY.”

March

March 25.

A fire broke out at Luton-Hoo, in Bedfordshire, the seat of Lord Bute, which did considerable damage.

March 29.

In the evening a man meeting his friend, who was in liquor, conducted him to his lodgings near Turnstile, but as they were going up stairs they both fell down backwards, when the man broke his neck, and was found, the next morning, with his drunken friend sleeping on his body.

March 30.

Clapham Church was broke open in the night and robbed of some curtains, books, and a surplice.

Monday April 1.

Two carts filled with persons intended to represent some imaginary criminals of rank, which were followed by a hearse, went through the City to Tower-hill. In the first cart was a Chimney sweeper who acted the part of a Clergyman. When they arrived, the person in the first cart, was pretend-ly beheaded, then put into the hearse and carried off. In the second cart were some stuffed figures, which, after having the heads chopped off, were burnt, amidst the huzzas of the mob.

Tuesday 2.

Came on before the Justices of the City and Liberty of Westminster, at their Guildhall in King street, a cause between Mr. W. Austin, Plaintiff, and Mr. Glyn, one of his Majesty's Messengers in Ordinary, Defendant. The action was brought by the Plaintiff for an assault and battery on the 31st of October last, the day of the meeting of the Westminster Electors; when after a short examination of some of the Plaintiff's witnesses, the charge appeared so fully proved, that the Jury, without going into further evidence, immediately brought in a verdict for Mr. Austin, with twenty pounds damages and full cost of suit.

Sailed from Spithead the Juno frigate, under the command of Capt. Scott; and the Hound sloop, Capt. Burr; with the Florida transports; all for Falkland's Island.

Wednesday 3.

The Committee of the Common Council of the City of London unanimously resolved, "That Mr. Solicitor do immediately apply to Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Lee, or such of them as are in town, and under their directions, to move for *Hab. as Corpora* for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, now detained in the Tower of London."

Friday 5.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was brought, in a private manner, to Lord Chief Justice De Grey's, in Lincoln's inn fields, by virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus; when, after hearing Counsel, the Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that he should be re-committed, as the Parliament was not prorogued. The Counsel were; Mr. Serjeant

Glynn, and Mr. Lee, of Lincoln's-inn.— Mr. Alderman Oliver was carried before Lord Mansfield, at his Chambers in Serjeant's inn. The Council, as also his Lordship's opinion, were the same as that of Lord Chief Justice De Grey. After these decisions, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver were re-conveyed by the Major to the Tower.

About noon, two carts, preceded by a hearse, made a very slow and solemn procession through the City, to Tower-hill, amidst a great concourse of people. In the first cart were three pasteboard figures, near as large as the life, hanging to a gallows that reached quite across the cart. In the front, the figures were painted with night-caps on, and handkerchiefs over their eyes, and in colours and dress adapted to the persons they represented. On their backs were wrote in large characters, L—d B——n, L—d H——z, and Alderman H——. In the second cart were four figures painted and hanging in the same manner, and on their backs were wrote L—— II the Usurper, D— G——y, Jemmy Twitcher, Cocking George.

Mr. Dawson, facing Lord Holland's, in Piccadilly, and Mr. Knowles, facing the Opera house in the Haymarket, were robbed of 780l. in cash, about seven miles from town on the road to Harrow, by two foot-pads; but what was very remarkable, the next day all the money was returned in a box.

Monday 8.

The Grand Jury at Guildhall found the bills of indictment against William Whitham, the messenger of the House of Commons; for the assault and false imprisonment of John Miller, and likewise against Edward Twine Carpenter for the same offence against John Wheble, on pretence of his Majesty's proclamation issued in consequence of an address of the House of Commons.

Tuesday 9.

Green peas were sold in Covent-garden-market for 18s. the quart.

Wednesday 10.

In the lower assembly the following resolutions on ways and means were agreed upon viz.

That 650,000l. be raised by way of lottery, to consist of 50,000 tickets at 13l. each, for the service of the present year.

That 691,977l. remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of April, on moneys which had then arisen of the revenues, composing the Sinking Fund, be applied for the said purpose.

That 1,650,000l. of such moneys as may arise in the said fund, be applied for the said purpose.

That 89,658l. now remaining in the Exchequer, being surplusses of grants for 1770, be applied for the same purpose.

That 400,000l. directed to be paid by the East India company, by an act made in the

the ninth year of his present Majesty, be applied for the said purpose.

That £ 20,000 l. out of such moneys as shall be paid into the Exchequer, on or before the 5th of April 1772, of the produce of any duties, which by an act have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of Parliament, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British settlements in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as shall be granted for the maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations.

That such of the moneys as shall be paid into the Exchequer, after the 4th of April 1771, and before the 5th of April 1772, of the produce of the duties on the importation of Gum Arabic, and Gum Senega, be applied towards making good the supplies.

The appeal, wherein David Ross, Esq; of Covent garden Theatre was respondent, came on to be heard before the upper assembly, when, after a full hearing on both sides, the decree complained of was affirmed in favour of Mr. Ross.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, when 25 prisoners were tried; 12 of whom were convicted to be transported, and 13 were acquitted.

Thursday 11.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the ward of Farringdon Without, at the London Coffee-house, the gentlemen present were unanimous in their wishes and intreaties that Mr. Ald. Wilkes might be chosen, at Midsummer next, one of the Sheriffs of this city, and that he would accept that office. To which he answered, that if he had the honour to be chosen Sheriff, he would certainly accept of that important office.

Twenty prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Benj. Isaacs, John Haynes, and Richard Butcher, for breaking into the house of Mrs. Moore, in South Audley-street. Six were convicted to be transported, and 11 were acquitted.

Friday 12.

The following bills received the royal assent by a commission from his Majesty, viz.

The bill for raising a certain sum of money by loans on Exchequer bills, for the service of the present year.

For improving and preserving the fisheries in the river Tweed, &c.

For licensing an additional number of hackney coaches.

For continuing the tolls on London-bridge.

And also to several road and inclosure bills.

Mr. Wilkes waited on Mr. Oliver in the Tower, and told him the resolution he had taken to be Sheriff next year with him. Mr. Oliver gave many strong reasons why Mr. Wilkes ought not to attempt it, but his arguments were ineffectual,

In the evening, Mr. Wilkes's Deputy received a letter from Mr. Oliver to the following effect. "That Mr. Oliver knowing from Mr. Wilkes's own declarations, that his political views and intentions were very different from Mr. Oliver's, he was, for that reason and many others, determined not to serve the office of Sheriff with Mr. Wilkes; and he desires Mr. Wilkes to shew this his letter to the gentlemen of his Ward, if he was determined to persevere in his attempt."

Twenty prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, seven of whom were convicted to be transported. Mary Wright was also convicted of stealing a guinea, and Samuel Prowis of stealing a pewter plate. Eleven were acquitted.

Saturday 13.

Thirteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Haynes and Richard Butcher, for breaking open the dwelling house of Robert Sinclair, Esq; in Newman street; they were convicted also, on Thursday, of another Burglary: and Richard Hewitt, a hackney coachman, for the wilfull murder of Sarah Oibell, alias Sarah the wife of — Tongue, with whom he had some acquaintance, who, being with another young woman at a statute for hiring themselves, was invited by Hewitt, and one Johnson (another coachman who is acquitted to take a ride in their coaches to Mother Red-Cap's, near Pancras. They dined together, and about seven in the evening, on their return home, stopped in Fig lane, where Hewitt offering some indecencies to the deceased, she either jumped or was pushed out of his coach, and fell backwards, but recovering herself, ran a few yards, and then dropping, he drew her by the legs about the space of one yard; on which the other girl ran away, and the deceased was soon after found dead, with her skull fractured, and a cloak soaked in the blood which had ran out of her ears. Five were convicted to be transported; one to be burnt in the hand; and four were acquitted. Mathew and Patrick Kennedy, convicted in February 1770, for the murder of Bigby the watchman, were set to the bar, and informed that his Majesty had extended his Royal mercy to them, on the following condition; Mathew to be transported for life, and Patrick for 14 years, which they accepted of, and received sentence to be transported accordingly.

Monday 15.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when fourteen prisoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. William Charlton, for breaking open the dwelling-house of Roger Moser. Two were cast for transportation for fourteen years, one branded, and five acquitted.

Tuesday 16.

Yesterday, between four and five o'clock, a mob assembled in a field near Bethnal Green,

Green, consisting of upwards of two thousand, when they set upon one Clark, a Pattern Drawer, who was the principal evidence against the two Cutters that were executed at Bethnal Green some time since; they continued pelting him with brickbats, &c., for three hours, which laid his skull entirely open. Never did any poor mortal suffer more than he did; he begged of them several times to shoot him; but they kept stoning him till he died in the greatest agonies. Six or seven are said to be taken into custody on this account.

Wednesday 17.

Hewitt the choachman, who was to have been executed this day, for the murder of the young woman in Fig-lane, received a respite for fourteen days.

Thursday 18.

Was determined in the Court of Common Pleas, the action upon the case of a libel and defamatory words, Onslow against Horne, as by adjournment the last term. The Lord Chief Justice, recapitulated the whole of the case, and the arguments used by both Councils last term, and then declared, that in his opinion no judgment could be given. The rest of the judges being of the same opinion, the verdict of 400l. damages to Mr. Onslow was set aside.

Friday 19.

An express arrived from the island of St. Croix, in America, which brings the news of the discovery of a gold mine; the vein is eleven feet wide solid. Four expresses are dispatched for Copenhagen with this news. The mine is on the estate of Baron Von Britton.

Monday 22.

The Rt. Hon. Braf's Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Committee, went in coaches from the Tower, to Westminster hall, and being brought to the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Serj. Glynn opened the matter with great energy, and was seconded by Mr. Serj. Lee. After the Counsel had ended, the Court spoke with great precision and clearness on the subject, and found that no Court of Justice had any Jurisdiction over the House of Commons, who, in the present case, were only acting with respect to their own Members, a thing peculiar to every Society, and shewing a power which was vested in them by the very fundamentals of the Constitution; that his Lordship's deed was not only a contempt of the House of Commons, but even of the Citizens of London themselves, who are virtually a part of the Hon. House by their Representatives; on which account the Court found themselves incapable to relieve his Lordship, so that he was remanded back to the Tower.

The final determination of the Anglesea case came on in the Upper Assembly, Lord M——d supported Lord Anglesea's claim, by asserting, that he could not think (were he to act as sole judge of this cause) he could rest his judgment on the mere sup-

position of forging the certificate against positive evidence in support of it; and though he imagined the stamp and thickness of the paper differed, he could not infer forgery, as both might continue in foreign parts for a long succession of time. The House dividing, the contents were but two, and the rest of the committee opposing, his Lordship in consequence will not be admitted to the titles, honour, and dignities of the Earl of Anglesea.

Thursday 25.

The Higher Assembly concluded their investigation of the embanking bill. Having had the fullest evidence on the subject and heard council, they debated the question in the House, and it was carried in favour of the embankment, and for committing the bill, twenty nine to four.

The loss of the Aurora Frigate is too much to be feared, as she has never been heard of since she left the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th of December last. She had on board the three supervisors sent out by the East India Company, viz. Henry Vanstart, Esq; late Governor of Bengal, one of the Directors of the East India Company, and Member of Parliament for Reading; Luke Scrafton, Esq; late a Director also of the East India Company; and Col. Francis Ford: Also the Rev. Wm. Hirst, M. A. and F. R. S. Chaplain to the Commission, an excellent astronomer, who observed the first transit of Venus, in 1761, at Madras; and the second, in 1769, at Greenwich Observatory, with the Astronomer Royal. (See the *Philosop. Trans* for these years, also the *Genl. Mag.* v. XL. p. 402.) Mr. Hirst also took a view of the Cape of Good Hope in his former return from the East Indies, at the desire of Mr. Vanstart, which has been engraved by Canot. (See a *Latin Ode to this gentleman, on his setting out on this last unfortunate voyage, under the title of Ad Applicum Navigatorium, in vol. XXXIX. p. 550, written by Dr. Kirkpatrick.*) Capt. Lee commanded the Aurora, Mr. Montreffer (Son of Col. Montreffer) was first lieutenant, and Mr. Falconer, author of the *Shipwreck*, a poem, &c. was purser.

Leave is given to bring in a bill to alter, explain, and amend an Act of last sessions, intitled an Act for the better preservation of the Game; also a bill to alter and explain an Act of last sessions, intitled an Act to prevent the stealing of Dogs.

The Sieur Messier, Astronomer to the French Marine, discovered a new comet the first of this month to the right below the Pleiads, and between the stars Nu and Epsilon, of the constellation Aries. It is not easily seen without glasses; the tail is about two degrees and a half in length, and is directed towards the Pleiads: This Comet follows the order of the signs, and its motion is uniform; it runs thro' a degree in twenty four hours.

Thomas

Thomas Lockhart, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, is elected Member for the Boroughs of Banff, Kintore Inverary, Cullen, and Elgin, in Scotland.

During the course in the month the Right Hon. Bras. Crosby, Lord Mayor, has received the freedom of the city of Worcester, and of the town of Bedford; as also addresses from the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; and the towns of Newcastle, Stratford, and Honiton. The Common council of most of the City Wards, and also the Society at the Standard Tavern, have paid their Compliments to his Lordship in the Tower.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

- W**illiam Black, Esq; Peckham—to Miss Randall of Deptford.
- March* 23. Capt. Tilson, of Greenwich—to Miss Bell of Deptford.
27. Tho. Brisbane, Esq;—to Miss Eleanora Bruce, daughter of Sir Michael.
- Capt. Brown—to Miss Crosby, sister to the Lord Mayor.
31. Sam. Rawson, Esq;—to Miss Dorothea Lancake, Bedford-row.
- April* 1. Lord Greville, son of the Earl of Warwick—to Miss Peachy, daughter of Sir James.
- R. O. Merrick, nephew to the late Earl of Londonderry—to Miss Wynne.
2. Charles Howard, jun. Esq;—to Miss Scudamore, sole Heiress of the late Lord Scudamore.
- Whicomb, Esq;—to Miss Farrendon, of Lingfield, Surry.
- Wm. Stewart, of Castle Stewart, Member for Wigton—to Miss Euphemia M'Kenzie, daughter to the late Earl of Seaforth.
3. Tho. Le Blanc, Esq; of Clapham—to Miss Relhan, Great Marlborough street.
- Wm. Lemon, Esq; Member for Pewryn—to Miss Buller.
- Mr. Martin—to Miss Connolly, with 10,000l.
5. Tho. Neate, Esq;—to Miss Charlotte Steward, Red cross street.
7. Sir Geo. Osborne, Bart. Member for Boffney—to Miss Bannister, Berkley sq.
9. James Dunlop, Esq;—to Miss Buchanan, Tower-street.
- Alex. Champion, Esq; Bishopsgate street—to Mrs. Fuller, Goodman's-fields.
10. Henry Hutchinson, Esq; South-Audley-street—to Miss Martin, Upper Brook-street.
- Henry Fownes Lutterell, Esq; Member for Minehead—to Miss Bradley of Dunster.
13. James Medlicott Flack, Esq;—to the Hon. Lady Jane Sarah Fleming.
15. Joshua Peart, Esq; Lincoln's Inn-fields—to Miss Vivian.
18. Jonathan Beckford Barnet, Esq;—to Miss Jenner of Bristol.
20. Tho. Brand, Esq; cousin to the Duke of Kingston—to Miss Roper, granddaughter to the late Lord Teyntam.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

- R**EV. Dr. Walter, Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury, Prebend of Winchester, &c.
- Mackenzie, Esq; Secretary to Col. Coote in the East Indies.
- Coxe, Esq; at Bengal, brother Hippesley Coxè, Esq; Member for Somersetshire.
- Richard Jefferies, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Brecon.
- Michael Baker, Esq; at Mayfield, Suffex.
- John Pilkington, Esq; brother to Sir Lionel.
- Rev. Mr. Gill, Master of the Grammar-School, at Sherborn.
- James Dickie, near Slains Castle, Scotland, aged 109.
- Ralph Coulson, at Grimstope, Yorkshire, aged 107.
- Robert Frazer, Esq; Capt. in the East India service, at Fort St. George.
- Hugh Ackland, Esq; brother to Sir Thomas.
- The Hon. Joseph Read, Council for the Province of New York.
- Mrs. Ackland, relict of Rich. Ackland, Esq; *March* 22. John Perkins, Esq; aged 72, in Lime-street.
23. Mr. Christopher Lawson, Founder, in Fetter lane; he gave a person 4 guineas to cure him of the gout in four days, but died within the time.
- The Dowager Princess Radzevil, at Dresden.
25. Tho. Rammell, Esq; aged 76.
- Rear Admiral John Ambrose, Esq; at Bath.
- Miss Sympton, daughter of Wm. Sympton, Esq; Hammersmith.
26. Mr. Perkins, Yeoman of the Silver Scullery to the Princess Dowager.
- Geo. Gurney, Esq; at Toddington, Bedfordshire.
27. Rev. Mr. Smith, Morning Preacher at St. Mary's le Bow.
- Peter de Visme, Esq; at Clapham.
28. John Duncombe, Esq; in Upper Brooke-street.
- Thomas Morris, Esq; at Chelsea.
30. John Brighten, Esq; aged 97, at Hampstead.
31. Wm. Billings, Esq; at Acton.
- April* 1. Lieut. Col. Edward Walpole, at Calais.
2. Mrs. Talbot, Lady of John Talbot, Esq; May fair.
- Robert Smith, Esq; Solicitor in Chancery.
3. Walter Lesley, Esq; at Greenwich.
- Obediah Wright, Esq; High Holborn.
- John Peter Hemell, Esq; in Frith-st. Soho.
- Mrs. Aynscombe, Lady of Lillie Aynscombe, Esq; near Windsor.
4. Col. Timothy Carr, first Equerry to his Majesty.
5. Mr. Tho. Whitehead, aged 71, at Reading, one of the people called Quakers.
- Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossery.
6. Lady

6. Lady Bingley, at Bath, aged 63.
Rev. Mr. Long, Rector of Finmere, in Oxfordshire.

7. Rev. Mr. Julius Bate, at Arundel in Suffex, well known to the learned world for his many excellent tracts in explanation and defence of the Hebrew Scriptures. His Evangelical principles of religion shone with a steady lustre, not only in his writings, but in his life. Disinterested, and disdaining the mean arts of ambition, his preferment in the church was always small. As a Christian and a Friend, humble and pious, tender, affectionate, and faithful; as a Writer, warm, strenuous, and undaunted in asserting the truth—Few hath he left his equal, none his superior!

8. James Bugefs, Esq; Apothecary Gen. to his Majesty's Board of Ordnance.

9. Josiah Richardson, Esq; in the Temple, aged 70.

10. Mr. Vanderbank, one of the Directors of the Bank of Amsterdam, in Soho.

Mrs. Bridget Goodluck, at Mile End, aged 98.

John Pewrofe, Esq; Harley-street.

11. Geo. Canning, Esq; in the Temple.

12. Lady of the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; Member for Chester.

John Garth, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Mr. Joseph Hinton, Porter to the King's Wine Cellars.

Mrs. Squire, widow of the late Lord Bp. of St. David's.

Mr. Stevenaut, Jeweller, who set the Jewels on the Crown used at the Coronation of his present Majesty.

13. James Sinclair, Esq; in Oxford road.

Richard Grays, Esq; at Clapham.

14. Rev. Mr. Nelson, aged 92, at Kensington Gore.

Robert Gueft, Esq; at Little Chelsea.

Nath. Drayton, Esq; at Lambeth.

Robert Wilkins, Esq; near Rochester.

15. Mr. Miles, Harlequin, at Covent-Garden Theatre.

George Hughes, Esq; Berkley square.

Lady Cann, relict of Sir Robert.

John Fennen, Esq; at Kensington.

Mr. Rob. Myers, jun. in Clare-Market; he dined with some friends at a tavern upon mock turtle, when two of the company put jalop in his plate, which operated so violently as to occasion his death.

Mrs. Bankes, lady of William Bankes, Esq; and sister to Sir W. Meredith.

16. Wm. Allen, Esq; at Bury St. Edmond's; he had 25 children by his first wife.

17. The Rev. Edmond Gibson, son of the late Bishop Gibson.

Sir Tho. Hope, Bart. at Hope Park.

Charles Gibbons, Esq; in Scotland-yard.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From April 1, to April 6, 1770.

	Wheat	Rye	Bar.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 4 0	0 3 6	2 3 3	0	

COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	5 9 0	0 3 3	2 7 3	2	
Surrey	5 7 0	0 3 3	2 7 3	8	
Hertford	5 9 0	0 3 4	2 7 3	3	
Bedford	5 10 0	0 3 2	2 5 3	2	
Cambridge	5 3 3	1 2 1	2 5 3	1	
Huntingdon	5 8 0	0 3 2	2 6 3	8	
Northampton	6 2 4	4 3 9	2 3 3	11	
Rutland	6 7 0	0 3 1	2 3 4	1	
Leicester	6 8 5	2 4 0	2 4 3	11	
Nottingham	6 4 5	3 4 2	2 6 4	4	
Derby	6 10 0	0 4 1	2 8 4	5	
Stafford	6 7 4	8 4 0	2 4 4	3	
Shropshire	5 10 4	2 3 0	1 8 3	1	
Hesford	5 0 0	0 3 2	1 7 3	10	
Worcester	6 5 3	10 3 1	2 5 4	3	
Warwick	6 1 0	0 3 1	2 4 3	8	
Gloucester	5 11 0	0 3 4	2 1 3	5	
Wiltshire	5 9 0	0 3 1	2 1 3	1	
Berks	5 9 0	0 3 2	2 3 3	8	
Oxford	6 3 0	0 3 3	2 4 3	1	
Bucks	5 11 0	0 3 3	2 5 3	7	

COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
Essex	5 0 3	5 3 2	4 3 0		
Suffolk	5 0 3	8 2 1	2 3 2	10	
Norfolk	5 8 0	0 2 10	2 5 0	0	
Lincoln	6 1 5	1 3 6	2 1 3	7	
York	6 4 1	10 3 8	2 5 3	6	
Durham	5 8 4	2 3 7	2 3 4	2	
Northumberland	5 3 3	11 3 0	2 2 3	7	
Cumberland	5 3 4	0 3 3	2 2 3	11	
Westmoreland	5 9 0	0 3 5	2 2 4	3	
Lancashire	6 2 0	0 3 0	2 4 3	10	
Cheshire	6 8 0	0 4 3	2 3 0	0	
Monmouth	5 8 0	0 3 4	1 8 0	0	
Somerset	5 11 0	0 3 1	1 9 2	9	
Devon	5 8 0	0 2 1	1 7 0	0	
Cornwall	5 9 0	0 3 4	1 7 0	0	
Dorset	5 10 0	0 2 1	1 0 4	0	
Hampshire	5 1 0	0 2 10	2 3 3	7	
Suffex	4 10 0	0 2 1	2 5 3	9	
Kent	5 3 0	0 3 5	2 5 3	2	

W A L E S.					
North Wales	5 8 4	7 3 7	1 1 1	3 10	
South Wales	5 3 3	8 3 4	1 4 3	7	

GENERAL AVERAGE.					
Winch ft. } Bushel	5 9 4	3 3 4	2 2	3 7	
Quarter of } 8 Bushels.	46 0	34 0	26 8	17 4	28 8

PRICES of STOCKS.		
	April 4.	April 26.
Bank Stock	150 1/2	153
India Stock	2 3	2 30
3 per Cent. reduced	—	86 3/4
3 per Cent. Consol.	86 1/2	87 3/4
4 per Cent. Consol.	—	95 1/2
Long Ann.	—	26 1/2
India Ann.	—	—

Bill of Mortality from April 2 to April 23					
Christened.			Buried.		
Males	808	} 1484	Males	1150	} 2220
Females	676		Females	1070	
Whereof have died under two years old			793		
Peck Loaf 2s 4d. 3/4					

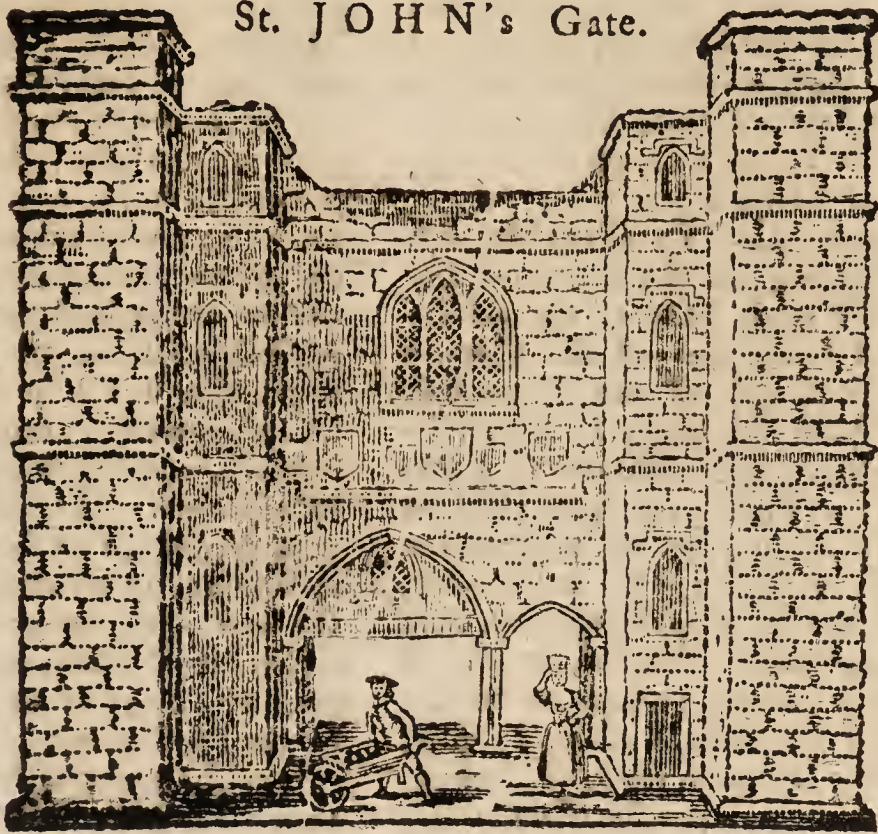
The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Ever.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday,
Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 7
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

FOR MAY, 1771.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with a curious Print of a Roman Arch, now called Newport Gate, in the City of Lincoln.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

Petition against the Embankment at Durham Yard.

The PETITION agreed upon by the Court of Common Council at Guildhall, on Friday the third Instant, relative to a Bill for the Embankment at Durham Yard, and which was the same Day presented to his Majesty, by the Sheriffs Baker and Martin.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of the Locum Tenens of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

“WE your Majesty's faithful subjects, equally zealous to maintain your royal dignity, and to preserve our own civil rights, are reduced to the necessity of representing to your Majesty, That a bill has lately passed through both houses of parliament, intituled, “An act for enabling certain persons to enclose and embank part of the river Thames, adjoining to Durham yard, Salisbury-street, Cecil-street, and Beaufort-buildings, in the county of Middlesex;” and is now ready to be offered to your Majesty for your royal assent. The provisions of this bill appearing to be destructive of the antient and valuable rights and property of the city of London, rights granted by charters of your Majesty's royal predecessors, and enjoyed, without interruption, through a succession of many ages; we opposed it in the several states of its progress without effect. It is now become our duty to represent to your Majesty, that the soil and ground of the river Thames, in that part of it which the present bill transfers to private persons for their particular emolument, is the antient property and inheritance of the city of London; and consequently, that your Majesty hath been deceived by such of your servants as advised your Majesty to consent to the proceedings of this bill, upon the supposition that the ground in question is now vested in your Majesty in right of your crown.

“In support of the title of the city of London, we offered proof to the consideration of parliament, sufficient as we are advised, to support or to recover the possession of it, in your Majesty's courts of law, to whose decision such questions exclusively belong, and in whose judgment we are willing to acquiesce. We have ever thought the legal security of the civil rights and private properties of the subject the most honourable distinction of this happy country, and therefore we feel ourselves indispensably obliged by the duty we owe to justice, to liberty, to the present age, and to posterity, to stren-

strate against a law like this; a law that takes away the property of a part of your Majesty's subjects, we trust not the least deserving of legal protection; and without their consent and against their will, gives it to others, who neither have, nor pretend to have, any claim to it. Such an injury, we believe, is without a precedent in the annals of this kingdom; and we are at least as anxious, for your Majesty's sake as for our own, that your reign should not be dishonoured by an act of power, enormous in the present instance, and beyond imagination fatal in its example. We beg leave to remind your Majesty, that soon after the glorious revolution, in an *Æra* most propitious to the law and liberty of this nation, the rights of the citizens of London were deemed worthy of the peculiar protection of the legislature.

“The favourable partiality of that time afforded to the corporate rights of this great city even a more ample security than their fellow-subjects enjoyed. Conscious of an ardent zeal for your Majesty's honour, and of the most affectionate endeavours to promote it, we rely with confidence on your Majesty's justice, that we shall not now be distinguished to our reproach, by being denied the common right of the meanest of your people, an appeal to that law which knows no partialities, but strictly gives to every one his due.

“We farther represent to your Majesty, That whereas this bill sets forth that we claim a right to the soil of the river Thames proposed to be embanked and on that account insist that the persons who apply for this liberty of embanking ought to make satisfaction to us for the same: this allegation is utterly groundless and false, and contradictory to our uniform and repeated public declarations in both houses of parliament. We claim the land as our right, and insisted, as an undeniable consequence of that right, in a country governed by law, not that we should receive a compensation for it, but that we should be permitted to retain and to defend it: We are sure that the sanction of your royal name can never be given to a proposition not only absolutely false, but known to be false by the very person who alledged it.

“We therefore humbly implore your Majesty to refuse your assent to this bill which is equally injurious to our civil rights, and inconsistent with your Majesty's honour, and the genuine principles of this constitution.”



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

M A Y, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established Society, continued from p. 152.

W. de G---y, A-----y G-----l.



DO not rise up Sir, to oppose the abridgment of my power; but to justify myself in the exercise of it. Every act of govern-

ment is in its own nature displeasing; it controuls the will of individuals, it restrains natural liberty, and it inflicts punishment: the benefit is general and remote, the evil is particular and immediate; whoever is intrusted by government with any part of its power, will therefore necessarily incur reproach by the exercise of it, and as I am by no means indifferent, with respect to the opinions or reports of others, I cannot be supposed to be very tenacious of a power which I can never use, however honestly, but at the expence of my reputation.

But before I attempt a defence of myself in the exercise of the power in question, I shall hazard a few words in defence of the power itself. It has been called unconstitutional, but I think with more zeal than knowledge; for as the honourable Gentleman seems to acknowledge, it makes a part of the common Law, which is as ancient as the monarchy, and forms the very basis of our popular liberty. It has received, also, the sanction of the Statute Law, as appears by the act which has been now read, and in what sense it can be called unconstitutional, I must confess I am not

able to conceive. But the honourable Gentleman, who made the motion, wishes to mend the constitution; is it likely to be mended by substituting his imaginations for the experience of successive ages? He says, that when statutes have been found ineffectual and pernicious, they have been repealed; and insinuates, that a custom is not more sacred than a statute; but can he give us an instance in which a statute was repealed, or a custom abolished, when nothing more appeared against them than general clamour, and unsupported declamations? It has been said, that a House divided against itself cannot stand, a principle upon which it will appear, that the honourable Gentleman is attempting the destruction of this House. I have, at this moment, prosecutions in hand, which were undertaken at the request of this House, and the House is now urged to annihilate the very power they have employed. But the Attorney General has been represented as exercising the most oppressive despotism, subject to no controul, and liable to no account; but where can Gentlemen have lived, or with what books or people have they conversed, who do not know that the Attorney General, like every other Crown-officer, is responsible for his conduct, and if he acts contrary to Law is amenable to justice. I blush for these Gentlemen, when I inform them, that in cases of official information, the Attorney General represents the grand jury, and that whatever prosecution he undertakes, he undertakes at his peril. Let me assure them, that he is not the Monster that he has been represented; he cannot

cannot

cannot trample upon the constitution, nor set his foot upon the neck of Liberty; he can devour neither the Law nor the Press: nay, that which is his proper prey sets him at naught; a *Libel* stares him in the face with a sneer of defiance. In the character of this Monster I feel my own impotence, and to drop the figure, have scarce been able to bring one offender, however flagitious to justice. I have neither been able to preserve the most sacred characters from the most outrageous abuse, nor to procure the least compensation for the injury: my power cannot punish the guilty; how then can it be dangerous to the innocent? if it is not now adequate to its purpose, upon what pretence can it be made less? Whatever it be, let me, upon this occasion, declare, that I have applied it with my best abilities to the doing of justice between the subject and the Crown; and I have the satisfaction to perceive, that no charge has been brought against me, though there is no want of good will for the work: I have several Gentlemen in my eye who would not have spared me, if any malversation could have been laid to my charge, with a reasonable prospect of supporting it. I may therefore fairly infer from no such charge having been brought, that there is no colour to bring it.

But the honourable Gentleman has an affidavit in his pocket, purporting, that by the *contrivance* of an Attorney General, a Printer has been prosecuted for an article inserted in his News-paper by a servant when he was sick in bed: but supposing the fact to be as it is represented, and supposing that the prosecution was, for that reason, ill grounded, it does not follow, that there was any iniquitous *contrivance* of the Attorney General: many bills of indictment are found every session against persons, who, upon further examination of the affair, appear to be innocent; but was the prosecution of such persons ever charged to the *contrivance* of a grand

jury? The fact alledged in the affidavit did not appear when the prosecution was commenced, and the affidavit reached the Attorney General too late. I will not, however say, that if it had reached him earlier, it would have quashed the proceedings, neither will I affirm, that it would not have produced a *noli prosequi*; the affair is still in suspense, and I pledge my word that, as far as it lies upon me, it shall proceed according to Law. This case shall be managed with the same reverence for the constitution that has directed other trials: other trials indeed have been called in question; but in my opinion very improperly, because the point is not before the House. Much has been said about the innocence of acts abstracted from *evil intentions*; in answer to which I shall only observe, that Laws do not enquire whether acts *imply guilt* in the agent, but whether they *produce mischief* to others. With the *morality* of an act judges and juries have nothing to do; it is the *tendency* which gives them cognizance of it. An act which the Law has determined to be pernicious is punished, that it may not be repeated, the agent very often is not only innocent but meritorious in *foro conscientie*, as in cases of treason, where a man risks his life and fortune in what, by the mistake of an erroneous conscience, he imagines to be a good cause. It will scarce be affirmed, that the publication of Libels should be permitted; and it will, upon a moment's recollection be seen, that the publication of Libels can never be prevented, but by punishing the *ostensible* publisher, let his instrument or his intention be who or what they will. I have heard the case of Homicide mentioned, to shew, that the intention must be taken into consideration, in order to determine whether the fact should or should not be punished, and that intention alone makes the difference; but this is a silly fallacy which will very easily be exposed. The fact for which the law inflicts punishment

punishment is not mere homicide but murder; and the Law punishes murder, because it is the only species of homicide that punishment can prevent; not because it is the only species which implies moral guilt in the agent. If a man willfully, and with a premeditated design, kills another to prevent his broaching a damnable heresy, he may not only be blameless but meritorious, with respect to God and his conscience, but he ought to be punished by civil government, that men may not be killed upon the same idle pretence for the future. The killing the Duke of Buckingham by Felton, and Henry the IVth by Ravilliac, were probably meritorious actions in a moral sense, as the assassins fulfilled the dictate of conscience, however erroneous, at the risque of life; yet I suppose no Gentleman present will pretend, than for this reason, Felton and Ravilliac ought not to have been put to death. Men are to be saved from the pen of Libellers, as well as from the knives of Feltons and Ravilliacs, and therefore the ostensible publisher is to be punished as well as the murderer, however innocent, or even laudible he may be, as a *moral agent*.

Much has also been said to shew that juries ought to judge of law as well as facts; but surely it would be a strange institution, that required a man to judge about what it is impossible he should know. If shoemakers, bakers, and taylors are judges of the Law, why should money be wasted in fees to council, or why, indeed, should there be any such thing as a lawyer by profession among us. Away with your cases, your commentaries, and reports: away with all rules by which that which is determined to be law to-day, will be determined to be law to-morrow; let the opinion of twelve shop-keepers or mechanics, be the Law of the Hour, and let us lie at the caprice or folly, not of one tyrant, whose will may possibly be guessed from experience of his temper and disposition, but of half a

million, erected into expositors of the Law by turns, concerning whose determinations nothing can be known, nothing can be guessed. Happy state of public Liberty! who can but love and reverence the Patriots that are incessantly labouring to bring it about.

Mr. Serjeant G—n agreed with his honourable friend who spoke last but one, that reports injurious to our courts of justice had gone abroad, and spread not only over the metropolis but the kingdom, and observed, that they had not only been propagated in conversation, in papers, and in pamphlets, but had found their way into the Remonstrances addressed to the throne: it is therefore, says he, absurd to alledge, that they are but idle and groundless rumours, which being lightly taken up, will be lightly laid down, and, consequently, are unworthy of public notice; they have inflicted a wound, which cannot be healed but by a thorough and honest enquiry, which should, therefore, as the only remedy, be applied. He said, that Englishmen would never allow the power of juries to be retrenched, yet that rules of evidence and rules of law had been laid down by judges, which tended to subvert that power at the very foundation, and to render juries the mere engines of oppression in the hands of a temporising perverter of our laws. He observed, that a judge had laid it down as an established doctrine in law, that a master, in *criminal cases*, is answerable for the misdemeanours of his servant: for instance, if a book or pamphlet is sold in a Bookseller's shop, without the knowledge of the master, the master, in the opinion of a Doctor of the law, was punishable: against this doctrine the Serjeant inveighed in very warm terms, he called it a monstrous absurdity, a glaring iniquity, contrary to the dictates of common sense, and the feelings of humanity.

He inveighed also with equal zeal against the doctrine with respect to juries; that if a man is charged

with publishing a libel, they are not to enquire with what *intention* he published, but merely whether he published, and whether the libellous expressions are applied as in the indictment: he said he was at a loss to determine whence this doctrine was derived, that it was not to be found in any code of *natural* law, and that the human heart must revolt at it, as criminality must depend upon the intention. He asserted also, that in this respect the law of England perfectly co-incided with the law of Nature; that he knew not any precedent to the contrary; and that if there was any such precedent, it was a bad one.

The *Hon. C-----ne P---ps* also replied to the Attorney-General, and said, that he thought the question before the House might be determined by every honest man of common sense, without any particular skill in the law considered as a science; that notwithstanding what had been said, he considered the power of the Attorney-General as un-circumscribed eventually and in fact, whatever it might be in theory and principle; for that, supposing him to be responsible for his actions, and amenable to justice in the abstract nature of things, yet that as he generally acted under authority, and by the advice of the ministry, it would be no easy matter to bring him to account, much less to punish him. The injured parties, he said, would always find it beyond their purse, and the House of Commons being the only resource that would remain, little could be hoped from the proceedings there; as in such cases they were always slow, and too frequently under improper influence. As he was therefore clearly of opinion, that such a power eventually subsisted, and that the subsistence of such a power was dangerous, he should vote in support of the motion.

E----d T-----e, Esq; Solicitor-General, said, that he could not but consider the present motion, and the

oblique reproaches cast upon the House, as mere expedients to attract the notice of the mob, and imitations of pamphleteers and news-mongers. That as the Attorney-General was not accused of abusing his authority, there did not seem to be the least colour of pretence for making it less. He insisted that all the prosecutions, which had been carried on by the Attorney-General, were extremely proper, if not necessary; and that if he had not filed informations, he would not have done his duty. He observed very justly, that the press had pushed its liberty to the utmost verge, and even gone beyond it; and that it would be absurd indeed, under pretence of befriending liberty, to give licentiousness a wider range. He absolutely denied, that the expounders of the law propagated false doctrine, or laid down false rules either of law or evidence: he said, it was needless again to expose the absurdity of confounding *moral guilt*, with *civil offences*; that human laws punished merely to prevent mischief; that the publication of libels was equally pernicious to society, whether the publisher was morally guilty or no; and that so was the commission of murder, and for that reason should equally be prevented by punishment. He also concurred with Mr. De G--y, that the construction of libels, belongs *by law* and precedent to the judge, and not to the jury, because the unlawfulness of libels arising from a *positive institution*, could not be determined by an uninformed understanding, however upright or acute.

He acknowledged, that the rejecting of a juryman without a challenge from the parties, was an act highly criminal; but said, the fact should be well authenticated before it was condemned. He said it had been imputed to a great judge, whom he knew to be incapable of such an action, and for these and other reasons he must put his negative both upon the motion and enquiry.

Mr.

Mr. W-----n said, that the non-existence of any abuse of the Attorney-General's power at present, was no argument against the proposed amendment; but that on the contrary, a time of peace and tranquility was the fittest for any alteration, as the minds of men would lie under no bias, and they would therefore act with more dispassionate and deliberate judgment. He observed, that if our ancestors had been so tenacious of old establishments, as never to have tried a new institution, we should not have had a constitution at present the envy of mankind. He observed also, that the power in question was not of very high antiquity; that it had been alledged to be as old as the monarchy, but that in fact it could be proved no higher than Edward the III. That different times require different regulations, and that what might be proper 400 years ago, might now be absurd and pernicious.

He said, that the method of filing informations was more expensive, consequently more oppressive, than the common way of bringing the matter in question before a Grand-Jury. That expence in a legal process was punishment before the proof of delinquency; and that the defence of the innocent should never be made difficult, under pretence of more effectually detecting or punishing the guilty. But his principal argument was, that the institution, whether equitable or not, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, did not answer its end. Its end, says he, is the speedy punishment of libellers; but before the Attorney-General goes half through the necessary process by information, he might have got the offender tried, convicted, and condemned, before the Common Juries: and for the truth of this, he appealed to every gentleman in the House, who was at all acquainted with the subject.

H-----t M-----t, Esq;

Much has been said, during the course of this debate, by the gentlemen on both sides, concerning the

case of Almon, either directly or by inuendo. As I happened to sit as jurymen in that case, I shall take the liberty to say, that the gentlemen on both sides have misrepresented it. The evidence laid before the jury was, that a pamphlet containing a libel, had been sold at the defendant's shop. It was not sold by the master, nor was the person who sold it proved to be a servant. But it was said, that a person in Almon's shop could sell a pamphlet, which was Almon's property, only by performing the act of a servant, and that therefore with respect to that act he must be considered in that capacity. It has been asserted in news-papers and pamphlets, that we were misled by the instructions of the judge, with respect to the criminality of Junius's letter to the King, but nothing can be more impudently false. In this point our sentiments were exactly the same with those of the judge, we were unanimously of opinion, that the letter in question was a libel, atrocious and criminal in the highest degree; nor was there a single person among us who had the least doubt or hesitation in pronouncing that the authors and publishers merited the most exemplary punishment. There was but one subject of doubt and discussion; this was, Whether the defendant should be punished for an act, which chiefly implied guilt in another? and with respect to this point, we certainly were influenced by the instruction of the judge.

I had my doubts, and I applied to him for a solution of them. He spoke with a clearness and precision, in which he has no equal; and he assured me, that the law always inferred guilt in the master from the *prima facie* evidence, where no contrary evidence was produced to destroy its force. In the case before us there was no such contrary evidence; we therefore thought ourselves obliged to act in conformity to the law, and gave our verdict accordingly; for the conscience of a jurymen, if any conscience he has, obliges no

less to observe the rules of law than of equity. I had indeed at last my doubts about the malignity of the publisher's intention; but whatever he might intend, the fact was committed, which it was the intention of the law to prevent by punishment, and which the law imputed to him; I did not therefore think myself at liberty to acquit the defendant, when he stood condemned by a positive position of our jurisprudence, and the punishment that he might incur, tended directly to prevent the mischief for which it would be inflicted. I should, however, be glad to see this point more clearly ascertained, and more generally understood.—With respect to the power and office of juries, nothing should be doubtful, obscure, or perplexed. I should be glad, that the difference between the morality of actions and their tendency, between the guilt of the agent in *foro conscientiae*, and his being liable to punishment by the civil power, should be expressly ascertained under the sanction of an express law. When this is done, the people will acquiesce without murmuring in the decision of our judges, and our judges will do their duty without incurring the reproaches and execrations of the people.—The proposed enquiry I think just, whether our judges are culpable or not, and the arguments already advanced in favour of the motion seem to be conclusive in its favour.

[To be continued.]

MR URBAN,

Perfection is not within the reach of Man; the greatest, the wisest, and the best, are liable to error. The learning, the wisdom, and the integrity of our Translators of the Old and New Testament, must be acknowledged by every Protestant scholar; and I will venture to pronounce, that no work of antiquity ever received greater justice, or made a better appearance in an English dress. Yet you will give me leave, without supposing me in the least heterodox, to point out an oversight of those good and worthy men. In the second chapter of St. John, ver. 2 and 3, it is written; *And when they wanted wine,*

the mother of Jesus saith unto him, they have no wine. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come. There is a rudeness in this reply, as it stands in our version, which by no means agrees with that complacency that accompanied every thing that our blessed Saviour either did or said; and therefore let us examine the original. Here we find the words quite different: *λέγει αὐτῇ ἡ Ἰησοῦς: Τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοὶ, γύναι;*—And Jesus saith to her, *Woman, what is that to me and thee?* And I may add, that the word *γυναι*, which signifies a woman, is also an endearing term, or an expression of respect, tantamount in a manner to *madam*, or *dear madam*. Admitting this reading to be just, we shall find that the answer Jesus made to his mother was both tender and polite.

Your's, &c. ALUMNUS.

Lincoln, April 30, 1771.

MR. URBAN,

I Herewith send you an exact drawing of an ancient Roman gate in this city, called Newport-gate (see the plate;) it is a vast semi-circle of stones, artfully laid together, without mortar, or any other cement whatever, and is sustained solely by the wedge-like form of the stones. These stones are four feet thick at the bottom: and the diameter of the arch is sixteen feet. From this gate eastward, some part of the old Roman wall is to be seen, built of stone and very strong mortar, which to me appears rather extraordinary; because if mortar be so very requisite in building as we generally imagine, surely it might be more easily dispensed with in a regular solid wall, where the stones brace one another, and by their own gravity keep the mass firm, than in an arch, where the assistance of good cement, one would suppose, might be wanting to bind and assist the coins of which it is formed.

Your's, &c. VIATOR.

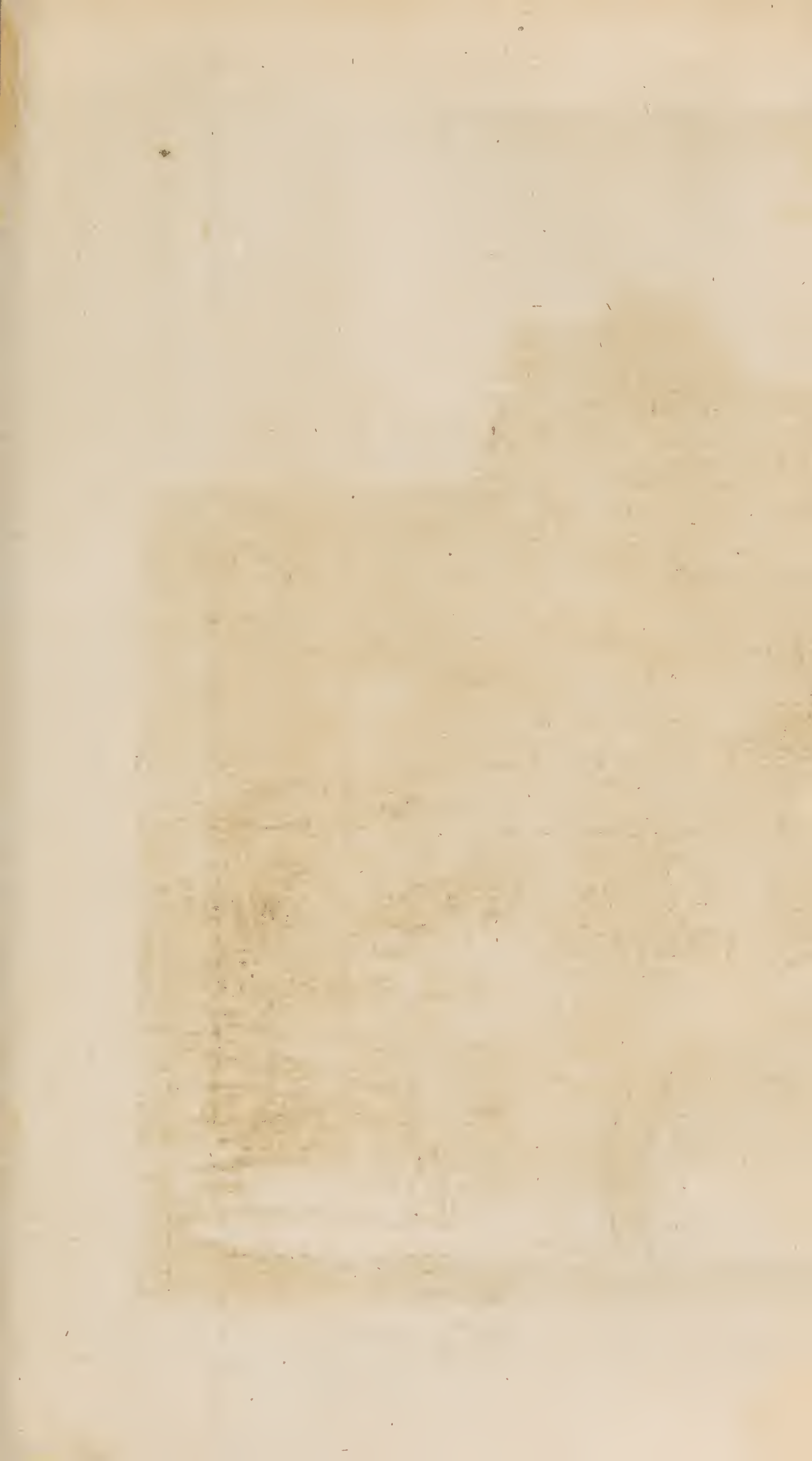
TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * *The Translator of Historical Extracts, inserted in our last, is desired to send us his address.—The letters directed to D. Cook, by mistake, have been recovered at the General Post-Office.—The Roman Coins communicated by our Yorkshire correspondent will be inserted in our next.*

ERRATUM.

In the account of the Aurora, in the Occurrences of last month, for Dec. 27, 1770, read Dec. 27, 1769.

Mr.





A Perspective View of an Antique Roman Gate, in the City of Lincoln.

J. Lodge Sculp

Mr. URBAN,

THE subject I design to treat of in the following pages, may seem to you to be rather extraordinary, as coming from the peaceful mansion of a slumbering inhabitant of Cheapside; yet as long experience has made me sage, I think myself no incompetent judge of it, and desire you only, prejudice and custom apart, to give it a place among your other lucubrations, and to submit it to the fair and candid discussion of the public.

I assert then, that quarrels, contentions, and disputes, are the great source of every thing which now attracts the notice, or gratifies the passions of the English nation. Indeed, there is nothing new in this; and the poets of ancient times were so sensible of the truth of what I have advanced, that they placed a *Momus* even in heaven, who was always employed in scandalizing, and setting the gods and goddesses together by the ears. In consequence, I suppose, of his suggestions, they took different sides in regulating the affairs of mortals; and their various combats and contests with each other, have furnished, you well know, many beautiful passages in a poem that will never be excelled. But I will descend, and not keep you in the clouds any longer. We will alight, if you please, upon earthly thrones, whose power I find is controuled, whose limits are ascertained, and whose just boundaries are fixed, either by battles with their foreign enemies, or by squabbles among their own subjects. Thus is every monarch made happy by knowing what belongs to him, and the proper times of resenting the incroachments of his neighbours. Were a prince to be always quiet, easy, and gentle, one or other of his neighbours would filch from him, now an island, now a town, now a tract of land, now a province, and then a kingdom; and all this in pure good friendship with their loving brother.

If the Monarch, to proceed, is thus obliged to strife and contention for his security, equally so is his Minister. He learns, by these, who and who are together; he discerns when to throw a tub to the whale, how great his own strength is, and when he may *dun* properly for the supplies. Thus is the Minister also secure in his throne, by the great blessing of contested elections, and controverted points of government.

Gent. Mag. May 1771.

Another great advantage also, arising from disputes and quarrels, is, that the iniquity of secret juggling, in several opulent companies, has been laid open to the public, and many honest individuals have come by their own, from the differences that have arisen among their governors and agents.

I shall not pretend to say, how far our religion has received any benefits from our disagreements and divisions; but you and I, Mr. *Urban*, well know how much was gained in the *Bangorian* controversy, by the whole tribe of *Paper-stainers*, from the sleek Divine, to the more active Devil at the Printing-office.

If then our mutual contentions have been thus serviceable in church and state, we must allow their beneficial influence in things of lesser moment, and their great power in supplying us with objects for the gratification of our passions. Is it not to the jealousy of the Managers that we owe the delights of our theatres? How often have we undergone the extremity of pressure and almost suffocation, to see *Little David* exert his whole ability in *Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Richard*? How obliging did we think him in thus exhausting his spirits for our amusement? Yet had not his dumb Rival drawn together multitudes to see him skip and dance, or had these two heroes agreed together not to interfere with each other's performances, *Little David* would have stretched his legs upon a sofa at home, and *Harlequin* have sat with his acrofs at the porter-house, till they had grown too stiff for even one jump in a night.

In every other place of diversion too, pretty little squabbles have their utmost use; if White-Conduit-House only were the place of public Sunday resort, nine tenths at least of our citizens and their wives would be disappointed of their hot rolls and butter; but, thanks to the present universal spirit of contention and emulation, we now rival Rome with a Pantheon; and what were the groves of the Athenian Academus in comparison of the Shakespeare Gardens? And, as in higher life, you patronize *Dumplini*, and I admire *Pancakini*, we can now, from the discords in the Hay-market, and the active spirit of Mrs. Cornelys, each go the place of our choice, and be happy in our favourite singer. In these scenes of amusement, who is more interested than the soft

Goë

God of Love? Yet he always acknowledged, that his dominion is strengthened by the quarrels of his subjects*. Indeed, so little is matrimony encouraged at present, that a pleasing partner could not be procured either for love or money, if the domestic jealousies and disputes in great families did not throw many a fine woman into the arms of a well-made son of Mars, whose sole subsistence, his half pay and a cockade, could never inspire him with courage sufficient to make a proposal. To convince you, Mr. URBAN, of the truth of my position, I shall add only one anecdote; and as you know the parties, it will, I think, sufficiently prove what I have said.

You remember our friend *Jack Skin*, than whom not a more able lawyer ever entered the hall. He owed great part of his success in life to a quarrel he overheard between his master, and *Tom Dripping*, the tallow-chandler. "You may use, Mr. Sealem, said *Tom*, as many quirks and quibbles as you please, but a man who has ten thousand pounds in his pocket, does not care a farthing for them." *Jack* lost not a word of this: he powdered his hair, purchased a pair of ruffles, visited *Miss Dripping*, got into the old man's favour by abusing his own master, and—you know, *Jack* died worth half a plumb.

Perhaps, however, after all I have urged, you will quote an old book upon me, which enforces peace, union, and concord.. Ah! that book—why 'tis a good book I must own, if one had not other books to mind. But still, I will stake my ledger against that book, among four fifths on this side *Temple-Bar*, and on the other I believe I have it hollow.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

J. PIQUE.

Critical Remarks on some Passages of
VOLTAIRE. (continued from p. 109.)

IT is probable, says M. de Voltaire, that in the fatigues and penury, which the Jews had suffered in the deserts of Paran, Horeb, and Kadesh-Barnea, the female race had perished. In fact, the Jews must have wanted young women, as they are always commanded to kill all, except such young women as

were marriageable. The Arabs, who still inhabit a part of those deserts, always stipulate, in the treaties which they make with the Caravans, that they shall have marriageable young women given them.

It is probable! Thus as to a fact which would require the strongest proof he is reduced to probabilities! and what are these probabilities?

It cannot be denied, that the Israelites suffered in the desert some fatigues and wants, for which they murmured more than once. But, as has been before remarked, these fatigues, which M. de Voltaire so much exaggerates are nevertheless reduced to the travelling four or five hundred leagues in forty years. Was that sufficient to destroy the female race? As to the wants which they experienced, the scriptures inform us, that as soon as those wants became pressing, God supplied them with paternal goodness, that his providence furnished every thing that was necessary to them; that they wanted neither raiment nor food, in a word nothing; *nihil illis defuit*, says M. de Voltaire's Vulgate. Where then that destructive penury, on which he so much declaims?

In fact, the Jews must have wanted young women, as, &c. This by no means seems necessary: if the Hebrews were allowed to reserve the marriageable young women, it was not because they had no young women left; it was because they had not too many, where Polygamy was allowed, as it was to the Hebrews.

The example of the Arabs, which the critic quotes in his behalf, seems to make directly against him. Is it because the Arabs have no young women, or because the fatigues and penury of the desert have made the female race perish among them, that they always stipulate that marriageable young women shall be given them? No, without doubt: but the plurality of wives, which their law authorizes, renders the female race at all times precious among them.

For the same reason, the permission granted to the Israelites, of reserving the marriageable young women, was not confined to their abode in the desert but extended to all times; though they could not apparently want young women at all times, on account of the fatigues and penury of the desert.

When he says, that the Israelites were commanded to kill all except marriageable

* *Amantium iræ amoris integratio est.*

riageable young women, he is again mistaken; the marriageable young women were not all that were excepted from those massacres: the exception included, reckoning from the tenderest age, all the young women virgins*. These terms are not synonymous, the one is a little more extensive than the other; and it would have been better not to have confounded them.

Some Observations on the two Chapters of the Treatise on Toleration, which relate to the Jews.

In this work are evident marks of the colouring of a great master, and the sage views of a philosopher, the friend of mankind. Who can read these, without being moved at the fatal adventure which gave the author the first idea of it †, or see, without indignation, the picture which he has drawn of Fanaticism; so many assassinations, massacres, bloody wars, which that monster has occasioned in France, and in the rest of the universe! What a pity that a subject so interesting is not offered to the minds of his readers, without a number of foreign reflections, unsupported facts, confused ideas, and gross errors, which one can scarce forbear to think designed! Leaving to others the care of detecting those which concern the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Christians, their martyrs, &c. there are two chapters which particularly relate to the Jewish nation, which shall be the subject of the following observations.

In the first of these two chapters, the author proposes to examine whether intolerance was part of the divine law of the Jews; and he begins by giving his readers an idea of their divine law.

“ The precepts, says he, which God himself has given, are called, I suppose, a divine law. He would have the Jews eat a lamb roasted with herbs, and the guests were to eat it standing, a staff in their hands, in commemoration of the passover. He ordered that the consecration of the high-priest should be celebrated by sprinkling some blood on his right ear, his

“ right hand, and his right foot; extraordinary customs to us, but not to antiquity. He forbid their eating fish without scales, swine, hares, hedge-hogs, owls, griffins, ixions, &c. He instituted feasts and ceremonies; all these things, which seemed arbitrary to other nations, and subject to a positive law, to custom, being commanded by God himself, became a divine law to the Jews ‡; as every thing which Jesus Christ, the son of Mary, the Son of God, has commanded us, is a divine law to us.”

Thus this writer represents the Jewish divine law. Such is the idea which he has of it, or would give his readers; in this, like those painters, who only employ the art of profile, in order to present the object which they dislike on the least favourable side.

But are those ceremonial laws, which alone he quotes, the divine law of the Jews? Are they the chief and most essential part of it? Their prophets every where say the contrary. The Decalogue, that most perfect abstract of morality, and so many other admirable precepts on the duties of man, towards God and his neighbours, are the foundation and first part of that law; and all the wise regulations, which we find there on external worship, and on every thing which relates to it, on the authority of magistrates, on inheritances, contests, judgments, on the manner of making peace and war, &c. in a word, on the whole ecclesiastical, civil, and political administration, is the second. To confine it, as he does, to some rites and ceremonies, is to give an imperfect, and consequently a false idea of it; and to shew more address than love of truth: it is to say, that bathing, or pouring water on the head, is the divine law of Christians; or to describe M. de Voltaire, by calling him the author, not of the *Henriade* and *Zara*, but of *Zulima* or *Olympia*.

Not contented with giving a false idea of the Jewish divine law, he endeavours to turn it into ridicule.

* M. de Voltaire says himself, in another place, that *the custom of the Israelites was to reserve all the young maidens.*

† The innocent and unhappy family here meant, finding a patron in M. de Voltaire, supported by his interest, and defended by his eloquent writings, is an admirable event in his life, and the noblest of his triumphs.

‡ M. de Voltaire seems to oppose the divine law to positive law: this is a mistake. The divine law of the Jews is divided into natural divine law, which includes the moral laws founded on the nature of things, and positive divine law, which includes the ceremonial laws, the laws of police, &c. founded on the mere will and pleasure of God.

Their rites, he says, are extraordinary ceremonies to us. Is he then one of those simpletons who, having never travelled out of their own country, think all foreign customs extravagant? or who, concentrated in their age, deem nothing reasonable that does not resemble what they see? And what does it signify, whether a high-priest is consecrated by sprinkling blood on his right ear, or oil on his hands? All rites in the main are alike; they have nothing *venerable but the sanctity which religion annexes to them.*

Swine, hares, owls, hedge-hogs, &c. were forbidden the Jews. Is it ridiculous, that unwholesome food should be forbidden by wise laws; and that other meats, which may seem agreeable to some nations*, should have been prohibited for some particular reasons, which we cannot condemn, because we are ignorant of them?

He names *Ixioms* and *Griffins*, probably with a view of confounding the Kite and the Osprey with some fantastic animals, which exist only in the imagination of painters and poets. Such are the methods which M. de Voltaire employs to render the Jewish *divine law ridiculous.*

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

THE public, and the lovers of antiquity in particular, are undoubtedly obliged to you for the republication of the view of the ruins of Osney Abbey, which, as you observe, does not always accompany the copies of the Monasticon. As you hint, in the account given with the print in your Magazine of last month, that it is not known what is become of the original plate, the following anecdotes may not be unacceptable to your readers.

In some letters written by John Aubrey, Esq; to Mr. Anthony Wood, now preserved in the collection of Mr. Ballard, in the Bodleyan Library, are these passages.

“ I have the prospect of Ousney fe-

veral other ways than that in the Monasticon, which for the pleasauntness thereof, Mr. Hollar told me he would etche.”

“ I desired you to give to the Museum my draughts of Osney, which cost me twenty shillings, when I was of Trinity College: 'twas done by one Hesketh a hedge-priest, who painted under Mr. Dobson.”

“ I hope the graver will do Osney ruins handsomely. If you please, I will ask Mr. Hollar, whether his plate that he did for me in the Monasticon was burnt in the general conflagration.”

Mr. URBAN,

I Have perused, with great attention, what two of your late correspondents have sent to your useful and valuable Magazine, as explanatory of that mysterious number 666 in the Revelation of St. John. They have shewn a very remarkable coincidence in the sum of the numerical letters of *Sculbor*, which signifies Mystery; *Romiith*, Rome; *Lateinos*, the Latin Church; and the motto on the Pope's palace, *Vicarius Dei generalis in Terris*. But it does not appear, that the number 666 as introduced and mentioned by St. John, can with propriety be supposed to refer to either of these names, except the last. *Here is wisdom*, says the Apostle, John xiii. 18. *Let him that bath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man; that is,* says your correspondent of last month, “ the man of sin, who opposeth God, and exalteth himself above God:” and in this the generality of Protestant commentators agree with him. But Mystery is not a Man; Rome is not a Man; *Lateinos* is not a Man. Should it be said, that *Lateinos* signifies the Latin Church, I answer, the Latin Church and its head the Pope are not, I apprehend, taken in the prophecies for one and the same always, any more than Rome and the Pope are so taken. I do not perceive therefore, that the number 666, which was the *number of a man*, could be designed to point out *Mystery*, *Rome*, or the *Latin Church*. The motto on the Pope's palace, *Vicarius Dei generalis in Terris*, seems to answer much better. Here the Pope is directly pointed at, or the man of sin. But the Apostle John wrote in Greek, and not in Latin, which renders this last explanation not quite satisfactory. If St. John had originally

* The food most esteemed by some nations is not so esteemed by all others.—

“ At this present time, the Arabs and the Egyptians, says Hasselquist, have very little value for the Hare. They let those animals, so persecuted in all other parts of the world, live in peace.”

originally written in English, should we not think it preposterous to search for the name answering to 666, not in English, but in the French, Spanish, High Dutch, Latin, or Chinese languages?

I am, Mr. Urban, a sincere Protestant, and a lover of the sacred writings, and would by no means be thought to mention these difficulties (if they are difficulties) by way of cavil on what has been advanced by your two learned correspondents; but in hopes that they, or some others might be induced to take their pens, and give satisfaction to a constant reader of your Magazine, and a sincere enquirer after truth.

TYRO.

To Dr. SMOLLET, Author of the late Publication, entitled, The Present State of all Nations.

SIR,

YOUR own knowledge of mankind, in general, must undoubtedly, long since, have informed you, that they consider it as a mark of an ungenerous spirit, to censure and attack the characters of even private persons, when such an attempt is not necessary to the justification of our own; and that this disposition is still more illiberal and unmanly, when it has for its object, not private characters alone, but those of a numerous society.

You are pleased to represent the Quakers as a society of madmen, enthusiasts and blasphemers; and you seem to think yourself authorized in these censures, by quoting the frantic conduct and behaviour of James Nailor, one of that society, who fancied himself more than human, and entered into Bristol with a few of his disciples, spreading their garments before him, and paying him a kind of adoration. The proceedings of this enthusiastic person you represent as a matter chargeable upon the Quakers in general, and endeavour to justify your malevolent account of them from such instances as these. But by consulting Sewel's account of the Quakers, (the best book extant upon that subject) you would have found that this wicked behaviour of Nailor and his few followers was in the highest manner disapproved and condemned by all the society; that he was rejected and disowned by them, and not received again, till, by a Christian conduct and an exemplary sober behaviour, he

manifested the utmost contrition and penitence for his past offences. These historical facts, indeed, it is not reasonable to suppose you were ignorant of; as they are generally connected with the other parts of the relation. How ungenerous then must your account appear, and how much must it lessen the authenticity of your history! Is the doctrine of Jesus to be traduced and calumniated, because among the first professors of Christianity there was such a chief and a traitor as Judas?

In your second volume, page 191, you say, "The zeal of the Quakers was often too hard for their discretion, and they play'd a thousand extravagant pranks, that favoured more of lunacy than of religion. They broke into churches, and disturbed the public worship, by railing at the minister and reproaching the congregation: the spirit moved them to revile all persons that did not adopt their doctrines and principles. They uttered blasphemies, and seduced zealots from the army."

This passage is equally splenetic and injurious. You represent this as the conduct of the Quakers in general; but if you were put to the proof, you would be unable to enumerate more than six or seven of the professors of that society, who had been guilty of such practices; and I defy you to produce a single instance of such behaviour, where the frantic author of it was approved of and countenanced by the society. Till this is done, all your envenomed arrows must fall short of their mark, and the reproach you meant for others, most deservedly fix upon yourself. You may tell us, if you please, that such a person was a wild enthusiast, another a blasphemer, and a third a contemner of the laws. So far, perhaps, we may believe you: but when you relate these instances as matter of reproach to the whole society, of which they professed themselves members, you cannot expect that your readers should have a very favourable opinion either of your disposition or understanding.

It is certainly unfortunate for the Quakers, that you have given your account of them at a time, when the troubles of life, and the infirmities of a craz'd constitution, have produced in you an asperity of temper, which is gratified by invective and defamation.

But you have not only injured the Quakers

Quakers by a false relation of their conduct and practice in life; you have likewise greatly misrepresented them with respect to their principles of Religion. You declare, p. 189, of the same volume, "That the Quakers do not acknowledge the mysteries of the Trinity, Incarnation, and Hypostatical union." What ideas you may have affixed to the term *mysteries* here, it is impossible for me, and, I presume, for any other of your readers to conceive. But if you mean that the Quakers deny the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, Incarnation, and Hypostatical union; your assertion is not true, for the direct contrary appears from the express tenets of the Quakers, which have been published by many of their writers. If you had looked into the works of Robert Barclay, Richard Claridge, and William Penn, persons eminent among the Quakers, you would have found frequent declarations of their steadfast faith in the doctrines, "That there are three that bear record in heaven, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and that these three are one. That the word was made flesh, and dwelt in the world full of grace and truth: And that the divine and human nature were united in the person of our Saviour." These religious opinions are plainly acknowledged by many other writers among the Quakers, and are universally received throughout the whole society: and how you can reconcile your unfaithful account of them with that justice, which every fellow-creature has a right to demand of you, I am unable to conceive. Some ridiculous and abusive expressions, which I find mingled with this account, induce me to believe, that you wrote under the influence of a malignant disposition, and was predetermined to exhibit them in a contemptuous, and ridiculous light. "The Quakers (you say) considered their agitations of body as the motions of the Holy Spirit, and uttered extempore effusions, *twang'd through the nose*, as the oracles of inspiration." Few people will believe, that if you had been concerned to have written a fair and candid account of the Quakers, you could have used such low and illiberal language. Your malevolent design, indeed, appears to be conducted with some degree of art, for you intersperse, throughout the whole account, a number of known and obvious truths, which all Quakers acknowledge. And as these are singular opinions, and by which they are

most generally known. You conclude, that they may serve as a credit, upon which you may borrow your reader's faith, in the false accounts which you are afterwards pleased to give him. But I hope the candour and generosity of the people of this country, will prevent their being the dupes of such an artifice.

I could enumerate many more instances of your false account, and unjust misrepresentations of that society; but as so long a discussion of the subject would not be proper for a paper of this kind, and as the reasoning above may very well be applied in answer to most of them, I forbear troubling you at present with any further detection of your ungenerous attempts.

I am well assured, that in your cooler moments, you cannot but consider it as highly dishonourable, to attempt to establish a reputation for ridiculous description, upon the false and injurious treatment of a number of your fellow subjects, who are remarkable for nothing so much as the innocence and simplicity of their lives. Open then your heart to the social feelings of human nature, and despising such little and unworthy attempts, at once do justice and love mercy, expunge your unfaithful account of the Quakers from your history—Contradict it by a declaration as public as the injury—It is at present but in its infant state, and may as yet have done but small detriment—You have it still in your power to make them amends, and it must ever redound to your honour, that you rather chose to acknowledge and correct your errors than obstinately to persevere in a work which you could not but be sensible was fraught with injustice.

I am,

your's, &c.

A Friend to the Quakers.

WE have received a Letter dated Kent, and signed N. in defence of the following passage in a Sermon, which was preached a few years ago at St. Paul's, by a Reverend Baronet, before the Sons of the Clergy.

"The disputers of this world do virtually throw aside the Scriptures, by declaring, that every man is under an indispensable obligation to worship God after the manner that he thinks most agreeable to his will; and in all religious matters whatever, to follow the dictates of his own conscience, as they phrase it; this, they say

say, the Magistrates have no right to break in upon."

A correspondent, who signs W. D. has published some remarks upon this passage in our Magazine for December 1770, p. 561, and has justly observed, that if the doctrine here stigmatized, as propagated by the disputers of the world, is false, the contrary must be true, which will run thus, "No man is under any obligation to worship God after the manner that he thinks most agreeable to his will, nor in any religious matter, whatever, to follow the dictates of his own conscience."

Our correspondent N. founds his defence of the preacher's principle, upon a supposition that he did not *mean* what he has *said*; that he *meant* only that people *under the pretence* of following the dictates of conscience, do assume a liberty of dispensing with God's laws, though he says, that to suppose an obligation to *follow the dictates of conscience* in religious matters, is to throw aside the Scriptures. We hope he will not be offended, if we refuse to insert an argument at length, which, as a defence of his friend, is subverted by its first principle. And we beg leave to remark, upon this occasion, that, if Magistrates have no right to compel any person to religious opinions or practices, which he does not inwardly approve; Magistrates can have no right to compel any person to religious opinions or practices, which he even *pretends* not inwardly to approve, for this plain reason, that a Magistrate can have no right to determine, concerning what it is impossible he should know. A licence to worship God, as in conscience *I think* I ought, is virtually and eventually a licence to worship God as *I say* I think I ought, for no man can judge of another's sincerity in religious professions.

X.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Monthly Review of February last, appeared the following extract from the Rev. B. Francis's Elegy on the death of Mr. Whitfield:

The gay, the wanton for redemption
groan,
And drunkards thirst for living streams
alone.

This last emphatical word *alone*, raises the wish of a stranger to the fact, to see inserted in the next edition of this popular Elegy, the following emendation and vouchers in verse and prose:

"The gay, the wanton quit their pride
"and sin,
"And drunkards thirst no more for
"beer and gin:
"Now brewers mourn, the pensive
"landlords fail,
"Untapt each butt, and ev'ry hog's-
"head stale;
"As may be seen, we may expect, in
"the Exciseman's books, and the de-
"serted state of the public houses at
"Horsey."

These marks and proofs of conversion, seem far more apparent and less delusive than *groans for Redemption, and thirstings for living streams*. They have been effected, I hope, by the labours of the late indefatigable Preacher Whitfield, whose encomiums, however, in this Elegy, I think, much too frequent bold and disputable*, without the least abatement of my belief and esteem of the pious author's good intention.

May every man, taught and persuaded to date his regeneration from the efficacy of the same popular doctrine, give, in all places, the like proofs of its reality, for the satisfaction of himself and the reformation of the world! —Remembering and duly regarding in his faith and practice, the solemn warning and decision given by the prescience and authority of our common Saviour and Judge, for the precaution and safety of *all* his disciples; "Not every one
"that faith unto me Lord! Lord!
"shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doth the will of my
"Father, who is in heaven." — "Be
"not deceived (Brethren!) God is not
"mocked! Whatsoever a man *sows*,
"that shall he also *reap*."

May 15, 1771.

R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM one of those who have, for some years past, been greatly dissatisfied in regard to the Subscriptions required of the clergy, by law, to the thirty-nine articles, and for that reason I have more than once declined applying to my friends for preferment, when they have had it in their power to provide for me; and I had reason to think they would have done so, had I applied to them. I have read almost every thing that has lately appeared *pro* and *con* on the subject of Subscriptions; but do not remember to have met with any thing more

* Incarnate Cherub! with the elegy throughout.

worthy the notice, and serious and candid consideration of those clergymen, who subscribe, though they appear, by their writings, to be in the principles of liberty, and to go into notions diametrically opposite to those contained in the articles subscribed by them, than a paper lately published in the second volume of the Theological Repository, said to have been found among the papers of the late worthy Dr. Duchal, and supposed to have been written by him many years ago, when the controversy concerning subscriptions was warmly on foot, both in England and Ireland. The subject is there treated by the worthy author with great force and strength of reasoning, as well as with the greatest candour and seriousness; neither has any thing that has yet been published in vindication of such subscription, (at least that I have seen) rendered the notice of it at all unnecessary; there being several things in it, which not only in my opinion, but in the opinion, I may venture to say, of all impartial persons, which require from those clergymen a different kind of vindication of their conduct, from any that has yet appeared. For their own honour, therefore, and the satisfaction of their scrupulous brethren, as well as upon other accounts, I wish such vindication may be in their power,

Your's, &c.

Clericus, et Clericorum Amicus.

Lord CHATHAM's Speech in support of the Duke of RICHMOND's Motion, for reversing the Judgment of the House of Commons in the Case of the Middlesex Election.

My LORDS,

THE present question has been so frequently agitated, and so perfectly understood, that it may seem superfluous to enter into the discussion of it on this occasion. The public has certainly formed its opinion, and condemned the decision of the two Houses. That circumstance alone is to me a sufficient motive for refreshing your memories, and for making one attempt more to procure justice to the injured electors of Great Britain.

It will be said, that this step will create divisions between the two Houses, at a time which calls for the most perfect unanimity. Unanimity in the two Houses is certainly very commendable, when both adhere to the principles of

the Constitution; but in the case of the Middlesex Election, the Commons have daringly violated the laws of the land, and it becomes us not to remain tame spectators of such a deed, if we would not be deemed accessory to their guilt, if we would not be branded with treason to our country, which now loudly calls for our assistance. Remove but this resolution, which my noble friend has demonstrated to be so unconstitutional and absurd, and we have an undoubted right to take this step. We have precedent on our side. Our forefathers exercised this right in the case of Ashby and White, and received the applauses of the whole nation. It is ridiculous to pretend, that, by this act, we shall commit a breach of privilege. The Commons can have no privilege by which they are authorized to break laws. Whenever they forget themselves, and commit such an outrage, we must step forward, and check their usurpation. Their jurisdiction can, in no instance, be so competent, final, and conclusive, as to prevent us from exerting ourselves in support of the constitution. We are the natural, the constitutional balance to their encroachments. If this be not the case, why, in the name of wonder, were the three estates constituted? Why is our concurrence necessary to establish the validity of statutes? This point is so evident, that it may be left to the decision of the rawest school-boy. If, then, we must concern ourselves in the making of every law, how much more are we bound to interest ourselves in preserving the very essence of the constitution, in preserving that right which is antecedent to all laws, the Right of Election. But Lord Middlesex and Lord Bacon were expelled and incapacitated by this House, without any opposition from the other branches of the Legislature. They were so: But both were cases that only respected themselves, and, consequently, could not, with any propriety, come under the consideration of any other branch. In the case of Mr. Wilkes, I do not complain so much of the personal injury, as the violation of the rights of the people, who are grossly abused and betrayed by their Representatives. The cases, then, being as widely different as North and South, the argument founded on them becomes utterly inconclusive. But let us allow you a succedaneum to your argument; let us suppose

suppose that the authority which gives a seat to a Peer, is as respectable as that which confers it on a Commoner, and that both authorities are equally affronted by expulsion and incapacitation: Yet still the comparison will not hold; since these Lords received no fresh title by birth or patent, and, therefore, could not claim a seat after the first expulsion. Wilkes may, perhaps, complain, that he was unjustly expelled; but the chief subject of the nation's complaint is, that he was rejected after his re-election. Had not this event taken place, prescription might have rendered the first expulsion valid. If you ask, who should be more tenacious than the Commons themselves of their privileges? I answer, that none should be so ready to protect them; and it is sincerely to be lamented, that, by their recent conduct, they have so far forgot their duty, as to add to the long list of venality, from Esau down to the present day: Though, if we consider matters in their true light, it is the privileges of their constituents that they have betrayed. Having now set up a separate and independent authority, they would acquire, and you would grant them, a new privilege, that of selling their constituents. If you desire to know how this doctrine came to be broached, I must beg leave to acquaint you, that it is as old, nay older than the constitution; the liberty of the people being the first thing for which provision is made in the original institution of government. Though, in the case of Wilkes, we have not many instances to prove the contested right, yet it is by no means the less constitutional: Nay, it is the more so, that there are no parallel cases in our history; as this circumstance proves that it was never before questioned. The infrequency of the phenomenon may, indeed, like a comet in the firmament, dazzle the vulgar and untutored: But the Statesman, versed in political science, it affects no more than the common appearance, its course being equally simple and intelligible. Some have attempted to be very exact in calculating the proportion which the petitioners bear to those who have remained quiet: But they have been unfortunate in one circumstance, of which the omission overturns their whole system. They have compared the number of counties, not the number of their inhabitants. They forgot that they are not all equally populous, and that the fifteen petitioning counties con-

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tain more people than all the rest of the kingdom, as they pay infinitely more land-tax. And were they not the more numerous of the two parties, yet, the superiority of their wealth, entitles them to more consideration than the other counties; for the share of the national burdens, which any part of the kingdom bears, is the only rule by which we can judge of the weight that it ought to have in the political balance. This reasoning is founded on the supposition that they entertain sentiments different from one another. But who does not see that the rest only wanted leaders to rouse them to action? Were the case otherwise, leaders were not wanting to excite them to present addresses, and they would certainly have presented them, had they disapproved of the petitions. After considering the vast influence of the Crown, we may be justly surprized, that fifteen counties had the virtue to assert their rights, and the remainder independence enough not to counteract them. But, were the majority clearly on your side, you ought to remember, that numbers do not constitute right, and that, if no more than one had petitioned, that one ought to be heard, and to have his cause tried and adjudged by the laws of the land.

This much I thought necessary to say on this head, in order to shew you the necessity of rescinding the resolution on which the present motion is founded. Till it is complied with, we can take no step towards the removal of the present discontents; and I should imagine, that this single consideration would be sufficient to induce all honest men to vote for the noble Lord's proposition.

Lord CHATHAM'S Speech, and his Motion, for the DISSOLUTION of the present Parliament.

My LORDS,

IT is not many years since this nation was the envy and terror of its neighbours. Alone and unassisted, it seemed to balance the half of Europe. Nor was the aspect of its affairs abroad more flattering than at home. Concord and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole extent of the British Empire. Whatever heats and animosities might subsist between the grandees, the body of the people was satisfied. No complaints, no murmurs were heard. No petitions, much less remonstrances, for the redress of grievances, were carried up to the throne; nor were hired mobs necessary to keep the Sovereign in

in countenance by their venal shouts. Nothing was heard, on every side, but one general burst of acclamation and joy. But how is the prospect darkened! how are the mighty fallen! On public days the Royal ears are saluted with hisses and hoots; and he sees libels against his person and government written with impunity: Juries solemnly acquitting the publishers. What greater mortification can befall a Monarch! Yet this sacrifice he makes to his Ministers. To their false steps, not to his own he owes his disgrace. By their intrigues the last inglorious peace, the origin of our evils, was effected and approved by Parliament, though it was loudly condemned by the nation. By their intrigues the last shameful convention received the same sanction. Were this sacrifice of our honour and interest abroad compensated by the wisdom of our domestic government, it would be some comfort. But the fact is, that Great Britain, Ireland, and America, are equally dissatisfied, and have reason to be dissatisfied with the Ministry: The impolitic taxes laid upon America, and the System of violence there adopted, have unfortunately soured the minds of the people, and rendered them disaffected to the present Parliament, if not to the King. Ireland has various reasons to complain. An enumeration of them would be tedious. You may judge of their number and magnitude by the present flame. The measures taken to carry the Middlesex Election in favour of the Court, the decision of that Election, the Murders in St. George's Fields, the refusal of the Commons to enquire into these Murders, and into the conduct of those who advised his Majesty to bestow thanks and rewards upon the persons immediately concerned, the payment of the immense debt contracted by the Crown without inspecting any account, all these circumstances had justly alarmed the nation, and made them uncommonly attentive to the operations of Parliament. Hence the publication of the Parliamentary Debates. And where was the injury, if the Members acted upon honest principles? For a public Assembly to be afraid of having their deliberations published, is monstrous, and speaks for itself. No mortal can constitute such a procedure to their advantage: It, and the practice of locking the doors, are sufficient to open the eyes of the blind; they must see that all is not well within. Not satisfied; how-

ever, with shutting their doors, the Commons would overturn the liberty of the Press: The Printers had spirit, and resisted. The irritated Commons exerted their privilege above the Laws of the Land, and their servants acted illegally in the execution of their illegal orders: The Magistrates of London undertook the cause of the Printers, and the protection of the Laws, and of the City's Franchises. The Commons still proceeded with the same outrageous violence. They called upon the Magistrates to justify their conduct, and would not suffer them to be heard by Counsel. Those men, who had allowed the prostitute Electors of Shoreham Counsel to defend a bargain to sell their Borough by auction, would not grant the same indulgence to the Lord Mayor of London pleading for the Laws of England, and the conscientious discharge of his duty. Accordingly they committed him to the Tower for not violating his oath. The most sacred obligation of Morality and Religion they voted criminal, when it happened to stand in competition with their assumed Privileges.—Their next step was the Act of a Mob, and not of a Parliament—I mean the erasure of a Recognizance entered at Guild-hall. We have heard of such violence committed by the French King: and indeed it seems much better calculated for the latitude of Paris than of London. The people of this kingdom will never submit to such bare-faced tyranny. They must see that it is time to rouse when their own creatures dare to assume a power of stopping prosecutions by their vote, and, consequently, of resolving the Law of the Land into their will and pleasure. The imprudence, and, indeed, the absolute madness of these measures, demonstrates, that they are not the result of that Assembly's calm, unbiassed deliberations; but the dictates of weak, uninformed Ministers, influenced by those who mislead the Sovereign. It is impossible that a grave, and once venerable body of men, if left to itself, should have converted government into a scuffle with a single individual. Were the Commons not absolute slaves to the man who holds the golden keys of the Treasury, they could never have rendered the very name of Parliament ridiculous by carrying on a constant war against Mr. Wilkes. To them it is entirely owing, that he is become a person of consequence in the State. They first made

him Representative for Middlesex, and then Alderman of London. Now they seem determined to make him Sheriff, and in due course Lord Mayor. When he set their authority at defiance in the case of the Printers, they repeatedly declared him amenable to their jurisdiction, and actually served him with more than one order to attend. Upon being found refractory, they shamefully gave up the point; after punishing the chief Magistrate of the City, they suffered him to escape with impunity, and, in the face of the world, acknowledged him to be their Lord and Master.

Matters being thus circumstanced, the Commons being both odious and contemptible, there remains but one possible remedy for the evil. In order to save the name and institution of Parliament from ruin, the Commons must, according to the earnest request of a majority of the Electors of England, and the wish of almost all the nation, be dissolved. This step may restore good humour and tranquility on the one hand, and good government on the other. Not that I imagine this act alone sufficient. No; I have no such sanguine expectation; I suspect it will prove but a temporary and partial remedy. The influence of the Crown is become so enormous, that some stronger bulwark must be erected for the defence of the constitution. The act constituting Septennial Parliaments must be repealed. Formerly the inconveniences attending short Parliaments had great weight with me; but now we are not debating upon a question of convenience: our all is at stake: our whole constitution is giving way: and therefore, with the most deliberate and solemn conviction, I declare myself a convert to Triennial Parliaments. Influenced by all these considerations, I move your Lordships to address his Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, as soon as the business of the session is concluded.

The LORDS PROTEST against the Durham-Yard Embankment.

DISSENTIENT, Because

WE are not convinced, by the evidence, that the embankment proposed will be a means of improving the navigation of the river, which is the ostensible object of the bill. On the contrary, the idea suggested by the preamble, of its increasing the rapidity of the stream, so as to remove the supposed obstructions to the navigation, appears to us equally unsupported, and indeed

contradicted by the witnesses on both sides; and if it were admitted, would afford no argument in favour of a partial embankment: since the sand bank, if removed from its present station, and not carried entirely off, must settle in some other part of the river, not improbably in some part where it would be much more prejudicial to the navigation. And although it has been confidently asserted, on the part of the undertakers, that it will be in other respects advantageous to the navigation, the petitioners against the Bill have, with equal confidence, denied it, and suggested many inconveniences which they conceive it will occasion. These allegations we find it not more difficult to reconcile, than to decide between them with any kind of certainty on such evidence as we have heard. It is, however, to be observed, that the proposition comes from persons holding no office which calls upon them to advert to the state of the navigation, nor following any trades which interest them in its well or ill being; and that it is opposed by the concurrent Petitions of the company of Watermen, the Corn-Lightermen, and the Coal-Lightermen, whom we understand to be the principal navigators of this part of the river, and of the City of London, whose interests are obviously inseparable from those of the general navigation of the river, who have therefore been immemorably intrusted with the conservancy of it, and of whose conduct in the exercise of that office we have heard no complaint. Under these circumstances we cannot but think it safer to leave the river in the condition in which it has hitherto been found sufficient for all the purposes of navigation, than to hazard an experiment to make it better that may possibly be productive of mischiefs in their nature irremediable, for which at least this Bill provides no remedy.

2. All the arguments we have heard in favour of an embankment, whatever weight they may deserve, go to prove a *general* not a *partial* embankment; and if the Legislature should at any time see reason to adopt that idea, this Bill, instead of assisting, as has been supposed, cannot fail to obstruct the execution of it. 1st, As it precludes the choice of such a plan as upon a full and proper consideration of the whole subject, may be found most eligible, and admits only of such a one as will coincide with the project to be established

blished by this Bill, which on the face of the Bill itself appears to have been framed with a view to, and as part of, the adjacent buildings; the Bill reserving no power to require or direct any future alterations, however necessary. 2dly, As it is not to be doubted that the precedent of this Bill will produce other applications to parliament, (which cannot be consistently refused) for authority to embank such other parts of the river as the parties applying may find their account in embanking. After which, not only the difficulty of completing the work, so as to give any sort of consistency to so many unconnected schemes, and produce thereby the public advantage, which we are told is to result from the whole; but also the expence of embanking those parts, from whence no private emolument can arise, will be left a burthen on the public. Whereas, if this bill was rejected, the whole work might at any time be executed, as all public works ought to be, upon one regular well digested plan, under parliamentary inspection and controul; and that without a stilling charge to the public, the emoluments arising from such a work affording a fund amply sufficient to defray the whole expence attending it.

3. We have hitherto treated this bill, as if it was what the uninformed reader would be led to imagine it, a measure taking its rise from the public spirit of certain disinterested persons, who desired nothing but the authority of parliament to execute a project of great public utility, at their own private expence: but, after hearing the proofs and uncontradicted allegations at the bar, it would be ridiculous to consider the idea of public utility as any thing more than a *pretext* for the private advantage of individuals, who having first laid their hands on what confessedly does not belong to them, having, by their own authority, excluded the public from the use they have hitherto enjoyed of this part of the river, and having in consequence, subjected themselves to public prosecutions now actually depending; come to parliament to sanctify this injustice; and protect them against the consequences of this violence; and not content with impunity, are to be rewarded with a gift of the absolute property of what they have thus possessed themselves, which, in their hands, and when applied to the uses they have def-

ined it, will be of immense value; and this without even the pretence of a title in themselves, or any better foundation than the consent which his Majesty, through the ill advice of his ministers, has been induced to give, on a supposition of a title to the soil still remaining in the crown, although that title has been disputed, and the property claimed, under ancient grants from former kings; by the city of London, and by the church of Westminster; in support of whose claims, particularly the former, much evidence was gone into at the bar, for more than was sufficient to the only purpose for which it is competent to the jurisdiction of either house of parliament, acting legislatively, to discuss men's titles, that of shewing that the claim is not a mere pretext to obstruct the bill.

4. Whether we consider the bill as a public bill, which it affects to be, or as a private bill, which it really is, we conceive it to be equally destitute of foundation in precedent or principle. It is undoubtedly true, that the parliament frequently does, and ought to make free with property, on the terms of compensation, whenever it is wanted for public purposes; but the public claim extends no further than the public occasion requires: If, therefore, there were any public reason for this embankment, and it were fit to entrust the execution of the work to private undertakers, we conceive it would be but just, that the emolument arising from thence, should be given to the proprietors of the soil, if they chose to undertake it, in preference to any other who might apply for it; and, by parity of reason, if the property is doubtful, to those who have at least a colourable claim, in preference to those who have no claim at all. With regard to private Bills, we know of no instance in which Parliament ever did interpose; and we conceive it will be an act of manifest injustice, whenever Parliament shall interpose to accommodate one man with the property of another, against his will, or even without his express consent. Such is the attention of Parliament to the preservation and protection of unknown and unclaimed rights, that no Bill for the regulation of private property is ever suffered to pass, though unopposed, without a general saving of all rights, except those of the parties petitioning for, or consenting to

the

the Bill; and when the regulation desired, is opposed under a claim of title, if the evidence produced by the party opposing suffices to raise a doubt to whom the property belongs, the Bill proceeds no farther, but the parties are left to settle the doubt, and get it decided as they may in the courts below. We cannot, therefore, forbear to express our surprize and concern, that this Bill, sent up from the Commons without any such saving, should have passed this House without alteration, after so much evidence as was offered in support of the claims of the petitioners; and after the Parliament had respectively declared their readiness to try those claims with the Crown in the due course of law, both which claims the Bill itself recognizes as proper to be tried, and one of which, although they have been both treated as chimerical, the undertakers themselves were so far from thinking so, that they appeared in evidence to have been desirous of purchasing that of the City of London, at the price of an annual quit-rent of a farthing per foot.

5. The saving clauses inserted in this Bill, if they can be so termed, serve only to shew, that in the idea of those who framed them, this was a Bill in which saving clauses were necessary, and that they were nevertheless determined so to frame them, as that they should be of no effect; for not to mention the obvious difference, to the disadvantages of the petitioners, between their provision and the general saving clause, which usually is, and always ought to be inserted in Bills where a saving clause is necessary, to deter the petitioners the more effectually from attempting to get through the embarrassments, with which their right of suing is involved, the object of their suit is by the terms of the provision placed for ever out of their reach; and whether they succeed or miscarry, the property they contend for is to become at all events the property of the undertakers, and a verdict establishing the petitioners titles is to be of no other use than to give them a claim to such a compensation as a Jury may think fit to estimate, who will not fail to be told, that they are to compute the soil as covered with water, and subject to the public right of navigating over it. In order to give some colour to this extraordinary and unexampled provision, each of these clauses begins with asserting as a fact,

that the petitioners had insisted on a compensation from the undertakers for the liberty of embanking, an assertion which the council for the petitioners flatly contradicted; of the truth of which, with regard to either of the petitioners, no evidence was offered on the part of the undertakers, and of the falsehood of which, with regard to the City of London, there can be no doubt, since, instead of claiming a compensation, it was not denied that it had been offered them, and they refused it. These clauses, therefore, we cannot but consider as a mockery of all the forms of Parliamentary proceeding, and with regard to the individuals whom they affect, as adding insult to oppression; and if we had no other objection to the Bill, we should think ourselves bound by the duty we owe to the petitioners, and to ourselves as Members of this House, to protest against a proceeding of so alarming and dangerous an example to the property of the whole kingdom, naturally tending, as we conceive, to increase and justify the general want of confidence in the present Parliament.

WYCOMB, KING, TANKERVILLE.

Mr. CORNWALL's speech in the lower assembly, concerning the present Lottery.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THERE are various ways of sup-
ping the independency of this House,
but none of them is so dangerous as the
practice of giving secret bribes and pen-
sions. When a man accepts of a place,
the constitution has left the people a re-
medy, if they doubt his integrity: as
he must be re-elected, they may reject
him, and pitch upon another, in whose
independence they confide. But where
is their resource against private bargains
with the Minister? I am far from think-
ing that the invention of man can make
sufficient provisions against this evil;
much of it will remain, when we have
taken every possible precaution: But the
impossibility of totally eradicating a
consuming plague is no argument a-
gainst using every rational method to
stop its progress. When in a body,
whose habit is known to be bad, a dis-
temper breaks out visibly to the eye,
the medical tribe apply topicks, when
they despair of correcting the whole
habit, and effecting a radical cure. Let
us imitate their example. Though we
cannot entirely annihilate the practice
of

of corruption, let us check its ravages where it bursts out with the greatest violence. Though we cannot trace the progress of the Bank bills issued out of the Treasury, for the purpose of securing a majority, we may certainly trace Lottery tickets. The Bank bills come before us under the head of secret service money, and cannot therefore be fixed on any individuals; but Lottery tickets may be found in the subscription books, under the names of the respective Members who were so obliging as thus to contribute to the support of government.

That Lotteries are engines of bribery in the hands of the Ministry, is a matter now so well known, that it would be as ridiculous to attempt to prove as to deny it. Daily experience demonstrates that they are viewed in that light by the Ministers themselves: Whence else is it that they do not leave the subscription open? Did they not mean to oblige their friends by a lucrative bargain, the public in general would be equally favoured. Last year, indeed, the present Minister, willing to lay in a stock of popularity, of which he probably foresaw the future necessity, took this step. What is the reason that he has now deviated from so reasonable a plan? Has he turned his back upon the public, and thrown himself into the arms of a majority of this House! He has reason: The public has turned its back upon him, and it is well if the majority will always be able to afford him protection. When Lord Bute was at the head of the Treasury, the same arts were used: Upon a loan of three millions and a half, the subscribers, who were all the Minister's friends and confidants, gained, in a few days, a clear profit of 150,000*l.* the new stock having risen more than ten per cent. above par. Who, that knew this and other circumstances of the like nature, was surprized that this House approved the peace of Versailles? That act cost the nation, perhaps, half a million sterling. The decision of the Middlesex Election did not prove quite so expensive, if we confine our view only to the Lotteries, though, in that respect, it cost us several hundred thousand pounds. In 1769, 120,000*l.* were shared among the Minister's friends, and, when this course was not taken, the sinking fund suffered, and other channels of secret service money were opened. This year the Minister follows the steps of his predecessors; he divides among his de-

pendants as many tickets as they want, and upon each they gain 2*l.* Suppose, then, a Member to have 200 tickets, he actually receives a bribe of 400*l.* Will such a sum have no influence upon his vote? Were this so, we should not always see subscribers follow the Minister in every ministerial question; they would sometimes take the liberty of thinking for themselves, and dividing with the opposition. I am certainly informed that 50 Members of this House have subscribed for 20,000*l.* Suppose the shares to be equal, each will have 500 tickets, or 1000*l.* neat profit. Here, then, are 50 votes secured in all perilous conjunctures; for these Gentlemen, in hopes of the like favour next year, will be cautious how they offend the Minister, who has it in his power, at any time, to expose them for their past conduct. Will any man say that the approbation of the convention did not proceed from these principles? If any person should have so much effrontery, who will believe him?

Matters being confessedly on this footing, I think that the list of the Members, who are subscribers to the present lottery, was unjustly withheld; because the people have certainly a right to be informed who are the men in whom they ought, or ought not, to place a confidence. The Minister says, that such a step will check their present ardour in subscribing, and supporting government. This objection is the strongest reason imaginable for producing the list; for why all this ardour, and all this delicacy, were there not something too lucrative and too iniquitous in the traffic? I am satisfied that the government will not want support, though no member were to subscribe; the monied interest, the public in general, would be ready enough to step forward upon less advantageous conditions. I am convinced that this modern practice is extremely dangerous to the purity and independence of this House: I therefore move for leave to propose a clause, by which no Member shall be allowed to subscribe for more than twenty tickets; a number sufficient for any Gentleman, who does not want to make a scandalous traffic of his seat.

Mr. WHITWORTH'S Speech against committing the Lord Mayor to the Tower.

I Lament the unfortunate situation, which the House of Commons was brought into by these ill-considered and ill-

ill-advised proceedings. It was the most important crisis which this House of Commons had ever arrived at; it was a dangerous contention, the people struggling for the laws of the land, and their liberties at large, and the Representatives of that same people, and from whom they derive their whole authority, contending for that assumed power of uncontrollable, unlimited, indefinite privilege and jurisdiction; a monster, thank God! unknown to exist in this Constitution.

This is the contention, this is that dangerous system of power that will forebode the dire destruction of this country; the Commons fighting on the one hand their privileges, and the people, the law of the land on the other. The house that is at war against itself can never stand. Picture this struggling scene of contention out as the prelude of a too serious tragedy, and then paint the horrors of a civil war at home, intermingled with a foreign contest. These proceedings must produce neither credit nor dignity to the House. To retreat, say the Administration is disgraceful; and it will be allowed by all moderate men, to hasten forward is destruction.

The Lord Mayor appears here, not as a criminal surely in the law, but as the bold assertor of the liberties and rights of his fellow citizens, claimed under the charter, and the law of the land, armed and entrenched in defence of the law. I shall take the question upon the great basis of the rights of the people at large, which is trying the extent of your privilege against the laws of the land. This is a dangerous trial between the Representative and the People, fraught with every dreadful system, tending (perhaps you may say) to the overthrow of the very House of Commons itself, and not leaving it even the shadow of authority. This contest has for ever by our ancestors been wisely avoided: But the present desperate set of Ministers run headlong at destruction.

You claim Privilege, because it is an unconfined, unlimited, unknown exercise of power: and assert, that it wants no law to confirm it, or to try it. Let me ask you, how you came to confirm and strengthen the greatest privilege you ever had, and founded upon the most ancient usage of it; a privilege which no man ever doubted, none of the people ever contested; I say, to confirm that by Act of Parliament which you last year did by a *saving clause* to

the person of the Member; I mean, in the last Act for taking away the privilege of the servants of Members for arrest of debt, and to allow all other suits and actions to be commenced against any Member or his servants, *saving that nothing in that Act contained should extend to the person of a Member, but that he should be protected from such arrest?* Why did the House give up this, if, as they say, it was matter of privilege? Where was the necessity of confirming it by act of parliament? Why not, if your privileges were lawful, claim it upon the ground of privilege alone, and refuse the assistance of legislative authority, as not wanting the confirmation of an act of parliament? For my own part, I am utterly against our having any privilege at all, but what is given us by the three estates, the legislative body, an authority from which we ought to derive our privilege alone, and which alone are sufficient to give it us. I hesitate not to say, that we are not a criminal court of judicature. There are other courts for these purposes; they are the courts of the people, appointed as it were for their tribunal.

It may be said, that the House of Commons cannot exist, and that it cannot go on with business, unless it can punish for contempt; or unless it has the first power here claimed, of sending for persons, papers, and records: You may perhaps say, it would be absurd to imagine we had a power of sending for persons to carry on the business of the House, and no power to compel their attendance. To this latter I answer, the courts below might compel; but the whole matter of privilege I would wish to see confirmed upon the noble basis of an act of parliament. Why not apply to the legislative power, the King, Lords, and Commons, for power to send for persons, papers, and records? and whatever other power you want, put it into the bill; they will readily give it you. As often as you want fresh powers, so often apply to the three estates. Whatever powers are consistent with the constitution, and necessary to construct and form a legal House of Commons, vested with proper authority, they will not refuse to give you. These powers will then be your *true* privileges; the people will then never contest against them; they will with pleasure obey you, vested with such lawful authority. Commons of England, give up your assumed privileges into the hands of those for
whose

whose good you hold them, and from whose hands you ought alone to have received them at first — I say, give them up boldly, and receive them back again stamped with the dye of triple authority. Commons; no more contend against yourselves; your privileges are undefined, unascertained, and unlimited.

What the House have done with regard to erasing the minute of the recognizance of William Wittham, entered in the Lord Mayor's clerk's book, and the ordering an entry to be made therein that no further proceedings should be had or carried on relative to that prosecution, are acts of the House, which, I think, are the most extraordinary I ever knew, as they tend to *stop the legal course of justice, and the proceeding in a court of law*. And yet what they have done is totally ineffectual to the purpose intended; for instead of putting an end to the proceedings, I do and can assure the House, from good authority, that the recognizance will be returned into court; the magistrate is bound by his oath so to do: and if he should not do his duty, an information will lie against him in the Court of King's Bench, and the prosecutor for the assault will have his action against him; if he does not return it. Then I would advise you to give, at least, a caution to your messenger, William Wittham. He will be taken up, brought before the Court, and committed. Where is your authority then? It will be at the sessions or assizes, when perhaps this House will not be sitting. If he does not conform to law, he will be outlawed; *you and your privilege will be outlawed*: and the contempt will be thrown back upon us: And I dare say that Court will also, in return, order the entry you made in the Lord Mayor's Clerk's book, to be erased out, *as the proceedings of this House*. So, and in such kind, will the law return you like for like. This will be a fine contest! Where will be the dignity of your proceedings, and the honour of this House? They will both be in limbo. Then Commons, exert your authority: Go and keep up your privilege from being held in contempt. Make out a summons for Wheble, for Thompson, for Miller, and Evans: then see what force your warrant to apprehend will have: You will find as easily another magistrate to commit: and so, *toties quoties*, this will be the case. The law of the land will find, as the hydra does heads, fresh

support; and, I trust in God, the people are strong enough, with the law of the land on their side, to withstand any arbitrary strides of privilege made into their rights.

As to the proclamation, there never was so absurd and unlawful an instrument; not even stating the crime, or any one requisite to make it in the least legal. For where (as in the privilege of the House of Commons) law is not, there can be no offence against law. Now I will consider the erasing of the record in the minute book of the Lord Mayor, by order of the House, as an act of the most dangerous kind, and as I said totally ineffectual to their intended purpose; for the recognizance will still be returned by that worthy magistrate: He has acted according to his oath and his conscience; and I trust, that, *as an honest man is the noblest work of God*, by doing that which, according to his judgment, is agreeable to law, he will always preserve that character. As to the defect of the warrant, I shall not dwell upon that, though *J. Miller* singly is not sufficiently descriptive of the person, so that another man is as liable to be taken up as *J. Miller*. Are these proceedings likely to put a stop to the printing of your debates, the offence complained of? No: They still continue to do that which you are offended at, and by such proceedings as these you will always provoke them to do it. The honourable Gentleman who brought the House this occasion to discuss their privileges, formerly brought to your bar a milk-man for passing up against a post in the street the speech of Oliver Cromwell. I wish these proceedings may not produce you another Oliver Cromwell, a copy of the last.

An honourable and learned Gentleman, the other night, asked how the magistrates would treat the tip-staff of the King's Bench? Would they commit him? I answer him, that a complaint of any person so arrested was never yet made; that when it shall be made, I dare say they will, as by their charter, and the law of the land, they may now think themselves fully authorized. A blot is no blot till it is hit; and when it is so, it stains deep.

An honourable member on the bench opposite me asked, How, if you have no power to punish for contempt, are you to impeach a Minister; I answer; by an address to the crown, who will order him, as a servant of the crown,

crowns, to be brought to your bar. But if the honourable Gentleman will bring the fact, I will take care to bring the form."

Opinions of the four Barons of the Exchequer on the re-commitment of Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Tower, on Saturday the 27th of April.

Baron Parker.

THE question before the Court is, whether Mr. Oliver is, or is not, illegally imprisoned? And the solution of it depends upon the competency and extent of the jurisdiction of the Commons. Now, that they are competent, and indeed the sole Judges of their own Privileges is allowed on all hands. Coke 13 and 63, expressly holds this doctrine, and he has in general been followed by all other Lawyers. How then can this Court pretend to take cognizance of the matter? No case in point has been quoted. If there were any to be found, I am convinced the industry and skill of my learned brothers at the bar would have brought them to light. But there are many cases on the other side of the question. Not to mention others, those of Shaftesbury, of the Aylesbury men, and of Murray, are sufficient. In two of these the Judges were unanimous; and in the third, none differed but Holt. As to the Lords, in the affair of the Aylesbury men, they were not unanimous. I have a manuscript, which shews, that Cooper, the Lord Keeper, disagreed with Holt. The law therefore is settled, and we cannot judge of these matters but incidentally. Wilkes's case is here brought forward. But was Wilkes, or Col. Pitt committed by the House of Commons? By no means. The cases then are not parallel. What is the result? We cannot alter the laws; and Mr. Oliver must, in my opinion, be remanded.

Baron Smythe. The matter has been so fully and clearly stated by my Lord Chief Baron, that nothing remains for me to say, but that I entirely agree with him in opinion.

Baron Adams. The House has certainly a right to commit for breaches of Privilege, by antient and immemorial usage. Had they not this power, they could not subsist as a body, more than other courts. A Messenger is certainly a proper officer of the Court: and the imprisonment of that Officer a contempt. Indeed I cannot easily conceive

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a greater contempt. The Commons are certainly the only Judges of their own Privileges; they can never come before us but incidentally. There is no precedent for it, but many against it. From Shaftesbury's and Murray's cases, it appears that they may commit generally; and they are very properly entrusted with this power. For, if the people cannot trust them, whom can they trust? Thus then the Commons have a competent jurisdiction. Their adjudication is a judgment, and their commitment an execution; and our authority does not extend to these cases. The prisoner therefore must be remanded.

Baron Perrot. The question before the Court is, whether the prisoner is under legal or illegal confinement? If he is legally deprived of his liberty, he must be remanded; but if he is not, he must be discharged. Now, though it is certain, that this Court does frequently take notice of Privilege, yet in this case it would be absurd, because it would render the inferior the superior Court, and breed infinite confusion and disorder. The Commons being confessedly the sole Judges of their own Privileges, except when they come incidentally before other Courts, we cannot examine the principle of the commitment; and if we cannot examine the principle, so neither can we examine the circumstances and consequences arising from it. There is certainly good sense in the objection made against the execution of the warrant by the Messenger, were the forms of the House examinable by us; but that is their own province, and cannot here be drawn into question. As to the distinction made between a breach of privilege and a contempt, it is idle; because they are synonymous terms. Upon the whole, I am, from the clearest conviction, for remanding the prisoner.

After this, Serjeant *Jephson* and Mr. *Lee* observed to the Court, that there was a flaw in the return, as it appeared from it that the prisoner was detained on the 27th by virtue of an instrument that was dated on the 29th. The Court examined the return, and found that this was not the only blunder, but that the Lieutenant of the Tower had directed it to the Barons of *his* Exchequer.

To prevent any more time from being mispent, Mr. Oliver got up and said, "If your Lordships will not release me on the general and public ground,

ground, I do not wish to take any advantage of these mistakes."

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING been much afflicted with an obitinate head-ach, from which I feared I should find no deliverance, and being now greatly relieved of that troublesome complaint; I felt more compassion for the young man mentioned in your last Month's Magazine, than would probably have been excited by the recital of another case equally troublesome.

My compassion for him has made me venture to give my opinion upon his case, and to offer a hint for his relief.

If the case is fairly stated, and no material circumstances concealed, I should apprehend the disorder to arise from a partial plethora, and would recommend the following method of cure.

Let his diet be very temperate both in quantity and quality; let no liquor be drunk stronger than mild table beer, of a good age and well hopped. It would probably be still better to drink only water to his victuals. Let him eat no flesh meat but at dinner; let his breakfast and supper be of milk, or water gruel: let his belly be kept

gently open by some mild purgative taken occasionally at bed time. Let his head be kept cool: if he wears his own hair, let it be always cut thin; if a wig, let his head be shaved all over twice a week. I would advise him not to bathe his body, but to wash his head and neck every morning with the coldest water he can procure. Let him wear nothing tight or very warm about his neck, and in the night always sleep with the collar of his shirt unbuttoned. Let him frequently wash his feet in water, new-milk-warm, and wear warm stockings. And at every approach of his head-ach, let him apply about six leeches to his temples or behind his ears, a day or two before the usual beginning of the paroxysm. During the fit he may keep his feet in warm water about half an hour, three times a day. In this method he should persevere for six months at least, before he lays it aside; taking no medicines, except the aperient occasionally, during this course.

If these hints be judged worth notice, I sincerely wish the young man all imaginable success; and should be glad to know the result in some future Magazine.

Yours, &c.

W. H. CHIR.

Leeds, May 18th, 1771.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for June 1770.

June 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W S W little	29 5	53	chiefly cloudy, but a fine day.
2	Ditto	29 5½	54	very bright morning, cloudy afternoon.
3	S W strong	29 5½	57	heavy shower early, cloudy misting day.
4	Ditto	29 5½	57	an exceeding wet day.
5	Ditto	29 5	57	Ditto some stormy showers.
6	W S W strong	29 8	57	a fine day, with a few showers.
7	W S W fresh	29 8	58	a fine day, some flying clouds, but no rain.
8	Ditto	29 8½	58	Ditto.
9	Ditto	29 6½	60	Ditto.
10	W S W strong	29 6½	60	Ditto.
11	Ditto	29 6	62	Ditto.
12	W stormy	29 5½	60	great shews for rain, but kept up by the wind.
13	Ditto	29 6	60	Ditto.
14	W little	29 9½	59	a very fine, bright day.
15	W strong	29 8½	62	a very bright morning, cloudy misting aftern.
16	Ditto	29 8	61	bright morning, heavy dull afternoon.
17	W N W fresh	29 8½	59	a very fine bright day.
18	S W little	29 7½	58	a very cloudy, moist, misting day.
19	E ditto	29 4½	58	gentle rains, with small intervals, night & day.
20	N stormy	29 4	58	Ditto.
21	N N W little	29 6	56	chiefly cloudy, but no rain.
22	S W little	29 7½	57	a very bright day, hot sun, cool air.
23	Ditto	29 7	58	many flying clouds, but a fair day.
24	S W fresh	29 6½	53	a fine day, a small shower or two.
25	W S W ditto	29 7	59	chiefly cloudy, but trifling rain, churlish even.
26	S S W ditto	29 6½	61	a heavy dull day.
27	S W ditto	29 5	62	cloudy, with a good deal of rain at times.
28	S W stormy	29 4	61	a good deal of rain, with some bright intervals.
29	S W little	29 5	60	Ditto.
30	N N W fresh	29 5	59	a great deal of rain, many heavy showers.

The Shipwreck, continued from p. 177.
THE rest of this day was spent in tears and complaints, and other expressions of total dejection and despair. The tide being in they were wholly destitute of food, and hunger itself seemed to be absorbed in more exquisite misery, till the negro brought them the head and skin of a porpus, which he had found, as he was wandering about the shore, rather from habit, than with the hope of finding any thing to eat.

It was almost in a state of putrefaction, yet their appetite was roused by the sight of it, they broiled it upon the embers of their fire, and devoured it with the most ravenous haste.

In a short time, after they had swallowed this meat they were seized with extreme sickness, they drank water, but having no vessel in which they could warm it, it produced relief but by slow degrees; the disorder terminated in a dysentery, which reduced them all to a state of the most deplorable weakness: after about ten days Viaud and Mrs. Couture being somewhat recovered, though her son still continued very ill, they set about making a second raft; he supposes they began it about the 11th of April, and finished it about the 15th. The evening of that day was calm and fair, but the remembrance of their former misfortune prevented them from even attempting to sleep in the night; they spent it therefore in collecting provisions, and as soon as the morning dawned they prepared to embark: Viaud, Mrs. Couture, and the negro were ready, but young Couture was found lying where they had left him in the evening, in a state of total insensibility; he was with great difficulty so far recovered as to speak, but was wholly unable to stand. It was impossible, therefore, to commence their voyage this day; the provisions were fetched from the raft, the dying embers of their fire revived by fresh fuel, and the mast, sail, and cordage brought on shore. The poor youth grew weaker and weaker all that day and the next night, and Viaud had the precaution to keep his mother at a distance. In the morning of the day following, he urged Viaud to leave him to his fate, and endeavour to preserve himself and his mother: he left him, therefore, with a resolution to follow his advice, seeing no alternative but for all to perish together, yet he found it impossible to put it in execution; in the evening he returned to him again, and the youth

reproached him for his delay: upon this he left him once more, having wrapped him up in his own suitout, and placed some provisions, and oyster shells filled with water in his reach.

He again set up the mast and victualled the raft, and all things being ready for the voyage, he laid himself down by the dying youth and waited for the morning. About an hour before day he appeared to be dead, but upon a nearer examination, was found still to breathe, though the last agony seemed to be come on. He then left him, and went to his mother, who, overcome with weariness and watching, had at last fallen asleep. He waked her and urged her to depart, with expressions, from which she concluded that her son was dead. She immediately fell into an agony of grief, but she suffered herself to be led to the raft without resistance, or asking once more to weep over her child.

On the 19th of April these three unhappy wretches, Viaud, Mrs. Couture, and the negro left the Island, and after 12 hours sail reached the continent. The sudden joy which they felt upon their landing, was checked at their first endeavour to advance up the country, which they found a kind of morass almost every where overflowed: they found, however, a small piece of rising ground, where, as it was now sun-set, they proposed to pass the night. On this spot there were several large trees in full leaf, which afforded them some shelter from the wind, and more from the dew; they kindled a good fire, eat some of the provisions which they had larded from the raft, and lay down to sleep: they were, however, in a very short time awakened by the howlings of wild beasts, which, as they approached, grew louder and louder every minute. The negro immediately climbed a tree, and Mrs. Couture was preparing to follow him, when they were assaulted by a bear, which, however, Viaud at length drove away with flaming brands from their fire. All hope of rest for this night was now at an end; several other bears and some tigers approached near enough to be seen, but were kept from their prey by forming the fire into a circle, and sitting in the middle of it.

After such a night they found themselves too much exhausted to attempt getting farther into the country, the rest, therefore, which they could not take in the night, they took in the day, when the wild beasts had retired to their dens.

dens. At noon they eat the remainder of their provisions and began their journey: they directed their course eastward, hoping, at length, to reach St Mark's in the Apalachian Mountains; but the badness of the way, and their want of strength, rendered their progress very slow and inconsiderable.

They provided for the safety of the next night, before they looked out for their next meal: they heaped a large pile as a centre, and formed a circle round it ready to kindle when it should grow dark, but they could find neither fish, nor vegetable, nor any other thing that could possibly be eaten. They found, however, a pool of water, which, though muddy, was fresh, and this was their only repast after the fatigue of the day.

They lay down by their fires early in the evening, and slept till midnight, when they were awakened by the same howlings as before; the different species of animals were to be distinguished by their cries; and among them, says our author, the voice of the *Lion* was eminently dreadful.

In the morning they renewed their journey, but found nothing that they could eat, except some leaves of a tree, which, though they filled the stomach, afforded no nourishment.

Having prepared piles of dry wood as before, they laid themselves again down to sleep, but in a short time were awakened by violent pains in their bowels, which were caused by the leaves; sickness and pain being thus added to famine, they could get no rest till towards morning, when a short slumber suspended their misery.

When they awaked they again went forward, and travelled till the afternoon, seeking for food at every step but in vain; they arrived at length at a rising ground, whence they took a view of the country, which, like Milton's hell, was "on all sides horrible." They saw an immense horizon, the sea on their right, a vast forest on their left, and before them a plain wholly naked and desolate, where nothing was to be distinguished but the footsteps and ordure of wild Beasts. As they could see no bounds to the plain, they took to the forest, where they soon lost themselves. Exhausted at once by fatigue, hunger, and despair, Viaud and Mrs. Couture lay down upon the ground, and the poor negro placed himself at a little distance before them.

After an interval of dreadful silence,

Viaud and Couture agreed together, by looks, and signs, and words half expressed, to kill the negro, that his body might supply them with food. As soon as this horrid purpose was formed, Viaud snatched up a knotty stick, and running towards the unhappy victim, who had then, through weariness, fallen asleep, struck him with all his force upon the head: the poor wretch awakened at the blow, and attempted to rise, but was not able; horror, and perhaps pity, for a moment prevented a second stroke; in the mean time the victim got upon his knees, and clasping his hands together, with a look of inexpressible anguish and terror, pleaded for his life, calling his murderer dear master, and asking in what he had offended him. But in a few moments hunger extinguished the last remains of humanity, and he fell upon the bleeding wretch, pressed him with his whole weight to the ground, and called to Mrs. Couture to assist him; she came with all the haste in her power, and kept down his head, while Viaud lying along upon the rest of his body, cut his throat with his knife.

He then laid the body cross the trunk of a tree that happened to lie near him, that the blood might flow more freely, and in this work of horror his female companion also willingly lent him her assistance; after a short interval, in which our author says they asked the forgiveness of God for what they had done, they kindled a fire and made a Cannibal feast.

The circumstances of this dreadful repast, shew that they were not in a situation to be touched either with horror or remorse; for instead of avoiding as much as possible whatever would revive the idea of what they were eating, they took the *head*, after they had severed it from the body, and thrusting the end of a stick into it by the throat, they turned it about before the fire till it was half roasted, and then devoured it.

They spent the night in cutting up the body into quarters and joints, and hanging them in the smoke of the fire, which they kindled as usual, to keep the wild beasts at a distance, for as they had no salt, this was the only way in which they could preserve it for use.

The next day, and the next night they employed in the same manner, and then made several parcels of their provisions, which having tied up in white handkerchiefs they had left, they fast

ned on their backs with the cordage of the float.

Rest and food having now recruited their strength, they renewed their march, and attempted to make their way through the forest. According to their computation, they set forward on the 28th of April, and having travelled several days, they were at length so wounded by briars, thorns, and a great variety of prickly plants, that they were obliged to change their course and endeavour to get to the sea-side: they were besides so stung by musquitos, sand-flies, and other insects of the like kind, that their features could scarcely be distinguished, and their legs and arms were swelled to an enormous size.

They soon found an opening to the right, and at length reached the shore; but the beach being overspread with sea-reeds, many of which were strong and dry, and entangled in each other, they found walking almost as laborious here as in the forest. They were, however, in some degree, free from the Musquitos, and picked up some shell-fish and small flounders, which they eat, that their other provision might last the longer. At length Viand thought of setting fire to these rushes, which answered beyond expectation, clearing the way to a great distance: the next day they found two rattle snakes, which the fire had smothered, and regaled upon them with great luxury. The day following they killed a *cayman*, sometimes called a *tacare*, a species of the crocodile, about 12 feet long; which they found asleep in a pool: of this our author says, they eat about three pounds, and that having spent a day and a night in drying the rest, they cut it into small pieces and took it with them: how much an animal of the crocodile kind, 12 feet long might weigh we cannot exactly determine, but if they carried all but three pounds of it with them; their load must have been pretty considerable, setting aside the remainder of the poor negro's body, great part of which still remained.

They now went on with more spirit, but after about an hour's march on the second day, their course was interrupted by a river, which was too deep to ford, and too rapid to stem by the best swimmer. *To be continued.*

10. *The Minstrel, or the Progress of Genius, a Poem.*

The first hint of this performance, as the author has acquainted us in an ad-

vertisement, was suggested by Mr. Percy's ingenious essay on the English minstrels, prefixed to his first volume of Reliques of ancient English poetry.

His design has been to trace the progress of a poetical genius born in a rude and illiterate age, from the first dawning of fancy and reason, till he may be supposed capable of supporting the character of a minstrel, or an itinerant poet and musician, a character which according to the notions of our forefathers, was not only respectable but sacred. He thought that "a poetical illustration of this subject would afford variety of amusement, and even some topics of instruction both moral and philosophical."

The present publication contains only the first book of the work, describing "the pursuits and amusements of the minstrel's childhood."

"The incidents that qualify him for his profession, and determine him to enter upon it will furnish materials for the books that are to follow.

The author has chosen to write in the stanza which Spencer imitated from the Italian, for which every reader of unvitiated taste will certainly be sorry. He allows the stanza to be difficult, but gives two reasons for chusing it; one that it pleased his ear, the other that its gothic structure and original seem to bear some relation to the subject and spirit of the poem. To the first nothing can be answered; concerning all objects of sense, sense only is the judge, and it would not be less absurd to dispute with this author about fitness and propriety with respect to what pleases his ear, than with respect to what pleases his palate. But we cannot think there is any relation between verse of gothic structure, and the progress of poetical genius to a state in which it could assume the character of a bard; the gothic, as well in verse as in building, is but of the middle antiquity, and the progress of a bard in a rude and uncultivated age may as well relate to Phemius as to Ossian.

An ear not used to the stanza of Spencer is rather disappointed than gratified by the rhyme; and to him that has read it long enough to expect the rhyme, it can scarce fail to have become tiresome: the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh verses of every stanza, rhiming to each other, some of them alternately, and some in succession, produce a kind of dissonant gingle which can coincide only with the drawling tone, and unnatural

monotony, still returning upon itself, in which verse was formerly pronounced, to the total destruction of true melody, and degradation of sublime sense; the three similar rhimes of the 6th, 8th and 9th produce as bad an effect, and are rendered still more disgusting by the tedious Alexandrine which constantly ends the song.

“ And like a wounded snake drags its
slow length along.”

Our author however has been content to recur to the rudiments of our versification, without recurring also, as many others have done, to the rudiments of our language, he has used neither antiquated dialect nor obsolete terms, and the melody of his verses, taken separately, almost atones for the barbarous dissonance of his stanza.

With the following description of the future Bard, while yet a stripling, we shall dismiss our readers to the work, where they will find much of the true spirit of poetry, which cannot but give pleasure even to those who most dislike the stanza in which it is written.

Lo! where the stripling, wrapt in wonder,
roves

Beneath the precipice o'erhung with pine;
And sees, on high, amidst th' encircling
groves,

From cliff to cliff the foaming torrents
shine:

While waters, woods, and winds, in con-
cert join,

And Echo swells the chorus to the skies.

Would Edwin this majestic scene resign
For aught the huntsman's puny craft sup-
plies?

Ah! no: he better knows great Nature's
charms to prize.

And oft he trac'd the uplands, to survey,
When o'er the sky advanced the kindling
dawn,

The crimson cloud, blue main, and moun-
tain grey,

And lake, dim-gleaming on the smoky
lawn;

Far to the west the long long vale with-
drawn,

Where twilight loves to linger for a while;
And now he faintly kens the bounding
fawn,

And villager abroad at early toil. —

But, lo! the sun appears! and heaven,
earth, ocean, smile.

And oft the craggy cliff he loved to climb,
When all in mist the world below was lost.

What dreadful pleasure! there to stand
sublime,

Like shipwreck'd mariner on desert coast,
And view th' enormous waste of vapour,

loft

In billows, lengthening to th' horizon
round,

Now scoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now
embos'd!

And hear the voice of mirth and song re-
bound,

Flocks, herds, and waterfalls, along the hoar
profound!

In truth he was a strange and wayward
wight,

Fond of each gentle, and each dreadful
scene.

In darkness, and in storm, he found de-
light:

Nor less, than when on ocean-wave serene
The southern sun diffused his dazzling
shene.

Even sad vicissitude amus'd his soul:

And if a sigh would sometimes intervene,
And down his cheek a tear of pity roll,

A sigh, a tear, so sweet, he wish'd not to
control. X.

II. *The present State of Musick in France and Italy.* By Charles Bur- ney, *Mus. D.*

This is the journal of a tour through France and Italy, which the author undertook to collect materials for a history of musick, a work for which he has been collecting such materials as could be procured in this country many years.

The author's ability in his profession is universally acknowledged; and his proficiency in literature is well known to all who are acquainted with him, otherwise than as a teacher of musick: the publick may therefore expect from his history all the knowledge and entertainment, that such a work will admit. In the mean time, this journal will at once serve to excite and in some measure gratify their curiosity. Our author's account of his expedition, and its motives is as follows.

“ Had the books I have hitherto consulted, which have been very numerous, supplied me with the information I wanted relative to a history of music, upon which I have been long meditating; I should not have undertaken a journey that has been attended with much fatigue, expence, and neglect of other concerns.

“ But these books are, in general, such faithful copies of each other, that he who reads two or three, has the substance of as many hundred. In hopes, therefore, of stamping on my intended history some marks of originality, or at least of novelty, I determin'd to allay my thirst of knowledge at the source, and take such draughts in Italy, as
England

England cannot supply. It was there I determined to hear with my *own* ears, and to see with my *own* eyes; and, if possible, to *hear* and *see* nothing but *music*. Indeed I could have amused myself agreeably enough in examining pictures, statues, and buildings; but, as I could not afford time for all this, without neglecting the chief business of my journey, I determined not to have “my purpose turned awry” by any other curiosity or enquiry*.

“With these views I left London in the beginning of June 1770, and as I did not intend my work should be local, I determined, in the way to Italy, to acquire what materials I could relative to the history of French music, as well as to inform myself of its present state. But it would have been both arrogant and unjust to have attempted this in the few weeks allowed me to remain in France, had I not before twice visited Paris, during which time I frequented very much its public places; and for twenty years past I had constantly been supplied with the works of the best composers, and the writings of the best authors on the subject of music in that kingdom.”

The author had conversations on the object of his journey, with many persons of great eminence, most of whom furnished him with some materials for his work, equally curious and important: among others were the Abbé Arnaud, of the academy of Inscriptions and *Belles Lettres* at Paris, the author of a celebrated dissertation on the accents of the Greek tongue; the Abbé Roussier, the author of a memoir upon ancient music, just published, Padre Beccaria, Signor Galuppi, the Abbate Mattini, the Count Torre Taxis, Signor Valloti, Padre Martini, Faranelli, Piccini, Jomelli, Padre de la Torre, Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau.

We might easily select many parts of this work, that would entertain as well those of our readers that are not musical as those that are; particularly an account of the life of the celebrated Faranelli, who now resides at Bologna: but

we shall content ourselves with the following account and character of the celebrated Tartini, not only because it contains several curious particulars, but because it will serve as a specimen of Doctor Burney’s idea of his subject.

“Tartini was born at Pirano in Istria, in 1692. In his early youth, having manifested an attachment to a young person, who was regarded as unworthy of being allied to his family, his father shut him up: and during his confinement he amused himself with musical instruments, in order to divert his melancholy; so that it was by mere accident he discovered in himself the seeds of those talents which afterwards grew into so much eminence.

“M. de la Lande says, he had from his own mouth the following singular anecdote, which shews to what degree his imagination was inflamed by the genius of composition. “He dreamed “one night in 1713, that he had made “a compact with the Devil, who promised to be at his service on all occasions; and during this vision every “thing succeeded according to his “mind; his wishes were prevented, “and his desires always surpassed by “the assistance of his new servant. “In short, he imagined he gave the “Devil his violin, in order to discover “what kind of a musician he was; “when, to his great astonishment, he “heard him play a solo so singularly “beautiful, and executed with such superior taste and precision, that it surpassed all he had ever heard or conceived in his life. So great was his “surprize, and so exquisite his delight “upon this occasion, that it deprived “him of the power of breathing. He “awoke with the violence of this sensation, and instantly seized his fiddle, in “hopes of expressing what he had just “heard, but in vain; he, however, then “composed a piece, which is, perhaps, “the best of all his works, (he called “it the Devil’s Sonata) but it was so “inferior to what his sleep had produced, that he declared he should “have broken his instrument, and “abandoned music for ever, if he “could have subsisted by any other “means †.”

“He married early a wife of the Xantippe sort, and his patience upon

† *Voyage d’un Francois.* Tom. 2.

* In the course of my journey, however, I was afterwards much pleased to find that I could gratify my love for sculpture and painting, even in the pursuit of musical materials; as it was from these I acquired my ideas and drawings of the instruments of the ancients, as well as of the early moderns.

the most trying occasions was always truly Socratic. He had no other children than his scholars, of whom his care was constantly paternal. During the latter part of his life he played but little, except at the church of St. Anthony of Padua, to which he had devoted himself so early as the year 1722, where, though he had a salary of four hundred ducats a year, yet his attendance was only required on great festivals; but so strong was his zeal for the service of his patron saint, that he seldom let a week pass without regaling him to the utmost power of his palsied nerves.

“ He died universally regretted by the Patavinians, who had long been amused by his talents, and edified by his piety and good works. To his Excellency Count *Torre Taxis* of Venice, his scholar and protector, he bequeathed his MS music; and to the professor *Padre Colombo*, who had long been his friend and counsellor, he left the care of a posthumous work, of which, though chiefly mathematical, the theory of sound makes a considerable part.

“ As a composer, he was one of the few original geniusses of this age, who constantly drew from his own source: his melody was full of fire and fancy, and his harmony, though learned, yet simple and pure. As a performer, his slow movements evince his taste and expression, and his lively ones his great hand. He was the first who knew and taught the power of the bow; and his knowledge of the finger-board is proved by a thousand beautiful passages, to which that alone could give birth.

“ With regard to the complaint made by common readers, of obscurity in his *Treatise of Music*, and the abuse of mathematics, of which he is accused by men of science, they are points, which this is not the place to discuss. Perhaps a more exact character of this work cannot be given than that of M. Rousseau, who says, “ If the system of “ the celebrated Tartini is not that of “ nature, it is at least that of which “ the principles are the most simple, “ and from which all the laws of har- “ mony seem to arise in a less arbitrary “ manner, than in any other, which “ has been hitherto published.” That his system is full of new and ingenious ideas, which could only arise from a superior knowledge in his art, may be discovered through its veil of obscurity;

and his friend *Padre Colombo* accounted to me for that obscurity and appearance of want of true science, by confessing that Tartini, with all the parade of figures, and solutions of problems, was no mathematician, and that he did not understand common arithmetic well. However, he saw more than he could express by terms or principles borrowed from any other science; and though neither a geometrician or an algebraist, he had a facility and method of calculating peculiar to himself, by which, as he could satisfy his own mind, he supposed he could instruct others. The truth is, that, with respect to the mysteries of the science, which he seems to have known intuitively, he is sometimes intelligible, and sometimes otherwise; but I have such an opinion of Tartini's penetration and sagacity in his musical enquiries, that when he is obscure, I suppose it to be occasioned either by his aiming too much at conciseness, by the insufficiency of common language to express uncommon ideas, or by his soaring above the reach of my conceptions; and in this case I am ready to apply to him what Socrates said to Euripides, upon being asked by that poet how he liked the writings of Heraclitus — “ What I understand is excellent, “ which inclines me to believe, that “ what I do not understand is excellent “ likewise.”

We shall only add with our author, that the reader of this journal will be enabled not only to form an idea of the present state of music in the countries through which he passed, but of the opportunities, with which he has been favoured, of consulting the libraries and the learned, on whatever is most disputable or curious in his projected history. It would, however, be unjust not to acquaint our readers, that to the materials, which he had collected in England, he has now added 400 volumes of scarce books on that subject, which he procured abroad; that he has settled a correspondence in every great city, which he visited on the Continent, by which he hopes to obtain the knowledge of further particulars relative to music, both ancient and modern; and that as no place abounds more with men of sound learning, or with collectors of curious compositions, and valuable materials, than his own country, he hopes he shall be honoured with their council and communications.

12. The Loves of Medea and Jason, a Poem, in three Books: translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius's *Argonautics*, by the Rev. J. Ekins, M. A. late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Quainton, Bucks. Payne.

THIS translation is introduced by some account of the author and his work, to the following effect:

“Apollonius was born in Alexandria, under the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about two thousand years ago. He was the scholar and rival of Callimachus, and obtained the name of *Rhodius*, by going to teach Rhetoric at Rhodes; when he returned to Alexandria, he was appointed to succeed Eratosthenes as public Librarian.

By the ancient critics he was ranked among the principal Greek heroic poets, but his work is now little known: the subject is the expedition of some Grecian heroes in a ship called *Argo*, to obtain a golden Fleece, about 30 years before the Trojan War; and, according to Sir Isaac Newton's *Chronology*, 43 years after the death of Solomon.

The Fable is this. Athamas, King of Thebes, having married Ino, a second wife, his son and daughter, Phrixus and Helle, fled from her persecutions upon a Ram which had a golden Fleece. In their passage from Europe to Asia, Helle fell into the sea, which, from her name, was afterwards called the Hellespont. Phrixus arrived safe at Colchis, a country in the Northern part of Asia, and by the command of the Gods, sacrificed the Ram to Jupiter, and hung up the Fleece in a wood consecrated to Mars.

Sometime afterwards he married Calcioppe, the daughter of Æeta, who was King of that country.

Æeta considered the golden Fleece as his property, being Lord of the soil where it was hung up; and an oracle having warned him that it was in danger of being stolen, he kept it guarded by a watchful Dragon, and two furious Bulls, whose feet were brass, and whose breath was fire.

The Fleece being thus guarded, to get possession of it was thought to be the most dangerous enterprize that could be undertaken, and for that reason Jason was engaged in it by his uncle Pelias; for Æson, King of Thessaly, the father of Jason, being dead, Pelias held the kingdom in trust for Jason, and

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he hoped, by destroying Jason, to make it his own.

Jason had a warlike vessel built of Pine trees, from the Forest of Dodona, and with fifty illustrious Greeks embarked under the protection of Juno. These adventurers were called Argonauts from *Argo*, the name of their vessel, and among them were Hercules, Castor and Pollux, Orpheus and Typhis, and several of the fathers of those Heroes, who are celebrated by Homer in the Trojan war.

When they embarked Phrixus was dead, and his four sons Argus, Cythiforus, Melas, and Phrontis, had sailed from Colchis to Orchomenus, a city of Bœotia, to receive the inheritance of Athamas their grandfather. In their passage they were cast away upon the Island of Mars, one of the Strophades in the Ionian Sea, and being taken up there by the Argonauts, proceeded with them back again to Colchis.

With the arrival of these Heroes at Colchis, the action of the poem begins.

The vessel being anchored in the bay, Jason, with two of his associates, Augeas and Telamon, and the sons of Phrixus, repaired to the palace of Æeta, determined to obtain the Fleece either by entreaty or force.

When they enter the palace they meet Medea, the younger daughter of Æeta, who calls her sister Calcioppe: Calcioppe with surprize and joy discovers her sons thus unexpectedly returned, and Æeta hearing his daughter's voice, joins them, and bids his grandchildren and their companions welcome.

At a feast that was immediately prepared on the occasion, Cupid, unseen, renders Medea passionately in love with Jason, by piercing her with one of his arrows; and Æeta enquires of the young men what adventures they had met with in their voyage, how they came to return without completing their expedition, and who they have with them.

Argus, the eldest gives a true answer to these questions, and tells his grandfather, that being cast away he was taken up by Jason and his crew; he then presents Jason, and declares that he is come thither for the golden Fleece; being driven from his rich domains, and native country by a tyrant, who had declared, that till the Fleece should be brought back to Greece from Colchis, none of the race of Æolus, of whom Jason was the chief, should be admitted

admitted to their rights. To induce Æeta to comply, he adds, that Jason came not as a foe but an ally; that he would acknowledge the favour he solicited by rich presents, and with the Grecian heroes, who were joined in his expedition, assist him against the Sarmatians, who were then preparing to ravage the country.

Æeta enraged at this proposition, tells Jason, that if he will yoke the two Bulls with brazen hoofs and fiery breath to a plough, and having broken up four acres of the Field of Mars, where the Fleece was kept, sow the ground with the teeth of a Serpent, and conquer an armed host, which would immediately spring up, he should have the Fleece, but upon no other condition. This task, says he, I perform every day, and it is not fit I should resign my prize to an inferior, either in courage or strength.

With this answer Jason returns to his companions, accompanied by Argus, the eldest son of Calciopé, the rest having been retained in the palace.

Many of the heroes offer to attempt the adventure; but Argus proposes by the mediation of his mother, to procure the assistance of Medea, who being skilled in supernatural arts, could stop the progress of fire, restrain a torrent in its course, turn back the planets, and draw down the Moon from her sphere.

This proposition is accepted, and Argus returns to the palace to solicit his mother to engage her sister Medea in their interest. His mother fearing that her children should be involved in the fate of Jason and his crew, readily undertakes the office; and Medea, pre-disposed by her passion for Jason, to undertake any thing in his favour, is glad of an opportunity of espousing his cause; under colour of granting the request of her sister, and delivering her nephews from destruction.

She makes ready her spells, and repairs to the shrine of Hecate, of which Jason having intelligence, and being encouraged by an omen, meets her there.

At this interview, in the description of which, nature and art seem to have combined all their powers; Medea gives her hero an herb from her zone, where she had carefully deposited it, which applied as an unguent to his limbs, would secure him from injury either by weapon or fire, and renew his vigour for the day, whatever labour he should sus-

tain. She also directs him how to render Hecate propitious by a sacrifice, and perform rites which will compel her to appear.

With this charm, and these instructions, Jason returns to his companions in the ship, and the next morning sends to Æeta for the teeth of the Serpent that he was to sow.

Having received them, and annointed his armour and his body with the unguent, and sacrificed to Hecate, he repairs to the field of Mars, harnesses the Bulls, ploughs four acres of the ground, sows the teeth of the Serpent, and destroys the host which they produced, as he had been directed by Medea.

Æeta astonished at seeing Jason fulfil the conditions upon which he had promised him the Fleece, suspected Medea of having assisted him by her arts: she perceiving this, and dreading his resentment, repairs hastily to Jason on board the Argo; and Æeta refusing the Fleece, though the conditions had been performed, she assists Jason to seize it, in spite of the fierceness and vigilance of the Dragon that was its guard: and having borne it off, sails with him for Greece.

Such are the principal events of that part of Apollonius's poem, which contains the loves of Medea and Jason, and which alone Mr. Ekins has translated. The two first books contain a catalogue of the heroes, with their adventures previous to their arrival at Colchis, and the fourth book is continued after the escape of Medea; these he has omitted, and here and there a simile where they were so numerous, as too much to interrupt the action.

This translation cannot but be considered as a valuable addition to English poetry: the versification is excellent, and the beauties of the original are well preserved.

The first meeting of Medea and Jason, and her instructions to the hero, are finely imagined and expressed.

Soon to her with the youth his presence gave—

The Virgin's heart frait looks within her breast;

Warm glows her cheek, dim clouds her eyes invest:

No power to move her list'ess knees she found,

And her fixed feet stood rooted to the ground.

In this situation she receives the hero's first address.

Thus as in sounds of sweet applause he said,
A lovely smile her glowing cheeks o'er-
spread.
Her downcast look bespeaks the love of
praise
That round her melting heart in secret plays.
And as at length she rears her glancing eyes,
Her tongue the dictates of her heart denies;
She knew not yet, tho' lab'ring oft to speak,
How first the painful silence she should break,
But wish'd at once, her thoughts so closely
press'd,
To utter all that rush'd upon her breast.
Straight from her zone with bounteous
hand she gives
The proffer'd herb, which joyful he receives:
The maid as freely had her life bestow'd,
Such charms in Jason's radiant beauties
glow'd,
Effulgent grace o'erpow'rs her dazzled sight,
And her soul melts in dreams of soft delight:
Thus on the blowing rose dissolves away
The dew drop, warm'd by Phœbus' orient
ray.
Now on the ground abash'd they look,
and now
With smiles that beam'd beneath their joy-
ful brow,
From each to each the mutual glances ran;
With fault'ring voice at length the maid
began.
"Learn how to thee I grant the promis'd
aid,
"While strict observ'nce to my counsel's
paid.
"Soon as my Sirè the Serpent's teeth shall
yield,
"And bids thee sow them in the martial field,
"In equal parts the midnight hour divide,
"Thy limbs first bath'd beneath the living
tide,
"Then all alone, array'd in black attire,
"Sink a round foss, there light the sacred
fire;
"A female lamb th' appointed victim slay,
"Entire its carcase on the altar lay.
"With soothing pray'rs dread Hecat's name
implore,
"And fragrant honey from thy goblet pour:
"The Goddess straight propitiate, and
retire
"With awful rev'rence from the lighted
pyre,
"Nor at the tread of footsteps, nor the cry
"Of howling dogs, revert thy daring eye;
"For so the potent charm should st' thou
defeat,
"Nor back with honour to thy train retreat.
"Next morn distilling o'er each polish'd
joint
"This magic unguent, all thy limbs anoint:
"Endued by this with more than manly force
"The Gods thou'lt equal in thy daring
course.
"In this alike thy spear, thy sword, and
shield
"Be dip't, to guard thee in the martial field:

"Nor earth born Hosts shall pierce thy
deathless frame,
"Nor Bulls, whose nostrils glow with liv-
ing flame.
"Such for the day, nor more, my spells
retain
"Their force, do thou thine arduous task
sustain.
"Take thou this further counsel, when
thine hand
"Hath yok'd the Bulls, and plough'd the
stubborn land,
"When, as a'è sown the Serpent's teeth,
the field
"Its destin'd crop a Giant Host shall yield;
"Cast 'midst their ranks a pond'rous stone,
and they,
"Like famish'd dogs contending o'er
their prey,
"Shall each with mutual wounds his
comrade slay;
"Then rush impetuous on th' expiring foes,
"And the dire scene with final slaughter
close.
"Success thus crowns thine arms; the Gol-
den Fleece
"Shall far from Æta be convey'd to Greece;
"Thou too at will far distant may'st retire,
"Far—far from hence—if such thy soul's
desire."

She said; nor from the ground her eyes
lids rears,
While down her cheeks fast flow the trick-
ling tears:
Distrust and fear her anxious bosom move,
Left far from her o'er distant seas he rove.

The appearance of Hecate at the sacri-
fice of Jason, contains beauties of a
other kind, with which we shall dismiss
our readers to the work itself, where
those who love poetry will find great
entertainment.

—His call the Goddess hears
From inmost depths, and at his rites appears.
Snakes, twin'd with wreaths of oak her
temples crown'd,
And torches shot their dazzling blaze around;
Infernal dogs her sacred steps attend,
While the pierc'd air with hideous yell they
rend.
Earth, as she pass'd, from its foundation
shakes,
Loud shriek th' affrighted Naiads from the
lakes,
And River-Nymphs that on the banks reside,
Where Amaranthian Phœnis rolls its tide.
Fear strikes great Jason's heart: as quick
he flew,
His eyes he turn'd not, ere he join'd the
crew.

X.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS.

MEDICAL.

THE true Method of reducing Rup-
tures; and retaining them in the
Abdomen,

Abdomen, and in the Navel. By Robert Brand, 8vo. 1s. Bladon.—Mr. Brand's method of reducing Ruptures in the groin and scrotum, is by the application of elastic grusses, which from the testimony of people to whom they have been applied, and several gentlemen of the faculty, appear to be superior to every other invention; for Ruptures in the Navel he prepares an elastic Bandage.

Incontestible Proofs of curing the Gout, and other Disorders, Chronic and Acute (deemed incurable) by mild and efficacious Medicines, originally discovered, and chemically prepared by Henry Fowler, Gent. an American. 8vo. Leage.

POETRY.

A Poetical Essay on the Existence of God. Part I. By the Rev. W. H. Roberts, of Eton, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 4to. 1s. Wilkie.—*Altho' the Arguments made use of by this Author in support of the Existence of a supreme Being have been urged before, yet he has so clad them in the livery of the Muses, as to render them apparently novel.*

The Merchant, a Naval Lyric: Written in imitation of Pindar's Spirit. On the British Trade and Navigation. By E. Young, L. L. D. 4to. 2s. 6d. Swan.—*Notwithstanding the bold Assertions of the Editor of this piece, and his wonder "that so masterly a poem is not to be found among Dr. Young's other Works," yet we will venture to pronounce that it was not written by the Author to whom it is attributed; for this obvious reason, that it is replete with all his defects, without any of his beauties.*

Carmen Arabicum, five verba Doctoris Aueddini Alnasaphi, de Religionis Sonniticæ Principiis numerata; nec non Persicum, nimirum Doctoris, Shaadi Shirazitæ operis, Pomariam dicti initium ubi de Deo. T. O. M. Edidit ac Latinâ vertit J. Uri. 4to. Oxford, printed at the Clarendon Press: sold by White, in Fleetstreet, London.

The Dramatic Works of Mark Antony Meilan; consisting of Three Tragedies, Emilia, Northumberland, The Friends. As they were presented to the Managers of both our Theatres, but refused. Published by way of an Appeal from the Arbitrary Decisions of the Despots of the Drama, to Candour and the Lovers of Theatrical Amusements, &c. 8vo. 5s. White.—Mr. Meilan, in

his prefatory epistle, is extremely angry with Messrs. Colman and Garrick, for not paying that attention to his pieces, which he, undoubtedly, thinks they deserve; we on the other hand declare, that the town would have had a juster cause of complaint, had they granted his request.

Verses addressed to John Wilkes, Esq; on his Arrival at Lynn, 4to. 6d. Baldwin.—*An Eulogium on the popular Patriot, and on the honesty, bravery and rectitude of the Author.*

The Prostitute, a Poem. The Author J. H. Wynne, 4to. 1s. 6d. Whible.—*This poem has some degree of merit, and some imperfections; among the candid and benevolent, however, the latter will be in a great measure overlooked. "The ground-work of this piece, (says the Author) is a moral tale, calculated to furnish that instruction to the young and gay, which they might not so readily imbibe from performances of a more rigid nature.—What merits or defects the poem may have, he submits to the candid reader to determine, as well as what portion of indulgence it may be proper to allow to one who does not boast of being initiated into the mysteries of Parnassus, or admitted as a favourite of the Muses."*

The Drunken News-writer, a Comic Interlude. 8vo. 6d. Smith.—*The production, certainly, of some drunken News-writer, for no man in his sober senses would have obtruded so feeble an attempt at humour upon the public. It contains, however, a tolerable Bacchanalian song.*

Cricket. An Heroic Poem: illustrated with the critical Observations of Scriblerius Maximus, &c. by James Love, Comedian. 4to. 1s. Davis.—*"This little Poem, the Author says, was published about thirty years ago, and is now reprinted for the amusement of the members of the Critic Club, at Richmond, in Surry." Such of our readers as are fond of that manly exercise, we doubt not, will receive a singular satisfaction in perusing this little piece.*

The Love of Money, a Satire. 4to. 2s. Evans.—*No man, who loves his money, would bestow two shillings on so dull and illiberal a performance.*

Eve's Legacy to her Daughters: a Poem in two Cantos; with her Epitaph: and Tiresias. 8vo. 1s. T. Davis.

An Elegy written in Covent Garden. 4to.

to. 1s. Ridley.—*A parody on Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard.*

POLITICAL.

An Answer to Junius: shewing his Imaginary Ideas, and false Principles; his wrong positions and random Conclusions. 8vo. 6d. Organ.—*While this author only brandishes a bull-rush, he will be secure in his own weakness.*

NOVELS.

The Brother. By a Lady. 12mo. 2 vols. 5s. Lowndes.—*Notwithstanding we are always tender in censuring the productions of the fair-sex, yet we must declare, that it is a pity this Lady has misspent so much time in scribbling, when she would have been better employed in darning her ruffles, or working of cat-gut.*

The History of Sir William Harrington. Written some years since, and revised and corrected by the late Mr. Richardson; now first published. 12mo. 4 vols. 10s. sewed.—*The Author's assertion, that these volumes were revised and corrected by the late Mr. Richardson, has been publicly contradicted by advertisements in the News-papers, to which he has replied with decency and propriety. Though the intelligent reader will certainly discover that this work is inferior to Clarissa or Grandison, yet we presume he will acknowledge, that it is not entirely void of merit.*

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The Generous Inconstant. A Novel. By a Lady. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. Nicol.

DIVINITY.

The Life of Joseph, the Son of Israel. 12mo. 3s. Keith.—*The Story of Joseph wretchedly marred, by a ridiculous rodomontade.*

Meditations upon several Texts of Scripture. By the late Mrs. Jean Steuart. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

An Appeal to the good sense of the the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, concerning their religious Rights and Privileges. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bladon.

Two Sermons on the Morality of Mankind. By George Merriott, Lecturer of St. Luke's, Middlesex, 1s. Flexney.

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ODE to INDIFFERENCE.

FLY Indifference, hated maid,
Seek *Spitzbergen's* horrid shade,
Where old Winter keeps his Court,
There, fit guest, do thou resort,
And thy frosty breast repose
Amidst congenial ice and snows:
There reside, inspid maid,
But ne'er infect my *Emma's* head.

Or else seek the cloister's pale,
Where reluctant virgins veil,
In the corner of whose heart
Earth with heaven still keeps a part;
There thy fullest influence shower,
Free poor grace from passion's power.
Give fond *Eloisa* rest,
But shun, oh! shun my *Emma's* breast.

Or on *Lyce*, wanton maid,
Be thy chilling finger laid;
Quench the frolic beam that flies
From her bright fantastic eyes:
Teach the sweet coquet to know
Heart of ice in breast of snow;
Give peace to her, give peace to me,
But leave, oh! leave my *Emma* free.

But if thou, in grave disguise,
Seek'st to make that nymph thy prize;
If that nymph, deceived by thee,
Listens to thy sophistry;
If she courts thy cold embraces,
And to thee resigns her graces;
What, alas! is left for me,
But to fly, myself, to thee?

The OCEAN.

SEARCH Nature's works; through all her
mazy plan,
All Nature's works are counterparts of man.
'Tis man, 'tis man the moralizing muse,
Sees in the rock, and in the wave pursues.

Mark yonder low'ring c'oud, see billows rise,
Shoot up aloft in air and threat the skies!
Such, and so great the storm within the soul,
When reason sinks, and passion's billows roll.

See trembling sunbeams play along the tide,
Soft breathes the gale, and frascoth the waters
glide.

'Tis so the placid-man's life gently flows,
Where all is motion, and yet all repose.

The *slugard*, ev'ry passion lulled asleep,
Dares not to hope, to fear, to joy, to weep.
Behold, fit emblem of the *slugard's* rest,
The dead, still calm, unblesting and unblest.

Waves destroy waves, successive as they flow,
And beat down others that themselves may grow.
So the false wretch, the basest of the base,
Supplants his fellow to usurp his place.

Wrapt in himself, and resolutely just,
Unmov'd, nor changing with the changing gust,
The moral hero stands each adverse shock:
The moral hero's pictured in the rock.

Behold the ocean,--all intestine jar,
All chaos, discord, and unceasing war.

Behold the world,--all passion and all strife
The world's an ocean, and our voyage is li
- Sea, see each *Bark* exalt the little sail,
Launch eager on the tide and catch the gale
A hapless bark! long e'er it reach the coast
It must be shatter'd, and it may be lost.

Passions are winds to urge us o'er the way
Reason the rudder to direct and save:
This, without those, obtains a vain employ
Those, without this, but urge us to destroy

Hope is our anchor; every comfort past,
She gives an animating smile at last;
With her, though wreck'd; we dare the storm
main,

And wreck'd again, with her, we dare again

The port is happiness,--all hither aim,
All seek by different means this end the same
O happiness, to thee, to thee we're bound,
Thee ever seek to find, though none e'er found
We seek thee here--in vain--we seek thee
there--

Still, still in vain, thou phantom fleet as air.

Say, Goddess; in what place thou lov'st to dwell
What unknown region; or what hidden cell.
O deign to shed one glimmering ray of light,
Exalt one beacon and direct us right.

Through unknown tracts, through hidden cells
for thee

We'll climb each rock, and dauntless brave the
sea.

Unlike to this, behold another port
To which we would not; yet we must resort
A silent port; where winds forget to roar,
And foaming billows learn to foam no more.
Where clouds and quicksand, storms and tempest
cease,

All hush'd in silence and eternal peace.

Short is thy voyage, protract it how you can
Proceed then, mortal, nor curtail thy span.
The storms of passion, whirlpools of despair,
The straits of trouble, and the clouds of care
These, though they threat, shall quickly pass
away--

Short is thy voyage, and short like that are the
Nor seas nor shores remain beyond, to thee
All, all shall cease when thou shalt cease to be

Translation of an ODE written in French
by the King of Prussia at Leipzig, Oct. 1763
upon Professor Gottsched's presenting him with
a German versification of the 22d Ode of the
Book of Horace.

THEY bounteous, Heaven, no less severe than
kind,

Deals not his favours with unthinking hand
But only hides what we refuse to find,
While equal all in her affection stand.

Hence various gifts and various characters:

In Frenchmen Art, in Britons Depth, suppose
Wants either ought? Self Love in each pre-
Its own rank 'T histles to the Stranger's Rose

Thus Sparta sam'd for Demi-gods, possess

The envied honours of Heroic Plaudie:

While the soft Arts inspir'd the Athenian breast

And Science carv'd the trophies of her name

in Sparta's school our German fires have caught
The rage of Fame, whose Bards enwrap record
Mortal Sparta! and her fields well fought:
The cleaveless helmet and the breathing sword!

Thus Germania, tho' her sons have found
The path (thro' dangers) that assails the sky!
These martial deeds no lyric strains rebound,
At their fame with hers, as their Laurels die.
Die no more, the Saxon Swan shall sing:
From rigorous nature snatch the invidious plume:

Manic fires shall warm each trembling string:
And the rough chord an Attic tone assume.

Let us then sweet Gottsched, with thy lays:
To future times derive their conquests down:
Let quills that deck Germania's brows with bays;
And rival Caesar's with Apollo's Crown!

Æt. 2. PRUSSIANUS.

The BEE FLOWER*.

[From Dr. LANGHORNE'S *Fables of Flora*.]

COME, let us leave this painted plain,
This waste of flowers that palls the eye:
The works of nature's wilder reign
All please in plainer majesty.

Those fair scenes, where yet she owes
Her superior charms to Brockman's art,
Crown'd with elegant repose,
Cherishes the social heart—

Those fair scenes we'll wander wild,
On you russet mountains rest;
O brother dear! come! Nature's child!
In all her simple virtue's blest.

On fir seen on distant towers,
In clouding groves and peopled seas,
The ruins pale of princely bowers
To Beachborough's airy heights shall please.

Useless there the lonely scene;
The little labourer of the hive,
From flower to flower, from green to green,
Humors, and makes the wild alive.

On that flowret's velvet breast
How close the busy vagrant lies!

This is a species of the Orchis, which is
found in the barren and mountainous parts of
Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Kent, and Hert-
fordshire. Nature has form'd a Bee on the
back of the flower with so much exactness,
that it is impossible at a small distance to dis-
tinguish the imposition. For this purpose she
has served an œconomy different from what is
found in most other flowers, and has laid the
Bee horizontally. The genus of the Orchis,
however, she seems professedly to have made
for her paintings, and on the different
parts has drawn the perfect forms of different
Insects, such as Bees, Flies, Butterflies, &c.

The seat of the Rev. Mr. Brookman,

His thin-wrought plume, his downy breast,
Th' ambrosial gold that swells his thighs!

Regardless, whilst we wander near,
Thrifty of time, his task he plies:
Or sees he no intruder near?
And rests in sleep his weary eyes?

Perhaps his flagrant load may bind
His limbs;—we'll set the captive free—
I sought the living Bee to find,
And found the picture of a Bee.

Attentive to our trifling selves,
From thence we plan the rule of all:
Thus Nature with the fabled elves
We rank, and these her SPORTS we call.

Be far, my friends, from you, from me,
Th' unhallow'd term, the thought profane,
That LIFE'S MAJESTIC SOURCE may be
In idle Fancy's trifling vein.

Remember still, 'tis Nature's plan
Religion in your love to find;
And know, for this, the first in man
Inspir'd the imitative mind.

As conscious that affection grows,
Pleas'd with the pencil's mimic power;
That power with leading hand she shows,
And paints a Bee upon a flower.

Mark, how that rooted mandrake wears
His human feet, his human hands!
Oft, as his shapely form he tears,
Aghast the frighted plowman stands.

See where, in yonder orient stone,
She seems ev'n with herself at strife,
While fairest from her hand is shown
The pist'rd, than the native life.

Helvetia's rocks, Sabrina's waves,
Still many a shining pebble bear,
Where oft her studious hand engraves
The perfect form, and leaves it there.

O long, my Æ Paxton, boast her art;
And long her laws of love fulfil:
To thee she gave her hand and heart,
To thee, her kindness and her skill!

The following *Jeu d'Esprit* were presented
by the Hon. H. Walpole, to four French
Ladies of Eminence, upon a late visit to
him, at his Villa at Strawberry-hill.

To Madame DU CHATELET.

WHEN beauteous Helen left her native
air,
Greece for ten years in arms reclaim'd the Fair.
Th' enamour'd boy withheld his lovely prize,
And stak'd his country's ruin 'gainst her eyes.
Your charms less baneful, not less strong,
appear:

We welcome any peace that keeps you here.

A Madame DU CHATELET.

LORSQU' Helene eût quitté la Grèce,
Tout y prit feu contre Paris;

† A Portrait Painter.

Et les beaux yeux de sa Maitresse
Firent les maux de son pays.
Vos charmes aussi sûrs de plaire
Produisent de plus doux effets ;
Nous voulons maintenir la Paix
Pour vous garder en Angleterre.

To Madame DE VILLEGAGNON, on the
Seizure of her Cloaths by the Custom house
Officers.

PARDON, fair Traveller, the troop
That barr'd your wardrobe's way ;
Nor think your silks your gown and hoop,
Were objects of their prey.
Ah ! who, when authoriz'd by law
To strip a form like yours,
Wou'd rest content with what he saw,
And not exert his pow'rs ?

A Madame DE VILLEGAGNON.

PARDONNEZ, belle Voyageuse,
A tous les fermiers d'Albion ;
Ce n'étoit robe ni jupon
Dont leur troupe étoit curieuse.
Mais de depouiller la beauté
Nos loix leur donnaient l'avantage ;
Et qui vous voit est bien tenté
De mettre ces loix en usage.

To Madame DE DAMAS, learning English.

THOU' British accents your attention fire,
You cannot learn so fast as we admire.
Scholars, like you, but slowly can improve,
For who wou'd teach you but the verb, *I love* ?

A Madame DE DAMAS.

QUOIQUE vous donniez à l'Anglais
Toute l'étude qu'il demande,
Plus vous y faites de progrès,
Et plus notre Surprise est grande.
Vous devriez ne profiter
Qu'avec une lenteur extreme ;
Quel Maître peut vous repeter
Un autre mot que le mot, *J'aime* ?

To Madame DE LA VAUPALIERE.

SHALL Britain sigh, when fav'ring Zephyr's
care
Waits to her shores the bright la Vaupaliere ?
Ah ! yes ; descended from the British throne
She views a Nymph she must not call her own.
She sees how dear has Stuart's exile cost
By Clermont's charms and Berwick's valour lost.

A Madame DE LA VAUPALIERE.

QUAND le souffle heureux des Zephirs
Vous amene sur ces rivages,
Faut il meler à nos hommages
Et des regrets & des soupirs ?
Oui, fille de nos Rois, dans nos murs étrangere,
Vos graces, votre esprit, vos traits rappelleront,
Que Stuart exilé fit perdre à l'Angleterre
Le courageux Berwick & la belle Clermont.

To the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop
of E. . . , on his primary Visitation.

WHEN John his sacred embassy was
taught,
Which to the ange's of the church he wrote,

His tongue with more than usual transports
Spake things unknown, and as his God inspir'd
O might one breath of that same spirit raise
My soul, that dares attempt on K——I's part
An equal theme an equal ardour claims,
For none of *Asia's* stars could boast diviner be

O great in birth, as eminent in place,
And greater still in ev'ry Christian grace !
Who from the paths of virtue now can stray
When such a light assists them in the way ;
A common labourer his toil may give,
And scoffers say, he labours but to live ;
No prejudice can thus to you be laid,
Who are by gain, not by ambition sway'd
For you, whose blood from noble founts is d'ed
Lo lawn can dignify, but you the lawn ;
You condescend to guard the Christian fold
As Kings vouchsaf'd to be High-priests ord'
Hence to your acts, your rank gives greater
Your precepts lead, and your examples c'
Never did vice receive so dire a stroke,
As when your station in the church you to
Thus was the pow'r of Satan once disgrac'
When Christ upon the Temple's height was p'

Go on great Peer ! for lo ! where'er you
Pale Vice retires, and hides her shameful
Simony trembles, while with zeal devout
And God-like rage you scourge her dealers
Religion sees you thus assert her cause,
And claps with her seraphic wings applau'

When Rectors would their suff'ring Curates
Like Tobit's angel, with a great a day ;
Who, to priest-offices tho' duly led,
Are scarce allow'd to eat a piece of brea'
Then you, my Lord, with justice interp'
And the grip'd hands of avarice unloose
You heal the bleeding heart that long has
The throes of poverty, the shafts of sco'
Of wealth-revering clowns the disrespect'
Sneers of rich blockheads, and of all neg'

Ah ! hapless case of those that toil and
Who bear the burden of the day and hea'
Yet to whose lot so small a share must fe'
So great to those who never work at all
Poor Curates' pay will not sustain their
The wages of their prayers like sin, is
Once were the Fates by victim's entrails h'
Now the poor Priests descry them by thei'
But let our hunger press, our food entic'
They muzzled are to dress the sacrifice :

Such was our portion e're you came to
Our pastoral labours, and our woes redre'
To give rapacious Avarice new laws,
And, like an angel, shut her lion-jaws ;
Rebuke the vicious, and the good comm'
And worth, however friendless, to befri'

For such desert, what gift can Heav'n be
Say, sacred muse, for thou alone canst
" Heav'n hath no gift on earth it can ir'
" Above the transports of his virtuous
" For Souls with God-like qualities en'
" Can know no greater bliss than doing
" Yet when, blest Peer ! thy spirit shall
" To share congenial company above,
" Some chosen bard the Muses shall en'
" To make thy fame as lasting as thy

Historical Chronicle, May, 1771.

April 29.

At half an hour after five in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt through the whole town of Abingdon in Berkshire; it was but momentary, yet sufficiently distinguished by many persons, and so violent as to lift them up in their chairs, and the pavement moved at the same time. The wind was easterly, and remarkably still at the time.

April 30.

At ten o'clock, Richard Oliver, Esq; was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Barons of the Exchequer, when after the writ was read, Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a motion for his enlargement, which he supported, with the greatest propriety of argument. He was seconded by Mr. Serjeant Jephson, and Mr. Lee, who quoted a number of cases, in all of which, the persons found to be unlawfully committed were discharged. The Barons, however, were of opinion, that he ought to be remanded. But Mr. Baron Perrot declared he could by no means subscribe to the doctrine, that every thing the House does under pretence of privilege, must therefore necessarily be legal. The Alderman was accordingly remanded back to the Tower.

Thursday May 2.

A Pottle of Green Peas was brought to Covent Garden Market, and sold for two guineas.

A Committee of the Ward of Broadstreet met, in order to take the advice of counsel, how to proceed against their Alderman, for refusing the inhabitants the Mace, when they waited on the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver: The Mace was a present of the late Sir J. Barnard to the Ward.

The Gentlemen of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's newly appointed household, met at the Queen's Palace for the first time. A separate table is kept on the occasion.

The Rev. James Hallifax, D. D. Rector of Cheddinton, in Bucks, and Vicar of Ewell, in Surry; and Mr. John Worth, of Difs, in Norfolk, were elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Friday 3.

A grant of a licence passed the Seal unto William Gibson, of Liverpool, Gent. for twenty-one years from Midsummer next, to establish a Theatre, and to form, entertain, govern, privilege, and keep a company of Comedians, for his Majesty's service, in the town of Liverpool. They are to be called his Majesty's Company.

Sir Robert Barnard, Bart. was sworn in at Bedford, Recorder of that Corporation, in the room of the late Duke of Bedford.

The Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy contracted for 10,400 hogs,

to be delivered at 800 hogs per week, for the months of June, July, and August next, at 50s. 6d. per hundred weight; they also contracted for 2600 oxen, to be delivered in the same time, at 200 oxen per week, at 36s. per hundred weight; the carcases of the former to weigh not less than one hundred weight, and the latter not less than seven hundred weight each.

Saturday 4.

There was a disturbance among the prisoners in the King's Bench, when they destroyed upwards of 50 butts of beer belonging to the Tap: It is said there was a quantity of small beer mixed with the strong: Near three hundred poor prisoners have not been in bed for three nights past.

At Worcester Market, 206 pockets of Hops were sold; the general prices from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. per hundred

Sunday 7.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Judges being assembled in the Upper Assembly for the purpose of giving their opinions in Lord Chatham's Appeal, Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, in the name of the rest (who were unanimous) gave in their opinions, which they supported by a number of cases, "that had the words *heirs male* of the body of Leonora Ann Pynsent been used in the will, it was a collective name that described all the issue, and would be in favour of the Respondent; but as no such contingency happened, they were unanimous in concurring that the limitation, with the remainder over to the Respondent, was not good in law."

Upon which the Lord Chancellor put the following question: "Is it your Lordships opinion, that the decree of the Master of the Rolls in favour of the Appellant, should be confirmed or not?" To which their Lordships were unanimous in the affirmative.

At the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, Mr. James, Carver to the Lord Mayor, sold his place for 1600l. and Mr. Whitaker was admitted in his room.

Wednesday 8.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual state, where he gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

The Bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the Sinking Fund, and for applying certain sums therein mentioned, for the Service of 1771.

The Bill for granting to his Majesty 650,000l. to be raised by Lottery for the service of the present year.

The Bill to explain and amend an Act of last Sessions, for regulating the Trials of controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to serve in Parliament.

The

The Bill to prevent counterfeiting the Copper Coin of the Realm.

The Bill for repairing, amending, and supporting the several Harbours and Sea-ports in the Isle of Man.

The Bill for incapacitating several Electors of New Shoreham.

The Bill for the Durham-yard Embankment.

The Luggage and Ballast Bill.

The Bill to prohibit the Importation of foreign wrought Silks and Velvets, for a further limited time, and to prevent the unlawful combination of workmen employed in that trade.

The Bill for prohibiting, for a limited time, the Exportation of live Cattle, and fresh Provisions.

The Bill for continuing the Bounty on the Tonnage of Shipping employed in the Greenland Whale Fishery.

The Bill for granting a Bounty on the Importation of white Oak Staves, and Headings, from the American Colonies.

The Bill for reducing into one act, the several Laws relating to the keeping and carriage of Gunpowder, and for more effectually preventing Mischiefs, by keeping or carrying Gunpowder in too great quantities.

And also to several other public and private Bills.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament :

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ As the state of public business no longer requires your attendance, I think it right, at this season of the year, to put an end to the present Session of Parliament.

“ The satisfaction I have obtained from his Catholic Majesty for the injury I had received, together with the proofs which the Courts of France and Spain have given me, by laying aside their armaments, of their sincere disposition to preserve the general tranquility of Europe, have enabled me to reduce my forces by sea and land. The zeal with which you have exerted yourselves, upon the apprehension of a rupture with Spain, must convince the world of your affectionate attachment to me, and of your constant regard for the true interests of your country. On that support I shall always rely for the defence of my honour, and the security of the rights of my people.

“ With regard to the troubles which still agitate some parts of the continent, my endeavours have never been wanting to bring them to an end; and in those endeavours, you may be assured, I shall persevere.”

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

“ It is with real concern that I found myself called upon, by the situation of public affairs, to ask of my faithful Commons, more than ordinary supplies for the service of the current year; and I cannot sufficient-

ly thank you for the unanimity, cheerfulness, and public spirit, with which they have been granted.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ While we acknowledge the goodness of divine Providence, in preserving us from those calamities with which some parts of Europe have been afflicted, let me exhort you to employ your best endeavours, in your several stations and countries, to render the national happiness complete, by discouraging and suppressing all groundless suspicions, and domestic disturbances. I have no other object, and I can have no other interest, than to reign in the hearts of a free and happy people: and it is my earnest wish, that my subjects may not be prevented, by any mistakes, or animosities among themselves, from enjoying, in the fullest extent, the blessings of a mild and legal government. The support of our excellent constitution is our common duty and interest: By that standard I would wish all my people to try all public principles and professions, and to look upon those as their most dangerous enemies, who, under any pretence whatsoever, would persuade them to violate those laws, and undermine that authority, which the constitution has provided for the purpose of preserving the general liberty and happiness.”

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 23d of July next.

As soon as it was certainly known that his Majesty would go to the House, to put an end to the Session of Parliament, summonses were issued out from Guildhall, to the Aldermen and Common Council, desiring their attendance, (the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns) and from thence to proceed to the Tower, to conduct the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Mansion-house, in the state coach, which was complied with by some of the Aldermen, and great numbers of the Common Council. The Hon. members of the Artillery company joined the procession in their uniforms, which made a very fine appearance. On the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver's being brought to the Tower-gate by the proper officer of that fortress, they were received with the greatest acclamations, which were continued all the way to the Mansion-house, not only from the people assembled in the streets, but amazing numbers testified their satisfaction from the windows of the houses by which they passed.

The four malefactors under sentence of death, were taken from Newgate in two carts, and executed at Tyburn; they behaved with a becoming decency at the place of execution, Hewitt, the Coachman, had a white cockade in his hat, thereby insinuating his innocence in regard to the murder of the woman in Fig-lane; in which he persisted to the last.

Francis Millman, M. D. Fellow of Exeter

College, Oxon, was unanimously chosen a public Professor of Physic in that University.

The following extraordinary letter was sent to the Society of the Bill of Rights :

Gentlemen,

Half a crown being a favour I this day received, as I have reason to suppose, from Administration, and it being the first, I take the liberty of dedicating my first fruits to the cause of the people; from them it came, and, with your leave, to them it shall return. I am, *one made almost hoarse by hallowing in the King's affairs, and yet your well wisher*

JAMES PHENE.

Friday 10.

At a meeting of the governors of the Charter-house, Messrs. Turner, Tattersal, Bostock, Couture, and Burrough, were elected off for the Universities. At the same time it was ordered, that the Treasurer do report to the next Board, the amount of the estate appropriated by the Founder of that noble charity, to the benefit of the scholars so elected, in order to increase their exhibitions: And also to shorten their yearly residence in the Universities from eight months to six.

Saturday 11.

Orders were given from the Lord Chamberlain's Office for a Chaplain in waiting to attend at the Queen's Palace, at twelve o'clock yesterday, to read prayers, for the first time, to the Prince of Wales, in the absence of their Majesties, under the direction of the Lord Bishop of Chester; which is to be continued every Sunday.

A Patent passed the Great Seal, directed to Eardley Norton, of St. John's Street, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the county of Middlesex, Watchmaker, for his new invention of clocks and watches to strike the hours and parts on a new principle.

Monday 13.

The Bishop of Chester took the oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify himself as Preceptor to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnabrug.

A cause was determined in the King's Bench in favour of a Merchant, who had demands on a person protected by a foreign Ambassador, that person not being a real servant brought over with the Ambassador, but having since procured his protection. Of all the causes determined in law within these twenty years; perhaps no one is of more importance than the present.

Arrived a letter from Mr. Sydney Parkinson, principal drawer to Mr. Banks, who, with Doctor Solander, went, in June 1768, to observe the Transit of Venus over the disk of the sun, June 3, 1769. The letter gives an account that they met with great hardships, and were often in danger of being shipwrecked; three of the ship's compliment, who went up the country in search of provision, perished with cold, and

one of the draughtsmen died a natural death. They arrived at the destined place the beginning of February, 1769, four months before the Transit, studied the language of the country, and became familiar with the inhabitants, of whom there is a very good account. They have picked up a vast number of plants, and other curiosities, and are expected in England some time next month.

Tuesday 14.

The collection at the anniversary Rehearsal at St. Paul's was only 115l. 16s. 9d. a smaller sum than ever known. The collections on the five last years Rehearsals were as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
1766	—	—	223 9 3
1767	—	—	212 1 0
1768	—	—	174 7 6
1769	—	—	157 16 3
1770	—	—	122 8 3

The music was previously rehearsed at St. George's, Hanover square, on Friday the 10th. The Band was very large, and esteemed excellent, and gave the utmost satisfaction to a very polite audience: It was conducted by Dr. Boyce; the instrumental parts were performed by upwards of 50 eminent masters, being led by Mr. Hay, and the vocal by the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, the Chorus of St. Paul's, of Westminster abbey, with many other Gentlemen, and the Children of the three Choirs. This extraordinary rehearsal was had at the desire of several of the Nobility and Gentry, and the expences of it borne by a Clergyman of Richmond, in Surrey, who sent a benefaction of 200l. for the purpose. The collection for the charity amounted to 140l. 16s. and in the afternoon a benefaction of 20l. was sent to the Treasurer.

About ten o'clock in the evening there was a most violent storm of rain, attended with lightning and thunder; near Enfield, in Middlesex, which lasted for an hour and an half.

Wednesday 15.

The Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when 24 prisoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Jackson (who was evidence against Richardson and Conway, executed for the murder of Mr. Venables, and Mr. Rogers, in Whitechapel Road,) and John Suttle, for breaking and entering the house of Peter Reavoize, at Bethnal Green, and stealing some plate; and Thomas Price, for being concerned in breaking and entering the house of Miss Moore, in North Audley-street, with Isaac Butcher, &c. who were convicted last Sessions. Eight were convicted to be transported, two to be branded, and ten were acquitted.

A Grocer in this city was committed to the Poultry Compter, for giving a customer a bad half guinea in change, and refusing to exchange it for a good one.

Thursday

Thursday 16.

Twenty-three prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, fifteen of whom were convicted to be transported; and eight were acquitted.

Friday 17.

Eight prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, five of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Kenny, for privately stealing from Samuel Moreton two bank notes, valued 20l. each; Robert Connor, for feloniously assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth Chancellor in her dwelling house in Duke street, St. James's, and robbing her of goods and money to the value of 204l. John Hatton, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling house of Joseph Sureties, at Hackney, and stealing a metal watch, and divers other things; John M'Donald, for stealing about 200l. in money, the property of James Hughes, a Publican, at the Ship, near Wellclose-square; and Rt. Powell, for feloniously personating Mr. Taylor Barrow, a true and real Proprietor of 400l. East India Stock, and thereby transferring the same, and receiving the money as the true and real Proprietor thereof.

Robert Roberts was convicted of Grand Larceny, and two were acquitted.

Saturday 18.

Seventeen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Edward Vaughan, for coining and counterfeiting shillings and sixpences; and Robert King, for being concerned with Charlton (who was executed) in burglariously breaking open the dwelling house of Roger Moser, in Aldersgate street, and stealing thereout about 30l. in money, and other things.

Six were convicted to be transported; and nine were acquitted.

Monday 20.

A Cavet was entered at Doctors Commons against the goods of the Chevalier D'Eon, the party who entered it supposing him to be dead, as he has been advertised, and no account can be got of him.

Twenty eight prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Charles Baker, for stealing a quantity of wrought Silk, and Charles Callogan, for a highway robbery. Ten were convicted to be transported, and one to be branded in the hand. Four were convicted of petit larceny, and twelve were acquitted.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the Guardians of the Asylum for Female Orphans, upon which occasion an excellent Sermon was preached, to a very numerous and respectable audience, by the Rev. Dr. Hind, and the collection amounted to 108l. 14s. 9d.

Tuesday 21.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when eleven persons received sentence of death. Thirty-seven received sentence of transportation for seven years, and one for fourteen. Six were branded in the hand.

Four were ordered to be whipped, and twenty-four were discharged by proclamation.

Wednesday 22.

An eagle, the wings of which, when extended, measured a yard and a half, was shot in Meedley-wood, in Warwickshire; a pike half a yard long was found in its bill.

Tuesday 28.

The following paragraphs appeared in this Evening's Gazette, dated from Munich, May 12. "This country, which used to be the granary of Tirol, Switzerland, and of several unfruitful territories, is now reduced to great extremity, and the government is wholly employed in relieving it. For this purpose 100 large barrels of flour, which had lain in one of the city storehouses ever since the year 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus ravaged Bavaria, have been examined; and, though reduced to a kind of stone, are found, in some degree, serviceable, by a proper mixture of fresh meal, and the bread made in this manner is distributed to the poor. Many expedients are taking to procure corn from Italy and Austria; and all persons, who have no visible occupation, are ordered to leave the city; the subjects to retire to their respective habitations; and the foreigners to remove out of the state.

"The situation of Ratisbon is still more deplorable, as they have but small hopes of escaping a famine; and at Augsbourg the poorer sort of people are reduced to subsist on a kind of bread made of the bark of beech and alder, into which a small quantity of spice is worked; though, from its heating quality, it is of itself liable to produce disorders."

Friday 31.

Such is the present state of improvement in the breed of sheep upon the hills in Gloucestershire, that, near Kingscote there is a fat flock, which are estimated at 50s. a head. A butcher in the neighbourhood has offered 200l. for 100 of them, which sum was rejected.

The letter from the Badziac and Edissan Tartars to the Empress of Russia, lately presented by the Deputies, among other matters, says as follows:

"Our fathers and ancestors, who were never in subjection to any foreign power, passed their days in tranquility, and at all times followed their own usages and customs; but, for some years past, the Ottoman Porte having, by various stratagems and menaces, forced our people to submit to their yoke, we at length lost our original freedom. At this period, when the Turks, setting no bounds to their ferocity and avarice, undertook an unjust war against their neighbours, we, by orders received from the Porte, were constrained to act hostilely with them, by which means we were, much against our wills, obliged to shed a deluge of innocent blood, besides committing all the horrors naturally attendant on war: But

our Tyrants meeting with a repulse, we have happily been enabled to throw off the yoke, and beg leave to throw ourselves under the protection of your Imperial Majesty."

Her Imperial Majesty received the Deputies graciously, ordered her Ministers to confer with, and confirm to them their requests, and to assure them of her favour.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House of Commons of Ireland.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thanks the House of Commons for the many warm expressions of affection and loyalty contained in their address, and for their congratulations on the increase of his family.

"His Majesty is extremely glad to find, that the opportunity he has given them of consulting together, at this time, for the general good of his kingdom of Ireland, has been received by them with so much satisfaction, and he trusts it will be productive of every benefit to the public that they could desire.

"His Majesty is well pleased with the assurances given by the House of Commons of their regard for his rights, and those of the Crown of Great-Britain, which it is his indispensable duty to assert, and which he shall ever think it incumbent upon him to maintain.

G. R."

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in parliament assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your sacred Person, with our humble thanks for your Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of this House.

"Impressed with the justest and the deepest sense of the blessings we enjoy, and of the many important benefits which we have obtained, during your Majesty's most auspicious reign, and filled with the warmest sentiments of gratitude, duty, and loyalty, we beg leave to renew our assurances to your Majesty, of the most inviolable attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person, Family, and Government."

A few days before the prorogation of the Parliament, the House of Commons came to the following resolutions, on the state of the corn trade, viz.

Resolved, That if the importation and exportation of corn were properly regulated by some permanent law, it would afford encouragement to the farmer, be the means of encouraging the growth of that necessary commodity, affording a cheaper and more constant supply to the poor, and of preventing abuses in that article of trade.

That when the price of wheat shall be at

or above 48 shillings per quarter, it will be expedient to allow the importation thereof, upon paying a small duty to ascertain the quantity imported.

That when the price of wheat shall be under 48 shillings per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the importation thereof, upon paying the duties required by the laws now in being.

That when the price of wheat shall be under 44 shillings per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the exportation thereof.

That when the price of wheat shall be under 44 shillings per quarter, it will be expedient to allow the present bounty of five shillings per quarter of such wheat as shall be of the growth and produce of Great Britain, and shall be exported in British ships, agreeable to the laws of trade and navigation.

The Aurora Frigate is supposed to have been lost or foundered in the Gulph of Sofala, or channel of Mosambique, which divides the west side of Madagascar from the east coast of Africa, a channel dangerous at all seasons, even to those who are acquainted with it, on account of the shoals with which it abounds, (particularly a very large one, called the Banks of India, almost under the tropic of Capricorn) but which Capt. Lee, tho' a stranger to it, could not be dissuaded from attempting in the midst of winter, instead of stretching, as usual, into the Great Indian Ocean, south of Madagascar. Mr. Vansittart, it is said, was so averse to this navigation, that if an outward-bound East-Indiaman had been at the Cape, he would have quitted the Aurora. One of his sons accompanied him in this fatal voyage. The captain's intention was to have taken in provisions at the island of Johanna, one of the Comorro Islands, belonging to the Portuguese, in lat. 12°. 15'. and where the ships bound to Bombay and the Malabar coast generally touch.

Mr. Chitqua, the ingenious Chinese artist, whose models after the life have been so justly admired, has been disappointed of a passage this year, to his native country, by a train of unfortunate circumstances. Having embarked on board the Grenville East-Indiaman at Gravesend, he discovered that the common sailors were unaccountably prejudiced against him; owing, probably, to his strange dress and appearance. Add to this, he had one day the misfortune accidentally to fall overboard, and being saved from drowning by being buoyed up by his loose habit, after floating with the tide near half a mile, he was taken up half dead. This, with the superstitious fears of the mariners, like those of Tarshish, and their brutish imprecations against the *Chinese dog*, whom they deemed a madman, so alarmed him, that he begged the carpenter to make him a coffin, and carry his corpse ashore, as it was not lawful in his country to be buried

buried in the water. At length, the captain, who, with the other officers, treated him with proper humanity, seeing his distress, offered to set him on shore at Deal with the pilot, who might accompany him to London. This offer, Mr. Chitqua thankfully embraced, and to London he came in the machine. But when arrived there, another distress befell him; he could not recollect or express intelligibly where he lodged; and a mob gathering round the hackney coach, began to abuse and beat the pilot, for having, as they supposed, kidnapped a foreigner. Luckily, a gentleman passing by, happened to know him, and by his means, after the mob was dispersed, Mr. Chitqua was re-conveyed to his former lodgings in the Strand, where he must remain for another season, when it is hoped, for the honour of our seamen, he will not again be deemed a Jonah, but will meet with a more humane crew, to which his wearing the English dress (which he has been persuaded to put on) may probably contribute.

This gentleman came over to England in the *Horsenden* East Indiaman, Capt. Jameson, the beginning of August, 1769. He obtained leave of the Chinese government (which is very strict with regard to the emigration of its subjects) to go to *Batavia*; instead of which he took passage for Great Britain. Curiosity and respect for the British, induced him to visit this island. He is a middle-aged man, of a proper stature; his face and hands of a copperish colour, is elegantly cloathed in silk robes, after the fashion of his country; speaks the *Lingua Franca*, mixt with broken English; is very sensible, and a great observer. He is remarkably ingenious in forming small busts with a sort of China earth, many of which carry a striking likeness of the person they are designed to represent. He steals a likeness, and forms the busts from his memory.

—— Sykes, Esq; is elected Member for Shaftesbury; in the room of Sir Ralph Payne, appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.

John Stewart, Esq; is elected Member for Arundel.

The Hon. Capt. Robert Conway, second Son to the Earl of Hertford, is elected Member for the Borough of Orford.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

May 4. **H**ER Grace the Duchess of Beaufort—a son, in Grosvenor-square.

13. Her Grace the Duchess of Grafton—a daughter, in Arlington-street.

22. Lady of the Rev. Mr. Bence—a son, in Burlington-street.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

T. W. Powell, Esq; of Jamaica—to Miss Bradshaw, of Huntingdon.

Stephen Soames, Esq;—to Miss Wynn Soho.

April 11. John Coryton, Esq; of Crookedon—to Miss Tilly, of Pentilly Castle.

25. Abraham Hume, Esq; son of Sir Abraham—to Miss Egerton, daughter to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

30. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cornwallis—to Miss Man, of Saville Row.

May 1. Thomas Day, Esq; of Sarrat—to Miss Weatherley, of Newington.

Capt. James Poole—to Miss Ann Bennett.

2. Emanuel Baruch Louzada, Esq;—to Miss Rebecca Ximenes.

Rev. Dr. Fordyce—to Miss Henrietta Cummyng.

5. Joseph Allenfon, Esq; Bruton-street—to Miss Eliz. Wootton, Great Russell-street.

Capt. Hughes—to Miss Jarvis of Brecon. ——— Hayes, Esq; of Scotland-yard—to Miss Ann Inskip, of Old Bond-street.

9. Col. Harley of Richmond—to Miss Budd of Kensington.

Samuel Ardron, Esq;—to Miss Hughes, Berwick-street, Soho.

10. George Newcombe, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Hall, New Bond street.

Benjamin Randall, Esq;—to Miss Le Grys.

13. Constantine Phipps, Esq;—to Miss Tierney, of Theobalds.

14. ——— Smith, Esq; Great George-street—to Miss Burges.

The Rev. Mr. Dickson—to Miss Cobham. It is remarkable, that this lady was the first child he christened.

15. Daniel Walker, Esq; Hanover-square—to Miss Brantby, Westminster.

16. Edward Pynes, Esq; Hsington—to Miss Townsend, St. Mary-le-bon.

18. The Rev. Dr. Nash—to Miss Williams, daughter of Sir Robert.

19. John Boynton, Esq; Great-Russel-street—to Miss Shelly, New-Bond street.

20. Joseph Fraine, Esq;—to Miss Wright, of Bath.

21. The Rev. James Scott—to Miss Jenny Hammond.

23. William Baker, Esq; one of the sheriffs of London—to Miss Juliana Penn, daughter of ——— Penn, Esq; Proprietor of Pennsylvania; with 200,000l.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

HON. Joseph Read, Esq; Council for the Province of New York.

Augustine Merida, Esq; at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Capt. Francis Ellis, aged 95, at Whitby, Yorkshire; and a few days before Mary his wife, aged 93.

Nathaniel Wickfield, aged 103, at Ladrige, Lancashire.

Matt. Munt, Esq; at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Mrs. Mary Agar, aged 106, at Ringwood, in Ireland.

Mrs. Boyce, aged 107, at Guildford, in Surry.

Tho. Morgan, Esq; Member for the County of Monmouth.
 Pierre la Borie, a husbandman, at Puisseilli, in France, aged 113.
 Cardinal Fernandez de Cordova, Archbp. of Toledo.
 Count Van Rantzau, at Brakshborg, in Denmark.
 Robert Wadcock Avery, Esq; at Warwick, by a fall from his horse.
 Carlos Emanuel de Durazzo, Grand Master of Malta, aged 90.
 Ebenezer Baker, Esq; in attempting to cross the frozen river Merrimack, in New England.
 William Shirley, Esq; formerly Governor of Boston, New England.
 Christopher Pippard, Esq; at the Hot Wells, Bristol.
 Dr. Patrick Grant, at Antigua.
 William Henry Fleming, Esq; at Norwich, aged 80.
 Richard Clive, Esq; Member for Montgomery, and father of Lord Clive.
 Dr. Price, Physician, in Anglesea.
 Rev. Mr. Richardson, Vicar of Finchenfield, Essex.
 April 13. Right Hon. Arther Lewis, Earl of Plymouth, &c.
 16. Sir Ed. Clive, a Judge in the Court of King's-Bench.
 17. Count Daun, Chamberlain, to their Imperial Majesties, &c. and son of the late Marshal.
 19. Hon. Lady Betty Campbell, sister to the Earl of Loudon, at Storn, Scotland.
 20. William Ruffell, Esq; of Lamb's Conduit-Fields.
 22. Rev. Mr. Briscoe, Rector of Crofton, Cumberland.
 24. — Shaw, Esq; of Preston, Lancash. James Drury, Esq; at Little Chelsea.
 Rev. Mr. Lawton, at Hackney.
 Edmond Mason, Esq; aged 89, in Frith-street, Soho.
 25. Edmund Waller, Esq; at Beaconsfield, Bucks.
 Mr. De Hake, aged 63, at Hanover.
 Mrs. Mary Hamilton, at Hampton Court, nearly related to Lord Abercorn.
 26. Hon. Lieut. Col. Nugent, at Bath.
 27. Lady Rich, relict of Sir William.
 28. Miss Penelope Cave, daughter of Sir Thomas.
 Joshua Handersyde, Esq; in Chutched Friars.
 29. Mr. Thomas Griffin, Gresham Lecturer of Music.
 30. Sir James Sterling, Bart. at Glorat, Scotland.
 Sir James Livingston, Bart. at Bantaskine, in Scotland.
 May 1. James Holman, Esq; of Park Place.
 Lady of Lindley Simpson, Esq; at Babworth.
 Lady Holland, in Old Bond street.
 Mrs. Matthews, relict of the late Admiral.
 Arthur Edward, Esq; at Ripley, Surry.

Rev. Mr. Hater, Rector of Chadworth.
 3. Col. Cholmondley Scott, at Finchley.
 Mr. Mossop, manager of the Theatre, in Crow-street, Dublin.
 4. William Carleton, Esq; aged 78, at Kensington.
 John Stevenson, Esq; aged 72, at Mount Pleasant.
 Rev. James Nicholson, of Palentine, Durham.
 Catharine Viscountess Bellisle, at Bellisle, in Ireland.
 5. William Scott, Esq; Westminster.
 6. Henry Cotton, Esq; Westminster.
 7. Francis Duncombe, Esq; May Fair.
 William Harvey, Esq; Kensington.
 Hon. Miss Conway, sister to the Earl of Hertford, aged 60.
 Rich. Davenport, Esq; St. James's street.
 James Ruffiat, Esq; at Foxham, Devon.
 Capt. Goodenough, at Reading, aged 67.
 9. — Isatt, Esq; Cavendish square.
 Joseph Walkinshaw, Esq; aged 79, in Stanhope-street.
 Geo. Chamberlayne, Esq; Winchmore hill.
 10. Mr. Welch, brother to the Banker, in Cornhill.
 O. Jackson, Esq; Water-Newton, Huntingdonshire.
 13. Christopher Hallet, Esq; Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.
 Bellingham Boyle, Esq; in Ireland.
 Rev. Mr. Rann, aged 88, at Goldmoor-hall, Staffordshire.
 16. Hon. Henry Finch Hatton, Esq; brother to the late Earl of Winchelsea.
 Alex. Thompson, Esq; Fenchurch-street.
 Rt. Hon. Charles Bruce, E. of Elgin, &c.
 17. Mrs. Tyron, mother of the Gov. of North Carolina.
 18. Robert Sinclair, Esq; formerly of the Horse Guards.
 19. William Goring, Esq; at Cobham, Surry.
 Rev. Mr. Tidoe, at Stockwell, Surry.
 Anthony Porter, Esq; at Plymouth.
 20. Rev. Mr. Pratt, aged 102, at Hackney.
 Mr. Carver, farrier to her Majesty.
 Mrs. Coles, aged 72, at Putney.
 21. Robert Scott, Esq; at Greenwich.
 Daniel Webb, Esq; at Clapton.
 Mr. Christopher Smart, A.M. a gentleman eminently distinguished for his poetical abilities.
 J. W. Holwell, Esq; at Kensington Gravel-pits.
 Capt. Brewer, in the Leghorn Trade.
 22. Mr. Croslet, in Argyle-buildings, suddenly.
 Packington Harvey, Esq; King's-street, Bloomesbury.
 23. James Kiltshaw, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Geo. Smith. A. M. — St. John-Market-street, C. cum Puttenham R. Hertfordshire.

240 *List of Promotions, Bankrupts, Prices of Corn, &c.*

Rev. Powell Edwards, A. M.—Neath R. cum Lanmacs R. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. Lewis Powell—Chester-le-street C. Durham.
 Rev. Peter Hawker, A. M.—to Woodchester, R. cum Hampnet, R. with Stowel united, Gloucestershire.
 Rev. Tho. Goodings—St. Andrew, R. in Worcester.
 Rev. Tho. Lowndes, B. L.—Aftwood, V. cum North Crawley, R. Bucks.
 Rev. Robert Andrews, A. M.—Wartling, V. cum Westham, V. Suffex.
 Rev. William Trivett—Great Mashingham, R. Norfolk.
 Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson—Fellsham St. Peter, R. Suffolk.
 Rev. Mr. Ives—Freethorp, V. Norfolk.
 Rev. Mr. Waring—Sacrist of St. Paul's.
 Mr. Archdeacon Hamilton—Precentor of St. Paul's.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

ARTHUR Gordon, Esq; — Attorney General for the Province of East-Florida.
 William Leyborne Leyborne, Esq; — Governor of Granada, and the Granadines &c.
 Mr. Sam. Thomas—Body Coachman to the Prince of Wales.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Wharton, Esq;—Major in the 60th regiment of foot, vice Robert Baynard, promoted.
 Anthony Foster, Esq;—Capt. in the 10th regiment of foot.
 Alexander Dickson, Esq;—Major in ditto.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CAPT. Suckling—to the command of the Triumph of 74 guns, vice Capt. Pigot.
 The Hon. Capt. St. John—Capt. of the Raifonable of 64 guns.
 James O'Hara, Esq;—Capt. of the Alderney floop.

B—KR—TS.

Francis Stewart, St. James's, broker.
 Rich. Dewhurst Pi kington, and John Mills, Darcy Lever, Lancash. merchants.
 Leon. Atkinson, West-Hall, Yorkshire, coal merchant.
 Anth. Hilder, St. Paul's, Shadwell, brewer.
 Joseph Parfloe, Westminster. wine-merchant.
 Tho. Southgate, St. Martin's, glazier.
 Wm. Kitchen, Bloomsbury, wheel-wright.
 Geo. Strutt, Basinghall-str. warehouseman.
 Tho. Banks, Green str. Hanover-sq. wine-merchant.
 James Perry, Madeley, coal-merchant.
 James Honeyman, Bristol, pedlar.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From May 6, to May 27, 1770.

	Wheat	Rye	Bar.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 7 4	3 3	4 2	3 3	3 3
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Midd'efex	6 0 0	3 3	2 7	3 5	
Surry	5 11 0	3 5	2 7	3 9	
Hertford	6 0 0	3 2	2 8	3 9	
Bedford	5 11 4	3 2	2 5	3 4	
Cambridge	5 4 4	1 3	0 2	6 3	1
Huntingdon	5 10 0	3 3	2 7	3 5	
Northampton	6 5 4	11 3	7 2	3 3	8
Rutland	6 8 0	4 0	2 7	4 8	
Leicester	6 9 5	1 4	3 2	5 4	3
Nottingham	6 4 5	3 3	11 2	7 4	1
Derby	7 2 0	6 3	9 2	9 4	7
Stafford	7 3 5	2 4	3 2	7 4	5
Shropshire	6 4 4	8 3	9 1	11 4	3
Hereford	6 0 0	0 3	5 1	11 0	0
Worcester	6 7 4	5 3	11 2	8 4	1
Warwick	6 3 0	0 3	11 2	4 4	2
Gloucester	6 4 0	0 3	6 2	4 3	6
Wiltshire	5 6 0	0 3	0 2	2 3	10
Berks	5 10 0	0 3	1 2	5 3	1
Oxford	6 3 0	0 3	10 2	5 3	7
Bucks	6 0 0	0 3	4 2	5 3	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5 6 3	7 3	3 2	5 3	1
Suffolk	5 4 3	10 3	0 2	3 2	10
Norfolk	5 7 3	8 2	10 2	4 0	0
Lincoln	6 3 4	10 3	7 2	2 3	10
York	6 7 5	3 3	5 2	5 3	8
Durham	6 0 1	5 3	10 2	4 4	1
Northumberland	5 1 4	1 3	5 2	1 3	8
Cumberland	5 7 4	2 3	6 2	1 4	0
Westmoreland	6 3 0	0 3	7 2	3 3	9
Lancashire	6 5 0	0 3	7 2	3 3	10
Cheshire	6 8 0	0 4	2 2	9 0	0
Monmouth	6 4 0	0 3	9 2	0 0	0
Somerset	6 3 0	0 3	3 1	11 3	3
Devon	6 1 0	0 4	11 1	8 0	0
Cornwall	5 9 0	0 3	3 1	8 0	0
Dorset	5 11 0	0 3	0 2	0 4	5
Hampshire	5 4 0	0 3	0 2	5 3	8
Suffex	5 1 0	0 3	1 2	6 3	8
Kent	5 5 0	0 3	7 2	6 3	2

W A L E S.

North Wales	6 1 4	6 3	9 1	9 4	9
South Wales	5 8 4	7 3	9 1	7 3	6

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winchest. } 6 0 4	6 3 5	2 2	3 8
Bushel } 48 0 36	0 27 4	17 4	28 8
Quarter of } 48 0 36	0 27 4	17 4	28 8
8 Bushels. }			

PRICES of STOCKS.

	May 1.	May 27.
Bank Stock	153 1/4	155 1/4
India Stock	—	128 1/4
3 per Cent. reduced	86 1/2	87 1/2
3 per Cent. Consol.	87 1/2	88 1/2
4 per Cent. Consol.	95 1/4	95 1/2
Long Ann.	—	—
India Ann.	—	84 1/4

Bill of Mortality from April 30. to May 21.

Christened.		Buried.		Between
Males	Females	Males	Females	
653	653	112	924	1036
1306		1036		
Whereof have died under two years old		671		
Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. 1/2				

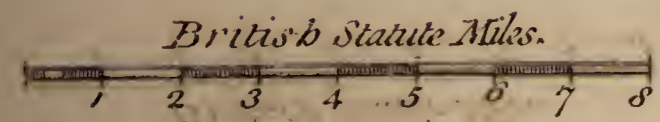
2 and 5	133	50 and 60	154
5 and 10	52	60 and 70	124
10 and 20	68	70 and 80	112
20 and 30	131	80 and 90	52
30 and 40	165	90 and 104	5
40 and 50	169		

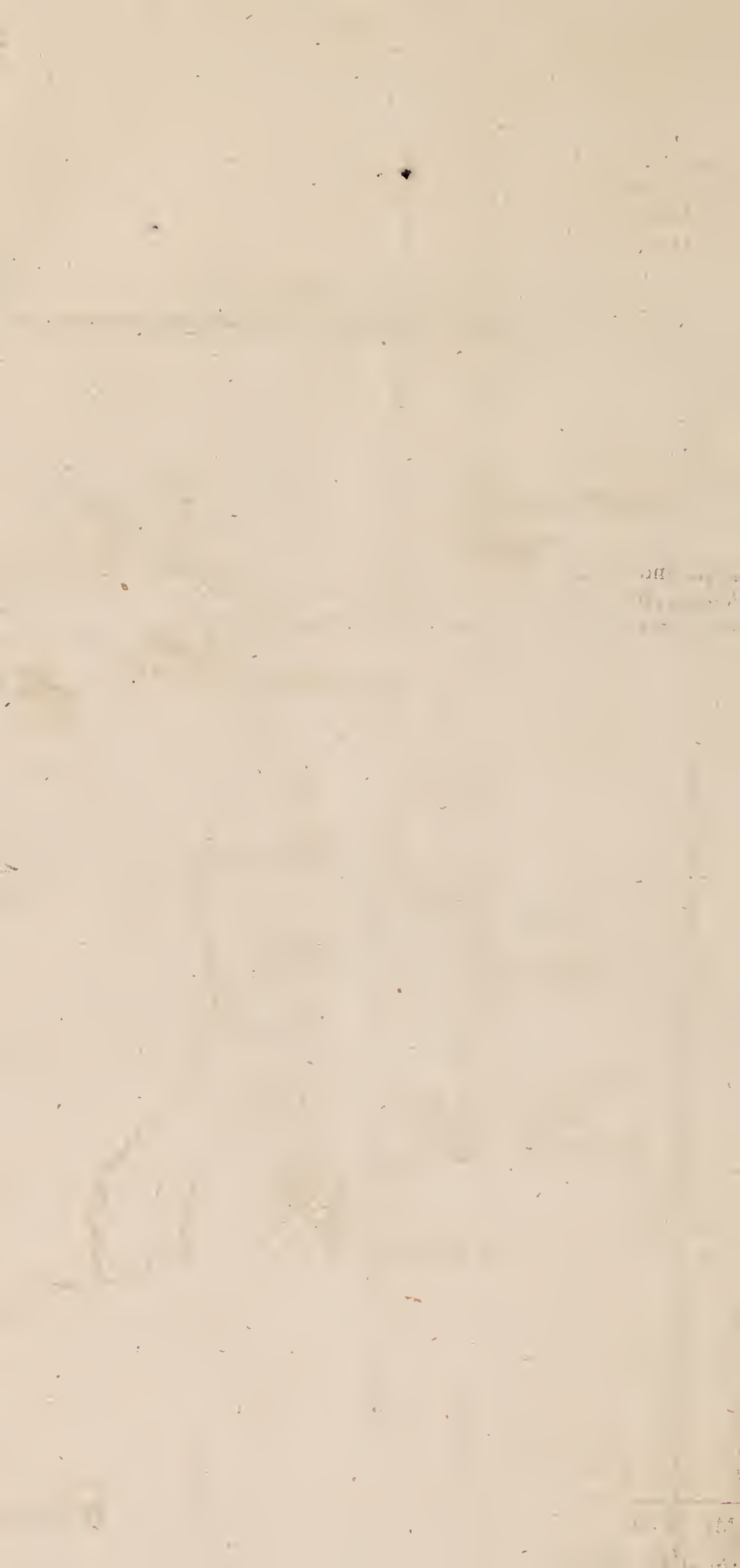
A PLAN
of the
NAVIGABLE CANAL
now making from (near)
the City of COVENTRY to
the City of OXFORD.



	M. P.H.
From Longford to Brinklow.....	10. 78.35
Brinklow to Hill Morton.....	9. 12.60
Hill Morton to the top of Napton Field.....	17. 14.70
The top of Napton Field to Claydon.....	8. 50.97
Claydon to Banbury.....	6. 48.40
Banbury to Oxford.....	29. 38.72
Total.....	82. 63.82

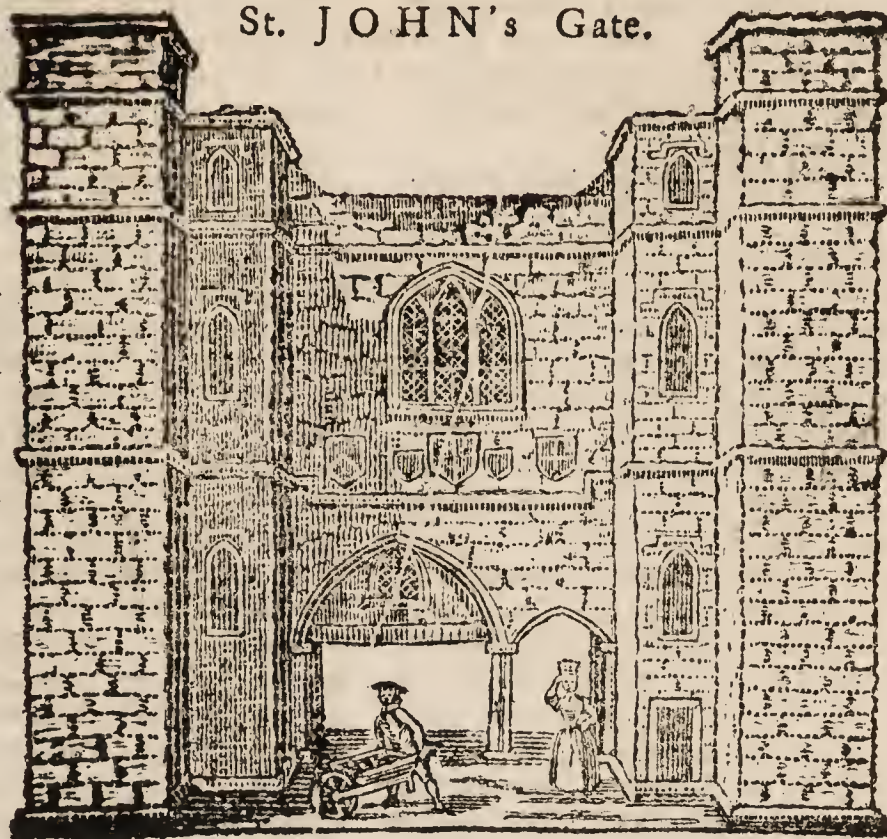
Charlbury Whitney





The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.



London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JUNE, 1771.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with a Folio Plan of the navigable CANAL now cutting from OXFORD to COVENTRY; also a curious Plate of three rare FISHES, accurately engraved.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

JUNIUS's Letter to his Grace the Duke of G———N.

MY LORD,

THE profound respect I bear to the gracious Prince who governs this country with no less honour to himself than satisfaction to his subjects, and who restores you to rank under his standard, will save you from a multitude of reproaches.

I confess you have great intrinsic merit; but take care you do not value it too highly. Consider how much of it would have been lost to the world, if the K— had not graciously affixed his stamp, and given it currency among his subjects. If it be true that a virtuous man, struggling with adversity, be a scene worthy of the Gods, the glorious contention, between you and the best of Princes, deserves an audience equally respectable.

But this language is too mild for the occasion. The K— is determined, that our abilities shall not be lost to society. The perpetration and description of new crimes will find employment for us both. My Lord, if the persons, who have been loudest in their professions of patriotism, had done their duty to the public with the same zeal and perseverance that I did, I will not assert that Government would have recovered its dignity, but at least our gracious S——n must have spared his subjects this last insult, which, if there be any feeling left among us, they will resent more than even the real injuries they received from every measure of your Grace's Administration. In vain would he have looked round him for another character so consummate as yours. Lord M——d shrinks from his principles;—his ideas of Government perhaps go farther than your own, but his heart disgraces the theory of his understanding.—C——F—x is yet in blossom; and as for Mr. W——r—b——e, there is something about him which even treachery cannot trust. For the present therefore, the best of Princes must have contented himself with Lord S——h.—You would long since have received your final dismissal and reward; and I, my Lord, who do not esteem you the more for the high office you possess, would willingly have followed you to your retirement. There is surely something singularly benevolent in the character of our S——n. From the moment he ascended the Throne, there is no crime of which human nature is capable (and I call upon the Recorder to witness it) that has not appeared venial in his sight. With any other Prince, the shameful desertion of him, in the midst of that distress, which you alone had created,—in the very crisis of danger, when he fancied he saw the Throne already surrounded by men of virtue and abilities, would have outweighed the memory of all your former services. But his M——y is full of justice, and understands the doctrine of compensations. He remembers with gratitude how soon you had accommodated your morals to the necessities of his service;—how cheerfully you had abandoned the engagements of private friendship, and renounced the most solemn professions to the public. The sacrifice of Lord C——m was not lost upon him. Even the cowardice and perfidy of deserting him may have done

you no disservice in his esteem. The instance was painful, but the principle might please.

You did not neglect the Magistrate, while you flattered the *Man*. The expulsion of Mr. Wilkes predetermined in the Cabinet;—the power of depriving the subject of his Birth-right attributed to a resolution of one branch of the Legislature;—the Constitution impudently invaded by the H—— of C———s;—the right of defending it treacherously renounced by the H—— of L——ds:—These are the strokes, my Lord, which in the present reign, recommend to office, and constitute a Minister. We need not look for any other species of merit to account for the K—g's taking the earliest opportunity to recall you to his councils. Yet you have other merit in abundance.—Mr. Hine,—the Duke of Portland,—and Mr. Yorke.—Breach of Trust, Robbery, and M——r. You would think it a compliment to your gallantry, if I added Rape to the catalogue;—but the stile of your amours secures you from resistance. I know how well these several charges have been defended. In the first instance, the Breach of trust is supposed to have been its own reward. Mr. Bradshaw affirms upon his honour (and so may the gifts of smiling never depart from him!) that you reserved no part of Mr. Hine's purchase money for your own use, but that every shilling of it was scrupulously paid to Governor Burgoyne.—Make haste, my Lord;—another patent, applied in time, may keep the OAKS in you family.—If not, Birnam Wood, I fear, must come to the *Maiaroni*.

The Duke of Portland was in life your earliest friend. In defence of his property he had nothing to plead, but equity against Sir James Lowther, and prescription against the Crown. You felt for your friend; *but the law must take its course*. Posterity will scarce believe that Lord B——e's son-in-law had barely interest enough at the Treasury to get his Grant completed before the General Election.

Enough has been said of that detestable transaction, which ended in the death of Mr. Yorke.—I cannot speak of it without horror and compassion.—To excuse yourself, you publicly impeach your accomplice, and to *his* mind perhaps the accusation may be flattery. But in Murder you are both principals.

This letter, my Lord, is only a preface to my future correspondence. The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. For I mean now and then to relieve the severity of your morning studies, and to prepare you for the business of the day.

Will your Grace forgive me, if I venture to express some anxiety for a man, whom I know you do not love? My Lord W——h has cowardice to plead, and a desertion of a later date than your own. You know the Privy Seal was intended for him; and if you consider the dignity of the post he deserted, you will hardly think it decent to quarter him upon Mr. Rigby. Yet he must have Bread, my Lord;—or rather, he must have Wine. If you deny him the cup, there will be no keeping him within the pale of the Ministry.

JUNIUS.

Fig. 1



Fig. 3

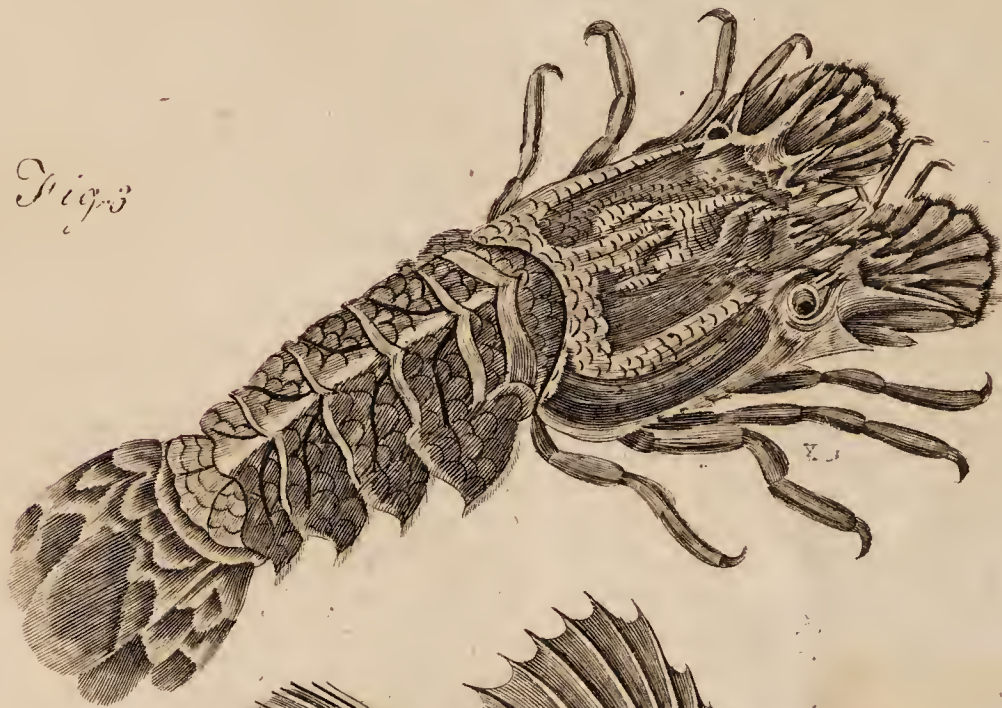


Fig. 2



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

J U N E, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established SOCIETY, continued from p. 200.

Mr. E. B---ke.



S the subject now before us appears to me to be of great importance, I shall not be content merely to shew my opinion by my

vote; but, with the leave of the House, will shew the reasons on which it is founded. Several Gentlemen have expressed a kind of superstitious reverence for the power of the Attorney General to file official informations, upon account of its supposed antiquity, as the father of Scriblerus venerated the rust and canker which salted a brazen pot-lid into the shield of a hero. I hope to scour off the false marks of antiquity which have made this power venerable, as effectually as the honest housewife scoured off the false honours of the pot-lid. But we are told that the time during which this power existed, is the time during which Monarchy most flourished; and what then, can no two things subsist together but as cause and effect? May not a man have enjoyed better health during the time that he walked with an oaken stick, than afterwards when he changed it for a cane, without supposing, like the Druids, that there are occult virtues in oak, and that the stick and the health were cause and effect? Other Gentlemen, with somewhat more appearance of argument, have appealed to the experience of past times for the safety, at

least, of the people, during the existence of this power, and have asked, with an air of triumph, whether our Constitution is now likely to be mended by the introduction of fanciful alterations to prevent evils in future times, from causes which have produced no evils in the past. I will not say that this reasoning has no weight, because I know that almost every question which can become the subject of debate, has, like Janus, two faces, one favourable to one party, and one to the other: superficial examiners therefore are easily imposed upon by the exhibition, first of one, and then of the other. But those who look deeper than the outward appearance, found their opinion upon better grounds. Arguments enough have been advanced to prove that the exercise of the power in question is incompatible with liberty; how ridiculous then is the pretence that it has hitherto been usefull and necessary in a free Government? The same arguments that prove it to be dangerous now, prove that it was always dangerous; and therefore no reason can be derived for its continuance from its antiquity: the truth however is, that it is not antient. I have not found it in the venerable treasury of antient days, though my search has been patient and laborious, so far from tracing it up to Edward the Third, I have lost sight of it in times not far from our own. Bracton mentions *actions popular*, which, I apprehend, were founded upon libellous expressions, but *actions popular* are not the same as official informations, and Bracton's authority has not, as I remember, ever been called in question.

But

But our adversaries, though beaten from every outwork, have a citadel in which they can securely take refuge, a *Majority of Members*: but this, like other places of safety, is by no means a post of honour. If we are not totally callous to the sense of shame, totally negligent of the publick interest, we must agree to this motion, and either totally abolish this power of the Attorney General, or subject it to new regulations. If there were no other reason for this measure than that which has been suggested by one of its principal opposers, that the office is odious and suspected, every honest and reasonable man would give his suffrage in its favour; for what can be more opposite to sound policy, or indeed more absurd in itself, than to invest any servant of the State with a power which he can never honestly use, but at the expence of his reputation.

It has been said, that we are not pressed to this measure by necessity, and that there is no complaint of any late abuse of this power; that we are not pressed by necessity, if true, is one of the strongest reasons that can be urged for the measure in question, for will any Gentleman say we should wait for the pressure of necessity; are we not to cast from us a scorpion till it is necessary to apply remedies to cure the mischief occasioned by his sting? But that there is no ground for complaint of any late abuse of this power I flatly deny: it was abused, and most flagitiously too, in the case of John Almon, that has been just cited: Why was he singled out for execution when there were so many others in the same predicament without equal excuse. Almon's guilt, if any guilt he had, was merely nominal: why was not the original publisher, or some one of the many that had re-published Junius's Letter before it was published by Almon, first brought to justice? why was Almon first encouraged to publish the supposed Libel by the impunity of those who had published it before him, and then seized as the victim

of Ministerial Vengeance? Almon was singled for prosecution, on this occasion, by the malice of those who wished to punish him for other things which did not put him in their power, by which he broke no law, and for which, in a free country, he ought to have been enabled to set private resentment at defiance. He had, in certain Journals, published certain Anecdotes, which some people, high in office and power, wished, and not without reason, to have been buried in everlasting oblivion. But this power, even in this instance in which it has been abused, has not been able to bring the supposed criminal to legal punishment, however it may have harrassed and distressed him in the struggle which he made against it. Of the strange Verdict which was procured against him the Courts do not dare to make any use, and the only cause which the Attorney General has been able to carry against Libellers he can turn to no account; can there be a stronger reason for abolishing his power! I will not, indeed, pretend that this power was always equally ineffectual, though it was always liable to the same abuse. In the reign of King George the Second there were no such differences of opinion between Judges and Juries, no such opposition to the authority of Government. Shebbeare was, without difficulty, punished with imprisonment and pillory, and many other delinquents severely smarted under the scourge of the law; and so lately, as the beginning of the reign of his present Majesty, when, trusting to his own benign and gracious disposition, the minds of men were not soured by the interposition of undue influence, the Law was still invested with its salutary terrors: the 45th No. of the North Briton, a spiritless though virulent performance, a mere mixture of vinegar and water, at once vapid and sour, brought down legal punishment upon the publisher, by the free untutored determination of a Jury. What then has wrought so great, so sudden

den a change in the temper of the people? What is the reason that they will not now concur to punish as Libels, such writings as they deemed libellous then? Are they disposed to encourage slander, and are they suddenly become the abettors of falshood and malice? This surely will not be pretended; how then shall we account for the punishment of Shebbeare, and the impunity of Junius? There is only one answer: the people then concurred to punish attacks upon Government, because they believed Government to be their friend; and they now favour attacks upon Government because they believe it to be their enemy: and to whom do we owe this popular opinion so injurious to publick quiet and prosperity? certainly to a corrupt, an impotent, a treacherous Administration: our Ministers are the grand criminals, and it is their malversation and encroachments upon the Constitution that have roused the spirit of opposition which tramples indiscriminately upon all law, order, and decorum, in the fury of its zeal to maintain liberty and independence, which are so manifestly, so rudely attacked. "Till these Ministers are removed and punished, the land will continue to " be filled with violence," and confusion and anarchy will have no end. Every other expedient for restoring peace and order has been tried in vain; would it not be worth while to try the effect of this measure, as the only one that at present seems to afford a chance of success?

W. de G--y, Esq; A----y G----l.

I will not endeavour to follow the honourable Gentleman who has just sat down, through all the frolicks and gambols of his rhetoric; he shall, unreproved by me, hunt his butterfly through all the weeds and flowers that diversify the chace. He may begin a speech with reasons for taking away a particular power from the A-----y G-----l, and end it by asserting that the measure signifies nothing except his friends are brought

into administration; he may in one sentence pretend that the power is wholly usefess; and in another, that it has always still very lately been effectual; he may alledge in one breath, that our courts are upright, and in the next that they are corrupt; he may do any thing but advance false facts, with a view to calumniate the innocent, and state cases which have no existence but in his distempered imagination. He has told us, that Almon's prosecution was malicious and oppressive, and that after procuring a verdict against him, the courts did not dare to use it. And I must tell him, that neither of these assertions have the least foundation in truth, and to speak in the genteelest terms, that to impute actions to sinister motives, from the mere suggestions of his own fancy, is to treat a Gentleman injuriously.

The trial of Almon preceded that of the original Publisher, and the other delinquents, merely through accident. As many informations as could be conveniently got ready, were at the same time filed against the transgressors, and the Judges, after this process was finished, happened in the course of business, to sit for the hearing of causes at Westminster, before they sat in the city. This is the true state of the case, and all the malice and oppression which he sees, or thinks he sees in it, he is welcome to make the subject of another oration whenever he thinks fit. As to his assertion, that we dare not pass sentence upon the verdict, I can only tell him in the face of this assembly, that Almon shall be called up to receive sentence to-morrow morning. It is true, that after he had attended upon a former summons, he was told that he would not be wanted on that day. The Judges being either not agreed in their sentence, or being by some other cause prevented from concluding the business, I would not suffer the delinquent to appear before them, lest by a rule of Court they should be obliged to keep him in custody till the sentence was passed,

fed; which I thought would be injurious to his trade and character; so that an act of lenity and compassion to the criminal, is made an occasion of insult to his Judges, who are reproached with having obtained a verdict, upon which they do not dare to pronounce sentence. The Attorney-General, Sir, has done nothing of which he needs to be either afraid or ashamed: He misrepresents the actions of no man, he traduces no man's character, neither his actions nor his words have been such, as might justly call a blush into his cheek.

Mr. B--ke replied, that he did not want to fix a stigma on any private character. That he wanted to shew there was malice somewhere, and that he now found little reason to alter his opinion: he acknowledged the account which had been given of Almon's being first tried to be satisfactory, but he said no reason had been given for his being tried at all; this he still imputed to malice, and insisted, that the share which Almon has in the publication of Junius's Letter, was so small, that no man of common sense could suppose he was, on that account, marked out as an object of punishment, but that there were other causes neither so specious nor offensive: he appealed to the house for the truth of this; but nobody thought fit to reply.

Mr. D-----g.

As the subject now in debate was precipitately brought on, I cannot pretend to treat it with that accuracy which it merits, but as it appears to be of the greatest importance, I must offer such unpremeditated observations upon it as occur to my mind, and I the less regret the want of time to consider it more maturely, as I think there is but one argument among those that have been brought against the motion, which has not been fully refuted. It has been said, that both houses have frequently addressed the King to direct his Attorney General to prosecute libellers and defamers: that

in pursuance of such directions, several prosecutions are now actually commenced, and that to agree to this motion is to annihilate or abridge the very power which we have employed, and which we have found it necessary to employ, to carry our own designs into execution. To this I answer, though it is true that parliament has employed this power, it may, notwithstanding, and, indeed, ought to be annihilated, because it never answered the purpose for which it was employed: the laws are either capable of supporting themselves or they are not; if they are capable, our interference is unnecessary, if they are not, it will always be ineffectual, and not only ineffectual but odious: we shall be considered as the mere tools of a weak Ministry, who are obliged, upon all occasions to borrow our strength, and who, at the same time, render us cheap, by applying it to useless or unworthy purposes. There is such an appearance of oppression in levelling the whole legislative power against an individual, that it will, and, of necessity must be for ever odious to the people. It has been proposed to modify the Attorney General's power, either by allowing the defendant to shew cause in a court of justice, why an information should not be granted, or by previously subjecting the affair to the cognizance of a grand jury: to this it has been answered, that there is no need either for a court of justice or a grand jury to interfere, where the grand inquest of the nation, a body much more respectable than any grand jury, has decided the point and found a true bill, that is, a sufficient ground for a prosecution. But I trust, that the futility of this answer has been shewn already, for it is certainly absurd, to refer from grand juries and the courts of justice to Parliament, in a case in which Parliament has never acted with effect, except to render itself odious and suspected. But allowing that the power in question

should

should be taken into consideration, Gentlemen have told us, that this is not a proper time; but the reason which has been given to shew that the time is not proper, does, in my opinion, prove that it is: It is said, that we are in a bad humour, and by what measure is a bad humour more likely to be removed? That we have a bad humour is indeed too true, and such a one as will not yield to a slight remedy, it is obstinate, it is malignant; I will not say that the opinions which have been propagated to the disadvantage of our judiciary courts are true, but I will say, that there is something at least doubtful in that principle of law, which infers criminality from the single fact of publication, or the *prima facie* evidence, and this is a sufficient ground for enquiry. We ought also to make this enquiry in order to determine how far juries are to judge of the intention. In a word, we ought to draw the line between the province of the judge and jury; this will still the murmurs and quiet the jealousies of the people, and, therefore, as a friend to them, as a friend to the judges, and as a friend to this house, I shall give my voice for the enquiry.

L--d F-----k C-----ll.

If it was not for the loss of time which ought to be applied to important purposes, it would be very diverting to see Gentlemen of grave and respectable characters puffing and blowing like Achilles in the Iliad, in the chace of a shadow. We grow angry and we talk loud, but there is no subject of rational debate before us. If any man intends to arraign the conduct of our judges, in God's name let him stand forth, but let him chuse a proper time; do not let hints and insinuations, vague reports and popular clamours interrupt and embarrass the proper business of this house, or divert its attention from what is properly before it. If the Attorney-General has abused his power, does it follow that the Judges have be-

trayed their trust? or if the Judges have betrayed their trust, does it follow that the Attorney-General has abused his power. I remember the time when some deep metaphysicians, whom I have in my eye, exclaimed with great vociferation, against considering the crimes of one man collectively, as the foundation of his expulsion; what can have induced these Gentlemen to consider collectively the supposed crime of two men, or more properly of two parties: Why will they blend the supposed crimes of the Attorney-General and the Judges, when they were so very zealous to separate the crimes of an individual? Why but that they are pushed on by passion, by prejudice, by a spirit of faction, and possibly of self-interest, with a violence and precipitation that overlooks all propriety and consistency of character, and equally disregards reason and absurdity, falsehood and truth, taking all indiscriminately that happens to lie in their course, like a blind horse stung by the flies, who rushes forward, and neither slackens his speed nor changes his course, though a wall or a precipice is within half a furlong of his head. If the verdicts to which these outrageous lovers of justice and the constitution allude were unconstitutional, why was there no motion for arrest of judgment? why not the point submitted to the consideration of the twelve Judges? what is become of demurrers and new trials? how has it happened that appeals to higher tribunals have been forgotten? If any of these measures had been taken, we might have had some object for our consideration: but at present, instead of doing business, we are invited to play at *blindman's-buff*; I hope, however, that we know our duty better than to join in such boyish trifling: We have concerns upon our hands in the highest degree serious and important, and to these let us apply, with the diligence, seriousness, and perseverance which they demand.

Right

Right Hon. T. T---s---d.

I know of no subject more serious and important than the enquiry which is now before us, and am therefore heartily disposed to treat it with seriousness, diligence, and attention; it includes nothing less than the restoration of the constitutional power of Juries, which certain Judges are said to have infringed: Can it be said that we have no object before us, when it is allowed that Juries have been forbidden to take cognizance of the intention with which libels are published? Why are they not then forbidden to consider the intention in robbery and murder? Is not the Jury as competent in one case as in the other? He whom natural sagacity or acquired knowledge has not qualified to determine the guilt of a libel, is not qualified to determine with respect to guilt or innocence in cases of life and death. For my own part, I always understood that Juries were the sole Judges in all criminal cases, and that the magistrate on the bench, was nothing more than an expounder of the law; a man placed by the publick, to assist and direct them in intricate and difficult cases: nor am I at all apprehensive, notwithstanding the horred phantoms that have been held out to us, that the law in the hands of an honest Jury, will become uncertain and confused: Human nature and common sense are in all places, and at all times essentially the same; the decision of a London or Middlesex Jury to-morrow, will, I dare say, be perfectly consonant to the decision of a London or Middlesex Jury that day twelve month, and that day twelve years; for how else could the principles of our criminal law in other cases have remained the same? There is no inconsistency in the verdicts passed by Juries of different counties in theft or murder, when the cases are similar; and why then should we fear inconsistency in their verdict upon a libel? If the gentlemen on the other side cannot tell us, let them allow that the late incroachments of Judges

upon the rights of the Jury, call aloud for parliamentary interposition.

When Mr. T---s---d sat down, Lord P-----s---n got up to tell the House, that he had voted for the same motion, when it was made by N. C---v---t, Esq; and seconded by Serjeant H-w-t, now Lord L---f---d, four or five years ago; but that now he had found reason to change his opinion, and would vote against the motion. His Lordship having no place when he voted for the motion, and being now a Lord of the Admiralty when he declared he would vote against it, Mr. P-----s---n rose up again and expressed himself in such terms, that Lord P-----s---n, apprehending a quarrel, called him to order.

[To be continued.]

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The two antique Coins from our correspondent at York, are purposely omitted this month, on account of our having received two others from another hand; they shall all be given in our next.

The Prescription from the Medical Gentleman who signs G. C. will be attended to.

We are sorry for being under the necessity of postponing the very curious paper signed J. P. Nothing from so ingenious an Enquirer into the operations of Nature will escape our attention; and we beg he will communicate his future favours rather earlier in the month.

The Letter from a Gentleman relative to a former epistle, concerning a Censure upon a certain Sermon in our Magazine for December last is received; but as the Writer advances no arguments in support of his opinions, we shall take no farther notice of the matter.

J. D. and Philo's verses in our next.

Let J. A. remember that Poeta nascitur, non fit.

We are obliged to our Friend A. G. but his overtures cannot be complied with.

Plato is unintelligible; he ought not to have taken that name, as he is certainly no Philosopher.

No less than three of our Correspondents, whose papers are inserted in this month's Magazine, signed them X. We have therefore taken the liberty of inserting other letters, as that signature has been long adopted by a Gentleman to whom we are constantly obliged-

Mr. URBAN,

IT is with concern I observe, that a Magazine of so much merit as your's undoubtedly is, so rich in original and excellent pieces on the subject of antiquity, and various other branches of knowledge, should be so deficient in that useful and pleasing part, NATURAL HISTORY. I therefore offer you the aid of an unknown pen, and engage to furnish, monthly, an account of such animals, inhabitants of air, earth, or water, which have been slightly noticed or quite overlooked by other writers, together with a plate elegantly and faithfully engraven. You shall receive a brief history of each, its uses, its place, and references to the writers that have taken notice of it. If my labours prove useful to you, and pleasing to the public, no farther reward is looked for by, *Mr. Urban,*

Your most obedient servant,

June 7, 1771.

Y.

The first figure (*see the plate*) is a *Pearch*, found in the *Mediterranean Sea*, is called the *Cabrilla*, and is described by *Linnaeus*, under the name of *Perca Cabrilla*. It is of that kind which has only a single fin on the back, the covers of the gills guarded by two spines, the colours disposed in stripes red and blue, the sides marked with broad dusky bands, extending from the back and pointing to the belly.

The second figure is that of the *Basse*; described, but not engraved by the author of the *British Zoology*, vol. iii. p. 213. and the *Perca Labrax* of *Linnaeus*, is a species with two fins on its back, is a fish of a very delicious taste, grows to the weight of fifteen pounds, feeds on other fish, on sea weeds, and on shrimps, and is supposed, from its voraciousness, *Lupus*, or the *Wolf*; is found both in the seas of *Great Britain* and in the *Mediterranean*.

The third figure is of a most curious and uncommon lobster, found in the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Squilla Calata* of *Rondeletius*, which is red even before it is boiled, but the flesh is like that of the lobster.

N. B. As I have, in this month, plunged, for the entertainment of your readers, to the bottom of the Sea, in my next I shall soar into a purer element, and give you a figure and an account of one of the *Iceland Falcons*, and a history of the manner of taking them.

Gent. Mag. June, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

PASSING through Oxford the other day on a tour of pleasure, though I had frequently visited that famous and beautiful seat of learning, I was stopped on my journey by a desire of seeing an additional and most useful ornament to the place, I mean the *Radcliffe Infirmary*. As I spent a considerable time, not only in observing the structure and contrivance of the edifice, but also in making accurate enquiry into the regulation of its oeconomy, &c. I flatter myself, that the following particulars relating to each, will be acceptable to such of your readers as have not the opportunity of making a personal visit to it, and who are well wishers to the prosperity of the University in particular, and to the good of mankind in general.

The building itself is a neat, plain, but sufficiently elegant structure. It is erected in the north suburbs of the city, detached from any houses, open to a free salubrious current of air, and separated from the road to Woodstock by a wall, which incloses a spacious courtyard. From this area you enter into a small door, which leads to the kitchen and lower offices. On each side of this entrance you ascend a flight of steps, which brings you, from a large landing place, into the hall, on the right hand of which is the Apothecary's Shop, and on the left the Consultation Room for the use of the Physicians; the former is furnished with a suitable set of drugs, and the latter with a small but well chosen collection of Books in the faculty of medicine. Fronting the door into the hall is the Committee Chamber, a large and neat room, lighted by a pleasant bow window to the west, which commands an extensive pleasing prospect. Between this and the hall runs the passage, in which are the Matron's and Secretary's Chambers; and on the opposite side two small Rooms fitted up with proper furniture for the use of the Surgeons. At each end of this passage is a ward, the one named *Litchfield ward*, from the Right Hon. the Earl of that name, Chancellor of the University, and one of Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, to whose benevolence and assiduity in promoting the establishment of the infirmary, the public is greatly indebted; the other ward bears the title of the most illustrious Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of the County,

County, a considerable benefactor to the Hospital. From the passage, on each side of the house, you ascend to the upper floor, where, at each end, are two similar wards, the one called *Rowney ward*, from the late *Thomas Rowney, Esq;* whose public spirit and munificence induced him to give to the public use, that extensive piece of ground on which the building, &c. were erected; the other ward is named *Frewin ward*, in memory of that eminent Physician, *Dr. Richard Frewin*, who, convinced of the great utility of this institution, and knowing well the fatigue of his profession, bequeathed in his last will an endowment for the attendant Physicians and Surgeons. Over the Committee Room above-mentioned is a neat Chapel, suitably fitted up for the purposes of religious service, and accommodated with seats adapted to the infirmities of those objects, who there implore the healing spirit of mercy. On each side of the upper passage, are the bed-chambers of the superior domestics, from which, as in the lower floor, we ascend by two stair-cases to the garrets, among which are several private apartments, for such patients as require stillness and repose, which they cannot so well enjoy in the common wards. In the middle of these is the room appropriated for the higher operations of surgery, which receives a steady light from the sky, and is admirably adapted to the purpose of its designation. From these uppermost rooms, you have a most delightful prospect of the river *Isis*, the course where the races are held, bounded by the sweet woods of *Witham* * to the west, and on the north by the magnificent towers and groves of *Blenheim*. I should have mentioned that in the middle of the offices on the ground floor, is a spacious elabatory, for the purpose of supplying the apothecary with such medicines as can be prepared by chymical process. Behind the hospital are the brew-house, wash-house, most amply furnished with proper utensils, and an engine for the conveyance of water to each part of the building, particularly to the wards, each of which has a neat water closet adjoining to it, as well as a cold or hot bath, and pipes conveyed into the room itself, for the purposes of neatness and cleanliness. Beyond the brew-house, &c. is a large spacious garden, planted for the supply

of the table, and the service of the elabatory, surrounded with a wall, and disposed into healthy walks for the patients; at the west end of this garden is a part separated for a burying ground, which was consecrated on the 30th of last November, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Oxford, with due solemnity, and with the prayers of the spectators, that it might be the only useless part of this establishment.

This Infirmary, after being furnished with all necessaries, by the liberality of the Radcliffe trustees, was delivered up by the Earl of Litchfield for the use of the public, on St. Luke's day, October 18, 1770, who was accordingly elected President thereof, and it was generously agreed, that so noble an institution should not be confined to any particular spot, but be opened for the benefit of the world in general, if the patient be recommended by a governor of the same. A most ample subscription followed the first opening of the wards, which contain 18 beds, have two fire places in each, and every accommodation necessary for the sick and infirm. The number of patients received, and either cured or much relieved, will be, as I am informed, published at the end of the year. A set of rules and regulations for its management have already been printed, and the governors meet weekly to enforce the observance of them. The domestic government of the house is intrusted to the care of the Matron and Secretary, both of them universally allowed to be, in every respect, qualified for their respective offices. There is also a resident apothecary, with proper servants under him. As yet there is no regular chaplain provided, the members of the University, in sacred orders, men of the highest rank and abilities, having hitherto voluntarily undertook the service of the chapel, once a day, and twice on Sundays, each of them for a week, in his turn. But as this change of persons is found to be attended with some inconvenience, a plan is now in agitation for the appointment of one or more regular chaplains, with a proper endowment for their trouble.

In the beginning of next month, viz. 3d of July, there will be a sermon preached by the learned Bishop of Oxford, and a collection made for the charity, in the evening of which day there will be an oratorio in the theatre, performed by a select band of the most capital performers in England. This meeting

* The seat of Lord Abingdon.

Falling in with the annual commemoration, is expected to be very great, as those who are friends to the University, and well wishers to its improvement, will most certainly attend on this occasion. I think I have now furnished you with most of the particulars relating to this munificent structure, of the building itself you may see a sketch in the Oxford Almanack for the year 1760; but to judge of the propriety of its situation as to air and other requisites, of the wise and prudent regulation of its domestic concerns, and of the zeal with which it is supported, you must make a personal visit to it; and whenever that happens, and you consider, besides the present good done by the institution, the great service it will probable be of to the most useful science of medicine in all its branches, your heart will be warmed as mine is, to wish its' success, prosperity, and continuance to the latest times. I am your's,

J. P. P.

Worcester, June 9.

On VULGAR ERRORS.

MR. URBAN,

AS Arts and Sciences make very perceptible advances in Europe, after every ten years, an Encyclopædie or Magazine, wherein to register our new stores, becomes, of necessity, a periodical publication. But as these Dictionaries contain not only what is new, but generally a system of all that is known both new and old upon every article, they are too bulky and expensive for common use. Perhaps a more eligible method to treasure our acquisitions, and to mark the ground we have gained, would be to republish from time to time a book of vulgar errors, as fast as new lights, and better knowledge concur to remove our old prejudices. Having long entertained this thought, my expectations were very greatly raised upon seeing an advertisement not a great while since, promising us a book of vulgar errors, by a fellow of one of the colleges in Cambridge, most celebrated for good philosophers and naturalists*. I cannot say, however, that I found my knowledge very much advanced by this collection; and though every attempt to increase the fund of science deserves the acknowledgment of its votaries, yet I suppose every gentleman of reading will allow

that a more scientific choice of articles might have been made than this of Mr. Fevargues. A collection of vulgar errors is not a collection of the errors of the vulgar, that would, indeed, be a large book, but of the errors of the common rate of philosophers and men of science. Such is that of Sir Thomas Brown, in which you will not find many errors of the common people, except that body was much more learned than it is at present. Of all the books recommended to our youth, after their academical studies, I do not know a better than this of Sir Thomas's to excite their curiosity, to put them upon thinking and enquiring, and to guard them against taking any thing upon trust from opinion or authority. His language has, indeed, a little air of affectation, which is apt to disgust young persons; and it would be doing a very great service to that class, if any gentleman of learning would take the pains to smooth and adapt it a little more to modern ears.

It is near a century and half since this book, which was the first of the kind that in any degree answered its title, was published. Since that age I know of no other but that above-mentioned, of the Gentlemen of St. John's. Yet as the growth of science has been so rich and fertile in the last century and this, I have no doubt but the *list of errors removed* would make a much larger book than even Sir T. Brown's. Out of more than three hundred I find minuted by myself, here follow a few in one part of Natural History only.

I. That the Scorpion does not sting itself when surrounded by fire, and that its sting is not even venomous, Keysser's Travels, Maupertius, Hughes's Barbadoes, Hamilton's Letter in the Philosophical Transactions.

II. That the Tarantula is not poisonous, and that music has no particular effect on persons bitten by it, more than on those stung by a wasp. De la Lande's Travels, Naples, Abbé Richard's ditto, Experiments of the Prince of San Severo.

III. That the Lizard is not friendly to man in particular, much less does it awaken him on the approach of a Serpent. Hughes's Barbadoes, Brook's Natural History.

IV. That the Remora has no such power as to retard the sailing of a ship by

* Dr. Rutherford, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Powell, are of St. John's.

by sticking itself to its bottom. De la Lande, *alii passim*.

V. That the stroke of the Cramp Fish is not occasioned by a Muscle. Bancroft's Guiana concerning the torporific Eel.

VI. That the Salamander does not live in fire, nor is it capable of bearing more heat than other animals. Sir T. Brown suspected it, Keyfler has clearly proved it.

VII. That the bite of the Spider is not venomous. Reaumuz. That it is found in Ireland too plentifully. That it has no dislike to fixing its web on Irish oak. That it has no antipathy to the toad. Barrington's Letter, Philosophical Transactions, &c. Swammerdam.

VIII. It is an error to suppose that a fly has only a microscopic eye. Dragon flies, bees, wasps, flesh flies, &c. will turn off and avoid an object in their way on the swiftest wing, which shews a very quick and commanding sight. It is probable, that the sight of all animals is in quickness and extent, proportioned to their speed.

IX. The Porcupine does not shoot out his quills for annoying his enemy; he only sheds them annually, as other feathered animals do. He has a muscular skin, and can shake the loose ones off at the time of molting. Hughes, & *alii passim*.

X. The Jack-all, commonly called the Lion's Provider, has no connection at all with the Lion. He is a sort of Fox, and is hunted in the East as the Fox is with us. Shaw, Sandys.

XI. The fable of the Fox and Grapes is taught us from our childhood, without our ever reflecting that the Foxes we are acquainted with, do not eat grapes. This fable came from the East, the fox of Palestine is a great destroyer of grapes. V. Hasselquist, Shaw.

XII. The eye of birds is not more agile than that of other animals, though their sight is more quick. On the contrary, their eye is quite immoveable, as is that of most animals and insects of the quickest sight. British Zoology, &c.

XIII. The Tyger, instead of being the swiftest of beasts, is a remarkably sluggish and slow animal. Owen's Dictionary *in verba*, Experiment at Windsor Lodge,

XIV. Sir Thomas Brown, who wrote against Vulgar Errors, maintains that Apes and Elephants may be taught to speak.

I am afraid of trespassing farther on your paper at this time. At some future opportunity I will convey to you a much larger list, under the heads of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, vegetables and minerals. This common division seems more commodious, than that of Sir Thomas, who has given a Miscellany of Errors in Natural History, Arts, Civil History, Religious Traditions, Paintings, &c. Natural History alone, would furnish a considerable volume, if we add to the heads I have just mentioned, the errors as to the Elements, the Air and Meteors, the Earth, the Waters, the Heavens. Civil History is a very large field also. A French Author has lately given us a collection of various articles of Antient History, which pass current; yet are many of them demonstrably false. His work has some trifling articles.

I am yours, &c. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I Believe your correspondent that obliged the public with a draught of the Machine at Paineshill in your last Magazine, is under a mistake, in attributing the invention to Mr. Clarke, A Gentleman of London, one Mr. Tho. Hunt, of Portland-street, brought me an engraving of the same Machine, with the trifling difference of having two Wallowers instead of one. This Machine was offered last autumn to every Coal-master in the North, who in general made the ingenious author the compliment of a guinea, as I myself did also. As near as I could guess, there might be betwixt three and four hundred such contributors. I am, &c. H.

HUETIANA. Continued from p. 156.
CXXXI.

Threads of St. Martin.

WE commonly see in the country, during Autumn, some small threads hanging on the trees, and spread over the bushes, and even on the grass. They are shaken by the wind, loosened, and wafted from bough to bough at pleasure, sometimes joined, at other times divided. And often, while we are walking, we find our faces, our hair, and cloaths covered with these threads. They are generally called, *The Threads of St. Martin*, because they are chiefly seen about *Martinmas*. When the moist air and dew hang on them, and freezing make them appear more thick and white, the country-people call them, *The Locks of the Virgin Mary*.

Mary. When I have asked them the cause of this production, they have answered, one and all, and without variation, that the vapours of the earth, which are thickest at that season of the year, are the only cause of this effect. I could not readily subscribe to this opinion, but time in the sequel, informed me of the truth of the case. For happening, during the Autumn, to be in a field covered with broom, I observed, that almost all the plants of it were spread over with sheets of cobweb; and having opened them, I found a spider inclosed in every one of them. These spiders were small, of a red colour, spotted, had short feet, and a very large head, in proportion to the size of their belly. The like cobwebs are found in low plants, bordering on the ground, in stubble, after the corn is cut down, and in bushes. When the wind is high, it breaks these webs, carries away part of them, and scatters them over the earth, and on the trees; and hence came these threads of St. Martin.

CXXXII.

Every Tree springs from a Branch.

Every tree springs from a branch. This branch may be seen in acorns, and in most kernels. If you open the skin of the kernel of an apple, you will find a little branch placed at the head of the two lobes which compose the kernel. When this little branch is duly warmed and moistened, it begins to vegetate. It shoots up, it increases in bulk, is nourished, and becomes a tree. An onion, hung in a chimney-corner, being warmed by the heat of the place, often thrusts out its little branch. There is a moisture in the substance of the onion; and this substance is instead of earth to the root. The same thing is observed with regard to various other plants that are kept in subterraneous places, where there is a mixture of heat and moisture. Now since the kernel of every plant contains a plant in miniature, may we not argue in like manner on the production of animals, and suppose that the seed of every animal, contains an animal?

CXXXIII.

Every Motion is compounded of intervals of Motion and Rest.

When a wheel turns round its centre, that centre remains immoveable, and every point of that wheel, except the centre, is in motion. The motion of each of these points is more or less swift, according as it is more or less dis-

tant from the centre, and approaches nearer to the circumference. So that each point of the circumference has a swifter motion than every one of the points which are in the rest of the plane of the wheel; and all the points of the circumference have an equal motion between them. This being premised, it follows that the radius [or spoke] of this wheel, which goes from the centre to the circumference, and which is the semi-diameter of the circle, which constitutes the plane of the wheel; having one of its points in the centre, and the other in the circumference, is immoveable by one of its extremities; and by the other of its extremities partakes the swiftest motion that is in the whole wheel. It also follows, that all this radius being in motion by the motion of the wheel, all the parts which compose it, except the point which is in the centre, are in motion; and that their motion is more or less slow or swift, according as they are near or distant from the centre or the circumference. Thus, this radius being situated between the perfect rest of the centre, and the swiftest motion of the circumference, every one of its parts participates that rest and motion, in proportion to its situation, according as it is nearer or more remote from the circumference. Again it follows, that when the wheel makes its entire rotation, the extremity of the radius, which falls within the circumference, describes a large circle, the largest that can be described within the plane of the wheel, and that every other point of that same radius, or semi-diameter of it, describes another greater or less, according as this same point is more distant or near to the circumference; and the largeness of each of those circles is proportioned to the place which the point which describes it holds in the radius. From hence it clearly appears, that the quantity of motion and rest which is in that radius, when it describes its circle with the wheel, is unequally but proportionally diffused thro' the length of that radius; according as it approaches nearer to the centre, where is perfect rest, or to the circumference, where is the greatest motion. Each point of that radius therefore, participates that rest and motion, according as it approaches nearer to the centre or to the circumference; and the circle which each of those points describes, is greater or smaller, according to the same proportion. The circle, which the point which is at the outward extremity of

the radius describes, and each of those other circles which are described by each of those other points which are in the middle of the radius, are described in the same space of time, though they are of very unequal sizes; from whence it follows, that more motion enters into the description of the great circle, and more rest into each of the other circles of the middle; and consequently the description of each of the circles of the middle, is compounded of intervals of motion and rest. It also follows, that the point of the extremity of the radius, which the great circle describes, is found in some intervals of motion, while each of the points of the middle, in describing its circle, is found in some intervals of rest.

To this it may be objected, that, if one part of the radius, or semi-diameter, is at rest, while the other is in motion, it follows, that the line of the semi-diameter is no longer a right line, and becomes a curved or broken line. To that I reply, that if a mathematical, or geometrical line was in question, the consequence would be true; but that there being no geometrical lines in nature, but only physical lines, there is not only no inconvenience in saying and thinking that one part of the radius of a wheel, which revolves round its centre, moves more slowly than the other part of that wheel; but also, that the fact is very certain, and cannot be denied; and that to say that one part moves more slowly than the other, is to say, that it has less motion, and consequently more rest.

This easily gives the solution of that argument, which is called *The Argument of Achilles* *Αχιλλεύου*, and which has seemed insoluble. This argument supposes, that Achilles and a Tortoise move in a continued motion on the same line, and that the Tortoise is farther advanced than he, ten feet, for example, on that line. If they proceed with a continued motion, during the time that Achilles will take in running those ten feet, the Tortoise must have made some advance; as, for instance, one foot. During the time that Achilles be running that foot, the Tortoise will have advanced one inch; and while Achilles runs that inch, the Tortoise will advance two * lines; and thus always advancing a little as Achilles advances, it will always outrun Achilles. The answer is easy, by sup-

* A line is the twelfth part of an inch.

posing that every motion is composed of parts, or intervals of rest; and the motion of the Tortoise being composed of many more intervals of rest than the motion of Achilles, we must not be surprized that Achilles advancing by some intervals of motion, should overtake and outrun the Tortoise, while it is in some intervals of rest.

CXXXIV.

Whether Frogs are sometimes engendered in Storms.

It is a common notion, that these little frogs, which appear in summer after storms, are produced by the heat of the season, and by the water which falls from the clouds, and by the dust which lies on the ground, and on the leaves of trees. Nay, some believe that they are formed in the air, and on those leaves; and the people then say, without scruple, that it rains frogs; not considering, that the force of the wind may have taken them up, and conveyed them, as it transports so many other bodies of much greater weight. These frogs are produced in the same manner as all other animals. The mothers lay eggs, and hatch them in holes of the earth, as does the toad. *Inventus que cavis bubo.* When copious showers of rain fall, the water spreading itself on the ground, moistens and cools it; and overflowing the little caverns which serve them for nests, obliges them to come forth for their own security.

The same thing happens to a kind of mice which are found in the mountains of Lapland. They appear in great numbers after storms; and the Laplanders have the same opinion of the origin of these mice, as the vulgar here have concerning that of the frogs. And not only the Laplanders, but even Olaus Magnus, the great Naturalist of Sweden, believes that they fall with the rain, and that they are either brought from other places by the wind, or produced in the clouds. I can more easily pardon so gross an error in this good Swede, otherwise respectable, than in that learned Dane, Wormius, who lived in our days, and has given great light in regard to the affairs of the North, which he has discussed in his works; who nevertheless has affirmed, without hesitation, and without scruple, that these frogs may be formed in the air, and fall with the rain.

CXXXV.

On the Name of Philès.

It seems to me, that a man so clear-sighted

lighted and exact as M. Bochart was, alledging, in his book *On the Animals of Scripture*, the testimony of *Philè*, by whom we have a work *on the Property of Animals*, has quoted it as the work of a woman, misled by the termination of that name, though in the printed copies, the book is thus entitled, *τε σοφω- τατε και λογιωτατε Φιλῆ σιχοι*, and in a MS. of the king's library, *τε σοφωτατε και λογιωτατε κυριε μανουηλου τε Φιλῆ σιχοι βαμβικοι*. This genitive comes from the nominative *Φιλῆς*, of which the dative is *Φιλῆ*, and the accusative *Φιλην*. This name is frequently found in all these cases in the Authors of the Byzantine History. It must therefore, when quoted in the nominative, be called *Philès*.

[To be continued.]

The EPISTLE from the Yearly-Meeting, held in London, by Adjournments, from the 20th of the Fifth Month, 1771, to the 25th of the same, inclusive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of FRIENDS in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren,

UNDER a thankful sense of the divine power and goodness which hath been graciously extended to us in this our solemn Assembly, held for the support of good order, the preservation of unity, and the promotion of equity, piety and charity, throughout all the Churches, we affectionately salute you; and acquaint you, that we have been enabled to conduct the affairs before us in peace and concord, to our mutual consolation.

It appears, from accounts brought in this year, that the sufferings of Friends, chiefly for Tithes and those called Church Rates, in *England and Wales*, amount to three thousand three hundred and eighty-nine pounds; and in *Ireland*, to one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six pounds.

And as we are fully persuaded that the Ministry of the Gospel is not received of man, but by the Revelation of JESUS CHRIST, according to that Apostolical direction, *As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of GOD. If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of GOD; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which GOD giveth, that GOD in all things may be glorified.* And as this Ministry is di-

vine, the motives and inducements thereunto are perfectly disinterested, and no way mercenary and lucrative, but concurrent with the precept CHRIST gave to his Apostles and immediate Followers, *Freely ye have received, freely give.*

A Ministry acting contrary to the unalterable precepts of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, who alone is the head of his Church, may justly be deemed antichristian, and the oppressive burden of their support an antichristian yoke. And being persuaded that we ought not actively to support, by our voluntary contribution, a Ministry which we believe to be upon a different foundation from that which GOD hath laid by CHRIST JESUS; we earnestly intreat all Friends to maintain our testimony to his Doctrine and Ministry steadily and uprightly, yet with the patience and meekness becoming his Followers; that by the consistency of our practice we may answer the pressing advices of the Apostle, *I beseech you, Brethren, by the name of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions amongst you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment. Let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing.*

The advices received from the several Quarterly-meetings in *England and Wales, North-Britain, Holland, and the Colonies*, import, that notwithstanding some occasions of sorrow have appeared, yet a considerable number have been added to the Church, who have come in by convincement, since last year, and that a godly care is generally maintained for the promotion of TRUTH, and the preservation of love and unity.

Notwithstanding the many weighty cautions, and wholesome advices given forth against all injurious and disreputable conduct in trade and business, divers instances of scandalous failures have of late appeared amongst some in profession with us; the consideration of which, hath brought a fresh concern upon the minds of Friends, to warn all against a most pernicious practice, too much prevailing amongst the trading part of mankind, which hath often issued in the utter ruin of those concerned therein, *viz.* That of raising and circulating a fictitious kind of paper credit, with indorsements and acceptances, to give it an appearance of value without

without an intrinsic reality: a practice highly unbecoming that uprightnes which ought to appear in every member of our religious society, and of which therefore we think it our incumbent duty, to declare our disapprobation, and our disunity therewith, as absolutely inconsistent with that TRUTH we make profession of.

We are also engaged to caution every individual, against imprudently entering into joint securities with others. For by these practices, many innocent wives and children have been inevitably and unexpectedly involved in ruinous and deplorable circumstances. We therefore earnestly desire Friends to keep strictly on their guard, that none, through any specious pretences of rendering acts of friendship to others, with safety to themselves, may risque their own peace and reputation, and the security of their families: In order hereunto, we recommend this salutary advice of the wise man to their especial notice and regard. *Be not thou one of them that strike hands, or of them that are sureties for debts. If thou hast nothing to pay, why should he take away thy bed from under thee?*

And, dear young Friends, we fervently and affectionately intreat you, keep your hearts with all diligence. Guard against every act of unfaithfulness to the DIVINE WITNESS, and especially beware of closing in with the first temptations thereunto. Keep within the bounds of known duty, and the tender restrictions of TRUTH. In this state of vigilance and humble care, preservation, peace, and safety, will accompany your steps. Your minds being circumscribed within the bounds of TRUTH and RIGHTEOUSNESS, will be properly exercised in your respective duties, in the sight of GOD and man, and employed usefully in your several vocations, abhorring idleness, for of idleness springs folly; vice ensues; dishonour, wretchedness, and ruin, are its fruits, which bring affliction on families, and undeserved reproach on our holy profession. Keep close therefore to the heavenly principle in yourselves. This will preserve your feet from evil. Shun all those who would lead you into the broad way, as your most dangerous enemies. Deviate not from the strait and narrow path which leads to life, into the pernicious amusements, and ensnaring vanities of a licentious age. Be strong, and quit yourselves like men, in the too much neglected cause of morality

and religion. Endeavour to put on strength in the name of the LORD, to stop, if possible, the torrent of vice and prophaneness, which, with violence and impetuosity, seems to deluge this highly-favoured nation, and break through the obligations and ties of laws human and divine.

We beseech you, by the mercies of GOD, by all that is dear and near to you in every relation, domestic, social, and religious, to stand fast in the faith, in purity, in all manner of godly conversation, that you may be happily instrumental in awakening many to proper consideration, and to intercede with the GOD of all grace, for mercy and forbearance to a wicked and adulterous generation, wherein too many appear to make a boast of their impiety, and glory in their shame: *Wherefore, come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the LORD, and touch not the unclean Thing, and I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the LORD ALMIGHTY.*

Dear Brethren, let the peace of GOD rule in your hearts, that you may be preserved out of all enmity, strife, and party; which arise not from the spirit of the prince of peace, but are the fruits of the flesh, in the corrupt and carnal will of man. Live in love, and unite with one accord, as you feel ability, in *Supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks for all men: for Kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.*

And, dear Friends, you who have happily received a clear conviction of the heavenly principle of TRUTH in your hearts, and are joined in external fellowship with the inward and experienced people of GOD; sit not down at ease therein, nor take up with any false or polluted rest by the way. Press earnestly forward, towards the mark, for the prize of the high calling of GOD in CHRIST JESUS. Labour to attain a growth in the virtue and simplicity of his TRUTH. Seek to be sanctified wholly, throughout body, soul, and spirit; that you may no longer live to yourselves, but unto him *who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.*

We also find, Brethren, that the spring of DIVINE LOVE and MERCY reaches forth towards the very hindermost of the flock,

Rock, the most distant of the visited of our GOD, who have long wandered from the FATHER's house, and have too long spent the portions of time and talents afforded them, in pursuit of the delusive pleasures or momentary acquisitions of a transitory world. We beseech you, whilst time is afforded, and the door of mercy stands open, turn your eyes towards him who was wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities; that by his light ye may discover the delusion of ensnaring folly, feel your own captivity, and cry for deliverance. Let the most humble contrition take place in you, and seek earnestly to be baptized by the one spirit into the one body, which brings to the Communion of the Bread of Life, and the new Wine of the Kingdom. Herein is true fellowship witnessed with the holy head, CHRIST JESUS, and with his people, whose daily concern is, to follow him in the regeneration: *For, in CHRIST JESUS neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature; and as many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them, and mercy, and upon the Israel of GOD.*

Signed in and on behalf of the Yearly-Meeting,

By WILLIAM FRY,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

Mr. URBAN,

THE author of the Antiquities of Sarum is mistaken in saying, that Alice, daughter of Thomas Montacute, 11th Earl of that place, married Richard Nevil, first Earl of Westmoreland: That lady had to her husband Richard Nevil, son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Joanna, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Edward Plantagenet, son of George Duke of Clarence, and Earl of Salisbury, was twenty-five years old when he was beheaded in 1499, and yet this author says he was an infant at his death. This writer reckons only twenty-one Earls of Salisbury, whereas there have been twenty-three; he having omitted, in his catalogue, the above-named Earl Edward, and also Edward Prince of Wales, son of Richard 3d, whom his father created Earl of Salisbury in 1483. The date, p. 158, line 3, is erroneous, because the inscription for Dr. Gheast says, he was Bishop five years, and therefore he must have been translated from Rochester before 1575, as he died February 28th, 1578; *This Gent. Mag. June, 1771.*

date of his translation should be December 24th, 1573. P. 165, this author makes Bishop Earle Bishop of Worcester, before he was advanced to Salisbury, which is a mistake, that Prelate never having held the See of Worcester.

Newport, Shropshire,

IGNOTUS.

May 22, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

PLEASE to inform your correspondent A. B. who communicated the Seal, engraved in your Magazine for April 1770, and inscribed *S. Hospitalis beate Marie de Nouthun*, that there was an hospital founded at *Newton* in Yorkshire, by William Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, (who died A. D. 1199) and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It was valued 26 H. 8. at 40l. or 21l. clear yearly value*. *Newton*, or *West-Newton*, is a village in the East riding, in the Wapontake of Holderness, on the sea, near Aldborough. To this hospital the seal probably belonged. Query, if the O in *Nouthun* is not a mistake for an E. The arms given by our heralds to this Earl, are, *Gules, a cross patonce vairy* †. Those on the seal appear to be intended for a *Saltire ingrailed*. Whether this authority will hold against the herald's, let others determine; as also whether the arms of the hospital were the same with those of the Founder. There was an hospital of the same name with this, near Hedon, in the same Wapontake, but dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre ‡.

June 12, 1771.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I Think still, it is remarkable, — that the numerical letters of those words whose meaning points out the Romish community, make the number of the beast; and are found in the three languages written on the cross.

Tyro thinks not. But I can make no reply, till his criticisms have some weight. What he offers in your last publication stands refuted in the former. The number 666 seems out of his reach. A second reading may shew him the strictures were just.

No: *Tyro* is not "A Protestant." His design was to hide the mark that discovers the beast, and the number of his name: — Mine is to bid *Tyro* a final adieu.

June 3, 1771.

* Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 674.

† Drake's Ebor. p. 349, ex Heylin.

‡ Tanner, p. 682.

A LIST of the Society of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, May 2, 1771.

His Sacred Majesty King GEORGE III.
PATRON.

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 Paul Wright, STB.
 Philip York, Esq;
 Tho. Patrick Young, STB.

Ten of the Fellows of the Society are to be chosen into the Council for the Year ensuing, on April 23, 1772, being St. George's Day.

SODALES HONORARIJ.

- Princeps Eminentiss. Ds. Cardinalis ALEXANDER ALBANI, *Romae.*
 Ds. Emilius Aklteri, Princeps de Viano, *Romae.*
 Ds Steph. Evod. Affemanni, *Archiep. Apameae in Syria.*
 Ds Josephus Baretii, *Pidmantanus.*
 Ds. ——— Barthelemy, R. S. S. et Reg. *Inscript. et Hum. Lit. Acad. Par. Soc.*
 Ds. Franciscus Bartolozzi, *Florentinus.*
 Ds. Carol. Rinald. Berch, *Reg. Sueciae à Confil.*
 Ds. Johan. Steph. Bernard, M. D. *Amstelodami.*
 Ds. Johannes Bottari, *Etruscus, Romae.*
 Ds Johannes Bourget, *Coenob. Regal. Becensis.*
 Ds. Dominic. August. Bracci, *Florentinus, Romae.*
 Ds. Joan Andrea Paterno Castello, *Monast. Ord. S. Bened. C. C. itanae Pivr.*
 Ds. Gabriel Lancilotto Castello, *Princ. Torremuzzae Siciliae.*
 Ds. Paulus Celefia, *Nobil. Genuensis, RSS.*
 Ds. Johan. Bapt. Cipriani, *Florentinus.*
 Ds. Denis de la Coudraye, *Confil. Aulæ. Sup. De l'Isle de Francia.*
 Ds. Paulus de Demidoff, *Moscowiensis.*
 Ds. Carolus Duclous, *Ac. Par. Sec. et Ac. Lond. et Ber. Soc.*
 Ds. Salvator Ettore, *Baro Sacciae, ac S. M. de Gratia Agrigent. Siciliae.*
 Ds. Pet. Nic. Filenius, *RSS. Episcop. Lincolnensis.*
 Ds. Hemicus Florez, *Praefes Theolog. in Acad. Albal.*
 Ds. Joan. Reinoldus Forster, *Porussus.*
 Ds Martin. Gerbertus, *Abbas de S. Blasio et SRI. Princ.*
 Ds. Aloyfius Gyraldi, *e Cento. Ferrariens. MD.*
 Ds. Ignatius Hugford, *Florentinus.*
 Ds. Johannes Ihre, *Reg. Sueciae à Confil. Eques Ord. Polar. Praef. Acad. Scient Upsal.*
 Ds. Johannes Marfilii, *M. D. Venetus, RSS.*
 Ds. Vincent. Martinelli, *Etruscus, LL. D.*
 Ds. Alex. Sym. Mazochius, *Neapol. Ecc. sf. Canonc.*
 Ds. Gerardus Meerman, *LL. D. RSS. Roterodamus.*
 Ds. Turbervillus Needham, *RSS Romae.*
 Ludovicus Julius, *Dux Nivernensis, et Donzianensis, Par Galliae, &c. RSS. et Acad. Gall. ut et Beroln. Soc. &c.*
 Ds. Camillus Paderni, *Romarus, RSS.*
 Ds. Martinus Panzano, *RSS. et Acad. Martit. et. Barconens. Soc.*
 Ds. Mich. P. Pastor *Presbiter Martit.*
 Ds. Ignatius Paterno, *Princeps Biscariensis Siciliae.*

Ds. Johan. Phillip, de Limbourg, M. D.

Ds. Johan. Baptist. Piranesi, *Architect. Veneratus, Romæ.*

Ds. Josephus Recupero, *Pastor Aetnaeus.*

Ds. Julius Carolus Schlaeger, *Seren. Ducis*

Sax-Gothae à Confil. &c &c.

Ds. Fredericus Samuel Schmidt, *Bernae.*

Ds. Phil. Muzell Stofsch, *Berolinensis, Acad. Corton. Soc.*

Ds. ——— Vettori, *Eques Florentinus.*

On the Regard due to Speaker's Warrants.

THE union of the executive power with the legislature, is so plainly productive of despotism, that we cannot be too jealous of any usages or customs, by which either of the three branches of *legislature* may seem to arrogate to themselves a share in the *execution*. It is a principle that each of the bodies *separately*, are to act only within their own walls, but *jointly* over the whole state. The King, though the head of the executive, is (at least in the use of his power) the lowest member of the legislative, having no active voice, but only a negative, rarely or never exerted. His Majesty, when acting within his own palaces and precincts, may issue his orders by private officers, and the servant of the court, but every act of power extending to the subject, must be executed by the magistrates and civil officers, and determined in the known established courts of law.

These seem to be original principles of constitution, but as all modes of government, by use or neglect, are apt to admit of some deviations from right, so each of the three branches, have made in their turn inroads upon the original plan. The King, instead of acting by his Judges, and in legal courts, has attached the subject by messengers, pursuivants, and proclamations. And the secretaries office has been made a court of inquisition. The *House of Lords* is in some cases, a tribunal of law, paramount to all others, the impropriety of which would be apparent, if for a time neither the Chancellor nor any of the Judges of the higher courts, were to have seats amongst the Lords. The *House of Commons* extend their power beyond their own walls, by summoning and taking up persons under a Speaker's warrant, by imprisoning and fining them. The sentence for which, is passed without a jury, at the bar of their own House, which is no known court of justice, and where themselves are parties and judges; besides that the crimes are indefinite and illimited, and such as the law knows not.

The wisdom and resolution of our ancestors have redressed many of these

encroachments, by referring them ever to the unchangeable rule of common law. Precedents and usages of Parliament are every day varying. The common law of the land is alone unchangeable. Whoever looks into the journals of the House in Charles II's reign, will see what an unformed medley of legislation and execution the Parliament then was; even since the Act of Settlement, its powers and privileges have often varied. Some have been changed by their own act, others superceded by the courts of common law.

I shall distinguish the grounds or causes of a Speaker's warrant into *ordinary* and *extraordinary*.

Whenever an Act of Parliament is applied for by *private* petition, the Speaker's warrant, or that of the Chairman is issued, to bring before the Committee, persons or papers, such as the favourers or opponents of the Bill may desire. That these warrents should be obeyed is indispensible. Here is on one side of the question a consent. And equity requires that the opponents should have the same right.

In the case of a *public* Act, wherein the House may want information, the *salus populi* admits that the Speaker's warrant should be respected in the same manner. But perhaps it would be more consistent with the spirit of the constitution, if the penalty for non-attendance in either case were pecuniary, the fine to be made the ground of an action for damage at a sum certain; as in subpoena's, which should be recoverable at common law, rather than that the legislative body should take upon them to imprison or fine, much less to punish corporally for non-attendance.

The *extraordinary* causes of a Speaker's warrant, the expediency of which it is debateable, and the legality whereof now forms the question which agitates the whole nation, *have been* these, but it is hard to say what they *may* be, nay it is the present fashion to assert, that it is a crime to enumerate them. I will therefore tread cautiously, and on second thoughts mention only this single one; the printing the speeches of the members, to the degrading their characters, and making them objects of ridicule; or to the

the laying open to the enemies of our nation, the secrets of the Great National Council.

It seems to me a matter that may bear an argument, whether by the constitution it was ever intended, that any debates of the House of Commons should be secret. The Wittenagemots met in the open fields, the members are even required to consult their constituents, the body is a very numerous one to keep a secret, no oath or parole of secrecy is administered, and for this reason, that on the great points of peace and war, or foreign treaties, the debates of the Commons are never decisive; these are the province of the Privy Council. The Houses, if they act as a court of judicature, ought, according to the usage of such courts, to have their doors open; none but an inquisition sits in secret chambers or *foribus clausis*. But admitting that for the sake of order the House has a right to clear the passages, and shut their doors; and that when the greatest points are argued, it may be prudent to do so; if still the arguments find their way out of doors, he is the guilty person, *qui dicta foris eliminat*. Not the poor Printer, surely— That member who delivers what passes in the House to a printer, does the same thing as if standing on the top of St. Paul's, he there revealed their secrets by word of mouth to all the metropolis, thence to be re-echoed throughout the kingdom. Nothing transpires from the Privy Council, and sure the honour of a Commoner ought to be as clear as of a Lord. It is never difficult to discover those that take notes; and the man ought to be infamous that discloses any thing, which the rules of the place require to be secret.

As to the dread of degrading the dignity of Parliament, and exposing the members, I am afraid, nay I hope, that whilst Parliaments continue, one party will ever take the liberty to canvass with all freedom the actions of the other. Has not every House of Commons been called in their turns, mercenary, venal, slavish, despotic. Have not the members been continually asserting and printing these things, one of another, for these hundred years, yet is the dignity of Parliament any way really hurt by these liberties? And why, the people find that every time they assemble, the nation is a gainer. Besides, one poison expels another, and the minority are sure to be repaid their full quota of ridicule and scandal, whenever

they come over. The longer it is restrained, the louder is the burst of laughter. What a fund of entertainment is in reserve on the desertion (when it arrives) of a Junius, a Wilkes, an Oliver. As to the liberty that is taken with private characters of members, sure it was no offence to the House.

The truth is, none of this party-abuse stands for any thing within doors, and would lose its end if it was not printed and circulated. Lord Chat-ham, and all the world knows, that the *Gentle Shepherd*, with his *Precedents* and *Dogs-ear-books*, was an honest man, a man of abilities and industry. These sallies were intended for the mob, and would have lost their effect if they had not been published. I never heard of any resentment against the Printers on that occasion; and why the *majority* should be unwilling to let their friends out of doors, be entertained with the wit on their own side, I cannot conceive. True, but the speeches are not genuine. Are they better than yours? Your credit in rhetorick is advanced. Are they worse? The public had then a standard of your better ones, with which they compare them: Or if not, give us some of your better ones. Should I, or any other writer for the Magazines choose to make a speech for Mr. Onslow, or to dress up one of his own, delivered in dishabille, I cannot conceive a more innocent amusement. Had I time or oratory for the enterprize, I would have sent forth this very sheet, in the form; and under the name of a speech of honest Sir Joseph's. And I cannot think it would give him the least offence. Should Mr. Onslow, on the like occasion, suffer his indignation to arise, I must dread the Speaker's reprimand. Yet surely, he who so generously forbore to appeal to that tribunal in a much heavier case of injury, would suffer me also to fly to the refuge of common law. If the privileges of Parliament are part of the common law of the land, it is but consistent that any breach of them should be cognizable and punishable at common law.

I have purposely reserved for the last place the grand charge of a l, that of making known to our enemies the secret debates of the Great Council, by printing the speeches of the members. If this be a crime, it is more commonly the crime of the members themselves, than of the news-writers. At such times as the *last points* are debated, there are none but Members in the House,

and

and none but a Member can disclose what passes. If the House of Commons is a peculiar court of safety, to guard the honour of the nation on such occasions, why was not Mr. Grenville arraigned as a traitor to his country, as well as each of those great authors who divulged to the public, the assertion of Mr. Townshend in the House, that the recruiting parties all over England, could not bring in six hundred men; and that we were short of our compliment above twenty thousand. Why were not those minority-men called to order, who so lately told our enemies we were unable with the utmost exertion of our force, to man ten men of war of the line? Why was not Dr. Brown brought on his knees at the bar of the House for vilifying, not only the Lords and Commons, but the whole English nation, representing us as a most despicable herd of effeminate, selfish, luxurious, and dastardly poltroons, the spoil of the first invader. Why, but that the case is not cognizable at the bar of the House, nor even in any of our courts of law. Perhaps there was no harm in tergiversating the nation at that crisis, and it might be good policy to suffer the enemy to form a misconception of our powers.

H.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT artificial Greek Line, which is sometimes found written upon Fonts, and will read the same, both backward and forward, Mag. 1770, p. 617, and 1771, p. 120.

Νῦσον ἀνομηματα μὴ μόνον ὄψιν is a species of what I have seen called, on account of the difficulty of composing the like fantastical inscriptions, *Devil's Verses*. But the most extraordinary of those, and perhaps not possible to be imitated, is a verse I find in Misson's Voyage to Italy, vol. ii. part ii. p. 676. edit. 1714, 8vo.

Sacrum pinque dabo, non macrum sacrificabo.

This, at the Old Cloister of S. Marca Novella, at Florence, was applied to the sacrifices of Abel and Cain. The above is adapted to Abel, but read backward, and altering the punctuation, it will produce a Pentameter applicable to Cain, thus

Sacrificabo macrum, non dabo pinque sacrum.

This, as I said, appears to me to be inimitable, and one may challenge the whole world, I apprehend, to produce the like. In the first place, it is exceedingly dif-

ficult to form a Latin Hexameter, which, when read backward, will give us a Pentameter. It will be the more difficult to do this, and to exhibit at the same time a tolerable sense. But what makes it most wonderful is, that in the third place, the sense is well adapted to the different characters of the parties that are supposed to utter, one the Hexameter, and the other the Pentameter, viz. Abel and Cain.

Few persons, I believe, will chuse to spend their time in framing a like Gimcrack upon any subject; but I am really of opinion a man might try a whole year, before he would be able to succeed as well as the Monk that composed the above line. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

T. Row.

P. S. There is a further singularity in the verse above, which I was near omitting, and makes it still more arduous and remarkable. The Hexameter and Pentameter are both Leonine verses, the middle and the ending of each rhyming to one another.

Mr. URBAN,

THO' the true adage, *Quem Jupiter vult perdere, &c.* concerning the author of which one of your correspondents enquires, cannot, I believe, be found verbatim in any antient author, the sentiment it conveys appears to be commonly adopted both by the Greek and Latin writers. There is moreover a fragment of Publius Syrus the mimic, as I find it quoted by Grevius in his *Lectiones Hesiodæ*, which greatly resembles the proverb in question, *Fortuna quem vult perdere stultum facit*. The same critic likewise quotes four lines from an anonymous Greek author which contain a similar sentiment.

Όταν γὰρ ὀργὴ δαιμόνων βλάπτει τινα,
Τετρω τὸ πρῶτον ἐξαφαφείλαι φρενῶν,
Τὸν ἔν τὸν εσθλὸν εἰς δὲ τὴν χεῖρῳ τρέπει
Ἐνώμην, ἢ εἰδῆ μὴδὲν ἂν ἀμαρτάνει.

The fragment of Publius Syrus seems less chargeable with impiety than the proverb as it is commonly used; the word *Fortuna* being less offensive than *Jupiter* supposing it to mean the Supreme Being, and the phrase *stultum facit* is softer than *dementat*: But the Greek evidently makes the Gods the efficient causes of those transgressions for which they afterwards punish (βλάπτειν) poor mortals, for the word τρέπει is much too strong to imply a bare permission. Grevius indeed attempts to defend these and other passages of the same purport; but

But with how little reason. is evident from the passage in Hesiod which occasioned the foregoing quotations. Speaking of the two kinds of strife *ερίδων* which prevail in the world, the poet observes that the first

— πόλεμον τὲ κακὸν κ' ὄησιν ὀφέλλει
 Σχετλίη· ἔτις τήνγε φιλέει βροτὸς, ἀλλ' ὕπ'
 ἀνάγκης
 Ἀθανάτων βελήσιν ἔριν τιμῶσι βαρεῖαν.
 Hes. op. lin. 15.

Upon the whole we must not expect to find a consistent scheme of Theology in the writings of the poets, whatever we may in those of the philosophers.

I am, Sir, your's,

Ipswich.

W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

IF the publication of the enclosed paper be not inconsistent with your general plan, I am well convinced, that the favouring the public with it in your next month's Magazine, will be very agreeable to many of your readers. It contains all the authority on which subscriptions are required of such as take any degree in the University of Cambridge.

At the end is a Grace, which was offered June the 11th, 1771, for the removal of such subscription, but, without any reason being assigned, was prevented by the Caput from coming before the body of the University.

I am, &c.

X. Y.

The Articles to be subscribed unto by all Persons before they are admitted to any Degree; with the Grace passed in the Year 1613, and King James's Direction to the V. Chancellor and Heads of Houses, injoining Subscription to those Articles: To which is added, the Resolution of the House of Commons concerning the said Grace.

I. Articles to be subscribed unto, &c.

1. **T**HAT the King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and all other his Highness's dominions and countries as well in spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within his Majesty's said realms, dominions and countries.

2. That the book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons, contained in it nothing contrary to the word for God, and that it may

lawfully be used, and that he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed, in publick prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and no other.

3. That he alloweth the book of articles agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole Clergy in the convocation holden at London in the year 1562, and that *He acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained* (being in number 39, besides the ratification) *to be agreeable to the word of God.*

We whose names are underwritten, do willingly and *ex animo* subscribe to the *three Articles*, beforementioned, and to *all things* in them contained.

Excerpta e Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 25.

II. *The Grace by which Subscription to these Articles is required of Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, and of Doctor in each Faculty.*

Jun. 2do, 1613. Placeat Vobis, ut juxta tenorem Literarum a Serenissimo Rege Jacobo missarum, hoc in Senatu decernatur; ut nullus in posterum sibi concessam habeat Gratiam pro Gradu Baccalaureatus in Theologia, vel Doctoratus in aliqua Facultate adipiscendo, qui non prius coram Domino Procancelario, aut ejus deputato, tribus Articulis sc. regii Primatus, Liturgiæ Anglicanæ, et Articulorum Religionis de quibus convenerunt Archiepiscopi et Episcopi A. D. 1562, propria manu sua subscripserit. Et ut hæc concessio vestra loco statuti habeatur, et in libris Procuratorum infra decem dies inscribatur.

III. *King James's Direction to the V.*

Chancellor and Heads of Houses in the University of Cambridge, gives by himself to Dr. Hills V. Chancellor, &c. on Dec. 3, 1616, at Newmarket.

“HIS Majesty signified his Pleasure, that he would have all that take any degree in Schools to subscribe to the *three Articles.*”

After some other directions the King ordered “that Mr. V. Chancellor and the two Professors of Divinity, or two of the Heads of Houses do every Michaelmas when His Majesty resorts into these parts, wait upon his Majesty, and give his Majesty a just account how these his Majesty's instructions are observed.”

A Copy of these directions written, or at least signed by the King himself, was soon afterwards sent by the Bishop of Winchester to the V. Chancellor with the following letter.

To the Right Worshipful Dr. Hills, Master of Catherine Hall and V. Chancellor of Cambridge,

Good Mr. V. Chancellor,

I have sent you his Majesty's hand to his own directions. I think you have no president, that ever a King, first with his own mouth, then with his own hand gave such directions; and therefore you shall do very well to keep that writing curiously, and the directions religiously, and to give his Majesty a good account of them carefully; which I pray God you may; and so with my love to yourself, and the rest of the heads, I commit you to God. From Court this 12th day of Dec. 1616,

Your very loving friend

JAMES WINTON.

IV. *The Resolution of the House of Commons concerning the Grace passed by the University of Cambridge in the year 1613.*

IN the year 1640 upon the report from the Grand Committee of Religion, it was resolved by the House of Commons. "That the Statute made about 27 years since in the University of Cambridge, imposing upon young scholars a subscription according to the 36th article of the canons made in the year 1603, is against the law and liberty of the subject, and ought not to be pressed upon any Student or Graduates whatsoever."

Rushworth's Hist. Coll. vol. 4. p. 149.

The Author of the History of the Puritans, after citing this Resolution of the House of Commons, takes notice, "that about five months forwards they passed the same resolution for Oxford, which was not unreasonable, because the Universities had not an unlimited power by the 36th Canon to call upon all their Students to subscribe, but only upon such Lecturers or Readers of Divinity whom they had a privilege of licensing; and to this I conceive the last words of the Canon refer; if either of the Universities offend therein, we leave them to the danger of the law, and his Majesty's censure.

"And it ought to be remembered, that all the proceedings of the House of Commons this year in punishing delinquents, and all their Votes and Resolutions about the circumstances of public worship, had no other view, than the cutting off those illegal additions and innovations which the superstition of the late times had introduced, and reducing the discipline of the church to the standard of Statute law. No man was punished for acting according to law; but the displeasure of the house ran high against those, who in their public ministrations, or in their ecclesiastical courts,

had bound those things upon the subject, which were either contrary to the laws of the land, or about which the laws were altogether silent."

Neal's Hist. vol. 1. page 665.

The form of a Grace for the removal of subscription to the three Articles contained in the 36th Canon.

"Placeat vobis; ut illi, qui Munia Scholastica in Regiis Statutis contenta expleverint, in posterum sibi concessam habeant Gratiam pro Gradu in aliqua Facultate suscipiendo, et si tribus Articulis in Canone tricesimo sexto comprehensis non subscripserint."

Then followed in the Grace that was offered, a clause to require every person taking any degree, to write his name in a book to be kept by the registry of the University, and to reserve to him his usual fees.

On the OECONOMICAL GENIUS of the ITALIANS; translated from the JOURNAL OECONOMIQUE.

IT is certain that the Italians are as little deficient in this kind of knowledge, as in many others, in which they have distinguished themselves from neighbouring nations. Their discretion, upon which they plume themselves greatly, a virtue less common in other countries, renders them extremely attentive to the augmentation of their wealth, and to the preservation of their faculties; and that they may not expose themselves to danger, they frequently submit to beg the succour and assistance of foreign mercenaries. There are very few spendthrifts, and still fewer beggars among them, if we except those who endeavoured to make a fund from the liberality of others, less from necessity, than from an inclination to board; or who chuse rather to pass their days in shameful idleness, than to get their living by industry and labour.

Consequently, from these economic views, the Italian Seignors, whose birth and fortune enable them to display their generosity and magnificence, never voluntarily engage in any expences that can in the least impoverish them. They build superb palaces, and ornament them with fine statues and curious pictures, because in Italy these things are durable, and do not diminish in value; but as that is not the case with respect to rich furniture, or other superfluities that decay by use, they indulge themselves very rarely, and with extreme discretion, in this kind of luxury.

The habillements worn by the Italians

ans on solemn occasions, are extremely simple, and consist of a black doublet and mantle. Castiglione remarks, that, in his time, this simplicity seemed to alter a little, by their commerce with other nations; insomuch that they dressed themselves partly in the Spanish, partly in the French, and partly in the German mode. At present however, the Nobility of taste, and the Cavaliers who wish to please the ladies, study and love to appear in the French fashions. Nevertheless it is with regret that the generality of the people give into these excesses. Men of gravity and sound morals, who still retain somewhat of the antient manners, exclaim loudly at the abuse; and the government of some particular States, as Venice and Modena, who have sisted with the greatest care the consequences of these dangerous innovations, have endeavoured to provide against them by sumptuary laws, which oblige all their subjects to wear black.

With a similar disposition of mind, we need not be astonished that the Italians are, by inclination and choice, more sober and more frugal than their neighbours. Their manners, in this respect, may be somewhat influenced by the temperature of their climate. The inhabitants of the southern provinces of Italy, from the warmth and thickness of the air, are less solicitous of food than the people of the more northern kingdoms. Hence it happens, that they seldom eat any suppers in Rome; but the Tuscans, of all the Italians, have the greatest contempt for the pleasures of a repast. The merchants seldom entertain one another at their respective houses; and if you would oblige them, instead of inviting them to dinner, send them a plate of victuals from your table, by which they will profit in their housekeeping, and save those expences they must otherwise have been put to. Nevertheless, if they can reap no other benefit, except that of being invited to a feast, make yourself assured that they will play their part marvelously, that they will eat four times as much as they would at their own houses, and that they will, if possible, slyly put into their pocket what they cannot eat. You need not be surprized at this, as they generally imagine, that all that you help them to is intended for their use, and that they are at liberty to dispose of it as they think proper.

With regard to the people of fashion, they seldom give entertainments, except

at their villas in the country, or on account of some publick feast. It is on these occasions that they delight to regale with the propriety and delicacy of the French; and the Milanese, of all others, do this with the greatest magnificence.

The first of August, called * *Ferragoste*, is amongst them a day of festivity and good living. They then visit, compliment, send presents to each other, and treat their relations, friends, and domesticks

From a natural inclination to sobriety, drunkenness is less common among the Italians than their neighbours, altho' this vice has become more frequent, since the considerable augmentation of the vineyards of Lombardy. But among the nobility, and men of education, drunkenness is generally looked upon as a shameful excess, which will admit of no excuse for the disorders it occasions.

In general, the Italians are industrious, and frequently enrich themselves by commerce. The territory of Bergamo produces the greatest number of merchants, who make their fortunes at Venice. There are therefore many well-established families in this last-mentioned place, as well as at Geneva and Florence. The plenty and riches that reign there, are certainly owing to their laws, which permit both wholesale and retail dealers to traffic freely; but the prouder inhabitants of some other cities despise this advantage.

Italy comprehends a proportionate diversity of plains and mountains, more or less fertile. The inhabitants of the rich and extensive fields, make themselves easy in the fruitfulness of their lands, and are more indolent than those who

* *Ferragoste* signifies *Feria augusti*. It is imagined that this ceremony is the remains of a Bacchanalian feast, instituted by the antient Romans, and which, according to Scaliger, were of two sorts; the one called *Vinalia Propria*, was dedicated to Venus, and celebrated upon the 22d of April; the other, consecrated to Jupiter, was held on the 22d of August, and called *Vinalia Posteriora*. On this last solemnity it was that they tasted the wines, or rather, that they offered the first fruits to the gods. According to Ovid, (Lib. 5. Fast.) it was unlawful to drink new wine before this ceremony.

Venerat autumnus, colatis sordidus uvis;

Reddantur merito debita vina Jovi.

Diæta dies hinc est vinalia; Jupiter illam

Vi dicat, et festis gaudet iussu suis.

Pliny, lib. xviii, chap. 29, calls it *Feria degustandis vinis instituta*.

live on the hills. The coasts are well cultivated, and produce an abundance.

One cannot travel two leagues in Italy without meeting with fine cities or large towns, which are an evident proof of the fecundity of the land, and of the industry of its inhabitants. In passing through this agreeable country, a man may naturally conceive how Palestine, occupied by the Israelites, (and which travellers now find uncultivated) could nourish and afford every thing requisite for the twelve tribes, which comprehended one million three hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms.

The Italian women, particularly those who are not corrupted by foreign manners, apply themselves with the greatest success to the preservation of good order in their families, and to other domestic concerns. In these affairs the Venetians particularly distinguish themselves. The wives of the merchants, as in other countries, never interfere with the business of their husbands, either in their shops or warehouses; retired in their chambers, they take no part in the embarrassments of commerce. We must nevertheless except the ladies of Genoa and Turin, where the contrary custom chiefly prevails.

The Florentines are esteemed the greatest oeconomists of Italy; this they owe to their penetration and finesse, and perhaps in some measure to the smallness of their territories, which obliges them to leave no part uncultivated. The Genoese know how to join oeconomy to an apparent magnificence. The Piedmontese and the Milanese are sufficiently fond of expence: Milan surpasses all the other cities of Italy in the richness of equipages, the grandeur of buildings, and the delicacies of the table. At Rome the Princes and Lords are distinguished by the elegance of their furniture, by the number of their carriages and livery servants, and by a certain ostentation in their feasts and public ceremonies. These chiefly arise from the great number of foreign ambassadors and strangers of quality, who frequent the Pontifical Court, and the capital of the Christian world.

The floods and earthquakes with which Italy is often afflicted, has induced the learned of this country to study the operations of nature, and to publish several very curious treatises upon this subject; particularly those of Alexander Sardo, of Gaspar Paragallo, of Paul Reggio, of Anthony Buoni, of Julius Cesar Ricupito, of Vincent Magnati,

of John Alphonso Borelli, of Fabricius Sessa, of Boccone, of Bulifon, and of D. M. Bonito, wherein we have a history of earthquakes from the deluge to the year 1686. To obviate as much as possible the effect of floods, the Italians have joined the study of Mathematics in general, and particularly of Hydraulics, to that of Physics. They have upon these subjects the works of Viviani, of Cassini, of Guillelmini, of Manfredi, of Poleni, and of B. Zendrini, Physician of Venice, &c.

The glory of excelling in *architecture, sculpture, painting, and music*, is indisputably due to the Italians. In Italy these arts have been revived, and there also they have attained the highest degree of perfection. In the former, many artists have been conspicuous; particularly the celebrated *Michael Angelo Buonaroti*, and the Chevalier *Bernini*. These were the men who found out a method of making porcelaine at *Faenza*, which, from the name of that place was called *Fayence*. The illustrious *Raphael Urbin*, did not disdain to employ all the richness of his genius, and all the graces of his pencil, in ornamenting vessels formed of so fragile a substance.

The *Mosaique* is also an Italian art, that has been long practised. At Rome there are many antient monuments of this kind, the major part of which, indeed, are very rude and unpolished. A few years since however, a piece of Mosaique of two feet square, was discovered, representing four pidgeons, which is executed with great taste and surprising delicacy. This piece is the admiration of the connoisseurs and artists, who are employed by the sovereign pontiff.

Mosaique work is proof against all the injuries of time; neither damps, dirt, or vermin can affect it. It is an assemblage of small pieces of coloured glass, of a quadrangular pyramidical form, which are fixed with the points downwards in a certain paste of gums, while it is soft. This paste in time becomes as hard as the glass itself, from which it is inseparable. When the work is finished, and the paste is dry, the workmen rub away the irregularities off the surface by the help of emery. This polishing gives a brilliancy to the piece, that neither oils nor varnishes can produce, and is for ever unalterable.

The Mosaique manufactory at Rome was established principally for the sake

of copying the magnificent pictures in the basilik of St. Peter, which may in time perish. These pictures have lately, we are told, been deposited in the Carthusian church at *Termini*.

The patience of the Italian workmen cannot be too much admired, not only in Mosaic compositions, but also in inlaid works, and incrustations of different coloured marbles, which decorate, and are the richest ornaments of many of their churches. The chapel of *St. Laurence*, in the ducal palace at Florence, begun above a century ago, is in these respects most singularly curious. There is among the curiosities of the gallery of Medicis, several pieces of inlaid work, made of diamonds and precious stones, shaped and joined together with the greatest judgment and art.

With regard to Musicians, since the thirteenth century Italy has produced the most celebrated; and they have enjoyed the reputation of having few rivals of other nations comparable with them, either in point of composition, or in vocal and instrumental execution. At Venice and Naples, there are academies

of music, where those who intend to follow that profession, have an opportunity of being instructed, and of acquiring every kind of knowledge relative thereto, in the same manner as the sciences are studied in other colleges and universities. It is chiefly owing to these institutions, that the Italians have acquired their superiority; and it is astonishing that the example has not been followed elsewhere.

Several houses of charity have been opened at Venice, for the public good, and for the advancement of music, where female orphans are received. In these houses schools of vocal and instrumental music are established, wherein the young girls are sequestered, and agreeably and usefully employed till they have an opportunity of settling them. The talents of every one are carefully examined, and each is employed in the manner most suitable to her genius and disposition. The schools are directed by able mistresses, who instruct a great number of scholars, capable, in their turn of teaching the whole art of composition and execution.

J. TIRSEL.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for July 1770.

July	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N fresh	29	5½	59 many flying clouds, and some showers.
2	N little	29	7	59 cloudy heavy day, but no rain.
3	N W ditto	29	8	59 Ditto.
4	W S W ditto	29	7½	59 a good deal of rain early; fair day; fine evening.
5	Ditto	29	7	60 the first fine summer's day.
6	Ditto	29	6½	63 a fine day, but some smart showers.
7	N N E little	29	6½	62 a very fine, bright, warm day.
8	Ditto	29	6	60 dull morning, bright mid-day, very wet evening.
9	Variable	29	6½	59 many black clouds, and some smart showers.
10	W S W little	29	7	58 many black clouds, some slight showers.
11	W N W ditto	29	8	58 many black clouds, but no rain.
12	Ditto	29	9	58 a very fine bright warm day.
13	W fresh	30	0½	61 an exceeding fine day, very warm.
14	W to E ditto	30	0	64 a very fine day, very hot, cloudy evening.
15	S S E ditto	29	6½	65 chiefly cloudy, with small showers at times.
16	W S W ditto	29	6½	65 many black clouds in the day, wet evening.
17	Ditto	29	6	65 several showers, a great shew for more.
18	S S W fresh	29	6	65 chiefly cloudy, a good many showers.
19	Ditto	29	5	62 Ditto.
20	Ditto	29	6½	62 Ditto.
21	W S W little	29	8½	62 a very fine bright warm day.
22	S W calm	29	8½	62 several flying clouds, but a fine day.
23	E to W little	29	9	62 close gloomy day, thick misting evening.
24	N E ditto	29	7½	62 very heavy, and cloudy, with several showers.
25	N W ditto	29	7½	64 a heavy close day; but no rain.
26	Ditto	29	7	64 Ditto.
27	Ditto	29	8	65 Ditto.
28	W little	29	8½	68 an exceeding gloomy hot day.
29	Ditto	29	8½	68 a fine bright hot day.
30	W N W fresh	29	8½	66 chiefly cloudy, much cooler.
31	Ditto little	29	8½	65 Ditto.

The Shipwreck, concluded from p. 221.

THEY had then no resource, but to travel by the side of the river towards its head, and make further essays where the current might be less rapid, or less deep.

In this direction they proceeded two whole days without success, but had the good fortune to turn up a turtle of about 10 pounds weight in the evening of the second day, which was a very seasonable supply of fresh provisions: they prepared to dress it immediately, but to their inexpressible consternation, could not find their flint. After searching their cloaths and bundles in vain, Viaud went back to the place where they had kindled a fire the night before, searching the ground very carefully by the way; when he came thither, he searched among the ashes of their fire, and all round the spot, without success, at last however he found it among some fern, upon which they had lain down to sleep.

A whole night was spent in this anxious labour, but rejoining his companion in the morning, they made a luxurious repast upon their tortoise, and afterwards enjoyed five hours refreshing sleep. When they awaked they considered what course they should take; the river extended in a direct line beyond their view, and it was very doubtful whether after many days journey they should find a fordable part; as they stood torpid in suspense, contemplating the difficulties that surrounded them, they cast their eyes upon half a dozen leafless trees, which had been brought down by the stream, and stopped, near the bank, by another tree, which the wind had bent down into the river: this sight suggested the thought of attempting to pass the river from the very spot where the trees lay, upon these trees fastened together as a raft.

Viaud immediately stripped, and wading into the water, drew the timber nearer to the shore, stripped off the bark, and formed it into thongs, with which he bound them together.

When this was done, Mrs. Couture also stripped herself naked, (all regard to appearances being wholly absorbed in their distress) and having formed their cloaths into one compact bundle, and fastened their provisions to their bodies, they embarked.

The river, though narrow, was very rapid; so that the raft, being steered only with a pole, was driven many yards down the stream, while with infinite labour, not more than an inch was gain-

ed in the breadth; at length they passed the middle, and then were dashed against the trunk of a tree which lay at its whole length cross the water, with some fibres of its root still fixed in the opposite bank. The shock broke the ligatures, and suddenly dividing the timbers, they were both plunged into the stream.

Viaud was fortunate enough to seize a branch of the tree with one hand, and the hair of his companion with the other, when the top of her head only appeared above water. By his assistance she clambered up upon the stem of the tree, and at length reached the farther shore in safety.

Viaud immediately disencumbered himself of the provisions which were fastened to his body, and went in search of the bundle, which, as it was engaged among the branches of the tree, he fortunately recovered.

They spread their cloaths in the sun to dry, and for greater expedition kindled a fire; having dressed themselves, they made another meal of their tortoise, and dried the rest, which employed them the remainder of that day.

They passed that night with their usual precautions, and the next morning set forward towards St. Mark's in the Apalachian mountains, steering their course eastward, and trembling at every step, lest they should mistake their way.

Having woods to pass, and the masks, shoes, buskins, and gloves, which had been made out of the cayman's skin being worn out, or spoiled by the water, they were again so miserably stung by the musquitos, sand-flies, and wasps, that all distinction of limbs, as well as features was lost, and they resembled rather moving tuns, than human creatures.

They were now near the sea-side, and as Viaud was lying on the ground, overwhelmed with fatigue, and no longer able to walk, and Mrs. Couture was looking after a hen turkey, which she had seen go into the coppice, he suddenly heard the sound of human voices at a distance. A tumult of passions, among which fear was predominant, instantly throbb'd in his breast; he first thought they were savages, who were marching along the coast where he lay, but the next moment conceived some faint hopes that the sound might proceed from some vessel at sea. With his utmost effort he raised himself on his hands and knees, and crawled towards the

the shore: he had soon the comfort to perceive a large boat rowing very near the beach, and which had not yet passed by the spot where he lay: he endeavoured to hail her, but his voice failed him; he then waved his hat to and fro, as high as he could reach, but was obliged through weakness to interrupt his signals, and frequently, unable to support himself, fell flat on his face.

It is not possible to express, nor perhaps, to conceive the agitation of mind which he suffered in this interval; a boat approaching, which would soon be passed, never to return; Mrs. Couture absent, himself unable to attract the notice of those on board, and with a prospect of deliverance, about to be again left to perish miserably in a desert.

It happened however, that he cast his eyes upon a long branch of a tree that lay within his reach; this he snatched, and putting his cap upon one end of it, and part of a petticoat of Mrs. Couture's, which she had thrown over him at parting, he raised it up, and perceived soon after, with unutterable joy, that it was seen from the boat, by the sudden shout of those on board, and their quitting their course, and steering in directly to the shore: his transport was still increased, when, as the boat drew nearer, he perceived that the people on board were clothed, a certain sign that they were Europeans, and not Savages of the country: It soon arrived, and the people came on shore, but before they came up, he sunk under the excess of joy, and swooned away. A cup of Taffia, which they poured down his throat, recovered him in a few minutes, and enabled him to acquaint them with his situation; he then entreated that they would halloo, that his companion who was still in the coppice might hear them, and return to share his good fortune. This soon had the desired effect, and Viaud had the pleasure to see her running towards them, with the turkey hen, and her nest, which she had fortunately made prize of.

As night was coming on, they determined not to embark till the next morning, which he then learnt was the 6th of May: The turkey was dressed for supper, with some pickled pork from the boat, and a cheerful as well as a hearty and wholesome meal, almost miraculously gave them health and vigour.

The people in the boat appeared to be English soldiers, under the command of an officer, whose name was Wright, and who belonged to a detachment sta-

tioned at St. Mark's, under the command of Mr. George Swettenham, a Lieutenant in the 9th regiment of foot. They had been informed by a Savage, a few days before, that he had found a man dead on the shore, who, by the remains of his cloaths appeared to be an European, and whose face and belly being wanting, appeared to have been killed by some wild beast; upon this intelligence Wright, with four soldiers and an interpreter, had been sent off to traverse the coast, and relieve any distressed person they might meet, there being also reason to apprehend from the late stormy weather, that a brigantine which had been expected from Pensacola, with provisions, had been cast away.

The body found by the Savage, Viaud supposes to be that of Couture or Desclau, who ventured off in the leaky boat.

The night was extremely tempestuous, but the morning being fine they all embarked; Mr. Wright had now but one island to touch at in his tour back to St. Mark's, and arriving there after twelve hours sail, Viaud recollected it to be the same where they had left young Couture on the ground when they embarked on their raft: he remembered also that the poor youth was not quite dead when he left him, and earnestly entreated Mr. Wright to send one of his men on shore to find the body and examine what state it was in. Mr. Wright, with great humanity, consented, and Viaud not being able to go on shore himself, a messenger was dispatched, who in about a quarter of an hour returned, and reported that he had seen the body, and that it was dead.

Viaud then entreated that he might be carried on shore to see it interred, and with this request also Mr. Wright complied, and Mrs. Couture was of the party. When they came to the spot, they found the young man stretched on the ground, with his face downwards; his skin was parched by the sun and wind, the worms had taken possession of his legs and thighs, and he smelt like a corps that had lain too long unburied. After indulging such passions as naturally rose in the breast of a friend and a parent upon such an occasion, a grave was dug, and the soldiers came to remove the body. One of them, putting his hand under his breast to raise him up, instantly cried out, with the greatest astonishment, that he was warm; upon further examination his heart was found to be still in motion, and one of the legs,

legs, upon being touch'd, drew itself up: proper methods were then taken to recover him, and at length succeeded: he was carried into the boat, laid upon some of the soldiers cloaths, and covered with a blanket. When he first spoke he seemed delirious, but after taking some refreshment, and having slept, his senses were perfectly restored: he recollected, however, nothing that had passed after he was left alone, except that he had often fainted, and that between the fits he had been sensible of extream hunger and thirst, and had refreshed himself with the provision and water that had been left within his reach, though, being too feeble to stretch out his hands, he had been obliged to trail himself along on his belly, and feed like a reptile prone upon the ground.

According to this account, a youth who appeared to have been in the last agonies on the 19th of April, and was left on the ground, with only a few oyster shells filled with water, and a little dried fish, was found alive on the 7th of May, after lying *nineteen* days and nights, exposed to the wind, the rain, and the sun. The writer says, that none of them would have given credit to such a fact related by another, and certainly he has no pretensions to arrogate a right of being believed, in a case in which he would have supposed every body else a liar. But however this be, they arrived safe at St. Mark's on the next day, the 8th of May, no less than 15 leagues from that part of the Continent where they had embarked, and were received by Mr. Swettenham with the utmost humanity, just eighty-one days after they had been cast away.

While they remained in the Fort they heard that the eight wretches who had been left behind, with the mother, sister, and nephew of Antonio, had cruelly murdered them in their sleep, because he did not come back so soon as they expected, and seized upon their fire arms, their ammunition, and their canoe. As this vessel would hold but five, the murderers divided their number by lot; five embarked, and three staid behind. Every reader of this account, whom prejudice and folly have not persuaded, that to live in the simplicity of nature is to forfeit all claim to justice and humanity, from those who have learnt the refinements of art, will certainly be glad to hear that the five wretches who went off in the canoe were never afterwards heard of, and that Antonio returning in a larger vessel, and with more hands, re-

venge'd the death of his parent, his sister, and his nephew, upon the three that were left behind. Who can wonder that the next Europeans who stand in need of assistance from these natives of America should be left to perish, or destroyed upon the mere principles of self-defence:

After remaining in the Fort 13 days, Viaud embarked on the 21st of May on board a vessel bound to St. Augustine, an English settlement on the East coast of Florida, leaving Mrs. Couture and her son behind. He arrived at St. Augustine on the 13th of June, and was kindly received by Mr. Grant, the Governor of the garrison, for whom he brought dispatches from Mr. Swettenham, and to whose noble liberality he expresses his obligations in the strongest terms. On the 21st he departed for New York, where he arrived on the 3d of August, and on the 27th of the following February at Nantz. What became of Couture and her son we are not told, but it may be presumed that they soon procured a passage to Louisiana; which was their native country.

Such is this narrative, without the *enlivenings* of Mrs. Griffiths; the speeches, prayers, and reflections, which render it tedious and disgusting: there is great reason to suppose many of the incidents to be fictitious, because the relation of them abounds with contradictions and inconsistencies, of which one instance shall suffice.

It is said (*pag.* 191.) that having coasted the river *two* days, they turned up a Tortoise at the *end of the second day*; and (*p.* 192.) that they prepared to feast upon it *directly*; that Viaud then missed his flint; which he did *not hesitate a moment* to go back in search of (*p.* 193.) It appears, therefore, that he set out to search for his flint *late in the evening of the second day*; yet (*p.* 194.) we are told that luckily they *had not gone far that morning*; about *an hour and half's walking* having been the extent of their march; and that, as it was *very early in the day*, he was sure of being *back in the evening, long before they need set up their rest for the night*. This surely is a characteristic of the fiction of a bad memory.

Mr. Swettenham, however, has attested the following facts.

That a Savage having reported he had seen a dead body, and himself having reason to think a ship had been wrecked, he sent out an Ensign, Mr. Wright, with his interpreter, and four soldiers, in a boat to visit the coast,

That he had returned with Viaud a Frenchman, and a woman of the same nation, whom he had found on a desert coast, in the most deplorable condition, having nothing to subsist on but a few oysters, and some fragments of a Negro, whom, in their necessity, they had killed for food.

That there was also with them a young man, son to the woman, who had been found in a desert island, in a more desperate condition than the other two, as, when he was found, he had neither food, senses, nor motion left.

Of the Style and Embellishments of this book we shall also give a few specimens to justify our censure. We are told that the adventurers “were left without resource, in the midst of an enraged Ocean, against which they combated at *unequal odds*, deprived of *all prospect* of reaching any haven *at all*, expecting every moment the deep to *open its waves*, and swallow them up in its *bosom*.” It is very true that, at Newmarket, the *odds* are sometimes *equal*, but this does not make it necessary that we should be told they were *unequal* at sea; any more than that people who had no prospect of reaching the shore, expected to be drowned; the figure of being *swallowed* in a *bosom*, by an *opening wave*, is remarkably striking and elegant.

Among the observations, the following are sufficient to shew the uncommon penetration of the Author.

In p. 16, we are informed that when a ship is to be lightened, goods are thrown into the sea, which the merchant did not get for nothing. That this is a sad necessity, but that the preservation of life, in situations of great danger, is more attended to, than the preservation of money.

Page 49, we are told, that being cast upon a *desert* island, they perceived no *beaten path*, to conduct them to any *inhabited spot*. How careful is this Author to prevent the reader from falling into the absurd notion, that *desert* islands may be *inhabited*, and marked with *beaten paths*! In p. 31, we are again reminded that “the care of life is the strongest passion in the human breast; that it continues with us to the last moment of our existence, and that misery, though it weakens, rarely extinguishes it.” But it is time this article should be dismissed, which we hope has not been unentertaining to our readers, notwithstanding we have rejected the ridiculous finery

which has made an honest sailor look like Lord Peter, in the Tale of a Tub.
X.

13. *A Dissertation on the Gout, and all chronic Diseases jointly considered as proceeding from the same Causes; what these Causes are, and a rational and natural Method of cure proposed: Addressed to all Invalids. By William Cadogan, Fellow of the College of Physicians.*

As the subject of this little work is of great importance, and the manner in which it is treated in many respects, new, we shall, without scruple, allow it a much greater proportion of the space allotted to an account of literary productions, than to other performances of much greater bulk. The Author's view is to undeceive mankind, who form groundless hopes of permanent relief, merely from medicine, and to turn their attention from the delusions of art, to the realities of nature: and it is nothing more than a hasty extract of a much larger work, intended to take in the whole circle of chronical diseases, which are here comprehended only in their representative the Gout.

The Author's first principle is, that diseases, at least chronical diseases, are not natural to us, but brought on by mistakes or excesses in our manner of life, or passions not sufficiently regulated or restrained, and therefore that if health, when impaired by these causes can be restored, it must be not by medicine, the effects of which are momentary, and the frequent repetition of which is destructive, but by gently calling forth the powers of the body to act for themselves, introducing gradually a little more and more activity, chosen diet, and above all, peace of mind, changing entirely the course of life which first brought on the disease: medicine co-operating a little. By this method, he supposes health may be restored in all cases that are not absolutely mortal.

The Author has from the materials which are collected for his general work, selected what relates to the Gout, “because, says he, I think myself particularly called upon at this time to say something of that disease, as I see now so many, and hear of more, who are throwing away, not only their money very foolishly, but as I verily believe, the future health of their lives, in hopes of a medical cure for it, from remedies which are not in nature.”

Our Author supposes that the first causes of the Gout, in common with all other chronic diseases, are *Indolence*, *Intemperance* and *Vexation*; the same causes which produce the gout in one constitution, producing the rheumatism, the stone, the cholic, the jaundice, or the palsy in others. The Gout, he says, is certainly a disease of the best constitution; and though he does not venture to say what it is, he declares very explicitly what it is not; “It is not,“ says he, *hereditary*, it is not *periodical*, it is not *incurable*.”

That it is not hereditary, he infers from its not being *always* transmitted from the father to the son, but he allows that the father's having it, inclines or disposes the son to it, because the son of a gouty father, more frequently has the gout than others: but this is only the *causa prædisponent* of the learned, which of itself never produced any effect at all; so that the son of a gouty parent, however *disposed* to the disease, would never *have it*, but in consequence of his own intemperance, or mistaken habits of life. He says, that whole nations of active people, who knowing no luxury, were for ages free from the Gout, have it now, since the Europeans have brought them wine and spirits. It is, however, equally true, that there are other nations free from the Gout, who are, and have long been, slothful and luxurious, who have long drank wine and spirits, and eaten flesh to the same, or a greater excess than we do; so that there may be the *causa prædisponent* in climate or local situation; and though it be true, that in one country, sloth, intemperance, and vexation will produce the Gout, as active or efficient causes; yet in another country they will not, because the pre-disposing cause is wanting.

That the Gout is not periodical, he infers from its not being *regular* in its returns: Its returns, says he, are uncertain, according to the quantity or quality of accumulated indigestion within.

He proceeds to shew that the Gout is not incurable. “The Gout, says he, though incurable by medicine, is so far from being incurable in its nature, that I am firmly persuaded, it may be more *easily*, and more *perfectly* cured, than almost any other chronic disease.”

He supposes, that when a fit is once over, a man has no more Gout, nor seeds of Gout in him, than he who never had it; and that if he did not breed it again, he would never have it again.

The humours of the Gout, in his opinion, are nothing more than the daily accumulations of indigestion, and if a man can live without constantly breeding this indigested acrimony he may undoubtedly live free, not only from the Gout, but every other chronic disease.

Upon these principles the Author's intention of cure is manifestly no other than to prevent the accretion of acrimony by indigestion. This he proposes, partly by strengthening the digestive faculties, partly by proportioning their labour to their power; they are strengthened by exercise and peace, and their labour is kept within the compass of their strength by temperance.

Our Author considers the effects of *Indolence*, *Intemperance*, and *Vexation*, separately, and shews the manner in which they are produced, exposing the gross absurdity of believing, that medicine can restore to the body that health which these have taken away, or produce any lasting effect similar to those of *Exercise*, *Temperance*, and *Contentment*.

He observes of Intemperance, that it is the fault and misery of many a good man, who piques himself upon being the most sober regular creature alive, who never eats but of one or two plain dishes as he calls them, nor exceeds his pint of Wine at any meal, who keeps good hours, and never sleeps more than eight or nine. Every man, says he, is intemperate, whatever be the quantity or quality of his food, who eats without appetite, or beyond moderate satiety, provoked by incentives of any kind; who drinks, without thirst, for the sake of the liquor, or indeed who drinks any Wine or strong liquor at all, unless medically, or now and then for the sake of society and good humour, but by no means every day.

Among incentives to appetite, which produce excess in eating, he reckons the common decorations of the table, salt, pepper, mustard, and vinegar. The load which by these stimulants is laid on the stomach, the stomach itself would soon feel if it was not stimulated in its turn by Wine and strong liquors, in consequence of which what the stimulated appetite has forced into the stomach, is, by the stimulated stomach, thrown into the blood; and thus men having eaten too much, are urged, by a kind of necessity, to drink too much, and the mischief at once concealed and increased.

The Doctor, under the article of Intemperance, observes, that our flesh meat in general is over-done; that of
meat

meat too much boiled the juices are lost; and that if it is over-roasted, fried, or broiled, the action of the fire, being continued too long, changes the mild animal flesh into something of another quality; renders the fat bitter and rancid, and the scorched outside of the lean dry and acrimonious; upon the whole, he advises that our flesh meat should *not* be thoroughly done; and remarks, that the Tartars, who eat their meat *raw*, are free from our diseases; and animals who eat their prey *alive* amazingly strong and vigorous.

He recommends a mixture of vegetable and animal substances as the most wholesome food, and says, that whatever is hardened or seasoned, so as to keep long before it be eaten, ought never to be eaten at all.

Bread, he says, is very unwholesome, especially that made in London; it is liable to become acid by the heat of the stomach, and contains a strong ferment, which forces into fermentation every thing that is capable of it. This, he says, may be easily proved: Put a common loaf into half a pint of water, and let it stand six or eight hours near the fire, so as to be kept in the heat of the human stomach, and it will be as sour as vinegar.

He also directs the following easy method to discover the Allum in London bread. Boil a pound of bread in a sufficient quantity of water to make it as thick as gruel; let it stand to subside; pour off the clear, and boil away all the water: the Allum will be found at bottom.

Of Wine he says, that this alone, of which the strongest is the worst, produces more diseases than all other causes put together: that a little does harm in the same proportion as much; that the want of it is no less artificial than that of snuff, and that the stomach no more wants the one, than the nose the other.

He strongly recommends Water as the common drink, and supposes that mineral waters produce their salutary effects merely as water, and not in virtue of their mineral qualities.

He proceeds to enumerate the physical bad effects of vexation; loss of appetite, loss of sleep, bad digestion, and want of nourishment.

He then shews how, in his opinion, the Gout may be cured in most of its stages and degrees, a present fit removed, its return for ever prevented, and the patient established in perfect health, supposing him to be a man from forty to

fifty, to have had twenty fits of the Gout, to be uneasy under any motion; to have it sometimes in his head, sometimes in his stomach, sometimes all over him, producing universal sickness and dejection of mind.

To remove a fit, he proposes some soft and slowly-operating Laxative, neither hot nor cold, but warm, either in small doses repeated so as to move the patient once or twice in four and twenty hours, or oftener, according to the strength or exigency; then a few lenient absorbent correctors of acrimony, or even gentle anodynes with cataplasms to the part if necessary, and as much mild and spontaneously dissolving nourishment as may keep the spirits from sinking too low.

When the fit is over, if the patient can neither walk nor ride, he must be rubbed all over, as he lies in bed, with flannels fumigated with gums and spices, for ten minutes at a time, five or six times a day; as soon as he is able to walk a hundred yards he must do so every two hours, and gradually increase the distance in proportion to his strength, always stopping short of fatigue; if he can bear a carriage he should go out in it every day till he begins to be tired: proceeding thus by degrees, rubbing, walking, and riding, till he can walk two or three miles on a stretch, or ride ten without any weariness at all; he must continue this degree of exercise daily, if not by walking or riding, by some other means, taking at the same time some well-chosen mild antimonial absorbent, or saponaceous deobstruents or sweetens till they cease to be necessary.

The food of the patient must, at first, be new-laid eggs, boiled only till they are just hot through, tripe, calve's feet, chicken, partridge, rabbits; most sorts of white mild fish, as whiting, skate, cod, and turbot; all sorts of small fish, and particularly oysters raw. He will soon be strong enough to eat beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and venison, but they must all be kept till they are tender, and eaten with their own gravies; boiled or stewed vegetables, and sallads of lettuce or endive, but no compounded sauce or pickles: to these may be added light puddings, custards, creams, blanc-manger, and ripe fruits of all kinds, but no Wine during the contest with the disease, afterwards a pint may be taken once, or perhaps twice a week, but not oftener.

If the patient would continue well,

he should eat but one moderate meal a day; instead of supper, taking any good ripe fruit of the season. Our author says nothing of breakfast, which, it is presumed, must be wholly omitted; his body should be rubbed all over, night and morning, his feet should be washed every day, he should persevere in walking three or four miles, or riding ten, or using some other exercise equivalent to these every day, lying in bed seven hours in summer, and eight in winter.

By a regular perseverance in this method, the Author affirms, that every curable disease will be cured, among which he reckons the Gout, having thus cured himself of it, and emerged from the lowest ebb of life that a man could possibly be reduced to, by Cholic, Jaundice, and a complication of complaints, to a state of perfect health, which he has enjoyed ten years. In his opinion a Cancer itself may be cured, if not too far gone, will submit to this method; for, says he, a Cancer is nothing more than a place where nature deposits the bad humours of the blood.

This little tract is certainly well worthy the attention, as well of those that are in health, as of those that are diseased. Yet the Author's principles may be brought to this test: If they are true, all who abstain from the constant use of Wine, drinking only a pint once or twice a week; who eat but one meal without provocatives, to moderate satiety, in a day, of flesh, fish, and vegetables; who daily walk three or four miles, or ride ten, or use other exercise equivalent; who lie in bed but seven hours in summer, and but eight in winter, will never have the Gout, or any other chronic disease, except it be brought on by violent or long-continued vexation, or if any such has been contracted by other habits of life, will obtain a perfect cure: and, on the contrary, all who eat more than one meal a day, to the satiety of an appetite stimulated by pungent incentives, with compounded sauces, and made dishes, who drink a pint, or even a less quantity of Wine daily; who do not use exercise equivalent to walking four miles, or riding ten, who lie in bed more than seven hours in summer and eight in winter, who are never rubbed, and who do not wash their feet daily, will have the Gout, or some other chronic disease, though they have suffered no violent or long-continued vexation.

That by this test the Doctor's prin-

ciples should appear to be true, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." But if they do not absolutely abide this test, they seem to form a more rational system of chronic diseases, and their cure, than has hitherto appeared. X.

13. *An Address to the House of Commons of Ireland, by a Freeholder.*—Doddsley, Pall-Mall.

This little Tract has gone through three numerous editions in Ireland, and is supposed to be written by a Gentleman of Rank there, who some time since published two volumes of Debates in the Irish Parliament. It is intended to shew the expediency of the late Augmentation Bill, and the inefficacy of a Militia; subjects, which though they relate immediately to Ireland, can by no means be regarded with indifference on this side of the water, for though Ireland is not the Head, nor the Body of the British Empire, it is certainly a Limb.

As a necessary preparation for what the Author offers concerning the requisites for the Defence of Ireland; he demonstrates her danger; and in the execution of this part of his undertaking, several objects present themselves, which, though collateral to Ireland, are of direct importance to us, as will appear by the following extract.

"That the Invasion of *Ireland* would be the first thing the *French* would undertake if another war should break out, cannot be doubted; it is the opinion as well of those who are wholly retired from the political circle, and judge only by natural sagacity and the reason of things, as of those to whom public affairs have been long a familiar object.

"That the *French* thought the Invasion of *Ireland* a measure that would benefit themselves and distress *England*, appears to demonstration, by their having attempted it last war; and if the circumstances under which it was then attempted be considered, it will appear to demonstration, that when another war shall happen, they will attempt it again.

"When they attempted it last, they had a war upon their hands in *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *America*; they knew they should be obliged to divide their forces for the assistance of *Spain*; the war had already exhausted their country of men; and their marine was in a shattered condition.

"If under these disadvantages the Invasion of *Ireland* was attempted, will it

it not be attempted when none of these disadvantages subsist? and if when attacked under these disadvantages it was saved by a miracle, what will be its fate when the attack shall be supported in a manner which such disadvantages made impossible?

“ There is no doubt but that *France* is extremely discontented with the situation in which the last Treaty of Peace has left her, independent of that impatience of military disgrace, and passion for national glory, which so strongly characterize that people. Thus far the Peace may be inferred to be advantageous to *England*; but if it is advantageous with respect to what we have gotten, it cannot be justly estimated, until it be considered how far it enables us to keep these advantages; for great advantages extorted from an enemy, when reduced to a state of accidental and temporary weakness by a series of uncommon success, can never fail to ensure a speedy renewal of the war, if at the same time such an enemy is left in a state in which it can speedily recruit its powers.

“ Now it will appear, that what has been ceded to us by the last Treaty, has not at all lessened the maritime power of *France*, upon which, with respect to us, their whole strength depends both as an enemy in war, and a rival in trade, and though she has lost *North America*, she is still, with respect to her trade and settlements, in a state to preserve all her resources as a maritime power.

“ The resources of a maritime power with respect to its trade and settlements are Money and a Marine; the resources of money are secured to *France*, by her valuable islands in the *West Indies*, which bring her more profit than all *America* ten times told; the resources of her marine are preserved by the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of *St. Laurence*, which is the greatest nursery for seamen in the world; the advantages of those resources the *French* will now certainly improve in proportion as they have suffered by the neglect of them.

“ It is notwithstanding true, that it was the interest of *Great Britain*, rather to keep *North America* than *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*; because though the *West India* Islands would have poured more money into the Kingdom; yet the trade to *America* employs more shipping; and if by a fleet of ten ships we should bring home all the treasure of *New Spain*, and by employing a thousand ships we should gain only a profit of ten per cent, upon a trade to *North*

America, the *North America* trade would be better; for this only would enable us to keep what we gain, and when our gain keeps our National Credit firm, and the value of money nearly upon a par with the value of money in other nations, great increase of gain by means of few hands, is a manifest disadvantage; it increases the value of labour; it enables others to undersell us at foreign markets, it produces at once idleness and luxury; and in a word, it renders every nation, with respect to itself and others, what *Spain* is rendered by the mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*.

“ We seem to have erred therefore only in allowing the *French* a Fishery; and by enabling them thus to regain what we have compelled them to cede, we render the concession of no value: This capital error renders us liable to be hurt by other parts of the treaty, from which no disadvantage could otherwise arise; for though by some vague and inaccurate stipulations, we had left them a pretence for new disputes, yet if by securing the essentials, we had deprived them of the power of making these disputes the ground of a War, they would have given us very little trouble; but, as things are, those parts of the treaty which give a pretence for a War become capital defects; and many such there are; particularly those relating to the *East Indies*; to the islands ceded in *North America*; to the fishery there, the limits of which are left in great uncertainty; to which may be added, the smuggling which *France* certainly carries on in the *River St. Laurence* in consequence of the opportunities given by this treaty.

“ *France* therefore having the strongest inclination to renew a War arising from her highest interest, and being in a situation that will very soon put it in her Power, and at the same time furnish her with a pretence, there can be no doubt but that the Peace will be short.

“ It will not, perhaps, on this occasion, be altogether impertinent to consider on which side the advantage will lie, when a new War shall break out, and this will manifestly appear from the state of *England* and *France* with respect to other Nations, and the measures they pursue at home.

“ As to the state of the two Kingdoms with respect to other Powers, *France* has infinitely the advantage.

“ The Family Compact, which at the beginning of this Century was thought so formidable as to bring on a general

general War, in which the greatest Powers in Europe formed a confederacy against it, is now strengthened by the common loss and disgrace, which the two branches of the *House of Bourbon* have suffered by their first mutual effort; as they have suffered a common Disgrace, they have so far one common interest, and the resentment has also one common object; they will unite their efforts against *England*, not from a mere sense of obligation to fulfil engagements, nor yet altogether from views of political and national advantages, but from a common sense of injury, and impatience of revenge.

“As to the measures pursued at home, the advantages on the part of *France* will appear to be yet greater. *France* is exerting her strength to recruit her Marine, which is of late very much increased: She has fitted out vessels for trade, particularly the fishery, with the utmost diligence: She is exact in registering her seamen, and she has augmented her troops: We, on the contrary, are far from being as attentive as we ought to the increase of our national strength, by which we might be able to repel the formidable force intended to act against us.

“But there are yet other particulars in which we are growing weak, as our enemies are growing strong; the factions and contentions among the Nobility who are struggling for places of profit and honour, though they have private causes, have public effects, that do not by any means terminate within the circle where they rise, but spread from the court to the nation, with the most extensive and destructive influence; for their whole views, and the whole power of their minds, being absorbed and engrossed by a personal contest, how is it possible they should attend to the general interest?

“It is of absolute and immediate necessity that some means should be taken to lessen the public Debt; for without that, if the credit of the nation has any bounds, and if the ability of the people to pay taxes is not infinite, our resources in another war must fail at the very root: Some measure therefore should be taken to make the money brought into the Exchequer adequate to the taxes laid on the people; to prevent smuggling; to lessen the expence of collecting the revenue; to regulate the officers employed for that purpose; to repress private luxury, as far as can be done without injury to trade and com-

merce; to prevent commercial monopolies; and to encourage population.

“An immediate attention to these particulars is the more necessary, as it must appear from what has been said, as well as from many other obvious reasons, that *France* will soon resolve upon another war, and when that shall happen, there is the greatest reason to suppose that the invasion of *Ireland* will be attempted by surprize, even before a formal declaration of hostilities, which they would believe, or at least represent, as a just retaliation for our taking their ships before war was declared, upon the last rupture between the two nations.”

These particulars our Statesmen on this side of the water would do well to consider.

The Author proceeds to shew, that if the *French* should attack *Ireland*, they would succeed for the following reasons.

“We have as yet no military map of the country.

“There is not a single fortification in the Kingdom.

“There are no troops even equal to one considerable garrison.

“If there were troops, there is no person that has a sufficient knowledge of the country to command them.

“There is not Artillery equal to a fifty gun ship.

“And scarce a single Engineer.

“Nor have we the least knowledge of the soundings upon the coast, or the passes or strong holds of the country.

“In a word, the country is quite destitute of defence. It may be said, perhaps, that if twenty thousand men from *France* were to take possession of *Ireland*, not one would return alive, as we have a sufficient force at sea to block up all the ports; but admitting this to be true, it will neither divert the *French* from the attempt, nor much, if at all, lessen the mischief we shall suffer from it.

“It is well known that military operations are deliberately undertaken, the event of which is more uncertain, and loss of men nearly equal, at the same time that the end proposed is less important: War at present is a science, reduced to principles so certain, that a calculation can be made, not only of how much money, but how many men any fortifications will cost; the sieges in *Flanders* that have but opened the way to contest, have cost, and it was known that they would cost, many more than twenty thousand men: The loss of three men can better be sustained by the *French*, than the loss of one man by us,

and for these reasons it cannot be concluded that the *French* would make any scruple of sacrificing twenty thousand men to an object so important as the conquest of *Ireland*.

“ Let us then think a moment, if we can bear to think, what would be the consequence to us of the conquest of *Ireland* by *France*, supposing that we should recover possession of it, against a large military force thrown in by her, or the number that, by abetting her, will become equally enemies to the state. From the moment the enemy is in possession of the country the people must be considered as an hostage in their hands; if we block up the ports, and reduce the conquerors to extremity, what reprisals may they not make? The total stagnation of trade, the subversion of public credit, the confusion of private property, are trifles in comparison of other mischiefs, that an enemy in the heart of the country might perpetrate, either to extort terms, or in the fury of desperation if terms are denied them, violence, rape, murder, conflagration, all the horrors of war rush upon the imagination at once, so as at first to agonize, and at last to stupefy.” X.

15. *An Essay on the Character and Conduct of his Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

This little tract is written by the same Author, and with the same spirit, as that of which an account has just been given: It is by no means a panegyrick upon Lord Townshend, but a fair and candid examination of his principles and conduct; the conclusion is so applicable to the state of parties here, that we shall not only transcribe it, but earnestly recommend it to the consideration of every subject of Great Britain, both at home and abroad.

“ Let me then earnestly exhort every man, that as his own highest and most permanent interest is involved in the interest of his country, he would in his particular station and department concur with every measure of Government, which upon a fair and dispassionate enquiry shall appear to be for the benefit or defence of the nation: He that sets his face against government, must expect that government will set its face against him, and hostilities of this kind can neither be for private nor public advantage. If our manufacturers suffer by the prorogation which dismissed from the capital so many opulent persons and their families, at a time when they usually resided

there, who are they to blame as the cause of their sufferings? Certainly those who by their violent and illegal proceedings compelled government into that measure. To impute this evil to the prorogation, as a measure of government that should not have been taken, because such an inconvenience would follow, is just as absurd as to impute the grief and anguish of a widow and orphans, and the loss of the title and estate of a noble family by forfeiture, to the judge and jury, who consign a traitor to the block. The manufacturers friend is not the factious orator in Weavers-hall, who is labouring to foment a spirit of turbulent discontent, which must compel government to tighten its reigns; but the calm and dispassionate citizen, who concurs by his precept and his example to produce such an acquiescence in publick measures, such an obedience to the laws, as may render government lenient without danger, and liberal without dishonour.

“ In persons of rank, influence and property, an opposition through prejudice, pique, and interested views, is more blameable, and more injudicious than in others; they have a superior stake at hazard, their share in the common stock is greater; their country is the repository of their property, and the seat of their connections; their wealth, their pleasure, their honour is local, and will be transmitted to their posterity with a paternal inheritance, that will be of more or less value, in proportion as Government is assisted or impeded in the measures it may adopt for its improvement or defence. Manual labour is personal and transitory, inneritable property is real and permanent. Let no man therefore who would be thought a good man, a good citizen, a good husband, or a good father, when a publick measure is to be considered, ask by what party it is proposed; but what advantage it will produce, and be assured that as that is the worst Government which gives just cause for opposition, they are the worst people who, without cause, oppose Government. They entail the greatest evils that could result from a bad Administration upon a good one, and are at once enemies to honesty and common sense, their country; and themselves.” X.

CATALOGUE of New Publications.
MEDICAL.

VIRTUES of British Herbs,
with the history, description, and
figures

figures of the several kinds; an account of the diseases they will cure; the method of giving them; and the management of the patients in each disease, &c. &c. &c. By John Hill, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

A Refutation of a Pamphlet called, *Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Island*. In a letter addressed to the Author, and dedicated to Dr. Sam. Johnson, 8vo. 1s. Evans. — *In this Pamphlet the Sophistry of Dr. Johnson, is amply exposed and refuted:*

The original Power of the collective body of the People of England examined and asserted. Addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons, 8vo. 1s. Williams.

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He would if he could; or an Old Fool worse than any: a Burletta, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-lane, 8vo. 1s. Griffin.

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An Essay on the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Addressed to the inhabitants of a populous parish near London. By a Layman living in the said parish. 12mo. 2s. Robson.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Knowledge of the World, and the Attainments useful in the Conduct of Life. Translated from the French of M. Callieres, Secretary of the Cabinet to Lewis XIV. one of the Forty Members of the Academy, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Peace of Ryswick. Flexney. — *Though many of the sentiments in this Treatise are by no means new, yet they are, to use the Translator's words, "the solid truths of intuitive perception, unwarp'd by prejudice, perverse humours, or habits, and are well adapted to, and proved by the exigencies of life."* There are, however, some remarks rather out of the common road of Sentiment, which do credit to the Author's ingenuity, observation, and knowledge of human nature. As far as we can find, the Tract itself is very scarce, and we assent to the Translator's opinion, "that it is an useful manual for refreshing our attention to the means of conducting ourselves with discretion, and extracting, as it were, the sweets of life;" we recommend it therefore to readers of candour and reflection, as a means of correcting their foibles, and as containing much useful instruction for the young and inexperienced.

A Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. senior Alderman, and one of the Representatives of the city of London: with an attempt to shew the good effects which may reasonably be expected from the confinement of criminals in separate apartments. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

Poetical

Mr. URBAN,

If you think the following PARAPHRASE of the 46th Ode of Anacreon will not disgrace your judicious Collection of Poetry, it is entirely at your Service.

WHO that sees the blooming fair,
With modest mein and graceful air,
Can steel his heart 'gainst soft desire,
And damp the gentle lambent fire?

And yet what pangs the Lover feels
Before his passion he reveals,
When Hope and Fear, within his breast,
Deprive him of his wonted rest!

But oh! how wretched is his case,
If smitten with a beauteous face,
He fooths th' encreasing thrilling pain,
And loves, alas! but loves in vain.

Whence can arise the fatal cause
Subversive of Love's sacred laws?
Why doth the maid her lover fly
And scorn to own the gentle tie?

In days of old the blushing bride,
Stranger to Levity and Pride,
Would all affected arts remove,
And own herself o'ercome by love.

But in these base degenerate times,
Mark'd only by superior crimes,
The powers of love from earth are driven,
And re-assume their seat in heaven.

Wisdom in vain unveils her face,
Celestial Wisdom's in disgrace;
The charms of Virtue are despiz'd,
And Honour ceases to be priz'd.

Gold, Gold alone attracts regard,
Gold is esteem'd the best reward.
The young, the gay, to avarice fold,
All own the mighty power of Gold.

Curs'd be the day when Gold was found;
Curs'd be the man who broke the ground,
And tore the bowels of the Earth,
To give this baleful mischief birth.

But let the wretch be triply curst,
Who, lost to virtue, was the first
That set his heart on shining Gold,
And innocence for money sold.

Who can recount the numerous woes,
The misery which from avarice flows?
Gold soon dissolves the friendly tie,
And makes the gentler passions fly.

Made callous by his magic spells
The heart of man no kindness feels;
He neither forgets a Brother's name,
Nor rages with a hostile flame.

The darling son, with impious ire,
Rebels against his aged fire,
And filial piety suppress'd,
Points the fell dagger at his breast.

Destructive War, at his command,
Takes her broad sabre o'er the land,
Attended by a numerous brood
Of furies, all athirst for blood.

And Murder, with a stealthy pace,
A throbbing heart, and pallid face,
At midnight stalks along the heath,
Madly intent on deeds of death.

These, these, O Gold, thy nature suit;
These trophies well thy force denote;
But triumphs still more dire we find,
The worst alas! is yet behind.

What Dæmon taught thee to impart
Thy poison to the female heart?
We Lovers mourn thy fatal power,
Gold now alone doth Love procure.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

June 4, 1771,

Written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-
Laureat, and set to Music by Dr. Boyce,
Master of the King's Band of Musicians.

LONG did the churlish East detain
In icy bonds the imprison'd spring;
No verdure dropp'd in dewy rain,
And not a Zephyr wave'd its wing.
Even He, the' enlivening source of day,
But pour'd an ineffectual ray
On Earth's wilde bosom, cold and bare;
Where not a plant uprear'd its head,
Or dare'd its infant foliage spread
To meet the blasting air.

Nor less did man confess its force:
Whate'er could damp its genial course,
Or o'er the seats of life prevail,
Each pale disease, that pants for breath,
Each painful Harbinger of death
Lurk'd in the loaded gale.
But now the' unfolding year resumes
Its various hues, its rich array;
And, bursting into bolder blooms,
Repays with strength its long delay.
'Tis Nature reigns. The grove unbinds
Its tresses to the Southern winds,
The birds with music fill its bowers,
The flocks, the herds beneath its shade
Repose, or sport along the glade,
And crop the rising flowers.
Nor less does man rejoice. To him
More mildly sweet the breezes seem,
More fresh the fields, the Sun's more
warm,

While Health, the animating soul
Of every bliss, inspires the whole,
And heightens each peculiar charm.

Loveliest of months! Bright June, again
Thy season smiles. With thee return
The frolic band of Pleasure's train,
With thee Britannia's festal morn,
When the glad land her homgae pays
To George, her Monarch and her Friend,
"May chearful health, may length of days,
"And smiling peace, his steps attend!

"May every good"—cease, cease the strain;
The prayer were impotent and vain;
What greater good can Man possess
Than He, to whom all bounteous Heaven,
With unremitting hand, has given
The Power and Will to bless?

ODE, performed at the Castle of Dublin,
June 4, 1771, being the Birth-day of
his Majesty King GEORGE III. By
Benjamin Victor, Esq; and set to Music
by Richard Hay, Esq;

RECITATIVE.

HARK, what transports load the gale,
Around the voice of raptur'd Kings!
Hail, Hibernia's sons, all hail,
Joyful touch the trembling strings!
Rouse the dull ear of pale despair,
And smooth the brow of brooding care.

AIR.

Ye ever-watchful Guardian Powers,
Who fondly round our Monarch wait,
Bid the smiling circling hours
Waft new glories to his state:
On him let ev'ry blessing flow,
That man can give or Heaven bestow!

RECITATIVE.

Hear, gracious Pow'rs, our fervent prayer,
And make this best of Kings your care!

AIR.

No tyrant views t' oppress mankind;
No mad ambition fires his mind,
To purchase fame with blood!
Our Sov'reign glows with purer heat,
Convinc'd that to be truly great,
Is only to be good!

RECITATIVE.

Look at the Throne, fair Virtus's rays,
Must from the height of grandeur brighter
blaze!

AIR.

Lords of the Earth, be happy, as ye may,
By birth appointed Rulers of Mankind!
Th' unreasoning million willingly obey,
And, leaving toil and industry behind,
Rush different ways, the paths of bliss to find!

RECITATIVE.

Behold th' Enchantress summons all her train:
Alluring Venus! Queen of vagrant Love!
The boon companion Bacchus, loud and vain,
All, all to midnight temples rove!
To wanton motion, and the Lover's sigh,
And thought beguiling shew, and masking
revery!

AIR.

Ye Great and Good, be you the pious band;
Assist your KING, to save a threaten'd
land!
His private worth may public vice atone,
Who makes the welfare of mankind his
own.

RECITATIVE.

Lo time shall raise his merits up to fame,
And give on adamant his Royal Name!
Thro' ages far remot', prophetic see,
How Virtue, Wisdom, and the Arts agree!
How Faith exalted lifts his Angel head!
By Truth supported, and by Reason led!
Her gentle sceptre o'er the world shall sway,
And teach rebellious nature to obey;

Faction disarm'd, shall listen to her lore,
And Discord chain'd shall wound the land no
more!

CHORUS.

Hear, gracious Heav'n, our fervent pray'r,
And make this best of Kings your care.

Mr. URBAN,

The following Grammatical Cento was
addressed by Dr. Alsop to Dr. Nichols
Master of Westminster School, on his
Marriage. I do not remember to have
seen it in your Magazine, nor is it in
print amongst Dr. Alsop's Latin Poems
a correct copy of it may therefore amuse
your Readers.

I am, &c.

Y.

TU, commissâ diis fuerat cui masculi
proles,

Accipe foeminei generis, non amplius, unam
Ne tamen aut dubiam cape communem
duorum;

Syllaba accuta sonans erit indubitabilis index
Unde genus noscas, Signacula caetera sunt hæc
Sit personalis, perfecta modo atque figurâ,
Sit flexu facilis, casus formanda per omnes,
Juncturâ gaudens, et crescens in Genitivo,
Tum subito quot habet partes Oratio discat,
Nec Virgam metuet quantumcumque Erigit
altam.

As in presenti dabitur, post paullo futurum,
Plurali in numero modo concordare facit res
Debita Syntaxis. Metrique Profodia Mater
Hancine declinas? Cave ne caruis
Gerundis

Dicaris, quando hanc habeas tu cunque
pinam:

Scis bene nemo caret genito, Excipiasque tu
ipsum.

Regulâ ab hac? Quid enim? Annon Substantivus es, atque

Per te stare potes. ser opem Bonus Adjectivus
Quæ non stare potest, nec significare remota
Sine bene conjungas bene conjungenda Magister
Tertia prædit personâ velut Caro Carnis,
Inceri generis, Bos, Fur, Sus, atque Sacerdos
Quare age et ad partes omni tu mane vocat
Hæc tibi ne dubites bene respondebit et app
Ici ictum, genui genitum, peperit quoscumque
partum.

Si quod erit Regimen dubitas, Memor erit
dativum

Dandi Verba regunt, Genitiva verba moment
Sed * quarto abstineas, et rarius utere † Sex
Propositi officium peraget Conjunctio felix
Sed procul ista abeat quæ Disjunctiva vocat
Hæc te Grammaticæ docet ars, hinc nomi
cernes

Derivativa tuo de nomine; nec tibi casu
Mancusit aut numero defecta propago
occans

Syncope de medio tollat; quod Epenthesis
infert.

* Accusativo. † Ablativo.

Historical Chronicle, June, 1771.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Boston, New England, April 22.

BY Capt. Laha we have the melancholy account of the loss of the Granby sloop, commanded by Mr. George Hay, a Mate belonging to his Majesty's ship Salisbury, with two Midshipmen, a Pilot, and twelve seamen, who all perished. She had on board some stores, and 3000l. sterling, for Halifax navy yard.—From the accounts of the Masters of two vessels which were in sight the evening of the eighth instant, when a storm arose, it is supposed that she stove to pieces on the light house rocks off Halifax:—Pieces of the wreck were discovered the next day; also a hammock with the King's mark, several covers of boxes, and some casks directed for Lord William Campbell, drove ashore at Prospect harbour. Seven dead bodies had been found and buried.

Later advices say, that 2000l. of the above 3000l. had been recovered.

Boston, May 5. The men of war and transports, which lately went from hence to bring up the troops from Halifax, arrived below. On Saturday an express came to town from General Gage, which, we hear, has brought orders for their immediate return thither again; as, since the Convention with Spain, there is no occasion for their going upon the service for which they were designed.

Charles-Town, May 8. The General Assembly of the province of Georgia, met at Savannah on the 23d past. On the 24th the new elected Commons House of Assembly unanimously re-chose the Hon. Noble Wimberly Jones, Esq; for their Speaker; but he being disapproved of by the Governor, they, the same day, unanimously chose Archibald Bullock, Esq; He was approved of, and the Session opened with a Speech by the Governor, in which his Excellency informed the Assembly, that on his representation with respect to the Election Bill, formerly presented to him, and which he then rejected, his Majesty had been pleased to assent to one, for the purposes therein proposed, except for limiting the duration of the Assembly; and his Excellency concluded with recommending to them to confine their views to such things only as are essential.

On the 25th the Hon Mr. Jones, late Speaker, received the thanks of the House, for his steady, impartial and faithful discharge of that high and important office, for several years past, by supporting, on every occasion, the honour and dignity of the House, and the rights and privileges of the people.

The same day the House resolved, "That the rejecting the Speaker, elected by their unanimous consent, was a high breach of the privilege of the House, and tended to subvert the most valuable rights and liberties of the People and their Representatives; and that the Members, being unwilling to delay the necessary business of the province, did proceed to chuse another Member as Speaker, nevertheless declaring that it ought, at no time, to be admitted as a precedent."

The 26th an address was drawn up, and while two Members were ordered to wait on the Governor, to know his pleasure when he would be attended with the said address, his Excellency commanded the immediate attendance of the house, and delivered to them the following speech, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"WHEN I met you, I was hopeful that you would have entered upon such business as appeared most essential to the public welfare, with a proper disposition, in which case I conceive it might have been gone through in a very short time; but am sorry to find, by the proceedings entered on your Journal, that, instead of paying any attention to my recommendation, a spirit of a very different kind prevails amongst you, and that you have been hardy enough not only to call in question, but absolutely deny, his Majesty's undoubted right to approve, or disapprove, of a Speaker, and which power is particularly delegated to me: I say, when I see you have committed such an insult and attack on his Majesty's authority, it totally puts it out of my power to enter upon any business with you, or suffer you to sit any longer; and, however unwilling you may pretend to be to delay the necessary business of the province, yet I doubt not, but all discerning and unprejudiced persons will clearly see, that the obstruction to public business proceeds from your conduct, and not mine.

"And I do, by and with the unanimous opinion and advice of his Majesty's honourable Council, dissolve this Assembly, and the same is hereby dissolved.

Savannah, Council Chamber, James Wright.
the 26th April, 1771.

Boston, May 13. At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants at Faneuill-hall, on Tuesday last, there were 410 Voters for Representatives the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were elected, viz. Hon. James Otis, Esq; Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, and Hon. John Hancock, Esq;

M.

M A Y II.

THE Countess of Provence arrived at Fontainebleau; on the 13th she went to Choisy with the King, the Count de Provence, &c. The next day her Highness set out for Versailles, where the marriage ceremony was performed with all the pomp and dignity suitable to her rank. In the evening there was a royal banquet, to which the Princesses of the blood were invited, but the Princes of the blood were not present, except the Count de la Marche, who had assisted at the marriage, with the Count d'Eu, and the Duke de Penthièvre.

On the 15th, a grand firework was played off, and there were fine illuminations in the gardens facing the castle.

Paris was illuminated on the evening of the wedding-day.

May 25.

About five o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Streatham were alarmed with the cry of "The enemy is coming," and on looking out of their windows, perceived a party of horse posted in the church yard, and another party attacking them, which was soon after followed by a general engagement on the common — The fact was, that the two regiments of light horse, commanded by the Generals Elliot and Burgoyne, were out at that hour, and engaged in mock skirmishes till twelve, through lanes and roads as far as Norwood. His Majesty, the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, and several General Officers, were present, and but very few besides, great precaution having been taken to prevent it from being generally known. Many of the inhabitants, and the labourers in the fields were actually at a loss what to think of it, as they heard the word *enemy* used, and saw the fire of their carbines.

May 27.

At a general review at the Hague, several loaded arms were discharged from the Swiss corps. The great favourite, the Duke of Wolfenbüttele, received a shot through the heel of his shoe. A captain of the guards was dangerously wounded, and many persons on the field were hurt. His Highness the Prince of Orange made off very precipitately.

May 28.

This evening's Gazette contains a farther account of the ceremonial of the Count and Countess of Provence, on the 14th Inst. at Versailles, in which are the following particulars. "The Count and Countess of Provence, entering the Chapel, advanced to the bottom of the Altar, and knelt down on the cushion placed on the steps of the Chancel: the Archbishop of Rheims, Great Almoner, who came out of the vestry the moment the King entered the Chapel, presented his Majesty with holy water, and then went up to the Altar, which the King and Royal Family approached: this prelate, after addressing a discourse to the

Count and Countess of Provence, began the ceremony by the benediction of thirteen pieces of gold, and of a golden ring: He presented them to the Count de Provence, who put the ring on the fourth finger of the left hand of the Countess, and gave her the thirteen pieces of gold. The marriage ceremony being finished, and the Count and Countess of Provence having received the nuptial benediction, the King returned to his seat, and the Great Almoner began mass, during which the King's band performed a piece of music suitable to the occasion. As soon as the Countess of Provence was in her own apartment, the Duke de Duras, first Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting, had the honour of delivering to her the key of a box of jewels, which the King had ordered the Duke to send to her apartment."

Lord Grantham set out to embark for his embassy at the Court of Spain; his Lordship is to go by the way of Paris, where he will make some stay.

May 29.

The Common-Council ordered prosecutions to be commenced against some gentlemen in Scotland Yard, for throwing large quantities of rubbish into the Thames.

May 31.

A gentleman belonging to the Bank received a present from his friend in Berkshire of a bundle of asparagus, five score to the hundred, which weighed twenty-six pounds; each head, on an average, upwards of a quarter of a pound; a circumstance rarely known.

Saturday, June 1.

A certain Baronet was cited into the Bishop of London's court, to answer a complaint of his Lady for *crim. con.*

Monday 3.

A letter from Paris, of this day's date, says, our situation becomes more melancholy from one day to another. We are now at the eve of a general discredit. The King wants money, and must have it; he will neither retrench his expences nor his pleasures; the complaints of his people only render him more inflexible. M. de Maupeou has formed a plan to suppress all annuities, and three commissaries of the council have been appointed to find means to procure money. This is the result of their deliberations.

"1. The King owes to the 60 Farmers General 90 millions, for which he pays them 8 per cent and they borrow of the public at 4 per cent. This interest is to cease till further orders; the advantages they have reaped, must stand them in lieu of an indemnification, and when the profit is balanced, the government will proceed to reimburse them.

"2. All annuitants, whether natives or foreigners, at 8 or 10 per cent. who have been in possession sixteen or twenty years, shall have their contracts reduced to 4 per cent.

cent. and made an hereditary and transferable yearly income.

“ 3. Every annuitant at 5 per cent. shall be reduced to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, provided he has enjoyed the same twenty years, without which he cannot be liable to the reduction.

“ A project is talked of to suppress all the Receivers General of the finances of the provinces called the State Countries; of the land-tax, the poll-tax, and twentieth penny, and all officers commissioned and employed by them; and the whole is to be put under the management of the Intendants of Provinces and their sub-delegates; and also all the Chief Justices in Eyre, and all their officers. This project was M. d’Inveaux’s, and is the most advantageous for the King and the public. The King reimburses all his charges in twelve years; augments his revenues six millions a year; and the people are eased of ten millions annually.

“ As it is not doubted but these projects, or part of them, will be put in execution, we must, of course, expect a new form of government.”

Tuesday 4.

Being the anniversary of the King’s birthday, there was a very numerous and brilliant appearance of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on that occasion. At one o’clock the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and in the evening there was a ball at court.

Wednesday 5.

About five o’clock in the morning, the Queen was taken in labour, and a quarter before six was safely delivered of a prince. Her Majesty had so good and quick a time, that she was delivered before the arrival of the Princess Dowager of Wales, or any of those appointed to attend on that occasion; and there were only present Dr. Hunter, and two German Ladies.

At the court of common council, the opinions of the counsel who had been consulted by the committee for carrying on the prosecution against the Speaker of a great assembly, were read, when it appeared, that no action could be commenced.

Came on at Mercers Hall, before the Gresham Committee, the election of a Professor in music, when Mr. Aleward was chosen. There were present the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Trecothick, Wilkes, and Oliver.

The Provost, and Dr. Leland, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, were presented to his Majesty at St. James’s, and most graciously received; they had the honour to kiss his Majesty’s hand; from whence they proceeded to Gloucester-house, where, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, they administered his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester the oath, and invested him with the office of Chancellor of the university of Dublin.

Thursday 6.

The Judges met in Lord Mansfield’s Chambers, and chose their Circuits for the Summer Assizes as follows:

Home, Lord Mansfield, Baron Smythe.
Norfolk, Ld Ch. Just. De Grey, Baron Adams.
Midland, Ld Ch. Baron Parker, Baron Parrott
Northern, Mr Just. Gold, Mr. Just. Willes.
Oxford, Mr. Just. Aston, Mr. Just. Ashhurst.
Western, Mr Just. Blackstone, M. Just. Nares

A further hearing of the Licentiate and College of Physicians came on before the Judges of the King’s Bench, when, after a long argument by the Counsel, and a very learned speech from Lord Mansfield, it was given in favour of the College.

Monday 10.

Between eleven and twelve o’clock at night three Gentlemen and two Ladies returning from Vauxhall by water, were boarded by six men, who had their faces covered with black crape, about 200 yards above Westminster-bridge, who demanded their money without any hesitation, or they would throw them overboard; they took from the company near 20l. besides two watches, and immediately rowed up the river.

Tuesday 11.

Vicesimus Knox and Richard Webster, Scholars of Merchant Taylors school, were elected to fill up the vacant Fellowships in St. John’s College, Oxford.

Merchant Taylors school hath, besides 37 Fellowships at St. John’s College in Oxford, some emoluments at Cambridge for superannuated boys; and it is open to all persons in every part of His Majesty’s dominions. No other application is necessary to enter a boy, than to signify his name and age to any of the Court of Assistants of the said Company.

Wednesday 12.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, in Common Council assembled, waited upon his Majesty; and being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty’s Household, Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk, made their compliments in the following address.

To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ WE your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, embrace this joyful occasion of approaching your Majesty with our sincere congratulation on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the auspicious birth of another Prince.

“ Your

“ Your Majesty’s ever loyal and faithful citizens of London, exceeded by none of your Subjects in honest and anxious zeal for your Majesty’s happiness, and the glory and prosperity of your reign, rejoice in all events which augment your Majesty’s domestic felicity, firmly trusting that every increase of the august House of Brunswick will prove an additional security to our religion, and the Great Charter of Liberty, which, in consequence of the glorious and necessary Revolution, that illustrious House was chosen to defend. Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES ”

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

“ I thank you for this dutiful Address, and for your congratulations on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

“ It gives me great satisfaction to find that you consider the increase of my family as an additional security to our religion, and to that liberty which I look upon with pleasure, as the basis of my government, and which I shall always think my honour and interest concerned to defend.”

They were all graciously received and had the honour to kiss his Majesty’s hand.

Thursday 13.

The contest between his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Grocers Company, about the right of presentation to the living of St. Mary le Bow church, Cheap-side, was decided in favour of the latter, by the Court of Common Pleas.

Wednesday 19.

A Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter was held at St. James’s, when the vacant Ribbon, by the death of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax, was presented to his Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnabrug.

Early in the morning St. Bride’s church was broke open, and robbed of all the surplices and sacramental linen, napkins, &c. but none of the plate.

The following Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Edward Vaughan, for coining, who was drawn upon a sledge; William Jackson, John Suttle, Robert King, for burglaries; Robert Connor, for robbing Mrs. Chance lor of 200l. &c. and John Hatton, for a burglary in the house of Joseph Sureties. They all behaved with decency, except King, who seemed undaunted to the last moment. Jackson, at the place of execution, confessed that he was the person who shot Mess. Venables and Rogers.

During the time of the execution the scaffold erected near the gallows gave way, when one Gentleman’s leg was broke in such a manner, that it is thought it must be taken off; twelve or fourteen other people were terribly bruised.

Friday 21.

In the night some villains got into the garden

of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales. at Kew, and destroyed all the greenhouse plants, which were deemed a very curious collection.

Saturday 22.

Early in the morning his Serene Highness Prince Charles Lewis Frederick of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, second brother to her Majesty, arrived in town from Germany.

Monday 24.

Came on at Guildhall, the election of Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing. The hall was extremely full on the occasion. All the aldermen who had not served the office, and who were below the chair, were put up in order, after which Frederick Bull, Esq; was put up: And the shew of hands appearing on Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Esq; they were returned; but a poll was demanded for the Aldermen Plumbe, Kirkman, and Oliver.

Sunday 30.

As the Ele.^{or} of Bavaria was going about 6 weeks ago to Nymbhenbourg, he was alarmed at his coach being surrounded by a multitude of people, who cried out, “ That they did not want to hurt his person, but demanded the immediate dismission of four of his principal ministers of state,” whom they named, and to whom they attributed their present starving condition, and indeed all their distresses. The body guards refused to obey the order they received to disperse the populace; so that there was no other way to appease them, than the Elector’s promising that their grievances should be redressed. Since that day, the garrison of Munich, and the Elector’s guard have been tripled.

France has at length effected the great stroke of politics she has been long aiming at. The government is become bankrupt, and the whole score of state debts is rubbed out. All pensions, and annuities are sunk. These important resolutions have actually passed the grand council; and the public declaration of them is expected daily.

A peasant digging lately among some ruins at Salona in Dalmatia, the earth gave way under him, and he fell into a deep pit, which adjoined to a vast subterranean cavern. On the report of the peasant, the Bishop, with several other persons, went to the place, into which the Sieur Coir entered with some flambeaux. After much difficulty in getting through a narrow passage, he at length found a vast inclosure, remarkable for the great number of columns with which it was ornamented: They are circular, formed of brick strongly cemented, without chapters or pedestals, of about nine inches diameter, and are placed very near each other, on a square brick pavement. He then went through a passage into another apartment still grander than the former. From there being found in the first a long row of pipes,

pipes, of burnt earth, it is conjectured this place was formerly a bath.

The famous Curate, who so long headed the Corsican malecontents in the mountains, was executed at Ajaccio on the 20th of April last.

Letters from Naples advise, that on Thursday the 14th ult. Mount Vesuvius began to send out columns of black smoke, with loud explosions; soon after a lava burst forth near the same spot where the great eruption was in the year 1767. Their Sicilian Majesties are prepared to leave Portici at a moment's warning; but as the lava has taken its course towards Resina, (the spot under which the antient city of Herculaneum is buried) and does not menace Portici, it is thought the court will not remove. The lava is about five miles in length, has destroyed some vineyards, and is stopped within a mile of Resina. Mr. Hamilton, his Britannick Majesty's minister at that court, had the honour of conducting their Sicilian Majesties to the lava, which happened to be remarkably curious at the moment of their arrival, having just taken its course into a deep trench, forming a most astonishing cascade of fire, the fall of which was perpendicular, and not less than sixty feet.

Other letters, from Ternate, one of the Molucca or Clove Islands belonging to the Dutch, dated August 23, 1770, give an account, that from the middle of the preceding month, that island had been in the most deplorable condition, from the ravages of a volcano, which hath continually made a terrible noise, and cast forth an astonishing quantity of inflammatory and bituminous matter; and to add to the misfortunes of the inhabitants, the island had been in perpetual motion from earthquakes, which succeeded one another so fast, that in 24 hours 60 violent shocks were felt, which greatly damaged the houses of the company, and those of private persons, as well as the church. Since the 1st of the said month, their misery, and the desolation of the island have so increased, by a succession of earthquakes, that the like horrid calamity hath not been experienced in the memory of man. There is not a house but hath sustained great damage. The King has retired with his court to Sidangoeli. The Chinese and other strangers have taken refuge in their barques. All the inhabitants, without exception, have been obliged to quit their houses, and to lodge in cabins or tents. The Governor is gone on board the ship *Le Lord Nieuwland*, which hath been detained expressly for the purpose. The last explosion of the volcano was beyond all description; and from that time the trembling of the earth hath diminished.

The court of Petersburg has received advice, by a courier dispatched from the army of Field-Marshal Count Romanzow,

that Major General Weissman having again passed the Danube, with 1500 grenadiers, attacked on the 25th ult. the city of Isaccia, in which were 6000 Turks, commanded by two Pachas; that he made himself master of the place, nailed up fifty pieces of cannon, burnt the grand magazine, and many vessels laden with ammunition, and returned safely to Ismail, with some pieces of cannon, other trophies, a galley, several vessels, and 100 Turkish prisoners. In this expedition he set at liberty upwards of 500 Christian families.

Marshal Sawa was lately taken prisoner in the following manner: In the attack the Russian Major Salomon made the 26th ult. on the castle Schrensk, Marshal Sawa was wounded above the knee, in the thick part of the thigh, by a ball, which broke the bone, and he fell down. To escape the Russians, he was put into a great basket, and carried into a marshy place, in a thick wood, where he was left alone, having agreed with a Jew to come and dress his wound, who was to find his way to him by marks placed on several trees. This man went to see him daily till the 29th, when he betrayed him to Major Salomon, whom he brought there with some of his men, and having waded up to their knees in water, found him in the basket; they took him up, and carried him to Praschnitz, where they are endeavouring to cure him.

Letters from Jamaica mention advices received from Hispaniola, by a vessel which put in there, that the few inhabitants left at the latter place are daily alarmed with continual shocks of earthquakes; that great part of the island, inhabited by the Spaniards, is overflowed by the sea; and that most of the principal inhabitants were gone with all their effects to Old Spain. It is added, that some of the Spaniards would willingly have settled at Jamaica, but that they met with a cold reception from the inhabitants, it being imagined, that they were only spies; on which account a vessel was dispatched to Hispaniola, to learn the truth of their report.

A Letter from Narva, dated May 14, O. S. gives an account that a fire broke out that morning at St. Petersburg, which had consumed several warehouses, containing flax and hemp, and had taken hold of the tallow warehouses when the express left that place.—It should seem by this letter, that the barks, with the new goods, were not yet got down to St. Petersburg.

There have been only three Rectors for the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, ever since the fire of London, and, as very remarkable, only three Clerks. Dr. Meryton was chosen Rector in the year 1664, Dr. Baker in 1705, and Mr. Arnold King in 1749: Mr. Roberts was chosen Clerk in the year 1663, Mr. Whitebread in 1704, and Mr. Clarke (the present Clerk) in 1750.

Capt.

Capt. Cornwall, of the Royal Navy, is elected member for the town of Montgomery.

Crisp Molineux, Esq; of Garboldisham, is elected member for the borough of Castle-Riding.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

May 25. **L**ADY Catherine Beauclerk— of a son, in Wimpole-street.

30. The Countess of Donnegall—a son, in St. James's-square.

The Countess of Elgin—a daughter, at Broomhall, Scotland.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

Tho. Boone, Esq; Commissioner of the Customs—to Mrs. Ponnereau, of Charles-Town, South Carolina.

Capt. George Thompson—to Miss Leonora Hamilton.

Governor Verelst—to Miss Wordsworth, of Wordsworth Place, near Doncaster.

Charles Kent, Esq,—to the sister of the above lady.

Mr. Catherly, of Drury-lane Theatre—to Miss Blanchard.

Justinian Mountfort, Esq;—to Miss Croke; the bridegroom in his 92d year, and the bride in her 16th.

May 24. Boyle Davies, Esq;—to Miss Hoggans, with 8000 l.

25. Henry Vaughan, Esq; of Grosvenor-street—to Miss Pigou, of Hammer-smith.

27. Jonathan Jameson, Esq;—to Miss Maria Charlotte Raybolt, of Ipswich.

Patrick Doharty, M. D.—to Miss Teresa Lincoln, of Lincoln's-inn fields.

28. William Blackwell, Esq; in Pall-Mall—to Miss Aspinwall.

30. George Molineux, Esq; of Woolver-hampton—to Miss Robinson.

June 1. Tho. Alnutt, Esq;—to Miss Pott, of Devonshire-square.

William Horton, Esq; Harley-street—to Miss Wheatley, of Portland-street.

2. Charles Vere, Esq;—to Miss Martha Lucas, of Edith-Weston.

3. Tho. Collins, Esq; Grosvenor-street—to Miss Savage, of Park-street.

4. Jeremiah Watson, Esq; Soho—to Miss F. Watson, of St. Edmondsbury.

William Neale, Esq; of Highgate—to Miss Nelly Turner, of Kentish-Town.

9. Tho. Heysham, Esq; New-Bond-street—to Miss Page, of Queen-Anne-street.

At Kingston near Portsmouth, a couple, whose ages together make 135; the husband is the father of 21 children, and the wife is the mother of 16.

11. Charles Long, Esq; nephew to Lord Tilney—to Miss Phipps, of Heywood-House.

Alexander Emerson, Esq;—to Miss Susan Lyon, niece to the Countess Dowager of Strathmore.

13. Hon. Archibald Douglass, Esq;—to the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Graham.

14. Samuel Wildman, Esq; of Malden—to Miss Charlotte Willes, of Chelmsford.

15. Tho. Wooldridge, Esq; Provoost-master-general, &c. of East-Florida—to Miss Kelly, of Crutched-Friars.

17. Tho. Stockford, Esq; Cavendish-square—to Miss Hunter, of Bloombury.

18. Philip Playtowe, Esq;—to Miss Kennedy, of Northumberland-street.

20. Robert Bentham, Esq; of Dover street—to Miss Turner, of Bond-street.

21. William Arbuthnot, Esq;—to Miss Strangford, of Hackney.

23. Henry Hammond, Esq; Berkeley-square—to Miss Jeffreys, of Curzon-street.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

JOSEPH Jennings, at Skipton, in Yorkshire, called the Yorkshire Conjuror.

N. B. Edwards, Esq; in Jamaica.

Thomas Grendon, Esq; at Bromley, in Kent.

Dr. Henry Cunninghame, at St. Augustine, East-Florida.

Sir Richard Owen, at Cheltenham.

Stephen Devisme, in China, late a Resident and Supercargo of the East India company there.

John Wells, Luck, Esq; at Wadhurst, in Suffex.

James Purcell, Esq; Lieut. governor of Tortola.

Richardson, Esq; in Queen's-square, Bloombury.

Hon. Col. Butler, aged 95, many years in the Spanish service, and related to the Duke of Ormond.

Tho. Harvey Turner, Esq; in Jamaica.

Theodore Stone, Esq; late one of the Judges in the supreme court of judicature in Jamaica.

The Right Hon. the Viscountess Mayo, in Dublin.

Lady Vandeput, wife of Sir George, at Chelmsford.

May 21. Edward Sparrow, Esq; at Coggeshall, in Essex.

Tho. Stevens, at Hammer-smith.

24. William Wingfield, Esq; in Chesterfield-street.

25. William Harrison, Esq; aged 80, at Hendon, Middlesex.

James Tidmarch, Esq; at Hackney.

26. William Jephson, Esq; at Hackney.

Margaret Coles, a beggar in St. Giles's, aged 101; she left behind her 30l. in gold and silver, and upwards of 10l. in half-pence.

Tho. Egerton, Esq; cousin to Sir Thomas.

28. James Errington, Esq; in Stanhope-street, May-fair.

29. The Right Hon. Anthony Ashley Cowper, Earl of Shaftesbury, &c.

William Wise, Esq; at Deptford.

Rev. John Wormington, Prebend of Hereford.

- James Dickenfon, Esq; Hanover-square.
 Mrs. Sayer, daughter of Dr. Potter, late
 archbishop of Canterbury.
30. The mother of the Hon. Raby Vane,
 in Hertford-street, May. fair.
- June 1. The Right Hon. James Stanley
 Smith, commonly called Lord Strange,
 eldest son of the Earl of Darby, of an
 apoplettic fit at Bath.
2. Lady Chesterhall, mother to Mr. Wed-
 derburn, Solicitor-general.
 Mrs. Egerton, at Kensington, aged 92.
4. Richard Cowper, Esq; at Bromley, near
 Bow.
9. Richard Moncreieff, Esq; worth 50,000l.
 7. Henry Rogers Trubshaw, Esq; at Barnet.
 8. The Right Hon. George Montagu Dunk,
 Earl of Halifax, &c. and Secretary of
 state for the northern department.
9. Capt. Leslie Brown, of the marines.
 Capt. Harpur, Provost of the Savoy.
 Mrs. Ram, lady of Andrew Ravy, Esq; at
 Himmerton, near Hackney.
10. Jonathan Richardson, Esq; in Queen's
 square, Bloomsbury.
 — Billingsby, Esq; nephew to the late
 Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.
 William Holbeach, Esq; of Farnborough,
 Warwickshire.
11. Capt. James Meriton, of the artillery,
 at Greenwich.
12. Mr. Thompson, Hop factor, Inn-
 holder, &c. worth 100,000l.
 James Russell, Esq; Poland-street.
13. John Lowder, Esq; at Kingston upon
 Thames.
16. Michael Goden, Esq; at Brompton.
17. Vincent Phipps, Esq; in Lower Grofve-
 nor-street.
 Samuel Grundy, Esq; in Leaden-hall-street.
 William Maynard, Esq; at Kensington Gore.
 The Rev. Arnold King, LL.D.
 Mrs Cox, mother to Rich. Cox, Esq; mem-
 ber for Somersetsshire.
18. John Everit, Esq; at Bethnall-green.
19. Edward Holden Cruttenden, Esq; an
 East-India director.
20. Jonathan Blackshaw, Esq; at Knightsf-
 bridge.
 Jonathan Merriweather, Esq; aged 105, in
 Hatton-garden.
 Miss Lesley, youngest daughter of George
 Lesley, Esq; of Hammermith.
21. Edward Nash, Esq; in Lothbury.
23. James Simpson, Esq, at Plaftow, in
 Effex.
25. James Long, Esq; in Chapel-street,
 Oxford-road.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HIS Grace the Duke of Grafton—
 Keeper of the Privy Seal, and ranger
 of Salcey Park, Northamptonshire.
 Right Hon. Lord North, Ranger and War-
 den of Busby Park.
 Right Hon. Lord Hyde—Chancellor of the
 Duchy and Palatine Courts of Lancaster.

Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk — one of his
 Majesty's principal secretaries of state.
 Hon. Robert Walpole, Esq; — Envoy extra-
 ordinary to the court of Spain.
 George Duke of St. Albans — Register of
 the court of chancery.
 Hon. — Bathurst — Clerk of the Briefs;
 and Mr. Courtney — Secretary of Briefs
 in the said court.
 John Pownall, Esq;—Provost Marshal Ge-
 neral of the Leeward Islands,
 Arthur Jones Neville, John Staples, and
 James Agar, Esqrs. — Commissioners of
 the revenue in Ireland.
 His Excellency Baron Behr—Prime Mi-
 nister to his Majesty's Electorate of Ha-
 nover.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

TH O. Armstrong, Esq; — Fort Major
 of the garrison at Portsmouth.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CA P T. Falconer — to the command of
 the Crescent of 30 guns.
 Capt. Cranston—to the command of the In-
 trepid, a guardship of 64 guns.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

DR. Egerton, Bp. of Litchfield and
 Coventry—translated to the see of
 Durham.
 Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, D. D.—
 to the Bishoprick of Litchfield and Co-
 ventry.
 Dr. Fowler—to the united Bishopricks of
 Killaloe and Kilfenora, in Ireland.
 Rev. Edward Codd — to Gayton, R. Lin-
 colnshire.
 Rev. William Speke, A. M. — to Cuny
 Mallet, R. Somersetsshire.
 Rev. John Allen—to St. Paul, V. in Corn-
 wall.
 Rev. Mathias Jackson—to Carlton, St. Pe-
 ter, R. Norfolk.
 Rev. Stotherd Abdy — to a Prebend in the
 cathedral church of St. Paul.
 Rev. Mr. Totten—Chaplain to the garrison
 of Tobago.
 Rev. Mr. Vincent—second master of West-
 minster school.
 Rev. Colin Milne—to North Chapel, R.
 Suffex.
 Rev. Mr. Webster—to Wooton, V. Hamp-
 shire.
 Rev. Tho. Holandbery, D. D. — to the
 archdeaconry of Chichester.
 Rev. Geo. Turner, M. A. — to Knipton,
 R. Lincolnsh. by dispensation.
 Rev. William Simmonds—to Rickinghall,
 R. Norfolk.
 Rev. John Myers—to Somerby-cum-Han-
 by, R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. Wm. Hayward, M. A. — to Broomf-
 berrow, R. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. Mr. Aldrich — to Mend'esham, V.
 Suffolk.

288 *List of Promotions, Bankrupts, Prices of Corn, &c.*

Rev. Mr. Palmer—to Eyke, R. Suffolk.
 Rev. Townsend Andrews, L. L. D.—a
 Prebend in the cathedral church of St.
 Paul.
 Rev. John Bodicote, A. M.—to Westram,
 V. Kent.

B—KR—TS.

Thomas Law, of Whitechapel, linen-draper.
 Lazarus Kingston, of Falmouth, brazier.
 George Oxley, of Hexham, grocer.
 John May, of St. Laurence, Jewry, ware-
 houseman.
 Evan Rowland, Bartholomew-close, r ocer
 Wm. Terril, of Falmouth, butcher.
 Wm. Burfeild, of Midhurst, tallow-chandler.
 Elizabeth Porter, of Queen-street, dealer.
 John Johnson, of Long-lane, blanket-maker.
 Charles Greaves, of Sheffield, merchant.
 Tho. Downe, of Chatham, bricklayer.
 James Smith, of Letton, drover.
 Tho. Creighton, Leadenhall street, vintner.
 John Drawith, of the Strand, victualler.
 Henry Nell, of Shadwell, brewer.
 Henry Walle, and Peter Reilly, of Sher-
 rard street, Golden square, upholsterers.
 Tho. Ncel, of Louth, Lincolnsh. grocer.
 John Corrie, of Maiden-lane, woollen dra-
 per.
 Rob. Dare, of Ottery, Devon. ferge maker.
 James Bower, of Westminster, carpenter.
 Joseph Hoggen, Westminster, victualler.
 William Jolly, of Highgate, dealer.
 Wm. Redshaw, of Hampstead, linen-draper.
 Wm. Hildreth, of Sheffield, dealer.
 Tho. Smith, of Woolverhampton, stationer.
 John Lamb, of King's Norton, maltster.
 Robinson Farrow, of Yarmouth, salt-refiner.
 Wm. Huston, of White chapel, chemist.
 Wm. Holdsworth, Fleet-street, stationer.
 James Wray, of Penryn, linen draper.
 Francis Greaves, of Guildford, brewer.
 Wm. Hannam, Plymouth dock, grocer.
 Tho. Forbinch, Fleet market, hofier.
 Tho. Staniforth, of Sheeffild, flax dresser.
 John Clark of Astbury, Cheshire, dealer.
 Rob. Smetherst, Manchester, calico-printer.
 Wm. Thornton, Goswell street, worsted-
 maker.
 John Manchester and James Manchester, of
 Ratcliff bridge, Lancath. butchers.
 John Firth, of Wood street, warehouseman.
 William Frazer, of Cannon street, carpenter.
 Wm. Pownall, of Macclesfield, grocer.
 Christopher Inman, alias, Christopher In-
 man Whaley, of Heath, Yorksh. merch.
 Pierce Condon, of Peckham, Surry, car-
 penter.
 Christ. Boyle, Golden cross court, merch.
 Henry Isaacs, Bethnall green, merchant.
 John Lyddell, Great Ayton, Yorkshire,
 dealer.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From June 6, to June 8, 1771.

	Wheat					Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	4	1	3	0	2	3	3	3				
COUNTIES INLAND.														
Midd'esex	5	11	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	4				
Surry	5	8	0	0	3	2	2	7	4	1				
Hertford	6	0	0	0	3	2	2	8	3	10				
Bedford	6	0	4	1	0	2	2	5	3	5				
Cambridge	5	7	4	1	2	10	2	6	3	3				
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	7	3	6				
Northampton	6	5	4	8	3	7	2	4	3	10				
Rutland	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	8	4	7				
Leicester	6	10	5	1	4	1	2	6	4	4				
Nottingham	6	5	5	2	0	0	2	6	4	3				
Derby	7	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	8					
Stafford	7	4	5	4	4	6	2	8	4	6				
Shropshire	6	7	4	5	3	9	1	1	4	3				
Hereford	5	6	0	0	3	3	1	10	0	0				
Worcester	6	7	4	7	4	6	2	7	4	1				
Warwick	6	3	0	0	3	10	2	5	4	1				
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wiltshire	5	5	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	7				
Berks	5	9	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	5				
Oxford	6	0	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	4				
Bucks	6	2	0	0	3	5	2	5	3	4				

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	4	4	0	3	2	2	5	3	1				
Suffolk	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	9			
Norfolk	5	9	3	1	1	2	10	2	5	0	0			
Lincoln	6	5	4	10	3	10	2	2	3	9				
York	6	8	5	3	3	5	2	6	3	8				
Durham	6	6	5	4	0	0	2	5	4	1				
Northumberland	5	7	4	4	3	2	2	7	3	11				
Cumberland	5	1	4	6	3	6	2	2	3	8				
Westmoreland	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	4	3	9				
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	6				
Cheshire	7	2	0	0	4	8	2	4	0	0				
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	3	9	2	1	0	0				
Somerset	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2				
Devon	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0				
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	3	2	1	8	0	0				
Dorset	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	0	4	1				
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Suffex	5	1	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	8				
Kent	5	5	0	0	3	4	2	7	3	2				

W A L E S.

North Wales	6	2	4	6	3	9	1	9	4	9
South wales	5	8	4	7	3	9	1	7	3	6

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winchest. } Bushel } Quarter of } 8 Bushels. }	6	0	4	7	3	5	2	3	3	9
	48	0	36	8	27	4	13	0	30	0

PRICES of STOCKS.

	June 3.	June 26.
Bank Stock	=	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	=	—
3 per Cent. reduced	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88
3 per Cent. Consol.	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
4 per Cent. Consol.	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	66 $\frac{1}{8}$
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 13l. 14s. 6d.	—	13l. 10s. 6d.

Bill of Mortality from May 28. to June 18.

Christened.		Buried.		Total	Between	Age	
Males	Females	Males	Females			2 and 5	50 and 60
710	673	783	873	1656	}	163	124
1383		1656		59		103	
1383		1656		64		87	
1383		1656		132		25	
1383		1656		123		3	
1383		1656		170	1		
1383		1656		602		101	1

Peck Loaf 2s 4d. $\frac{3}{4}$

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Public Ledger
 Gazetteer
 St James's Chron.
 London Chron.
 General Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 London Evening
 Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Oxford
 Cambridge
 Reading
 Northampton
 Birmingham 2
 Bath 2 papers
 Coventry 2
 Bristol 3



York 2 paper
 Dublin 2
 Newcastle 2
 Leedes 2
 Edinburgh
 Aberdeen
 Glasgow
 Ipswich
 Norwich
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Salisbury
 Liverpool
 Sherborn
 Worcester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Manchester
 Canterbury
 Chelmsford

For JULY, 1771.

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Embellished with a Folio Plan of the New CANAL from the TRENT to the MERSEY; and also a beautiful Plate of the ICELAND FALCON.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Boston, New England, June 3.

WEDNESDAY last being the Anniversary of the day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Counsellors for this Province, the great and general Court of Assembly met at Harvard College, in Cambridge, in the morning; when the usual oaths were administered to the Gentlemen, who were returned to serve as Members of the honourable house of Representatives, who also subscribed to the declaration: The House then made choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their Clerk; after which they chose the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; their Speaker.

His Excellency the Governor, with those Gentlemen of the Council who resided in town, then set out from the Province House, arrived at Harvard College, and being in the Chair, a Committee of the House presented the Speaker elect to his Excellency, who sent a message in writing, that he approved of their choice. The next day the Governor made a speech to both Houses, in which the following are the most material passages.

“It is with pleasure that I now inform you, that the account which I thought myself warranted to transmit to England the last fall, of the general disposition in the people of the Province, to promote order and due submission to government, gave the greatest satisfaction to his Majesty, who has nothing more at heart than to see his subjects in a state of happiness, peace, and prosperity. By making these the great objects of my administration, I shall advance the real interest of the Province, and at the same time do that duty to the King which he requires of me.”

“The common interior business of the Province, necessary to be acted upon at this session, I need not particularly point out to you. The state and circumstances of that part of the Province, which lies to the East and North of Penobscot River, where settlements are every day making by persons who have no colour of title, I am requested by the King to recommend to your serious consideration. I think the people deceive themselves with a groundless expectation, of acquiring a title by force of possession. I know that his Majesty is displeased with such proceedings, and I have reason to apprehend, that a longer neglect of effectual measures, on our part, to prevent any further intrusions, and to remove those already made, will occasion the interposition of Parliament, to maintain and preserve the possession of this country, or district, for the sake of his Majesty's timber with which it is said to abound. I recommended this important business to the Assembly of the last year at their session in September. The Council thought it necessary then to be acted upon, but the House referred it to the next session, and then let it drop without further notice.”

The House of Representatives, before they proceeded to business, sent a message to the Governor, with a renewal of their old

complaint, relative to their being obliged to assemble at Harvard College, Cambridge, instead of the Town House in Boston; to which the Governor sent the following answer:

“Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“You may depend upon my representing to his Majesty, by the first vessels, the inconveniences which you mention, in your message of yesterday, to attend your sitting in any other place than the town of Boston. I am restrained from holding the court there without his Majesty's express leave: I hope, before another session, to obtain this leave: I will endeavour that every obstacle may be removed, and, upon this, and every other occasion, to convince you, that I am desirous not merely of preserving to you the enjoyment of all your just rights and privileges, but of procuring every convenience so far as shall consist with my duty to the King.

Cambridge, May 30. T. HUTCHINSON.”

The Commissary at Virginia, in an advertisement to the Clergy there, notifying them of a convention to be holden in William and Mary College, on the 4th of June, says, “The subject I shall then recommend to your serious consideration and attention, will be one that must appear of the highest importance, namely, the expediency of an application to proper authority for an American Episcopate.

Newburn, North Carolina, May 24. His Excellency, the Governor, having reached Hillsborough with about 1300 troops, found the Regulators were about forty miles above him, embodied and in arms, he immediately marched to attack them, in case they should refuse to comply with the terms he offered them, which were to give up their principals, lay down their arms, and swear allegiance to his Majesty.

On the 16th inst. being within a mile of them, his Excellency received a messenger with terms of an accommodation, but they being wholly inadmissible, he marched to within a small distance of them, and formed in one line about half his men, the other half forming a second line at about 200 yards distance, by way of reserve. The Regulators, to the number at least of 2500, immediately formed within twenty or thirty paces, and behaved in a daring and desperate manner. His Excellency again proposed terms to them, which they spurned at, and cried out for battle! His Excellency then immediately ordered the signal of battle to be given, which was a discharge of the artillery, when instantly ensued a very heavy firing on both sides for near two hours and an half, when the Regulators, being hard pressed by our men, and sorely galled by the artillery, gave way on all sides, and were pursued to the distance of a mile thro' the woods: the killed on our side do not exceed ten, and the wounded are about sixty, but of the Regulators 300 were found dead on the field next morning, and a very great number wounded.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

J U L Y, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established
SOCIETY, continued from p. 248.

Lord N---h.



HAVE attend-
ed with great
diligence to
what has been
offered on both
sides of the
question in the
course of this
debate, and am

sorry to say, that great part of it has been a total waste of our time; a new Ignis Fatuus has every moment been started on one side, and pursued on the other, till both have been equally perplexed and bewildered, both hurried, heated and fatigued, while but little progress has been made in the right track, so that the end of our course is almost as distant as ever. Much time has been spent in debating whether the power of the A-----y G-----l to file informations is ancient or modern, though the fullest proof, on either side, would still leave the only question in which we have any concern undecided, "whether it be good?" Much time has also been spent in laboured declamations, to prove that this power is always exercised to restrain Liberty; I wish these Gentlemen would shew what power of Government is or can be directed to any other purpose. To restrain Liberty, is the very essence and end of all Government, which became necessary when a state of nature was improved into civil society, merely because it became necessary that natural Liberty should be restrained. It is by the restraint of natural Liberty that the weak are protected against the strong, that property is

secured against the thief, and life against the assassin. There is, however, such a thing as civil Liberty, which, I believe, our bellowers against the powers of government, are neither willing nor able to define; let me then acquaint them, *that civil Liberty subsists wherever natural Liberty is no farther restrained, than is absolutely necessary to secure the advantages of civil society.* Whatever restraint is necessary for this purpose, is compatible with the most perfect civil Liberty, and the Liberty which is compatible with these restraints, is that alone for which honesty and common sense can be advocates. As these restraints are more necessary in one country, and at one time than another, natural Liberty may, and must be circumscribed within narrower bounds in one country, and at one time than another; yet civil Liberty may be kept equally sacred and unfringed. Thus it has happened, that all attempts to recover natural Liberty from the restraints which are necessary to secure the advantages of civil society, have either ended in the dissolution of all government, or in a more rigorous and extensive exertion of it's powers. Liberty, carried beyond the bounds within which the interest of civil society requires it to be confined, is licentiousness, and the natural and necessary consequences of prevailing licentiousness in the members of any state or community, must be, either anarchy, or a government less lenient and gentle. If no power of government can be defended which restrains Liberty, Government itself is wholly indefensible; if any power of government restraining Liberty for the common advantage of a
civil

civil community can be defended, every power, the exertion of which is absolutely necessary for this purpose, may be defended, and the only enquiry concerning the powers of government should be, whether the exertion of them is necessary for this great purpose, or not. At this time, I am sure, there can be no pretence for relaxing the reins of Government, or annihilating any of its power. When the spirit of your horse renders it difficult to govern him, or when by some cursed insect he is stung into madness, would you think it proper to remove his curb, or let the reins, which you had been used to hold in your hand when he was in better temper, lie loose upon his neck? And when the people are by some sudden ferment, become impatient of controul, and are perpetually excited to oppose, as tyrannical, those very powers, under the exercise of which, their prosperity and freedom have been the envy and admiration of the world, by a set of needy scribblers, detestable for their malignity, and despicable for every thing else, shall we take away that power from the A-----y G-----l which he has been suffered quietly to possess when its exertion was less necessary? and shall we do this without the least proof, that this power, however provoked, has in a single instance been abused. Far be it from me to wish any new restraint laid upon the press; but surely this is not a time to give it new licence. The wisdom of our ancestors is consistent in nothing more than their care to preserve the several constituent parts of our government distinct, and ballancing them equally against each other. That inestimable gift which they have handed down to us, our political constitution, we shall not hand down to our posterity, if we suffer this distinction to be lost, or this ballance to be destroyed; a mischief, which will as inevitably result from taking part of the weight from the regal, and placing it in the popular scale, as from the contrary. If there is a

propensity in the people to encroach upon the crown, we, as the faithful guardians of the constitution, should oppose it with the same steadiness, and upon the same principles, as we would a propensity in the crown to encroach upon the people.

It has been said, that the power in question is ineffectual; but the present opposition to it is alone an irrefragable proof of the contrary; it certainly operates *in terrorem* at least; and if it did not render slander and defamation more dangerous than they would be if no such power subsisted, it would not have been attacked by those who have long made the public papers a vehicle of all that malice and envy, and faction, and self-interest can invent, against private characters and publick measures. They and their associates have been punished by the law, and they would fain repeat their crimes with impunity; but this is not all, their view is not only safety for the future, but vengeance for the past: yet their revenge is like that of children, who, if they cannot wreak it upon the hand that has chastised them, will run the risk of new punishment, by burning the rod. The Law is beyond the reach of our patriots, though they are not beyond the reach of the Law? and therefore they turn their malice against its instruments, and vilify the Judges and the Attorney General.

Part of what I have now offered against abridging or destroying the power of the A-----y G-----l, will operate with equal force as reasons against the enquiry into the conduct of the Judges. But I have another argument against both. They will by no means answer the end which is proposed, though not intended by the advocates of these measures, the removal of the doubts and jealousies which are said to subsist among the people. It is the known purpose and interest of these Gentlemen to foment and not to allay popular doubts and discontent; they have no expectation of plunder but from
a storm:

a storm: If Government is shipwrecked, they hope to run away with part of the freight; but an easy gale, and peaceful seas must leave them to the agonies of despair. If the motion which has now been made should be carried, these Gentlemen could derive neither place nor pension from it's success, and therefore would be still restless and turbulent; would still suggest new matter of complaint, and find new pretences for invective and abuse. They will now and then be betrayed into a more direct and plain declaration of their principles and pursuits, and will tell us, as they have just done, that the removal of the Ministers is their great object; that "till the Ministers are removed the land will be filled with violence and confusion; that no other expedient for restoring peace will succeed, and that till room is made for themselves in the Administration, Government will never peaceably be administered."

But let me tell them, if the people are in a bad humour, subverting all order, and opposing all law, it is neither owing to their own depravity, nor to the misconduct of our courts, nor to the malversation of Ministers. Neither the Ministers nor the Courts have done a single act which they cannot justify; but it is owing to the diabolical guile and diligence of our political impostors, of whom it may be said, that they travel sea and land, to find one proselyte, and when they have found him, they make him ten fold more a child of Hell than themselves. Can any Gentleman here recollect a time when the emissaries of mischief were equally busy. The press so swarms with libels, that one might be tempted to conclude every single pen, every drop of ink, and every scrap of paper in the kingdom was manufactured into sedition and abuse. The first thing that we take up is a libel, and the last thing we lay down is a libel; our eyes open upon libels in the morning, and our eyes close upon libels at night. In short, li-

bels, lampoons, and satires, constitute all the writing, printing, and reading of our time.

To these arts must be imputed the differences which at present subsist between Judges and Juries; and to these alone it is owing, that the letters of Junius have not shared the fate of the North Briton. Truth however, and common sense at last will prevail; and though Junius has owed an escape to the spirit of the times, which he had no right to expect from the justness of his cause, that spirit will at length act in his favour no more. When the feculence of bad humours has worked itself off, the leaven of Junius will produce no new fermentation; he will then be despised for the very falshood and malice that now gain him readers; his pertness will be no longer mistaken for wit, nor his impudence for spirit. The assassins of reputation, and the libellers of Government will be punished with contempt in this House, and with the pillory in Westminster-Hall; for time will very soon discover that their conduct is equally foolish and wicked.

Sir *W-----m M-----b* spoke principally against considering the motion and enquiry together, which he said were two questions wholly different and unconnected; that if the Judges and Attorney-General had erred, it was not so much as pretended that they had erred in conjunction; and that the honourable proposer of the motion never meant to have the enquiry engrafted upon it, but on the contrary, intended to reserve it for a future opportunity: It could have been started, he said, with no other view than to impede their progress in the affair, which was regularly before them; a view, which it had but too well answered, having fruitlessly consumed much time, and hitherto prevented their coming to any determination.

He said, that the power of the Attorney, whether in itself good or bad, was incontestibly odious, and that for this reason alone, it ought to be abolished: He observed, that

the act of the third of William III. was itself only an amendment, giving to the Attorney-General precisely what it took away from the Master of the crown-office; and said, that in his opinion, if our ancestors had understood the full extent and meaning of the latter clause, they would not have left it as it stands at present. He proposed therefore, that we should correct their oversight, and restore the constitution in so essential an article.

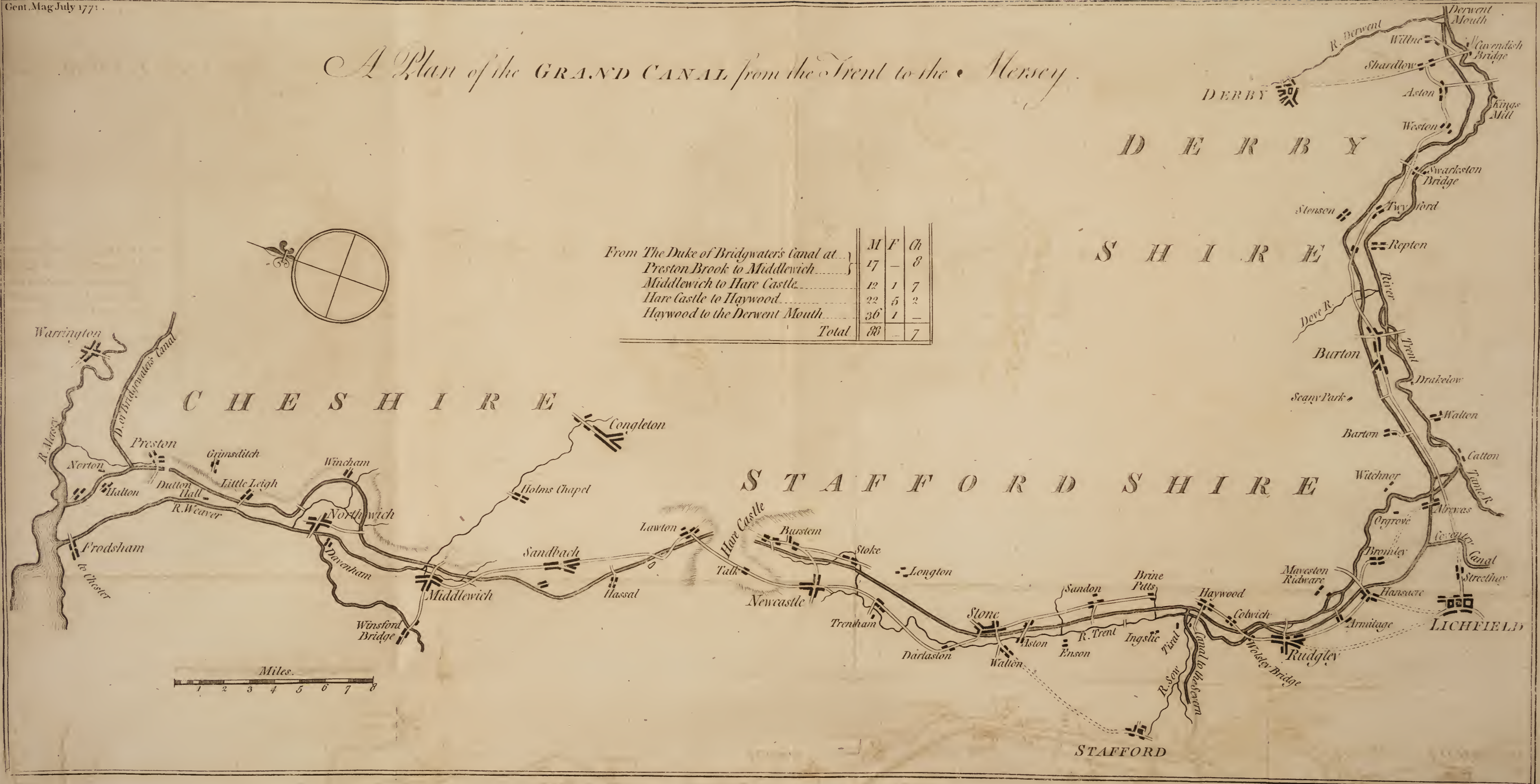
He took notice of the words that had been dropped by Mr. *H—t M—b*, (See p. 199.) and said that they were sufficient to excite horror in every feeling breast, and render the people outrageous; he represented Mr. *M—* as saying in effect, that though he was inclined to think the culprit innocent, he had been influenced by the law of the Judge to find him guilty; and wished he had at the same time told the House his oath: He was sworn, says he, to give a true verdict according to the evidence, yet has declared, that tho' the man was not reached by the evidence, he gave him up to be punished by the directions of the Judge. The artifices of which this instance had unexpectedly been brought before them, he said, were very alarming, and called loud for enquiry, which every honest man would give his voice to bring on.

Mr. *C---w--l*, in answer to that part of Sir *Wm's* speech which censured the completing an enquiry with the motion, said, that having heard much on the subject in conversation, and read something of it in a pamphlet which had been put into his hands in the country, he was determined to bring it into the House sometime in the sessions, and thought this a proper opportunity; that for this reason he had proposed it, as the ground-work of the motion, without any view of obstructing the proceedings of the House upon it. He concluded by saying, he was glad that the proposer of the motion intended to prosecute the enquiry, and declared, that however he might

differ with him in the mode of proceeding, he would give the measure all the assistance in his power.

Mr. *W---ll--e*. The Gentlemen who have proposed the abridgment of the power of the Attorney-General, have been rather parsimonious, in laying before the House the particular benefits that are to result from the measure. They have dealt much in general terms; have declared that it would be favourable to Liberty, that it would restore the Constitution in an essential article, and correct the mistakes of our fathers. The words Liberty, Constitution and Independence, are indeed words that convey ideas of the utmost importance; but I am sorry to say, that it is of late become a custom to use them, not as conveying ideas, but as forming a spell; as having a kind of talismanic power, to effect purposes which the powers of reason and nature can never accomplish. One Gentleman, however, an honourable friend of mine, has proposed, that when the proceedings are commenced by the Attorney-General *ex officio*, the defendant should, as in other cases, be allowed to shew cause why an information should not be granted; this regulation, he says, would prove an unspeakable benefit; but to whom would this unspeakable benefit accrue? Not to the nation, but to its enemies the libellers. This proceeding would be giving them warning to make their escape, and elude the pursuit of justice.— If this wise regulation were to take place, it would be impossible that a libeller could ever be punished; they would betake themselves like Moore to some dark retreat, where being effectually concealed, they would perpetrate more flagitious, and more daring mischief. Malignity and dulness would deride honest diligence and ingenuity, and gain an easy subsistence by abusing every thing that is venerable and sacred, and gratifying the spirit of contumely and licentiousness, which is gone abroad among us, by railing against

A Plan of the GRAND CANAL from the Trent to the Mersey.



From The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at...	M	F	Ch
Preston Brook to Middlewich.....	17	—	8
Middlewich to Hare Castle.....	12	1	7
Hare Castle to Haywood.....	22	5	2
Haywood to the Derwent Mouth.....	36	1	—
Total	88	—	7



“our most gracious King, and all that
“are put in authority under him,”
in such compositions, as upon any
other subject would never be read.
Thus abused, the press would be-
come the ruin of Literature as well
as Liberty, of which it is naturally
the support, for nothing so certain-
ly subverts Liberty as the abuse of
it; nothing so effectually destroys
Learning as the deluge of nonsense
and rancour, which is now over-
flowing us, from the cobbler and the
porter in an alehouse kitchen, to the
petit maitre of fashion, under the
hands of his friseur.

I have one word to offer concern-
ing the enquiry into the conduct of
our Judges; one of its principal
champions is a learned Serjeant, and
the reason which he has urged with
great ostentation of patriotism, in
it's favour is, *that encroachments have
been made upon the constitutional power
of Juries.* But how shall we account
for his becoming so suddenly jealous
of the prerogative of Juries? It is
but lately that he acted from very
different principles: A Jury gave a
verdict at Guildford against one of
his clients, an atrocious and noto-
rious libeller; and how did this pa-
triotic, this constitutional serjeant,
this champion for Juries, act upon
the occasion? Did he acquiesce in
the verdict? Did he submit with si-
lent reverence and respect to the
power which he now pretends to
worship? No, this bulwark of po-
pular prerogative, this brawler in
the cause of Liberty, this supporter
of the Bill of Rights, set the sacred
authority of a Jury at nought, and
appealed from their determination to
that of the Court; to the very Court,
and the very Judges whom he now
arraigns for circumscribing their
power! The same man, who urged
our Judges to take Law from a Jury
into their own hand, is now cla-
mourous against them for taking the
measure. Is this acting upon prin-
ciple? is this consistent? is this ho-
nourable? is this honest? I abhor
attacks upon individuals, and for

that very reason I am now so expli-
cit; is this a paradox? I abhor
murder, and for that reason, I would
hang an assaffin. What would be a
crime against the innocent, is a du-
ty against the criminal; against such
characters as I have now exposed, the
law of retaliation should always be
enforced: An eye for an eye, and
a tooth for a tooth, is the only ex-
pedient by which such Pharisees can
be put to silence.

Mr. Serjeant G---n. As I have
been now so freely charged with in-
consistency of conduct, I take this
opportunity again to declare, that
no man can have a greater veneration
for Juries than myself; that I
believe them to be the best securi-
ties against the oppressions of the
crown, and that if it had not been
for them, we should not have been
now discussing popular rights in this
House. The decision of a Jury in
the case of the Seven Bishops, saved
the nation; and I should have no
pretensions to the name of a friend
to the constitution, if I encroached
upon their powers or explained away
their privileges; but surely there
are cases in which the jurisdiction of
a Jury is not competent, and I hope
that in such cases, I may, without
inconsistency, refer to the court.
The case to which the honourable
Gentleman alludes is one, and is ve-
ry different from that in which I have
complained, that the right of a Jury
has been infringed. The cause that
was tried at Guildford, was upon an
action upon the case, which depends
upon a point of law, and which,
therefore, was not cognizable by a
Jury. I have always asserted, that
a Jury ought to enter into the whole
merits of the case before them, to
go into the general issue, and give a
verdict accordingly; but never, that
when a difficulty in law arises they
are the proper Judges: If I had not
held the courts to be the depositaries
and expounders of the law, how
could I approve of special verdicts,
which are so frequent and so consti-
tutional? A special verdict, Sir, is
nothing

nothing more than an appeal from the Jury to the Court, or rather an acknowledgment of the Jury, that they are unqualified to determine the question before them; and the case which was determined at Guildford, was involved in a question of law, of which they were, and ought to have acknowledged themselves unqualified to judge: I therefore acted consistently and constitutionally, when I advised my client to adopt the only method of defence that remained. But suppose that I had believed the measure, which I advised my client to take, to be unconstitutional, and an encroachment upon the province of Juries, will the honourable Gentleman blame my conduct as an advocate? has he never pleaded against his own private sentiments? has he never given advice in Westminster-Hall which he would not give in this House? When I come hither, I lay aside the Advocate and assume the Senator. I advance nothing but my real opinion, nothing but what is dictated by my reason, and approved by my heart: And since I am provoked to it, I now declare my genuine sentiments of our justiciary courts. I now declare, that they are not blameless, that they have been guilty of misdemeanours, and that there are just grounds for the proposed enquiry. Nothing but preventing a fair examination, will prevent this from appearing with undeniable evidence; and upon the truth of this assertion, I stake my whole credit with this Assembly. The honourable Gentleman has been pleased to justify his attack upon my character, by supposing that I had rendered it not only lawful but necessary, as felony and murder render homicide lawful and necessary in the hangman, which would otherwise be murder. I shall not envy him the character he has been pleased to assume; but when he talks of retaliation, he should remember, that it can never take place as a law, between a criminal and his prosecutor. The criminal can derive no right to hang the prosecutor,

from the prosecutor's endeavour to hang him, neither can he or his friends derive a right of defaming me, from discovery of their guilt, with a view to bring them to justice.

[*To be continued.*]

Description of the Plan of the Grand Canal from the TRENT to the MERSEY.

THIS Canal was begun in the year 1766, by virtue of an act of the 6th of George III. and is now nearly completed from the mouth of the river Darwent in Derbyshire, to near Stone in Staffordshire, which is about forty-five miles, and is passible for barges of thirty tons burthen; a considerable length of the North part of this Canal is likewise cut, but not yet navigable, on account of the two tunnels or subterraneous passages that go under ground, viz. one at Hare-Castle, (which is the summit) which will be a mile and half in length, more than half of which is now made. And another tunnel will be at Preston, (near its communication with the Duke of Bridgwater's canal) which will be three quarters of a mile in length, near one half of which is now cut; it is arched with brick, and is made eighteen feet high, and near fourteen feet wide, and will take the largest barges that pass upon the river Mersey.

Note, when this canal and the Duke of Bridgwater's is finished, (which will be in about two or three years) a barge may go from Middlewich to Manchester and Worsley, without the interruption of a single lock.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Engraver having disappointed us of the Plate of Coins promised last Month, it is necessarily deferred till our next.

The Observations on the Villages about London, signed E. B. are recovered, and will be attended to.

W. R. was received too late for insertion.

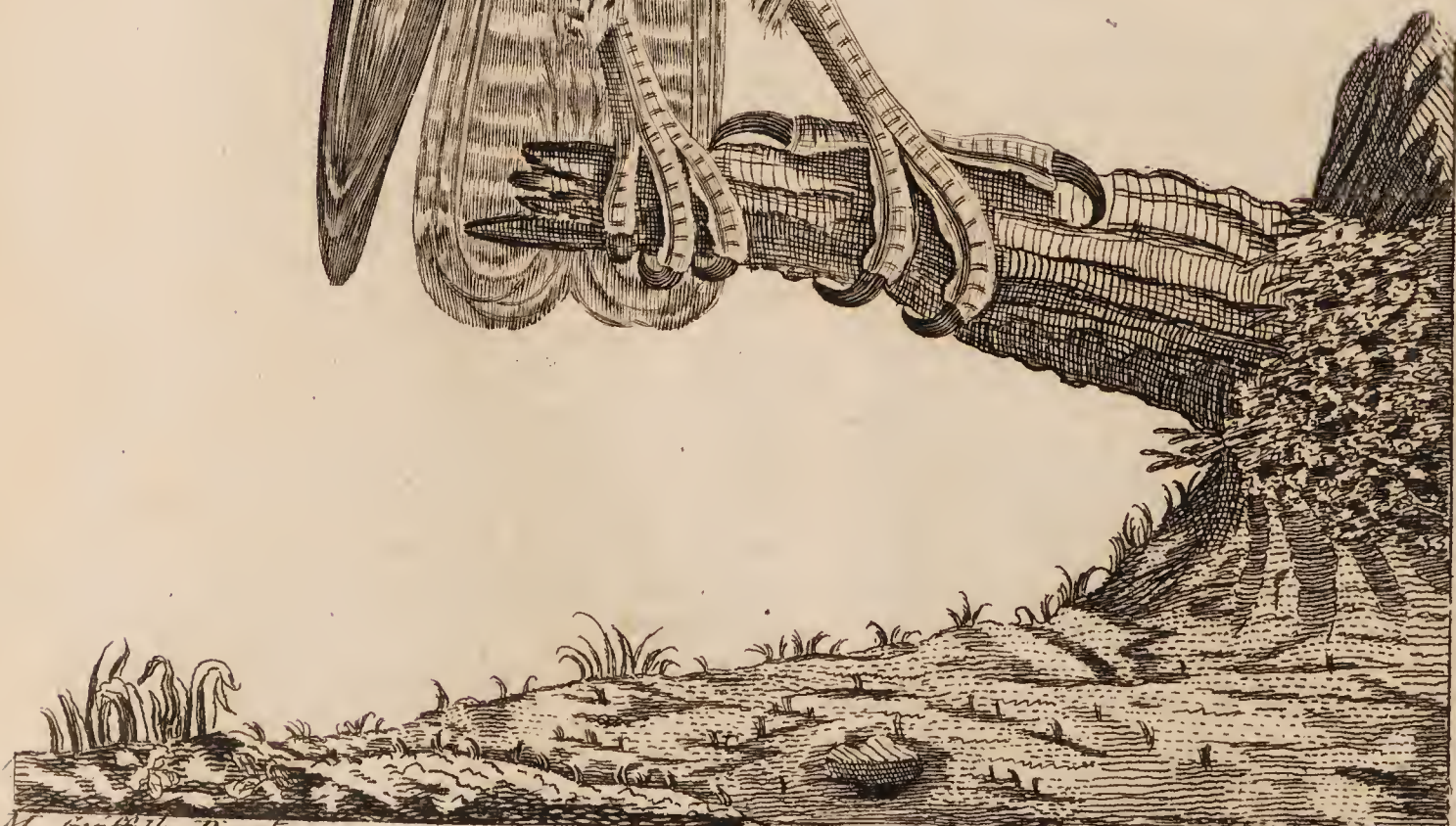
J. Tinsel, a Tit bit, Biddy Blithe, and Mask are under Consideration.

We are obliged to D. D. for his excellent hints; his Scheme shall be put in execution as soon as the Materials can be collected; in the mean time we beg the Favour of his Address.

The Story of Lucia is dull and uninteresting.

The Verses signed Amanda, and X, Y, Z, are inadmissible.





M. Griffith Pinch

R. Murray Sculp

Iceland Falcon.

The ICELAND FALCON.

THIS species is mentioned only by Mr. Brunnich in his *Ornithologia Borealis*, No. 9. It is a noble and stately bird, and a first rate Falcon in respect to size; the length of the wing from its flexure to its end being sixteen inches.

The bill is dusky, strong, and hooked; its head white, faintly tinged with rust colour, and having a dusky streak along the shaft of each feather; neck, breast and belly white, variegated with dark oblong spots pointing downwards; the tail with dusky marks, some slender, others round, others heart-shaped; the thighs white, crossed with dark brown bars; the back dusky, spotted, and edged with white; the lower part of the exterior webs of the quill feathers dusky, mottled with reddish white; the inner dusky, barred with white; the train consists of twelve feathers, the outmost the shortest; each marked with fourteen or more bars of dusky and white; the bars of each colour do not pass cross the feather, but the dark bar of one web opposes the white bar of the other, which is a specific mark. The wings reach within an inch only of the end of the tail. The legs and cere yellow; the claws black, that of the hind toe very long.

It inhabits *Iceland*, with several other species; which are in high esteem among the northern Princes. The King of *Denmark* sends annually into that island, to buy up all that are taken; and has established at *Besssted* a Falcon-house, where the Falcon-takers, *Icelanders* licensed for that purpose, bring them. They arrive there about mid-summer on horseback, with ten or twelve birds perched on a cross, which they hold rested on the stirrup. The Falconer examines them, takes those he likes best, and sends them aboard a ship to be conveyed to *Copenhagen*. Fifteen dollars are allowed for a quite white Falcon; ten for one not quite white; and seven for this species, besides a gratuity of two or four to each Falcon-catcher to encourage them in their business.

In order to take them, the *Icelanders* strike two posts into the ground at a small distance from each other. To the one they tie a Pigeon, Partridge, or fowl, by a small line, two or three yards long, that they may flutter above and be seen by the Falcon. To the

leg is also tied another string 100 yards

long or more, which goes through a hole in the other post; in order to draw the bait to that post, where the net is fixed like a fishing net, with a hoop in a semicircle of six feet wide. This is pulled down and covers the post, for which purpose there is a string fastened to the upper part of the hoop, which goes through the first post to which the bait is tied. These two strings the Falcon-catcher has hold of, and lies concealed behind some stones and bushes. These nets are placed either near a nest or where they perceive Falcons resort. As soon as a Falcon sees the bait stir, he takes a sweep or two above it in the air; then descends on it, and kills it commonly by striking off the head; after that soars again to observe if any danger be near. In that time the fowler pulls the bait to the other post under the net, which the Falcon not observing, darts on its prey, and at that instant, the fowler drawing the other string, covers the Falcon with the net.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Appendix to the Monthly Review for the last year, Vol. 43. there is an account of some enquiries into the organization of the shells of animals, by M. Herissant, extracted from the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences* for 1766.

The great regularity and beauty in the structure of the shells of animals have always afforded me much entertainment; and I have often wondered to see how well they are adapted for the use and security of the various inhabitants that form them.

Mr. Reaumur has long since given a rational account of the shell of the garden snail, (viz.) by a mucous matter exuding from the animal, mixed with earthy particles, and uniting by mere juxtaposition.

M. Herissant agrees with Reaumur, that the earthy particles, which incrust and harden the shell are conveyed thro' the vessels of the animal into some reticular filaments, that compose a membranous substance, which he apprehended he discovered by a very easy chemical analysis.

The discoveries made by M. Herissant in analysing a porcelaine shell, are the more extraordinary, as there were left reticulated filaments in form of the shell, which had the tenuity of a spider's web; therefore he did not attempt to delineate its organization.

Now,

Now, Mr. Urban, I have been thinking, whether this membranous organized film, which was left floating in the solvent fluid, be not the epidermis, or covering, which all shells have upon them; some very fine indeed, so as not to be discovered by the naked eye; particularly that of the *porcelaine* shell; and the fine *chama* from the Persian gulph.

This epidermis is easily taken off by a penknife, after the shell has laid a few hours in water, and discovers a finer polish and brighter colour in the shell. I am a little surprized, that M. Herissant takes no notice of the epidermis, for it was impossible he should miss the sight of it, because the acid will not dissolve it; and it must interfere with that membranous substance, which M. Herissant saw floating in the solvent fluid, if it was not the thing itself.

I took two small *chamæ* found at Scilly island, and stripped the epidermis from one of them.—Both underwent the same process: that with the epidermis upon it left a film floating upon the solvent fluid, as thick as the bladder of a small fish, and as strong—in the other solvent fluid nothing remained visible; but by applying an alkali, the cretaceous matter precipitated alike in both the fluids.

That all shells are formed by mere juxtaposition according to Reaumur's observations, I am the more inclined to believe, as the shell serves only for a screen or guard to the animal, and is carried from place to place by such animals as have locomotion; therefore I think there is no need of organization, any more than there is in a turret, to screen or cover the bell it contains. These are rude conjectures only; therefore am ready to receive any conviction or information to the contrary.

That the epidermis of all shells is first laid down by the animal to build upon, is demonstrably evident in the garden-snail; for by touching the verge of the shell, with the finger, it yields like thin paper; upon *this* the mucous matter is laid, which exudes from the animal, mixed with terrene particles, and hardens into a shell. The lips of the animal serve for *antennæ* or feelers, to direct its course in that regular convoluted form we find them. The epidermis which covers the shell is of a different texture, and will not so easily yield to the acid, but remains there after the shell is reduced into a cretaceous impalpable powder.

I also think, Sir, that an oyster-shell being larger than the fish which inhabits it, is not any proof or argument against M. Reaumur's reasons for the shell being formed by juxtaposition, as the writers of the Monthly Review insinuate. For the fossil oyster-shells, found at Woodbridge and Cotsgrove plainly discover that they are (as Steno observed) by lying underground, resolved into many different shells or *laminae* from the size of a vetch to their full growth. Now, Sir, how can these membranous organs, which M. Herissant discovered floating in the solvent fluid, be appendages to the body of the animal; or a continuation of the tendinous fibres that compose the ligaments, by which it is fixed to its shell? For new shells are continually forming; therefore new appendages must be constantly formed with the new *laminae*; the old ones being turned out in the manner we see tiles placed upon the roof of a building; but the verge of the new shell, which is forming, has the epidermis continued so long as the fish continues to increase its dwelling.

I attempted to analyze two pieces of the pearl oyster-shell, one more splendid than the other. These took more spirits, and required a longer time to analyze them; they swelled out and appeared spongy; floated at last in the solvent fluid, and when compressed appeared like a piece of paper; but I could see no appearance of the prisms, which M. Herissant discovered by his more curious analysis. Indeed I could perceive some little shining in the spongy form of the splendid shell, which was changed from a flat substance to one more round, by the pores being saturated with the liquid solvent, which altered its form and texture.

I am inclined to believe, that the variegated shining colours, which appear in the pearl oyster and many other shells, are owing to the thin scales of the shell, which being placed with very fine interstitial vacuities, one over another, reflect (being transparent) those lively colours in the manner we see them in Chrystal, and in the Selenites found at Shotover quarry.

If you think these indigested remarks may excite some of your correspondents to place them in a clearer light by further experiments; I shall esteem it a favour to read them in some of your future magazines.

I am, &c. J. P.

Critical

Critical remarks on some passages of M. de Voltaire. Continued from page 204.

AT first one would think that M. de Voltaire was going to deduce his authority from some law of the Jewish code. By no means: he allows, on the contrary, that there are in it *some severe laws on worship, and some chastisements still more severe*. In fact, it is there expressly said; and in more than one place, that * every idolatrous Israelite shall be put to death without remission, and that every city of Israel which worships strange gods shall be rooted out. Some examples, rigorously severe, confirm these ordinances. Do these examples, do these laws, manifest an indifference as to worship? Would he from thence conclude that intolerance was not of divine right among the Jews?

How could their laws tolerate strange gods? The Jewish government was theocratic: God was its sovereign, and the adoration of Jehovah alone was the first condition, the basis of the covenant of his people with him. To worship strange gods was therefore a breach of that covenant, an infidelity to the sovereign, and a state crime to the chief commander. Was there ever any government in which state crimes were tolerated by the laws?

“But,” says he, “many commentators are at a loss how to reconcile the accounts of Moses with the passages of Amos and Jeremiah, and with the celebrated discourse of St. Stephen related in the Acts.” And he tells us what occasions his own embarrassment and that of those commentators. “Amos says, that the Jews always worshipped in the wilderness Moloch, Rempham, and Kium.”

There would perhaps have been some difficulty in reconciling Amos with Moses, if Amos had said, that the Jews, in the wilderness, *always worshipped those strange gods*. But that *always* is not the prophet's; it is M. de Voltaire's, and that word superadded to the phrase makes some alteration in the sense.

We do not at first comprehend what this addition means; but the writer explains himself more clearly in his *Philosophy of history*, where returning to these passages, he would have us think that the Jews did not worship Adonai till *after their departure out of the wilderness*. “Jeremiah,” says he, “Amos

“and St. Stephen affirm, that in the wilderness the Jews acknowledged only Moloch, Rempham, and Kium; that they made no sacrifice to the Lord Adonai, whom they worshipped afterwards.” But could this author really flatter himself with being able to persuade his readers, that Amos and Jeremiah have said any such thing? The following is the passage of Amos. *I hate, I despise your feast days, saith the Lord, and I will not dwell in your solemn assemblies. Take away from me the noise of thy songs, for I will not bear the melody of thy viols. Have ye offered unto me sacrifices and offerings in the wilderness forty years, O house of Israel? But ye have borne the tabernacle of your Moloch and Chiun your images, the star of your god which ye made to yourselves. Therefore will I cause you to go into captivity beyond Damascus.* Chap. v, 21—27.

It must be owned, that there is some difficulty in reconciling these words, *Have ye offered unto me, &c.* with what goes before and follows, so as to determine the true signification of the terms *Rempham* and *Kium*, which M. de V. makes the proper names of two divinities.

But it is plain, that the prophet does not here say, either that the Israelites in the wilderness *always* worshipped strange gods, or that *they acknowledged them only*, or that they did not worship Jehovah till *after their departure out of the wilderness*. By this interrogation, *Have ye offered unto me, &c.* the prophet means not to reproach them for not having offered *any* sacrifice to the Lord during forty years in the wilderness; but for not having been faithful to him all the time which they passed there, and for having forsaken him frequently to worship Gods which they had made; which does not contradict Moses.

The Critic adds, that *Jeremiah expressly says, that God required no sacrifice of their fathers, when they departed out of Egypt*. But if, instead of quoting this sentence by itself, he had added what follows, the pretended contradiction would soon have disappeared.

In this chapter the prophet proposes to shew the Jews, that ceremonies and sacrifices, in which they put their trust, were of no value in the sight of God without observing the law. *Your hands, says he to them, are full of rapine, you commit adulteries, you take false*

oaths,

* See Exod. xxii. 20. Deut. xxvii. 5, &c.

oaths, and ye come into my temple! withdraw: Keep your victims, and eat your burnt-offerings. For, he adds, to prove to them that he prefers the keeping his commandments to all sacrifices. In the day that I brought your fathers out of Egypt, I spake not unto them concerning burnt-offerings nor sacrifices, but this commanded I them; saying, obey my voice, and I will be your God, and ye shall be my people; and walk ye in all the ways that I have commanded you, that it may be well unto you.

Tindal quotes, like M. de V. this passage, and with his usual fidelity †, he suppresses also the conclusion of it, because he is sensible that it explains and determines the true sense of the whole. Who indeed does not see, that the intention of Jeremiah is not to deny, that God required sacrifices of the Hebrews in the wilderness, and that they offered them to him; but that he would make them understand, that obedience to his law is what he required of them above all, and in preference to all burnt-offerings? In the same sense, and in like manner, another prophet says, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice; that is to say, I prefer one to the other. Nothing is more common in the scriptures than this manner of expressing the preference that is given to one thing before another; to take advantage of this, as Tindal does, is to shew that he has little knowledge of the Hebrew language, or little sincerity.

Thus the English critics have answered the Deists who have objected to them these two passages. To which let us add, that it does not appear by the books of Moses, or by any of the scriptures, that God required sacrifices from individuals in the wilderness, or that the laws of the Pentateuch concerning sacrifices were intended to be regularly observed there. It appears on the contrary, that no sacrifices were offered there, but on important occasions, and that individuals were in that respect left at liberty; and this might also be what the prophets mean. Be that as it may, Can two texts which are doubtful, and easily capable of a different explanation from that which this writer has given them, counterbalance a great number of clear and explicit passages, by which it is established, that the Israelites wor-

shipped Adonai in the wilderness, and from that time offered sacrifices to him?

[To be continued.]

On AVARICE in OLD AGE.

MR. URBAN,

THE miser in the play is generally, I believe always, an old man, and we commonly use the expression, an old miser. Indeed there seems to be something extremely unnatural for young men to be guilty of this vice, though no doubt some are. However, the frailty is not so observable in them, because the gaiety, the vanity, usually incidental to that age, in some degree, and as it were by fits and starts, renders the foible much less conspicuous. I do not pretend, Mr. Urban, to palliate or excuse this odious and unsociable vice in either old or young: And yet something may be said in favour of old age, so far at least as to account for its being more peculiar to that time of life, and by way of assigning reasons why, from the nature of things, it may be so.

1st, Care naturally grows with years. Experience teaches the old sager the value of money, which, in the common way, is not generally apprehended by young men, who are apt to launch out into extravagance, and often to their hurt or ruin. Hence Virgil uses the expression *tristisque Senectus*, not so much, I apprehend, from the infirmities that commonly attend the decline of life, as from the black and corroding, the incessant and brow-wrinkling care, which in a manner always accompanies it, disposing the party to anxiety, to scraping, and the most penurious parsimony; cares, which generate money indeed, but bring their punishment along with them, and therefore are emphatically termed by the poets *ultrices curæ*.

But the principal thing, 2dly, is, that the Old Man has, in effect, should he come to want, nothing to have recourse to, but his money. Labour he cannot, for that day is passed. And he has little to recommend him any other way; his person is altered, and disgusting; his accomplishments, whatever he had formerly been possessed of, are all flown and gone; insomuch that want is a formidable, an insuperable evil to him, whilst a young man can cheerfully disregard it, can run any where to avoid it, and has a thousand remedies against

† See Dr. Leland's reply to Christianity as old as the creation.

gainst it. One scarce, methinks, can wonder, that an attention to money, though blameable enough, no doubt, when carried to excess and to a mistrust of God's providence, should so often be seen to assault the fearful breasts, and the helpless state of the aged, who think they have nothing else to trust to. Many, no doubt, on this very account, will not use the good things they are possessed of.

Is not, 3dly, the Old Man too often sensible, that money is the thing now, that makes him valued and esteemed, courted and attended? That were he once poor, contempt and neglect would immediately follow? whence it is, that the only method he has, as he thinks, of attaching people to him, is by the credit and reputation of his wealth, which consequently, and under this persuasion, he continues to preserve, and even to increase, though he has already one foot, as it were, in the grave.

We have known many a one, Mr. Urban, who has had the ambition of dying worth a certain sum; a plum, or perhaps two plums: This he never dreamed of at first setting out, but now finds it within his reach, and so,
Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit;

and the consequence of such a view, when once it enters a man's thoughts, must be perpetual avarice and rapacity, even to the last hour. The man's honour is at stake, and his reputation, he supposes, will suffer, if he acquires not so many, or so many thousands. A scheme, that never invades the youthful mind.

It appears to me, from these considerations, that for a truly sordid mind, devoid of all religion, (and it is scarcely possible, that such a disposition should be impressed with any right notion of religion, either towards God or man) to grow daily more and more anxious and solicitous about his self, is a thing so far from being an object of wonder, that on the contrary it is no other, though in itself so detestable, than what may be naturally expected, and accounted for. I am, Sir, yours,

T. ROW.

MEMOIRS of the Founder of the Monastery de la Trappe between Bierenzuola and Florence.

Mr. URBAN,

LADY M. W. Montague appears to have been imposed on in her ag-

count of the Founder of the monastery of La Trappe which she gives us in the additional volume of her correspondence published in 1767. Your readers in all likelihood will not be displeas'd with the following memoirs of Bouthillier de Rancé the institutor of that singular order, as their authenticity is not to be questioned. I am, &c. J. C.

Dom. Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rancé, the celebrated Abbé and Reformer of La Trappe, was born at Paris the 9th of January, 1626. He was the nephew of Claude le Bouthillier of Chavigny, secretary of state and superintendant of the finances. His disposition to science appeared even in his infancy, and at the age of twelve or thirteen years he published, by the assistance of his preceptor, a new edition of the poems of Anacreon in Greek, with notes. He was chosen Canon of the church of Notre Dame at Paris at the age of ten, and provided very early with a number of benefices. He afterwards studied theology in the Sorbonne, and obtained his license with applause, and took the degree of Doctor the 10th of February, 1654. Having finished his course of study, he appeared in a public character, and soon became distinguished not only for his taste and politeness, but for those amiable qualifications which are of use in society. From a principle of ambition (for he was not without his frailties) he refused the bishopric of Laon, was appointed almoner to the Duke of Orleans, and made a shining figure at an assembly of clergy in 1655 in the quality of deputy of the second order. At length (conscious how little splendor and pre-eminence avail to happiness) he bid adieu to vanity, and devoted his days to religious exercises. It is said his change of life was occasioned by a melancholy incident. Having conceived the most extravagant fondness for a lady in Paris; he had been absent from her some time, and on entering her apartment, found her dead and in her coffin.—On which occasion his grief was extreme, and terminated in cruel devotion*; but his biographers do not allow this story to be true; they esteem it the fiction of some romancer. The account given by Marsollier has greater marks of probability. He narrowly escaped being killed by the ball of a firelock, and

* See the supplemental volume page 42. Dodd's sermons to young men. Vol. II.

cried out in the instant, *Alas! what would have become of me, had not my God had compassion on me!* And this accident is said to have occasioned his conversion. He retired entirely from public life, and even would not be assistant to his uncle who was archbishop of TOURS. He founded a monastery, the fraternity belonging to which, practise the utmost self-denial. Their diet is merely vegetable. They allow not themselves wine, flesh, fish, nor eggs. They enter into no conversation with strangers, and for some days are wholly silent. They have each a separate cell, and pass some part of every day in digging their own graves in the garden of the convent. De Rancé placed his new establishment in the hands of the fathers of Citeaux, and sold his territory of Veret for 100,000 crowns, for the support of the hospital named Hotel Dieu in Paris. He took the monastic habit in the abbey of Notre Dame of Perseigne the 6th of June 1664. He afterwards took possession of the abbey de la Trappe, became principal reformer there, and established such regulations, that in the estimation of Catholic authors, it is the admiration of Europe. His piety endeared him to his community, and he died in peace, on his Straw Pallet, in the presence of the Bishop of Seez and the religious fraternity, the 26th of October 1700, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. During his retreat from the world, he composed a great number of pious treatises, the principal of which are, 1. *A Treatise on the duties of monastic life.* 2. *A French Translation of the works of St. Dorothea.* 3. *Remarks on the principles of St. Benoît.* 4. *Instructions occasioned by the death of Dom. Muce.* 5. *An abridgment of the obligations of Christians.* 6. *Moral reflections on the Four Evangelists.* 7. *Instructions and maxims.* 8. *Christian conduct, composed for Madam de Guise.* A great number of spiritual letters in 2 volumes, 12mo. 9. *Several writings on the subjects of monastic Studies.* 10. *Accounts of the lives and deaths of several persons belonging to the monastery de la Trappe in 4 volumes, 12mo.* 11. *Lastly, the constitutions and orders of the monastery.* His life has been written by several Romish authors, particularly by M. de Maupeou, M. Marsollier, & Dom. le Nain, brother to M. de Tillement, and therefore our female author Lady Mary was the more inexcusable, as she might

have derived better information from their biographical labours.

Mr. URBAN.

YOU may easily conceive from my last letter relative to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, inserted in your Magazine, that I would readily comply with a kind invitation given me to be present at the late public meeting there. Indeed, I made one of a numerous company, who were most highly pleased with the judicious and elegant entertainment there afforded them; the particulars of which you are now welcome to. On Wednesday morning the 3d of July, a great many of the Governors and Benefactors to the Infirmary, met at the Committee Room, and from thence went in regular procession to St. Mary's church. When I entered into this august edifice, I was immediately struck with the sight of a most brilliant company of ladies, elegantly dressed, and seated in the galleries at the west end of the church. The service was chanted throughout, in the course of which, was introduced Mr. Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum*. After prayers were ended, a numerous band, with instruments, in the organ loft, sung the hundredth psalm, accompanied with the true spirit of devotion, which prepared the hearts of the audience to receive the important doctrine of Christian Benevolence, from the mouth of the pious and learned Bishop of Oxford. It is impossible to do justice to his Lordship's performance and zeal for the public good. He expatiated upon every motive which could enforce benevolence. He convinced the judgment by rational arguments, and excited our passions by the most pathetic address. The sermon being concluded, six gentlemen, of high rank and stations, took their stands at the several doors, and received with gratitude, the assistance of the public, towards compleating the benevolent design of the present meeting. The collection then made, fully evinced the force of the good Prelate's endeavours, it amounting to upwards of 266l. a much greater sum than the most sanguine had expected.

On Thursday morning was celebrated Lord Crew's annual commemoration, when the appearance in the Theatre was uncommonly splendid; there being present his Excellency the Polish Ambassador, Earl Temple, the Bishops of Oxford, Chester, and Down, with many other

other persons of distinction. During the ceremony Earl Temple, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and Martin Bladen Hawke, Esq; were presented to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law: As were the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, of Christ Church; Thomas Frankland, and Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq; Gentlemen Commoners of Merton College; and Joseph Battin, Esq; Gentleman Commoner of Trinity, to that of Master of Arts: After which the Chancellor's Prize-Compositions were recited, the first in English verse, *On the Love of our Country*, by Mr. Butson, of New College; the other in English prose, *On the Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel*, by Mr. John Scott, Bachelor of Arts, of University College; both which were justly received with the greatest applause.—The Commemoration Speech, equally classical and judicious, was spoken by the Reverend Dr. Wheeler, Poetry Professor.—In the evening the Oratorio of Judas Maccabæus was performed in the Theatre.

In my last I informed you that a plan was in agitation, to supply the Infirmary with constant and regular chaplains; two such have been appointed, with handsome salaries, which are raised by the subscriptions of most of the colleges. The conditions of their office are as follows:

“The subscription for supplying the Infirmary with chaplains amounts at present to above fourscore pounds, which sum (together with any other which may be subscribed) will be divided equally between *two* chaplains, who are to officiate by alternate months for one year, commencing at *Midsummer* last.

The chaplains are to be at liberty to officiate for each other; but no *deputy* is to be allowed, unless both the chaplains are prevented by sickness, or other necessary cause, to be notified to the weekly board of Governors. In such case the Deputy is to be approved by the weekly board, and to receive a proportion of the stipend for the time he officiates.

RULE I. The Lord's Supper is to be administered in the chapel on the first *Sunday* of each month, and on the three great festivals; and as oft'n besides as the officiating minister shall judge proper to sick persons in the wards.

II. Divine Service is to be performed twice on each *Sunday*, with a Sermon or Lecture either in the morning or

evening; and prayers are to be read once on every other day in the week, at a proper hour to be affixed by the weekly board.

I need not say how much more proper this establishment is, and how much more beneficial to the objects of this charity, than a vague and changeable ministry could have been; nor need I add, to these particulars, how pleasing a prospect there is, that the pious intentions of Dr. Radcliffe, and of his worthy trustees will be fully answered, in the credit, support, and prosperity of his Infirmary.

Worcester, July 10, I am, &c.

1771.

J. P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for April last, page 152, there is a request to some of your medical correspondents, for their opinion on a remarkable case, from a young man under the signature of W. E. As I take delight in relieving the distresses of my fellow-creatures, I recommend to him the following powder.—Take of Wild Valerian Root and Peruvian Bark in powder, each half a drachm; to be taken three times a day in any agreeable liquid, using for his common drink an infusion of Sassafras shavings, or, as it is commonly called, Sassafras tea. To begin taking it soon after the recovery from the paroxysm, and to defer taking it a day before its return is expected, and during its existence, that is, it is to be taken only in the intervals of the disorder.

I recommend the above medicine from the experience of having cured a girl, who laboured under the same disorder three years; each successive return increasing in violence. The symptoms were exactly similar in every respect, excepting, that my patient had, during the paroxysm, or return of the disorder, a pretty free discharge of limpid serum from the eyes, mouth and nose; and, at the decrease, an hemorrhage from the latter. She had tried various medicines before she applied to me, without the least relief. I ordered the above, and a compleat cure was effected, having only two returns of the disorder. The first was much milder than usual, the second, with greater severity; during each of which there appeared a redness behind the ears, and small lumps in the scalp, all over the head, which, however vanished as the disorder decreased. Should it happen to prove successful upon trial with the person who

now applies, it will afford me pleasure to be made acquainted therewith thro' the channel of your Magazine.

I am, &c.

Looe, June 17, 1771.

G. C.

Of Expression by Drawing alone, independently of Colouring; and of the shortest Means of acquiring it:

EXPRESSION being the principal quality that gives merit to a picture, and this chiefly to be marked by lines and attitudes, it seems that drawing is the noblest part of the science of painting. Look through all the objects of the art, you will be surprized to see how few are characterized by colour or shade. The out-line, the attitude, the lineaments in general make the picture, and we may pronounce it good or bad in the chalk only. Every line in a drawing, must be the mark of an idea, or be declared useless and trifling. According to the good sense of the designer, according to his turn for observation, these lines will be more in number and more justly placed, and those designs are most valuable, where most parts are to be found. Give an ordinary boy the chalk, and bid him draw you a race-horse on full speed. He instantly makes you a square box head with two erect ears, a thin neck in strait lines, almost upright; a pot-belly is added, with four sprawling legs, and a brush-tail, curiously defined. Let a boy of practice and observation take the chalk, he stretches out the neck, lays the head almost in a line with it, the ears close down, the head perhaps, held a little aside, the mane on the stretch backward, the nostrils wide, the mouth open, and so on. The longer he works the more expression you find. Every stroke is drawn from the picture in his mind, which is more or less finished according to the boys strength of memory and powers of observation. Still this expression ought to have its bounds. A boy of low genius will give you the buckles of the bridle, the nails of the shoes, the lash of the jockey's whip. A true genius will stop when he has done his utmost for the horse and man. In looking at a drawing, he will moreover tell you, here expression is wanting, here it is untrue, here it is mean and too minute, here it is characteristic of one particular horse only, as in running with the tongue out, the neck bent into an arch, on one side, or the like.

Expression in animals is chiefly marked by the parts of the face and head, the

mouth, nose, ears and eyes; the passion ought, however, to extend to the whole body, and be accompanied by the expression of attitude. I have seen many excellent pictures of animals, where the expression in the limbs has been even contrary to that in the face. I have a good piece of a tanner's dog; defending a piece of meat. Anger is admirably expressed about the nose, the grinning mouth, the staring eyes, the erect ears. You hear him snarl, and are afraid he will fly out of the canvas, but that the bristles of the neck are quite flat, and his back so smooth, you might venture to stroke him; the tail too is dependant. I have seen many a lion terrible before and quite placid behind; many an horse in his fore-parts all motion, and pawing to get free, but in his hind legs and buttocks, at rest and unmoved; many a race horse flying on his utmost speed, whilst his rider is sitting still upon his back.

The more noble the animal, the more passions are expressed in his face, yet the whole of them may be delineated by the chalk. It is all drawing. Colour, in some cases, is an impediment to expression, as in dogs, horses, cows, that are of various colours, fallowed, pied, finched or spotted. Expression is in general less, as colouring becomes necessary. All objects, inanimate shells, stones, gems, woods, are but half expressed without colour. In landscapes, colour is the life and soul of the piece. In birds of beautiful feather, in fish, and in the less perfect animals, colour is a characteristic part. In general, the less an animal has of form, the more does it require the aid of colouring.

Some animals can express no passions, but by their attitude, as of fear, by running; anger, by a posture of attack, and bristles erect; fawning, by creeping: These are all the work of the crayon. The most formless animals, as hogs, sheep, asses, oxen, are principally out-line, yet have some one feature about the head that is singular and characteristic, and suffices for a great painter to mark the species by.

The more noble animals, the lion, the horse, the eagle, express anger and courage. The dog, almost all passions; the monkey, fear, mirth, fondness. The fox, above all animals, expresses the greatest number of passions, and in the liveliest manner by the eye alone, and is in this particular, an excellent lesson for a designer; for this too, as well as the rest, is the office of the crayon,

on, since the colour of the eye remains all the time unchanged. Some animals have a temporary passion, as hens, and domestic poultry; even sheep, hogs, &c. can express their anger and fondness in very strong actions, so long as they have the care of their young.

It is not true, that colouring is to a picture what diction is to a poem. Many an uncoloured design has much of passion, motion and character, which are weakened and destroyed by colouring. Even in the human face, the passions are mostly represented by lines, as we see in prints and statues. One would think the beauty of a female face could scarcely be expressed without colour, yet what enchanting features have we in antique gems, coins and statues? Laughing and weeping, admiration, joy, and veneration, may be as strongly marked by lines as by colours; but anger is heightened by *the visage all enflamed*, modesty by the blush, fear by a pale colour.

The most perfect imitation of nature, would, no doubt, be to make statues of the several figures designed for the picture, to colour them after nature, to take off the portion intended to be next the eye, to place them on their several planes, and run them back against a flat surface. To look at some of the antient pieces, one would think they took this method, so perfectly designed and finished is each figure; even those that are hid by the forward ones in part, so little use do we see of local colouring or perspective. When the cartoons were at Hampton-Court, I could not persuade myself but that the figures in the piece, at the bottom of the gallery, stood off from the walls, and that I was entering amongst a crowd. I have observed the same effect in the celebrated equestrian picture of Charles I. at Wilton, on standing by the side of it, and viewing it in a large mirror at the other end of the saloon, by which means it was removed to double the distance, and was seen in its natural place; for the picture filling the whole end of the room, and the scene an open court, or parade in the open air, I thought I saw the horse and monarch where it was reasonable to expect to find them. All paintings lose a great deal of their delusion by being seen in unlikely places.

Considering that the antient pieces are few or none of them defective in the drawing, or rather, that they are almost all absolutely perfect in this part,

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however wanting in colour, *claro obscuro*, or perspective, I cannot but think the first painters regarded drawing as the highest part of their art. Michael Angelo seldom coloured his pieces himself; and many of the very greatest names turned over this part to workmen, whom they kept for the purpose. I have been surprized to hear a very great artist declare, that he had followed the study fifteen years before he could set his figures on their legs. The antient painters, on the contrary, could draw and design with truth and correctness, as early as we can write. Many of them were at the top of their art at an age when ours have not left the drawing-school. Andrea Martegna, had gained a great name at 17; Carolo Cagliari, at 18; Giacomo de Pantormo, Michael Angelo, and Georgione, were famous before 20. Of later times Bernini's *Daphne* at 18, Le Brun's *May* at 15, are common instances. Originally the learning to draw took up no more time than the learning to write, and immediately succeeded it. Drawing is, indeed, but a kind of writing, as far as concerns the outlines, and due proportion of each figure. A design is but a *written* work, which is valuable or insignificant, according to its abounding with ideas, and according as those ideas are strong or trivial. Drawing is a manual art, to be acquired by any one, but *designing* only by a man of sense and observation. In this age, we are so long in learning the character, that life hardly affords time for writing any thing in the art.

It seems to me, that in our academies, there is not the use made of drawing from the *memory*, as might be. Is not this the readiest way to make the art a true power of the mind, always ready and at command; is it not the surest and quickest means to teach a youth to judge of proportion, and to draw an whole together? Shew me a boy that can sketch out at command, and at a word, and of any size, in large or in little, such or such an antique statue as I shall name to him; any noted academy piece; any scene in a well known painting, print or history: Let him strike it me out on a rough board, or on a wall, and work upon it as far as his memory will serve him, to recal the several parts, down from the great muscles which every one knows, to the most minute. I shall value such a figure, drawn with truth, though but with a bit of coal or chalk, or with the point

of a stick on the sand, far above the most laboured Indian ink shading, though in a glass and gilt frame, and not to be known from the print it was copied from. Such a boy, I am sure, can draw; his power is his own, ever at hand, and carried about with him, whereas the other may not be able to shade without an outline, first drawn by his master. I have often wondered that we have not a sort of *Vade Mecum* for a young designer, consisting of two or three hundred prints, in an octavo size, from the antique statues, and the best academies, or correctly contracted from the best prints of them, such as Mr. Dalton's, Bisshop's, &c. I should think such a book might be a very proper companion for a youth, to bring him to draw a figure as he would write a letter of the alphabet, and accustom him to see an whole together, and to take the principal parts of a figure at once, and at a glance. He will very easily transfer this power from his memory to his fancy; and perhaps, draw and compose with tolerable correctness, from invention. At least *the life* will be quite easy to him. If a youth can be produced, who has in two years attained so far as to draw any statue, or attitude at command, he has once seen, and that so well as to the outline, that very few artists can discover a disproportion, or correct the piece; and this without ever having touched Indian ink, a brush, or a pencil; I think it cannot be disputed, but the method is natural and worth adopting. Certain it is, I have seen young men, who have been six or seven years at a drawing school, and when I have desired a sketch of a statue, or a well-known print, they have been wholly at a loss, and not able to draw a single human figure, duly poised and proportioned, without a copy, or a print before them.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent *Tyro* reasons well: The name of the wild beast mentioned by St. *John*, Rev. xiii. 18. cannot be *Suther*, or *Rumeith*, or *Lateinos*, as none of these contain the name of a man. However, it is very remarkable, that *Rumeith* and *Lateinos*, which point out the same people, should contain the same number in *Greek* and *Hebrew*; and it will be as remarkable, if the name of the man who began the reign of the beast, and the name of the man who finishes it, have exactly the

same number in *Latin* numeral letters. Should this happen, though none of these are the true name of the beast, yet we may well look upon them as so many clues to direct us in our search after it. What then is the name of the beast? — I'll tell you; but before I do this, I beg leave to premise;

First, That not the name itself, but the number of the name is mentioned by the prophet: because it was necessary that the name should remain a mystery 'till the beast had fulfilled the divine decree, and acted his part upon the earth; else, how could all the world wonder and follow him?

Secondly, The name of the beast was not any name which he had when St. *John* wrote his *Revelation*, but a name which should be given him when he made his appearance: The beast at that time had no being, and consequently, no name.

Thirdly, As St. *John* wrote in *Greek*, this name is derived from the *Greek*, but yet so, as to be perfectly understood by every nation, in every language, where the wild beast is concerned.

Fourthly, The name of the beast fully comprehends the name of a man, and yet as your ingenious correspondent observes, "*Rome* is not a man, *Latinos* is not a man;" to which I add, the *wild beast* is not a man: The name of the beast, therefore, has something in it to distinguish it from the name of the man, though the name of the man is fully comprehended in the name of the beast.

Fifthly, There is a congruity between the beast himself and his name, as well as between his name and the number of his name: For the number, *six hundred sixty-six*, is so far from belonging only to one name, that it belongs to a hundred: Its having the same number, therefore, is no good rule to find out the true name, unless the name when produced is exactly characteristic of the beast it belongs to, *i. e.* unless it appears to be given him with propriety.

To a mind seriously regarding this, the beast and his name become conspicuous. — The beast is all the kingdoms of *Europe* considered as *Popish*, and his name is P A P E S T. — A word which perfectly comprehends the name of a man, derived from the *Greek*, and letters, which considered as numerals, are just *six hundred sixty-six*.

I say the word perfectly comprehends the name of a man. — The *Pope* is called by

by that people which began the kingdom of the beast (the French) PAPE; this word therefore must be fully retained, and the value of the letters as numerals is *a hundred sixty-six*, viz. $\pi 80 + \alpha 1 + \pi 80 + \varepsilon 5 = 166$, to which if we add $\varsigma 200$ and $\tau 300$, as they do now distinguish the beast from the man, the number is 666. 'Tis very plain therefore, that the true name of the beast is PAPEST; and this name he has formerly caused all *Europe* to profess and abet, so that none could buy or sell, but he that had the mark or name of the beast, or the number of his name.

This surprising creature came up out of the sea, or from the West, having, in common with the Dragon, seven heads and ten horns; and, different from him, ten crowns upon his horns, and upon his heads the names of blasphemy. These names of blasphemy are such as the first head has given to himself, and to his six associates in the headship; the first is *his Holiness*, the second is *the holy Roman Emperor*, the third is *the most Christian King*, the fourth is *his Catholick Majesty*, the fifth is *the Defender of the Faith**, the sixth is *his Faithful Majesty*, and the seventh is *his Apostolick Majesty*. The crowns placed upon his horns discover, that he is not one kingdom but many; not one empire succeeding another, like that of the dragon, but all collateral; and hence to shew his different powers, and different forms of government, he is said to be spotted like a leopard; to shew his strength and voraciousness, his feet are like the feet of a bear, and his mouth like the mouth of a lion.

Rome, one of his heads, was so wounded when the civil power was taken from it, that there did not appear the least human probability, that it would ever recover its dominion any more; but by setting up the *Pope* in the place of the former powers, that deadly wound was healed, and all the world wondered and followed the beast. And they worshipped the dragon, by bringing all kinds of heathenish superstition into the Christian church; and they worshipped the beast, saying: What powers upon earth are equal to the powers of *Europe*? What other po-

tentates are able to contend with the *Papests*?

This beast talked of divine authority, and pretended to religious as well as civil jurisdiction; yea, he opened his mouth in blasphemy against GOD, to blaspheme his name, his church upon earth, and his church in heaven; and to insist upon it, that all should adore saints and angels as mediators, and exactly follow that mode of worship which he had prescribed: And it was given unto him to march in crusadoes against the saints, and to overcome them; so that all kindreds, tongues, and nations, were obliged to profess popery, and all wicked men in general embraced his corruptions.

If any man have an ear, let him hear. He that has thus led captive all GOD's people for so many ages, shall certainly at last himself be led captive; and he that has thus killed so many myriads by the sword, must also himself be slain by the sword. This is what all the saints with patience expect; this is what all the saints most assuredly believe. Your humble servant,

YARICO.

Memoirs of the late Rev. and Learned JOHN BURTON, D. D. of Eton. Extracted from Dr. Bentham's Latin Epistle to the Bishop of Oxford *.

DR. John Burton was born in 1696, at Wembworth in Devonshire, his father being rector of that parish. He was put to school first at Okehampton, and afterwards at Ely; the Rev. Mr. Samuel Bentham, his first cousin by his mother's side, being, on his father's death, his guardian.

In this obscure seminary, his behaviour and application were so conspicuous, that the learned Dr. Ashton, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely, was desirous of having him admitted at his college. But in the mean time, Dr. Turner, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and also prebendary of Ely, having accidentally made trial of his literary attainments, he was chosen into a scholarship of that college in 1713, being then seventeen.

There he made so rapid a progress, that the president, Dr. Mather, conferred on him the important office of

* The Pope gave our *Harry VIII.* the title of *Defender of the Faith*, for writing against *Martin Luther* and the *Reformation*. This title, thus given, was no less blasphemy than the rest.

* Entitled, *De Vita et Moribus Johannis Eurtioni, S. T. P. Etonensis. Epistola Edwardi Bentham, S. T. P. R. ad Rev. adm. Rob. Lowth, S. T. P. Episc. Ox.n.*

tutor, while he was only B. A. Soon after, he was appointed by the college to read the Greek lecture. His obliging affability, the cheerfulness, ease, and pleasantry of his conversation, endeared him to all ranks in the university; and he was no less diligent in the observance of those forms and rules, which are, as it were, the guardians of sound discipline, and the champions of virtue.

Thus beloved by his equals, he was also esteemed by his superiors. In particular, the learned Dr. Potter*, Regius Professor of Divinity, pleased with the various proofs of genius and learning exhibited by him in Theological Disputations, honoured him with peculiar marks of regard and favour.

In Mathematicks he was no proficient; to Hebrew he was a stranger: But in both these, and indeed, in every other branch of learning, he took care to have his pupils well instructed. So far was he from condemning what he did not understand, that by soliciting, and sometimes by paying for it, he supplied his own deficiencies, and discharged his duty to his pupils by the labour of others.

So disinterested was he in his tutorial office, so determined to sow much and to reap little, as thinking that, to those who are admitted on any charitable foundation, the acquisition of knowledge should be made, as far as possible, *without money and without price*; so kind was he to his pupils, so generous to his friends, that after the labours of fifteen years, he left the university with less than fifty pounds.

The books which he chiefly read and recommended to his pupils were, in *Logic*, Sanderson and Le Clerc, as preparatory to Locke, being justly disgusted with the toilsome and trifling minuteness of Wallis; in *Ethics*, Aristotle and Cicero; and afterwards Puffendorff's *Abridgments*, and Sanderson's *Lectures*. In *Natural Philosophy*, after the first sketch on the plan of Bartholine; freed however from the errors of Des Cartes, he led them through a course of experiments under Whiteside § and Bradley, taking care that the poorest should not be destitute of those only true riches,

* Afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

§ Mr. John Whiteside, of Christ Church, Public Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy, died in 1729. He was succeeded by the celebrated Dr. James Bradley, Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

In *Greek*, twice in every week he lectured his pupils in Xenophon and Demosthenes, hearing them construe word for word, and interspersing critical observations. To *Latin* he was less attentive; though in that, as well as in other colleges, the juniors are examined twice a week in some Roman author. On private studies he laid little stress, having found by experience, that this method is rather productive of idleness in the tutor, than of improvement in the pupil---Translations from approved authors, or originals of their own, he frequently required, to form and polish their style.

Wonderful were his patience and diligence, in perusing these exercises, in his remarks, corrections, and additions. His themes, declamations, orations, poems of every kind, are now extant, composed for the use of his own pupils, and even for others.

For the credit of the University-Press, and for the assistance of poor editors, he often prevailed with Drs. Mather and Holmes, and other Vice-Chancellors, to have new and neat sets of types; and when the indulgence of Parliament, † by which the duty on paper used in literary works at the University-Press was remitted, was rendered the less effectual, as the trouble and expence of obtaining it were more than the duty itself; he was so strenuous and successful an advocate, by the help of some noble friends, in behalf of the celebrated Hutchinson, editor of Xenophon, that no editors have since had any delay or difficulty in obtaining that immunity. By his means too, Mr. (afterwards Ld.) Rolle gave 100l. to the University, for the purpose of lending it to editors; and at his desire, Dr. Hodges, provost of Oriel College, bequeathed 200l. to the University for the same use. . . .

In 1725, being then pro-rector and master of the schools, he spoke a Latin oration before the Determining Bachelors, which is entitled, *Heli; or an instance of a Magistrate's erring through unseasonable lenity*; written and published, with a view to encourage the salutary exercise of academical discipline. He treated the same subject still more fully in four Latin sermons, before the University, afterwards published with appendixes, 1729—1760. He also introduced into the schools, Locke and some other modern philosophers of note, suit-

† 10 Anne, ch. 19. § 53, confirmed by the 32 Geo. II, ch. 10. § 6.

able companions to Aristotle; and he printed a double series of *philosophical questions*, for the use of the younger students; from which Mr. Johnson, M.A. of Magdalen College Cambridge, took the hint of his larger work of the same kind, which has gone through several editions. . . .

When the settling of Georgia was in agitation, the venerable Dr. Bray, justly dear to America, to England, and to Religion, for his institution of parochial libraries, Dr. Stephen Hales, Dr. Berriman, and other celebrated London Divines, entreated Mr. Burton's pious assistance in that undertaking. This he readily gave by preaching before the Society in 1732, and afterwards by publishing his sermon, with an appendix, on the state of that colony, and for parochial libraries, he being a strenuous advocate all his life, he published in 1764, *An Account of the Designs of the Associates of the late Dr. Bray, with an Account of their Proceedings*.

Having under his tuition some ingenious pupils from Eton school, this occasioned an epistolary and social intercourse between him and the masters, and also with the provost and fellows of that college. And such was their esteem of his temper and manners, that in 1733, they thought proper to chuse him into a fellowship of their society.

About the same time, on the death of Dr. Edward Littleton, he was presented by the same college to the vicarage of Maple-derham in Oxfordshire. And here, a melancholy scene, which too often appears in the mansions of the clergy, presented itself to his view: A widow, with three infant daughters, without a home, without a fortune. This distress moved Mr. Burton with compassion. Of this compassion, love and marriage were the consequence. For Mrs. Littleton was handsome, elegant, accomplished, ingenious, sweet-tempered, and discreet.

But, alas! how many are there, who on leaving a retired studious life, soon find themselves unequal to the management of domestic concerns? How few are good accountants? How difficult is it for generous spirits to withstand the refinements of the times, or not to launch forth beyond the bounds of discretion, in imitation of their richer neighbours! This calamity is too frequently felt by scholars. For as Mr. Burton was situated in a pleasant country, nothing gave him more delight, than repairing, enlarging, adorning

his house, embellishing his gardens, planting trees, clearing fields, making roads, and such other improvements as he thought would benefit his successors*. These expences were sometimes too great for his income, sufficient as it was for his situation in life, for his own use, and even for his wishes. . . .

On the death of his wife § in 1748, Mr. Burton abated nothing of his affection, care, and generosity to her orphan daughters. But from that time, he passed most part of the year at Eton, and gave himself up entirely to his friends and his studies. And how can a literary old age be more delightfully spent, than in that scholastic retirement, in a daily converse, a friendly intercourse with the learned, with a well-stocked and elegant library, with a table plentifully, but temperately furnished, with divine service constantly twice a day! And for all these rational enjoyments, spiritual and temporal, no man had a greater relish than Mr. Burton.

At every public meeting on literary or ecclesiastical affairs, at Oxford, Cambridge, or London, (if his own college business permitted) he had as much pleasure in being present, as others have in hunting, racing, or gaming. . . .

Though he seldom frequented the houses of the great, being free from ambition, he was intimately connected with many of the bishops; and perhaps the more acceptable to them, as he never asked any thing for himself: To the excellent Archbishop Secker at Lambeth †, he was always a most welcome guest: With the most ingenious bishop Hayter, he was all his life on the strictest terms of friendship. . . .

To the lowest of the clergy he was no less dear, having no pride, fretfulness, or moroseness. Nor did he dis-

* The causeway through the Marsh at Woodbridge, in the road from the North part of Surry to Guildford, begun by his advice and assistance, and finished by his contribution, and that of his friends, will be a lasting memorial of his judgment and industry on such occasions. In his leisure hours also at Maplederham, he collected and published several hints for removing obstructions in the navigation of the river Thames.

§ See his Meditations on that melancholy event, in which are the tenderest expressions of concern, among his *Opuscula*, p. 118, 130, and 147.

† On his being first invited by his Grace to Lambeth, he said, "he should with pleasure quit the *Bear and Ragged Staff* (his usual Ian) for the *Mi re*."

dain the company of the vulgar, his highest delight being to have every thing about him, his fields, gardens, neighbours, servants, chearful and smiling.

In 1752, he took the degree of D.D. and afterwards published his Lectures on that occasion. And indeed to his talents in † Divinity, Oxford, Eton, † London, his Latin and * English sermons, bear ample witness. No preacher before the University was better heard or more frequented.

The dissertations and prefaces prefixed to his *Opuscula*, and indeed his *Opuscula* themselves, display his skill in criticism. And how well qualified he was for an editor, appears by his *Πενταλογία* †. Nor did he disdain to sport with the Muse of poetry, but chastely, innocently, and without offence. She always attended him to his beloved Oxford, with the Virgilian trumpet or Horatian lyre in her hand. In the country, on journies, she was his companion; nor amidst the pains of sickness, did she ever leave him.

In his advanced age, finding his eyes begin to fail him, he thought it time to collect and publish in one volume, all his scattered pieces, under the title of *Opuscula Miscellanea*. Soon after, being then in his 76th year, an erysipelous fever disturbed his intellects, and shattered his decaying frame. But for more than two months, he seemed at intervals to recover, and to be desirous of resuming his studies. The day before his death, Feb. 10, 1771, (which was a Sunday) his lamp of life seemed, as it were, rekindled. In the evening (as was his custom) he sent for five or six promising youths, to whom, after supper, he harangued with more than usual elegance and perspicuity, on some important subject in Divinity. This gave his physician and the by-standers

† He was first curate of Buckland in Berkshire. He undertook the cure of Mapledram in Oxfordshire in 1733, and exchanged it for the rectory of Worpleston in Surry, in 1760.

‡ See his Latin Discourse on Fundamentals, before the London clergy in 1756. He had before preached Lady Moyer's lecture at St. Paul's in 1750.

* Published in two vols. at Oxford, 1766.

† Mr. Burton had recommended the publication of those five Tragedies to his ingenious pupil, Mr. Joseph Bingham. And on his untimely death in 1736, he undertook the publication himself, and at length completed it in 1758, with a preface, dissertations, index, &c.

fresh hopes. But his sleep, and that most serene, was succeeded next morning by death, not unlike that serene sleep.

What could be so desirable to a faithful soldier of Christ, and an approved veteran, than thus once more to be placed in the ranks, and, as it were to die standing?

A man like this, though invested by no ecclesiastical dignities, though adorned with no cathedral titles, must certainly be deemed praise-worthy; and his many virtues must long be remembered and honoured. For great must be their influence, and highly must they excite the emulation of parish-ministers, and of academics, whether they are fellows, tutors, officers, or editors. He was buried at the entrance of the Inner-Chapel at Eton, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-collegians, was testified by that solemn silence of all ranks, much more pathetic than lamentation; much more eloquent than panegyric. . . .

Christ Church, Oxford,

April 18, 1771.

To his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON.

MY LORD,

THE influence of your Grace's fortune still seems to preside over the Treasury.—The genius of Mr. Bradshaw inspires Mr. Robinson. How remarkable it is (and I speak of it not as matter of reproach, but as something peculiar to your character) that you have never yet formed a friendship, which has not been fatal to the object of it, nor adopted a cause, to which, one way or other, you have not done mischief. Your attachment is infamy while it lasts, and which ever way it turns, leaves ruin and disgrace behind it. The deluded girl, who yields to such a profligate, even while he is constant, forfeits her reputation as well as her innocence, and finds herself abandoned at last to misery and shame.—Thus it happened with the best of Princes.—Poor Dingley too!—I protest I hardly know which of them we ought most to lament:—The unhappy man, who sinks under the sense of his dishonour, or him who survives it. Characters, so finished, are placed beyond the reach of panegyrick. Death has fixed his seal upon Dingley, and you, my Lord, have set your mark upon the other.

The only letter I ever addressed to the King

King was so unkindly received, that I believe I shall never presume to trouble his Majesty, in that way, again. But my zeal for his service is superior to neglect, and like Mr. Wilkes's patriotism, thrives by persecution. Yet his Majesty is much addicted to useful reading, and, if I am not ill-informed, has honoured the *Publick Advertiser* with particular attention. I have endeavoured therefore, and not without success, (as perhaps you may remember) to furnish it with such interesting and edifying intelligence, as probably would not reach him through any other channel. The services you have done the nation,—your integrity in office, and signal fidelity to your approved good master, have been faithfully recorded. Nor have his own virtues been intirely neglected. These letters, my Lord, are read in other countries and in other languages; and I think I may affirm without vanity, that the gracious character of the best of Princes is by this time not only perfectly known to his subjects, but tolerably well understood by the rest of Europe. In this respect alone, I have the advantage of Mr. Whitehead. His Plan, I think, is too narrow. He seems to manufacture his verses for the sole use of the hero, who is supposed to be the subject of them, and, that his meaning may not be unlawfully exported in foreign bottoms, sets all translation at defiance.

Your Grace's re-appointment to a seat in the cabinet was announced to the public by the ominous return of Lord Bute to this country. When that noxious planet approaches England, he never fails to bring plague and pestilence along with him. The King already feels the malignant effect of your influence over his councils. Your former administration made Mr. Wilkes an Alderman of London, and Representative of Middlesex. Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the Surinvalty. In whatever measure you are concerned, you are not only disappointed of success, but always contrive to make the government of the best of Princes contemptible in his own eyes, and ridiculous to the whole world. Making all due allowance for the effect of the Minister's declared interposition, Mr. Robinson's activity, and Mr. Horne's new zeal in support of administration, we still want the genius of the Duke of Grafton to account for committing the whole interest of government in the city, to the conduct of Mr. Har-

ley. I will not bear hard upon your faithful friend and emissary Mr. Touchet, for I know the difficulties of his situation, and that a few Lottery Tickets are of use to his œconomy. There is a proverb concerning persons in the predicament of this gentleman, which however cannot be strictly applied to him; *They commence Dupes and finish Knaves.* Now Mr. Touchet's character is uniform. I am convinced, that his sentiments never depended upon his circumstances, and that, in the most prosperous state of his fortune, he was always the very man he is at present.—But was there no other person of rank and consequence in the city, whom government could confide in, but a notorious Jacobite? Did you imagine that the whole body of Dissenters, that the whole Whig interest of London would attend at the levy, and submit to the directions of a notorious Jacobite? Was there no Whig magistrate in the city, to whom the servants of George the Third could intrust the management of a business, so very interesting to their master, as the election of Sheriffs? Is there no room at St. James's, but for Scotchmen and Jacobites? — My Lord, I do not mean to question the sincerity of Mr. Hailey's attachment to his Majesty's government. Since the commencement of the present reign, I have seen still greater contradictions reconciled. The principles of these worthy Jacobites are not so absurd, as they have been represented. Their ideas of divine Right are not so much annexed to the person or family, as to the political character of the Sovereign. Had there ever been an honest man among the *Stuarts*, his Majesty's present friends would have been Whigs upon principle. But the conversion of the best of Princes has removed their scruples. They have forgiven him the sins of his Hanoverian Ancestors; and acknowledge the hand of Providence in the descent of the crown upon the head of a true *Stuart*. In you, my Lord, they also behold, with a kind of predilection, which borders upon loyalty, the natural Representative of that illustrious family. The mode of your descent from Charles the Second, is only a bar to your pretensions to the Crown, and no way interrupts the regularity of your succession to all the virtues of the *Stuarts*.

The unfortunate success of the reverend Mr. Horne's endeavours, in support of the ministerial nomination of
sheriffs

sheriffs, will I fear obstruct his preferment. Permit me to recommend him to your Grace's protection. You will find him copiously gifted with those qualities of the heart, which usually direct you in the choice of your friendships. He too was Mr. Wilkes's Friend, and as incapable as you are of the liberal resentment of a gentleman. No, my Lord; — it was the solitary, vindictive malice of a monk, brooding over the infirmities of his friend, until he thought they quickened into public life; and feasting, with a rancorous rapture, upon the sordid catalogue of his distresses. Now, let him go back to his cloister. The church is a proper retreat for him. In his principles he is already a Bishop.

The mention of this man has moved me from my natural moderation. Let me return to your Grace. You are the pillow, upon which I am determined to rest all my resentments. What idea can the best of Sovereigns form to himself of his own government?—In what repute can he conceive that he stands with his people, when he sees, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that, whatever be the office, the suspicion of his favour is fatal to the candidate, and that, when the party he wishes well to has the fairest prospect of success, if his royal inclination should unfortunately be discovered, it drops like an acid, and turns the election. This event, among others, may perhaps contribute to open his Majesty's eyes to his real honour and interest. In spite of all your Grace's ingenuity, he may at last perceive the inconvenience of selecting, with such a curious felicity, every villain in the nation to fill the various departments of his government. Yet I should be sorry to confine him in the choice either of his footmen or his friends. JUNIUS.

To JUNIUS.

SIR,

FARCE, Comedy and Tragedy,—
Wilkes, Foote, and Junius, united at the same time against one poor parson, are fearful odds. The two former are only labouring in their vocation, and may equally plead in excuse that their aim is a livelihood. I admit the plea for the *second*; his is an honest calling, and my clothes were lawful game: but I cannot so readily approve Mr. Wilkes, or commend him for making patriotism a trade, and a

fraudulent trade. But what shall I say to *Junius*, the grave, the solemn, the didactic? Ridicule, indeed, has been ridiculously called the test of truth; but surely to confess that you lose your *natural moderation* when mention is made of the man, does not promise much truth or justice when you speak of him yourself.

You charge me with “*a new zeal in support of Administration,*” and with “*Endeavours in support of the ministerial nomination of sheriffs,*” The reputation which your talents have deservedly gained to the signature of *Junius*, draws from me a reply, which I disdained to give to the anonymous lies of Mr. Wilkes. You make frequent use of the word *Gentleman*; I only call myself a *Man*, and desire no other distinction: If you are either, you are bound to make good your charges, or to confess that you have done me a hasty injustice upon no authority.

I put the matter fairly to issue.—I say, that so far from any “*new zeal in support of administration,*” I am possessed with the utmost abhorrence of their measures; and that I have ever shewn myself and am still ready, in any rational manner, to lay down all I have—my life, in opposition to those measures. I say, that I have not, and never have had any communication or connexion of any kind, directly or indirectly with any courtier or ministerial man, or any of their adherents: That I never have received, or solicited, or expected, or desired, or do now hope for, any reward of any sort from any party or set of men in administration or opposition: I say, that I never used any “*Endeavours in support of the ministerial nomination of sheriffs:*” That I did not solicit any one liveryman for his vote for any one of the candidates; nor employ any other person to solicit: And that I did not write one single line or word in favour of Messrs. Plumbe and Kirkman, whom I understand to have been supported by the Ministry.—

You are bound to refute what I here advance, or to lose your credit for veracity: You must produce facts; surmise, and general abuse, in however elegant language, ought not to pass for proofs. You have every advantage, and I have every disadvantage: You are unknown, I give my name: All parties, both in and out of administration,

stration, have their reasons (which I shall relate hereafter) for uniting in their wishes against me: And the popular prejudice is as strongly in your favour, as it is violent against the parson.

Singular as my present situation is, it is neither painful nor was it unforeseen. He is not fit for public business, who does not even at his entrance prepare his mind for such an event. Health, fortune, tranquility and private connexions I have sacrificed upon the altar of the Public; and the only return I receive, because I will not concur to dupe and mislead a senseless multitude, is barely that they have not yet torn me in pieces. That this has been the only return, is my pride; and a source of more real satisfaction than honours or prosperity. I can practise before I am old the lessons I learned in my youth: Nor shall I ever forget the words of my antient monitor,

“ 'Tis the last key-stone
 “ That makes the arch: The rest, that
 “ there were put,
 “ Are nothing till that comes to bind and
 “ that,
 “ Then stands it a triumphal mark! then
 “ Men
 “ Observe the strength, the height, the
 “ why and when
 “ It was erected; and still walking under,
 “ Meet some new matter to look up and
 “ wonder!”

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
 JOHN HORNE.

To the Rev. Mr. HORNE.

SIR, July 17, 1771.

I Cannot descend to an altercation with you in the news-papers. But since I have attacked your character, and you complain of injustice, I think you have some right to an explanation. You defy me to prove, that you ever solicited a vote, or wrote a word in support of the ministerial Aldermen. Sir, I did never suspect you of such gross folly. It would have been impossible for Mr. Horne to have solicited votes, and very difficult to have written for the news-papers in defence of that cause, without being detected and brought to shame. Neither do I pretend to any intelligence concerning you, or to know more of your conduct, than you yourself have thought proper to communicate to the public. It is from your own letters I conclude that you have sold yourself to the ministry; or,

Gent. Mag. July 1771.

if that charge be too severe, and supposing it possible to be deceived by appearances so very strongly against you, what are your friends to say in your defence? Must they not confess that, to gratify your personal hatred to Mr. Wilkes, you sacrificed, as far as depended upon *your* interest and abilities, the cause of the country? I can make allowance for the violence of the passions, and if ever I should be convinced that you had no motive but to destroy Wilkes, I shall then be ready to do justice to your character, and to declare to the world that I despise you somewhat less than I do at present.—But, as a public man, I must for ever condemn you. You cannot but know,—nay, you dare not pretend to be ignorant, that the highest gratification, of which the most detestable in this nation is capable, would have been the defeat of Wilkes. I know *that man* much better than any of you. Nature intended him only for a good-humoured fool. A systematical education, with long practice, has made him a consummate hypocrite. Yet this man, to say nothing of his worthy ministers, you have most assiduously laboured to gratify. To exclude Wilkes, it was not necessary you should solicit votes for his opponents. We incline the balance as effectually by lessening the weight in one scale, as by increasing it in the other.

The mode of your attack upon Wilkes (tho' I am far from thinking meanly of your abilities) convinces me, that you either want judgment extremely, or that you are blinded by your resentment. You ought to have foreseen, that the charges you urged against Wilkes could never do him any mischief. After all, when we expected discoveries highly interesting to the community, what a pitiful detail did it end in!—Some old cloaths—a Welch poney—a French footman, and a hamper of claret. Indeed, Mr. Horne, the public should, and *will* forgive him his claret and his footmen, and even the ambition of making his brother Chamberlain of London, as long as he stands forth against a ministry and parliament, who are doing every thing they can to enslave the country, and as long as he is a thorn in the King's side. You will not suspect me of setting up *Wilkes* for a perfect character. But the question to the public is, Where shall we find a man, who,

with

with purer principles, will go the lengths, and run the hazards that he has done? The season calls for such a man, and he ought to be supported. What would have been the triumph of that odious hypocrite and his minions, if *Wilkes* had been defeated! It was not *your* fault, Reverend Sir, that he did not enjoy it compleatly. But now, I promise you, you have so little power to do mischief, that I much question whether the ministry will adhere to the promises they have made you. It will be in vain to say that I am a partizan of Mr. *Wilkes*, or personally *your* enemy. You will convince no man, for you do not believe it yourself. Yet, I confess, I am a little offended at the low rate at which you seem to value my understanding. I beg, Mr. *Horne*, you will hereafter believe, that I measure the integrity of men by their conduct, not by their professions. Such tales may entertain Mr. *Oliver* or your

grandmother, but trust me, they are thrown away upon *Junius*.

You say you are a *man*. Was it generous, was it manly, repeatedly to introduce into a news-paper, the name of a young lady, with whom you must heretofore have lived on terms of politeness and good-humour?—But I have done with you. In *my* opinion, your credit is irrecoverably ruined. Mr. *Townshend*, I think, is nearly in the same predicament.—Poor *Oliver* has been shamefully duped by you. You have made him sacrifice all the honour he got by his imprisonment.—As for Mr. *Sawbridge*, whose character I really respect, I am astonished he does not see through your duplicity. Never was so base a design so poorly conducted.—This letter, you see, is not intended for the public; but if you think it will do you any service, you are at liberty to publish it.

JUNIUS.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for August 1770.

1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W N W little	29 7½	64	chiefly cloudy, a few drops of rain.
2	N E ditto	29 8	63	Ditto.
3	W N W ditto	29 9½	64	very bright, and very warm.
4	W ditto	30	65	very bright, and very hot.
5	E N E ditto	30	67	very sultry.
6	Ditto	29 9½	67	foggy morning, bright hot day.
7	Ditto	29 9½	68	sultry hot.
8	E N E calm	29 9½	69	excessive close and sultry.
9	E fresh	29 9½	71	sultry, cloudy morn. thunder & rain afternoon.
10	S W ditto	29 7½	71	many flying clouds, much cooler
11	Ditto strong	29 7	67	Ditto.
12	W little	29 7	64	a very bright pleasant day.
13	Ditto	29 8	64	very bright, and very hot
14	N E little	29 8	67	Ditto.
15	Ditto fresh	29 8	68	cloudy, with several gentle showers.
16	W S W little	29 7	66	very bright and very warm.
17	Ditto	29 7	65	cloudy at times, very warm.
18	Ditto	29 7	65	Ditto.
19	S S W fresh	29 6½	65	cloudy day, missing evening.
20	S S W fresh	29 6½	66	gentle rain all night & morning, fair afternoon.
21	Ditto	29 6½	63	slight rains early, fine day.
22	W S W little	29 6½	63	Ditto
23	Ditto	29 7½	61	hazy morning, fine day.
24	W S W fresh	29 7½	64	clouds, sun-shine, and showers at intervals.
25	Ditto	29 7	66	Ditto.
26	N W fresh	29 8	62	a very fine mild day.
27	N E ditto	29 8½	61	a very fine cool day.
28	Ditto	29 9	60	Ditto
29	Ditto	29 9½	58	Ditto, many flying clouds
30	Ditto	29 9½	58	Ditto
31	N N E fresh	29 9	59	cloudy morning, very bright afternoon.

26. *Historia et Commentationes Academiae Electoralis Scientiarum et Elegantiorum Literarum* Theodoro Palatinae. Mahem. 1766. 4to. Vol. I.

THE University of Heidelberg had long distinguished the Palatinate, and flourished unrivalled for antiquity and reputation in Germany; till the ravages of war at length put a stop to its progress for near three centuries. Literature began to revive under the Electors John-William and Charles-Philip; the former patronizing it at Dusseldorf, where he had deposited the library of the famous Grævius and the collections of Smetius; the latter confirming an historico-literary Society instituted in 1734, by B. C. Hauris, professor of history at Heidelberg. The present Elector Charles-Theodore having formed a noble repository of books, pictures, natural curiosities and antiquities, in his palace at Manheim, incorporated this academy by charter, dated at Manheim Oct. 13, 1763, by the style of *Academia Electoralis Theodoro-Palatina*, divided into two classes of History and Natural Philosophy, under a president, director, secretary, treasurer, and ten members; each member to be chosen by the body, and confirmed by the Elector; and none but Seculars or Regulars to be admitted. Each member that attends is to receive a silver medal struck for that purpose; the memoirs to be composed in Latin, French, and German: questions to be discussed in writing or *vivâ voce* by the majority of members present; the president to take their suffrages: the secretary to correspond with foreigners, to read papers, and to superintend the publication of such as are approved of; to keep the minutes, papers and seal, and to compose eulogies on deceased members. The Society meets in Summer in the electoral library; in winter in a room adjoining to it, every Thursday from three to five in the afternoon, and have two vacations of six weeks each, in spring and autumn. The first meeting after each vacation is a public one; and the eulogies are read at that in the spring. At that in autumn, a gold medal of 500 ducats value is given to the author of the best dissertation on a question proposed yearly, the dissertation to be sent in before the first of July, with the author's name sealed up, and not to be the work of any member.

The present President is *Leopold Maximilian Baron Hobenhausen*; the

honorary President, *Jo. Daniel Schapflin*, counsellor and historiographer of *Franconia* [*Francia*,] professor of history and eloquence at *Strasburg*; Director, *Geo. de Stengel*, privy counsellor and private secretary to the Elector; Secretary, *Andrew Lamey*, librarian to the Elector.

MEMBERS.

Fran. Jos. Ab. Oberkamp, M. D. professor of physic at *Heidelberg*, and principal physician to the Elector.

Franc. Leodegarius à Sailern, principal physician.

Corn. Valerius à Vonck, historiographer of *Juliers* and *Berg*.

Nicol. Maillot de la Treille, librarian.

Phil. Wm. Flad, counsellor of the reformed church at *Heidelberg*.

Cosmo Colini, historiographer of the *Palatinate*, and director of the cabinet of natural curiosities.

Chr. Jac. Cremer, historiographer of the *Palatinate*.

Lewis Harscher, treasurer.

Jo. Daniel Flad, keeper of the records of *Heidelberg* church.

Wigand Petrus Kiling, assistant secretary.

The two seals of different sizes have the Lion (the arms of the Palatinate) holding a shield with the bird of Pallas on it; at his feet books scattered about.

—Inscription; SIG. ACADEM. ELECT. THEODORO PALATIN.

—In the exergue, INSTITVT. MENSE OCT. MDCCLXIII. The medals struck on the public opening represent, on the reverse, Phœbus descending to the confluence of the Rhine and Neccar, with this inscription, *Phœbi Rheni Neccari conjunctio felix*. In the exergue, *Acad. Scient. Theod. Palat. inaug. 20 Oct. 1763*. A smaller medal for the use of the members that attend, has on the reverse a Janus looking at the works of nature and art, and this inscription, *Rimatur utrimque*. In the exergue, *Acad. Scient. Elect. Theod. Pal.* The front side of both these medals has the Elector's profile.

In 1764 four honorary members were first admitted, and in 1765, eleven extraordinary ones were added to the body. The Elector assigned them a Botanic garden, and the privilege of printing their own and other works, and an oeconomical or general calendar commemorating and encouraging useful inventions. The academy thought proper to fill up their vacations by tours through different parts of the Palatinate, in which two or more of the

members engaged with a draughtsman. The account of two of these tours is prefixed to this volume, particularizing the inscriptions and other monuments, and the original charters and records that occurred, with proper plates and transcripts; seven Roman Inscriptions at *Worms*, some later ones of the 14th and 15th centuries at *Crucenach*, *Honheim* and *Otteberg*, an account of a Roman building at *Gimbsbach*, and 22 original monuments, the greater part of the centuries before specified. These Itineraries are followed by two dissertations which gained the prize; the first in Latin, on the origin of the dignity of Count Palatine under the Romans, and its state under the first Kings of France, till the division of the kingdom; the second in German, on an easier method of separating copper from the ore.

We come now to the dissertations which compose this volume. The first is a syllogé of critical observations on detached passages of Pliny jun. Columella, Curtius, Vegetius, Seneca, Celsus, Persius, Ulpian; &c. and on the different names given to *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in Upper and Lower Germany. This consists of near forty pages.

The second is Mr. Schæpflin's explanation of a votive altar at *Lodenburgh*, dedicated by the city of Mentz (*Moguntium*) to Jupiter, Juno Regina, Minerva, and the deities of the Roman Empire, for the health of Dioclesian, and Maximian, and their Cæsars, Constantius and Maximianus. A. U. 1045. A. D. 292.

The third is Mr. Lamey's explanation of a Roman altar, having on one side an inscription to Jupiter, and on the other three whole length figures of Vulcan, Victory and Fortune; and two others, the one a statue to Mercury, the other, a temple and statue to an unknown deity named *Visucius*, whom the author conjectures to be patron of a range of mountains in which the river *Wisgox* or *Weschnix* rises; another dedication of a temple and statue to Mercury and an altar to Fortune.

This is followed by the same author's description or survey of the districts of *Lodenburg* and *Worms* under the Carolovingian Kings, illustrated with maps.

The fifth paper is a very curious history of the imperial palace at *Ingelheim*, by Mr. Schæpflin, who has in-

terwoven several particulars relating to the city itself. This palace appears to have been built in a delightful situation by Charlemagne between A. D. 768 and 774, of materials brought from the ancient imperial palace at Ravenna, by leave of Pope Hadrian I. Nigellus Abbot of Anian has given a particular account of its extent and magnificence in his Latin poem on the actions of Lewis the Pious, published in Muratori's *Scriptores Rer. Ital.* V. II. and particularly mentions its hundred pillars, of which the only two surviving ones were reared anew by the Spaniards in the last century, in the street leading to the Church here, with a German inscription. The Elector Philip had before removed many to his castle at Heidelberg. Mr. Schæpflin confutes the vulgar error adopted by Munster, that these pillars were a composition. He has engraved two beautiful capitals, with a third of a simpler style, together with two views of the indistinct and small remains of the palace, of the transactions in which he has given a detail, it having been the favourite retreat of its founder. It was burnt with the city in the 12th century, and rebuilt by the Emperor Charles IV. a great admirer and imitator of Charlemagne, and by him mortgaged to the city of Mentz. From that time it seems to have fallen into neglect. The church adjoining was made a Bishop's see by Charlemagne, and rebuilt by Charles IV, but is now for the most part ruined. Among the ruins of the choir (which was semi-circular) is a stone about 5 feet long, with the figure of a queen, with a nimbus and crown, a globe and sceptre in her hands, supposed to represent *Hildegardis*, the second and beloved wife of Charlemagne, as from its conformity to the Merovingian monuments it could not be later than his time; but as all historians allow her to have been buried at *Metz*, this could be only a Cenotaph. Of this monument and the east end of the church there are plates.

The dissertations hitherto recited are in Latin. The two next by Mr. Cremer, on the extinct earldom of Lowenstein in the first and middle age, and on the infant state of the university of Heidelberg are in German.

As the principal object of this society is the illustration of history, the historical part of the volume takes up 280 pages.

pages. The remaining 110 contain dissertations on natural history, viz. on the different degrees of fertility in this Palatinate; German by Mr. *J. D. Flad*. — A Physico-œconomical description of the city of Manheim in French, by Dr. *Colini*. — On the preservation of dead bodies uncorrupted in water. German, by Dr. *Cosim*. — Dr. *Colini*'s description of a stag from the Cape of Good Hope, with a cut, French, and his account of the Cyanus in German, and of the 64 quicksilver mines in the Palatinate, and Duchy of Deuxponts, French. D. H.

17. *The EXPEDITION of HUMPHRY CLINKER*, in 3 vols. 12mo. by the Author of *Roderick Random*.

This work is by no means a novel or romance, of which Humphry Clinker is the hero; Humphry makes almost as inconsiderable a figure in this work as the dog does in the history of Tobit: nor is it indeed principally a narrative of events, but rather a miscellany containing dissertations on various subjects, exhibitions of character, and descriptions of places. Many of the characters are drawn with a free but a masterly hand; in some particulars perhaps they are exaggerated, but are not therefore the less entertaining or instructive: Some appear to be pictures of particular persons, but others of human nature, represented indeed in individuals peculiarly distinguished, but drawn rather from imagination than life. Some, however, are as extravagant as the fancies of Calor, but though they do not less deviate from nature, their irregularities discover the same vivacity and spirit.

In this part of the work consists its principal excellence, and its principal defect is the want of events. The whole story might be told in a few pages, and the author has been so parsimonious of his invention, that he has twice overturned a coach, and twice introduced a fire, to exhibit a scene of ridiculous distress, by setting women on their heads, and making some of his dramatic characters descend from a window by a ladder, as they rose out of bed.

It is by no means deficient in sentiment, and it abounds with satire that is equally sprightly and just. It has, however, blemishes, which would be less regretted where there was less to commend. In the celebrated treatise

on the art of sinking in poetry, under the article *style*, the incomparable author considers one, which on account of the source whence it is derived, he calls the *prurient*; there is another *style*, which, with respect to its source, may justly be termed the *stercoraceous*. The *stercoraceous style* would certainly have found a place in the art of sinking, if it had been then to be found in any author not wholly contemptible. But it was not then in being; its original author was Swift, the only writer who had ever made nastiness the vehicle of wit: since his time they have frequently been confounded, and by those who could not distinguish better, the nastiness has been mistaken for the wit: Swift therefore has been imitated in this particular by those who could imitate him in nothing else; and others have, under the sanction of Swift, taken the liberty to be filthy, who were under no necessity to seek occasions for wit in an hospital or a jakes.

The *style* of this work is frequently *stercoraceous*, and sometimes it is also *prurient*. The *prurient* however is as harmless as the *stercoraceous*, as it tends much more to chill than to inflame every imagination, except perhaps those of the thieves and bunters in Broad St. Giles's, to whom the coarsest terms being familiar, they convey sensual ideas without the antidote of disgust.

Among other parts of this work which might have been spared, is the description of several places both in England and Scotland that are well known; but among the pictures of life, which may serve as monitors to the supine and thoughtless, the extravagant and the vain, is the following, which is inserted at once as a specimen and recommendation of the work. It is part of a letter from one of the principal characters, a satirical but benevolent man, between 50 and 60, now on a journey to the north of England, to a friend of his youth in London.

“ A few days ago, understanding by accident, that my old friend Baynard was in the country, I would not pass so near his habitation without paying him a visit, though our correspondence had been interrupted for a long course of years.

“ I felt myself very sensibly affected by the ideas of our past intimacy, as we approached the place where we had spent so many happy days together; but when we arrived

arrived at the house, I could not recognize any one of those objects, which had been so deeply impressed upon my remembrance. The tall oaks that shaded the avenue had been cut down, and the iron gates at the end of it removed, together with the high wall that surrounded the court-yard. The house itself, which was formerly a convent of Cistercian monks, had a venerable appearance; and along the front that looked into the garden, was a stone gallery, which afforded me many an agreeable walk, when I was disposed to be contemplative. — Now the old front is covered with a screen of modern architecture; so that all without is Grecian, and all within Gothic. — As for the garden, which was well stocked with the best fruit which England could produce, there is not now the least vestige remaining of trees, walls, or hedges. — Nothing appears but a naked circus of loose sand, with a dry basin and a leaden triton in the middle.

“ You must know, that Baynard, at his father’s death, had a clear estate of fifteen hundred pounds a year, and was in other respects extremely well qualified to make a respectable figure in the commonwealth; but, what with some excesses of youth, and the expence of a contested election, he in a few years found himself encumbered with a debt of ten thousand pounds, which he resolved to discharge by means of a prudent marriage. He accordingly married a Miss Thomson, whose fortune amounted to double the sum that he owed. She was the daughter of a citizen, who had failed in trade; but her fortune came by an uncle, who died in the East-Indies. Her own parents being dead, she lived with a maiden aunt, who had superintended her education; and, in all appearance, was well enough qualified for the usual purposes of the married state. Her virtues, however, stood rather upon a negative, than a positive foundation. She was neither proud, insolent, nor capricious, nor given to scandal, nor addicted to gaming, nor inclined to gallantry. She could read and write, and dance, and sing, and play upon the harpsichord, and smatter French, and take a hand at whist and ombre; but even these accomplishments she possessed by halves. She excelled in nothing. Her conversation was flat, her stile mean, and her expression embarrassed. In a word, her character

was totally insipid. Her person was not disagreeable: but there was nothing graceful in her address, nor engaging in her manners; and she was so ill qualified to do the honours of the house, that when she sat at the head of the table, one was always looking for the mistress of the family in some other place.

“ Baynard had flattered himself, that it would be no difficult matter to mould such a subject after his own fashion, and that she would cheerfully enter into his views, which were wholly turned to domestic happiness. He proposed to reside always in the country, of which he was fond to a degree of enthusiasm, to cultivate his estate, which was very improvable; to enjoy the exercise of rural diversions; to maintain an intimacy of correspondence with some friends that were settled in his neighbourhood; to keep a comfortable house, without suffering his expence to exceed the limits of his income; and to find pleasure and employment for his wife in the management and avocations of her own family. This, however, was a visionary scheme, which he never was able to realize. His wife was as ignorant as a new-born babe of every thing that related to the conduct of a family; and she had no idea of a country life. Her understanding did not reach so far as to comprehend the first principles of discretion; and indeed, if her capacity had been better than it was, her natural indolence would not have permitted her to abandon a certain routine, to which she had been habituated. She had not taste enough to relish any rational enjoyment; but her ruling passion was vanity, not that species which arises from self-conceit of superior accomplishments, but that which is of a bastard and idiot nature, excited by shew and ostentation, which implies not even the least consciousness of any personal merit.

“ The nuptial peal of noise and nonsense being rung out in all the usual changes, Mr. Baynard thought it high time to make her acquainted with the particulars of the plan which he had projected. He told her that his fortune, though sufficient to afford all the comforts of life, was not ample enough to command all the superfluities of pomp and pageantry, which, indeed, were equally absurd and intolerable. He therefore hoped she would have no objection to their leaving London in

the spring, when he would take the opportunity to dismiss some unnecessary domestics, whom he had hired for the occasion of their marriage. She heard him in silence, and after some pause, “ So, (said she) I am to be buried in the country !” He was so confounded at this reply, that he could not speak for some minutes ; at length he told her, he was much mortified to find he had proposed any thing that was disagreeable to her ideas. — “ I am sure (added he) I meant nothing more than to lay down a comfortable plan of living within the bounds of our fortune, which is but moderate.” “ Sir, (said she) you are the best judge of your own affairs. — My fortune, I know, does not exceed twenty thousand pounds—Yet, even with that pittance, I might have had a husband who would not have begrudged me a house in London—” “ Good God! my dear, (cried poor Baynard, in the utmost agitation) you don’t think me so sordid—I only hinted what I thought—But, I don’t pretend to impose—” “ Yes, Sir, (resumed the Lady) it is your prerogative to command, and my duty to obey—.”

“ So saying, she burst into tears, and retired to her chamber, where she was joined by her aunt. He endeavoured to recollect himself, and act with vigour of mind on this occasion; but was betrayed by the tenderness of his nature; which was the greatest defect of his constitution. He found the aunt in tears, and the niece in a fit, which held her the best part of eight hours, at the expiration of which, she began to talk incoherently about *death* and her *dear husband*, who had sat by her all this time, and now pressed her hand to his lips, in a transport of grief and penitence for the offence he had given. — From thence forward, he carefully avoided mentioning the country; and they continued to be sucked deeper and deeper into the vortex of extravagance and dissipation, leading what is called a fashionable life in town. About the latter end of July, however, Mrs. Baynard, in order to exhibit a proof of conjugal obedience, desired of her own accord, that they might pay a visit to his country house, as there was no company left in London. He would have excused himself from this excursion, which was no part of the economical plan he had proposed; but she

insisted upon making this sacrifice to his taste and prejudices, and away they went with such an equipage as astonished the whole country. All that remained of the season was engrossed by receiving and returning visits in the neighbourhood; and, in this intercourse it was discovered, that Sir John Chickwell had a house-steward and one footman in livery more than the complement of Mr. Baynard’s household. This remark was made by the aunt at the table, and assented to by the husband, who observed that Sir John Chickwell might very well afford to keep more servants than were found in the family of a man who had not half his fortune. Mrs. Baynard ate no supper that evening; but was seized with a violent fit, which completed her triumph over the spirit of her consort. The two supernumerary servants were added.—The family plate was sold for old silver, and a new service procured; fashionable furniture was provided, and the whole house turned topsy-turvy.

“ At their return to London, in the beginning of winter, he, with a heavy heart, communicated these particulars to me in confidence. Before his marriage, he had introduced me to the lady as his particular friend; and I now offered in that character, to lay before her the necessity of reforming her economy, if she had any regard to the interest of her own family, or complaisance for the inclinations of her husband. But Baynard declined my offer, on the supposition that his wife’s nerves were too delicate to bear expostulation; and that it would only serve to overwhelm her with such distress as would make himself miserable.

“ Baynard is a man of spirit, and had she proved a termagant, he would have known how to deal with her; but, either by accident or instinct, she fastened upon the weak side of his soul, and held it so fast, that he has been in subjection ever since. I afterwards advised him to carry her abroad to France or Italy, where he might gratify her vanity for half the expence it cost him in England; and this advice he followed accordingly. She was agreeably flattered with the idea of seeing and knowing foreign parts, and foreign fashions; of being presented to sovereigns, and living familiarly with princes. She forthwith seized the hint which I had thrown out on purpose, and even pressed Mr. Baynard to hasten his departure;

so that in a few weeks they crossed the sea to France, with a moderate train, still including the aunt; who was her bosom counsellor, and abetted her in all her opposition to her husband's will. — Since that period, I have had little or no opportunity to renew our former correspondence. All that I knew of his transactions, amounted to no more than that, after an absence of two years, they returned so little improved in œconomy, that they launched out into new oceans of extravagance, which, at length, obliged him to mortgage his estate. — By this time she had bore him three children, of which the last only survives, a puny boy of twelve or thirteen, who will be ruined in his education by the indulgence of his mother.

“As for Baynard, neither his own good sense, nor the dread of indigence, nor the consideration of his children, has been of force sufficient to stimulate him into the resolution of breaking at once the shameful spell by which he seems enchanted. With a taste capable of the most refined enjoyment, a heart glowing with all the warmth of friendship and humanity, and a disposition strongly turned to the more rational pleasures of a retired and country life, he is hurried about in a perpetual tumult, amidst a mob of beings pleased with rattles, baubles, and gewgaws, so void of sense and distinction, that even the most acute philosophy would find it a very hard task to discover for what wise purpose of providence they were created. Friendship is not to be found; nor can the amusements for which he sighs be enjoyed within the rotation of absurdity, to which he is doomed for life. He has long resigned all views of improving his fortune by management and attention to the exercise of husbandry, in which he delighted; and as to domestic happiness, not the least glimpse of hope remains to amuse his imagination. Thus blasted in all his prospects, he could not fail to be overwhelmed with melancholy and chagrin, which have preyed upon his health and spirits in such a manner, that he is now threatened with a consumption.

“I have given you a sketch of the man, whom the other day I went to visit. At the gate we found a great number of powdered lacquies, but no civility. — After we had sat a considerable time in the coach, we were told, that Mr. Baynard had rode out, and that his lady

was dressing; but we were introduced to a parlour, so very fine and delicate, that in all appearance it was designed to be seen only, not inhabited. The chairs and couches were carved, gilt, and covered with rich damask, so smooth and slick, that they looked as if they had never been sat upon. There was no carpet on the floor; but the boards were rubbed and waxed in such a manner; that we could not walk, but were obliged to slide along them; and as for the stove, it was too bright and polished to be polluted with sea coal, or stained by the smoke of any gross material fire. When we had remained above half an hour sacrificing to the inhospitable powers in this *temple of cold reception*, my friend Baynard arrived, and understanding we were in the house, made his appearance so meagre, yellow, and dejected, that I really should not have known him, had I met with him in any other place. Running up to me, with great eagerness, he strained me in his embrace, and his heart was so full, that for some minutes he could not speak. Having saluted us all round, he perceived our uncomfortable situation, and conducting us into another apartment, which had fire in the chimney, called for chocolaté. Then, withdrawing, he returned with a compliment from his wife, and, in the meantime, presented his son Harry, a shambling, blear-eyed boy, in the habit of a hussar; very rude, forward, and impertinent. — His father would have sent him to a boarding-school, but his mamma and aunt would not hear of his lying out of the house; so that there was a clergyman engaged as his tutor in the family.

“As it was but just turned of twelve, and the whole house was in commotion to prepare a formal entertainment, I foresaw it would be late before we dined, and proposed a walk to Mr. Baynard, that we might converse together freely. In the course of this perambulation, when I expressed some surprise that he had returned so soon from Italy, he gave me to understand, that his going abroad had not at all answered the purpose for which he left England; that although the expence of living was not so great in Italy as at home, respect being had to the same rank of life in both countries, it had been found necessary for him to lift himself above his usual stile, that he might be on some footing with the counts,

counts, marquisses, and cavaliers, with whom he kept company. He was obliged to hire a great number of servants, to take off a variety of rich cloaths, and to keep a sumptuous table for the fashionable scroconni of the country; who, without a consideration of this kind, would not have payed any attention to an untitled foreigner, let his family or fortune be ever so respectable. Besides, Mrs. Baynard was continually surrounded by a train of expensive loungers, under the denominations of language-masters, musicians, painters, and ciceroni; and had actually fallen into the disease of buying pictures and antiques upon her own judgment, which was far from being infallible. They returned to England by the way of Lyons and Paris. By the time they arrived at Calais, she had purchased such a quantity of silks, stuffs, and laces, that it was necessary to hire a vessel to smuggle them over, and this vessel was taken by a custom-house cutter; so that they lost the whole cargo, which had cost them above eight hundred pounds.

It now appeared, that her travels had produced no effect upon her, but that of making her more expensive and fantastic than ever: She affected to lead the fashion, not only in point of female dress, but in every article of taste and connoisseurship. She made a drawing of the new facade to the house in the country; she pulled up the trees, and pulled down the walls of the garden, so as to let in the easterly wind, which Mr. Baynard's ancestors had been at great pains to exclude. To shew her taste in laying out ground, she seized into her own hand a farm of two hundred acres, about a mile from the house, which she parcelled out into walks and shrubberies, having a great bason in the middle, into which she poured a whole stream that turned two mills, and afforded the best trout in the country. The bottom of the bason, however, was so ill secured, that it would not hold the water which strained through the earth, and made a bog of the whole plantation: in a word, the ground, which formerly paid him one hundred and fifty pounds a year, now cost him two hundred pounds a year to keep it in tolerable order, over and above the first expence of trees, shrubs, flowers, turf, and gravel.— There was not an inch of garden ground left about the house, nor a tree that pro-

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duced fruit of any kind; nor did he raise a truss of hay, or a bushel of oats for his horses, nor had he a single cow to afford milk for his tea; far less did he ever dream of feeding his own mutton, pigs, and poultry: every article of house-keeping, even the most inconsiderable, was brought from the next market town, at the distance of five miles, and thither they sent a courier every morning to fetch hot rolls for breakfast. In short, Baynard fairly owned, that he spent double his income, and that in a few years he should be obliged to sell his estate for the payment of his creditors. He ceased struggling against the stream, and endeavoured to reconcile himself to ruin, by reflecting, that his child at least would inherit his mother's fortune, which was secured to him by the contract of marriage.

18. *A Discourse delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy on the Distribution of Prizes, Dec. 14, 1770, by the President.*

An accident having prevented this work from coming before us in due time, we hope that our readers will excuse it, as they will now have a pleasure which would otherwise have been past.— This great Master having before remarked, that although the first endeavours of a young painter must be employed in the attainment of a mechanical dexterity, and confined to the mere imitation of the object before him, it was notwithstanding necessary for those, who were farther advanced, to guard against an implicit submission to the authority of any master, however excellent, or a strict imitation of his manner, now adds, that *Nature herself* is not to be too closely copied; “there are excellencies, says he, in the art of painting, beyond what is commonly called the imitation of nature; and these excellencies I shall wish to point out. The students who are sure of their hand, and have leisure to exert their understanding, must now be told, that a mere copier of nature, can never produce any thing great, can never raise and enlarge the conceptions, or warm the heart of a spectator.” The author observes, that this principle is neither singular nor new, and at once supports and explains it by observing, that the poets, orators, and rhetoricians of antiquity, are ever inculcating, that all the arts receive their perfection from

an ideal beauty, superior to what is to be found in *individual* nature.

He proceeds to give the students some instructions how to acquire an idea of beauty, superior to that which is to be found in any *particular object*, or that of *individual* nature. "Ideal perfection and beauty, says he, are not to be sought in the heavens, but upon the earth; they are about us, and upon every side of us, but the power of discovering what is deformed in nature, or in other words, what is *particular* and *uncommon*, can be acquired only by experience, and the whole beauty and grandeur of the art consists in being able to get above all singular forms, local customs, particularities, and details of every kind."

By a long habit of observing what any set of objects of the same kind have in common, he supposes the student may acquire the power of discerning what each wants in particular; and this long, laborious comparison should, he says, be the first study of the painter, who aims at the great stile; as by this means he will acquire a just idea of beautiful forms, and correct nature by herself; her imperfect by her perfect state. His eye being enabled to distinguish the accidental deficiencies, excrescences and deformities of things from their general figures, he will conceive an abstract idea of their forms, more perfect than any one original, and what may seem a paradox, learn to *design naturally*, by drawing figures *unlike to any one natural object*.

This idea of the perfect state of *nature*, which the artist calls *ideal beauty*, he supposes to be the great leading principle, by which works of genius are conducted, and that it may be attained by reiterated experience, and a close comparison of the objects in nature; but as the investigation is tedious and difficult, he recommends as a *succedaneum*, a careful study of the ancient sculptors, who being indefatigable in the *school of nature*, have left models of that perfect form behind them, which would be preferred as supremely beautiful, by an artist who had spent his whole life in that single contemplation. It may however be questioned, whether the study of the *school of nature*, by which the Ancients are supposed to have acquired their excellency, be not the furthest, though not the earliest way to excel. Why should it be supposed that the Ancients have at once exhausted

nature and arts? and that the forms which they have produced, are precisely such as the greatest genius, and the utmost diligence would produce, during a whole life, if directed to this single object?

When the artist, by whatever means, has acquired a clear and distinct idea of beauty and symmetry, he is next admonished to become acquainted with the general habits of nature, as distinguished from those of fashion. To explain this particular, he refers to what had been said by the Professor of Anatomy, with respect to the natural position and movement of the feet: He observed, that the fashion of turning them outward, was contrary to the intent of nature, as might be seen from the structure of the bones, and from the weakness that proceeded from that manner of standing; to which, says the President, may be added, the erect position of the head, the projection of the chest, the walking with strait knees, and many such actions, which are merely the result of fashion, and what nature never wanted. In justification of this precept, our Author quotes the following passage from Quintilian; "Those who are taken with the outward show of things, think that there is more beauty in persons who are trimmed, curled and painted, than uncorrupt nature can give; as if beauty were merely the effect of corruption of manners." Upon this passage, however, it may be observed, that what is done by art to produce personal beauty, is not universally a degradation of uncorrupt nature, but sometimes an improvement. If the nails of the hands and the feet, and the hair of the head and face were suffered to remain in their natural state, the human figure would be certainly less comely, than when they are reduced and regulated by art; whatever therefore may be justly said against painting, trimming and curling must be exempted from the censure; to what degree, and in what manner, trimming and curling must be performed, to render them an improvement of natural beauty, taste only can determine.

Our Author, perhaps, has not steered perfectly clear of this difficulty: for he allows the artist to regard those general habits, which are every where and always the same, though he warns him against prejudices in favour of his age or country, and all ornaments that are

local and temporary ; but perhaps no habit that influences personal appearance is every where, and always the same.

Our Author adds the following necessary caution to what he has said against servile and minute imitations of particular objects. “ I should be sorry to be understood to countenance a careless or undetermined manner of painting ; for, though the painter is to overlook the accidental discriminations of nature, he is to pronounce distinctly and with precision the general forms of things. A firm and determined outline is one of the characteristics of the great stile in painting ; and let me add, that he who possesses the knowledge of one exact form, that every part of nature ought to have, will be fond of expressing that knowledge with correctness and precision in all his works.”

Upon the whole, the giving occasion to these discourses on painting, by so great a master, both of the theory and practise of the art, is by no means one of the least advantages that have arisen from the institution of our academy ; and we shall always think ourselves happy in an opportunity of contributing to diffuse the precepts which they contain.

X.

19. *Elements of the HISTORY of FRANCE, translated from the Abbé Millot, Confessor in Ordinary to the French King. By the Translator of Select Tales from Marmontel, and Author of Sermons by a Lady.*

An account of the Sermons, for which the publick is indebted to this ingenious Lady, has already been inserted in this Magazine. The Tales were no less favourably received ; but notwithstanding this success, she, with a modest diffidence, that never yet distinguished any writer who was without genius, confesses in her preface, that her timidity is rather encreased than diminished. From a work written under this solicitude for fame, the most favourable expectations may be formed without fear of disappointment. Our author, however, in this work, is accountable for nothing but the language in which she has expressed the sense of another. This will, in general, be found easy and unaffected, faithful to the original, and well adapted to the subject. Of the work itself, we cannot give a more just account, than in the words of the translator.

“ Upon the whole, says she, I look upon this as an useful work ; because it contains an account of every event which it is necessary to know, in a regular and rapid series : so that their chronological succession, and their natural connection with each other, may be easily discovered and retained. Nothing is omitted that may delineate the manners, or mark the progress of government, through all the successive changes which time and accident have produced, in concurrence with the passions of men, and the providence of the Almighty. From other particulars, which swell history beyond all proportion to human life, little useful knowledge can be gained : they only encumber the memory, and preclude more important and more pleasing pursuits.

“ As the reading of history is now become a part of female education, this Abridgment, with that of the History of England, translated from the same author, by the ingenious Mrs. Brooke, has, by many very able judges, been thought more proper than any other, to be put into the hands of young ladies at school. The translator, though a woman, hopes, that in thus facilitating the accomplishment of her sex, she has not gone out of her sphere ; as she has only conveyed through one language what was produced in another. She has not much pretension to praise ; yet hopes it will be remembered, that those who construct an aqueduct, have always shared the acknowledgments of the public with those who first opened the spring.”

We heartily subscribe to the usefulness of this work, with the History of England, which it recommends, having seen no historical epitome so fit to be put into the hands of children of both sexes.

X.

20. *The first Book of the Lusiad of Camoens, translated from the original Portuguese, by Wm. Julius Mickle. — Oxford, 15.*

The Lusiad of Camoens, though written in a language that is not much known, is a poem of established reputation. The author was revered by Tasso as a genius, and dreaded as a rival. The subject is the discovery of the East-Indies by the Portuguese, under the conduct of Vasco de Gama, which was undertaken under the patronage of Don Henry Prince of Portugal, in the year 1497. It is called the

the *Lusiad* from the latin name of Portugal, derived from *Lufus* or *Lylas* said to have been the companion of Bacchus in his travels, and to have settled a colony in Lusitania.

The work consists of ten books: Mr. Mickle has published the first as a specimen of the whole, which he intends to publish by subscription, according to the following proposals, which he submits to the patronage of the public.

I. The work to be elegantly printed in 4to, on a fine paper, with historical notes, &c.

II. The Life of Camoens; which contains more circumstances and diversities of fortune, than the life, perhaps, of any other literary hero.—Driven from his native country by an amour, we shall find him crowned with martial laurels in Africa, where in battle he lost an eye. After this, we shall find him experiencing a variety of fortunes in the East; at one time honoured with the friendship of the viceroys, at another imprisoned: in one hour the proprietor of a valuable cargo, with which he intended to return to Europe; in another hour shipwrecked; the *MSS.* of his *Lusiad*, the only article he saved, which, as *Cæsar* preserved his Commentaries, he held in one hand, while with the other he swam ashore on the coast of China: afterwards, honoured and caressed at the court of Portugal: and lastly, old and infirm, suffering the deepest miseries of poverty, and dying in an hospital. In every condition supporting the amiable character of the sincere good man; his only failing, that imprudence and carelessness in securing the smiles of fortune, which is almost inseparable from a fine genius, and that turn of mind which finds its greatest pleasures in the fields of imagination and in its rary pursuits.

III. The lives of Don Henry, Prince of Portugal, and of Vasco de Gama, the hero of the poem, will also be added.

IV. The price 12s. one half to be paid at subscribing, and the other on the delivery of the book, which will be in the year 1772.

The subscribers names will be prefixed.

Subscriptions are taken in by Messrs. Cadel in the Strand, Pearch in Cheap-side, Davies in Covent-Garden, Payne at the Mews Gate, Horsfield in Ludgate-street, Richardson and Urquhart

at the Royal Exchange, Durham at Charing-Cross, Flexney in Holborn, and Wilkie in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London; Prince, Fletcher and Bliss, in Oxford; J. and T. Merrill, in Cambridge; and by A. Kincaid and J. Bell, bookfellers in Edinburgh.

Of this work a specimen has been already published. See pag. 134.

We shall only add, that hitherto there has been no translation of this work in English, except one by Sir John Fanshaw, in the time of Cromwell's usurpation.

Fanshaw it is impossible to read, and so it would be if the original was ever so much more excellent than it is, and his translation as faithful to the sense, as the dial to the sun. Let our readers judge from the following extracts whether a new translation was not wanted, and whether that now offered does not deserve encouragement.

The discovery of an island on the coast of Africa, from *Camoens*.

FANSHAW'S Translation.

For strait out of that isle which seem'd most
near
Unto the continent, behold a number
Of little boats in company appear,
Which (clapping all wings on) the long sea
sunder!
The men are wrapt with joy, and, with
the meer
Excess of it, can only look and wonder.
What nation's this, (within themselves
they say)
What rites, what laws, what king do
they obey?
Their coming thus: in boats with fins, nor
flat,
But apt t' o'er-fet (as being pincht and long)
And then they'd swim like rats. The
sayles, of mat
Made of palm leaves, wove curiously and
strong.
The men's complexion, the self-same with
that
Hee gave the earth's burnt parts (from
heaven flung,)
Who was more brave than wise; that
this is true
The Po doth know and Lampetusa rue.

MICKLE'S Translation.

Before the balmy gales of cheerful Spring,
With heav'n their friend, they spread the
canvas wing;
The sky cerulean, and the breathing air,
The lasting promise of a calm declare.
Behind them now the Cape of Praso bends,
Another ocean to their view extends,
Where black-top'd islands, to their long-
ing eyes,
Lav'd by the gentle waves, in prospect
rise.

But GAMA, (captain of the vent'rous band,
Of bold emprise, and born for high com-
mand,
Whose martial fires, with prudence close
allied,
Secur'd the smiles of fortune on his side)
Bears off those shores which waste and wild
appear'd,
And eastward still for happier climates
steer'd:
When gathering round, and blackening o'er
the tide,
A fleet of small canoes the pilot spied;
Hoisting their sails of palm-tree leaves,
inwove
With curious art, a swarming crowd they
move:
Long were their boats, and sharp to bound
along
Through the dash'd waters, broad their oars
and strong:
The bending rowers on their features bore
The swarthy marks of Phaeton's fall of
yore;
When flaming lightnings scorch'd the banks
of Po,
And nations blacken'd in the dread o'er-
throw.
Their garb, discover'd as approaching nigh,
Was cotton strip'd with many a gaudy dye:
'Twas one whole piece beneath one arm
confin'd,
The rest hung loose, and flutter'd on the
wind,
All, but one breast, above the loins was
bare,
And swelling turbans bound their jetty hair:
Their arms were bearded darts, and faul-
chions broad,
And warlike music sounded as they row'd.
With joy the sailors saw the boats draw
near,
With joy beheld the human face appear:
What nations these, their wondering
thoughts explore,
What rites they follow, and what God
adore!
And now with hands and kerchiefs wav'd
in air,
The barb'rous race their friendly mind de-
clare.

As the ingenious Mr. Hoole has al-
ready enriched our language by an ele-
gant translation of Tasso, and is now
translating Ariosto, it is to be hoped
that this translation of Camoens will
be encouraged, as there will not then
be a poem of high reputation in any
language, that will not claim a rank
in the polite literature of our own. X.

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LOVE'S HOUR-GLASS. *A Ballad.*
To M I R A.
Am I handsome?

THE train of Loves must all be here
To answer your request;
And Venus too must lend her car,
With Sparrows fix at least;
And if the charming Goddess please,
Pray let me have her Doves and chaise.
With a fal, &c.

So; now go bring the finest sand;
The driest and the best,
That lies on the sea-hollow'd strand;
I want twelve loads at least.
But look! the Turtles be not spar'd,
And see the Sparrows loaded hard.

With these I mean to count the charms,
That make the lover die;
And sum up every grace that arms
Her lips, her breast, her eye.
But e'er I this account begin,
Each single grain shall stand for ten.

Ten shells brim full her eyes may now
With strictest justice claim;
And the twin arch of either brow
May well deserve the same.
Two for her dimples be fill'd up,
But let them overlook the top.

Those cheeks, that fairer colours boast
Than in flowers Nature shows,
The rose is in the lilly lost,
The lilly in the rose:

The charms that there so sweetly dwell,
Three shells thrice fill'd will scarcely tell.
Her lip so soft! so plump! so red!
The Bee can never meet,
That flies to every flow'ry bed,
With any thing so sweet!
Let Mira promise but a kiss!
I'll sling her in a load for this.

And for her neck! say, gentle Love,
Did e'er thy shaft take flight,
Since mankind beauty did approve,
From any neck so white!

So sum up all the beauties there,
Cupid and I must both despair.
But, Cupid, throw in all that's o'er,
For that dear slender waist;
And when her happy swain knows more,
He'll try to count the rest:

For charms there many are beside,
Which he'll ne'er know till she's a bride.
Love, take thy sum of beauty now,
And in yon vial pour;
There let the falling atoms show
The silent stealing hour.
Wands, that all Mira's charms can tell,
May time's minutest parts reveal.
Then shall those grains again declare,
When time by them is shew'd,
How happy all my moments were
While I thy beauties view'd.
And by these only I intend
Each minute of my life to spend.
With a fal, &c.

Fragment of HORACE'S ODE, in Praise
of Pindar.

Multa Dirceum levat Aura Cycnum.

ON many a wind upborn the Theban swan,
Safe in his strength of wing, the
Heav'n explores,
Aloft on curling clouds he scorns the plain,
And through the trackless void securely
soars:
Whilst like the toiling Bee my humble flight
Still loves the ground, nor tempts the dangerous
height.
With ceaseless wing, from flow'r to flow'r I
rove,
Whatever sweets the freshen'd meadows
yield;
The thymy copse I wing, the blooming grove;
From all with pain my little stores are fill'd.
Haply from these, at some propitious time,
The Muse collects her song and no ungrateful
rhime.

Not such the song, but nobler far attends
Cæsar triumphant up the sacred hill,
When in slow Majesty his Car ascends,
And drags the chain'd Sycambrian at his
wheel.
These Themes, my friend, thy bolder notes
demand,
The lyre of Julius and a master hand.]
The muse of Antony shall best display
Our various joy, when Rome receives her
Lord,
The pompous Sacrifice, the Festal day,
The Votive Games, for Cæsar safe restor'd;
He comes—at once contentious discords cease,
Hush'd is the Forum, and the Bar at peace.

Now the big Pomp, slow moving, floats along;
The sons of Rome, unnumber'd, pour
behind;
Loud shouts of joy resound from every tongue;
And *Long Triumphal* Iō's load the wind.
On to the Temples press the grateful train,
An hundred altars blaze, and Hecatombs are
slain.

That day, tho' all too weak, my voice will I,
Exulting, strive to reach the victor's ear,
For who can then restrain the swelling joy,
Or the tumultuous shout in silence hear.
Iō auspicious hour! Hail welcome morn!
Hail to the Sun's and Cæsar's wish'd return.

SONNET: *Addressed to two Readbreasts
who were building, but on sight of the
Author ceased from their employment,
and seem'd much affrighted.*

SOFT inmate of the love-fraught breast,
Pity has still been known;
Nor e'er will he destroy your rest,
Who trembles for his own.

Then, pretty warblers, fly not me;
Your pleasing toils renew:
From Cupid's pow'r till I am free,
I ne'er can injure you.

To a LADY, on her Passion for ODE
CHINA.

WHAT extacies her bosom fire!
How her eyes languish with desire!
How blest, how happy should I be,
Were that fond glance bestow'd on me!
New doubts and fears within me war:
What rival's near?—A China jar.
China's the passion of her soul:
A cup, a plate, a dish, a bowl,
Can kindle wishes in her breast,
Inflame with joy, or break her rest.
Some gems collect, some medals prize,
And view the rust with lover's eyes;
Some court the stars at midnight hours;
Some doat on Nature's charms in flowers;
But ev'ry beauty I can trace,
In Laura's mind, in Laura's face;
My stars are in this brighter sphere;
My lilly and my rose is here.
Philosophers more grave than wise,
Hunt science down in Butterflies;
Or fondly poring on a Spider,
Stretch human contemplation wider.
Fossils give joy to Galen's soul,
He digs for knowledge like a mole.
In shells so learn'd, that all agree,
No fish that swims knows more than he.
In such pursuits if wisdom lies,
Who, Laura, shall thy taste despise?
When I some antique jar behold,
Or white, or blue, or speck'd with gold,
Vessels so pure and so refin'd
Appear the types of woman-kind.
Are they not valued for their beauty,
Too fair, too fine for household duty,
With flowers and gold, and azure dy'd;
Of every house the grace and pride;
How white, how polish'd is their skin,
And valued most when only seen.
She, who before was highest priz'd,
Is for a crack or flaw despis'd.
I grant they're frail, yet they're so rare,
The treasure cannot cost too dear.
But man is made of coarser stuff,
And serves convenience well enough:
He's a strong earthen vessel made,
For drudging, labour, till and trade.
And when wives lose their other self,
With ease they bear the loss of Delf.
Husbands, more covetous than sage,
Condemn this China buying rage;
They count that woman's prudence little,
Who sets her heart on things so brittle.
But are those wise men's inclinations
Fixt on more strong, more sure foundations.
If all that's frail we must despise,
No human view or scheme is wise.
Are not ambitious hopes as weak?
They swell like bubbles, shine, and break.
A courtier's promise is so flight,
'Tis made at noon, and broke at night.
What pleasure's sure?—The Miss you keep
Breaks both your fortune and your sleep.
The man, who loves a country life,
Breaks all the comforts of his wife.

And if he quits his farm and plough,
His wife in town may break her vow.
Love, Laura, love, while youth is warm,
For each new winter breaks a charm;
And woman's not like China fold,
But cheaper grows, in growing old.
Then quickly chuse the prudent part,
Or else you break a faithful heart.

A POETICAL EPISTLE from Mr. GEO.
LACY to the Rev. Mr. BOUDRY.

—*Stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique
Vitiis occurras, peritura parcere chartæ.*

AFTER much hiding, Sir, and dodging,
And sneaking up and down for lodging;
Of hated penury suspected,
And by the wary host rejected;
I slipt into a house that's haunted,
And took possession most undaunted;
Where, having nothing else but leisure,
I've been in search of hidden treasure.
Each gloomy drooping tenement
Despairs of ever yielding rent:
The shatter'd old unbinged door
Invites the miser, rich and poor.
No dog inhabits here, nor cat;
Nor any animal, but rat,
Or spider: was it not for her,
The bending walls would all be bare.
She, busy from the rising sun
To latest vesper, webs has spun
For hangings, or for garments fine,
And thin, if possible, as mine.
Here Æolus aloft doth bluster,
And all his stormy legions muster:
They in their rage have broke the tiling,
And made a clear transparent ceiling.
With bread, O Ceres, fill my platter,
Jove will himself descend in water.

An ELEGIAC IMPROMPTU on the Death
of Mr. C. HOWARD, Proctor.

Talia fundebat lacrymans— VIRG.

FAREWELL, dear Howard: to thy
ashes peace;
I bid my tears, but bid in vain, to cease;
Like hidden springs oppress'd, they bubbling
rise,
And fall incessant from my streaming eyes.
If ever genuine wit had pow'r to please;
To woe if goodness held the cup of ease;
If social virtue cloudless shew'd her light,
Or industry administer'd delight;
We all in thee a noble mirror find,
Whereby to form and dignify the mind:
But ah! farewell!—I see thy soul on high,
By angels waded to eternal joy. W. J.

EPI T A P H.

A Generous foe, a faithful friend—
A victor bold, here met his end.
He conquer'd both in war and peace;
By death subdu'd, his glories cease.
Ask'st thou, who finish'd here his course
With so much honour?—'Twas a HORSZ.

Historical Chronicle, July, 1771.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, May 17

IN the night between the fifth and sixth inst. an incendiary was taken, who had just set fire to a house in this city, on which he was immediately strangled, and the fire was extinguished. The disorders of the militia are greater than ever were known; they surrounded lately the Kaimachan, from whom they demanded money, and he was obliged to purchase his liberty at the price of 60 sequins. The baths for the women, which have always, till this period, been regarded as sacred, have been attacked, several women have been forced away, and two ladies were very ill treated who were going to them, notwithstanding every effort to save them. These excesses continued to the 8th instant; when the Grand Signor gave orders for the greatest part of the militia and mariners to embark on board the ships in the harbour, and to bring their arms on shore; at the same time an order was issued, giving leave to any persons attacked to defend themselves. Two days after, like orders were published at Galata and Pera, when the shops were ordered to be opened, and permission given to the Christians, not only to defend themselves, but to act offensively against any that should insult them. This order has had a happy effect, as thirty of the ringleaders have been strangled.

Warsaw, June 12. Yesterday a Courier arrived from the Russian army, with the following letter from Count Romanzow, dated Jassy, May 20, O. S. to M. Saldern, Ambassador from Russia to our court.

“ After the expedition of General Weissman against Isatzcia, Major General Potemkin signalized himself in a like enterprise across the Danube. Having drawn the enemy towards Orcow, he embarked with 600 Grenadiers and 200 Chasseurs on several boats, and landed at four wersts from Cymbra. The Turks, on the first appearance of our troops, abandoned that town with such precipitation as to leave their wives and children to our mercy. Gen. Potemkin immediately gave orders to the troops to pursue them, and 300 were found hid in the gardens belonging to the Christians; 82 of them were killed; we lost one and had 19 wounded. The General ordered fire to be set to four barks, three of which were mounted with four cannons, and the other with five, and seventeen saiques, as also to three magazines of flour, and one of biscuit. After this, the General returned to his post with 100 small barques and fourteen batteaus, two of which were laden with provisions. We have at the same time released 2,620 Christians, who re passed the

Gen. Mag. July 1771.

River with us. The fire of the Magazines was driven by the wind to some adjacent houses, which communicating itself to the town of Cymbra, it was reduced to ashes. According to the report of our prisoners, there were 2000 Turks in that place.

Warsaw, July 2. The Turks, under the command of Mousson Oughli, passed the Danube the 9th of June, in number 18,000, in three bodies, two of which afterwards joining, attacked General Potemkin, who was besieging fort Turno, opposite Nicopolis: That General, however, having been informed of their design, advanced towards them, dispersed them, seized their cannon, and forced them to retire towards Viddin. The other Turkish corps was more successful; they sat down before fort Giargovo, and after several attacks for three days, the Russian commandant, named Henckel, capitulated on the 14th of June, when he was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, but leaving sixty-four pieces of cannon behind him.

Prince Repnin hearing of the attack, marched to the assistance of the Russians, but arrived three hours after the capitulation. However, he has invested the place, and promises to get possession of it in fifteen days.

The Russian Commandant, with all his officers, were put by Prince Repnin under an arrest.

The 7th of March last, the taking this place cost the Russians 1090 men.

Dresden, July 7. The inhabitants of Saxony have been reduced to the greatest distress by violent inundations, which have at different times this summer, occasioned great alarm. The constant rains for several weeks have been attended with terrible storms of thunder and lightning, by which considerable damage has been done.

Hamburg, July 12. The inundation of the Elbe is as dreadful in this neighbourhood as in Saxony: On Tuesday morning two dykes, in the villages of Gamm and Rethbrook, gave way, so that the country all about Bergedorff, and the Vierlande is overflowed; and the damages which it occasions, are greatly felt in this city by the sudden rise of provisions, the price of which is doubled. The same melancholy accounts have been received from the Hanoverian Bailiwicks of Dannebrooge, Luckow, Hitzaker, Newhaus, Blekede, Lauenberg, and Winsen upon the Luke; which, together with the Bailiwicks in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, situated upon the Elbe, are all overflowed, and the waters penetrate through the houses.

Jul.

JUNE 6.

A Letter from Naples, of this day's date, says, "We expected that the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, on the 27th ult. would have ceased on a sudden, the lava having then taken its course along the road of Ottajano, as far as a place called Il Mauro; but since that day it is so considerable, that from the summit, down to the middle of the Mountain, the whole is covered with ashes as white as snow. This day a quantity of stones and enflamed matter issued from it with such violence, that it is presumed there is a fresh aperture, which spreads a consternation among the inhabitants of the adjacent parts.

June 13.

The King of Denmark issued an Ordinance, to enable the parents of illegitimate children to fulfil their duty of providing for their education, by suppressing the penalties enacted against them for such excesses, and particularly the Ordinance of June 1767, which condemns them to be confined on bread and water. His Danish Majesty orders, that for the future, no distinction shall be made between illegitimate children and those born in wedlock, with regard to their baptism, ecclesiastical rites, and employments in the church; that their birth be not considered as a dishonour; that no one shall reproach them on that account; and that if any married persons should happen to insult or abuse them, the party aggrieved shall have leave to prefer complaints, and silence the aggressor.

June 29.

A fire broke out at the paper manufactory in Kingsland Road, by which that building, a chapel contiguous, and other houses, were destroyed.

Monday, July 1.

The ceremony of christening the young Prince was performed in the Great Council Chamber, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness was named Ernest Augustus. The Sponsors were, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz in person; his Serene Highness Prince Maurice of Saxe Gotha, represented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; and her Serene Highness the Hereditary Princess of Hesse Cassel, represented by the Countess of Egremont.

At the final close of the poll for Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, at Guildhall, the numbers were,

Mr Alderman Wilkes,	—	2315
Frederick Bull, Esq;	—	2194
Mr. Alderman Kirkman,	—	1949
Mr. Alderman Plumbe,	—	1875
Mr. Alderman Oliver,	—	245

Whereupon Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Esq; were declared duly elected.

At the adjournment of the sessions at Guildhall, a Petition was presented from

the Innholders Company, praying a Certificate to the Commissioners of the Customs, for opening the Ports, to import oats at a low duty; when the Court, after receiving the depositions of several Gentlemen respecting the present dearthness of that article, granted a Certificate.

In the evening the effigy of Mr. Horne, in a canonical habit, with a pen in one hand, and in the other a salt-box, intended to represent the treasury box of the Bill of Rights, after being carried through the principal streets in the city, was consumed in a bonfire, which the populace made for that purpose before the Mansion-house.

Wednesday 3.

Mr. James Bollond, of Shire-lane, purchased the late City Marshal's place for 2400l.

The Session began at the Old Baily, when twenty-one prisoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Richard Pearce, for stealing a silver tea-pot, and a silver sugar-bason, the property of Mr. Samuel Swinton, in his dwelling house in Piccadilly; Thomas Jones, and Matthew Poland, for burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Lambert, Taylor, in the Back-lane, near Rag Fair, and stealing a canvas-bag, and a quantity of halfpence. Poland was evidence last Session against Jackson.

Nine were convicted to be transported, one to be whipped, and ten were acquitted.

Thursday 4.

Nineteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. James Saytuss, alias Dumb Jemmy, Sarah Becks, and Frances Allen, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling house of Mrs. Bradshaw, in Queen Anne-street, Marybone, and stealing a pair of silver candlesticks, a silver waiter, and other things. Nine were convicted to be transported, one to be branded in the hand, and six were acquitted.

Friday 5.

Fifteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey; Peter Murphy and Silas Goddard were tried for the wilful murder of John Atwood, one of the Runners of Clerkenwell Bridewell; Murphy was convicted of Manslaughter, and Goddard acquitted. Seven received sentence of transportation.

As eight of the domestics of the Count de Guignes were carousing at the Feathers ale-house, in Angel court, Westminster, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, a Constable entered the room, and desired them to cease their noise, and retire. The rest of them not understanding English, the Possilion explained to his comrades the Constable's orders. They desired that Officer to drink, who, out of complaisance, drank his share of three pots, and on going away, offered to pay for one. This offer was not accepted, and they continued their noise. Some time after, the Constable, assisted by several of his brethren, with a

bout

About twenty assistants, and the watch, returned to the room, and attempted to carry them away by force: They resisted, but at the sight of so many people they fled; some got out at the windows, and others at the back-door, and took shelter in their Master's stables, the back-door of which communicated with that alehouse. The Constables, who had only the Postilion in their custody, beset the stables, broke open the door, knocked down the Hussar and one of the Footmen, and carried them to the Round-house. On Saturday they were carried before Justice Kelynge, who committed the Postilion to Bridewell, and sent back the Hussar, who had one finger cut off, besides several cuts of a sabre, and the Footman, who has three wounds in his head, to the Round house.

Three Gentlemen in a post-chaise were stopped on Chatham-hill, and robbed of 15 guineas and a watch; they had not gone far before they were stopped again by the same man, who returned the money and watch, and requested only a few shillings for travelling expences, which they immediately gave him, and he rode off: when they had proceeded about two miles further, he stopped them a third time, and again demanded the watch and 15 guineas, which they gave him.

Saturday 6.

The trial of Stroud and Campbell for the murder of Mr. Clark, lasted from nine in the morning till eight at night, after which the court adjourned to dine, when they were informed that the mob had attacked a soldier, who had given positive evidence against Campbell, and that he was likely to share Clark's fate; upon which the Aldermen Kennett and Rossiter, with a becoming firmness, resolved to endeavour to save him. They took with them Mr. Reynolds, Clerk of the Arraignment, the City Marshal, and their own servants. They found the poor man driven into a public-house upon Snow-hill, and some thousands surrounding it: They expostulated with the people, desired them to desperse, and take warning by the fate of the two unhappy men that had just received sentence of death, and begged they would not rush immediately into the same dreadful situation: Finding they could not, by any arguments, disperse the mob, they went into the house, and, at the hazard of their own lives, brought the soldier through the street to the Old Bailey, where they kept him several hours, till the mob were dispersed, and then sent him to the Savoy. One of the mob, who behaved particularly outrageous, they were obliged to seize, and commit to Newgate.

Monday 8.

Nineteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were convicted to be transported, one to be privately whipped, and fourteen were acquitted.

Stroud and Campbell were executed at Beccles-green, according to their sentence,

Tuesday 9.

At eleven in the evening the following letter was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain:

“ My Lord,

“ As in consequence of the notice given of the time your Lordship purposes setting out to morrow, the Livery may be induced to attend your Lordship to St. James's, I have the King's command to acquaint you, that it being unprecedented to admit the Livery upon such occasions, as well as impracticable to introduce so numerous a body, no persons beyond the number allowed by law to present Petitions to the Throne will be admitted, except your Lordship, the Aldermen, Common Council, and City Officers. I am, my Lord, with the greatest respect, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

Gro'venor-street,

HERTFORD.”

July 9, 1771.

Twenty-three prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Kilbert, and Thomas Jenkins, for assaulting Francois Toynant, and robbing him near the Red-lion, Tottenham court Road, of a silver watch, and four guineas; and Stephen Clements, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Nathaniel Hickman, at Islington, and stealing thereout a quantity of plate, and some money. Eight were convicted to be transported, and twelve were acquitted.

Wednesday 10.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, with a Committee of the Livery, of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, with the following Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, which was read by Sir James Hodges, Town Clerk.

“ To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

“ The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled.

“ *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“ WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, in the anguish of our hearts, beg leave to approach your Royal Person, and deeply to lament that we still suffer, together with many others, all those great and unparalleled grievances, which we have before submitted to your Majesty, with the hope of a full and speedy redress from our Sovereign, as the Father of his people.

“ The same arbitrary House of Commons which violated the sacred Right of Election, and seated among themselves, as
a Re-

a Representative of the people, a man who was never chosen into Parliament, have, the last Session, proceeded to the most extravagant outrages against the Constitution of this Kingdom, and the liberty of the subject, of which your Majesty is by law the Great Guardian. They have ventured to imprison our Chief Magistrate, and one of our Aldermen, for disobeying their illegal orders, and not violating the holy Sanction of their oaths to this great City, as well as their duty to their country. They have, by the most artful suggestions, prevailed upon your Majesty, to suffer your Royal Name to give a pretended authority to a Proclamation, issued at their express desire, contrary to the known laws of the land. At length they proceeded to the enormous wickedness of erasing a judicial Record, in order to stop the course of justice, and to frustrate all possibility of relief by an appeal to those laws, which are the noblest birth-right and inheritance of all the subjects of this realm.

“ During the unjust confinement of our Representatives, they proceeded to a law, depriving the Citizens of London of a considerable part of their property in the soil of the River Thames, solemnly granted to them by divers charters, and confirmed by the authority of Parliament; and, under colour of equity, inserted in that law an unusual saving clause, subversive of the known and established laws of property; they have, without any pretence of an abuse, superseded the conservancy of the River Thames, in the liberty which the Citizens of London have enjoyed from the Conquest.

“ We, therefore, your Remonstrants again humbly supplicate your Majesty to restore our rights, and to give peace to this distracted nation, by a speedy dissolution of Parliament, and by removing your present wicked and despotical Ministers for ever from your Councils and Presence.

(Signed by Order) JAMES HODGES.”
To which Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

“ I shall ever be ready to exert my prerogative, as far as I can constitutionally, in redressing any real grievances of my subjects; and the City of London will always find me disposed to listen to any of their well founded complaints: It is, therefore, with concern that I see a part of my subjects still so far misled and deluded, as to renew, in such reprehensible terms, a request, with which, I have repeatedly declined, I cannot comply.”

Fourteen prisoners were tried at the Old Baily, six of whom were convicted to be transported.

Nine prisoners received judgment of death, thirty-seven were sentenced to be

transported for seven years, and four for fourteen years; five were branded in the hand, five ordered to be privately whipped, and thirty two were delivered on proclamation.

The following capital convicts, who had been respited, have received his Majesty's pardon on the following conditions, viz. Thomas Price, Richard Butcher, John M'Donald, Charles Baker, and Charles Calligan, to be transported for the term of their natural lives, and William Kenny for the term of seven years, and on their acceptance thereof received sentence, &c.

Thursday 11.

An Assembly was held at the Guildhall, in Sandwich, for the electing of five Barons, viz. the Mayor, two Jurats, and two Commoners, to represent that Corporation at a general meeting of the Cinque Ports, two ancient towns, and their Members, called the Brotherhood and Guestling, to be held at New-Romney the 23d inst. when Joseph Stewart and Daniel Rainier, Esqrs; were chosen Jurats. The two Commoners returned, were Mr. Edward Nairne, and Mr. John Matson.

Saturday 13.

An express arrived at the Admiralty, with the agreeable news of the arrival in the Downs of the *Endeavour*, Capt. Cooke, from the East-Indies. This ship sailed in August 1768, with Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr. Green, and other ingenious Gentlemen on board, for the South Seas, to observe the transit of Venus; they have since made a voyage round the world, and touched at every coast and island, where it was possible to get on shore, to collect every species of plants, and other rare productions in nature. Their voyage, upon the whole, has been as agreeable and successful as they could have expected, except the death of Mr Green, who died upon his passage from Batavia: Dr. Solander has been a good deal indisposed, but it is hoped a few days refreshment will soon establish his health: Capt. Cooke, and Mr. Banks, are perfectly well.

Wednesday 17.

A woman was whipped through Fleet-street to Temple bar, for decoying children from their parents, and then putting out their eyes, in order to beg with them.

Thursday 18.

Mr. Moore's new invented Coal-carriage, the wheels of which are 15 feet high, passed through the streets, attended by a great concourse of people. Two horses a breast drew two chaldrons and two sacks of coals with more ease and expedition than the common carts do one chaldron; with three horses at length.

Miss Mary Jones, youngest daughter of William Jones, Esq; of Nafs, and Miss Gough, a young Lady of Monmouth, who was upon a visit at Nafs, were murdered in a meadow near Lidney Church, Gloucestershire,

shire, as they were returning from Lidney to Nafs. — The young Ladies, after tea, took a walk to Lidney, where they were detained by the rain till near ten o'clock, at which time they set out for Nafs, about two miles distant, without any attendant. The family at Nafs, surprized they did not return, sent a servant with a lanthorn to meet them, who found Miss Jones lying dead across the path in the meadow, with the back part of her skull beat to pieces, and Miss Gough in a ditch near the same place, most shockingly bruised. The whole country being very soon alarmed, every man was summoned to go in pursuit of the murderer. William Morgan, a young man of Lidney, a Sawyer by trade, was the only person absent. He was in bed, when being called up, and told what had passed, some blood was observed upon the knee of his breeches; he was directly charged with the fact, which he confessed. He says, he had been playing at Fives, and had lost all his money; but had engaged to play for six-pence the next night. Whilst he was thinking how to get the money he had engaged to play for, these two young Ladies passed him, and it came into his mind that he could easily rob them. He accordingly followed them, and it being nearly dark, passed by them. Miss Jones said, *Good night to you, Will.* Finding that he was known, he determined to murder them, and taking a little circuit, came behind them, and with a stake struck Miss Jones upon the head, which brought her to the ground; he then gave her another blow, and left her dead on the spot. — Miss Gough, who had ran a few yards, he followed, and struck in the same manner. She screamed out, upon which he repeated his blows till she was, to all appearance, lifeless. He supposes in struggling she had fallen into the ditch, as he did not throw her there; and that his breeches were stained by kneeling down to take off Miss Jones's pockets.

Thursday 25.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnabrug, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the Prince of Brunswick, the Earl of Albemarle, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton, and the Earl Gower, were installed Knights of the Garter, at Windsor, in presence of the Sovereign.

The procession began in the morning: the ceremony in the cathedral took near four hours; the company then returned to St. George's Hall, where his Majesty dined under a rich canopy; her Majesty was seated in a gallery opposite, with the young Princess on her right, and the third young Prince on her left, close by each of whom stood her Majesty's two brothers, the Ladies of the Bedchamber and Maids of Honour; the Knights dined at a long table on his Majesty's right hand, and over against them was

a gallery, and seats under it for persons of distinction to see them dine; soon after the first course was served up, his Majesty knighted William Desse, Esq; Clerk of the Check belonging to the band of Gentleman Pensioners. It was past six before his Majesty left the Hall; the Ladies and Gentlemen then dressed themselves for the ball, which was held in the Great Guard Room; about nine o'clock their Majesties entered the room, and the ball was opened with a minuet, by the Duke of Gloucester and the Duchess of Grafton; his Royal Highness also danced the second minuet with the Duchess of Marlborough. Afterwards the Duke of Cumberland, the Queen's two brothers, the Duke of Grafton, &c. danced with many other Ladies of Quality, till near eleven, when the country dances began; three only were called; their Majesties retired, and the company dispersed before twelve.

The Stalls at present are filled as follow, viz.

The SOVEREIGN.	Landgrave of Hesse
Duke of Saxe Gotha,	Cassel,
Duke of Gloucester,	Prince of Orange,
Pr. Ferd. of Brun-	* Bp. of Osnabrug,
wick,	* Duke of Mecklen-
* D. of Cumberland,	burgh Strelitz,
* Henry, Prince of	Duke of Rutland,
Brunswick,	Duke of Kingston,
Earl of Chesterfield,	Duke of Newcastle,
Duke of Leeds,	Duke of Northum-
Duke of Montague,	berland,
Earl of Hertford,	Marquis of Rocking-
Earl Temple,	ham,
* Earl of Albemarle,	Earl of Bute,
* Duke of Grafton,	* D. of Marlborough,
* Prince of Wales,	* Earl Gower.

Those marked * are new ones.

Wednesday 31.

Letters from Virginia give a dreadful account of the overflowing of the Rappahannock River in that Province, owing to the great and incessant rains which begun on the 27th of May last, and continued without intermission till the 8th of June; the water poured down in such torrents from the mountains as to carry all before it, which caused the river to swell twenty-five feet higher than ever was known by the oldest man living; all the warehouses on both sides the Rappahannock were entirely full of water, and at the different warehouses in Yarmouth and Norfolk towns in Virginia, upwards of 4000 hoshheads of tobacco were carried away by the rapidity of the stream, and entirely lost.

A Letter from Paris gives the following account of the loss the French have sustained in the late bloody engagement in Corsica. Marbœuf behaved like a prudent officer; yet the natural situation of the country, the deep ravines between Casinca and La Tavagna, made it impossible for the troops to resist the ferocity

ferocity of the natives; therefore the French failed in the attack, but made their retreat in good order. Nothing could prevent the enemy from taking the baggage and military chest at Fiumalto; for they descended the side of a vast mountain, that seemed inaccessible, with such a multitude, that they resembled a rapid torrent after a thunder storm, rushing over every obstacle. The following is the return of the killed and wounded:

“Regiment Dauphine, Officers killed 7, wounded 16; rank and file, killed 99, wounded 161—regiment Berry, Officers killed 11, wounded 25, rank and file, killed 71, wounded 149—regiment Alsace, three battalions, Officers killed 31, wounded 50; rank and file, killed 179, wounded 296—Royal Roussillon, Officers killed 5, wounded 11; rank and file, killed 56, wounded 135—regiment Bourgogne, Officers killed 13, wounded 29; rank and file, killed 42, wounded 79—regiment Royal Italian, Officers killed 3, wounded 7; rank and file, killed 9, wounded 41—regiment Calabrese, Officers killed 6, wounded 19; rank and file, killed 31, wounded 129—regiment Bulkeley, Officers killed 9, wounded 17; rank and file, killed 47, wounded 109—cavalry, Officers killed 11, wounded 21; rank and file, killed 41, wounded 73. Seven battalions were left in garrison. The numbers missing since the general attack are not included, nor those taken prisoners in the surprize of the baggage, who, we fear, have not experienced much politeness from the savages.”

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

June 27. **L**ADY of Dr. Fothergill, Professor of Queen's College, Oxford—a son.

July 7. Her Majesty, the Queen of Denmark—a Princess.

11. The Hereditary Princess of Hesse-Cassel—a daughter.

Lady of Col. Hale—a daughter.

16. Lady of Nicholas Winford, Esq;—a son.

22. Lady of Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart.—a daughter.

24. The Lady of Rich. Myddleton, Esq;—a daughter.

Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow Bertie—a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

COL. Cullen, in the Dutch service—to Mrs. Kettleby.

William Orde, Esq; of Morpeth—to Miss Nancy Ward.

Thomas Graves, Esq;—to Miss Williams, cousin to Lady North.

Benj. Upton, Esq; of Wakefield—to Miss Steel of Northampton.

Robert Carew, Esq; Member for Dungarvon, in Ireland—to Miss Famy Boyce.

Thomas Martin, Esq;—to Miss Collins of Jermyn street.

June 24. Francis Wye, Esq;—to Miss Amelia Carteret.

25. Jonathan Edwards, Esq;—to Miss Vane, of Peckam.

28. John Biggs, Esq; of Hackney—to Miss Phillips of Hatton-garden.

29. John Martin, Esq;—to Mrs. Skryme of Vanor, Pembroke-shire.

30. Rob. Austin, Esq; Mortimer st.—to Miss Mary Stevens, Panton-street.

July 1. Rev. Dr. Coote, Dean of Kilfenora, in Ireland—to Miss Bathurst, cousin to Lord Apsley.

2. John Powell, Esq; of Maidstone—to Miss Leigh of Southampton-row.

3. James Rodwell, Esq; Argyle buildings—to Miss Eliz. Franklin of Panton-st.

4. Joseph Whitefield, Esq;—to Mrs. Ann Bratt.

Sam. Premies, Esq; son of Sir Samuel—to Miss Holden.

6. Estcourt Cresswell, Esq; Member for Cirencester—to Miss Anna Maria Wotton.

7. James Nichol's, Esq; Greek street, Soho—to Miss Harriet Parkhurst.

8. Robert Sparrow, Esq;—to Miss Barnard, sister to Sir Robert.

9. John Bodycote, Esq; of Westram, Kent—to Mrs. Hornbuckle of Camberwell.

10. John Ellington, Esq; of St. Alban's—to Miss Harriot Anson, Golden square.

11. Charles Saxton, Esq;—to Miss Bush, of Burcot, Oxfordshire.

14. Christopher Simmons, Esq; New Bond-street—to Miss Gordon, Great Ruffel-st.

15. Sir George Amyand, Bart.—to Miss Cornwall of Dover street.

Henry Herbert, Esq;—to the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Alicia Maria Wyndham, daughter to the late Lord Egremont.

16. John Potter, Esq; of Bath—to Miss Polly Neville.

18. Francis Charteris, Esq;—to Miss Susan Keck, Maid of Honour to the Princess Dowager.

19. Benj. Allbright, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Joyce, of Hadley, in Essex.

21. John Collier, Esq; Cavendish-square—to Miss Maria Gregory of Upper Brooke-street.

22. Geo. L. Staunton, Esq; of Grenada—to Miss Jane Collins, of Salisbury.

25. Tho. Heysham, Esq; New Bond-st.—to Miss Eliz. Drayton, Queen street.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

William Bettinson, Esq; of Grylles, Cornwall.

—Holmes, Esq; Captain of Carisford Castle, in the Isle of White.

Mrs. Palmer, aged 101.

Mrs. Woolryche, sister to the late Sir John Lord Augustus Fitzgerald, son to the Duke of Leinster, in Dublin.

Mon. George Barnewell, only brother to Lord Kingsland.
 Rear Admiral Long; in Holles-street, Cavendish-square.
 The Duke de Montecallegro, Ambassador from Spain to the Republic of Genoa.
 Francis Bence, of Femersgran, in the Agenoise, aged 121.
 Hon. R. Tyler, at Boston, in New Engl.
 Tho. Fletcher, Esq; High Sheriff for Monmouthshire.
 Thomas Clefter, Esq; at Dover.
 Sir Tho. Peyton, Bart. at Emneth, Norfolk.
 Miss Talbot, at Heythorp, in Oxfordshire, niece to Lord Shrewsbury.
 Right Hon. Lady Frances Clifford, sister to the Earl of Newburgh.
 ——— Bedingfield, Esq; at Norwich.
 Mr. Joseph Wright, at Pool, one of the people called Quakers, worth 150,000l.
 Mrs. Walker, at Lurgan, in Irel. aged 97.
 Rob. Wilmott, Esq; eldest son of Sir Eardley Wilmott, at Bengal.
 Mrs. Pinckney, aged 92, at Woodford, in Essex.
 David Murray, Esq; at Savannah, in Georgia.
 June 19. Lady Webb, at Paris, relict of the late Sir John.
 Mr. Sam. Milner, at Caywood, aged 105.
 24. James Swindell, Esq; of Bedford, at Newington.
 Rob. Lindsay, Esq; in Suffolk-street.
 25. ——— Lynch, Esq; near Epsom.
 James Cantrell, Esq; Titchfield-street.
 John Cox, Esq; at Castle Ditch, Herefordshire.
 26. Robert Osborn, Esq; Panton square, Commissioner of the Navy.
 27. Sir William Richards, aged 97, at Vauxhall.
 Joseph Wakelin, Esq; at Roehampton.
 29. Amos Linfey, Esq; at Stanton, Lincolnshire.
 30. Lady Ann Barton, relict of Sir Walter, at Peckham, aged 92.
 July 1. William Snelgrave, Esq; in Upper Grosvenor street.
 Mrs. Gale, Laundress to his Majesty at Kensington.
 Solomon Durell, Equerry of the Crown Stables.
 2. John Percival, Esq; formerly a Captain of Dragoons.
 3. John James Wilkinson, Esq; of Barbadoes, in Grace Church-street.
 Wm. Mantle, Esq; in David-street, Berkeley square.
 John Bowles, Esq; at Kingston.
 4. Dr. Cole, Physician, at Tottenham.
 James West, Esq; in Piccadilly, Purveyor to K. George I.
 5. Robert Watts, Esq; at Richmond.
 Capt. Tho. Wilson, formerly in the African Trade, aged 103.
 John Marsh Dickenson, Esq; son of Marsh Dickenson, Esq; late Lord Mayor.
 Richard Ruffel, M. D. at Reading.

6. Henry Saxby, Esq, one of the Examiners of the out Ports of London.
 James Frodham, Esq; Princes-street, Hanover-square.
 Wm. Ratcliff, Esq; in Red Lion square.
 8. Dr. Fige, Physician at Portsmouth.
 Lady Manningham, relict of the late Sir Richard, at Chelsea.
 William Robert, Earl of Elgin and Kincardin, in the 8th year of his age, at Broomhall, in Scotland.
 9. James Ashbrook, Esq; at Paddington.
 James Taylor, Esq; aged 79, at Greenwich.
 11. Robert Langley, Esq; Lower Grosvenor-street.
 Mr. Pyke, Housekeeper, and Clerk to the Charter-house.
 Lady of the Hon. Morgan Vane, Esq; at Bilby, Nottinghamshire.
 12. Thomas Cooper, Esq; at Potstead, in Suffolk.
 13. David Holdham, Esq; at Richmond.
 William Kirby, Esq; at Kew.
 14. Trevor Barrett, Esq; at Richmond, in Surry.
 Capt. Jones, of the Royal Navy, in Tufton-street, Westminster.
 William Edkins, Esq; at Windsor.
 15. Francis Holbourne, Esq; aged 67, Member for Plymouth, Admiral of the White Squadron, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and Rear Admiral of Great Britain.
 Dr. Mallet, at Peckham.
 Right Hon. Lady Ann Hervey, aunt to the Earl of Bristol, at Bury.
 Lady Fitzwilliams, sister to Earl Fitzwilliams, at Milton, near Peterborough.
 16. John Woolsey, Esq; at Kensington.
 Wm. Dodd, Esq; in St. James's-street.
 John Southwell, Esq; at Wilbich.
 18. Rich. Woodland, Esq; at Putney.
 19. Rev. Dr. Nicolson, at Reading, Berkshire.
 Thomas Beck, Esq; at Wanstead, Essex.
 21. James Ofgood, Esq; in Chesterfield-street, May-fair.
 William Mason, Esq; in New Bond-street.
 23. Sir Richard Simpson, aged 67, in South Audley-street.
 24. Robert Montgomery, Esq; in Great Ruffel street, Bloomsbury.
 25. Daniel Flexney, Esq; at Chelsea.
 William Westbrooke Richardson, Esq; at Mount Pleasant, near Barnet.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Sclater -- to the united R. R. of St. Mary le Bow, and St. Pancras, Sloper-lane, and All hallows, Honey-lane.
 Rev. Mr. Smith -- to Kirby green and Frodingham V V Lincolnshire.
 Rev. Dr. Steward -- to Charlbury L.
 Rev. Sam. Allford -- to Curry-Rivel, V. Somersetshire.
 Rev. Dr. Cotterell -- to Ansley V. Warwickshire.
 Rev. Tho. Stephen. -- to Chincombe R.

Rev.

Rev. John Baron—to Talland and Left-wishiel V. Cornwall.
 Rev. Sam. Mauzy—to be preacher at the French chapel in the Friery.
 Rev. Dr. Southwell—to Afterby R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. Dr. Horne—one of his Majesty's Chaplains.
 Rev. Dr. Stinton—to Newington, cum Cappella Brightwell R. Oxfordshire, and Allhallows, Earking, V. London.
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln—Prebendary of the Cathedral of St. Paul.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT. Hon. Edward, Earl of Derby—Lord Lieut. of the County of Lancaster.
 John Weir, Esq;—Commissary of Stores and Provisions in the Island of St. Dominica.
 Bagot Read, Esq;—Prothonotary of Chester and Flint.
 Miss Elizabeth Knowles—Maid of honour to her Majesty.
 Sir Ralph Payne, Knight of the Bath—Capt. Gen. of the Caribbee Islands.
 Edward Coleman, Esq;—Clerk of his Majesty's Robes and Wardrobes.
 John Blaquier, Esq;—Secretary to the Embassy to the Court of France.
 Sir John Bently—Governor of Greenwich Hospital.
 Mr. Price—Page to the Prince of Wales.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM Faulkener, Esq;—Fort Adjutant of Fort Augustus, vice Richard Trought.
 Benj. Chapman, Esq;—Capt. in the 1st regiment of foot, vice Capt. Evans.
 Tho. Burleigh, Esq;—Quarter-master of the 39th regiment of foot.
 Paulus Emilius Irwin, Esq;—Lieut. Gov. of the Island of Guernsey.
 John Maxwell, Esq;—Major in the 5th regiment of foot.
 Matthew Pepper Manby—Barrack master of Limerick.
 Sir John Mylne, Bart.—Captain of Cowes Castle.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

SIR Peter Dennis, Bart. Rear Adm. of the Red—Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, vice Commodore Proby.
 Sir Richard Temple, Bart.—Comptroller of the Victuallers accounts.
 Capt. Cunningham—to the command of the Cruiser sloop.
 Capt. Jordan—to the command of the King's Fisher sloop.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From July 1, to July 6, 1791.

	Wheat	Rye	Bar.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 9 0	3 0 2	2 3 3	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Midd'lex	6 3 0	3 5 2	7 3 4	4	
Surrey	5 10 0	0 0 2	7 4 2	2	
Hertford	6 3 0	0 0 2	8 3 10	10	
Bedford	6 3 4	10 3 2	6 3 7	7	
Cambridge	5 8 0	0 0 2	5 3 4	4	
Huntingdon	6 2 0	0 3 2	6 3 7	7	
Northampton	6 8 5	1 3 8	4 3 11	11	
Rutland	7 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0	
Leicester	7 1 5	0 4 0	7 4 5	5	
Nottingham	6 7 5	4 3 9	7 4 3	3	
Derby	7 6 0	0 0 3	1 4 10	10	
Stafford	7 3 5	6 7 4	7 4 7	7	
Shropshire	6 6 4	10 3 10	0 2 9	9	
Hereford	5 8 0	0 3 4	11 0 0	0	
Worcester	6 9 4	7 4 0	7 4 1	1	
Warwick	6 4 0	0 3 11	8 4 2	2	
Gloucester	6 3 0	0 3 6	2 3 6	6	
Wiltshire	5 9 0	0 3 0	8 3 9	9	
Berks	6 2 0	0 3 0	6 3 4	4	
Oxford	6 4 0	0 3 6	6 3 6	6	
Bucks	6 5 5	0 3 9	5 3 9	9	

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5 6 3	10 3 12	4 3 2	2	
Suffolk	5 4 3	11 2 10	3 2 9	9	
Norfolk	5 8 4	2 2 11	5 0 0	0	
Lincoln	6 4 5	1 3 8	2 3 11	11	
York	6 7 5	0 0 0	5 3 8	8	
Durham	6 5 4	10 0 0	5 4 0	0	
Northumberland	5 7 4	5 3 3	3 3 10	10	
Cumberland	5 11 4	5 3 5	3 3 8	8	
Westmoreland	6 8 5	0 4 0	5 3 9	9	
Lancashire	6 11 0	0 3 9	4 3 10	10	
Cheshire	7 1 5	3 4 5	6 0 0	0	
Monmouth	6 2 0	0 4 0	11 0 0	0	
Somerset	6 3 0	0 0 0	11 3 2	2	
Devon	5 11 0	0 2 11	9 0 0	0	
Cornwall	5 11 0	0 3 3	9 0 0	0	
Dorset	5 11 0	0 2 9	3 4 3	3	
Hampshire	5 6 0	0 2 10	4 3 5	5	
Suffex	5 2 0	0 2 9	5 3 9	9	
Kent	5 6 0	0 3 5	7 3 3	3	

W A L E S.

North Wales	6 3 5	0 3 8	1 11 4	11	
South Wales	5 8 4	4 3 7	1 7 3	4	

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winchest. } Bushel	6 2 4	9 3 5	2 4 3	8	
Quarter of } 8 Bushels.	49 4 38	0 27 4	18 8 29	4	

PRICES of STOCKS.

	July 3.	July 29.
Bank Stock	—	—
India Stock	—	—
3 per Cent. reduced	88 ¹ / ₄	88
3 per Cent. Consol.	—	87 ¹ / ₂
4 per Cent. Consol.	96 ¹ / ₂	66 ¹ / ₈
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 13l. 10s. 6d.	—	13l. 12s. 6d.

Bill of Mortality from July 2. to July 23.

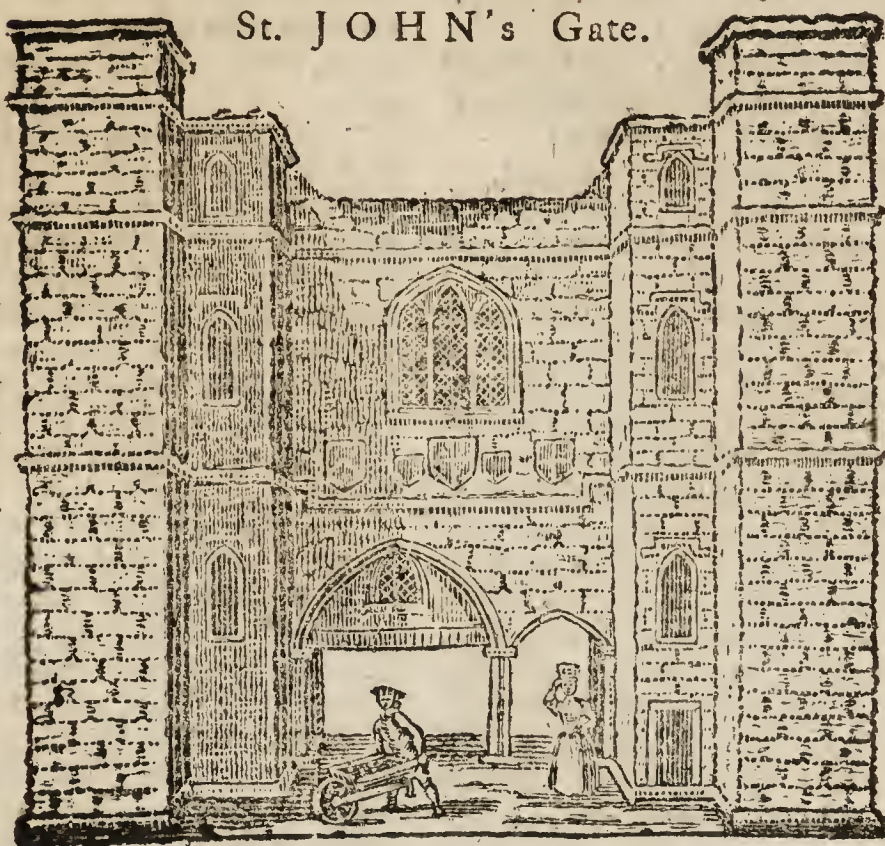
Christened.		Buried.		Total	Between	Age	
Males	Females	Males	Females			2 and 5	50 and 60
603	583	660	655	1315	}	97	95
1186		1315		55		69	
1186		1315		45		78	
1186		1315		95		26	
1186		1315		150		5	
Whereof have died under two years old		467		133			

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The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Public Ledger
 Gazetteer
 St James's Chron
 London Chron.
 General Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 London Evening
 Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Oxford
 Cambridge
 Reading
 Northampton
 Birmingham 2
 Bath 2 papers
 Coventry 2
 Bristol 3



York 2 paper
 Dublin 2
 Newcastle 2
 Leedes 2
 Edinburgh
 Aberdeen
 Glasgow
 Ipswich
 Norwich
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Salisbury
 Liverpool
 Sherborn
 Worcester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Manchester
 Canterbury
 Chelmsford

For AUGUST, 1771.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the *Boston (New England) Gazette*, July 8.
Cambridge, July 4.

THIS day his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following message to the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“THE Secretary has laid before me an engrossed Bill, entitled An Act for apportioning and assessing a tax of 15,000*l.* &c.

“I find that this Bill is of the same tenor with the Acts, which, of late years, have been annually passed by the General Court. By virtue of those acts, the assessors in several towns have taxed the officers of the Crown, who have been resident in such towns, for the profits which they receive from their commissions, although their offices have no peculiar relation to this province. I doubt whether this could be the intent of the former acts, but as this construction has been put upon them, I cannot sign another Act in the same form, being expressly forbid, by his Majesty's 27th instruction, from giving my consent to such an Act, upon any pretence whatsoever. I cannot doubt of your being of the same sentiment with me, that such a general clause as is now in the Bill, which impowers the assessors to tax all commissions of profit, needs some qualification, and that it should extend no farther than to commissions which peculiarly relate to this province; otherwise any of his Majesty's servants, who may occasionally reside here for a short term, may be taxed for the profit which they receive from their commissions and places in Great Britain, and every other part of his Majesty's dominions.

Cambridge, July 4; T. HUTCHINSON.”

1771.

As this very important message appeared to be grounded upon his Majesty's 27th instruction, the House immediately appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor, and pray that his Excellency would be pleased to order a copy thereof to be laid before them: Accordingly the Secretary, by his Excellency's order, immediately brought a copy of the said instruction into the House, and laid it on the table.

The instruction, mentioned in the Governor's message, being read in the House, a Committee was appointed to prepare an answer to his Excellency's message. In the afternoon, the Committee made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table till next morning; and on Friday, July 5, the House unanimously agreed upon an answer, which was sent by a Committee, in which the following are the principal passages:

May it please your Excellency,

“THE House of Representatives have taken into consideration your Excellency's message of this day.

“The reason you are pleased to assign for withholding your assent to the Tax Bill, is surprizing and alarming.

“We know of no Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, nor of any revenue his Majesty has a right to establish in North America:

we know, and we feel, a tribute levied and extorted from those, who, if they have property, have a right to the absolute disposal of it.

“As to the operation of law mentioned in your Excellency's message, the law of this province, at least in this respect, has rightly operated, as it ever ought; and we know of no reason, nor of any semblance of reason, why the Commissioners, their superior or subordinate officers, who are equally protected with the other inhabitants, should be exempted from paying their full proportion of taxes for the support of government within this province.”

The same day it was unanimously agreed, by both Houses, that a Remonstrance be sent to his Excellency the Governor, relative to his refusing to give his assent to the grants that have been made for their respective agents.

On Friday noon, the two Houses, by his Excellency's direction, gave their joint attendance at the Town house in Cambridge, when his Excellency was pleased to close the session of the General Assembly with a speech, which concludes as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“I shall only observe upon your message presented me this day, in answer to my message to you of yesterday, that whatever may be the rights of the General Assembly, in matters of taxation, the Crown has certainly reserved to itself the prerogative of disallowing every law, of what nature soever; and as the disallowance of a Tax Act, after it is in part executed, would cause great perplexity, I think that his Majesty's instruction, pointing out to you, through me his servant, those parts of your Tax-Acts, which he disapproves of, should be considered as an instance of his tenderness and paternal regard to his subjects, and that it is not liable to the least exception. I shall transmit my message, and this your extraordinary answer, to be laid before his Majesty.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

“I have given my consent to the Bills and Votes, which have passed the two Houses this session, as far as I could, consistent with my duty to the King, and with the interest of the province.

“Upon mature consideration of the grants made to William Bollen, Esq. and to the Executors of Dennys de Berdt, Esq. by the last Assembly, I refused my consent. I cannot yet see reason to alter my sentiments, and the objections to my signing the grants made this session to the same persons, to which your message of the forenoon refers, are rather increased than lessened.

Council Chamber, Cam- T. HUTCHINSON.”
bridge, July 5, 1771.

Philadelphia, July 4. Above 8000 weight of cocoons, most of them excellent in quality, have been already brought for sale to the public filature in this city, and are now reeling off by very skilful persons, the silk produced from them being of extraordinary beauty.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

A U G U S T, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established
SOCIETY, continued from p. 295.

Mr. W--e,



I T has long ago been justly and shrewdly observed, that there being more than one reputed remedy for a disease, is a certain sign that all

of them are ineffectual: If any one had been certain in its effect, a second would never have been named. From the honourable Gentleman's mode of defence, a consequence may be drawn not more favourable to his reasons: If he had been satisfied with his endeavour to shew that his conduct was consistent, he would not have endeavoured to justify it upon a supposition that it was otherwise; there is a proverb about two stools, which I might apply upon this occasion with great propriety: The Gentleman asks with an air of triumph how he can approve special verdicts, if he supposes Juries to be competent in all cases? I readily answer that I cannot tell: They seem to me to be wholly incompatible; but the misfortune is, that to reconcile them is his business and not mine. If I was disposed to assist him in this dilemma, I would recommend it to him to allege, that a special verdict is an appeal *by* the Jury, and not *from* a Jury; and that the law does not preclude a Jury from taking advice of the court when they themselves think it necessary, though it renders their determination final when they do not. But, alas! this, though it may give colour to the supposition, that a Jury may with

propriety bring in a verdict special, though they have in all cases a right to find generally for either party; it will not at all tend to shew that when the Jury at Guildford had taken upon them to judge of the question, without referring to the Court by a special verdict, he had a right to appeal from their judgment, consistent with his own declarations concerning their office and power. It is surely one thing for a Jury to refer to the Court for advice, and another to appeal from their judgment, in a point which they determined without supposing that they needed any. If the Jury are Judges of law as well as fact in one case, they are Judges of law as well as fact in all, except when they voluntarily waive their right by finding their verdict special: I insist upon it, that the Jury was as competent in Horne's case, as in any of the cases in which he would have allowed them to go into the genuine issue; and that in the trial at Guildford, there was no point of law more intricate or obscure than the point of law which has produced the out-cry against the Judges. The Judges, in both cases, acted right, upon my principles, but upon his principles, the measure which he recommended them to take, was wrong. The learned Serjeant being now deprived of one of his stools, let us see how he will keep his half seat on the other; he says, that in Westminster-Hall, he is an Advocate, and that in this House he is a Senator. There is a story, I think, of a certain Bishop, who on some occasion had acted in a military character, and having contracted the custom of swearing, was reproved for it, his reply is said to

have

have been, like that of the Serjeant, 'that he swore not as a Bishop but as a Colonel:' but, said his Monitor, 'when the Devil fetches away the Colonel what will become of the Bishop?' There is, I think, great difference between making the best of a bad cause for a man who is not allowed to plead for himself, and giving advice contrary to general Liberty and the Constitution, after a cause has been justly and legally determined. Either the question at Guildford was justly and legally determined, or it was not; he that says it was not, must adopt the principle which will justify the Judges in the case of Almon, he that says it was, must condemn the Serjeant's appeal, in the case of Horne; supposing the measure to be unconstitutional, the Serjeant's character must suffer as a man, not less because he did wrong in Westminster-Hall, than if he had done wrong in this House. I have no notion of dividing a man from himself: he that acts contrary to his conviction, and would injure the rights of his fellow-subject, and the constitution of his country in any place, is unworthy the character of an honest man, whether at the time he is called an Advocate or a Senator; whether he is in Westminster-Hall or St. Stephen's chapel, honesty is the same in all places; and, from wheresoever a man leaves it behind him, he will be followed by disgrace.

Mr. D--nn--g, then got up and stated the matter at Guildford. He said, that the Jury acquitted the Defendant of a Libel, but found him guilty of defamatory words. That Mr. Serjeant Glynn's appeal from the Jury, arose from a point of law, the question, Whether Constituents when assembled to instruct their Representatives, have not a right to utter their sentiments freely, and censure as they think proper? With respect to which question, the Jury was not competent. But he said nothing tending to shew, that a Jury could be allowed competent in the case of Almon, consistently with the

principle upon which they were denied to be competent in this.

Mr. R-g-y. I have sat with great patience, and I confess, with great comfort, during the debates of the learned Gentlemen of the long robe, which have taken up so much of our time; my comfort arises from finding, that I am not much a loser by the want of their learning and knowledge, for there is not the least agreement of opinion among them, which can only arise from their being equally liable to error and mistake with such ignorant and unlearned men as myself. I have great comfort too, in reflecting, that no authority is established to which it would become me implicitly to submit, but that I may claim my right of private judgment without presumption, and exercise it without danger. Let me then observe, for the benefit of my unlettered brethren in this assembly, that one point has been universally admitted; it appears to be an established and uncontroverted principle, that the practice of the Attorney-General, in filing informations *ex officio*, is at least of so long standing, as to be *immemorial*, that it is founded in the law, and is a part of the constitution as it now stands. We are now going upon a question, whether in this particular the constitution should be amended; and I would only recommend it to Gentlemen, to reflect before they determine in consequence of the curious proposal that has been made us to new model the power of the Attorney-General, that undenied by any one single opinion, it is determined to be, as it is now exercised, legal, fundamental, and of unquestionable authority.

After this speech of Mr. R--y's, the question was clamorously called for; but when the Speaker rose to read it, Mr. P--n--l desired to be heard: the Speaker having again sat down, Mr. P--n--l observed, to go immediately to the question, would be to admit, what the honourable gentleman who spoke last had advanced, that the power of

the Attorney-General was, undenied by a single voice, legal, fundamental, and of unquestionable authority. He said, that he was himself a living refutation of that opinion; that his voice was dissenting, and that he absolutely denied the legality and authenticity of the power in question. He offered to shew, that the exercise of it was neither legal nor constitutional, neither authorized by the common or the statute law, except where the process is specially directed. He affirmed, on the contrary, that our law neither acknowledges nor knows any mode, by which a supposed criminal can be put upon his trial, but that of indictment or the presentment of his country. He proceeded to the following effect. The very mode of information is a process in the civil law, and from the practise of the civil law it is borrowed. Information under the name of suggestion to the King is indeed of ancient use, but it was never a mode of proceeding in the King's-Bench or courts of law. It was a proceeding before the King in council, and was the rise of the star-chamber, as appears in the statutes of Edward the III^d, now upon your table; but it was never admitted in the King's-Bench till the establishment of the star-chamber, in the time of Henry VII. Since that period, there are some precedents, but before that period the most learned of the long robe cannot produce one.

Here some gentlemen intimated, by shaking their heads, that Mr. P--n--l was wrong, and the question was again called for. Mr. P--n--l took notice of the intimation, and called upon those, who gave signs of dissent from what he said, to prove the contrary; but the question was still called for, and being at length put, was carried in the negative.

On the 3^d of December, Mr. M--kw--b acquainted the House, that he intended, on a future day, to make a motion for examining into the state of seamen, who were

confined for small debts, and trifling misdemeanours, in the different prisons of this kingdom, recommending the subject to the particular attention of the House, as an enquiry into the causes for which actual seamen had been imprisoned, and the time when, might tend much to the speedy manning of our fleets.

Mr. Serjeant *Gl--n* also told the House, that he had a motion of great consequence to make on the then next Thursday: he was asked by another member, what would be the subject of his motion? to which he replied only in these general terms, "The laws of this country."

Lord *Cl--e*. The learned Serjeant has just informed us, that he intends to make a motion of great consequence; and I should be glad to know with what view this information is vouchsafed to us. He has been asked what is the object of his motion, and he has answered, "The laws of this country." If previous information, that a motion will be made on a future day, can answer any purpose, it must be to prepare the members to speak upon the subject, by having considered it in the mean time; the learned Serjeant, therefore, must have given us this information to no purpose, if he will not condescend to be more particular with respect to the subject of his motion: to say, that it is relative to the law, is nothing more than if he had said it was relative to something that could be seen, felt, or understood. The law is an ocean, in which we may wander for ever without a compass and chart. The learned Serjeant and other learned gentlemen of his profession have both; but he has not thought fit to vouchsafe either of them to us; and I must therefore insist, that he tells us more, or gives us a reason for his having told us so much.

Mr. *R--y*. I am of opinion, that we should adjourn; but I must first remark, that I have never
known

known it to be the practise of parliament for any member to inform the House, that he intends on a future day to make a motion; and therefore I conclude it is not parliamentary. I have, indeed, myself frequently declared, that I would make a motion when there should be a *fuller house*; and I presume this to be what the *honest Serjeant* means, though unhappily he has not expressed his meaning. I am not so inquisitive as the noble Lord who spoke last, concerning the secret which the learned Gentleman has *in petto*. The noble Lord, after a very happy comparison of the law to an ocean, desires to be informed on what part of that ocean he is to meet the learned Gentleman next Thursday; and the learned Gentleman, it seems, refuses to tell him. I am, however, perfectly easy upon the subject. I have no apprehension, that the honest Serjeant will gain any advantage by attacking us by surprise; I am of opinion, that the honest Gentleman will give us and himself much trouble for nothing. I am well convinced of the purity of our laws as they now stand, and have not the least notion of the honest Serjeant's being able to find out a new code of laws that shall be better. I would, however, recommend it to him not to be *coaxed* out of his secret by either party, but to keep it sacred within his own bosom. After giving him this advice, I rest perfectly satisfied as to the event, and make a motion to adjourn.

The House adjourned immediately.

December 6. The House being moved, that the entry in the votes of the 14th of November last, ordering that the grand committee for courts of justice should sit every Saturday afternoon, might be read, and the same was read accordingly.

Mr. Serjeant *Gl--n* then said, a report had gained credit, that the Judges of Westminster-hall were unfriendly to Juries, and had laid

down false law to mislead them in their verdict; for which reason he thought their conduct should be narrowly inspected; and the order that had been read, not left a mere inert form, without energy or use. He said, that the Judges were accused of allowing the Jury to judge only of the fact, and of reserving to themselves the right of judging of the *intention*. (See the speech of Lord *M--f--d* in the Magazine for February last, p. 81. He said, that the Jury could have acquitted the seven bishops, upon no other principle than that of their right to judge of the intention; that the bishops acknowledged the publication, and the application which was alledged in the information; and therefore, that if the intention was not submitted to the Jury, there was no subject for their determination: that the Jury, finding the intention to be good, acquitted them upon that principle, and upon that principle only, to the joy of all good men, and the great advantage of the nation. He observed also, that the finding a bookseller guilty for the act of his servant, was confounding criminal actions with civil; and though he admitted, that in civil actions, the sufferer ought to recover damages, even from the involuntary author of an injury; he insisted that in criminal actions it was otherwise. He said, that he could prove his allegations by respectable witnesses, who were ready to appear at the bar of the House for that purpose, and therefore in confidence of being supported by them, and approved by the House, he moved,

“ That a committee be appointed to enquire into the administration of criminal justice, and the proceedings of the Judges in Westminster-Hall, particularly in cases relating to the liberty of the press, and the constitutional power and duty of Juries.”

Mr. *Ol----r* seconded the motion, and twice repeated the words, “ Lord Chief Justice *M--sf--d* is the

the man who has been guilty of mal-administration !”

Mr. *S---w-b---* attempted to speak, but having said a few words, he was not able to proceed.

Sir *J---b M---w-b-y* said, he was of opinion, that there was sufficient ground for enquiry, not only into the conduct of Lord *M---fi--d*, but into that of another Judge, who in a county where he had the honour to represent a borough, the Jury were sent back, after having in a trial for murder, brought the prisoner in guilty, and peremptorily ordered to change their verdict to Manslaughter. This conduct of the Judge, he said, gave cause to suspect that he acted under Ministerial influence, the rather, as in this instance he did not interfere with respect to a point of law, but a plain matter of fact. He was, in the conclusion of his speech, still more explicit, and said, that he wished the Committee might be directed to enquire not only into the conduct of Lord *M---fi--d*, but into that of Sir *S---n-y S---ff--d S-----*.

Mr. *C---l--s J---k--f-n* expressed himself warmly in behalf of Lord *M---fi--d*; said he was happy in his friendship, and knew him to be a man of integrity and honour: that he had with a noble resolution steadily fulfilled the duties of his high office, in defiance of the virulent abuse which it had drawn upon him from venality and malice, and would continue to fulfill as long as he should hold it, in defiance of such grosser outrage as the Serjeant's injurious charge, which though more solemn than news-paper paragraphs and lampoons, was not less impotent and futile; and turning to the Speaker, he said, Mr. Speaker, I am opinion, that before we proceed any farther in this business, a specific charge should be brought, as an accusation in general terms, founded upon hearsay and suspicion, and wholly unsupported by evidence, should not be suffered to engage our time and attention.

Mr. *C---w--ll* replied, that Mr. *J---k--f-n*'s warmth in the cause of his friend, was at least excusable, if not meritorious. But that altho' he did not desert his patrons in the hour of distress, it was necessary that his passions should subside before he could do them much service. He observed, that he had charged the supporters of the motion with having sinister views, for not doing the very thing which alone would have given colour to the charge, for not bringing it specifically home to individuals; if they had done this, said he, they might have been charged with personal malice, and a desire rather to remove persons, than to redress grievances: but the Serjeant, on the contrary, having set out upon a liberal plan, so comprehensive as to include every crime and every criminal, without marking out any particular person, could not justly be accused of acting from any private or personal motive; he proceeded to censure the personalities into which some Gentlemen had been betrayed; and insisted that charge, implied in the motion, ought to be kept general, as its principal design was to enquire into the administration of Justice in general where the Crown was the prosecutor, which had an immediate tendency to render the proceedings constitutional, which the prosecution of a particular person, for a particular offence would not do.

Mr. *G---y C---p-r* said, That the motion as it then stood, was injurious, even upon the principles of the Gentlemen who had made and supported it. That it was not so much as pretended any more than two of the Judges had been culpable, and that therefore to raise a clamour against them all, and presume that our Courts in general were corrupt, was equally absurd and injurious. He said, that to involve those who were acknowledged to be innocent, in the disgrace of those who were supposed to be guilty, under pretence of avoiding the charge of personal

sonal ill-will, was like indicting all the inhabitants of a street, because one housekeeper was suspected of having put off bad money. He knew, he said, and appealed to the House, if every individual in it did not know, that the real end of the enquiry, however affectedly concealed, was the condemnation, at least the aspersion of two persons; and shall we then, said he, suffer it to be conducted in a manner which necessarily implies guilt in ten more! Shall we pretend not to see the view of these flaming patriots, because they thrust its head into a bush, and suppose it to be hidden! If we have any regard to common justice, any zeal for our own honour, let us reject this motion, and postpone the further consideration of the affair till somebody stands forth, who has courage and honesty, or temerity and villany enough, call them which you will, to make the charge specific.

[To be continued.]

Remarks on the Account of GEORGE'S ISLAND, lately published in the papers.

GEORGE'S ISLAND in all probability, is one of the Islands of Solomon, discovered by Alvaro de Mendoza, in 1567, as appears by comparing some particulars mentioned by one of our late Circumnavigators, with the accounts given of those Islands by Daviti, from Herrera and Martiniere, and also (as is supposed) by one Quiros, a fragment of whose voyage is preserved in Churchill's collection, vol. iv. p. 623.

1. Solomon Islands are said to extend from the 7th degree of South latitude to the Tropic of Capricorn, which is $23^{\circ} 15'$.

2. Two of these Islands, the one named St George's the other Atregadas, are about 30 leagues in compass.

3. The natives make hatchets of fish-bones & shells, which they sharpen for the purpose.

1. George's Island lies in about 17° South latitude.

2. This Island is about 30 leagues in circumference.

3. A hatchet is made by tying a sharp flint-stone upon a piece of wood.

4. About the natives hung several flat pieces of mother of pearl.

5. There was never any dew but a dry air, so that what was left wet over night was dry in the morning.

6. There were swine and hens, like those in Spain.

4. Their fish-hooks are composed of mother of pearl.

5. The seeds carried from England were damaged by the length of time, and dryness of the air.

6. There were no other animals but dogs and hogs.

The accounts of the fruitfulness of the soil, and of the trees which it produces, are also similar, so that there can be little doubt of this Island having been previously discovered, though not settled, by the Spaniards, and if so, they have the same right to it, by priority of discovery, that we have to Falkland's Island.

It appears by a letter from Dr. Solander, (published in the Magazine for 1769, p. 530.) that the Endeavour touched at Rio de Janeiro, from whence the Doctor's letter is dated, (Dec. 1, 1768) but this is not mentioned by the letter-writer in the papers. The latitude in which he says they doubled Cape Horn, must be an error of the Press, and instead of $5^{\circ} 9'$ South, should probably have been $59^{\circ} 9'$ South, that Cape being, by the observations of Schouten and Le Maire, who first discovered it, in $57^{\circ} 48'$ and $60^{\circ} 5''$, being the greatest Southern latitude made by Lord Anson, in his passage round it.

The death of both the natives of this Island, (at Batavia,) was a very unfortunate circumstance, as, from their never returning home, their countrymen will probably entertain suspicions of us, which we do not deserve, and it will be morally impossible for any future voyagers, to convince them that honest Tobias and his companion died a natural death.

CRITO.

A Method to mark Linen, so as not to wash out again, recommended by the late Dr. Smellie.

“Take vermilion, as much as will lay on a half crown piece, of the salt of steel a piece about the size of a small nutmeg, grind or levigate them well together with linseed oil; you may make it thick, or thin, at your discretion.”

N. B. This is equal, if not superior, to any of the numerous compositions so long puffed on the town at exorbitant prices.



The Cream Coloured Heron.

BOOK

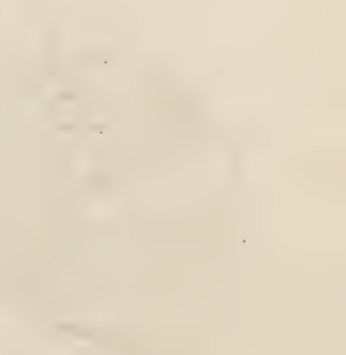


Fig. I.

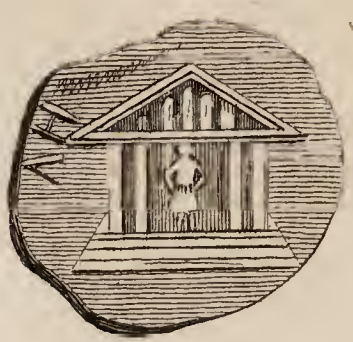


Fig. II.

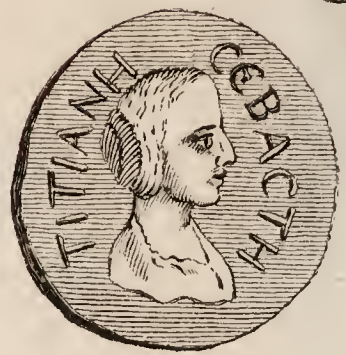


Fig. III.



Fig. IV.



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Mr. URBAN,

THE defects of one age must be supplied by the improvements of the succeeding: notwithstanding we cannot boast of the vigorous genius of an *Evelyn*, a *Ray*, or a *Willughby*; yet still there is this advantage given us, that from the superior skill of the artists of the present times, we can elucidate their labours, and present to the eye the faithful images of those objects they so excellently describe, but were unable to delineate with any precision from their unhappy want of skilful painters.

Such was the case with the bird I now communicate; an elegant species of Heron, common to *Italy*, to *Switzerland*, and perhaps other parts of *Europe*. It was first described by *Aldrovand*, under the title of *Sguacco*, a Heron so called in the valley of *Malalbergo*: Mr. *Willughby* calls it the Heron styled *Sguacco*, we name it from its colours, the cream-coloured Heron.

It is a minute kind; the body not equal to that of a water-hen, and, like that, of a compressed form. The neck, of an enormous length, the bill dusky, two inches long; *irides* bright yellow; on the head, and half the hind-part of the neck, the feathers are long and pendent, of a pale yellow colour, streaked length-ways, with white and black. The rest of the neck, the back and scapulars of a brimstone colour; the last long, unwebbed, silky, and falling over the tail. The wings, tail, and under-side of the body of a fine cream-colour; the legs very short; the toes long and slender, and of a dull green colour.

Aldrovand says it is a bold and spirited bird.

Y:

Mr. URBAN,

I WAS much pleased with the method of taking off medals, proposed in your last February's Magazine by *Investigator*; a considerable obstacle to its extensiveness, however, arises from the difficulty of procuring rare medals to take off their impressions; yet one great use must attend this method, its safely conveying just representations to any distance, and that induced me to apprehend it might be made highly satisfactory to connoisseurs, if they would mutually permit their uncommon or not described medals to be taken off (which may be done so safely and easily) and inserted in your useful Magazine occasionally. No doubt, many might be found in the cabinets of the curious,

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2

not hitherto observed by any that have treated on this subject, which would make a valuable Appendix to their labours. To promote so pleasing a communication, I send you inclosed two non-descript brass Greek medals (See Fig. I. and II.) one of *Pertinax*, and the other of *Titiana* his wife. The reverse of *Pertinax* has no perfect letters remaining except AH which may be part of the word MYTIAHNAION, or MI-AHΣION. (See *Hayns*. p. 259, and *Seguin*. p. 132.) The inscription on the reverse of *Titiana*, is plainly MAPEΩ-TΩN. ΛΑ. If this proposal should meet with your approbation, and that of your readers, you shall be welcome to a few more, which are in my small collection, in hopes of inducing other Gentlemen to be as communicative thro' the same channel.

P. S. The inscription round the head of *Pertinax*, is AVI. KAIΣ. II. EAV: ΠEP. . . . That of *Titiana*, is, TI-TIANH ΣEBAETH.

Faverham, May

I am, &c.

31, 1771.

E. J.

Mr. URBAN,

I Here send you a drawing of the Greek coin of Dioclesian, (See Fig. III.) though larger than the original; the reverse being covered with rust, prevents me from giving a more distinct representation; however what I have done is plain enough in the original.

I have sent you likewise Fig. IV. a drawing of an antique piece in my possession, which I take to be a quincaux, after the reduction of the Aſis in the second Punic War. It weighs only two scruples, and has been much misused. Upon the obverse, is the head of a King; as appears from the diadem, underneath it five dots; upon the reverse an uncommon head, and round it some obsolete (perhaps Hetruscan) letters. I shall be glad of the remarks of your correspondents upon them.

Remarks on Mr. Ewing's Account of his improvements, "in the Construction of GODFREY's (commonly called HADLEY's) Quadrant"—publ. in the American Transactions at Philadelphia, 1771.

MR. Ewing mentions two imperfections, in the common Quadrant; both which he thinks, "are thoroughly removed by his new construction." He is undoubtedly mistaken in one of these; it not in both.

The first inconvenience he mentions is that "arising from the badness of the

glasses; the planes not being ground parallel to each other."

When the two surfaces of each glass are not (respectively) parallel, there will then be several representations of the object seen by reflection. Now this will be the case, whatever be the construction of the instrument. No new disposition of the glasses can take away a fault originally in the grinding. In this respect then, Mr. *Ewing's* new Quadrant stands exactly on the same footing with the old one. Might the difference of refractions at the surface of each glass in different obliquities be neglected; each reflected image would then have its own peculiar index-error, constantly the same: And were these images so distinct, that some one could be constantly selected for observation, then this inconvenience would fall under the second head mentioned by Mr. *Ewing*, and be remedied accordingly. But this is not the case; and all that can be done, is to place the common section of the two surfaces of each glass, parallel to the plane of the instrument, and then any of those representations may be used. This is the direction given by Hadley, *Phil. Trans.* No. 420, where almost every material observation made since by others, may be found.

The other inconvenience mentioned by Mr. *Ewing* is, "that the common Quadrant stands in need of a new adjustment every time it is used."

To remedy this it is proposed, that the limb shall contain 120 whole degrees. The divisions to be numbered both ways from the middle, so as to form two arches each of which is to be divided into 120 parts. It is also proposed, that there should be two central speculums fixed to the index, and inclined to each other in an angle of 60 degrees.

By one of these speculums, the distance between two objects may be measured on each of those two arches, in contrary directions; and then indeed, half their sum gives the true angle, without any regard to the adjustment of the horizon glass. But this is by no means the case with the other speculum, which measures the distance in one direction only. Therefore every time this speculum is used, the horizon-glass must be adjusted to it, as in all other Quadrants.

Many inconveniencies attend this scheme of two central speculums. One

half only of the horizon-glass gives a reflection for one central speculum; the other half gives the reflection for the other speculum. This reduces the field to one half its usual size; unless the place of the sight vane was shifted for each speculum.—But Mr. *Ewing* seems to have dropped this scheme (if ever it was really put in execution) and at the end of his paper recommends the use of one speculum only.

Of these instruments with a double arch and one central speculum, two sorts have been made, one a double sextant as before, the other (by Mr. *Grant* of London, and mentioned in the *American Transactions*) an entire semi-circle. This last gives also the back observation for the first sixty or seventy degrees; but then the head of the observer comes in the way, and interrupts the observation for the next twenty or thirty degrees. Besides, whenever the index glass moves through 180 degrees, its plane continued, must in some part of that motion, pass through the horizon-glass, and then the instrument cannot have any field at all; and it will have but a very small one for the next ten degrees.

Both the double sextant and semi-circle will unavoidably have the two following inconveniencies. *First*, the horizon-glass will in one situation of the index, intercept the view of the object by reflection, and so make the instrument useless for twenty degrees, or more. *Secondly*, the distance of the sight-vane from the horizon-glass, must be much greater than common, to keep the head of the observer out of the way; while the horizon-glass must stand at its usual distance from the index-glass. Hence the field, which depends on the sum of these two distances, will always be very small. In common Quadrants, when a telescope is used, the object-glass may come very near the horizon-glass. The field will then be as large as if the eye was placed at the object-glass, provided it be not limited by the eye-glasses; which it need never be, when two eye-glasses are used, as is the common practice. This advantage is lost in the new construction; the tube of the telescope would in this case, come between the object to be seen by reflection and the index-glass, and obstruct the observation.

Mr. *Ewing* mentions an advantage of the double sextant, in repeating the observations on two different parts of the

the limb; for by taking a mean, the errors will be lessened. Two single sextants answer just the same purpose. But in this respect, *Mayer's* circle (described in his tables) has by far the advantage. For in that, the observation may be repeated on a new arch as often as you please. If the angle proves an aliquot part of the whole circle, there can be no error at all; and if the multiple arch exceeds or falls short of the whole circle but a little, the error will be but small, though the divisions are imperfect. Besides, it equals the double sextant, in respect of the adjustment. Indeed, part of *Mayer's* circle may be considered as a double sextant. This instrument is particularly designed for finding the longitude at sea. The common sextant is likewise useful for this purpose. But if we consider universality as well as convenience, we may venture to pronounce, that *Hadley's* original Octant excels all the instruments devised since his time.

Mr. *Ewing*, speaking of this instrument, says "that it was first invented and constructed by Mr. GODFREY of Philadelphia."—Private intelligence is always of doubtful authority. In the *Phil. Trans.* No. 435, Mr. *Logan*, in a paper dated from Philadelphia, June 1734, says, "that a reflecting instrument, made by *Tho. Godfrey*, was taken to sea, and brought back before the end of February 1730-31. How far that instrument (whatever it was) answered the purposes of navigation, is not related. One would suppose it did not answer at all; for Mr. *Logan* mentions no more about it, yet gives a particular account, and bestows a long encomium on another invention of *Godfrey's*, called *The Mariner's Box*—long since forgotten. *Hadley's* paper was publicly read before the Royal Society May 13, 1731. The latter of the two octants he there describes, is as perfect in its construction as any now made. It is not to be imagined, that so uncommon an instrument, (which he then produced) could be made in such perfection, without many previous trials. We may therefore well date the invention four months before the public recital of that paper, probably before the invention of *Tho. Godfrey's* instrument, of the perfection or imperfection of which we have not even oral tradition.

But the first inventor in point of time, was manifestly *Sir Isaac Newton*. (See *Phil. Trans.* No. 465.) There is no

date indeed to *Newton's* description found among *Halley's* papers; but *Stone* (in his Appendix to *Bion* on Mathematical Instruments) says, that the very instrument itself which *Sir Isaac Newton* caused to be made in 1672 (when *Halley* went to the South to complete the catalogue of the stars) was not long ago to be seen at Mr. *Heath's*, Mathematical Instrument maker in the Strand. Since that time many others have hit on the same invention. The late Mr. *Harris* of the Tower was one; Mr. *H—*, now living in *Great-Queen-Street*, is another; and Mr. *Godfrey* of Philadelphia, might, for aught we know, be a third ——— not worth naming after NEWTON, who first thought of any instrument of this kind; and after HADLEY, who, in 1731, invented, perfected, and published the instrument now in constant use. This Quadrant has ever since, very generally and very justly, borne HADLEY's name; and it is a ridiculous vanity to call it now by that of another.

August 7, 1771. W. LUDLAM.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is with surprize that having read your Magazines since April, I find no answer to the ingenious enquiry of J. P. concerning the formation of marbles.—It was in hopes that something more perfect, than was in my power to communicate, might appear concerning them, that induced me to be silent.—I believe, most, if not all of them, are imported from Holland, where the ever-industrious inhabitants, if I am truly informed, make them nearly in this manner.—The stone, alabaster, or other substance is broken into pieces, nearly square, of a suitable size; these are put into an hollow machine, which turns by water, and by being carried round with a very quick motion, the edges are first broken off, and by continuance, even polish one another;—I am firmly persuaded, that this, or some such method is used, as it will fully account for every objection in your correspondent's letter.—Besides, by this very action, (only allowing a greater length of time) are formed, those stones found on the sea-shores, called boulder-stones*. —These being at first only irregular fragments of rocks, with their points rounded off, by the

* See Woodward's Methodical Distribution of Fossils, p. 13, —in note 43.

agitating of the waves, rolling them backwards and forwards on the beach.

—I hope the above may incite some one to make a more thorough inquiry, and through the channel of your Magazine, oblige the *public* with a better account, as well as yours.

D....., in Kent,

J. L. †

Mr. URBAN,

IN some late publications, you proposed an ingenious method of destroying wasps and hornets. It seems, about April, wasps are seen on sound boards, hornets on rotten wood: that each of these single insects is then a swarm, and to destroy one, before they breed, is to destroy the whole.

After they are hatched, it was proposed to watch the wall-fruit for wasps, and melon-beds for hornets; and with rods, of different lengths, tipped with bird-lime, to touch the insect, and then kill it: and as the *bearers* only, go abroad for food, the number is not so great as is generally supposed; and these being destroyed, the whole brood perishes.

It were to be wished the ingenious author had said, whether they select any *particular places*, or could be decoyed; else it is with no certainty to look after them. The best scheme would be, to offer rewards to children; and the advantage of destroying this devouring enemy, would be so great, that if the grocers only were to support the charge, they would find their account in it.

One thing more is wanting:—the best method of killing them *in the nest*; and then, the whole would be of real value to the public.

Mr. URBAN,

THE certainty of a future state being a matter of infinite and universal importance, the elucidation of that doctrine must have a graceful appearance in every miscellaneous collection that affords mankind things seriously useful. Points of faith, though generally allowed, are most apt to elude our attention, as being objects of the mind only, and whatsoever places those subjects in an advantageous light, must afford unspeakable satisfaction to a sensible mind. We have the greatest authority for our belief in a future state, by the presence, example, precepts, and resurrection of our Saviour, that mortals can wish for; which admits of no addition, except it be in finding that this doctrine was established and allowed in all ages,

from the beginning of the world. Some of the most striking evidences thereof, I shall repeat as recited by the learned Dr. Hammond, as nothing can more promote a wise course of life, than a clear prospect of the future state.

Many passages recited by Moses from the creation to his time, give certain evidence of a life after this, and the joys of that, as the reward of a godly life here; as when of Enoch, it is said, Gen. v. that he walked with God and was not, for God took him, when he was but 365 years old, which infers, that what the apostle, *Heb. xi. 5.* called translating him, was to a life more desirable than that which he had parted with, else his untimely death, far sooner than his cotemporaries, could not be proposed as a reward for his walking with, that is, pleasing God. This translation of Enoch, then, being known among those in whose time it happened, and by Moses recorded, for all the Israelites to know that came after, was to all those a testimony beyond all doubt of this truth, that there remained a life after this, for all who pleased God.

The like was that of Elias in the time of the Kings, who was visibly carried up to heaven, and this foretold by the sons of the prophets, and testified by Elisha, who succeeded him in his prophetic office, and was an eye-witness of it. The same appears by that passage of God's being by himself stiled the God of Abraham, &c. after their death, wherefrom our Saviour concludes against the Sadducees, that Abraham lives with God, and that there was another life revealed by God in that stile. To this pertains the speech of Balaam, *Numb. xxiii. 10.* "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his;" but above all, the express words of Daniel, long before Christ, and so under the law: *Dan. xii. 2.* "Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some shame and everlasting contempt;" and though the law given by Moses, have not in the letter, the mention of any other life than that in the land of Canaan, yet all the ceremonies of the law, were principally (no doubt) designed to this end; to adumbrate, and so reveal this truth to them, in such a manner, as was most for the turn of such childish, gross and rude minds, viz. by sensible representations, which the Apostle, who well knew their meaning, interprets to this

sense, throughout the epistle to the Hebrews, and assures that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, expected a city that had foundations, whose builder and maker was God, *Heb. xi. 10.* meaning heaven undoubtedly by that phrase; and so of Moses, verse 25, that he had respect to the recompence of reward, that sure, which was after this life, (for he came not to Canaan) the pleasures and honours of which, were on this intention despised by him, verse 23.

Mr URBAN,

THE Gentleman's Magazine for March last, contained some remarks upon my Astronomy, by an anonymous Author, who styles himself *Δαστρονομικός*, to denote he is a man of letters. At first he attacks some Corollaries, concerning Eclipses, which he thinks are so many mistakes; and yet they are all demonstrated there, tho' he cannot understand it. I was treating the subject in a general way, without regarding particular cases, and these corollaries are all right, according to the data I had to work upon. It is true, there may be extraordinary cases, that I do not meddle with, depending upon extraordinary data. And if I live to publish another edition of the book, I shall consider what will be the result from assuming such extreme data, both as to greatest and least quantities they will produce in eclipses. But to take notice of all minute circumstances, a man should write a folio book instead of an octavo.

The next thing he drags into his discourse, is an account of some methods I mention, of making observations for determining the Longitude. Here I have laid down some rules, which seem to him to be all wrong, and therefore he roundly condemns them at once; where he absurdly call them hypotheses. But what he objects to is so trifling, and so little to the purpose, that I may safely leave it to the judgment of any honest, impartial reader. As to the Lunar Tables, about which he is so confident, and so bigotted; can he say that they never err 2"? Has he tried all cases? And now does he know how his favourite Tables will succeed in after times, by which their general truth can only be tried? All Tables are exact at first, but in a course of years will deviate from the truth, and so I believe will all new Tables do. Any Tables will give the exact place in some particular instances; and does he think I am such a fool as

to say, that the Tables he mentions, or any else, cannot, *in any case*, give the moon's place to two minutes or one minute, or even less? But I say, if they deviate 2' in any case, then they cannot be depended for 2', which is my meaning. As to what I have written, I am in no case what he, or any of his followers, through his instigation, may think of me. But, *what are we to think of a person*, who, with so much confidence, pretends to determine matters, which are still *coram iudice*, and which are not capable of being determined at present. Besides, what had I to do with Tables that had no existence, at least here, when my book was written.

In some of his objections, he refers us to Almanacs for determination, instead of Theory. This shows that he is some practical man, that knows little about theory. And indeed he finds no fault with any of my theories, or fundamental principles; from whence I infer, that either they are right, or he wants judgment to detect any faults, for he does not want *intention*.

What I have said above, in short, is an answer sufficient to a man that dares not show his face to the world, but sneaks into a corner to tell his story; nor does he, that skulks under the shelter of a borrowed name, deserve any better, till he comes out of his den, and appears in *propria persona*. This obscure *Momus*, hid in darkness, I presume is some pedagogue, who wants to raise his reputation on the ruin of others. For he says, I am writing away my reputation, which, doubtless he wants to take up. But if ever I had any reputation, I imagine it is in no danger from such an author as this, whose malicious design is too apparent. I want none of his praise; his approbation would be disgrace. And perhaps this may be his first essay, which he had a mind to set out with, and try its success. But if a man would set about to answer all the cavils that such ill-natured objectors might form, he would have a fine piece of work upon his hands.

If any Gentleman, or Scholar, (as this caviller seems to be neither) should candidly make any objections in a proper manner, I shall think he deserves to be taken notice of. But when a little sour pedant, such as this, who lies concealed in a hole, shall venture to criticise, to condemn and abuse, and upon very slight grounds, I cannot think him deserving of any notice. He ought

ought to be looked upon with the greatest contempt. Let him domineer at full liberty, in his little garret, or dark cell, and enjoy the odious pleasure of doing private injury undiscovered.

When a little dirty scribbler has a mind to calumniate, his only effectual way is, like this author, to creep into a corner, where he may lie hid, and remain invisible; and when he is thus entrenched, he may dexterously shoot out his vengeance in the face of the enemy, unknown and unseen. In that situation, all arguments spent upon him are lost, and fly over his head; and if he happen to be wounded, even mortally, he can keep the anguish within himself, and nobody be any wiser. He is secure, in his dark concealment, from any discovery. He tells us, however, that he will take his leave of this Astronomical Fœtus, (which is extremely witty) and so shall I for ever bid adieu to him. And whilst he is depreciating others, to make way for his own boasted specifics; his fertile brain, bigotted to his own rules, and big with new inventions, travelling in birth, and in pain to be delivered, may in due time bring forth an astronomical monster, to the astonishment of future ages, and to his own immortal reputation.

July 7. 1771.

W. E.

M. URBAN,

TO such of your readers as may chuse to trace the whole apparent course of the late comet on the celestial globe, the following particulars may be acceptable.

Mr. Messier, at Paris,	R Asc. N Dec.				
April 1, 1771,		38°	47'	20°	18'
Ditto 6,		44	18	22	26
Mr. —, at Tenterden,					
Kent, May 17		102	0	29	0
Mr. Six at Canterbury,					
25		115	0	27	45
Ditto 30,		121	40	26	30
Canterbury, July 26.					J. SIX.

HUETIANA, continued from p. 254.

CXXXVI.

Whether all the Senses can be reduced to the Sense of Feeling.

SOME Philosophers have attempted to reduce the five senses to a single one, viz. that of feeling; pretending that sight is performed by a kind of touching of the eye by the emanation of the visible object; hearing by the air, shaken by sound, touching the drum of the ear; smell, by the subtile effluvia from

odoriferous bodies touching the nerve in the nostrils; and taste, by the sapid particles of what we eat or drink touching the tongue or palate. I allow that every one of these sensations is performed by a kind of touch, or in other words, by an application of the object, or of the species flowing from the sensible object, on the organ, or instrument of sensation: But notwithstanding that, I cannot allow that these five senses are the same sense. The same bow touches all the strings, but does not excite the same sound from them. The same pen forms the writing, but the letters of which the writing is composed, are not the same. The senses have nothing common among them, but the application of the species of the outward object on the organ of sensation: Every thing is different, viz. the outward object, the organ of sensation, and even the manner of the impulse: some of the species only strike and make a transient impression on the organ of sensation, as in the sense of hearing; while others, penetrating the organ, insinuate themselves into it, and remain there, as in the sense of tasting and of smelling. If we would comprehend all these sensations under the general term of feeling, it must be said, that the word *feeling* has two meanings; the one general and common to all the senses, which I have just explained; the other peculiar to the sense of feeling, which is a sensation quite different from the other four.

CXXXVII.

Whether it be true that two unequal Numbers multiplied by themselves, can produce the same Number?

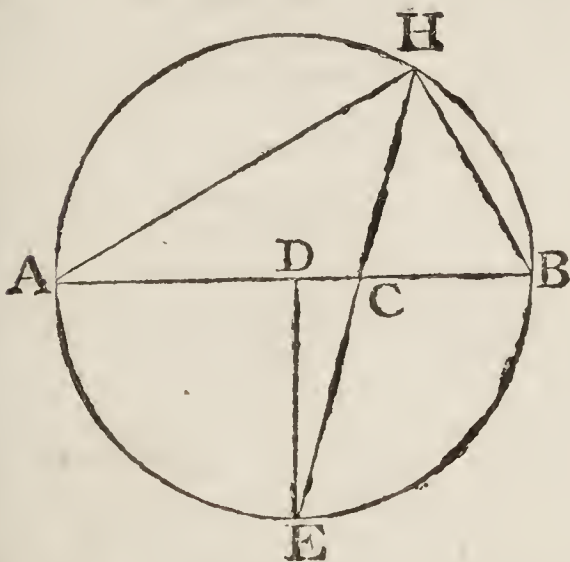
Clavius the Jesuit has advanced in his Algebra, vol. 2. p. 17, a strange proposition, viz. that two unequal numbers being multiplied by the square, that is to say, each by itself, produce sometimes two equal numbers; that is to say, the same number. This seemed to him very surprising and incomprehensible, and he referred the cause of it to the weakness of the human mind. However, the instance which he brings of that wonderful effect, plainly discovers his mistake. The two numbers which he proposes are $4-1$, and $1-4$; that is, 4 minus 1 , and 1 minus 4 . The square of this first number, multiplied by itself, produces 9 ; and the square of the second multiplied by itself, produces also 9 , according to Clavius. All this is true, but not in the sense of Clavius. For the first 9 denotes

denotes 9 above nothing; and the second 9 denotes 9 below nothing, that is 9 less than nothing. If I give any one four crowns, *minus* one crown; that is to say, three crowns, he will receive three crowns profit, the square of which will be nine crowns profit. But if I give him one crown *minus* four crowns; that is to say, if, when he receives a crown from me, he gives me four, he will be a loser of three crowns, the square of which will be nine crowns loss. Now there is a great difference between nine crowns above nothing, and nine crowns below nothing; that is to say, between nine crowns profit, and nine crowns loss. It is surprizing that the good genius of Clavius should have failed him in this crisis; and that he should ascribe to the weakness of the human mind, what he ought to have ascribed to the weakness of his own.

CXXXVIII.

A Geometrical Problem.

In these dissertations which the late Abbé de Taladet had the care of collecting and publishing some years ago, he has given a demonstration of that problem which was proposed to M. Bouillaud: A right line terminated, being cut in some point, to find another point out of that line, from which having drawn three lines at the two extremities of the given line, and the point of section, they should make two equal angles. Tho' the demonstration of this problem, which is proposed in these dissertations, is regular, he has forgot to give another, which is much more simple and clear.



Let the line AB be cut at the point C. A point is to be found out of that line, from which having drawn three lines, the one falling on the point of section C, the two others falling on the extremities of the line AB, those three lines shall make two equal angles. Cut the line AB in two equal parts at the point D.

From the point D, at the interval DB, describe the circle AHBE. From the point D, draw the perpendicular DE, which is terminated at the point of the circumference E, draw a line by the point of section C, as far as the circumference of the circle at the point H. From the point H draw two lines at the extremities of the line AB, viz HA, and HB; I say that the point H, is the point required, and that the angles AHC, and CHB are equal, as they stand on two equal portions of a circle AE and EB, by the 27th proposition of the 11th book of Euclid.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

AS the expression lately used in the papers in an article from Ireland, concerning a girl who was killed by lightning, viz. that "that she could not be *waked* within doors," (after she was dead) seems unintelligible to most readers, it may be proper to mention, that it alludes to a custom among the Irish of dressing their dead in their best cloaths, to receive as many visitors as please to see them; and this is called, *keeping their wake*. The corpse of this girl, it seems, was so offensive, that this ceremony could not be performed (which is meant by her being *waked*) within doors. Yours, W. G.

Of the Ancient Manner of taking Refuge for Murder or Felony in the Cinque Ports. Extracted from Mr. James Hammond's Collections of the Antiquities of Dover, Folio 14 and 15. From the Customall of the Cinque Ports. Corrected and amended in the Reigns of Henry the 7th and 8th.

AND when any shall flee into the church or church yard for felony, claiming thereof the privilege, for any action of his life, the head officer of the same liberty, where the said church or church yard is, with his fellow-jurats, or coroners of the same liberty, shall come to him, and shall ask him the cause of being there, and if he will not confess felony, he shall be had out of the said sanctuary; and if he will confess felony, immediately it shall be entered in record, and his goods and chattles shall be forfeited, and he shall tarry there forty days, or before, if he will, he shall make his abjuration in form following, before the head-officer, who shall assign to him the port of his passage, and after his abjuration, there shall be delivered unto him by the head-officer,

officer, or his assignees, a cross, and proclamation shall be made, that while he be going by the highway towards the port to him assigned, he shall go in the King's peace, and that no man shall grieve him in so doing, on pain to forfeit his goods and chattles; and the said felon shall lay his right-hand on the book and swear this:—"You hear Mr. Coroner, that I, *A. B.* a thief, have stolen such a thing, or have killed such a woman, or man, or a child, and am the King's felon; and for that I have done many evil deeds and felonies in this same his land, I do abjure and forswear the lands of the King's of England, and that I shall hast myself to the port of *Do.* which you have given or assigned me; and that I shall not go out of the highway; and if I do, I will that I shall be taken as a thief, and the King's felon; and at the

"same place I shall tarry but one ebb
 "and flood, if I may have passage;
 "and if I cannot have passage in the
 "same place, I shall go every day into
 "the sea to my knees, and above, at-
 "tempting myself to go every day
 "to my knees, and above, crying,
 "*Passage for the love of God, and*
 "*King N his sake;* and if I may not
 "within forty days together, I shall
 "get me again into the church, as the
 "King's felon.

"So God me help and by this book,
 "according to your judgment."

And if a Clerk, flying to the church for felony, affirming himself to be a Clerk, he shall not abjure the realm, but yielding himself to the laws of the realm, shall enjoy the liberties of the church, and shall be delivered to the ordinary, to be safe kept in the convict prison, according to the laudable custom of the realm of England.

A Summary View of the Judgment of different Dealers in the different Counties of Great-Britain, according to Number of Years, respecting the proportionate Decrease of Oak Timber.

Persons.	Counties, &c.	Years.	Decrease.
Wood and Palmer	Whitehaven in the North	40	Seven eighths.
Okil	Lancashire, Cheshire, N. Wales	50	Three fourths.
Galightly	Lanc. Chesh. Shrop. Staff. Wales	50	Seven tenths.
Yoxal	Cheshire	30	One half.
Watford	Shropshire	30	Four fifths.
Bridge	Caernarvon. Denb. Merion. Flint	15	Two thirds.
Mostin, Esq;	In Denbigh. advertised for Sale	1	One third.
James	Caermarthen. Pemb. Cardigan.	30	Nine tenths.
Morgan	Caermarthenshire, &c.	13	Seven eighths.
Lomax	Brecknockshire	30	Two thirds.
Moore	Worcest. Gloucest. Heref. Monm.	40	Four fifths.
Smith	Worcestershire, Warwickshire	40	Four fifths.
Rooke	} Devon. Dorset. Somers. Cornwall. Hants. Surry. Kent. Suffex.	40	Four fifths.
		40	Nine tenths.
Steele	The South Parts	40 to 50	Seven eighths.
Chitty	Timber Counties in general	40	Nine tenths.
Dearsly	Essex, &c.	14	Three fourths.
Shields	Yorkshire	40	Four fifths.
White	Hampshire	40	Three fourths.
Morris	Surry, &c.	20	Three fourths.
Martin	Newport, Greenock, Ayre, Dumf	21	No supply.
Miller	River Clyde, Port Glasgou	17	No supply.
Palmer	Shropshire, Montgomeryshire	Several	Great consumption.
H. Williams	Pembrokeshire	From a youth.	Great destruction.
W. Williams	Glam. Mon. Glou. Heref. Shrop.	15	Alm. entire destruction.
Matthews	Bristol	10	Not 1 quarter of the choice
Andrews	Plymouth	30	Decr. very considerable
Bird	London, all round		very little remaining.
Goldsworth	General	in 19	Price from 3 <i>l.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
Mills	Surry, Kent, Suffex	40	Almost all taken down.
Sir John Philipp	Pembrokeshire, and elsewhere		In danger to cease to be a maritime nation

Mr. URBAN,

IT must be allowed that the situations of some of the villages about London are exceeding pleasant; yet every beauty arising therefrom is in a good measure destroyed by building the houses too near each other; some of them joining like a street, cause the gardens of course to be small and narrow; while others, from their proximity, lay the inhabitants open to the observation of each other from the back windows.

It is strange that such a number of elegant and costly houses should be subject to this last mentioned inconvenience, for tho' the gardens may be large, and well laid out, yet one family cannot enjoy themselves, or their intimate acquaintance, without being overlooked, and even their conversation heard, by their neighbours, where perhaps the strictest harmony may not always subsist. And the absurdity of building so near, or even opposite each other, cannot be denied, as it obstructs both the prospect, and the free circulation of the air.

Not being wholly retired from business, for the conveniency of attending sometimes in London, I took a house in a neighbouring *urbs in rure*; and since I have made it my principal dwelling, fresh and unexpected difficulties have arisen. By a considerable engagement in business, a variety of acquaintance is naturally contracted, exclusive of relations, who are sometimes very numerous. Now, Mr. URBAN, in the summer season particularly, every one expects an invitation to eat a bit of mutton with me; and tho' I only ask each individual once, which to them is no trouble, yet from their great number, the fatigue to me is continual, and my intentions of retirement are entirely frustrated; nay, what is still more disagreeable, many call with their wives and children, without any invitation, or any previous notice of the honour they intend me, at a time perhaps, when family affairs are not in a suitable situation for the reception of company; and really my house has sometimes been more like an inn than a private dwelling.

I believe no man entertains his friends more cheerfully than myself, and all I want to have redressed in this respect is, that my acquaintances would wait till it suits me to ask them, or give me notice of their intended visits, that I may avoid mixing of company, and thereby restore a freedom of conversation.

Chesham, Aug. 7,

E. B.

1771.

Mr. URBAN,

THE great advantages which the world receives from the labours of eminent and learned men, are not so generally acknowledged as they ought to be. In our pursuit of literary knowledge, we seldom stop to reflect on the means whereby we are enabled to attain it. The chronologer, the annalist, the dictionary-maker, though men of infinite labour, and some genius, must not expect their reward in that sort of gratitude which contributes to their fame; nay, must be content to be considered as the drudges and pioneers of literature, to smooth the way for others. Nor does it fare much better with translators: In this case, the original author engrosses the whole applause. A man reads the translation with advantage and pleasure; but thinks the commonwealth of letters no more indebted to the person who introduced it into the language, than to the printer who printed, or the bookseller who sells the book.

From whatever cause this neglect of translators has arisen, whether from the general inferiority of translations to their originals, or from a mistaken notion; that a translator cannot be a good poet, (I mean here to speak only of poetry) it is a prejudice that has done much harm to literature, by preventing and discouraging those who are best able to turn their studies that way. How commonly does the world exclaim, when any translation is made by one who has had invention enough to compose an original piece, what pity it is that such a genius should submit to the drudgery of translation; forgetting that the genius of Pope thought it no submission to translate Homer, nor the much greater genius of Dryden to translate Virgil.

It has been said of translators, and it is, I think, pretty nearly the truth; that they should be able to do something like what they translate, *i. e.* should be almost as good original authors as those they translate; and if we duly consider their necessary qualifications, a nice judgment to distinguish and preserve all the beauties of their original; a capacity of giving to the manners their strong and lively marks; to the speeches their true character and spirit; to the sentiments, their full force and sublimity; to the descriptions, their natural and animated colours; besides the diction and harmony of verse, which are entirely their own; we shall perceive, that the great distance between the trans-

lator and the original will vanish, and be ready to own that translation is not the business of those who can only set a verse upon its feet, and tag together half a dozen couplets.

It is worthy of the attention of a translator to make his poem read like an original. Now this can never be attained by a literal translation; but the question is, what latitude shall be allowed to him? This, I think, depends upon the character of his author. In translating authors of so much judgment as Homer and Virgil, he cannot follow them too closely, if he preserves their fire and spirit. Their example will best teach him when to be plain, and when figurative and poetical; when to rise into the bold and sublime; when to be humble and unadorned, and when to pay a particular regard to that imitative harmony, in which they themselves so much excel. Yet even here, he must often correct the idioms which are become obsolete and uncouth; he must soften the speeches and the manners, which to this polite age would appear rude and coarse; and in this he can be guided only by his own judgment. But in poets of less eminence he may use greater liberties. He must exercise his taste to discover their defects, and his art to conceal them. He must lend them spirit where they are dull, and correct that which is too ardent. He must labour to heighten their beauties, and, where they are wanting, he may venture to supply them. In short, I apprehend that translation will bid fairest for success, which has most intrinsic merit, and which reads most like an original.

I have been induced to make these remarks by the perusal of a translation lately published at Oxford by Mr. Mickle; who has already favoured the public with two or three original pieces. The translation I mean, is the first book of the *Lusiad*, a Portuguese Epic poem in ten books, written by Camoens. Its subject is the famous and useful discovery of the East-Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, under the conduct of Vasco de Gama. The adventures of this voyage furnished the poet with real incidents, more beautiful and natural than fancy could have framed; and for his machinery he had recourse to the Pagan system.

This celebrated poem, though not equal to the first-rate Epics of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, may well hold a distinguished rank among the se-

cond; and it is with great pleasure that I behold a resolution taken of rendering it into English, by so able a writer as the Author of the *Concubine*.

The first knowledge I had of this translation, was from an extract in your last Magazine, compared with the old translation of Fanshawe: the latter is indeed true to the sense of Camoens; but no more to be compared to Mr. Mickle's, than a prose translation of the *Æneid* to Dryden's. If you will permit me to give an opinion, Mr. Mickle's translation promises well to stand in competition with any made in the English language. His characters are well preserved and strongly marked; his speeches have great force and spirit, his descriptions are masterly and sublime; his verse is written in a nervous and lofty diction, and in a fine harmony of numbers. I shall beg leave to produce a few instances as proofs of these observations.

The character of Mars (p. 36.) is finely drawn; and as great and sublime as any description given of him in the first Classics. It is introduced with the following noble simile.

Thus when the storm with sudden gust invades

The antient forest's deep and lofty shades,
The bursting whirlwinds tear their rapid course,

The shatter'd oaks crash, and with echoes hoarse

The mountains groan, while whirling on the blast

The thick'ning leaves a gloomy darkness cast;

Such was the tumult of the blest abodes,
When Mars, high towering o'er the rival gods

Step forth: Stern sparkles from his eyeballs glanc'd;

And now, before the throne of Jove advanced,

O'er his left shoulder his broad shield he throws,

And lifts his helm above his dreadful brows:

Bold and enrag'd he stands, and frowning round

Strikes with his spearstaff on the sounding ground:

The effect of this action is exceedingly noble; the last circumstance particularly is finely imagined;

Heav'n trembled, and the light turn'd pale——

The allusion to the fable of Phaeton, p. 39, is highly poetical, and ends sublimely.

The bending rows on their features bore,
The swarthy marks of Phaeton's fall of yore;

When

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When flaming lightnings scorch'd the banks of Po,
And nations blacken'd in the dread o'erthrow.

After describing the first engagement with the Indians, p. 57, the poet goes on thus :

Unnumber'd sea-fowl rising from the shore,
Beat round in whirls at every cannon's roar ;
Where o'er the smoke the masts tall heads appear
Hovering they scream, then dart with sudden fear ;
On trembling wings far round and round they fly,
And fill with dismal clang their native sky.
Thus fled in rout confus'd the treacherous Moors.

The turning of one part of the description into a simile and illustration of the other, shews great address, and is a beauty of a new and singular kind, which till now had never a place in any poem.

I might quote many other beautiful passages in this translation ; particularly the fine description of the night, p. 44 ; and that charming simile of the Pilgrim, p. 62 ; but I omit them, that I may have room to say a few words of that part of versification, which is usually called Sentimental Harmony.

By Sentimental Harmony, I mean not only the sound of words, considered as rough, smooth, broad, soft, &c. but also the length and cadence of phrase, adapted to any sentiment. This I conceive to be as capable of being reduced to certain rules, as the science of Music is ; for sound is equally the object of both. The cadence I consider as equivalent, both to the time, and to the rise and fall of the notes ; and the rough, broad, soft sound of words, as expressive of the Forte or Piano of Music. It is much to be desired, that a good Treatise were composed on this subject, which would be a standard rule, not only for composition, but pronunciation. If the narrow limits of the voice in speech be mentioned as an objection, let it be remembered, that Music does not enjoy a great variety of expression ; and that the passions (of grief or joy, for example) are rather to be expressed by the movement, than by the rising or sinking of the notes. But the variety of sound in speech, is not less than of notes in music. Dionysius of Halicarnassus in his treatise De Compositione Verborum, says

the voice in speaking may rise or sink two notes and a half from its pitch ; each of which is capable of a division, even to the eighth part of a note, as may be demonstrated by algebra ; which gives no less than forty different sounds. A difference of time too is constituted, both by the long and short vowels, and by every consonant that enters into a syllable, as the abovementioned author has clearly proved ; so that speech, both for sound and time, is equal in variety, tho' not in compass, to the notes of music.

Success in this sentimental harmony, constitutes one great difference between a pleasing and a disagreeable writer. An harmonious composition disguises a multitude of faults. A nice ear then is as necessary to a fine writer, as to a good musician : it is the only rule whereby he can judge of the length, the cadence, and the sound of phrase, that is best adapted to express particular sentiments ; and though it be not always required to make the sound imitate the sentiment, yet a writer without an ear will be continually in danger of making the sound counteract it, which is always to be avoided.

This imitation of the sentiment by the phrase, belongs to prose-writers in common with poets ; which is evident from hence, that poets in attempting it sometimes fall into prose, a licence not to be allowed, except in the drama. In the abovementioned translation of the Lucretius, this kind of imitative harmony is often happily attained, as may be seen in the following instances.

- The bursting whirlwinds tear their rapid course,
- The shatter'd oaks crash ; and with echoes hoarse
- The mountains groan—P. 36.
- The prows, their speed stopt, o'er the surges nod.—P. 41.
- The watchman's carol echoed from the prows,
Alone, at times, awakes the still repose—P. 44.
- There wait ; and sudden on the heedless foe
- Rush, and destroy them ere they dread the blow.—P. 51.
- A sudden storm she rais'd, loud howl'd the blast,
- The yard arms rattled, and each groaning mast
Bended beneath the weight.—P. 60.

I shall close my remarks upon this excellent translation, with a fine example of the other kind of imitative harmony, which

1-2

1-10
1-10
1-10
1-10

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which is produced by a proper choice of words expressive of the subject by their sound. Arms and armour are more fully represented to the imagination by terms of a bold and sonorous tone: accordingly the poet in the following description has selected such words as are composed of open and broad vowels; joined with the roughest consonants. The description in itself is picturesque and masterly.

Strait as he spoke, the Magazines display'd
 Their glorious shew, where, tirè on tirè inlaid,
 Appea'd of glittering steel the carabines,
 There the plum'd helms, and pond'rous brigandines;
 O'er the broad bucklers sculptur'd orbs embos'd
 The crooked faulchions, dreadful blades, were crost;
 Here clasping greaves and plaited mail-quilts strong,
 The long bows here, and rattling quivers hung,
 And like a grove the burnish'd spears were seen,
 With darts, and halberts double-edg'd, between
 Here dread grenadoes and tremendous bombs
 With Death's ten thousand lurking in their wombs;
 And far around of brown and dusky red,
 The pointed piles of iron balls were spread.

D. Z.

On the STATURE and FIGURE of OLD PEOPLE.

OLD persons are never so tall as they were in their prime; they stoop, and their height is otherwise, as I apprehend, diminished; and from what causes, it may be matter of some curiosity to enquire.

If an aged person, suppose of seventy, sits upon a chair that is too high for him, for any long space of time, and his feet for the time do not easily and fully touch the ground, he will find a pain in his thigh bone, which, I presume, must be occasioned by the weight of his legs and feet drawing it downwards, and pressing it against the edge of the seat or chair. This consequently induces a small degree of curvature in the bone, which, if the same thing be continued or repeated, will still be greater to the diminution of the person's stature; for as the elasticity of the fibres of the bone is, in such old

subjects, in a great measure lost, the bone never totally recovers its pristine state. This, I conjecture, may be the reason of thigh bones, both of men and women, being found sometimes, as I have heard, in a state of flexion more than natural.

The flesh of elderly people generally either wastes and shrinks, or it grows pasty, being deprived of its native and juvenile elasticity. But now, in either case, the soles of the feet will of course grow flatter, to the prejudice of the person's height.

These indeed are but trifling causes of the decrease of stature, in comparison of what follows: for if the flesh in old subjects is subject to lose its elasticity, the cartilages are much more so. Now, 'tis a known fact, that people are taller in a morning than at night, owing to the pressure of the upper parts in the day-time, and whilst the party is in an upright posture, on the cartilages between the vertebræ of the neck and back; which cartilages, in young subjects, by their spring, resume their tone and former dimensions, by recumbency or the horizontal position of the body during sleep; the incumbent weight or pressure being for that interval, and by that posture, removed; and for this reason, every youthful person is actually tallest in the morning. But this is far from being the case with the aged. The cartilages in them are grown dry and thin, and springless, whereby the stature will perpetually continue at the lowest pitch. And as the interstices of the vertebræ are consequently enlarged, (to say nothing of the relaxed state of the sinews and ligaments) the head, by its weight, will moreover naturally fall forward, and a bending in the back will ensue, and chiefly in the weaker parts, about the loins and the small of the back. Hence comes in some measure that *incurvation* so remarkable in old persons, and of which the Poets have not failed to take notice; hence *Otway* makes the Hag or Witch in the Orphan to be

—————*with age grown double.*

And so *Sackvil*, in *Higgins's Tales of Princes*, p. 263.

And next in order *sad old age* we found,
 His beard all hoare, his eyes hollow and blind,

*With drouping cheere still poring on the ground,
 As on the place where Nature him assign'd
 To rest.*

A weak-

A weakness in the *thorax* or chest, by which it becomes unable to support in the best and most upright manner, the weight of the head and parts above, contributes mainly to this apparent incurvation. And this weakness in that part, of which old persons are very sensible, and often will complain of, saying, *how hollow they find themselves there, with a weariness and a small degree of pain*, is owing, I conceive, partly to the relaxation of the tendons of the neck, particularly the *aponeurosis*, which lets the head drop, as it were, and press the more upon the *thorax*; and partly to the dead and fixed state, as now they are deprived of their spring, of the cartilages of the ribs, whereby the *os ensiforme* is but ill supported and fortified against this new and additional weight, yea rather gives way and yields unto it. Whatever is the cause, the *os* or *cartilago ensiformis* certainly does not duly and adequately perform its function in this advanced stage of life.

An Anatomist might probably say a great deal more on this subject, and illustrate it far better. To him I shall therefore leave it, (and it certainly deserves his regard) only adding, it would give me pleasure to see it further and more masterly considered.

T. R O W.

The Rev. Mr. HORNE to JUNIUS.

[See pag. 313.]

S I R,

YOU have disappointed me. When I told you that surmise and general abuse, in however elegant language, ought not to pass for proofs, I evidently hinted at the reply which I expected: But you have dropped your usual elegance, and seem willing to try what will be the effect of surmise and general abuse in very coarse language. Your answer to my letter, (which I hope was cool, and temperate, and modest) has convinced me that my idea of a *Man* is much superior to yours of a *Gentleman*. Of your former letters I have always said, *Materiam superabit opus*: I do not think so of the present; the principles are more detestable than the expressions are mean and illiberal. I am contented, that all those who adopt the one should for ever load me with the other.

I appeal to the common sense of the public, to which I have ever directed myself: I believe they have it; though

I am sometimes half-inclined to suspect, that Mr. Wilkes has formed a truer judgment of mankind than I have. However, of this I am sure, that there is nothing else upon which to place a steady reliance. Trick, and low cunning, and addressing their prejudices and passions, may be the fittest means to carry a particular point; but if they have not common sense, there is no prospect of gaining from them any real permanent good. The same passions, which have been artfully used by an honest man for their advantage, may be more artfully employed by a dishonest man for their destruction. I desire them to apply their common sense to this letter of *Junius*, not for my sake, but their own; it concerns them most nearly, for the principles it contains lead to disgrace and ruin, and are inconsistent with every notion of civil society.

The charges, which *Junius* has brought against me, are made ridiculous by his own inconsistency and self-contradiction. He charges me positively with "a new zeal in support of Administration;" and with "endeavours in support of the ministerial nomination of Sheriffs." And he assigns two inconsistent motives for my conduct; either that I have "sold myself to the Ministry;" or am instigated "by the solitary, vindictive malice of a Monk:" either that I am "influenced by a sordid desire of gain; or am hurried on by personal hatred, and blinded by resentment." In his letter to the Duke of Grafton, he supposes me actuated by both: in his letter to me, he at first doubts which of the two, whether interest or revenge, is my motive: however, he at last determines for the former, and again positively asserts, that "the Ministry have made me promises;" yet he produces no instance of corruption, nor pretends to have any intelligence of a ministerial connection: he mentions no cause of personal hatred to Mr. Wilkes, nor any reason for my resentment or revenge; nor has Mr. Wilkes himself ever hinted any, tho' repeatedly pressed. When *Junius* is called upon to justify his accusation, he answers, "he cannot descend to any altercation with me in the news papers." *Junius*, who exists only in the newspapers, who acknowledges, "he has attacked my character" there, and "thinks I have some right to an explanation;" yet this *Junius* "cannot de-

scend to an altercation in the news-papers!" And because he cannot descend to an altercation with me in the news-papers, he sends a letter of abuse by the Printer, which he finishes with telling me, "I am at liberty to publish it." This, to be sure, is a most excellent method to avoid an altercation in the news-papers.

The *proofs* of his positive charges are as extraordinary. "He does not pretend to any intelligence concerning me, or to know more of my conduct than I myself have thought proper to communicate to the public." He does not suspect me of such gross folly as to have solicited votes, or to have written anonymously in the news-papers; because it is impossible to do either of these without being detected and brought to shame. Junius says this! who yet imagines that he has himself written two years under that signature, (and more under *others*) without being detected!—his warmest admirers will not hereafter add, without being brought to shame. But though he did never suspect me of such gross folly, as to run the *hazard* of being detected and brought to shame by *anonymous* writing; he insists that I have been guilty of the much grosser folly of incurring the certainty of shame and detection by writings *signed* with my name; but this is a small flight for the towering Junius: "He is FAR from thinking meanly of my abilities," though he is "convinced that I want judgment extremely," and can "really respect Mr. Sawbridge's character," though he declares him to be so poor a creature as not to be able to "see through the basest design conducted in the poorest manner." And this most base design is conducted in the poorest manner, by a man whom he does not suspect of gross folly, and of whose abilities he is far from thinking meanly!

Should we ask Junius to reconcile these contradictions, and explain this nonsense; the answer is ready, "he cannot descend to an altercation in the news-papers." He feels no reluctance to attack the character of any man: the throne is not too high, nor the cottage too low: his mighty malice can grasp both extremes: he hints not his accusations as *opinion, conjecture, or inference*; but delivers them as *positive assertions*; do the accused complain of injustice? he acknowledges they have some sort of right to an *ex-*

planation; but if they ask for *proofs and facts*, he begs to be excused: and though he is no where else to be encountered—"he cannot descend to an altercation in the news-papers."

And this; perhaps, Junius may think "the *liberal resentment of a Gentleman*:" this skulking assassination he may call courage. In all things as in this I hope we differ.

"I thought that fortitude had been a mean
" 'Twixt fear and rashness; not a lust ob-
" scene

"Or appetite of offending; but a skill
" And nice discernment between good and
" ill.

"Her ends are honesty and public good,
" And without these she is not understood."

Of two things, however, he has condescended to give proof. He very properly produces a *young Lady* to prove that I am not a man; and a good *old woman*, my grandmother, to prove Mr. Oliver a fool. Poor old soul! she read her bible far otherwise than Junius! she often found there that the sins of the fathers had been visited on the children; and therefore was cautious that herself and her immediate descendants should leave no reproach on her posterity: and they left none: how little could she foresee this reverse of Junius, who visits my political sins upon my *grandmother*! I do not charge this to the score of malice in him, it proceeded entirely from his propensity to blunder; that whilst he was reproaching me for introducing, in the most harmless manner, the name of *one* female, he might himself, at the same instant, introduce *two*.

I am represented alternately as it suits Junius's purpose, under the opposite characters of a *gloomy Monk*, and a man of *politeness and good humour*. I am called "a *solitary Monk*," in order to confirm the notion given of me, in Mr. Wilkes's anonymous paragraphs, that I *never laugh*; and the terms of *politeness and good humour*, on which I am said to have lived heretofore with the *young Lady*, are intended to confirm other paragraphs of Mr. Wilkes's, in which he is supposed to have offend me, by *refusing his daughter*. Ridiculous! yet I cannot deny but that Junius has proved me *unmanly and ungenerous*, as clearly as he has shewn me *incorrupt and vindictive*: and I will tell him more: I have paid the present Ministry as many *visits and compliments* as ever I paid to the *young Lady*

Lady, and shall, all my life, treat them with the *same politeness and good humour.*

But Junius "begs me to believe that he measures the integrity of men by their *conduct*, not by their *professions*." Surely, this Junius must imagine his readers as void of understanding, as he is of modesty. Where shall we find the standard of HIS integrity? By *what* are we to measure the *conduct* of this lurking assassin?—And he says this to me, whose *conduct*, wherever I could personally appear, has been as direct and open and public, as my words! I have no, like him, concealed myself in my chamber to shoot my arrows out of the window; nor contented myself to view the battle from afar, but publicly mixed in the engagement, and shared in the danger. To whom have I, like him, refused my name upon complaint of injury? What printer have I desired to conceal me? In the infinite variety of business I have been concerned, where it is not so easy to be faultless, which of my actions can he arraign? To what danger has any man been exposed, which I have not faced? *information, action, imprisonment, or death*? What labour have I refused? what expence have I declined? what pleasure have I not renounced?—But Junius, to whom *no conduct belongs*, "measures the integrity of men by their *conduct*, not by their *professions*;" himself all the while being nothing but *professions*, and those too *anonymous*! The political ignorance or wilful falsehood of this *Disclaimer* is extreme: his own *former* letters justify both my *conduct*, and those whom his *last* letter abuses: for the public measures, which Junius has been all along defending, were ours, whom he attacks; and the uniform opposer of those measures has been Mr. Wilkes, whose bad actions and intentions he endeavours to screen.

Let Junius now, if he pleases, change his abuse; and, quitting his loose hold of *interest* and *revenge*, accuse me of *vanity*, and call this defence *boasting*. I own I have a pride to see statues decreed, and the highest honours conferred for measures and actions which all men have approved; whilst those who counselled and caused them are execrated and insulted. The darkness in which Junius thinks himself shrouded, has not concealed him; nor the artifice of only *attacking under that signature* those he would pull down (whilst he

recommends by other ways those he would have promoted) disguised from me whose partizan he is. When Lord Chatham can forgive the awkward situation in which, for the sake of the public, he was *designedly* placed by the thanks to him from the city: and when *Wilkes's name* ceases to be necessary to Lord Rockingham to keep up a clamour against the *persons* of the Ministry, without obliging the different factions now in opposition to bind themselves beforehand to some certain points, and to stipulate some precise advantages to the public; then, and not till then, may those whom he now abuses expect the approbation of Junius. The approbation of the public for our faithful attention to their interest by endeavours for those stipulations, which have made us as obnoxious to the factious in opposition, as to those in administration, is not perhaps to be expected till some years hence; when the public will look back, and see how shamefully they have been deluded; and by what arts they were made to lose the golden opportunity of preventing what they will surely experience,—a change of Ministers, without a *material* change of measures, and without any security for a tottering constitution.

But what cares Junius for the security of the constitution? He has now unfolded to us his diabolical principles. *As a public man, he must ever condemn any measure which may tend even accidentally to gratify the Sovereign: and Mr. Wilkes is to be supported and assisted in all his attempts (no matter how ridiculous or mischievous his projects) as long as he continues to be a thorn in the King's side!*—The cause of the Country it seems, in the opinion of Junius, is merely to vex the King; and any rascal is to be supported in any roguery, provided he can only thereby plant *a thorn in the King's side!*—This is the very extremity of faction, and the last degree of political wickedness. Because Lord Chatham has been ill-treated by the King, and treacherously betrayed by the Duke of Grafton, the latter is to be "the pillow on which Junius will rest his resentment;" and the public are to oppose the measures of government from mere motives of personal enmity to the Sovereign! These are the avowed principles of the man, who, in the same letter, says, "if ever he should be convinced that I had no motive but to destroy Wilkes, he should then

then be ready to do justice to my character, and to declare to the world that he despises me somewhat less than he does at present." Had I ever acted from personal affection or enmity to Mr. Wilkes, I should justly be despised: But what does he deserve, whose avowed motive is personal enmity to the Sovereign? The contempt which I should otherwise feel for the absurdity and glaring inconsistency of *Junius*, is here swallowed up in my abhorrence of his principle. The *right divine* and *sacredness* of Kings is to me a senseless jargon. It was thought a daring expression of Oliver Cromwell, in the time of Charles the First, that if he found himself placed opposite to the King in battle, he would discharge his piece into his bosom as soon as into any other man's. I go farther; had I lived in those days, I would not have waited for chance to give me an opportunity of doing my duty; I would have sought him through the ranks, and without the least personal enmity, have discharged my piece into his bosom, rather than into any other man's. The King, whose actions justify rebellion to his government, deserves death from the hand of every subject. And should such a time arrive, I shall be as free to act as to say. But till then, my attachment to the person and family of the Sovereign shall ever be found more zealous and sincere than that of his flatterers. I would offend the Sovereign with as much reluctance as the Parent; but if the happiness and security of the whole family made it necessary, so far and no farther, I would offend him without remorse.

But let us consider a little whether these principles of *Junius* would lead us. Should Mr. Wilkes once more commission Mr. Thomas Walpole to procure for him a pension of *one thousand pounds* upon the Irish establishment for *thirty years*, he must be supported in the demand by the public—because it would mortify the King.

Should he wish to see Lord Rockingham and his friends once more in administration, *unclogged by any stipulations for the people*, that he might again enjoy a pension of *one thousand and forty pounds* a year, viz. From the *first Lord of the Treasury* 300l. From the *Lords of the Treasury* 60l. each. From the *Lords of Trade* 40l. each, &c. The public must give up their attention to points of national benefit, and assist

Mr. Wilkes in his attempt—because it would mortify the King.

Should he demand the government of *Canada* or of *Jamaica*, or the embassy to *Constantinople*; and in case of refusal, threaten to write them down, as he had before served another administration, in a year and an half; he must be supported in his pretensions, and upheld in his insolence—because it would mortify the King.

Junius may chuse to suppose that these things cannot happen; but that they have happened, notwithstanding Mr. Wilkes's denial, I do aver. I maintain that Mr. Wilkes did commission Mr. *Thomas Walpole* to solicit for him a pension of *one thousand pounds* on the *Irish* establishment for *thirty years*; with which, and a pardon, he declared he would be satisfied: and that, notwithstanding his letter to Mr. Onslow, he did accept a *clandestine, precarious, and eleemosynary* pension from the *Rockingham* administration; which they paid in proportion to, and out of their salaries; and so entirely was it ministerial, that as any of them went out of the ministry, their names were scratched out of the list, and they contributed no longer. I say, he did solicit the governments and the embassy, and threatened their refusal nearly in these words:—"It cost me a year and an half to write down the last administration, should I employ as much time upon you, very few of you would be in at the death." When these threats did not prevail, he came over to England to embarrass them by his presence; and when he found that Lord Rockingham was something firmer and more manly than he expected, and refused to be bullied—into what he could not perform, Mr. Wilkes declared he could not leave England without money; and the Duke of Portland and Lord Rockingham purchased his absence with *one hundred pounds a-piece*; with which he returned to Paris. And for the truth of what I here advance, I appeal to the Duke of Portland, to Lord Rockingham, to Lord John Cavendish, to Mr. Walpole, &c. I appeal to the handwriting of Mr. Wilkes, which is still extant.

Should Mr. Wilkes afterwards (failing in this wholesale trade) chuse to dole out his popularity by the pound, and expose the city offices to sale, to his Brother, his Attorney, &c. *Junius* will tell us, it is only an *ambition* that he

he has to make them *Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, &c.* and he must not be opposed in thus robbing the antient citizens of their birth-right—because any defeat of Mr. Wilkes would gratify the King.

Should he, after consuming the whole of his own fortune, and that of his wife, and incurring a debt of *twenty thousand pounds* merely by his own private extravagance, without a single service or exertion all this time for the public whilst his estate remained; should he, at length, being undone, commence patriot, have the good fortune to be illegally persecuted, and in consideration of that illegality, be espoused by a few Gentlemen of the purest public principles; should his debts (though none of them were contracted for the public) and all his other incumbrances be discharged; should he be offered 600*l.* or 1000*l.* a year, to make him independent for the future; and should he, after all, instead of gratitude for these services, insolently forbid his benefactors to bestow their own money upon any other object but himself, and revile them for setting any bounds to their supplies; *Junius* (who, any more than Lord Chatham, never contributed one farthing to these enormous expences) will tell them, that if they think of converting the supplies of Mr. Wilkes's private extravagance to the support of public measures—they are as great fools as my *grandmother*; and that Mr. Wilkes ought to hold the strings of their purses—as long as he continues to be a thorn in the King's side!

Upon these principles I never have acted, and I never will act. In my opinion, it is less dishonourable to be the creature of a court, than the tool of a faction. I will not be either. I understand the two great leaders of opposition to be Lord Rockingham and Lord Chatham; under one of whose banners all the opposing members of both houses, who desire to get places, enlist. I can place no confidence in either of them, or in any others, unless they will now engage, whilst they are OUT, to grant certain essential advantages for the security of the public when they shall be IN administration. These points they refuse to stipulate, because they are fearful lest they should prevent any future overtures from the court. To force them to these stipulations has been the uniform endeavour of Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Oliver, &c. and therefore they

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are abused by *Junius*. I know no reason but my zeal and industry in the same cause, that should entitle me to the honour of being ranked by his abuse with persons of their fortune and station. It is a duty I owe to the memory of the late Mr. Beckford to say, that he had no other aim than this, when he provided that sumptuous entertainment at the Mansion-house, for the members of both houses in opposition. At that time he drew up the heads of an engagement, which he gave to me, with a request, that I would couch it in terms so cautious and precise, as to leave no room for future quibble and evasion, but to oblige them either to fulfil the intent of the obligation, or to sign their own infamy, and leave it on record; and this engagement he was determined to propose to them at the Mansion house, that either by their refusal they might forfeit the confidence of the public, or by the engagement lay a foundation for confidence. When they were informed of the intention, Lord Rockingham and his friends flatly refused any engagement; and Mr. Beckford as flatly swore, they should then “eat none of his broth;” and he was determined to put off the entertainment: but Mr. Beckford was prevailed upon by ——— to indulge them in the ridiculous parade of a popular procession through the city, and to give them the foolish pleasure of an imaginary consequence, for the real benefit only of the cooks and purveyors.

It was the same motive which dictated the thanks of the city to Lord Chatham, which were expressed to be given for his declaration in favour of short parliaments, in order thereby to fix Lord Chatham at least to that one constitutional remedy, without which all others can afford no security. The embarrassment, no doubt, was cruel. He had his choice either to offend the Rockingham party, who declared formally against short parliaments, and with the assistance of whose numbers, in both houses, he must expect again to be Minister, or to give up the confidence of the public, from whom, finally, all real consequence must proceed. Lord Chatham chose the latter; and I will venture to say, that by his answer to those thanks, he has given up the people, without gaining the friendship or cordial assistance of the Rockingham faction, whose little politics are confined to the making of

matches

matches, and extending their family connections, and who think they gain more by procuring one additional vote to their party in the House of Commons, than by adding to their languid property and feeble character, the abilities of a Chatham, or the confidence of a public.

Whatever may be the event of the present wretched state of politics in this country, the principles of *Junius* will suit no form of government. They are not to be tolerated under any constitution: Personal enmity is a motive fit only for the Devil. Whoever or whatever is Sovereign demands the respect and support of the people. The union is formed for their happiness, which cannot be had without mutual respect; and he counsels maliciously, who would persuade either to a wanton breach of it. When it is banished by either party, and when every method has been tried in vain to restore it, there is no remedy but a divorce: but even then he must have a hard and a wicked heart indeed, who punishes the greatest criminal merely for the sake of the punishment, and who does not let fall a tear for every drop of blood that is shed in a public struggle, however just the quarrel.

JOHN HORNE.

JUNIUS's Letter in Reply to the Rev. Mr. HORNE.

SIR,

August 10, 1771.

I Ought to make an apology to the Duke of Grafton, for suffering any part of my attention to be diverted from his Grace to Mr. Horne. I am not justified by the similarity of their dispositions. Private vices, however detestable, have not dignity sufficient to attract the censure of the press, unless they are united with the power of doing some signal mischief to the Community. — Mr. Horne's situation does not correspond with his intentions — In my own opinion, (which, I know, will be attributed to my usual vanity and presumption) his letter to me does not deserve an answer. But I understand that the public are not satisfied with my silence; — that an answer is expected from me; and that, if I persist in refusing to plead, it will be taken for conviction. I should be inconsistent with the principles I profess, if I declined an appeal to the good sense of the people, or did not willingly submit myself to the judgment of my Peers.

If any coarse expressions have escaped me, I am ready to agree that they are unfit for *Junius* to make use of; but I see no reason to admit that they have been improperly applied.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of conduct and discretion can subsist with the abilities I have allowed him; nor can conceive that a very honest man, with a very good understanding, may be deceived by a Knave. His knowledge of human nature must be limited indeed. Had he never mixed with the world, one would think that even his books might have taught him better. Did he hear Lord Mansfield, when he defended his doctrine concerning Libels? — Or when he stated the law in prosecutions for criminal conversation? — Or when he delivered his reasons for calling the House of Lords together, to receive a copy of his charge to the Jury in Woodfall's trial? — Had he been present upon any of these occasions, he would have seen how possible it is for a man of the first talents, to confound himself in absurdities, which would disgrace the lips of an Idiot. Perhaps the example might have taught him not to value his own understanding so highly. — Lord Lyttleton's integrity and judgment are unquestionable; — yet he is known to admire that cunning Scotchman, and verily believes him an honest man. — I speak to facts, with which all of us are conversant. — I speak to men, and to their experience, and will not descend to answer the little, sneering sophistries of a Collegian. — Distinguished talents are not necessarily connected with discretion. If there be any thing remarkable in the character of Mr. Horne, it is, that extreme want of judgment should be united with his very moderate capacity. Yet I have not forgotten the acknowledgment I made him. He owes it to my bounty; and though his letter has lowered him in my opinion, I scorn to retract the charitable donation.

I said it would be *very difficult* for Mr. Horne to write directly in defence of a ministerial measure, and not to be detected; — and even that difficulty confined to *his* particular situation. He changes the terms of the proposition and supposes me to assert, that it would be *impossible* for *any* man to write for the news-papers, and not be discovered.

He repeatedly affirms, or intimates at least, that he knows the Author of the

letter.

letters. — With what colour of truth, then, can he pretend *that I am no where to be encountered but in a news-paper?* I shall leave him to his suspicions. It is not necessary that I should confide in the honour or discretion of a man, who already seems to hate me with as much rancour as if I had formerly been his friend. — But he asserts, that he has traced me through a variety of signatures. To make the discovery of any importance to his purpose, he should have proved, either that the fictitious character of Junius has not been consistently supported, or that the Author has maintained different principles under different signatures. — I cannot recall to my memory the numberless trifles I have written; — but I rely upon the consciousness of my own integrity, and defy him to fix any colourable charge of inconsistency upon me.

I am not bound to assign the secret motives of his apparent hatred of Mr. Wilkes; nor does it follow that I may not judge fairly of *his* conduct, though it were true *that I had no conduct of my own.* — Mr. Horne enlarges, with rapture, upon the importance of his services; — the dreadful battles which he might have been engaged in, and the dangers he has escaped. — In support of the formidable description, he quotes verses without mercy. The Gentleman deals in fiction, and naturally appeals to the evidence of the Poets. — Taking him at his word, he cannot but admit the superiority of Mr. Wilkes in this line of service. On one side we see nothing but imaginary distresses. On the other we see real prosecutions; — real penalties; — real imprisonment; — life repeatedly hazarded; and, at one moment, almost the certainty of death. Thanks are undoubtedly due to every man who does his duty in the engagement; but it is the wounded soldier who deserves the reward.

I did not mean to deny that Mr. Horne had been an active partizan. It would defeat my own purpose not to allow him a degree of merit, which aggravates his guilt. The very charge of *contributing his utmost efforts to support a ministerial measure*, implies an acknowledgment of his former services. If he had not once been distinguished by his apparent zeal in defence of the common cause, he could not now be distinguished by deserting it. — As for myself, it is no longer a question *whether I shall mix with the throng, and take a single share in the danger.* Whenever

Junius appears, he must encounter a host of enemies. But is there no honourable way to serve the public, without engaging in personal quarrels with insignificant individuals, or submitting to the drudgery of canvassing votes for an election? Is there no merit in dedicating my life to the information of my fellow subjects? — What public question have I declined, what villain have I spared? — Is there no labour in the composition of these letters? Mr. Horne, I fear, is partial to me, and measures the facility of *my* writings, by the fluency of his own.

He talks to us, in high terms, of the gallant feats he would have performed, if he had lived in the last century. The unhappy Charles could hardly have escaped him. But living Princes have a claim to his attachment and respect. Upon these terms, there is no danger in being a Patriot. But, if he means any thing more than a pompous rhapsody, let us try how well his argument holds together. — I presume he is not yet so much a Courtier as to affirm that the Constitution has not been grossly and daringly violated under the present reign. He will not say, that the laws have not been shamefully broken or perverted; — that the rights of the subject have not been invaded, or that redress has not been repeatedly solicited and refused. — Grievances like these were the foundation of the Rebellion in the last century, and, if I understand Mr. Horne, they would, at that period, have justified him to his own mind, in deliberately attacking the life of his Sovereign. I shall not ask him to what political Constitution this doctrine can be reconciled. But, at least, it is incumbent upon him to shew, that the present King has better excuses than Charles the First, for the errors of his Government. He ought to demonstrate to us that the Constitution was better understood a hundred years ago than it is at present; — that the legal rights of the subject, and the limits of the prerogative were more accurately defined, and more clearly comprehended. If propositions like these cannot be fairly maintained, I do not see how he can reconcile it to his conscience, not to act immediately with the same freedom with which he speaks. I reverence the character of Charles the First as little as Mr. Horne; but I will not insult the memory of his misfortunes, by a comparison that would degrade him.

It is worth observing, by what gentle degrees the furious, persecuting zeal of Mr. Horne has softened into moderation. Men and measures were yesterday his object. What pains did he once take to bring that great state criminal *Macquirk* to execution!—To-day he confines himself to measures only.—No penal example is to be left to the successors of the Duke of Grafton.—To-morrow, I presume, both men and measures will be forgiven. The flaming Patriot, who so lately scorched us in the meridian, sinks temperately to the west, and is hardly felt as he descends.

I comprehend the policy of endeavouring to communicate to Mr. Oliver and Mr. Sawbridge a share in the reproaches, with which he supposes me to have loaded him. My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect;—unless it be reproachful to acknowledge a sincere respect for the character of Mr. Sawbridge, and not to have questioned the innocence of Mr. Oliver's intentions.

It seems I am a Partizan of the great Leader of the Opposition. If the charge had been a reproach, it should have been better supported. I did not intend to make a public declaration of the respect I bear Lord Chatham. I well knew what unworthy conclusions would be drawn from it. But I am called upon to deliver in my opinion, and surely it is not in the little censure of Mr. Horne to deter me from doing signal justice to a man, who I confess, has grown upon my esteem. As for the common, sordid views of Avarice, or any purpose of vulgar Ambition, I question whether the applause of Junius would be of service to Lord Chatham. My vote will hardly recommend him to an increase of his pension, or to a seat in the cabinet. But if his ambition be upon a level with his understanding,—if he judges of what is truly honourable, for himself, with the same superior genius which animates and directs him to eloquence in debate, to wisdom in decision, even the pen of Junius shall contribute to reward him. Recorded honours shall gather round his monument, and thicken over him. It is a solid fabric, and will support the laurels that adorn it.—I am not conversant in the language of panegyric.—These praises are extorted from me; but they will wear well, for they have been dearly earned.

My detestation of the Duke of Graf-

ton is not founded upon his treachery to any individual; though I am willing enough to suppose that, in public affairs, it would be impossible to desert or betray Lord Chatham, without doing an essential injury to this country. My abhorrence of the Duke arises from an intimate knowledge of his character, and from a thorough conviction, that his baseness has been the cause of greater mischief in England, than even the unfortunate ambition of Lord Bute.

The shortening the Duration of Parliaments is a subject, on which Mr. Horne cannot enlarge too warmly; nor will I question his sincerity. If I did not profess the same sentiments, I should be shamefully inconsistent with myself. It is unnecessary to bind Lord Chatham by the written formality of an engagement. He has publickly declared himself a convert to Triennial Parliaments; and, though I have long been convinced that this is the only possible resource we have left to preserve the substantial freedom of the Constitution, I do not think we have a right to determine against the integrity of Lord Rockingham, or his friends. Other measures may undoubtedly be supported in argument, as better adapted to the disorder, or more likely to be obtained.

Mr. Horne is well assured, that I never was the champion of Mr. Wilkes. But, though I am not obliged to answer for the firmness of his future adherence to the principles he professes, I have no reason to presume that he will hereafter disgrace them. As for all those imaginary cases, which Mr. Horne so petulantly urges against me, I have one plain, honest answer to make to him.—Whenever Mr. Wilkes shall be convicted of soliciting a Pension, an Embassy, or a Government, he must depart from that situation, and renounce that character, which he assumes at present, and which, in my opinion, intitle him to the support of the public. By the same act, and at the same moment, he will forfeit his power of mortifying the K.—, and though he can never be a favourite at St. James, his baseness may administer a solid satisfaction to the royal mind. The man I speak of, has not a heart to feel for the frailties of his fellow creatures. It is their virtues that afflict, it is their vices that console him.

I give every possible advantage to Mr. Horne, when I take the facts he refers to for granted. That they are the produce of his invention, seems highly

highly probable;—that they are exaggerated I have no doubt: At the worst, what do they amount to, but that Mr. Wilkes, who never was thought of as a perfect pattern of morality, has not been at all times proof against the extremity of distress? How shameful is it, in a man who has lived in friendship with him, to reproach him with failings, too naturally connected with despair! Is no allowance to be made for banishment and ruin? Does a two years prison make no atonement for his crimes?—The resentment of a Priest is implacable. No sufferings can soften, no penitence can appease him.—Yet he himself, I think, upon his own system, has a multitude of political offences to atone for. I will not insist upon the nauseous detail, with which he so long disgusted the Public. He seems to be ashamed of it. But what excuse will he make to the Friends of the Constitution for labouring to promote *this consummately bad man* to a station of the highest national trust and importance? Upon what honourable motives did he recommend him to the Livery of London for their Representative;—to the Ward of Farringdon for their Alderman— to the County of Middlesex for their Knight? Will he affirm that, at that time, he was ignorant of Mr. Wilkes's solicitations to the Ministry,——That he should say so, is indeed very necessary for his own justification, but where will he find credulity to believe him?

In what School this Gentleman got his Ethics I know not. His *Logic* seems to have been studied under Mr. Dyson. That miserable Pamphleteer, by dividing the only precedent in point, and taking as much of it as suited his purpose, had reduced his argument upon the Middlesex Election, to something like the shape of a syllogism. Mr. Horne has conducted himself with something like the same ingenuity and candour. I had affirmed, that Mr. Wilkes would preserve the public favour, “as long as he stood forth against a Ministry and Parliament, who were doing every thing they could to enslave the Country, and as long as he was a thorn in the King's side.” Yet, from the exulting triumph of Mr. Horne's Reply, one would think that I had rested my expectation, that Mr. Wilkes would be supported by the Public, upon the single condition of his mortifying the King. This may be Logic at Cambridge, or at the Treasury, but, among men of

sense and honour, it is folly or villainy in the extreme.

I see the pitiful advantage he has taken of a single unguarded expression, in a letter not intended for the Public. Yet it is the only *expression* that is unguarded. I adhere to the true meaning of that member of the sentence, taken separately as *he* takes it, and now, upon the coolest deliberation, reassert, that, for the purposes I referred to, it may be highly meritorious to the Public, to wound the personal feelings of the Sovereign. It is not a general proposition, nor is it generally applied to the Chief Magistrate of this, or any other Constitution. Mr. Horne knows as well as I do, that the best of Princes is not displeased with the abuse, which he sees thrown upon his ostensible Ministers. It makes them, I presume, more properly the objects of his Royal compassion;—neither does it escape his sagacity, that the lower they are degraded in the public esteem, the more submissively they must depend upon his favour for protection. This I affirm, upon the most solemn conviction, and the most certain knowledge, is a leading maxim in the policy of the Closet— It is unnecessary to pursue the argument any farther.

Mr. Horne is now a very loyal subject. He laments the wretched state of politics in this country, and sees in a new light, the weakness and folly of the Opposition. *Whoever, or whatever is Sovereign, demands the respect and support of the people.* It was not so, when Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Our gracious Sovereign has had wonderful success, in creating new attachments to his Person and Family. He owes it, I presume, to the regular system he has pursued in the mystery of conversion. He began with an experiment upon the Scotch, and concludes with converting Mr. Horne.—What a pity it is, that the *Jews* should be condemned by Providence to wait for a Messiah of their own!

The Priesthood are accused of misinterpreting the Scriptures. Mr. Horne has improved upon his profession. He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own. Such artifices cannot long delude the understanding of the people; and, without meaning any indecent comparison, I may venture to foretell, that the Bible and Junius will be read, when the Commentaries of the Jesuits are forgotten.

JUNIUS.

To JUNIUS.

I Congratulate you, Sir, on the recovery of your wonted style, though it has cost you a fortnight. I compassionate your labour in the composition of your letters, and will communicate to you the secret of my fluency.—Truth needs no ornament; and, in my opinion, what she borrows from the pencil is deformity.

You brought a positive charge against me of corruption. I denied the charge, and called for your proofs. You replied with abuse, and re-asserted your charge. I called again for proofs. You reply again with abuse only, and drop your accusation. In your fortnight's letter there is not one word upon the subject of my corruption.

I have no more to say, but to return thanks to you for your *condescension*, and to a *grateful* Public and *honest* Ministry for all the favours they have conferred upon me. The two latter, I am

sure, will never refuse me any grace I shall solicit, and since you have been pleased to acknowledge that you told a deliberate lye in my favour, out of bounty, and as a charitable donation, why may I not expect that you will hereafter (if you do not forget you ever mentioned my name with disrespect) make the same acknowledgement for what you have said to my prejudice? This second recantation will perhaps be more abhorrent from your disposition; but should you decline it, you will only afford one more instance how much easier it is to be generous than just, and that men are sometimes bountiful who are not honest.

At all events, I am as well satisfied with your panegyric as Lord Chatham can be. Monument I shall have none, but over my grave it will be said, in your own words, "*Horne's Situation did not correspond with his Intentions.*"

JOHN HORNE.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for September 1770.

September

1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N E fresh	29	8½	60 cloudy morning, very bright afternoon.
2	Ditto	29	7	60 Ditto
3	N E to S W little	29	6	62 soft rains all the morning, very bright aftern.
4	N E little	29	6	61 thick fog with slight rains morn, fine afternoon.
5	Ditto	29	6	61 many black clouds, and some smart showers.
6	Ditto	29	7½	61 very foggy morning, bright day.
7	S W little	29	7	62 a fine day, wet evening.
8	W to N E ditto	29	6	62 many flying clouds, and some strong showers.
9	N Ditto	29	6½	60 foggy morning, fine day.
10	N N W ditto	29	6½	59 foggy early, very fine bright day.
11	N to S ditto	29	5	60 a very wet day.
12	S ditto	29	3½	60 a good deal of rain at times.
13	S W ditto	29	3½	60 a few showers, but a fine day.
14	Ditto	29	6	61 a good deal of rain at times.
15	Ditto	29	7½	63 a very fine warm day.
16	S S W fresh	29	7½	64 Ditto
17	S little	29	7½	66 very hot and gloomy.
18	Ditto fresh	29	7	66 an exceeding bright, hot day.
19	S W strong	29	6½	66 stormy night, a few showers in the day.
20	Ditto	29	6½	64 many flying clouds, a few slight showers.
21	S S W strong	29	6	64 very wet morning, cloudy afternoon.
22	Ditto fresh	29	5	61 wet, damp and cold.
23	Ditto little	29	5	59 a very fine day, some flying clouds, but no rain.
24	S S W fresh	29	5	60 slight showers in the morning, very wet aftern.
25	S W strong	29	5	60 a very wet day.
26	Ditto stormy	29	3½	60 Ditto.
27	Ditto	29	3½	61 some smart showers, but mostly fair.
28	W S W fresh	29	8½	60 a very fine bright day.
29	Ditto calm	29	9½	59 hazy morning, fine bright afternoon.
30	S W fresh	29	9½	59 chiefly cloudy, very little sun.

21. *The Hermit of Warkworth: A Ballad in Three Cantos.* T. Davis, 2s. 6d.

TO this ballad is prefixed the following Advertisement: "Warkworth Castle in Northumberland stands very boldly on a neck of land near the sea-shore, almost surrounded by the river Coquet, (called by our old Latin Historians, Coqueda) which runs with a clear rapid stream, but when swollen with rains, becomes violent and dangerous.

"About a mile from the Castle, in a deep romantic valley, are the remains of a Hermitage; of which the Chapel is still intire. This is hollowed with great elegance in a cliff near the river; as are also two adjoining apartments, which probably served for an Antechapel and Vestry, or were appropriated to some other sacred uses: for the former of these, which runs parallel with the Chapel, is thought to have had an Altar in it, at which Mass was occasionally celebrated, as well as in the Chapel itself.

"Each of these apartments is extremely small; for that which was the principal Chapel does not in length exceed eighteen feet; nor is more than seven feet and a half in breadth and height: it is however very beautifully designed and executed in the solid rock; and has all the decorations of a compleat Gothic Church or Cathedral in miniature.

"But what principally distinguishes the chapel, is a small tomb or monument, on the south side the altar: on the top of which, lies a female figure extended in the manner that effigies are usually exhibited praying on antient tombs. This Figure, which is very delicately designed, some have ignorantly called an image of the Virgin Mary; though it has not the least resemblance to the manner in which she is represented in the Romish Churches; who is usually erect, as the object of adoration, and never in a prostrate or recumbent posture. Indeed the real image of the Blessed Virgin probably stood in a small nich, still visible behind the altar: whereas the figure of a Bull's head, which is rudely carved at this Lady's feet, the usual place for the Crest in old monuments, plainly proves her to have been a very different personage.

"About the tomb are several other Figures, which as well as the principal one above mentioned, are cut in the natural rock, in the same manner as the little Chapel itself, with all its ornaments, and the two adjoining apartments.

"The Founder of this Hermitage was one of the *Bertram* family, which had once considerable possessions in Northumberland, and were anciently Lords of Bothel-Castle, situated about ten miles from Warkworth, but not the same *Bertram* that endowed Brinkburn Priory, and built Brenteshaugh Chapel, as has been supposed; and the poem is formed chiefly of such traditions as are scattered through the country, concerning the origin and foundation of the Hermitage and Tomb."

The measure is the long verse of our fore-fathers, consisting of fourteen syllables, in couplets; but according to a later custom, is printed in stanzas of four verses, two of eight syllables, and two of six, rhiming only in the second and fourth.

The fable is this: Henry Piercy, surnamed Hotspur, having lost his life in a battle against Henry the IVth, near Shrewsbury, his son, an infant, whose name also was Henry, was sent into Scotland, as a place of safety by his grandfather, where he was brought up by the Regent, Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany, in a manner worthy of his birth. Being at length impatient to see his native country, and the mansion and domains to which he was heir, he by the permission of the Regent disguised himself like a forrester, and entered England, wandering about as if pursuing the chace, till he came to Raby-Castle, the residence of *Ralph Neville*, the first Earl of Westmoreland, in the Bishoprick of Durham, where he was retained in the character of a huntsman.

When he had continued some time unknown in this situation and character, *Eleanor*, the Earl's daughter, was beset by some Scotch banditti, called Moist-Troopers, who had lain in wait near the Castle, as she was walking in the neighbouring woods. *Piercy* was within hearing, and her cries brought him to her assistance; being armed with a hunting spear and dagger, he kept the robbers at bay till more assistance came up, and the favour which this accident gave him with the Lady, encouraged him to address her as a lover; he soon trusted her with the secret of his name and birth, and in return, she promised to become his wife.

The lovers however had many difficulties to surmount. *Joan*, Countess of Westmoreland, the Lady's mother, was daughter of *John of Gaunt*, and half sister to *Henry* the IVth, in a bat-

tle against whom *Percy's* father had been slain, and despairing to gain her consent to their union, they agreed to leave the castle privately, and make the best of their way into Scotland. They mounted their horses, to put this project into execution; but one evening, having some reason to think they were pursued, they turned into a lonely wood, near Warkworth-Castle in Northumberland, where being overtaken by a violent storm of thunder, lightening and rain, they quitted their horses, and by some means were separated from each other. The Lady sat down under a tree, and her complaints were heard by the hermit in the neighbouring cell, who went to her relief.

The hospitable Hermit having brought her into his cell, and being told that she had lost her companion, went in search of him; he soon found him, and the lovers were once more in safety and together. In a conversation that immediately followed, they discovered themselves to the Hermit, and the next morning *Henry* persuaded *Eleanor* to marry him before they left the Hermitage, in which there was a chapel proper for the purpose. A Friar was accordingly fetched from the neighbouring island of Coquet, where there are still the ruins of a cell, which belonged to the Benedictine Monks of Tinemouth-Abbey, who having performed his office, went to intercede with the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland at Raby, for the couple whom he had married against their consent.

Henry and *Eleanor* remained at the Hermitage, where they were shewn a tomb on which were the statues of a young woman, with an Angel leaning over her breast, and of a young man in armour weeping at her feet. They enquired who were represented by the figures of the hero and the maid, and the Hermit related their story to the following effect:

Sir *Bertram*, the friend of young *Percy's* grandfather, who had large domains not far from the Hermitage that now afforded him shelter, became enamoured of a young Lady, the daughter of *Widdrington*, an old Northumberland chief, who was the possessor of *Widdrington-Castle*, which was also in the neighbourhood of *Warkworth*; her father's consent was obtained, and she had herself fixed her affections upon *Bertram*, yet she delayed the marriage upon various pretences, being willing to make proof of his constancy, and her own power.

Bertram being one day present at a feast which was made by Lord *Percy* for his Chiefs and Barons, a Lady came into the hall, and in the presence of the company, presented him with a helmet, telling him, that it was the gift of a Lady, who consented to be his bride, when he should have proved it in fight. *Bertram* accepted the gift under the condition, and Lord *Percy* with his Barons fixed upon a day to scour the Marches, which had been lately infested by the Scotch, and harass them on their borders by way of retaliation.

On the day appointed, having ranged the Marches, they crossed the *Tweed* in a large body, consisting of a thousand men, and were soon met, in *Tiviotdale*, by *Douglas* the Scottish chief, with an equal number. Lord *Percy* seeing a party of Scottish youth advance beyond the main body, observed to *Bertram*, that now was his time to make proof of his helmet, promising to rescue him, says the Ballad, *dead or alive*.

Bertram instantly attacked them, and killed many, but, as must of necessity happen, was at length overpowered by numbers; his helmet was cleft with an ax, and being dangerously wounded he fell to the ground. *Percy* rushed forward, supported by a considerable number of his partisans, to fulfill his promise, and after an obstinate contest, bore off the wounded lover, and conveyed him to *Wark*—*Castle*, an English fortress on the southern banks of the *Tweed*, a little to the East of *Tiviotdale*. *Widdrington*, the father of the Lady, who had born Lord *Percy's* standard, congratulated him upon his having so well deserved the love of his daughter, and promising that she should attend him as his nurse, till his wounds should be healed, sent a message to her, requiring her presence, but she did not come.

Bertram, however, slowly recovered, and being impatient to see his Lady, set out attended by his brother, as his wounds were yet green, and after a long day's journey, reached *Widdrington-Castle* in the evening. After much knocking and calling at the gate, an old woman appeared, who, to their great grief and consternation, told them that the young Lady had set out to visit him six days ago, in an agony of distress at hearing that he was wounded, and bitterly reproaching herself as the cause of his misfortune.

Bertram, supposing that his Lady had been seized by some Scottish Freebooters,

booters, set out early the next morning with his brother to seek her, determining however to travel in disguise, and take different ways.

Bertram sometimes got admission into halls and castles as a Palmer, and sometimes as a Minstrel. As he was one day sitting very disconsolately under a thorn, he was accosted by a pilgrim; "All the Minstrels that I have ever yet seen," said the pilgrim, "have appeared jocund and chearful; what then is the cause that thou lookest so sad?" "I serve," replied *Bertram*, "an ancient Lord, whose only child has been stolen away, and for whom I have searched these parts in vain." The pilgrim, hearing this, told him, that at a strong castle beyond some steep hills then in view, a Lady was confined, whom he had accidentally heard complain, and that when he enquired the cause of her distress, he was rudely driven away.

To this Castle *Bertram* with all speed repaired, and sitting down at the gate, began to play upon his pipe; the sound brought out the porter, of whom he enquired whether his Lord was at home, and would hear a song, and whether he might be permitted to lodge in the castle. The porter told him that his Lord was not at home, and that he had been forbidden, upon pain of death, to let a stranger into the castle. He was, however, so well pleased with his music, that he directed him to a neighbouring cave, where he might safely sleep, and promised to support him with provision from the castle. *Bertram* passed several days at the gate with his pipe, and lurked two nights about the castle. The first night he heard his Lady's voice in the Tower; the second night he saw a glimpse of her through the grate; the third night being overcome with watching and fatigue, he slept; at the dawn of the morning, however, he awaked, and taking his sword hastened from his cave to the castle, determined to attempt her rescue. When he came to the wall he perceived a ladder of ropes hanging from the battlements, and a poplar laid cross the mote: as he was gazing in suspence at these preparations for flight, he saw his Lady descend the ladder with the assistance of a stout young man, in an highland dress, cross the mote, and climb the hill that was adjacent to the castle.

The pleasure, which *Bertram* felt at
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seeing his Lady once mere at liberty and within his reach, was checked by a suspicion that she was not faithful to his love; he therefore secretly followed them, and with all the rage of confirmed jealousy, saw her hang fondly upon the arm of her companion, and heard her tenderly promise, that her grateful heart should reward his services, and atone for the dangers that he had run. Not being able longer to contain himself, he suddenly called out to the youth, and in opprobrious terms required him to deliver up the Lady; a battle instantly ensued, in which *Bertram* soon brought his antagonist to the ground. The Lady, who had now discovered the stranger by his voice, threw herself between her prostrate champion and his sword, calling out that he was killing his brother. His brother he had unhappily already wounded to death, and the sword, which his rage had raised for another stroke, and was descending when his Lady interposed, pierced her bosom as she spoke; and *Bertram* discovered his mistake at the moment in which it had proved fatal to his brother and to his love.

The Hermit related this story with an emotion that very early discovered his interest in it; and when he described the death of the Lady, he mentioned *Bertram* in the first person, by which his guests knew that he was himself the unhappy Lover, and that it was his own misfortune which he had commemorated by the figures which he had cut in the living rock, during his residence in that abode of solitude and sorrow.

The Lady lived just to tell him, that she had been seized as she was coming to attend him, till he should recover of his wounds, upon her father's summons, by a son of Lord Malcomb, who slew her attendants, and upon her refusing his addresses, kept her a close prisoner in his castle. That the youth who lay dead at their feet, having disguised himself in a highland dress, the better to avoid suspicion, at length discovered her, and formed the design to deliver her, which had been just executed, horses being then waiting for them on the neighbouring moor, which in a few minutes they would have reached.

Being now exhausted, she expired in his arms, and he fell senseless with her to the ground; when he revived, he attempted to put an end to his own life
with

with the sword that had slain his mistress and his brother, but felt himself suddenly seized by an unknown hand, which wrenched the weapon from him. He was in a moment surrounded by a crowd from the castle, who had missed their prisoner, and being dragged thither, was thrown into the dungeon.

It happened, that their chief had that very morning been made prisoner by Lord Percy, and he was soon after exchanged for the unhappy *Bertram*. The grief of *Bertram*, however, would admit of no comfort but that of religion, and having given his lands to the poor, he changed his name to *Benedict*, and took up his residence in that Hermitage.

The young couple, having heard this mournful tale, and sympathized in the Hermit's distress, retired by his advice to Scotland, where soon after they were made happy by a reconciliation with the parents of the Lady, and by their intercession young Percy was restored to his honours and estate.

Such is the subject of this ballad, which, for the variety of the events, and the interest they produce, is not easily to be paralleled among the stories that have hitherto been recorded by history or fiction. Criticism has no right to censure the ingenious author, who has thought fit to bring these incidents into a ballad, for not writing a work of a different kind, and giving them the advantages, which they might have derived from poetry, any more than to condemn the ballad for the want of beauties, to which it makes no pretence. The author's intent was to tell a pathetic tale in rhyme, after the manner of our Ancestors, when not only our poetry, but our language was in its rudiments; and in this he has perfectly succeeded. Our Ancestors related both historical and fictitious events in rhyme, probably to assist the memory, and threw them into a kind of rude measure, that they might upon solemn occasions be sung to some simple melody, on such instruments as were then in use. Such measure and such rhyme we have in this imitation, and no other. And though it should be said, that there is not a single poetical image or sentiment in the whole composition, it may be answered, that none was intended. We find, indeed, the descent of the sword of *Bertram* upon his enemies resembled to a flash of lightning rending a grove of oak saplings. *Douglas*, when he came to meet

Percy, to a lion rous'd in his den by the cries of the hunter, and *Percy's* covering *Bertram* with his shield, when he lay wounded among his enemies, to an eagle spreading her wings to protect her young, but these images are so obvious and so trite, that they can no more be charged upon the author, as an affectation of poetry, than the figures and similitudes which have become phrases in common conversation. If the author had told his tale in another manner, he would, probably, have pleased us less: his entertainment, however homely, is tasteful: and the public is obliged to him for a pleasure which is at least allied to virtue, as it strongly excites those passions which incline us to effect its purposes.

Some little inaccuracies of language there are, which those who are best able to discover will be most inclined to excuse; and there is a little inconsistency in the story, which would not be mentioned here, but that perhaps in another edition it may be removed.

Percy and *Eleanor*, when received by the Hermit, are thus described:

The Youth was clad in forest-green,
With bugle-horn so bright:
She in a silken robe and scarf,
Snatch'd up in hasty flight.

But it appears in a subsequent part of the Ballad, that their flight had been deliberately concerted, and was not precipitated by sudden emergency.

Despairing then to gain consent;
At length to fly with me
I won this lovely tim'rous Maid;
To Scotland bound are we.

With this account her *snatching* up a silken robe and scarf in hasty flight does not agree. X.

22. *The Book of Job, in English verse; translated from the original Hebrew, with Remarks, historical, critical and explanatory.* By Thomas Scott, in One Vol. Quarto. T. Cadell 11. 1s.

The book of Job is universally allowed to be the most ancient poem in the world; and the learned and ingenious of all nations have agreed, that, in many particulars, it is the best. In the sublime and descriptive it is superior to Homer, even in the opinion of Mr. Pope, who devoted great part of his life to the translation of him; and in the pathetic it has seldom been equalled; its moral or scope, is in the language of Milton, "to justify the ways
" of

of God to man ;” and it abounds with ideas of the supreme Being, and principles of morality, which exhibit a rule of life, both with respect to religion and virtue, infinitely superior to any that are to be found in the most celebrated remains of Greece and Rome ; most of which, with respect to this book, may be considered as works of a middle age. An attempt therefore to transcribe into our language such sentiment, images, and descriptions, with the beauty and force which they derive from poetic numbers in the original, will certainly appear worthy of encouragement, not only to the moralist and divine, but to every friend of ancient learning, and polite literature.

With this hope Mr. Scott undertook the work, nor was he discouraged by the growing labour, which many difficulties, not immediately foreseen, intailed upon him.

The great antiquity of the composition, and distance of the scene, rendered some occasional account of the manners peculiar to the time and country necessary for its illustration in many parts, which would otherwise, if not wholly unintelligible, be yet so obscure as to lose great part of their effect.

As a poem, which cannot throughout be taken literally, whether the events are supposed to be historical or fictitious, it requires elucidation of another kind, by shewing what parts are allegorical, and tracing the allegory to its literal sense.

As a poem written in a language which has been long dead, and in which no other work now extant, except the books of the Old Testament is written, many obscurities were to be removed by grammatical criticism, and many mistakes corrected, which other translators, however able, have committed ; and which, perhaps, if their attention had been wholly confined to a small part of what they had undertaken, would not have escaped them.

To the translation of this poem, therefore, Mr. Scott has added such notes as appeared to be necessary for its illustration in each of these particulars.

In the original, the book of Job is not all written in poetical language. The poetry begins with the second verse of the 3d chapter, and ends with the 6th verse of the last. Mr. Scott, however, has made no such distinction, but has given a poetical version of the whole.

With respect to the versification, it is, in many places, equal to any in the

language, and it is frequently animated with a spirit of poetry, which gives a warmth and elevation to the language independent of the measure.

The notes are a curious, and valuable treasury of critical and historical knowledge, judiciously selected from a great variety of authors in many languages, with great diligence and labour.

As a specimen both of the text and notes, we have selected the first twenty-eight verses, that we might avoid the charge of partiality.

There liv'd an Arab, of distinguish'd fame,
In Idumean Uz ; and Job his name :
Of spotless manners, with a soul sincere,
Evil his hate, and God alone his fear.
Seven sons his patriarchal sway rever'd,
His household cares three beauteous daughters cheer'd.
His flocks in thousands brows'd, his camels fed
In thousands ; o'er his fertile pastures spread.
In beeves, and beasts of more ignoble strain,
In rural magazines, and rustic train,
His mighty opulence no rival found,
Among the Princes in Arabia's bound.
On the glad season of each natal day
Sweet friendship call'd, the brother friends obey :
The festival in the birth day house was blest'd,
And each fair sister came a bidden guest.

Uz.] A territory in the land of Edom. The land of Edom was a portion of Arabia Petræa, lying between Egypt and the south boundary of Palestine. Hence it is reasonable to imagine, that Job was well acquainted with Egypt : hence, also, we may account for the mention of the *Jordan* in the poem : the *Euphrates*, doubtless, would have been thus honoured, had Job lived in Arabia Deserta near the banks of that river, as many have supposed.

Three thousand camels] The Arabs used these animals in war, in their caravans, and for food. One of their ancient poets, whose hospitality grew into a proverb, is reported to have killed yearly in a certain month ten camels every day for the entertainment of his friends.

Of all the men of the east.] The land of Uz, where Job dwelt, lay south of Palestine : but it was in Arabia Petræa : and as a considerable part of Arabia Petræa formed the eastern boundary of Palestine, it was natural for a Jewish historian to denominate *all* the Petræan Arabians, *men of the east*. Bp. Lowth has also shown, that all that tract of land, which was between Egypt and the river Euphrates, was called *the east*. He remarks from Mr. Joseph Mede, that the Israelites learned this phraseology while they sojourn'd in Egypt.

Oft as these rounds of social joy expir'd,
The pious father holy rites requir'd :
By due ablutions cleans'd, the filial band
For solemn sacrifice around him stand ;
When, rising with the morn, the priestly
fire

Dispos'd th' atonement on the hallow'd fire.
For every child a costly victim blaz'd,
For every child the fervid prayer he rais'd :
“ Forgive my children's sin, all-gracious
“ pow'r,
“ If ought displeas'd thee in their mirth-
“ ful hour :
“ If some loose moment's gaiety of heart
“ E'er said to piety and God, depart.”

We cannot forbear, however, to give the reader a few instances of the force and beauty of Mr. Scott's numbers, from passages in which they are particularly conspicuous.

Eliphaz, in the seventeenth and following verses of the 5th chapter, mentions “ the happy End of God's Correction” in the following terms :

From Heav'n's rebuke what heav'nly blessings flow !

Happy who scorn not the reforming blow :
O scorn not thou ; the same kind wounding
hand

Its balm infuses, and applies its band.
Then ills on ills about thy path may swell ;
In vain ! his arm will every ill repel.
In famine fulness shall thy table cheer,
And war, wide-wasting, shake his harm-
less spear.

Rages the tongue of slander ? undismay'd,
Walk thou in covert of Almighty shade.
When beasts of mischief prowl, with smile
behold

Thy clust'ring vineyard and thy crowded
fold.

The following passage, in which Job reproves his friends for unkindness, is very poetical.

My brethren fail me, like the floods which
roar,
Down the steep hills with temporary store :

Cursed God in their hearts.] It shocks credibility, that this excellent father should conceive so gross a sentiment of his amiable children. He was only apprehensive, lest, in the gaiety of a festival, they had let loose their minds from the restraints of religion. The word constantly signifies *to bless*. It was the term of compliment between friends at their meeting, and at parting: in the latter use of it, it answered, as Bp. Lowth observes, to our English phrase *fare you well*: and probably, like that, came to be used in a bad sense, for *renouncing an acquaintance*. This passage, therefore, might have been turned, *and have bidden farewell to* (or *renounced*) *God in their hearts*.

Thick with the vernal thaw their torrents
grow,
And foam impetuous with dissolving snow.
Anon, the fury of the scorching beams
Drains their full channels, and imbibes
their streams :
Short and more short the shrinking currents
run,
Steal into air, and perish in the sun.

The following acknowledgment of the wisdom and strength of God is worthy the original.

Sapience and pow'r to God alone belong ;
Wise are his counsels, and his arm is
strong :

He overturns, what hand erects again ?
He binds ; who bursts his adamantine
chain ?
He checks the waters ; all is desert round ;
He sends them forth ; they desolate the
ground.

The pathetic of the original in the following passage is happily preserved.

O hide me, screen me in sepulchral shade ;
Till this fierce tempest of thy wrath be laid :
Set me a season, when, with accent mild,
Thy voice shall waken thy remember'd
child.

In Job's description of his former prosperity are the following fine verses ;
When I went to the Seat of Judgment,
says Job,

The youths, abash'd, retir'd ; and, bent
with age,

In dumb respect up rose the hoary sage :
The ranks of pow'r stood all attention
round,

And every tongue in every mouth was
bound,

Princes and peers ; all waiting to receive
The sentence wisdom in my voice should
give :

Rapture in every ear the sentence rais'd,
And every eye with look applauding gaz'd.

We could encrease our readers entertainment by multiplying our extracts ;
but must leave room for other pieces.

There is an Appendix to this work containing four articles. The first contains queries and observations concerning the Author of the book of Job.

It has been remarked that in the 1st and 2d chapter, and in the eleven verses which conclude the last, the name of *Jehovah* occurs no less than six and twenty times, and that in the rest of the book, which is poetical, it occurs but once. Mr. Scott supposes that the name *Jehovah* is avoided in the dialogue, because the speakers were Arabians, and this appellation of the supreme being was peculiar to the Jews ; and that it's occurring once is the effect of carelessness

lessness in a Hebrew transcriber, or of inattention in the Author. It has been doubted whether the Author of this book was an Arabian or a Hebrew: Mr. Scott observes, that if the word *Jehovah*, which occurs once in the dialogue, slipped from the pen of the Author, it may be fairly presumed that he was an Hebrew, for the lapse can be accounted for no otherwise, than by supposing the use of the name *Jehovah* to have been habitual. He thinks also, that the Author must have been an Hebrew, and a reputed Prophet, otherwise his work would never have been admitted into the Canon of Scripture.

He allows that the same reason which excluded the name from the dialogue, should have prevented its being put into the mouth of Job in the narrative, for Job was an Arabian; but he supposes the Author might think the laws of history not so severe as those of a dramatic poem. As to the stile, he says, that it is written after the manner of all the Hebrew poems; which are broken into short periods, consisting generally of two short sentences, the latter either synonymous with the former, or forming an antithesis to it. Yet he acknowledges, that there are many words, phrases and idioms in this composition, which appear nowhere else in the Hebrew bible, and which cannot be understood without assistance from Chaldee, Syria, and Arabic dialects. This however, in his opinion, proves only the great ability and address of the Author, who was perhaps, master of the old language, and the persons of his dialogue being supposed to have lived in very early times, he might make them speak the language that was spoken in their days, to give his poem an air of antiquity.

The second article contains an enquiry into the sense of the word *Sheol*, which occurs in the book of Job, and is sometimes rendered Grave, and sometimes Hell. In his opinion, it sometimes signifies the common receptacle of souls after death; and this receptacle, he imagines, was thought to be the bowels of the earth under the great abyss. He says, it seems to have been a very ancient opinion of the Hebrews, that the dwelling of unbodied souls is within the earth, and quotes the speech of the Witch of Endor to Saul, who says, "I saw the Judge," which our translators have rendered *Gods* ascending out of the earth. *Sheol* also sometimes signifies the tomb or place of burial.

The third article contains a dissertation on the celebrated passage, chap. xix. verse 25, 26, 27, which is translated thus: "For I know, my Redeemer is the living one; and he the last will over the dust rise up. And my skin, which is thus torn, shall become another: and in my flesh I shall see God. Whom I shall see, even mine eyes shall behold, on my side and not estranged. My reins are consumed within me."

Mr. Scott observes, that this passage cannot relate to a temporal salvation, because Job had all along despaired of such deliverance, and appears to do so, even after he had uttered these words. He is also addressed by Elihu, as a person without hope of recovery. Neither, says he, can they relate to the manifestation of God in his favour, chap. XLII verse 7, 8. For that manifestation was not *seen* by Job; it was made to Eliphaz alone. Nor can it relate to God's appearance to Job in the poem, for the design of that appearance was to reprove and humble him: it follows therefore, that it relates to a resurrection and future judgment. He observes that the *living one* and *the last*, are expressions used in other parts of scripture to signify the supreme being; and that the dust signifies the grave in the sixteenth verse of the seventh chapter, and by a common figure is put for the dead in the ninth verse of the xxxth psalm, shall the dust [the dead] praise thee? That the expression *rise up*, refers to the judgment of the world, as it does in the fourteenth verse of the xxxixth chapter, "What shall I do when God riseth up." The sense therefore, according to this interpretation is, "I know that my redeemer is the supreme being, and that he will judge the dead." Job is supposed to have derived these sentiments by tradition, from the prophecy of Enoch and his translation. The fourth article is an attempt to restore the original text in chap. xxxvi. verse 14, which he renders, "Their breath dieth in youth, and their life [is destroyed] by the holy beings."—For his defence of this sense, we must refer the learned reader to the work. X.

23. *The Doctor Dissected; or Willy Cadogan in the Kitchen. Addressed to all Invalids and Readers of a late Dissertation on the Gout. By a Lady.*

A Wretched attempt to engraft the sale of two sheets of Doggrel Rhimes for

for a shilling, upon the popularity of Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout. It consists principally of extracts from the Dissertation, degraded by bad rhyme and false grammar; *ecce signum!*

From plain decorations on table when seen,
We never suspect any ill, so I ween:
Salt, mustard and pepper, ay! vinegar too,
Are quite as unwholesome as pudding I
now;
And bread, the main staff of our life, he
does call,
No more, nor no less—than the worst
thing of all.

X.

24. *The Debauchee, a Poem, in Six Cantos; with an Elegy on the Death of a Libertine.* By Francis Bacon Lee. J. Cooke, 2s.

THESE six cantos are distinguished by the titles of the Initiation, the Brothel, the Violation, the Seduction, the Adultery, and the Catastrophe. The best that can be said of this performance is, that it seems to have been well intended: there is no description of vice that can inflame the passions, though various miseries are enumerated that may repress them. The author, however, has not always written verse, nor always grammar.

“Till near fam'd Covent-Garden
kind zephyr blows,”
is one line; and

“Who iniquity's cream serenely
skims,”
is another, which proves the first stricture; and the following will prove the second.

————— the door receives—
His Grace of Bilbo, and the coxcomb
Blair;

With *he*, who fought a duel in a fit,
And *be*, &c.

In this passage the door should not be said to receive *he*. but *him*.

The following will serve as a specimen of the author's skill in poetical figures, particularly the metaphor.

“Imprudent youth, while rosy health
remains,
For pleasure's freehold pay a tax of pains;
Imagine fate on present moments cast;
Foresee no future, nor regard the past.
Our hero thus elate with empty pride,
Prudential care as cowardice defy'd;
Then launch'd his bark on dissipation's
sea,

In full pursuit of fair variety;
The silken sails of extacy display'd,
While rapture's rudder pleasing cur-
rents made:

Conspicuous seen joy's pendant stream'd
on high,
And hope gave glory to an azure sky:
But underneath the waves rough rocks,
unseen,
Lurk to destroy the beauty of the scene:
Around the bark a thousand dangers
wait,
Big with the mandate of impelling fate;
Breezes that scorch, and northern blasts
that freeze;
Shoals of despair, and quicksands of
disease:
'Till ev'ry hope and ev'ry effort past,
The vessel's lost on ruin's coast at last.

There is no necessity to anticipate the judgment or taste of our readers, by giving our opinion of a bark, of which the sails, rudder, and pendant were severally furnished by extacy, rapture, and joy, and the rudder of which made a *pleasing current* in a *sea* of dissipation. X.

CATALOGUE of New PUBLICATIONS: MEDICAL.

Impartial Remarks on the Suttonian Method of Inoculation. By Nicholas May, jun. Surgeon at Plymouth, 8vo. 2s. 6d. Tilley.

Elements of Therapeutics. By Andrew Duncan, M. D. 8vo. 4s. Richardson and Co.

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The Authenticity of the first and second Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel vindicated. In answer to a Treatise, intitled, A Free Enquiry into the Authenticity, &c. 8vo. 6d. Wilkie.

A Sermon on the *Millenium*, or Reign of Saints for a thousand years. By Joseph Greenhill, A. M. 4to. 6d. Wilkie.

Mr. URBAN.

THE friends of the Muses cannot but be pleased with the following little elegant EPIGRAM, which I wish to see preserved in your Collection. It was intended as a compliment to a friend on his birth-day, and proves that poetry, as in painting, there is no subject, however trite, but is capable of receiving new graces from the hand of a master. Both the author and his friend are now far removed from the reach of censure or applause; I hope may therefore gain credit when I add, that this was the tribute of no venal muse, but the grateful offering of the sincerest affection towards a Gentleman whose virtues and abilities were too conspicuous to borrow lustre from flattery. I am, &c.

THE COMPLIMENT OF THE DAY.

TO ZACHARY BAYLY, Esq; of Jamaica.

By the Rev. ISAAC TEALE, A. M.

Written May 30, 1761.

THE table, tea, and cards are set,
And all the company now met.
By Fortune pleas'd, the ev'ning spends
With a few chearful chosen friends.
We finish'd to see the chief were there,
And spoke,—while conscious was her air;
'A favourite of mine you know,
Was born just forty years ago;
Whom spiteful Envy's sneering tone
Hath often hinted all my own.
But if his firm and fair endeavour
Hath sought, and gain'd, and kept my favour,
You Ladies, and the world, may find
Dame Fortune is not always blind.
At this grave Prudence rais'd her head,—
Mildly she spoke, and calmly said;
We own your happy choice demands
Most just applause at all our hands;
Yet, with the world, you must agree
No trifling debt is due to me.
With Temper, ever by his side,
Still have I been his cautious guide!
With eager air and earnest eye,
Warm Industry thus made reply.
What Ladies, is there nothing due
To me? Suppose I grant it true,
Prudence his happy steps you led,
Yet mine his hand, if yours his head:
And tho' I would not seem severe,
Fortune can claim but little share.'
She said:—A mild but princely dame,
—'Twas Generosity by name,—
Attentive heard the kind dispute,
And pleas'd their sentiments to suit,
Observ'd that each had done her part;—
He thinks so,—for I hold his heart.
And since I hope we all delight
True merit ever to requite,
Suppose our compliments we pay,—
You hear it is his natal day.
But then what messenger to send?
—Says Prudence,—'GRATITUDE your friend.'
He heard and rose, with eager start,
Fix'd was her eye,—for full her heart.

' Dear maid, (says Gen'rosity).
' Thy wish in that warm look I see;
' Haste then my friend in early hour,
' Virtue shall guide thee to his bow'r;
' There to its gentle owner say
' What chanc'd among his friend to-day,
' How Fortune, Prudence, Industry,
' Gladly consenting, join'd with me
' To promise him our full protection,
' Firm friendship, and sincere affection,
' Our aid shall sooth life's future cares,
' And bless him down the vale of years.
' But least thy beauties should surprize,
' And blaze too bright for mortal eyes,
' Those charms in humble form conceal,
' And look to-night like Parson Teale.

On Mr. POPE's Characters of WOMEN.

By a LADY of Quality.

BY custom doom'd to folly, sloth, and ease,
No wonder Pope such female triflers sees;
But, would the satyrist confess the truth,
Nothing so like as male and female youth;
Nothing so like as man and woman old,
Their joys, their loves, their hates, if truly told,
Tho' diff'rent acts seem diff'rent sexes growth,
'Tis the same principle impels them both.
View daring man, stung with Ambition's fire,
The conqu'ring hero, or the youthful 'squire,
By diff'rent deeds aspire to deathless fame,
One murders man, the other murders game.
View a fair nymph, bless'd with superior
charms,
Whose tempting form the coldest bosom warms;
No Eastern Monarch more despotic reigns,
Than this fair tyrant of the Cyprian plains.
Whether a crown or bauble we desire,
Whether to learning, or to dress aspire:
Whether we wait with joy the trumpet's call,
Or wish to shine the fairest at a ball;
In either sex the appetite's the same,
For love of pow'r is still the love of fame.
Women must in a narrow orbit move,
But power, alike, both males and females
love.
What makes the diff'rence, then, you may
enquire,
Between the hero, and the rural 'squire?
Between the maid bred up with courtly care,
Or she who earns, by toil, her daily fare?
Their pow'r is stinted, but not so their will,
Ambitious thoughts the humblest cottage fill;
Far as they can, they push their little fame,
And try to leave behind a deathless name.
In education all the diff'rence lies;
Women, if taught, would be as learn'd and
wise
As haughty man, improv'd by arts and rules;
Where God makes one, Neglect makes many
fools;
And though Nugatrixes are daily found,
Flutt'ring Nugators equally abound.
Such heads are toy-shops, fill'd with trifling
ware,
And can each folly with each female share:
A female mind like a rude fallow lies,
No seed is sown, but weeds spontaneous rise.

As well might we expect in winter, spring,
As land untill'd a fruitful crop should bring ;
As well we might expect Peruvian ore
We should possess, yet dig not for the store.
Culture improves all fruits, all sorts we find,
Wit, judgement, sense, fruits of the human
mind.

Ask the rich merchant, conversant in trade,
How Nature operates in the growing blade ?
Ask the Philosopher the price of stocks ?
Ask the gay Courtier how to manage flocks ?
Enquire the dogmas of the learned schools,
From Aristotle down to Newton's rules,
Of a rough Soldier, bred to boist'rous war,
Or one still rougher, a true British Tar ?
They'll all reply, unpractis'd in such laws,
The effect they know, though ign'rant of the
cause.

The Sailor may, perchance, have equal parts
With him bred up to science and to arts ;
And he who at the helm or stern is seen,
Philosopher or hero might have been.
The whole in application is compris'd,
Reason's not reason, if not exercis'd.
Use, not possession, real good affords,
No miser's rich that dares not touch his hoards !
Can female youth, left to weak woman's care,
Misled by Custom, Folly's fruitful heir ;
Told that their charms a monarch may enslave,
That beauty, like the Gods, can kill, or save ;
Taught th' arcanas, the mysterious arts.
By ambush dress, to catch unwary hearts :
If wealthy born, taught to lisp French, and
dance ;

Their morals left, Lucretius-like, to chance :
Strangers to reason and reflection made,
Left to their passions, and by them betray'd ;
Untaught the noble end of glorious truth,
Bred to deceive, ev'n from their earliest youth !
Unus'd to books, nor virtue taught to prize,
Whose mind, a savage waste, unpeopled lies ;
Which to supply, trifles fill up the void,
And idly busy, to no end employ'd.
Can these, from such a school, more virtue
show ?

Or tempting vice, treat like a common foe ?
Can they resist, when soothing pleasure woees ?
Preserve their virtue, when their fame they
lose ?

Can they on other themes converse or write,
Than what they hear all day, or dream all
night ?

Not so the Roman female fame was spread,
Not so was Clelia, or Lucretia bred ;
Not so such Heroines true glory fought,
Not so was Portia, or Cornelia taught !
Portia, the glory of the female race !
Portia, more lovely by her mind than face !
Early inform'd, by Truth's unerring beam,
What to reject, what justly to esteem ;
Taught by philosophy all moral good,
How to repel in youth th' impetuous blood !
How her most fav'rite passions to subdue,
And Fame through Virtue's avenues pursue ;
She tries herself, and finds, ev'n dolorous pain
Can't the great secret from her breast obtain ;
To Cato born, to noble Brutus join'd,
She shines invincible in form and mind !

No more such gen'rous sentiments we t
In the gay moderns of the female race !
No more, alas ! heroic virtue's shown,
Since knowledge ceas'd, philosophy's
known.

No more can we expect our modern wives
Heroes should breed, who lead such us
lives.

Would you, who know th' arcana of the
The secret springs which move and guide
whole ;

Would you, who can instruct as well as pl
Bestow some moments of your darling ear
To rescue woman from this Gothic state,
New passions raise, their minds a new crea
Then for the Spartan virtues we might hop
For who stands unconvinced by gen'rous P
Then would the British Fair perpetual bl
And vie in fame with antient Greece and R

The third ODE of the second Book of Horace
To DELLIUS.

NE'ER thou repine at Fate's decree,
But live contented with thy state
From all immoderate pleasures free ;—
My Dellius you must yield to fate.

Whether your life slide dull away,
Or, whether laid upon the grass,
Remote from men, each festal day,
You joyous take your cheerfull glass.

Where poplars white, the lofty pine,
Admit of no perplexing ray ;
And where the labouring waters twine,
Slow murr'ring in their winding way.

Here bring thy wine, and sweet perfumes,
With short-liv'd roses deck thy head,
Whilst life in fullest vigour blooms,
And Fate prolongs the vital thread.

For you must leave your house and woods,
Where Tiber's yellow waters flow ;
Your heap'd up wealth, and splendid goods
To your ungrateful heir must go.

Tho' you a monarch's blessings share,
Tho' streams of gold around thee flow,
Or meanly bred in open air,
To none will Pluto mercy show.

We all must share an equal fate,
'Tis thus our mortal urn goes round :
In Charon's boat, or soon, or late,
T'eternal banishment we all are bound.

V E R S E S

Written in a LADY'S Prayer - Book

HERE, tracing duty's path, redee
from care,
I heal my sorrows with the balm of pray'r
Patience, that arms the mind for ev'ry stat
Has taught me not to feel affliction's weigh
They who can bravely bear the woes of li
Steer safe and steady through a sea of strif
While they who pine their hope to feed
grief,
Embosom anguish, and resist relief.

Historical Chronicle, August, 1771.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Aleppo, July 11.

WE are assured that Osmañ Pacha was shut up in the city of Damas with about 30,000 men, where he was besieged by Ali Bey; but that 20,000 Druses having come to his assistance, they had beat and driven away the besiegers, of which 500 or 600 had been killed or wounded.

Kaminoi Ostroff, July 23. We have these two days past had storms of thunder and lightning, so violent; that many persons here, who have been in the East and West Indies, assure us; they have never seen the like.

Yesterday the lightning struck upon the Galleren Haven, and occasioned three fires, by which twenty-six galleys were entirely consumed, and a magazine of pitch, masts, and cordage, belonging to the galleys, were burnt.

Petersburgh, July 28. We this moment receive the agreeable news; that Prince Dolgorucki, after beating a corps of 27,000 Turks, under the walls of Caffa, hath taken that Fortrefs, and made prisoner the Seraskier Pacha of Three Tails, with 1000 Turks who were there in garrison.

The Turks, at the same time, abandoned the important Key of the Sea of Asoph, in the Black Sea; viz. the Fortrefs of Jenicala, and the Castle of Kertsch. In the former were found upwards of 70 pieces of cannon, besides grand magazines of arms, ammunition, and provision. There remains nothing more for Prince Dolgorucki, than to take the Fortrefs of Balacław, to be master of the whole Crimea; and that Fortrefs being situated between those of Koslaw and Caffa, which are both in our hands, we hope soon to be masters of it;

Her Imperial Majesty assisted this morning at the *Te Deum*, which was sung in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul for these new victories.

Petersburgh, July 30. The Court hath just published a circumstantial relation of the surprising success of the Imperial Army in the Crimea; whereby it appears, that the loss of the enemy in the battle which was fought before the surrender of Caffa, amounted to upwards of 3500 men, who remained dead on the field, besides the drowned, and those who were slain in the pursuit, and on board the ships. The whole camp of the enemy fell into the hands of our troops; and amongst the immense booty which they made, there were 2000 tents, and 30 pieces of cannon. Our loss is only estimated at 50 men wounded. We are also farther informed, that immediately on our beginning to cannonade the port of Caffa, the Seraskier Ibrahim sent an officer with a letter, offering to surrender the place upon allowing him and his atten-

dants their liberty; which being refused, except with respect to himself, to which he was obliged to consent; and our infantry being put in possession of the suburbs, and a regiment of hussars in that of the port, the Seraskier left the city, presented himself before Prince Dolgorucki, and surrendered up his scymiter to him; the Prince immediately returned it, in the name of the Empress; in consideration of his rank and age, which the Seraskier received as a particular favour, and shewed it by a torrent of tears.

Caffa is a very large city, and is very populous; but at Kertsch and Jenicola; the other places taken by our troops, are to be seen nothing but misery and destruction.

Warsaw, Aug. 7. The army of Field Marshal Count Romanzow, which is at Ibrailow, is preparing for some signal expedition, in order to avail themselves of the consternation of the Turks by the conquest of the Crimea.

Besancon, Aug. 5. Yesterday M. de Grosbois, first President of this Parliament, received orders from the King to retire to his estate at Grosbois; and this day all the Members of the Parliament received Lettres de Cachet for them to repair to the Palace, where M. Bastard read to them an Edict, by which they were dissolved; after which thirty five of them received orders to exile themselves to different places; twenty-five of that body are left behind.

Hamburgh, Aug. 9. In a late Assembly of the Burghers of this city, they came to a resolution of granting a tax of one quarter percent. on all their capitals and estates, in order to raise supplies sufficient for the extraordinary expences incurred by the inundation.—The gardens are not free from the waters yet; and the only passage over the lands continues to be in boats. The charitable contributions raised in the churches on the Fast day, upon this occasion, amounted to 27,340 marks; (1825l. sterling,) and the British Factory made a donation of 1669 marks, (1111. 5s. 4d. sterling.)

Berlin, Aug. 10. We have had almost constant rains here for these three weeks past, which have done incredible damage in these parts.

Brussels, Aug. 20. In the memory of man never was such weather known as we have had in this country for these last three weeks. Not many weeks ago we had the greatest appearance of plenty; but at present, from the continual and excessive rains that have fallen, and still continue, we have a most melancholy prospect before us; and, indeed, if this bad weather continues but a very little longer, we have every thing to dread. Prayers are offered up in all the Churches for fair weather, and this day the processions will begin.

JULY

JULY 19.

A Letter from Stockholm says, that, "A few days ago a Dalecarlian arrived there, in order to get several demands of the village he inhabits laid before the King. The declaration of the King had not then reached that province; the Deputy, not very curious to inform himself of what passed at Court, had entered the capital without hearing any thing about it. He went directly to the Palace; it was precisely the hour of giving audience; he entered the chamber where the people assembled, who were desirous of speaking to the Sovereign; he drew near to the Chamberlain, who was charged to take down the names of each person, and introduce them, in their turn, into his Majesty's closet; he pulled out of his pocket the memorial of his village, and presented it to him. The Dalecarlians are a very plain people; no compliments; and who thee and thou every body. I come said he, in the name of my fellow citizens, to get this presented to the King; I pray thee give it to him, and let me have his answer, I shall return to-morrow, or next day, or any day that thou wilt; but do not forget my packet in thy pocket, carry it to him directly. The Chamberlain answered that he could not take upon him that commission; the King, added he, has forbid me; his will is, that all those who have any thing to lay before him, shall present it themselves; I have taken thy name, thou shalt see him, and thou shalt speak to him in thy turn.—I see the King! I speak to him! replied the Dalecarlian; he hear me! he answer me himself!—Yes.—This is a novelty! In half an hour after his turn came. He was penetrated with the gracious manner in which the King received him; heard his business, answered him, and satisfied him on the spot, that on leaving the audience he had no further business at Stockholm. Adieu, said he, to the Sovereign; I go; I am not expected so soon in my country; how astonished they will be! I shall relate what I have seen, and what thou hast said to me. Perhaps they will not believe me, but they will give credit to the paper thou hast signed; they will see that thou art a good father; if ever thou hast occasion for thy children, all those that thou hast in the three vallies, are ready to march at the first order."

July 22.

The ceremony of Christening the young Princess of Denmark, was performed at Hirschholm. Her Royal Highness was named Louise Augusta, after her Majesty the late Queen of Denmark, and the Princess Dowager of Wales. The sponsors present were, his Majesty the King of Denmark, with his brother Prince Frederick, and the Dowager Queen Julia Maria.

July 26.

The following audacious robbery was committed at an Apothecary's in Princess-street: A fellow went in at the private door (which happened to be left open) walked up one pair of stairs, packed up the bed, matras, and all the bedding and furniture of the bed, and came softly down stairs with it: by some accident his foot slipped in the passage, as he was going out, and the load fell from off his head. The noise brought out the Apothecary—"Hey dey friend," says he, "what are you doing there?"—"Sir, replied the man without the least hesitation, "I have brought home the bed and bedding you purchased to day at the auction!" "I purchase a bed at an auction!" was the answer; "I was at no auction, nor have I bought any bed"—"I am sure," returned the fellow, "my master told me it was at an Apothecary's, or perhaps he might say, it was near an Apothecary's—I am sorry for the mistake, Sir, and I beg you will be so good as to help me up with my load again, that I may carry it to the right place." The Apothecary very civilly did as he was desired, and the man marched off with his prize—but lo! when the Apothecary and his wife withdrew to bed at night, all that presented itself to their view was a naked four-post bedstead and the party robbed discovered that he had literally assisted in the robbing of himself.

July 29.

A letter from Sherborne of this day's date, says, the water in the river at Exeter was scarce ever known to be so low as at present. Upwards of a thousand salmon were caught in the river between Exeter and Topstam, supposed to be owing to the above circumstance.

July 31.

Between the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon there was a most violent tempest of thunder and lightning, at Wymondham, in Norfolk.—The lightning struck the east end of Backet's Chapel, now the Free Grammar-school, and beat down the weather-cock, with a large ball of stone on which it stood; broke the window, split the free stone coins, and very much shattered the whole end of the building; part of the same flash entered a dwelling-house in the same street, in which were several persons, one of whom, a woman, was struck down, and very much burnt; but is now in a fair way of recovery. The storm lasted near an hour, and it rained violently all the time.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

As some labourers were digging stones in a field called the Lamb-clofe, adjoining to Faringdon, in Berkshire, they discovered six human skeletons, lying three in a row. Under the heads of two of them were found some pieces of silver coins of James I. and Charles I. and one of the skulls appeared to have had a bullet gone quite through

brought it. By the size of the bones, and soundness of the teeth, they were most probably young men, and soldiers, that had been slain in the troublesome reign of Charles I.

Sunday 4.

The Rev Mr. Green, who has procured a commission in the army, appeared in his regimentals for the first time.

Monday 5.

The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of a young woman who was found dead in bed with a Gentleman, at a house in the Strand, when they brought in their verdict that she died a natural death, upon which the Gentleman was immediately discharged.

In the evening a fire broke out at a new house in Queen-Anne-street, Cavendish-square, sitting up for the Countess Dowager of Warwick, which consumed a great deal of timber, the work benches, chests, and other things, but did not destroy the house, which is built on a new construction, strong party walls being erected in every room, and all the ceilings arched over with brick. It is thought to have been done maliciously, as fire was seen, when it was first discovered, in five or six different rooms at the same time.

Tuesday 6.

His Excellency Baron Rehr, having previously taken leave of his Majesty, set out, on his return to Hanover, to take possession of his place as Minister for that Electorate.

The remains of the late celebrated Mr. Gray, Author of the Elegy in a Country Church-yard, were, agreeably to his will, interred at Windsor: He has, among other legacies, left a provision to an old faithful servant, named Stephen, who had lived with him several years.

Wednesday 7.

Frances Allen, Thomas Jones; and Matthew Poland, the three convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn.

At a meeting of the Livery of London at the Gobe Tavern, in Fleet-street, pursuant to an advertisement for that purpose. They debated on the various Grievances that distract this unhappy nation, and are likely to remain unredressed, together with the insults they as a body have received from the City, as well as the Court. The instances particularly alluded to, were that of the Protesting Aldermen, who had, the 14th of March, 1770, actually usurped the rights and powers of the Livery, by declaring them of no use but for the purpose of Election; and the other was the Lord Chamberlain's Letter to the Lord Mayor, dated the 9th of July, 1771, declaring a resolution not to admit the Livery in presenting the Remonstrance to the Throne, because it was contrary to law. After fully considering these indignities, and going through several resolutions, a committee of twenty-one respectable Gentlemen was appointed

to enquire into the rights, privileges, and franchises of the city of London, and particularly the power and authority of the Livery, and whether they have not an unquestionable right to act at all times in concert with their Fellow-Citizens, the Aldermen and Commons, on the score of Public Grievances; they are to make their report the next General Meeting, which will be the second Wednesday in September.

Thursday 8.

Christopher Newman, Gent. Coroner for the city of Norwich, issued his warrant for the taking up the body of Henry Pearson, a boy about five years of age, which was last week buried in St. Augustine's church-yard. On enquiry into the cause of his death, it appeared, that on the 21st of June last, the boy being in St. Paul's parish, and unwilling to leave his play to go to dinner, his mother (Catharine Pearson) threw a small piece of iron at him, which being sharp at both ends, pierced his skull; she immediately went to a surgeon, who trepanned the skull: The child languished till the 31st of July. The Jury returned their verdict Manslaughter.

Friday 9.

The Court of Session in Edinburgh, upon application from the Merchants there, ordered the ports to be opened for the free importation of all kinds of grain.

Saturday 10.

Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, accompanied by Sir John Pringle, by his Majesty's order, attended at Richmond, and had the honour of having a private conference with his Majesty, on the discoveries they made on their late voyage.

Vast numbers of Plants, of kinds never before seen in this kingdom, have been brought over by the above ingenious Gentlemen, which, it is said, are very likely to live in the Royal Gardens of Richmond.

Sunday 11.

There was a remarkable tempest at Saffron Walden; the claps of thunder were so quick repeated, that in the Abbey-lane (supposed to be in the centre) it was one continued rumbling for the space of two hours. And it is something very remarkable, that at Littlebury, a place nearly under the same meridian, the clouds gathered, and between the hours of six and nine in the evening of the same day, there was a tempest not less alarming. It is supposed there have been more tempests in Walden this year than in all England besides. However, it has been very favourable to the hops.

Monday 12.

Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Majesties received the compliments of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers at Richmond. They afterwards paid their compliments to his Royal Highness at Kew.

Tuesday

Tuesday 13.

The company at the entertainment at the Mansion house was very numerous. Alderman Trecothick's Lady did the honours of the table as Lady Mayoresse. In the piece of confectiery was a representation of the Tower. The Gentlemen and Ladies invited to the ball were admitted from eight o'clock in the evening till ten. The Egyptian hall not being sufficiently large to contain commodiously all the company, several private rooms were illuminated in the evening, and provided with music and refreshments of various kinds, for part of the company. The Ball was opened by Mr. Alderman Shakespear and Lady Trecothick.

About one o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, with General Harvey, Col. Desaguliers, and Major Haywood, arrived at Portsmouth: Upon their entrance into the town, the garrison saluted them with 21 guns. His Royal Highness and attendants proceeded directly to the water-side, and went into the barge, where the Royal Standard was hoisted, and they fell down to Spithead, attended by the Admirals Pye and Dennis, in their barges, with their respective flags, and most of the Captains belonging to the ships at Spithead.

Wednesday 14.

The workmen began taking down the North Gate of the city of Oxford, commonly called Bocardo, and used as a prison, in pursuance of the direction of an Act for paving, lighting, and removing obstructions and nuisances in that University. This prison is rendered memorable by the *Bishop's-hole*, as it is termed, a most horrible dungeon, wherein Archbishop Cranmer, with the Bishops Latimer and Ridley, three of the protestant martyrs in the reign of Mary I. were confined, previous to their being burnt before Balliol College, the two latter in the year 1554, and the former in the year 1556. — This edifice, according to our best historians, appears to be a place of great antiquity, having been used as a library for the University when in *Bellofitum*, in the time of the Saxons, if not earlier; and, according to Anthony à Wood, was standing in the year 700.

Friday 16.

Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, who enters into the 5th year of his age, their Majesties received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the occasion.

Saturday 17.

As Mr. Fends and Miss Riched, of Llangollen, in Denbighshire; the former aged 23, the latter about 21, were crossing over the bridge which lies contiguous to that town, it gave way, and they were both unfortunately drowned. They were both possessed of ample fortunes, and every thing else which might tend to promote that felicity which is naturally to be expected from

the marriage state, into which they were soon to have entered.

As some children were playing in a hay-loft, in Great Ormond yard, Queen-square, a cat seized upon a boy about four years old; on the child's crying out, a young woman went to take him away, when the cat flew at her; and it was with difficulty they got the child from her, after the creature had made several scratches upon his legs, &c. Mr. Brooks, Engine maker, happening to come by, shot her directly.

Wednesday 21.

Being the Birth day of his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, their Majesties third son, who entered into the seventh year of his age, his Majesty received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the occasion.

Saturday 24.

The Duke of Gloucester, being detained by contrary winds, came from aboard the *Venus*, dined and drank tea at the Rooms at Weymouth, and afterwards returned on board. The ship was not gone out of Portland Race on Monday.

Monday 26.

Edward Twine-Carpenter, the Printer, was enlarged from his two months imprisonment, in Wood street Compter, for taking up John Wheble, of Pater noster-row, Bookfeller, by virtue of his Majesty's Royal Proclamation; Mr. Moore's new-invented coach attended, in which, Mr. Carpenter rode in triumph. It is observable, that though Mr. Carpenter had been imprisoned and fined, he has not yet received the 50l. promised by the above Proclamation.

Wednesday 28.

His Serene Highness Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, set out on his return home.

Saturday 31.

Letters from Constantinople, dated July 3, tell us, that their advices from Syria are very disagreeable. Ali Bey has published a Manifesto, in which he styles himself Sultan of Egypt, Successor to the Pharaohs, and Deliverer of the Land of Promise, Mecca, the Holy Land of the Turks. That the Bachas of Damas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kilis, with the Seraskier of Urfa, having assembled their forces to oppose him, after a most bloody engagement, at the beginning of June, had been defeated, and, in consequence of it, Ali Bey had made a triumphal entry into the city of Damas.

Letters from Leghorn assert, that the Russian ships in the Mediterranean have, in the course of the year, taken from vessels of different nations, effects which they had on board belonging to the Turks, to the value of three millions of piastres; and that there are thirty of these vessels now at Patos, whose cargoes have not yet been disposed of.

By an edict published at Paris, dated July 26, his

26, his Majesty ordains that such of his Subjects who have obtained the rights and privileges of Nobility since 1715, by virtue of the offices they have enjoyed, shall be confirmed in them, on their paying each of them 6000 livres, at two sols to the livre, and their wives, children, or descendants are to enjoy the same on their paying proportionable sums, according to the degrees they respectively stand in to the deceased.

The Jews of Alsace have offered the French King fifty millions of livres, for leave to settle in Paris, to enjoy the privileges of natives, and that they may be allowed a place of worship.

An elephant is brought home in the Duke of Kingston East Indiaman, said to be the tallest by eighteen inches of any ever seen in England.

The last letters from the East-Indies mention, that every thing was yet peaceable in that quarter, but that Heider Ally had a more numerous army on foot than ever, which he could draw together in twenty-four hours.

EPITAPH on the Monument of the late Mr. HOLLAND, in Chiswick Church:
If Talents

to make Entertainment Instruction,
to support the Credit of the Stage
by just and manly Action,
and to adorn Society
by Virtues

which would honour any Rank and Profession,
deserve Remembrance,

let him, with whom these Talents were
long exerted,

to whom these Virtues were well known,
and by whom the Loss of them will be long
lamented,

bear Testimony to the worth and Abilities
of his departed Friend

CHARLES HOLLAND,
who was born March 12, 1733,
dy'd the 7th of December, 1769,
and was buried near this Place.

D. GARRICK.

A Stone which lies before Balliol College, Oxford, and is shewn to all strangers as a great curiosity, being the very same on which the Martyrs Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, were burnt in the reign of Mary I. is to be neatly inserted into the new foot pavement, with the following inscription engraved upon it, to prevent so remarkable a piece of antiquity being lost:

Hic Lapis,
Episcoporum CRANMER, RIDLEY,
LATIMER,
Veræ Religioni Catholicæ MARTYRUM,
Cæde eximia,
Nec Nop Locus ipse
BRITANNORUM, tunc Temporis,
TYRANNIDE sub REGINA
Infelicitatem,
Et sanguineum PAPISTARUM Furorem,
Testatur.

The late heavy rains have been of infinite service to the hop plantations; several thousands of acres, which lately appeared to be quite blighted, and in a lifeless state, have recovered their strength and vigour, and now exhibit a most pleasing and agreeable prospect of plenty.

Sir Charles Hardy is elected Member of Parliament for Plymouth.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

LADY of Francis Smith, Esq; of York,—a daughter.

July 27. Lady of Philip Yorke, Esq;—a son.

Aug. 4. Lady of Robert Sutton, Esq;—a daughter.

8. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Radnor,—a daughter.

The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Shannon,—a son.

11. Lady of Rob. Ladbroke, Esq;—a son.

18. Lady of Benj. Thorne, Esq; of Greenwich,—a son. It is the first child after a marriage of twenty years.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

July 24. W. M. Chaworth, Esq; of Annesley, — to Miss Theakston, of Ripon.

26. Francis Parry, Esq;—to Miss Fanny Eames.

27. Capt. Grant, of Knackandow, — to Miss Guidon, of Hampstead.

J. S. James, Esq; Parliament-street,—to Miss Jackson of the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

Richard Southby, Esq;—to Miss Sally Berry, of Deptford.

28. Tho. Pitt, Esq; Member for Oakhampton, — to Miss Wilkinson, Hanover Square

Robert Morris, Esq;—to Miss Susan Broadfield, New-Burlington-street.

Charles Greentree, Esq; of Hillingdon,—to Miss Eliz. Soane, of Hanwell.

Aug. 1. Richard Sutton, Esq;—to Miss Addington, daughter of Dr. Addington.

W. Keen, Esq;—to the Hon. Miss Eliz. Legg, of Hanover square.

4. Tho. Wood, Esq; Mortimer-street— to Miss Eliz. Crosby, Panton-street.

6. Rev. Mr. Gibbons, senior cardinal of St Paul's,—to Mrs. Blunt, of Exeter.

7. Robert Thorne, Esq; Queen Ann-str.—to Miss Grove, Lower Grosvenor-str.

Thomas Noble, Esq; Treasurer to his R. H. the Prince of Wales,—to Miss Sally Fellows, of Denham.

10. Tho. Wiggins, jun. Esq;—to Miss Judith Chalie, of Blackheath.

11. Thomas Hooper, Esq; King's-street, Bloomsbury,—to Miss Gray, New-Bond-street.

12. John Toulmin, Esq;—to Miss Mary Field, of Westham.

13. Archi-

13. Archibald Hamilton, Esq; of the Isle of Man,—to Miss Dinwiddie, daughter of the late Governor of Virginia.
15. James Goostree, Esq; Great Pulteney-street,—to Miss Hartman, Leicester-fields.
16. George North, Esq;—to Miss Frances Elizabeth Davies, of Lambeth.
- James Green, Esq;—to Miss Elizabeth Spooner, of Argyle buildings.
- Geo. Poyntell, Esq; of Peckham,—to Miss Peyton, of Northamptonshire.
18. Rob. Cartwright, Esq; Upper Brook-street,—to Miss Amelia Pierfon, Pantton street.
21. Thomas Greaves, Esq;—to Miss Bridget Bacon, of Greenwich
22. Rich. Vincent, Esq;—to Lady Moore, relict of Sir Henry.
- Geo. Stratton, Esq; Upper Brook-street,—to Miss S. Bellamy, of Oxford-street.
- James Hamilton, Esq; of Ipswich,—to Miss Williamson, of Colchester.
23. Geo. Addenbrooke, Esq; of Highgate,—to Miss Goodwin, of Golden-square.
25. Charles Hooper, Esq; Portman-square;—to Miss Eliz. Dale, of Welbeck-str.
- John Victor de Rochecouart, Duke of Mortemart, at Paris.
- John Riva, a Stock-broker, at Venice, aged 118.
- Paul Barral, a Priest, at Nice, aged 106; he never eat any thing but vegetables.
- July 23. In the 20th year of her age (at Mrs. Secker's, in Canterbury) Miss Anne Frost, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Frost, of Nottingham, nephew, and residuary legatee of the late Archbishop Secker.
- July 26. Richard Nichless, Esq; at Homerton.
- Francis Nichols, Esq; at Hackney, by drinking a phial of Sal. Volat instead of a cordial draught which his apothecary had sent him.
- Miss Richards, at Compton, Berks, possessed of 4000l. per ann.
27. William Paine, Esq; in the Isle of Thanet.
29. Tho. Lewis, Esq; at Honiton, Devonshire.
30. James Errington, Esq; Stanhope-street, May-fair.
- John Busham, Esq; in Lower Grosvenor-street.
- Tho. Rous, Esq; in Newman street.
- Owen Tudor, Esq; aged 121, at Llangollen, in Denbighshire, descended from Henry the seventh.
- The Rev. Dr. Tho. Grey, author of the Elegy in a Country Church yard, &c.
- Charles Boone, M. L. at Greenwich.
- Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Leuchars, in the 100th year of her age, at Glasgow.
- Aug. 1. Charles Symes, Esq; at Richmond.
2. William Mockett, Esq; at Canterbury.
- John Sharp, Esq; at Gatwick, Surry.
- Tho. Webb, Esq; at Bradford, Wilts.
3. George Erskine, Esq; at his house in Whitehall.
- Wm. Daffy, Esq; aged 77, at Weald, Essex.
4. Henry Budd, Esq; at Guildford, Surry.
- Henry Lovelace, Esq; in Bermondsey.
5. Richard Page, Esq; at Wembley.
6. Henry Horsley, Esq; in Lower Grosvenor-street.
- Robert Marsh, Esq; at Norwich, aged 92.
7. The Hon. Sir Francis Blake Delavel, K. B. in the 48th year of his age.
8. William Grant, Esq; Great Queen-str. Sir William Mildmay, Bart. at Bath.
9. Humphrey Dixon, Esq; at Tunbridge.
- William Quarrington, Esq; at Newbury, Berks.
- Rev. Dr. Ballard, at Old Windsor, in the 74th year of his age.
11. Ralph Maynard, Esq; aged 79, at Newington.
- Giles Mason, Esq; at Kensington.
- Hon. Charles Wallop, Esq; at Hackney, uncle to Lord Portsmouth.
- Soames, Esq; in Dean-street, Soho.
12. Dr. Chillingworth, aged 90, at Lambeth,

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

- E**NSIGN George Erskine, at Bengal.
- Charles Erskine, Esq; at Edinburgh.
- James Mitchelson, Esq; at Dumfries.
- Sir Francis Mason, Knt. at the Hague.
- Lieut. Gen. Whitmore, Member for Bridgenorth.
- Francis Molineux, a Roman Catholic, and titular Bp. of Winchester, at Riegate, aged 76.
- Hon. Miss Anna Maria Arundel, aged 16 months; daughter to Lord Arundel.
- The Lady of Charles Wood, Esq; at Thoresby, Lincolnshire.
- Rev. John Justice, Vicar of Ightfield, aged 70.
- Hodges, Esq; Governor of Bengal.
- Mrs. Sholmine, aged 102, at Salisbury.
- The Sieur Randon de Maranne, Receiver-general of the Finances, in France.
- The Rev. Dr. Lewis, at Hurley-place, in Berkshire.
- James Browne, Esq; Deputy Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs.
- Mr. Wm. Gibson, at Liverpool, many years belonging to the Covent-garden theatre.
- Walter Jodrell, Esq; Solicitor-General of the island of Grenada.
- Mrs. Tierney, at Bristol, Wife of James Tierney, Esq; of London, merchant.
- Mr. Charles Jourdan, at Kensington; he was cook to King George I. II. and III.
- John Sharp, Esq; at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire.
- Capt. Mac Morris, aged 98, at Holywell, in Wales; he served under King William at the battle of the Boyne.
- Lady Elizabeth Lynch, aged 95, at Hampton.
- Michael

Michael Harding, Esq; at Battersea.
John Williams, Esq; Lieut. Gov. of Plymouth.

13. William Acton, Esq; at Kingston upon Thames.

Ezekiel Pomeroy, Esq; Clerk of the Checque at Portsmouth Dock-yard; and the next day his Lady.

14. Henry Wright, Esq; at Horn-church, Essex.

Robert Nalder, Esq; at Kempthorn, Bedfordshire.

Capt. Whitwick, at Greenwich: a few hours after his Lady was delivered of twins.

Thomas Morris, Esq; aged 92 in Allemarle street.

Peter Planck, Esq; at Bath.

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. in Scotland, in the 84th year of his age.

Tho. Webster, Esq; Steward to the Duke of Montagu.

15. Mrs. Saunders, tapestry-layer to his Majesty.

John Bowland, Esq; at Hayes, near Bromley, in Kent.

Hugh Nicholson, Esq; in Wardour-street, Soho.

Mr. James Alexander Tompkins, aged 103, at Shadwell.

16. Tho. Newton, Esq; in South Audley-street.

James Robinson, Esq; in St. James's-st.

Isaac Thomas, Esq; Grosvenor-street.

James Lazenby, Esq; Stanhope-street, May-fair.

James Brocas, M. D. at St. Andrew's, in Scotland.

One Ap-Jones, a shepherd in the Isle of Anglesea, aged 107.

17. Mrs. Bradyile, at Bath; by her death 4000l. per ann. devolves to her son Tho. Bradyile, Esq;

19. John Vicars, aged 95, in Berwick-st. Soho.

Josiah West, Esq; in Albemarle-street.

Nicholas Hawkins, Esq; at Twickenham.

George Ambrose, Esq; at Hommerton.

Sir Wm. Baird, Bart. at Saughton-nall, in Scotland.

—Prior, Esq; a Commander in the Royal Navy, at Lambeth.

20. John Weadman, Esq; at Battersea.

Right Hon. the Countess of Rosebury, at Bixley hall, in Norfolk.

21. Griffin Holmes, Esq; in Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

Abraham Goodger, Esq; at Lambeth.

22. James Taylor, Esq; in Harley-street.

24. James Fritchard, Esq; in Old Bond-street.

Boxley, worth 260l per ann. both in the county of Kent. The Bishoprick is worth near 2000l. per ann.

Rev. Theophilus Meredith, A. M. — to Rofs R. and Linton, V. in Herefordshire.

Rev. Sir John Pethall, Bart — to Stokes Blis V. Herefordshire.

Rev. James Roberts — to Stonely V. Warwickshire.

Rev. Tho. Smith, A. M. — to Kerby-green and Fordingham V. V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Lewis Bagot — to a Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. C. Carr — to Feltham V. Middlesex.

Rev. James Bennett — to Theberton R. Suffolk.

Rev. Christopher Taylor — to Filby R. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Morgan — Precentor of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Dr. Moore — to the Deanry of Canterb.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CAPT. Robinson — Commander of the Ferret sloop of War.

Capt. Williams — Commander of the Wolf sloop.

Capt. Baines — Commander of the Falcon sloop.

Sir Charles Bridges Rodney, Bart. — Rear Admiral of Great-Britain.

Charles Proby, Esq; — Comptroller of the Victualling Accounts.

War-Office, July 12.

SECOND tr. of H. Gr. G. Lieut. Col. Wm. Ld. Ancram, of the 4th reg. of H. — Lieut. Col. vice B. Gallatin.

Royal reg. of H. G. Lewis Buckle, — Cornet, vice Tho. Wilkinson.

Second reg. Dr. G. Cornet John Honeybourne, — Lieut. vice Geo. Westby.

Charles Combers, — Cornet, vice John Honeybourne.

Second reg. F. Ensign Rob. Raitt, — Lieut. vice Bingham Ellison.

Coldstream reg. F. G. Lieut. Wadham Wyndham, — Capt. vice Lord Ducie.

Ensign Henry Bristow, — Lieut. vice Wadham Wyndham. John Bagnell, —

Ensign, vice Henry Bristow.

Fourth reg F. John Pullen, — Ensign, vice P. F. Thorne.

Tenth reg. F. Capt. Lieut. Tho. Herbert, — Capt. vice James Hamilton. Lieut.

Julius Stirk, — Capt. Lieut. vice Tho. Herbert. Ensign James Pettigrew, —

Lieut. vice J. Stirk. Ensign Rich. Bassett, on half-pay, — Ensign, vice J. Pettigrew.

Eleventh reg. F. Ensign W. D. Nicholas, — Lieut. vice James Farrer.

Eighteenth reg. F. Tho. Thomasson, — Ensign, vice Wm. Conolly.

Nineteenth reg. F. James Nafs, — Ensign, vice John Turner.

Fifty-second reg. F. Lieut. Wm. Brown, — Capt. vice Arch. Williams.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the Vicarage of Lydd, worth 200l. per ann. and also the Vicarage of

Sixty-first reg. F. James Hepburne, —
 Ensign, vice Charles Steder. Capt. Wm.
 Powlett, from half pay, — Capt. vice
 D. Colchester.
 Lieut. Parker's reg. of Invalids. John
 Drummond, — Ensign. Ensign Wm.
 Grant, — Adjutant, vice Wm. Raper.

B — KR — TS.

Wm. Moore, James-st. Golden sq. Taylor.
 James Scott, St. Martin in the Fields,
 bookbinder.
 John-Kilderbee, of Framlingham, Suffolk,
 merchant.
 Robt. Williams, London, merchant.
 Daniel Riley, of Bath, baker.
 John Hartas, of Whitby, Yorksh. dealer.
 Charles Shergold, near Marlbro', drover.
 Wm. Bennett, of Bushby, Leicestershire,
 dealer.
 Wm. Hartas, of Spaunton, Yorksh. dealer.
 Edw. Clarke, of Englefield, Berks, butcher.
 Grace Marder, Portsmouth, linendraper.
 John Gee, of Sharfton, Cheshire, check-
 weaver.
 Jos. Kenrick, of Birmingham, toy-maker.
 Joseph Bureau, of Snow-hill, merchant.
 Edw. Averell, Potton, Bedfordsh. breeches-
 maker.
 John Atkinson, of Rippon, Yorksh. grocer.
 Rich. Tallis, and Rich. Hemming, of
 Birmingham, partners, and Timber-mer.
 Wm. Hewetson, of Penrith, Cumberland,
 dealer.
 Henry Schulk, Marshal str. sugar-refiner.
 Diederick Pekerson, and George Wacker-
 barth, Ratcliffe Highway, sugar-refiners.
 Wm. Maclary, of Bedfordbury, taylor.
 Nich. Lidston Newman, Bristol, ironmong.
 Thomas King, Farnham, Surry, money-
 scrivener.
 John Maiden, of Barbican, brewer.
 Charles Blyde, Oxford-str. cabinet-maker.
 John Fellows, Primrose-street, bricklayer.
 Tho. Hartshorn, of Manchester, ironmong.
 John Lockhart, St. Dunstan's in the East,
 dealer.
 Wm Watts, Wisbetch St. Peter, merch.
 John Hill, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, cooper.
 John Sager, Southwark, innholder.
 Edward Dunkerton, of Shepton Mallet,
 clothier.
 Edw. Collis, St. James's-str. waxchandler.
 Tho. Dunn, of Bedal, Yorksh. shopkeeper.
 Charles Whitehouse, of St. Ann's West-
 minster, locksmith.
 Rob. Paul, of Great Ellington, Norfolk,
 grocer.
 Geo. Travell, Rotherhith-wall, carpenter.
 Jos. Wright, Great East-cheap, china man.
 Wm. Bingley, Newgate-street, stationer.
 Benj. King, of Northaw, Herts, dealer.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Aug. 5, to Aug. 10, 1771.

	Wheat	Rye	Bar.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 6 4	0 2 11	2 3 3	3 3 3	
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	6 0 0	0 3 5	2 8 3	3 9 4	
Sutry	5 9 0	0 0 2	8 4 2		
Hertford	6 2 0	0 0 2	8 3 4		
Bedford	6 1 4	7 1 2	6 3 7		
Cambridge	5 7 3	11 0 2	3 3 3		
Huntingdon	6 2 0	0 3 1	2 7 3		
Northampton	6 10 4	10 3 6	2 5 4		
Rutland	7 0 0	0 3 9	0 4 8		
Leicester	7 2 5	8 4 3	2 7 4		
Nottingham	6 10 5	2 3 9	2 9 4		
Derby	7 5 0	0 0 3	1 4 9		
Stafford	7 2 5	0 0 2	8 4 4		
Shropshire	6 9 4	11 3 9	2 1 4		
Hereford	5 11 0	0 2 9	2 0 3		
Worcester	7 0 4	4 0 2	9 4 2		
Warwick	6 6 0	0 0 2	8 4 6		
Gloucester	6 3 0	0 0 2	4 3 8		
Wiltshire	5 9 0	0 3 2	4 4 0		
Berks	6 1 0	0 0 2	7 3 4		
Oxford	6 6 0	0 3 1	2 7 3		
Bucks	6 5 0	0 3 6	2 6 3		
COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
Essex	5 0 3	8 3 1	4 2 3		
Suffolk	5 2 4	1 2 11	2 3 3		
Norfolk	5 7 0	0 0 2	5 0 0		
Lincoln	6 4 5	4 3 4	2 2 4		
York	6 9 5	0 0 2	5 3 9		
Durham	6 7 5	0 0 2	7 4 2		
Northumberland	5 6 4	6 3 3	2 4 3		
Cumberland	5 11 4	5 3 9	2 4 4		
Westmoreland	6 8 5	0 3 7	2 5 3		
Lancashire	6 1 0	0 3 9	2 5 4		
Cheshire	7 4 4	10 4 3	2 8 0		
Monmouth	6 4 0	0 3 9	2 0 0		
Somerset	6 0 3	3 3 2	2 0 3		
Devon	5 2 0	0 2 11	1 10 0		
Cornwall	5 1 0	0 3 3	1 10 0		
Dorset	5 1 0	0 2 9	2 4 4		
Hampshire	5 6 0	0 3 2	4 3 4		
Suffex	5 1 0	0 2 8	3 4 3		
Kent	5 4 0	0 3 4	2 8 3		

W A L E S.

North Wales	6 6 5	1 4 0	2 1 4	9
South Wales	5 9 4	5 3 6	1 8 3	4

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winchest. Bushel	6 2 4	7 3 4	2 4 3	5
Quarter of 8 Bushels.	49 4	6 8 26	8 18 8	27 4

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Aug. 1.	Aug. 30.
Bank Stock	155 ³ / ₄	155 ⁵ / ₈
India Stock	—	217
3 per Cent. reduced	87 ⁷ / ₈	88
3 per Cent. Consol.	87 ¹ / ₂	87 ⁵ / ₈
4 per Cent. Consol.	96 ¹ / ₈	96 ¹ / ₄
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 13l. 13s.	—	—13l. 14s. 6d.

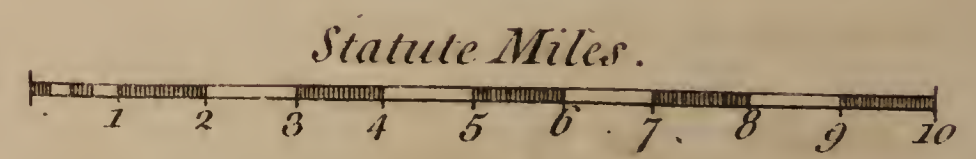
Bill of Mortality from Aug. 6. to Aug. 27.

Christened.		Buried.		Total	Between	Age	
Males	Females	Males	Females			50 and 60	87
708	611	703	720	1423	}	60 and 70	75
Whereof have died under two years old				534		70 and 80	72
Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ³ / ₄						80 and 90	23
						90 and 100	6
						40 and 50	120

A Plan of the Canal from the Trent to the Severn.



	M. F. Ch.
From Haywood to the end of the 2 ^d ...	} 22 . 4 . 450
Birmingham Canal at Alderley.	
From Alderley to the River Severn ...	24
Total ...	<u>46 . 4 . 450</u>





The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Public Ledger,
 Gazetteer
 St. James's Chron.
 London Chron.
 General Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 London Evening
 Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Oxford
 Cambridge
 Reading
 Northampton
 Birmingham 2
 Bath 2 papers
 Coventry 2
 Bristol 3

St. JOHN'S Gate.



York 2 paper
 Dublin 2
 Newcastle 2
 Leedes 2
 Edinburgh
 Aberdeen
 Glasgow
 Ipswich
 Norwich
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Salisbury
 Liverpool
 Sherborn
 Worcester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Manchester
 Canterbury
 Chelmsford

For SEPTEMBER, 1771.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with a curious Plan of the CANAL from the TRENT to the SEVERN.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

The Protest against the proceedings of the Convention, holden at William and Mary College, on the 4th day of June, 1771.

WHEREAS the following Resolution was agreed to, by a majority of the Clergy assembled, at the said convention:

“ That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address to the King for an American Episcopate; and that the Committee shall apply for the hands of the majority of the Clergy of this Colony; in which, if they succeed, the Bishop of London is to be humbly addressed for his concurrence, and requested to present their Address to his Majesty; but without a concurrence of a majority of the Clergy, the Address not to be transmitted; and that the Rev. Messieurs Camm, Wylie, Skyring, and Fountaine, or any three of them, are appointed a Committee to prepare the said Address.”

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, and who did vote against the said Resolution, do publicly declare our dissent, and protest against it.

First, Because, as the number of the Clergy in this Colony is at least a hundred, we cannot conceive that twelve Clergymen are a sufficient representation of so large a body.

Secondly, Because the said Resolution contradicts a former Resolution of the same Convention, which put a negative upon the question, *Whether the King should be addressed upon an American Episcopate?*—And, that an Assembly, met upon so important an occasion, should rescind a Resolution, agreed to and entered down but a few minutes before, is, in our apprehension, contrary to all order and decorum.

Thirdly, Because the expression *American Episcopate*, includes a jurisdiction over the other Colonies; and the Clergy of Virginia cannot, with any propriety, petition for a measure, which, for aught that appears to the contrary, will materially affect the natural rights and fundamental laws of the said Colonies, without their consent and approbation.

Fourthly, Because the establishment of an American Episcopate, at this time, would tend greatly to weaken the Connection between the Mother Country and her Colonies; to continue their present unhappy disputes; to infuse jealousies and fears into the minds of Protestant Dissenters; and to give ill-disposed persons occasion to raise such disturbances, as may endanger the very existence of the British Empire in America.

Fifthly, Because we cannot help considering it as extremely indecent, for the Clergy to make such an application, without the concurrence of the *President, Council and Representatives* of this Province—an usurpation directly repugnant to the rights of mankind.

Sixthly, Because the Bishops of London have always, hitherto, exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over this Colony: And we are perfectly satisfied with the mild, just, and equitable government of our excellent Diocesan, the present Lord Bishop of London; and do think a petition to the Crown, to strip his Lord-

ship of any part of his jurisdiction, but an ill return for his past labours, and contrary to our oath of Canonical Obedience. We do further conceive, as it had been unanimously determined, by this very Convention, that his Lordship should be addressed for his opinion, relative to this measure, the Clergy ought to have waited for his Lordship's paternal advice, before they had proceeded any farther, in an affair of such vast importance.

Seventhly, Because we have particular objections to that part of the Resolution, by which the Committee are directed *to apply*, as it is termed, *for the hands of the majority of the Clergy of this Colony*: A method of proceeding, in our opinion, contrary to the universal practice of the Christian Church, it having been customary for the Clergy to sign all Acts of an ecclesiastical nature in public Convention; whereas the manner of procuring their concurrence, now proposed, is unworthy the decorum and dignity, by which so venerable a body ought ever to be guided.

SAMUEL HENLEY, Professor of Moral Philosophy in William and Mary College.

THOMAS GWARTHIN, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in William and Mary College.

Williamsburgh, Virginia, July 23. The Hon. House of Burgesses have resolved, That the Proprietors of tobacco inspected, and damaged in the several public warehouses by the late destructive freshes, except such tobacco as had remained in the warehouses above a year, ought to be paid for their losses by the public; and that the Proprietors of tobacco delivered at the several public warehouses, and not viewed for want of leisure in the inspectors to do the same, and damaged, ought to be reimbursed for their said losses by the public.

Boston, New England, July 29. On Thursday last came on at the Court held here, the trial of the cause between the Hon. James Otis, Esq; of this town, and the Hon. John Robinson, Esq; one of the Board of Commissioners, for assaulting, and, with the assistance of others, dangerously wounding the said Otis, (as mentioned some time since) for which the Jury, after a fair hearing, gave in their verdict 2000l. sterling damages. Mr. Otis laid his action at 3000l. and has appealed from the judgment.

New York, July 29. The last advices from North Carolina say, that the disturbances in that province have subsided; the troops which had been employed in the Government's service were returned to their respective homes and discharged. Most of the Regulators, who had been tried and convicted, it was imagined would not be executed, they having the choice either to insist in the regular service, or receive 500 lashes; some of them have chosen the former. Neither of the outlaws had been taken up; it was thought they were fled to some of the back mountains, and had secured themselves in such a manner, that in all probability they could not be easily discovered.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established
SOCIETY, continued from p. 344.



GEORGE O-
l-w, Esq; took
up the speech
of Sir J-f--b
M--wb-y, in
which he had
asperged the
character of
Sir S-du-y S-f-
f--d S----e, (see p. 343.) He said,
he knew that Gentleman inti-
mately, both in his publick and
private character: that he was
not less amiable in one, than up-
right in the other, being incapa-
ble of acting contrary to the duty ei-
ther of a magistrate or a man. I
am, said he, a member for the coun-
ty of Surry, as well as the Hon.
Gentleman who has brought this
charge, and in that character it is
more particularly my duty to show,
that it is wholly without foundation.
The Hon. Gentleman does not pre-
tend to have been present at the trial
where the horrid enormity of which
he complains was committed; has he
then founded it upon the report of
others, or is it the creature of his
own imagination? Has he picked it
up from the Public Advertiser, or
has he himself favoured his fellow-
patriots with the curious articles
which that paper has exhibited upon
the subject? Which soever of these
conjectures may happen to be true,
I shall, without the least scruple,
declare the charge to be false. In
that trial, Sir, the worthy magi-
strate stood forth in defence both of
the laws of God and man, when a
daring and infamous attempt was
made to violate both, by a preme-
ditated murder, under pretence of

punishing the very crime that was
about to be perpetrated. The vic-
tim, Sir, had the misfortune to be
a soldier by profession, and a Scotch-
man by birth; and for this, the rage
of faction would certainly have ta-
ken away his life, if the spirit and
steadiness, the justice and humanity
of his Judge had not saved him from
the misfortune, and his Prosecutors
from the guilt which the execution
of so diabolical a project would have
produced. For this good deed, se-
veral Gentlemen, now in my eye,
seem willing to stone him; but as a
member for the county of Surry, as
a member of this honourable House,
as a subject to British government,
and a friend to the rights of man-
kind, I give him my warmest thanks.
I have heard a great deal about this
trial in conversation, and I have
read a great deal about it in news-
papers, where it has been tricked
out in all the colours of malice and
misrepresentation. I know that the
Jury has been complimented with
candour, that the Judge might be
reproached with perverting the law;
but whatever was the merit or de-
merit of the Jury, it is an indubit-
able fact, that they were not unani-
mous in their first verdict: The
foreman, indeed, declared, to the
astonishment and horror of the Judge
and every dispassionate man in the
Court, that the prisoner was guilty
of wilful murder, but one of the Ju-
ry immediately called out, *My Lord,*
this is not my verdict. And now let
the Hon. Gentleman be asked, what
is the fact upon which he has thought
fit to found a charge against a wor-
thy magistrate, of having "sent a
Jury back, after receiving their
verdict, and peremptorily ordered

them to find another ;” If he does not chuse to tell us, I will speak for him; the fact is neither more nor less, than that *he would not receive a verdict from eleven men, which should be given by twelve.* Sure if there is any virtue, or any honour, any ingenuous sense of shame remaining, Gentlemen must blush, at having founded such a charge upon such a fact. The Judge, Sir, so far from perverting the law, by sending the Jury back, would have acted directly opposite to the principles of the constitution if he had not sent them back, and would have broken through the privilege of jurors, the great barrier between the prisoner and the bench. Upon the whole, Sir, I do declare in direct contradiction to the reports which have been industriously propagated, concerning this trial, and officiously obtruded even upon this House, that on the side of the bench, no trial was ever conducted with greater justice, perspicuity, and moderation.

C---l-s F-x, Esq; observed, to the supporters of the motion, that they were acting absurdly and inconsistently upon their own principles; you alledge, says he, that we are no legal House of Commons; yet you urge us to arraign the Judges, and enter upon a revision of the laws of the land? If we are not a legal Parliament, we have no authority; if we are, our determination is the determination of the people, and the complaints without doors, are consequently groundless.

The Hon. *C---st-----c P---s* said, That in his opinion, the doctrine which had been laid down about Juries, greatly endangered the liberty of the press: The situation of booksellers, he said, supposing the determination against Almon to be made a precedent, was such as no man would voluntarily place himself in; and that if there should be an end of booksellers, there would be an end of learning and liberty together.

Lord *C---c*. I do not stand up, Sir, with a view to give any satis-

faction to the last speaker or his faction. Their object is the ruin of one of the greatest men that this kingdom, or perhaps any other, has produced. An attempt to divert them from this project by argument, is as hopeless as a concurrence in it would be infamous: it is the project of their passions, of their envy and their malice, their avarice and their ambition. They labour to swell the tide of public clamour, till it shall break down every barrier, and waft them to the land of places and pensions and lucrative jobs. It is our interest, therefore, to stem it; and those, who urge us to adopt the lie of the day, which even those who propagate are not silly enough to believe, insult not only honesty but common sense. As to the enquiry, I do not believe that the faction, which have made the motion, wish it should be made: they know too well, that the Judges have justice and law on their side, which an enquiry could only make more notorious; but they hope to perplex and distress us, to engage us in a tedious and laborious disquisition, while the public business stands still; for what care they for the public, so as government can be first distressed and then rendered odious. I do not pretend, indeed, to have much knowledge of the law, and therefore I cannot quote precedents and cases so readily as the learned Sergeant; but I am told by gentlemen who do know the law, and are in much higher estimation for such knowledge than he is or ever can be, that the doctrines which he has arraigned are not new; that they may be traced back as far as any monuments reach; that since the Revolution they have been universally received; and consequently are the standing law of the land, and have regulated the determination of our Judges at all times. Why then are these doctrines supposed to be criminal in the illustrious character which now presides at the court of King's-bench? If public

ic business must be impeded, why must it be by loading him with unmerited reproach? There must certainly be a reason, and lest it should not be known to every gentleman here, I will tell it. That great lawyer happened to sit upon the bench, when the ringleader of a wretched faction of a faction was brought to answer for his crimes: the misled populace clamoured and threatened, but the magistrate had virtue and courage to shew, that no influence could induce him to suffer the law to be violated with impunity: he fined and imprisoned the delinquent; the clamour and threats increased; in proportion as they were despised, the faction became more outrageous. They soon received another provocation: at the requisition of his Majesty, the same great lawyer applied the wisdom, for which he is so eminently distinguished, to the support of government. Under this cutting mortification what could be done? The Thatched-House junto stigmatized him with opprobrious names, and insinuated that there was something not only preposterous but criminal, in the same person being at once a lawyer and politician, that is in one man's having the abilities of two, and exerting them for the good of his country and the honour of his prince. Thus the two factions being equally enraged and equally impotent, have been driven into a measure, in which nothing is to be traced but the distraction of despair. Cunning, however, is a quality which madness itself does not absorb: the lunatic is at once subtil and absurd. So these gentlemen have shewn some cunning even in the frenzy of their desperation. They have dared to attack the great magistrate in direct terms; at least in their avowed measure, though some of their underlings, who appear not to be perfectly in the secret, have thought fit to mention him by name. In the effort of the party collectively, a charge has been avoided, and they have thought

proper to restrain themselves to an enquiry. They have heard, that what is perfectly known loses half its power over the mind; that darkness always increases fear; and that a rumour of some undefined danger has made a whole army fly like a flock of sheep, every individual of which would have marched up in the face of a battery that was play'd incessantly against them, with the calmest intrepidity, in consequence of perfectly knowing the danger to which they were exposed. They avail themselves of this principle: they say there is a dreadful enemy, they declare not who, that is meditating some infernal mischief, they know not what; the alarm spreads, and a contagious panic turns the multitude pale; they gape, they stare, and they listen; one suspects that murder will be established by law; another, that if a servant commits a felony, our courts will hang his master; and a third supposes that a project is very far advanced for setting up a court of inquisition. Some have not assigned even to themselves any cause of their distraction and terror: they talk indeed of grievances and despotism, and gain such intelligence from each other, as Scrub in the play from his enquiry about the gay stranger who had fallen in love with his young mistress's fortune; "I have learnt a great deal about him," says Scrub: "Come," said the lady, "let us hear thy news:" "I asked one," said he, "who he was, and he said he could not tell; I asked another where he came from, and he said he did not know; and I asked a third where he was going, and he said he never heard any thing about him." Such are the patriots and such are their measures; if we suffer ourselves to be seduced into a pursuit of the *ignis fatuus* which they are starting before us, we shall partake of their folly and their disgrace. As a friend, therefore, to common sense and to honest fame, I declare myself against the motion.

Mr.

Mr. Alderman *T---ns---d*. The noble Lord, who has just sat down, must excuse me, if I am not prompted by equal good humour to attempt at least to afford equal entertainment to this honourable assembly. To sport with public liberty and national happiness, is more suitable to his disposition than mine. We are admonished in a book, where many precepts of ancient wisdom are recorded by him who was above all men wise, not to answer a fool according to his folly, lest we should be like him: I shall not therefore attempt to carry on the strain of merriment that he has begun. But we are also admonished to answer a fool according to his folly, lest he should be wise in his own conceit: I shall therefore shew, in as few words as possible, the fallacy of the arguments, and the impotence of the ridicule, that have been played off in favour of a corrupt administration, and in support of their attempts to destroy the liberty, and consequently the happiness of their country.

In the first place, the charges against the Judges are explicit and definite; and in the second place, they are secured from the mistakes of an oral circulation, by having been not only written but printed. The mischiefs, which are apprehended from the doctrine which has been lately laid down to Juries, have been particularly and specifically ascertained: complaint has been made of informations, attachments, and interrogatories by name; and the law-officers, who have been instrumental in laying us under these grievances, are as well known and as explicitly ascertained, as the grievances themselves. The method of redress, indeed, is not by a charge, but by an enquiry; if any reasonable objection can be made to this mode of proceeding, I am ready to hear it. I desire only, that what is now proposed to be done by enquiry may be done: all means that are effectual are alike

to me: but till I am convinced that the means now proposed cannot be effectual, I shall think the time very ill employed, that is spent in suggesting and examining others.

But the doctrine delivered to Juries in particular cases, the mode of proceeding by information, the perpetual imprisonment of a subject, where the same person is party and Judge, are not the only causes of popular distrust and discontent. That I may not engross too much of the time which, considering our trust and our employment, is most precious, I will mention only one more. It is indeed a root from which a thousand others must inevitably spring. I suspect, and the people suspect that there is too close a connection between St. James's and Westminster-Hall; and I will now acquaint this honourable House with the reasons of our suspicion, or, rather indeed relate a fact which will put an end to suspicion by certainty. A late Judge, equally distinguished for his integrity and abilities, was tampered with by Administration: He was solicited to favour the crown in certain trials which were then depending between it and the subject. This fact is well known to several members of this House who hear me assert it. If I do not speak truth, let those who can, contradict me. I call upon them to rise, that the publick may no longer be abused by insidious calumny, and unsupported insinuations.—All are silent! I will then proceed with my charge. When our just Judge had been thus solicited in vain, a more powerful engine to move his integrity was applied. A letter was sent him directly from a great personage; but as he suspected it to contain something dishonourable, he sent it back unopened. These circumstances were communicated in a short conversation between him and some friends, a very short time before his death; in a situation, when all men have looked upon falsehood and

diffima-

diffimulation with horror, when in this world the tale could procure him no advantage; and when, if false, it was a forfeit of all his hopes from another. Is this, Sir, such intelligence concerning our grievances, as that of Scrub concerning the Sharper in the play; is this one of the half hinted mischiefs, that derives its power to terrify only from its obscurity! I should now be glad to see Gentlemen resume their merriment, and play off another piece of that humour which a few minutes ago astonished us with its brilliancy and success. I am afraid they will not now hazard an attempt to produce another laugh. Will they then seriously pretend that a fellow feeling between the Judges and the Crown, is not dangerous to the constitution, and all the blessings which are connected with it? Will they pretend that this iniquitous traffic was attempted only where it happened to prove unsuccessful? And is it possible that Gentlemen should believe them if they do? Surely we should penetrate every dark recess from which such evils are ready to fall upon us, and zealously adopt the proposed enquiry, if no measure of better prospect is suggested in its stead.

[The Judge, said by the Alderman to have received the letter from a great personage, was Sir J. - - - Y-t-s. A like application is said to have been made to Lord C-m--n in Wilkes's case: if these reports are groundless, it is pity that they are not contradicted.]

Sir G-----s-v-ll-e said, That with respect to the Judges, there could be no objection against the enquiry, because, if they appeared to have been upright, all cause of murmuring and slander would be wholly removed; and if not, the nation would receive great benefit of a detection of their corrupt practices, a criminal having no right to complain of just punishment. As to the time which the enquiry had been

supposed to take up, he said, he could never think that wasted, as it would certainly put an end to popular discontent, even though those who had been stigmatized as the heads of a faction, should have missed of their aim. He observed, that a direct and positive charge was before them, and direct and positive proofs offered by the members who had moved for appointing the committee; And how, said he, can you, the grand inquest of the nation, having such evidence of a true bill before you, venture to throw it out? He observed, that the House had voted away its own privileges in the matter of a libel already. That any member who is supposed to have been concerned in composing, printing, or publishing a supposed libel, might by a mandate of the Court, be seized in the lobby, or dragged from his seat. Therefore, says he, put this enquiry forward, if not for the sake of the publick, for your own sakes; if the Judges, and not a Jury, are to determine whether the paper in question be really a libel or not, your liberty will be in a very precarious situation. He concluded by observing, that if for no other reason, the motion for an enquiry should pass, to prevent the ill-will which was produced by rejecting the motion for an enquiry into the affair in St. George's Fields.

[To be continued.]

MR. URBAN,

WILL you spare one corner of your Magazine for the relief of a poor female, who will not often trouble you, and who could not exist without giving an immediate vent to the ill treatment and hardships she suffers from that legal tyrant, a Husband.

You must know, Mr. Printer, I was married about six years ago to an Haberdasher in the city, and have four children by him. He is in a great run of business, and in a fair way of getting a large fortune. The man, I must allow, is fond enough of my person, and makes, in what is called the main point, a tolerable husband; but then he

he is so very solicitous and anxious about saving money, and providing well for his family, that he will not permit me to partake of those fashionable pleasures and amusements, which give a zest to life, and without which a woman of any spirit must be miserable. Would you believe it, Sir, he hath actually forbidden me to go to any balls, routs, &c. and is not pleased at my making a party at cards every evening only in the neighbourhood. This is such tyranny, Sir, as no woman can, or ought to bear. I need not acquaint you, Mr. Urban, that when wives meet with such perverse and obstinate husbands, they are frequently obliged to have recourse to arts, in order to mollify them, and for which purpose it is common for our sex, in such cases, to fall into fits.

I had set my heart upon going to a ball the other night, with some of my acquaintance, and tried every endearing method of obtaining my husband's consent to it, but in vain; thus driven to my last resource, I fell into fits. My husband was frightened, and sent for the Apothecary, and he advised sending for a Physician. The Doctor came, and ordered me to be put to bed, and prescribed a number of stinking medicines for me to take, all which I secretly ordered my maid to fling away, and say I had taken them.

I kept my bed for a week, without appearing to be much better; and during that time, I perceived in the newspaper, which my husband takes in, and brought me every day to amuse me, an advertisement of a masked ball, which was to be held at Margate on the 11th of this month. This struck me immediately, and I resolved to ask the Doctor, if going to Margate, and bathing there, would not do me good, and strengthen my nerves. The Doctor came into it immediately, and said, he thought it would be of service to me. I then desired him to tell my husband so, and persuade him to let me go. He did so; and my husband came presently afterwards to me, and told me what the Doctor had advised, and said, as this was the most leisure time of the year, he would order matters so as to go along with me. This was a blow I did not expect. My husband perceived it by my countenance. I could hide it no otherwise than by falling into a fit; since which I have insinuated to him, that I was afraid his going with me might be prejudicial to his business, and that it would be bet-

ter to let me go alone. But he persisted in his resolution of attending me there, and I must have the mortification of going to Margate, where there is to be a masked ball, to which I know my husband will not permit me to go. There is no retracting; we are to start out to-morrow morning, and my disappointment is so great, that I should burst with vexation, did I not find vent for it, by giving you an account of my intolerable hardships.

Sept. 5, 1771. DOROTHY TAPE

Mr. URBAN,

MANY of your correspondents, who justly inveigh against the luxury and dissipation, which too much prevail over those who are in a more elevated station, do not consider that these crimes, though far from the venial, do not so much tend to the prejudice of the community, as those more serious and flagrant ills, which are now, alas! too common; I mean that pitiful ambition, which stirs up the common people to ape their superiors; and that woeful extravagance, which entails misery on many families, and therefore too much affects the common-wealth.

What led me to the above reflection was, a circumstance that happened lately at Ranelagh; it is not inserted with a view of doing any prejudice to the hero of my tale, but from a more friendly motive, which is to let him see his situation in such colours, as may induce him to consider with more attention the Philosopher's maxim, *Know thyself*.

The story is this: A Hosiery, who shall be nameless, stung with remorse that the malicious fates should confine his soul to the narrow limits of a wares house; he, who by nature was formed to shine with splendor in superior circles, must give way to the calls of ambition, and appear at *Ranelagh* with his sword, bag, and embroidered habiliments, and there strut with all the importance of a Nabob. His figure struck many, and among others, some Gentlemen, his customers, who were amazed to see their worthy Manufacturer of Hose in such a garb: One of them, with a just indignation, clapped a parenthesis on the unhappy Wight's *olfactories*, and bade him make use of the weapon he had with so much industry annexed to his side; our hero is amazed, not knowing how to act, was soon taught the nearest way out of the room, by the friendly assistance of some kicks on the posteriors.

An OBSERVER.

Critical Remarks on some Passages of M. de VOLTAIRE. Continued from page 300.

“OTHER critics,” says M. de V. “pretend that nothing is said of any religious act of the people in the wilderness, no passover kept, no pentecost; no mention made that any feast of tabernacles was celebrated, no public prayer established; lastly, circumcision, that seal of the covenant of God with Abraham, was not practised.”

Circumcision was not practised in the wilderness. That is true, and the critic should have remembered it; he would not then have advanced the direct contrary in another place †.

No public prayer established. The hours for it, perhaps, were not fixed, nor the form determined, as they afterwards were. But certainly the Israelites did not remain forty years in the wilderness without public prayer. And what occurs more frequently in the Old Testament, than *the people assembled before the Lord*, to worship him, to implore his assistance, or avert his wrath? Were not these public prayers? These critics think they have a right to deny the establishment, because it is not found in express terms in the books of Moses: but neither is it found in the books of Joshua and Judges. Do they suppose that, during all that time, the Israelites had no public prayers?

No Pentecost ‡; no mention made of the feast of tabernacles. No; but ought these critics to be surprized at it? Have they not read, that one of these feasts was not to be celebrated by the Israelites, except when their corn began to spring, nor the other till after harvest: or have they not reflected, that the Israelites neither sowed nor reaped in the wilderness? One of the ceremonies prescribed for the feast of tabernacles was, to adorn some tents or booths with branches, to remind them that they had dwelled forty years in tents in the wilderness: was it not natural to expect that this must be passed before they observed these ceremonies? Thus, by the very law of their institution, these feasts were not to take place till after the entrance of the Israelites into the promised land: *When you be come into the land which I give unto you.* Lev. xxiii. 10. Nothing here, therefore, is surprizing, except the surprize of these writers.

No passover kept. So they affirm; but hear what the Scripture says: *The first month of the second year after they were come out of the land of Egypt, the Lord spake unto Moses in the wilderness of Sinai, saying, Let the children of Israel keep the passover on the fourteenth day of this month, in his appointed season. And Moses spake unto the children of Israel, that they should keep the passover: and they kept the passover on the fourteenth day of the first month at even, according to all that the Lord commanded Moses.* Numb. ix. 1—5.

It is true, that it is not said in the Scriptures, that the Hebrews kept any other passover in the wilderness. But did they keep no passovers but those which are mentioned in the sacred writings? If that were granted, it would follow, that they celebrated the passover only once or twice from Moses to Joshua, which these critics do not pretend.

The Scripture, they add, says nothing of any religious act of the people in the wilderness. But it speaks of the construction, erection, and consecration of the tabernacle and the altar, of that of Aaron and his sons, of the holy vessels, &c. It shews us a high-priest, priests, a whole tribe devoted to the ministry of the altar. Would the Hebrews have had every thing necessary for worship without ever performing any act of it? It speaks of a holy fire kept up on the altar of burnt offerings, of the incense that burned on the altar of perfumes, &c. are not these so many religious acts? It shews us Aaron, the center in his hand, invoking the name of the Almighty for Israel, his sons, unished with death for offering before the Lord a strange fire; and Korah with his company contesting with the brother of Moses the functions of the priesthood. Do all these facts, which happened in the wilderness, bespeak no act of religion?

The most solemn act of religion is sacrifice; and that doubtless the critics had chiefly in view. But how can they say that no mention is ever made of sacrifices offered by the Israelites in the wilderness? Have they not read the 24th chapter of *Exodus*, where we are told, that *Moses built an altar under mount Sinai, and that some chosen Israelites offered on it burnt offerings and peace offerings?* Have they not read the 7th chapter of *Numbers*, where it is said, that *at the dedication of the tabernacle, the princes of the tribes brought*

† See the *Philosophical Dictionary*.

‡ Stiled in *Exodus*, &c. *the feast of weeks*.

to Moses thirty-six oxen, seventy-two rams, and as many lambs, to be sacrificed to the Lord? Have they not read the 8th chapter of *Leviticus*, where Moses, consecrating Aaron, offers a sin-offering and a burnt-offering; nor the 9th, where Aaron, having offered several offerings for himself and for the people, a fire from before the Lord consumed upon the altar the burnt-offering; nor the 16th, in which the sacrifice of the scape-goat is ordained, and where it is added, that *Aaron did as the Lord commanded Moses*? It is therefore undeniable, that the Hebrews acknowledged Jehovah in the wilderness, that they then offered sacrifices to him, and worshipped him.

It ought not, however, to be disguised, that in the history of the events which happened to the Israelites, during those forty years, there is an interval of thirty-eight years, in which the Pentateuch makes no mention either of sacrifices, or of any other religious act. But, why? It is because the Pentateuch absolutely omits every thing that passed in that period. In fact, the relation, which Moses gives of these events concludes about the end of the second year, and is not resumed till the first month of the fortieth.

In that interval, without doubt, must chiefly be placed those long and frequent relapses into the idolatry, with which Moses, Joshua, Amos, &c. reproach them, and which cannot be denied. Provoked with the refusal which they made to take possession of the promised land, God had sworn to them that they should never enter it, and that they should perish in that wilderness. *He turned,* as St. Stephen says, *and gave them up to worship the host of heaven, Moloch, Remphan, &c.* This frequent forsaking the worship of Jehovah, these odious apostacies so often repeated, added to those of the first year, in which they had worshipped the golden calf, and of the fortieth in which *they joined themselves unto Baal peor*, will well account for the prophet's saying oratorically, that that unbelieving people *had served strange Gods for forty years in the wilderness.* Those holy men spoke conformably to the genius of their language and of their age; they were not punctilious about words: it is only to force their expressions, in order to make them contradict the law-giver, is to recur to a weak expedient.

"The Jews," continues M. de V. "had therefore other gods besides Ado-

"naï under Moses." Who denies it? The Scripture says it in a hundred places.

Those gods were therefore tolerated by Moses. The Scriptures, which tell us that the Hebrews, during those 38 years whose history is omitted in the Pentateuch, fell into many idolatries, tell us also, that they all perished in the wilderness by the hand of Jehovah; *he overthrew them in the wilderness.* This is all that we know of it, and all that these critics can know.

Besides, the indulgence of a sovereign to his rebellious subjects, by means proves, that the laws of that country tolerate rebellion; and to believe it is to confound fact and right. This answer may suffice for all the instances of idolatry here produced.

The Hebrews were not commanded, as some Deists have supposed, and Mahomet pretended to be, to exterminate idolatry from the earth by fire and sword, but certainly their law did not tolerate it among them. When the body of the nation, when the kings and their subjects forsook the worship of their fathers, to serve strange gods, God alone could punish them for it. And were not all those calamities, particularly enumerated in the *Philosophy of history*, most severe chastisements? Let the author read that chapter over again, and judge whether these deviations remained unpunished.

"Moses himself," says the critic, "seems often to transgress the law which he had given. He forbade every image; nevertheless, he erected the brazen serpent. Solomon had twelve oxen carved, &c."

This writer might also have added that Moses embroidered several figures of animals in the veil of the sanctuary, that he placed some cherubims on the ark, who covered it with their wings, &c. But he did not thereby transgress the law which he had given. The law did not absolutely forbid the making any image, any representation, but only making them in order to worship them. Thus the ancient Jews, Josephus, &c. understood it. The conduct of Moses, therefore, does not contradict his law, but only the fact which M. de Voltaire is pleased to give it.

"Elijah," he continues, "made fire come down from heaven to consume the priests of Baal. Elijah makes bears come and devour foreigners. Two little children, who had ca-

“him bald-head: but these are rare instances, and facts which it would be a little cruel to desire to imitate.”

There is no fear of these being imitated. Men, who with a word make bears come out of the forests, and fire come down from heaven, will be always rare on earth: and when some shall be found invested with that power, it may be supposed that they will not act but by just and lawful reasons.

Besides, Elijah made fire come down from heaven, not to consume the priests of Baal, but the guards who brought him an order from a wicked king to come down from a mountain, to which he had retired, and who went to take him from thence by force. M. de V. has not carefully read the second book of *Kings*; which he quotes, or he has since forgotten it. *Human nature is so weak, and there is so much business in this life, that we must not be surprized at these small mistakes.*

“Jephthah says to the Ammonites, *Will not you possess that which Chemosh your god giveth you to possess? So whomsoever the Lord our God shall drive out before us, them will we possess.* This declaration is precise: it may carry us too far; but at least it is an evident proof, that God tolerated Chemosh.”

God tolerated Chemosh, as he tolerated all the gods of the idolaters; what does that infer, or whither may it carry us?

Other writers, [Tindal, &c.] who have quoted this passage before M. de V. concluded from it a little less absurdly, that Jephthah acknowledged Chemosh for a true God, as if we did not every day argue with objectors on their own principles, by supposing them true for a moment, though we think them false. This is what Jephthah does here, and certainly that cannot carry us too far.

“The prophets style Nebuchadnezzar the servant of God, and Cyrus his anointed, his Christ.” True; and from thence it may be inferred, that the God, whom the Hebrews worshipped, was not, as some Freethinkers pretend, a particular God, a local deity, but the God of the Universe, whose providence extends to all nations. All kings, all conquerors, act under his orders, and only execute his will: they are in his hand instruments of mercy or of vengeance: therefore he styles them *his servants, his ministers, his anointed.* [To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

THE following inscription is esteemed as a great curiosity, particularly that the Dominicals in the first Latin line tell the year in which the Gentleman died, being 1631, and the second his age (73.). The lines are truly sepulchral, and the whole worthy the attention of the curious. The monument is placed against the wall in our ancient church.

I am, Sir, your obliged,
Banbury, humble servant,
Oxfordshire, Sept. 3, F. P.
1771.

To the pious memory of WILLIAM KNIGHT, Gent. some time Justice of Peace and Quorum in this borough, who (having had his education both in the University and Inns of Court) continued in the love and practice of good studies; gave good examples of morality and piety; finished his course in the true faith; and was here laid up in the hope of a glorious resurrection. 20th Sept. 1631.

HIS life, his breath, his faculties are gone,
Yet Virtue keeps him from oblivion.

Those arts and parts that beautify'd his
mind,
Like precious ointment leave his name behind.

His lamp is out, yet still his light doth
shine;

His faith and works survive as things divine.
To God he lives, though dead to us he be;
The bury'd seeds do spring, and so shall he!
Died 1631. Aetatis 73.

Beat ILLI InqVIt SpIrItVs qVI In
DoMIno oblerVnt.
SenIo bono agregatVs est popVLarIbVs
sVIIs.

Gen. xxv. 8.

HODIE MIHI, CRAS TIBI.

Cerne Vale.

M. de VOLTAIRE on Physicians. From his *Questions concerning the Encyclopedie.*

PHYSICIANS live in great cities: there are few of them in the country. The reason of this is obvious. In great cities there are rich patients; and among those debauchees the pleasures of the table, and the gratifications of the passions, give rise to a variety of diseases. Dumoulin, the physician, observed at his death, that *he left behind him two great physicians, Regimen and River water.*

I knew

I knew at London a physician of the name of Brown, who had practised in Barbadoes. He had a sugar-work and negroes; and having been robbed of a considerable sum, he called together his slaves; *My friends*, said he, *the great serpent appeared to me during the night, and told me, that the person who stole my money should, at this instant, have a parrot's feather at the point of his nose.* The thief immediately put his hand to his nose. *It is you*, cried the master, *that robbed me; the great serpent just now told me so!* By this method the physician recovered his money. This piece of quackery is not to be condemned; but, in order to practise it, one must have to do with negroes.

Extract from VOLTAIRE'S Questions concerning the Encyclopedie.

I Have cast my eyes on an edition of Shakespear by the Sieur Samuel Johnson. I there find that he treats as fools those foreigners who are astonished, that, in the pieces of this great Shakespear, *A Roman Senator should act the buffoon, and a King appear on the stage like a drunkard.*

I am loath to suspect the Sieur Johnson of being an arch wag, and of loving too much wine; but I think it very extraordinary, that he should reckon buffoonery and drunkenness among the beauties of tragedy: the reason which he gives for it is no less singular. *The poet*, he says, *disdains accidental distinctions of situations and countries, like a painter, who, satisfied with having drawn the figure, neglects the drapery.* The comparison would be more just, if he spoke of a painter, who, in a noble subject, should introduce some ridiculous fancies; who, in the battle of Arbella, should draw *Alexander the Great* mounted on an ass, and the wife of *Darius* drinking with some sutlers in an alehouse.

Mr. URBAN,

THE writers of Astronomy tell us, that the Moon always turns one side to the Earth, they also all of them hold it probable, that the Moon is inhabited as our Earth is, and that our Earth is a Moon to them, as that planet is to us; but the consequence that flows from one side only being always turned to the Earth, is, that the Lunarians on the opposite side have no Moon to shew them light in their nights; this appears so absurd to me, that I cannot assent to it, for this very good reason,

that infinite wisdom cannot act absurdly. Had a notion of this sort been fixed in the mind of Buffon the French philosopher, the world would not have been witness of those extravagant and wild whims set forth by him, where he supposes that our Earth, and the rest of the Planets, are parts of the Sun's body smote off by Comets; and many more instances such as these I could hold forth to you. But to return from this digression; the learned inform me also, that the Moon turns round her axis in the same time she moves round her orbit. This last part of the hypothesis, appears to me to be adopted to account for the first, namely one side being always turned to the Earth; but perhaps too hastily. Now, instead of the Moon revolving round her axis in 27 days, we will suppose that she turns round her axis the same way with the Earth in 24 hours. Then does not one half of the Moon's surface constantly present itself to view, when above the horizon. Suppose now, a Lunarian placed some where on this half of the Moon's surface that is now in my view: now as this Lunarian's hemisphere is turned to, and opposed to that hemisphere of the Earth where I am, then it follows, that as the Moon and Earth revolve round their axis every 24 hours, this Lunarian and myself are constantly carried round in view of each other a part of those 24 hours, and the remaining part are separated from a view of each other, by the hemisphere of the Moon and Earth being turned from each other; and if I always remain in one and the same place, the Moon will always shew the same side to me (nearly) and the case must be the same to the Lunarian; for our Earth, consequently, must shew always the same face (nearly) to him, if he resided always in one and the same place. Thus I have, if I mistake not, accounted for one side of the Moon being apparently turned to the Earth, (for it is not really and truly so) and I have shewn also, that this Lunarian and myself are carried round in view of each other a part of every 24 hours; then certainly all the inhabitants in that hemisphere of the Moon, and the opposite one too, would have a sight of our Earth a part of every 24 hours. Thus it appears, that the Moon and Earth would present themselves to the view of all the inhabitants of each other, (except those in the polar circles) a part of every 24 hours. If I have not deceived myself then, that old absurd hypothesis

hypothesis of the Moon's revolving round its axis but once in 27 days, is fairly exploded. Now this gives a rotation to the Moon on its axis much more agreeable and consonant to the diurnal motion of those planets that are known; but the most material point with me is, that this new hypothesis, if it should be found a just one, does not impeach the Divine Being with acting absurdly, as the old one does, by giving to one half of the Lunarians a Moon, and leaving the other half to pass their nights in total darkness, and in length equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ of our days.

Norwich, Sept. 11, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

I Presume the following ingenious parallel of the respective merits of Racine and Corneille, (written by Fontenelle) will not be unacceptable to many of your readers.

I. Corneille had no excellent author before his eyes, whom he could follow:—Racine had Corneille.

II. Corneille found the French stage in a barbarous state, and advanced it to great perfection:—Racine has not supported it in the perfection in which he found it.

III. The characters of Corneille are true, though they are not common:—The characters of Racine are not true, but only so far forth as they are common.

IV. Sometimes the characters of Corneille are, in some respects, false and unnatural, in that they are noble and singular:—Those of Racine are often, in some respects, low, on account of their being natural and ordinary.

V. He that has a noble heart would chuse to resemble the heroes of Corneille:—He that has a little heart, is pleased to find his own resemblance in the heroes of Racine.

VI. We carry, from hearing the pieces of the one, a desire to be virtuous:—And we carry the pleasure of finding men like ourselves in foibles and weaknesses from the pieces of the other.

VII. The tender and the graceful of Racine is sometimes to be found in Corneille:—The grand and sublime of Corneille is never to be found in Racine.

VIII. Racine has painted only the French and the present age, even when he designed to paint another age, and other nations:—We see, in Corneille,

all those ages, and all those nations, that he intended to paint.

IX. The number of the pieces of Corneille is much greater than that of Racine:—Corneille, notwithstanding, has made fewer tautologies and repetitions than Racine has made.

X. In the passages, where the versification of Corneille is good, it is more bold, more noble, and, at the same time, as pure and as finished as that of Racine; but it is not preserved in this degree of beauty:—That of Racine is always equally supported.

XI. Authors inferior to Racine have written successfully after him, in his own way:—No author, not even Racine himself, dared to attempt, after Corneille, that kind of writing which was peculiar to him.

This comparison, of the justness of which the reader is left to judge, is said greatly to have irritated Boileau, the invariable friend and defender of Racine. It may be remarked, that Boileau had mentioned Fontenelle with contempt, in a stanza that originally concluded his Ode to the King, at present omitted. These were the lines:

J'aime mieux nouvel Icare
Dans les airs cherchant Pindare
Tomber du ciel le plus haut;
Que loué de Fontenelle,
Razer, craintive hirondelle,
La terre, comme Perault.

To these remarks of Fontenelle, may be added what Voltaire says, with his usual vivacity and brevity: "Corneille alone formed himself; but Louis XIV. Colbert, Sophocles, and a ^{few} ~~many~~ ^{others} ripides, all of them contributed to form Racine."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. TIRSEL.

Mr. URBAN,

SUCH of your correspondents, as are fond of Natural History, may possibly be surprized, that there have as yet appeared, in English, no *memoirs* of the late ingenious M. de Reaumur. I could wish to present them with an account of his life more compleat than the following short one, but am not able. They will, therefore, be pleased to accept what my present scanty materials afford.

I am, &c. J. C.

LIFE of M. de REAUMUR.

René Antoine Ferchault S'eur de Reaumur, a person distinguished for his laborious researches into Natural knowledge,

ledge, was born at Rochelle in 1683, of a family belonging to the law. After having finished his early studies in the place of his birth, he began a course of philosophy at Poitiers, and of civil law at Bourges; but soon relinquished the latter, to apply himself, according to his taste, to Mathematics, Physiques, and Natural History. Being come to Paris, he was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1708. From that hour he was wholly employed in Natural History, to which his inclination particularly led him, and his enquiries were not confined to any one part of it. His memoirs, his observations, his discoveries on the formation of shells, spiders, muscles, the marine flea, the berry which affords the purple colour, and on the cause of the numbness of the Torpedo, excited the curiosity of the public, and early procured our author the character of an able, curious, and entertaining Naturalist. Filled with zeal for the welfare and advantage of society, and the progress and perfection of arts, he endeavoured in all his researches to promote the public good. We were indebted to him for the discovery of the Turquoise mines in Languedoc. He also found out a substance, which is used to give false stones a colour, which is obtained from a certain fish called in French *Able* or *Ablete* * on account of its whiteness, and which is the *Bleak* or *Blay* of our writers. His experiments on the art of turning iron into steel, obtained him a pension of twelve thousand livres; and this reward is to be continued to the Academy to support the expence which may accrue in this art.

He continued his enquiries on the art of making tin and porcelain, and endeavoured to render our thermometers more useful than those of former times; he composed a curious history of rivers where gold dust is found in France, and gave so simple and easy a detail of the art of gathering this dust, that persons have been employed for that purpose.

He also made curious and important observations on the nature of flints, on the banks of fossil shells, from whence is obtained in Touraine an excellent manure for land; a likewise on birds and their preservation, on their method of building nests; on insects; and a great number of other subjects, not less curious than useful.

* See Belon, 319. M. Pennant's Zoology, Vol. 3, 315.

He imagined at first, that a certain varnish would keep eggs fresh, but the waste of time and money, &c. shewed him the inconveniences of such a process. He afterwards adopted the method practised for time immemorial in Greece and the islands of the Archipelago, which is to steep or immerse eggs in oil, or melted fat; by this means, not being exposed to the air or to frost, they are well preserved and contract no bad smell. Another experiment still more important, made by our author, was, to introduce into France the art of hatching fowl and birds, as practised in Egypt without covering the eggs. Active, sedulous, and attentive, he was early in his study, often at six in the morning. Exact in his experiments and observations, he let no circumstance escape him. His writings must be of great use to future philosophers. In society, he was distinguished thro' life for his modest and agreeable behaviour. His probity, benevolence, goodness of heart, and other amiable qualities, as well natural as acquired, endeared him to his countrymen. He died in the 76th year of his age, on the 18th of October, 1757, and left this world filled with sentiments of piety. His death was the consequence of a fall, which happened at the castle of Barnardiere, on the Maine, where he went to pass his vacation. He bequeathed to the Academy of Sciences his manuscripts and all his natural productions. His works are, 1. A very great number of Memoirs and observations on different parts of Natural History; they are printed in the collections of the Academy of Sciences. 2. A large work printed separately in 6 volumes in 4to, entitled, A Natural History of Insects. This important work contains a description of vast numbers of caterpillars, moths, gall insects, flies with two and four wings, lady-birds, and those ephemeron flies which live only in that form a few hours; and lastly, of those singular and wonderful insects, which are called *Polypes*, which being cut into several pieces, each piece lives, grows, and becomes an insect, and offers to our eyes a great number of prodigies. The works of M. de Reaumur are exact, curious, interesting, and very ingenious. They are written with much candour, clearness, and elegance; but it must be acknowledged, his manner is somewhat too diffuse. But we must not deceive the reader; he often raises

our expectations, and does not give us all the satisfaction we promise ourselves from his writings. His method of raising poultry, in particular, rather disappoints us. He spared neither care, time, nor expence to render it practicable: he flattered himself and his countrymen with the greatest hopes, but notwithstanding his assiduous industry, and vast charges, it proved abortive. The late M. l'Advocat recommended him to obtain better information from Egypt on the subject, and if possible to procure a person versed in the art to instruct him in it; but his death prevented the completion of the scheme. If the native of Egypt had arrived, shewed M. de Reaumur a better method than his own, and practised it with success, as in his country, the community would have been benefited; on the other hand he would have seen, had it failed, that the climate of France was not proper for such experiments. M. Maillet, Consul at Cairo, to whom Mons. the Regent had written to obtain the art, offered to send over a native of Egypt, if the government would pay the expence of his voyage, and allow him a pension of 1500 livres. M. Maillet rightly judged, when he preferred this method of proceeding. M. de Reaumur was not ignorant of the design; but he flattered himself, that his efforts would be successful without farther aid, and thought he should acquire some honour. He certainly had great talents, industry, sagacity, and every other requisite, which are necessary in such attempts; but it is morally impossible, that a single man, in a different climate, can attain such knowledge in an art, as those who live in a more favourable country, and have had the experience of many ages to profit by: however M. de Reaumur may have been unsuccessful, posterity is indebted to him for his repeated trials. He has removed some difficulties in the road; and those that travel it may discover what he only saw at a distance.

The VIRTUOUS FAIR.

FLAVIA was left to the care of her own fortune, at the age of seventeen. Her mother, knowing her innate virtue and solid principles, thought these her properest guardians. She thought right. Flavia's beauty and fortune, which were both considerable, drew crowds of fluttering fops, and fortune-hunting rakes to her shrine. The

rakes imagined so much youth and innocence could never resist their refined arts; the beaux depended upon the striking charms of their powdered paper-sculls. Had Flavia been so disposed, here was an ample field before her, in which she might have fully indulged the vanity of her age and sex, and coquetted away, at once, both her innocence and happiness. She, however, gave all these their answers as fast as they came; but with so much sweetness and sensibility, that she awed the rakes, and delighted the fools.

She was in her twentieth year, when first young Lovemore paid his addresses to her. This youth was of a very different complexion from any of her former humble servants; he loved her heartily for her beauty; but he loved her more for her good-humour and good-sense. He saw how completely happy the man must be, who gained so rich a prize; and the bare thought of a possibility of losing her gave him more real uneasiness, while it lasted, than it is in the power of beauty alone to create. She perceived his merit, and observed how respectfully he admired her. As it was contrary to the goodness of her heart to keep any one in a state of suspense, she was no sooner assured of the equity of his intentions, but she made him both easy and happy, by giving her hand where her heart dictated.— Those maxims, which preserved her in her youth, continued and increased her happiness in an advanced age.

Her husband is for ever extolling the darling of his heart, and expatiating on her virtues; indeed, every one that knows her admires her, and blessings flow from every tongue on the head of the good, the benevolent Flavia.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Extract from Blount's Voyage into the Levant, is not, perhaps, unworthy of a place in your valuable Magazine.

“ In all Turkie, says he, the number of Christians is wonderfully abated, for beside the slaughter in conquest, they are daily diminished by other arts. The Turke takes a more pernicious way to extinguish Christianity, than ever the Heathen Emperours did; their hot persecutions got them the envy which followes cruelty, and made the people compassionate the afflicted cause, whereby *commiseration, which is a strong piece of human nature, blew the flame of zeale, and rayseed more affection to the*

the cause, than terrour could suppress; thence came the saying, *Sanguis Martyrum Semen Ecclesie*: the Turke puts none to death for Religion, whereby none from fire, or gallows move compassion to their cause. He rather suckes the purse, than unprofitable blood, and by perpetuall poverty renders them low towards himself, and heavie to one another: Hee turnes the Churches into Mosques, much suppressing the publike exercise of Religion, (especially of the Romish) though not utterly, so that each generation becomes lesse instructed than other, *in so much that at this time (as by tryall I found) many who profess themselves Christians, scarce know what they mean by being so*; finally, perceiving themselves poore, wretched, taxed, disgraced, deprived of their children, and subject to the insolence of every Raschall, they begin to consider, and preferre this present world, before that other which they so little understand. This turnes so many thousands to *Mahometanisme*, and prevails with lesse scandall, than fire and sword would doe, *in as much as it goes lesse harsh with a man to forget his religion, than to desie it; for conscience wrought on by education, holds the minde of man, as a lace wound about a body; the Turkish course unlaces it by degrees, as it had beene wounde up, so bringing it off cleare; but bloody persecution striving to pull it away at a snatch, is too sudden a violence, disordering and intangling things faster then they were.* Thus if we view these affaires no further than the eye of reason can reach, hee seemes in a probable way to taint all the *Christians* under his dominions; but it must be the worke of time; in the meane while, they serve to fill his coffers, and in effect supply him with *Gibeonites*, and husbandmen to till his land, while his *Musselmens* are reserved to the commanding employment of the sword. Therefore hee doth not much care for a generall conversion, as appeared in *Solyman* the second, who seeing a company of many thousands fall downe before him, and hold up the fore-finger, (as their manner of conversion is) hee asked what moved them to turne, they replied, it was to bee eased of their heavie taxations; hee, disdainig that basenesse, or not willing to loose in tribute, for an unsound accession in religion, rejected their conversion, and doubled their taxations.

A Letter to a Foreigner of Distinction, occasioned by his desiring an Account of the present Disturbances, and an Opinion on the Merits of JUNIUS, and the Character of the K—.

MY DEAR SIR,

IF I thought you had any other correspondent here, I should decline answering your queries; for I hate controversy, which is ever the consequence of jarring opinions on political subjects; but as I am prepossessed that I am single in that honour, or if not, that you would not betray the sentiments of a friend, I shall write with freedom.

To understand the politics of this nation, requires some knowledge of the characteristic of its inhabitants. Tho' you are an universal historian, you must be deficient in this point. This country has, within a few years, put on a new face. The metropolis is become now the annual residence of the whole island; that old English hospitality and simplicity, which emulated Arcadia, is gone. God and Mammon cannot be served. The reigning passions are equipage, dress, and dissipation; and their concomitants, lust, vanity, and extravagance: in a word, though a sea roars between, they have caught the itch from you, not from my countrymen.

This attempt to be witty has, I am sure, no sting for you, or I should have suppressed it.

The consequence of this luxury and flux to the metropolis, is every kind of vice and madness, which the ambition or weakness of mankind is capable of producing; a revolt against both public and private decency, as party or wantonness provokes: the first has much latitude from the nature of the British government; the second from the stile our females in particular have imported from France. As you need not be informed of the last, give me leave to dwell upon the first.

Our jealousy of liberty has naturally led us to curtail the prerogatives of our princes; even the great offices of state, which formerly existed in individuals, are now subdivided into commissioners, such as the Lords of Treasury, Admiralty, &c. Nothing is left to the Sovereign, but the choice of these great officers, the disposal of his revenue, and the other inferior departments of government. These, and the hereditary honours, are the magnets of contend-

ing

ing parties; and as Parliament is with us the *primum*, nay the *unicum mobile* of the state, it is the scene of war; a majority there determines who is to rule; and those who prevail have, in consequence, the loaves and fishes, by distributing which they endeavour to preserve it. The disappointed party hurl on, till, in time, they retrieve the top: but the King and the multitude always play the losing game; the first innocently, as that majority by which alone the supplies can be raised, must determine him in the choice of his ministers; the last deservedly, for their corrupt election of those men that form that majority. The English affect to be fond of liberty, but they would make bricks without straw.

When a party survives beyond the usual epocha, the rage redoubles: the discontented, like losing gamblers, swear the dice are loaded; the cards are false, and there is a murderous outcry against them in all our newspapers. The present administration have a formidable enemy of this sort, in that *Junius* you enquire of. He is a master of composition, where he is not cramped with logic, facts, or argument, which he scrupulously avoids, either as considering them destructive of the beauties of rhetoric, or as perfectly unnecessary in compositions addressed to the multitude, where nothing is wanting but such bold attacks upon authority, as to cause prosecution if public, inquisition if behind the curtain. These being the nectar of our politicians, he bears away the bell, not only from his great literary merit, but from a nearer approach to treason than any of his competitors.

You must excuse my entering into a detail of state affairs, such as infringements, grievances, remonstrances, and apprehensions; for, in brief, they are the result of private ambition, and public wantonness, more than national danger. We are perfectly apoplectic; the capital gorged with what should be diffused through the whole island; all kinds of people forgetting their proper stations in the natural order of society, running into luxuries which corrupt virtue, and causes that dependance, which paves the way for every species of corruption, and which seems to forebode a speedy approach of that decline, which all human societies have, in the course of nature, felt from similar causes. Death is a debt which nations, as well as men, must pay to the great destroyer, Time.

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As to the K—, his situation is not so irksome, as from the writings of *Junius* you may have conceived it. He finds happiness where it is alone to be enjoyed—in domestic life. His Queen and children are dear to him; his amusements are ingenious and innocent, and he seems, I think, to have a very lucky contempt and indifference for those aspersions, which his own feelings acquit him of deserving, and which reason convinces him is not the voice of his people, but the breath of faction. He is represented, at the same time, as despotic and inactive; as strange a combination as *Junius* and the Bible.

The last, if it is his, (which I know not) is a safe fault in a King of England, both for himself and us. I have no great favour for royal activity, which is ever attended with selfish and ambitious projects, incompatible with the interests of the subject.

As to his abilities, I must confess I hold them to be very considerable: he speaks the modern foreign languages well; his own, on public occasions, with peculiar dignity and propriety. The interior oeconomy of his army he is not only attentive to, but thoroughly understands. He has a taste for the arts, particularly the mathematics and mechanics; and, by his encouragement of genius in general, shews a mind formed for the pleasures of science. I am ignorant as to what people expect from Kings; but surely these would gain a private gentleman the character of being sensible and accomplished.

Private virtues, even *Junius* does not deny him; he brands him only with delighting in the vices of others; a singular charge, when not supported with alledging the same delight or practice in himself. But as I told you before, English mobs are not logicians, and, to admirers of language, it is an irresistible period.

This is no panegyric, but what is due to injured Majesty, and slandered worth. You know I have no favour from Government; and nobody here, when I sign myself a *North-Briton*, (which I am proud of doing) will think I deserve any, or believe I write from any other motive; but you know me to be above falsehood, however gilt with interest.

You might wonder how a young man of two and twenty, and an officer, should pick up so much politics, if I did not inform you that, without being deaf, it is impossible not to know ten

times more than I have communicated; but you might frequent coffee-houses a long time without hearing so much moderate truth; for I am of no party, and write only the dictates of, you know, very superficial, but honest thinking. Time, I hope, shall mend the first, and never destroy the latter; but whatever it does, it shall never alter my affections for you.

London, I am, &c.
Aug. 20. A NORTH BRITON.

Reply to Mr. EMERSON'S Vindication.
To Mr. Emerson.

SIR,

I HAVE read your vindication, as it is called, and do assure you, it is not different from what I expected; but matters of personal abuse I shall wave, until I have settled those of science. You say the corollaries which I mentioned, are all demonstrated. I think I allowed as much; but what then? It only shews that you, like Sir Hudibras, can

————— dispute,
Confute, change hands, and still
confute.

For *Cor.* 5. p. 26, your words are, "As many eclipses happen of the Sun in general, as of the Moon." This you demonstrate on supposition, that lunar eclipses begin the instant that the Moon touches the earth's penumbial shade. *Cor.* 10. p. 27, you say, "the Moon, before she begins to be eclipsed, or to enter into the shadow of the earth, grows very pale:" and you demonstrate this by saying, that she is then in the penumbra, i. e. you demonstrate one, by supposing that the Moon begins to be eclipsed the instant that she touches the penumbra; and the other, on supposition, that she is in the penumbra before she begins to be eclipsed. When you next reply, reconcile this contradiction, instead of reviling me for pointing it out to you.

The other *Corollary*, on which I remarked is, notwithstanding your demonstration, absolutely erroneous. The words of it are, "No eclipse of the Sun can last above two hours." But, my dear Sir, you only demonstrate that THAT eclipse which happened June 3, 1769, could NOWHERE (independant of parallax) last two hours! If you will please to turn over Dr. Halley's tables, you will find that it is possible for a solar eclipse to last something more than 2 h. 18' independant of the augmentation caused by parallax: I quote Hal-

ley's tables, because they are those which you made use of; by better tables it will be still more. But what, I pray have we to do with considering solar eclipses independant of parallaxes, unless we could dig to the earth's center to observe them.

I am surprized, Mr. Emerson, how a person of your grave deportment could be guilty of such a poultry trick, as attempting to deceive poor Mr. URBAN, by telling him that, "there may be extraordinary cases, depending on extreme data, which you meddle not with, (and wherein, I suppose, you would insinuate I may be right) but that to take notice of all minute circumstances, a man should write a folio book instead of an octavo." This, Sir, is all vastly plausible, to be sure; and I was a sad wretch to quarrel with you for not meddling with these extraordinary cases, and extreme data which you speak of; and for not writing a folio book, when your agreement was only to write an octavo one: But on examining what I had written on this subject, I cannot find that I have done any such thing. On the contrary, it is for meddling with these very things, and not doing them right, that I blame you. I am, however, glad to find that you have promised the public a completer, and more correct edition of your book, as I shall take to myself no small share of the merit thereof, for having pointed out to you, how you might do it.

You say, I drag into my discourse what was the primary motive of my beginning it, viz. your remarks on the method of determining the longitude at sea by observations of the Moon: and then well observe, that your rules seem to me all wrong. I suppose they now seem so to you likewise; for you have not attempted to say they are right. You call my objections trifling; but remember, that this trifling, is only whether what you have written be true or error. I am sorry you should have occasion to charge me with absurdity in calling them *hypotheses*. This was the poor Printer's fault—I put no running title to my paper—perhaps you put none to yours, and if so, he seems to have been equally unfortunate in calling it *A Vindication of Mr. Emerson's Astronomy*. It should have been *Αστρονομικός* abused by Mr. Emerson for there is much of the latter, and very little indeed of the former; but be this as it may, I humbly presume that calling

calling them so, has not done much service to your cause, as most people will be apt to think a good hypothesis preferable to false computation.

You ask, if the tables about which I am so bigotted, will never err 2'. I'll tell you a plain matter of fact, well known to every person conversant in those matters; and you, Sir, ought to have been so, before you decided so peremptorily concerning them.

The tables of Mr. Morris have been compared with about 2000 observations, made by the late Dr. Bradley and others, and no where differ therefrom 1' 20". There are but very few where the differences amount to 1', and most of the observations where they do, have been marked doubtful by the observer; so that it is highly probable the errors here belong to the observations; but by far the greater part of the differences do not amount to 30". These comparisons are now, I suppose, in the hands of Mr. Morris's executors, who know that what I here assert is true; as do many other Gentlemen, to whom Mr. Morris shewed them in his life-time. Dr. Bradley's tables have been compared with above 2200 of those observations, and the difference no where exceeds 1' $\frac{1}{2}$, except in some few very doubtful observations. Both those tables have their foundation on Mr. Mayer's theory, and differ from his but by a very few seconds in the greatest quantities of the equations, and therefore the errors must follow the same order nearly: Mr. Mayer's tables have been compared with all those observations where the others differed considerably, and it has been found that the errors in these never exceed 1' $\frac{1}{4}$. I now leave it to the determination of every candid person to judge for himself, whether or no you had regard to what you was saying, when you asserted that "no tables extant can give the Moon's place true to two minutes."

You say, "all tables are exact at first." I am at a loss for a decent term whereby to call this.—No tables whatever before these were exact at first; and you know it: Dr. Halley's tables erred at first above 8', as any person will find by consulting his own comparisons, and all those who went before him still more—but I forbear to press you farther in a matter so notorious. You say these things are still *coram* *justice*; but what I have said above is sufficient to shew, that after a full, fair, and most rigorous trial, they

have approved themselves no pretenders. But if they had been yet before the Judge, as you say, and these matters undeterminable, what must we then, Sir, have thought of you, who with so much confidence condemned them? As to their having no existence when your book was written; that I have nothing to do with: they had existence many years before your book was printed, and we can no more tell when you wrote, than we can what you did write and afterwards obliterated.

You are angry without cause, at being referred to almanacs and observations for conviction, instead of theory; because when matters of theory are contradicted by matters of fact, few people, except mere theorists, will believe them. It matters little whether I be a practical man, or a theorist; provided I meddle not with things which I don't understand, as you have done; the former has not less real merit than the latter, and is far more useful to society, towards which every study should be directed: but here too, perhaps, you may be a little mistaken,—the true reason is, I have neither time nor inclination to examine your theories, as you call them, and there is here less danger of your doing mischief.

I shall just remind you of some particulars which you take no notice of in your vindication, and which therefore remain in full force against you. First, your comparing right ascensions, instead of distances, to make the method seem, at least, one half more troublesome than it is. Second, your assuming data, which are not given. Third, your directing a simple proposition where it can be of no use. Fourth, your asserting, that the method of computing the longitudes of places by occultations of stars by the Moon, is but a particular case of yours; when your method cannot be applied to any such thing. Lastly, your being utterly unacquainted with the manner of making the observations that you were condemning; and which is a heavy charge indeed!

It may not be amiss to point out to you two or three other *practical* things, which will be worth attending to, in the second edition, which you speak of. First, deductions from the fluctuations, as they are generally called, of the sides of spherical triangles are not accurately true, tho' this you should have known as a theorist, and in consequence hereof, your solution of Prob. 17. Sect. vi. can very seldom be of any use: besides, as

a writer on Practical Astronomy, you ought to have known, that we have methods which will give the distance true within 3" or 4", with little more than half the labour that there is in your incorrect one. Second, *Cor.* 1 and 2, p. 339, lie under the same misfortune with *Cor.* 3, p. 347, above mentioned, as does also *Cor.* 5, p. 353. Third, recommending observations of Jupiter's Satellites for determining the longitude at sea, proves you utterly unacquainted with the subject you have undertaken to write upon. You say, "a man has nothing to do, but look through a tube at a certain object until the observation be over." I say, neither is flying any thing more than rising up into the air, and moving about in it when you are there; and experience has shewn that it is just as easy to do one, as hold the tube steady until you have done the other. You seem, Sir, to have no apprehension of the great magnifying power requisite in a telescope for this purpose, and the very small field of view consequent thereon. The least motion throws the object out, and it is not afterwards easy to find it again. You say, this method requires less steadiness than all others. You expose yourself, Sir; for had you been acquainted with the use of Hadley's quadrant, you would have known that the motion of a ship has very little effect on the use of this most valuable instrument; and to magnify 4 or 5 times, is here sufficient. But there is another very great inconvenience attending observations of the Satellites, and of which you are not aware, arising from the observation's being fixed to a certain instant, viz. that when the eclipse happens, and if you miss it, all is over: whereas in the other, you make the observation when circumstances are favourable, and if you chuse not to trust the first, you may repeat it as often as you please; and by taking a mean, reduce your error, or even the chance of error, to almost nothing. There is yet another disadvantage arising from the same cause, which attends the Satellites, and is so great, that even in regular observations, where they have no inconvenience to struggle with, except weather, they seldom obtain above a dozen in a year; and all these would be but of small use at sea, as there falls but one to the share of a West-India voyage.

The three remaining paragraphs of your *Vindication* need little answer. The dispute between us is not whether

I be a man of letters; but whether, or no, you be an Astronomer. And here, I think, the *hand-writing on the wall* is against you. You have done very little towards disqualifying me either for a Scholar or a Gentleman: whereas what you have written speaks very little in your favour as either. Few people descend to abuse when they have reason on their part; but for a mathematician, who ought to be one of the great improvers of reason, to lay it aside, and invoke the aid of Billingsgate, shews a condescension indeed! You make much stir about my letter being anonymous. Drowning men will catch at straws. Wherein lies the difference, if the remarks are true? and that they are, has been fully proved. One would not unnecessarily hang up one's name, as a mark to be shot at by one of your *knowers* turn for abuse: However, to satisfy you all I can in this particular, if you can refute the things here laid to your charge, or will, in a candid manner, acknowledge your mistakes, I hereby empower the Editor to publish my name at length; and it accompanies this letter for that purpose. But till you do one or other of these, I must beg leave still to sign

ΑΣΤΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΟΣ.

Strange Opinions of some Indians concerning the Supreme Being.

[From BUSBEQUIUS.]

THE Indian Gentiles feign that a certain immense spider was the first cause of all things; which drawing the matter from its own bowels, wove the Web of this Universe, and disposed it with wonderful art; she, in the meantime, sitting in the centre of her work, feels and directs the motion of every part; till at length, when she has pleased herself sufficiently in ordering and contemplating this Web, she draws all the threads she had spun out, again into herself, and having absorbed them, the universal nature of all creatures vanishes into nothing.

An odd Mistake of a Hogi.

[From the same.]

It is the custom for the Bashaws, just before their fast, to give a feast to all comers, yet, generally, none but relations, friends, and servants, do come. A leathern napkin is spread on the ground, full of dishes. As it will not hold all at once, some stand by till others have dined, with great decency and silence; then, drinking a draught of honey and water, salute the

the Landlord, and go away. A certain Bashaw made a feast, and invited a Hogi, *i. e.* a learned man, who, seeing such plenty of victuals, resolv'd to carry some home to his wife; but looking for his handkerchief, found he had left it at home. He then resolv'd to fill his sleeve, which hung behind him, but mistaking that of a Sanziach, who sat next him, for his own, he filled it with dainties, and stopp'd it with a piece of bread. He made his obeisance to his entertainer, and, as he went away, felt for his sleeve, which he found empty. A while after, the Sanziach also rose from the table, and, saluting the Bashaw at every step, his sleeve cast out the dainties, with which it was replenish'd unknown to him; and seeing a train of junkers behind him, he blush'd for shame. The company fell a laughing; but the Bashaw, guessing how it was, desired him to sit down again, and sent for the Hogi. "I wonder," said he, "that you, an old friend, and having a wife and children at home, did carry nothing to them, seeing my table was so well furnished." "Truly, Sir," replied he, "it was no fault of mine, but of my evil genius; for I stuff'd my sleeve with viands, and yet, when I came out, I found it empty."

The Opinion the Turks entertain of Duels [From the same.]

There was one Arslambeg, that liv'd on the Frontiers of Hungary, who was fam'd for a robust person, and was very expert at the bow; no man brandish'd his sword with more strength, or was more terrible to his enemy. Not far from him, there dwelt one Ulibar, who was emulous of the same praise; and this emulation, heighten'd, perhaps, by other motives, at length, occasion'd hatred, and many bloody combats between them. Ulibar was sent for to Constantinople, for what cause I know not. When the Bashaw had ask'd him many questions concerning other matters, he demanded how he and Arslambeg came to fall out? Hereupon he makes a long narration of the grudges between them, and to put a fair gloss on his own cause, he added, that once Arslambeg had laid an ambush, and wounded him treacherously; and that, said he, he need'd not to have done, if he would have shew'd himself worthy the name he bears; for I have often challeng'd him to fight hand to hand, and never shunn'd to meet him in the field. The Bashaw, much of-

fended, thus replied, "How durst thou challenge thy fellow soldier to a duel? What! was there never a Christian to fight with? Do not both of you eat your Emperor's bread? And yet, forsooth, you must go about to take away one another's lives! What precedent had you for this? Do you know, that which ever of you had died, the Emperor had lost a subject." Whereupon he was haul'd to prison, where he lay pining many months, and was, at last, with difficulty, released, though with the loss of his reputation.

MR. URBAN,

THE cruelty of anatomists in their experiments on living animals is often dreadful to relate, and is already enlarg'd upon by Essay Writers in their useful Miscellanies: but I am not certain whether the Entomologist or Collector of Insects has not hitherto pass'd without censure, though he practises the most unrelenting cruelty on flies, moths, and spiders: he takes pleasure to impale for days and weeks the papilionaceous race with corking pins; with which his cushion is replete: Whilst the libellulæ, or dragon flies, are kill'd by squeezing the thorax, or with the spirit of turpentine, to the no small horror of the humane and benevolent, who are of opinion, that science might be improv'd, and learning increased, without such barbarities: And it may be observ'd, both science and learning are dearly acquired at the expence of that humanity, which is more necessary than either, in our road through life.

Let me, in a few words, (a multitude are not requisite) inform those gentlemen; they certainly have forgotten, that, in ages long ago, a venerable antient philosopher, named Pythagoras, prescrib'd the utmost mercy to inferior animals; they are, perhaps, also not apprized, that the sect of bramins still reverence his precepts, and literally follow his example. It is recorded in history, that the Athenian Court call'd the Areopagite was particularly careful to punish offenders of this kind. Even a child, who, in the wantonness of his recreation, had deprived an innocent bird of its sight, was condemn'd by one of these Grecian Magistrates, and suffer'd a very severe punishment.

Of the fair sex, I would willingly hope, there are but few of those cruel naturalists; at least I do not recollect but one in the circle of my observation, nor do I wish the number may increase.

Your

Your present correspondent, Mr. Urban, (like a person who reveres the Eastern Shastah) has formed a resolution to deprive of life, not even one of those minutiae of the creation. The poor beetle from me shall feel no corporal sufferance: The butterfly, unmolested by my hand, may range from flower to flower: The gnat may deposit his eggs, and the spider renew his web, without sustaining any injury.

It is my firm opinion, that we have no unlimited dominion over the insect tribe; and though man may be considered as the delegate of heaven, over the inferior creatures, he is not causelessly, wantonly to immerse his hands in their blood, or cause them to linger in cruel tortures. It is true, I have little faith in the doctrine of Metempsychosis, yet let me recommend the Christian doctrines of pity and compassion. And, however strange and singular these principles may appear to the implacable murderers in question, persons endowed with sensibility of mind, I am sure, will applaud them.

EUSEBIA.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE just received the following account of the late famine in India, from a very worthy friend of mine in the Company's service at Calcutta; by inserting of which in your useful Repository, you will oblige an old Correspondent.

I am, your's, &c. J. C.

“As soon as the dryness of the season foretold the approaching dearth of rice, our Gentlemen in the Company's service, particularly those at the Subordinates, whose stations gave them the best opportunities, were as early as possible in buying up all they could lay hold of. When the effects of the scarcity became more and more sensible, the natives complained to the Nabob at Muxadavad, that the English had engrossed all the rice, particularly in the Bahar and Purnea Provinces. This complaint was laid before the President and Council by the Nabob's Minister, who resides in Calcutta; but the interest of the Gentlemen concerned was too powerful at the board; so that the complaint was only laughed at and thrown out. Our Gentlemen in many places purchased the rice at 120 and 140 Seers for a Rupee, which they afterwards sold for 15 Seers for a Rupee, to the Black Merchants; so that the persons principally concerned have

made great fortunes by it; and one of our writers at the Durbar, who was interested therein, not esteemed to be worth a thousand Rupees last year, has sent down, as it is said, 60,000l. sterling, to be remitted home this year. The Black Merchants, who had made their gross purchases from our Gentlemen, brought down great quantities of their rice, and deposited it in the Golahs or Granaries about Calcutta, where, very unfortunately for the poor inhabitants, great part of it was destroyed by most terrible fires, which we had in the months of April and May, before which time the English had sold off all they had on hand. The effects of the scarcity continuing to become daily more alarming, our Governor and Council bethought themselves, though by much too late, to send into the interior parts of the country to purchase what rice they could on the Company's account, fixed the price of sales in Calcutta at 10 Seers for a Rupee, and seized all they could upon the rivers. The Black Merchants remonstrated, that the charges of bringing the rice down the country, together with the high interest which they paid the Shroffs or Bankers for raising the money, and other contingencies, ran so excessively high, that they should, upon those terms, be losers by their purchases; upon which, by an order of Council, Seapoys were stationed at their Golahs, to prevent the delivering any rice without a permit or order; and notwithstanding all the orders for purchasing up the country on the Company's account, so bare were the Company's Granaries here, that the Council were obliged to send and take from the Merchants Golahs, what they wanted for the support of the workmen on the fortifications at Calcutta and Budge Budge, who were threatening to desert for want of victuals; and it was deemed a great favour if the Merchants were allowed to carry from their Golahs a few Maunds to the Bazars, to sell for the support of the inhabitants. The Nabob and several of the great men of the country at Muxadavad distributed rice to the poor gratis, until their stocks began to fail, when those donations were withdrawn, which brought many thousands down to Calcutta, in hopes of finding relief amongst us. By the time the famine had been about a fortnight over the land, we were greatly affected at Calcutta, many thousands falling daily in the streets and fields,

whose

whose bodies, mangled by dogs, jackalls, and vultures in that hot season (when at best the air is very infectious) made us dread the consequences of a plague. We had 100 people employed upon the Cutcherry List on the Company's account with doolys, sledges, and bearers, to carry the dead and throw them into the River Gauges. I have counted from my bed-chamber window in the morning when I got up forty dead bodies laying within twenty yards of the wall, besides many hundreds laying in the agonies of death for want, bending double, with their stomachs quite close contracted to their back bones. I have sent my servant to define those who had strength, to remove farther off, whilst the poor creatures, looking up with arms extended, have cried out, *Baba! Baba! my Father! my Father!* This affliction comes from the hands of your countrymen, and I am come here to die, if it pleases God, in your presence. I cannot move; do what you will with me. — In the month of June our condition was still worse, only three Seers of rice to be had in the Bazar for a Rupee, and that very bad, which, when bought, must be carried home secretly, to avoid being plundered by the famished multitude on the road. One could not pass along the streets without seeing multitudes in their last agonies, crying out as you passed, *My God! my God!* have mercy upon me, I am starving; whilst on other sides numbers of dead were seen with dogs, jackalls, hogs, vultures, and other beasts and birds of prey feeding on their carcases. It was remarked by the natives, that greater numbers of these animals came down at this time than was ever known, which, upon this melancholy occasion was of great service; as the vultures and other birds take the eyes and intestines, whilst the other animals gnaw the feet and hands; so that very little of the body remained for the Cutcherry People to carry to the River, notwithstanding they had very hard work of it. I have observed two of them with a dooly carrying twenty heads, and the remains of the carcases that had been left by the beasts of prey, to the river at a time. At this time we could not touch fish, the river was so full of carcases; and of those who did eat it, many died suddenly. Pork, ducks, and geese, also lived mostly on carcase; so that our only meat was mutton when we could get it, which was

very dear, and from the dryness of the season so poor, that a quarter would not weigh a pound and a half. Of this I used to make a little broth, and after I had dined, perhaps there were 100 poor at the door waiting for the remains, which I have often sent among them cut up into little pieces; so that as many as could might partake of it; and after one had sucked the bones quite dry, and thrown them away, I have seen another take them up, sand and all upon them, and do the same, and so by a third, and so on. In the month of August we had a very alarming phenomenon appeared, of a large black cloud at a distance in the air, which sometimes obscured the sun, and seemed to extend a great way all over and about Calcutta. The hotter the day proved the lower this cloud seemed to descend, and for three days it caused great speculation. The Bramins pretended that this phenomenon, which is a cloud of insects, should make its appearance three times; and if ever they descended to the earth, the country would be destroyed by some untimely misfortune. They say, that about 150 years ago they had such another bad time, when the ground was burnt up for want of rain; this is the second time of this phenomenon's appearing, and that they came much lower than is recorded of the former. On the third day, the weather being very hot and cloudy, with much rain, we could perceive them with the naked eye, hearing a continual buzzing.

“ About one o'clock they were so low as 30 feet from the ground, when we saw them distinctly to be a great number of large insects, about the size of a horse-flinger, with a long red body, long wings, and a large head and eyes, keeping close together like a swarm of bees, seemingly flying quite on a line. I did not hear of any that were caught, as the country people were much frightened at the prognostications of the Bramins. Whilst it rained, they continued in one position for near a quarter of an hour; then they rose five or six feet at once, and in a little time descended as much, until a strong North West wind came and blowed for two days successively, when they gradually ascended and descended in the same manner, but more precipitately, until next morning, when the air was quite clear. It was very remarkable, that for some days before the appearance of this phenomenon,

the

the toads, frogs, and insects, which in numbers innumerable always make a continued noise here the whole night, during the rains, disappeared, and were neither seen nor heard except in the river.

“ Whilst the famine continued news came down privately to Calcutta that the Nabob was dead, and had died in his garden of the small pox. Many people would not give credit to the report, as the Governor and Council pretended they did not know it for three weeks afterwards, when Mahomed Reza Cawn came down from Muzadavad, and brought with him the young brother of the deceased Nabob, the only male heir remaining of Meer Jaffer's family, whom the said Governor and Council, in the presence of some of their friends, proclaimed Nabob the very next day at the Court House. This lad is about 14 or 15 years old, under the tutorage of Mahomed Reza Cawn, as his brother was in his minority. He is of a mild disposition; and it seems the general opinion of the country people, with whom I have conversed on the subject, that he also will soon die, either in his garden or his seraglio, to make way for Mahomed Reza Cawn.”

Mr. URBAN,

By inserting the following, you will greatly oblige a constant reader,

W. Z.

*I neither flatter nor defame,
Yet own I would bring guilt to shame.
If I Corruption's hand expose,
I make corrupted men my foes.
What then? I hate the paltry tribe,
Be virtue mine; be theirs the bribe.*

GAY.

MASQUERADE, by the description that I have heard of it, seems to be a very low piece of foolery, fitted for children, and for persons of little and trifling genius, who can entertain themselves at *blind man's buff*. And as the entertainment is much meaner than that of the Theatre, so it is something more hazardous to Virtue and Innocence. It does not so much as pretend to any such improvement of the mind, as the Theatre professes; while it lays a more dreadful snare to Modesty, and has made too often a dismal inroad on the morals of those that frequent it.

Shall we not then consider with ourselves, What can we do now to prevent those mischiefs, and to entail bless-

sings on our successors? What shall we do to secure Wisdom, Goodness, and Religion, among the next generation of men? Have we any concern for the glory of God in the rising age? Any solicitude for the propagation of Virtue and Happiness to those who shall stand up in our stead? Let us then hearken to the voice of God and Solomon, and we shall learn how this may be done.

A Right Reverend Author says; “ Amongst the various engines contrived by a corrupt generation to support vice and profaneness, and keep them in countenance; I must particularly take notice of Masquerades, as they deprive Virtue and Religion of their last refuge, I mean shame, which keeps multitudes of sinners within the bounds of decency, after they have broken through all the ties of principle and conscience. But this invention sets them free from that tie also; being neither better nor worse, than an opportunity to say and do there, what Virtue, Decency, and good Manners will not permit to be said or done in any other place. If persons of either sex will frequent lewd and profane plays, or openly join themselves to loose and atheistical assemblies of any kind, they have their reward, they are sure to be marked and branded by all good men, as persons of corrupt minds, and vicious inclinations, who have abandoned Religion, and all pretences to it, and given themselves over to Luxury and Profaneness. And as bad as the world is, this is a very heavy load upon the characters of men, and in spite of all the endeavours of Vice to bear up, and keep itself in countenance, it sinks them by degrees into infamy and contempt. But this pernicious invention intrenches Vice and Profaneness against all the assaults and impressions of shame. And whatever Lewdness may be concerted, whatever Luxury, Immodesty, or Extravagance, may be committed in word, or deed, no one's reputation is at stake, no one's character is responsible for it. A circumstance of such terrible consequence to Virtue and good Manners, that if Masquerades shall ever be revived, (as we heartily hope they will not) all serious Christians, within these two great and populous cities, will be nearly concerned to lay it to heart, and diligently bestir themselves in cautioning their friends and neighbours against such fatal snares.

“ I cannot forbear to add, that, all religious considerations apart, this is a diversion

conversion that no true Englishman ought to be fond of, when he remembers, that it was brought in among us by the Ambassador of a neighbouring nation in the last reign, while his Master was in measures to enslave us: and, indeed, there is not a more effectual way to enslave a people, than first to dispirit and enfeeble them by licentiousness and effeminacy †." Thus far the Right Rev. Author, whose zeal for the suppression of all those tempting machineries has been conspicuous and honourable.

Mr. URBAN,

THE present scheme of petitioning Parliament for relief in the matter of subscription, brings before the public a very important question, a question so intimately connected with Christianity and the Reformation, that many thinking and judicious men may feel a *false alarm* for the established system of subscription, and for the effect it may have on the civil government. The prevailing indifference to subjects of such importance, may have kept many ignorant of the unanswerable arguments which have been used within these late years, and now the scene of action is opened, may think themselves *surprized* into what requires much deliberation. To remove this mistake relating to the plan lately set on foot, and conducted by several respectable characters, I have drawn out a summary view of the controversy occasioned by the CONFSSIONAL. To go higher might not be unentertaining or unedifying; but from the spring of the year 1766, the leading question, with all its branches and consequences has been very satisfactorily handled by able men. If the voice of the unprejudiced is on the side of the petitioners, it is not for want of advocates to support the establishment.

I am, yours,

Aug. 1771. A CONFSSIONALIAN.

A Summary View of the Confessionalian Controversy, placed in the Order in which each Publication respects the other.

1766 May. The CONFSSIONAL; or a full and free Inquiry into the Right, Utility, Edification, and Success, of establishing systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches. *Bladen, 5s.*

Sept. Dr. Rutherford's VINDICATION of the Right of Protestant Churches

to require the Clergy to subscribe to an established Confession of Faith and Doctrine, in a charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Essex. *Thurlburne and Woodyer, 6d.*

Nov. Dr. Dawson's EXAMINATION of Dr. R's Argument respecting the Right of Protestant Churches, &c. *Johnson, 1s.*

1767 March. Dr. Rutherford's SECOND VINDICATION, &c. in a Letter to the Examiner of the First. *Thurlburne and Woodyer, 6d.*

May. Dr. Dawson's LETTER to Dr. R. occasioned by his *Second Vindication.* *Johnson, 1s.*

June. The CONFSSIONAL. Second Edition. *Bladox, 5s. 6d.*

Dec. Dr. Rutherford's Defence of a Charge concerning Subscription, in a Letter to the Author of the Confessional. *Woodyer, 2s.*

1768 April. ANIMADVERSIONS on the Conduct of Dr. R. with a Word to the Author of an *Essay on Establishments in Religion.* *Bladen, 6d.*

1767 Aug. Mr. Kotheram's ESSAY ON ESTABLISHMENTS IN RELIGION, with Remarks on the CONFSSIONAL. *White, 2s.*

October. Dr. Dawson's EXAMINATION OF DITTO, with Remarks upon it, considered as a Defence of the Church of England, and as an Answer to the Confessional. *Johnson, 2s. 6d.*

OBSERVATIONS on National Establishments in Religion in general, &c. in a Letter to the Author of an *Essay, &c.* *Bladen, 1s. 6d.*

Nov. CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN RELIGION, a Ground of Infidelity; occasioned by an *Essay, &c.* *Johnson, 2s.*

Dr. Pye's FIVE LETTERS on several Subjects, &c. *Bathurst, 1s. 6d.*

N. B. There is little in these Letters except the First, (and the Preface) which affects the Confessional.— See also *Animadversions on an Essay, &c.* in three Letters.

1768 Jan. Dr. Bentham's DOUBTS concerning the Authenticity of the last Publication of the Confessional. *Rivington, 6d.*

March. OCCASIONAL REMARKS upon some late Strictures on the Confessional, particularly in a Pamphlet, entitled, *Doubts, &c.* *Bladen, 1s. Part 1st.*

August. A DEFENCE OF THE DOUBTS, &c. *Rivington, 6d.*

1762 January, March, and April. Dr. Ridley's THREE LETTERS to the Author

† Sermon on the Reformation of Manners, GENT. MAG. Sept. 1771.

Author of the Confessional. *Whiston*, 6s. 6d.

April. Dr. Dawson's ADDRESS to the Writer of a *second Letter to the Author of the Confessional.* *Johnson*, 1s. 6d.

May. REMARKS upon the first of Three Letters. *Dilly*, 1s. 6d.

Sept. REMARKS upon the 2d and 3d of Three Letters. *Dilly*, 1s. 6d.

1769 *July.* OCCASIONAL REMARKS on some late Strictures, part 2. containing chiefly Remarks on the 1st of Three Letters, &c. *Bladon*, 2s. 6d.

February. ANIMADVERSIONS on an Essay on Religious Establishments; and on Three Letters, &c. *Becket*, 1s. 6d.

N. B. See also a Letter from a Protestant Dissenting Minister to the Clergy, p. 1—15.

1768 *May.* LETTERS concerning Confessions of Faith, and Subscription to Articles of Religion in Protestant Churches, occasioned by perusal of the Confessional. *White*, 2s. 6d.

N. B. In *August*, 1770, a second Edition with a Postscript.

1768 *Oct. Dec.* Dr. Dawson's VINDICATION of the
1769 *July.* } CONFESSORIAL,
being an Answer to Letters, &c. in 3 parts. *Newbery*, 3s. 6d.

1767 *May.* Dr. Ibbetson's PLEA for Subscription of the Clergy to the 39 Articles. *White*, 1s.

N. B. See also *Civil Establishments in Religion*; and 1st part of *Occasional Remarks*; the 3d Edition of Dr. Ibbetson's Plea in 1768; and a 3d and 4th being advertised this Year, occasioned,

1771 *Aug.* A LETTER TO JAMES IBBETSON, D. D. in Answer to his Plea; in which the present Scheme of petitioning Parliament is occasionally defended. *Bladon*, 1s. 6d.

1769 *April.* SHORT AND SAFE EXPEDIENT for terminating the present Debates about Subscriptions; published by Dr. Dawson. *Daily*, 4s.

N. B. See Postscript to 2d part of *Occasional Remarks*.

1770 *June.* Mr. Forster's *Visitation Sermon*; the Establishment of the Church of England upon the Principles of religious Liberty. *Wilkie*, 1s.

1771 *Feb.* Dr. Dawson's FREE AND CANDID DISQUISITION on religious Establishments; occasioned by a Visitation Sermon, &c. *White*, 1s. 6d.

1763 *July.* A DIALOGUE between Isaac Walton and Homologites; in which the Character of Bp. Sanderson is defended against the Confessional. *Fletcher*, 1s.

N. B. See 2d part of *Occasional Remarks*, p. 17.

1770 *May.* Mr. Jones's REMARKS on the Principles and Spirit of the Confessional. *Robinson and Roberts*.

N. B. See a Card at the end of the 3d Edit. of Confessional.

July. THE CONFESSORIAL, &c. 3d Edit. *Bladon*, 6s. 6d.

1771 *June.* Proposals for an Application to Parliament, for Relief in the Matter of Subscription. *White*, 6d.

July. THOUGHTS on our Articles with respect to their supposed Utility to the State. *White*, 6d.—2d Edition in *September*.

Sept. Remarks upon Proposals for an Application to Parliament, &c. *Rivington*, 6d.

A Further Defence of the present Scheme of petitioning Parliament, occasioned by Remarks, &c. *Bladon*, 6d.

Oct. FREE THOUGHTS on the Subject of a farther Reformation of the Church of England. To which are added, Remarks by the Editor, Dr. Dawson. *Wilkie*.

N. B. *Allenda*—1. Proposals for an Application to Parliament, &c.—2. A Summary View of the Laws relating to Subscriptions.—3. Extracts from the Statutes, &c. of Cambridge, and the Grace proposed for removing Subscriptions.

A P P E N D I X.

1769 *Aug.* Dr. Balguy's Consecration Sermon. *Davies*, 1s.

Dr. Priestley's CONSIDERATIONS on Church Authority; occasioned by Dr. Balguy's Sermon. *Johnson*, 1s. 6d.

1767 *March.* Dr. Robertson's Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, &c. *Johnson*, 3s.

1768 An Antiquarian Doctor's Sermon on an antiquated Subject. *Johnson*, 6d.

Mr. Baron's Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken, 4 vols. 2d Ed. *Codell*, 14s.

July. An Enquiry into the Cause which obstructed the Reformation, and hath hitherto prevented it's Progress. *Becket*, 1s.

December.

Dec. Short and seasonable Application to the Public, in behalf of a respectful Address to the Parliament, to procure a legal Redress of notorious religious Grievances. *Johnson, 6d.*

1769 *Jan.* Dr. Duncan's Address to the rational Advocates for the Church of England, and all who read the Holy Scriptures in the original Languages. *Dodsley, 1s. 6d.*

1771 *April.* A Letter to Archbishop Herring, written in 1754. *Payne, 1s.*

A Letter from a Gentleman on board the Endeavour, giving an account of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of Utaiteé Hou à haní, Bolobolo, & Unatéchá.

I DARE say, that our long absence has greatly alarmed you for our safety—as the vicissitudes must be many in a voyage of three years, through seas, where Navigators have never had any experience to be of the least guide to each other. After taking in our wines at the Isle of Madeira, we steered for Rio de Janeiro upon the coast of Brazil, where we naturally looked for proper refreshments from our allies and friends the Portuguese—but to our unexpected surprise, they even denied us those necessary refreshments, the shore, fresh meat, and vegetables—treating us, the time of our stay, with a crude jealousy, only fit to be shewn to the most daring and inveterate enemy. England receives more insolence from these beggarly wretches she has repeatedly saved, than from any foe she ever yet contended with: I hope there will come a day, when they may have a most severe chastisement at our hands.

We doubled the Cape with facility—but had nearly lost Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander at Terra del Fuego—who, attempting to climb the mountains, met with such severe cold, tho' the middle of summer, that two negro attendants died upon the expedition.

From hence we steered for Utaiteé, in the Latitude of 17 deg. 10 min. South, and longitude of 150 deg. 32 min. West, from the Meridian of Greenwich, from whence Mr. Green made all his calculations. We continued here three months and became as easy and familiar in the time as the natives; who are a kind, hospitable, active, sensible people. We married with their women, and enjoyed a felicity amongst them peculiar to the salubrity of so sweet a clime. As for my part, I

never relinquished a situation with so much grief and dissatisfaction. The Isle is well stocked with hogs, dogs, poultry, fish, and fruits; particularly the bread fruit, which, when baked, is superior to any made with wheat. At meals the great people are attended with many servants, who feed their masters, dipping their fingers every two mouthfuls into vessels with clean water. This is an idle luxury peculiar to this place. They have also plenty of yams here, and a fruit of most exquisite taste like the European apple, with a stone within it like a peach. The people are active fishermen, and make all their lines of grass. There is a white hearn that frequents these Isles, which the inhabitants call the bird of God; they pay great respect to it, nor could we so much offend them as by shooting it.—They have one particular belief in their religion, which would be a most humiliating thought with us: they are convinced that Gentlemen in a future state will retain their rank—but that servants will ever be servants. Monsieur Bouganville had been here before us with two sail of ships, and brought the French disease among the poor people. He sailed from this place to Batavia, but made a fruitless voyage as well as Captain Wallace.

We sailed from Utaiteé to Hou à Haní—which is the Isle of handsome women, and is 45 leagues West Utaiteé. Here we continued a week: but our crew being injured by the villainy of Bouganville's people, the Captain would not suffer them to go on shore. This Isle is esteemed more fertile and more wholesome than the rest—and I vow, with the greatest sincerity, that it justly deserves the name—for I never beheld such a beautiful race of women, so elegantly limbed, and so divinely featured.

About the same distance from this Isle as Utaiteé is, lies Unatéchá and Bolobolo: the latter is distinguished and dreaded by the inhabitants of all the other Isles, being near 80 in all.—The natives of Bolobolo are a banditti who have been driven from the other places for capital crimes; their punishments are only throwing them into the sea, and leaving them to gain some shore—and Bolobolo has been the place they have always escaped to. This Island being more mountainous than the rest, they always escape to the hills whenever they are pursued, and without licence or fear invade the other Islands,

islands, and carry off whatever they please. The name of a Bolobolo man is their greatest dread, and they repeatedly solicited us to destroy them with our guns. Whenever these villains take any prisoners, they always cut off their lower jaws, and leave the wretch to linger and die: and from such acts of singular barbarity, they are a terror to the other islanders.

We coasted along the shore of New Holland, which is rocky and dangerous, from 40 deg. of South latitude to 10 deg. running more than twice the ship on shore: the last time was very near being fatal to us, the ship making so much water from the damage she received, that we were obliged to lay her on shore, where she was reaped almost three weeks by the tides, and then we only looked at one side—for when we arrived at Batavia, we found in the opposite side a large piece of coral sticking, which, if it had dropped out at sea, the ship must have foundered in an instant. The savages were very troublesome upon New Holland, attacking us very often; and by setting

all the sea grass on fire round the ship at low water, they were very near burning the vessel, and blowing up all our powder. Upon this barbarous shore we took an uncommon curious animal, which weighed upwards of 80 pounds, it was fo med-like a rat in the face, and ran erect on its hinder legs. The savages, by way of ornament, run fish bones through their noses, and are a warlike, stout people, for ever jealous of our encroachments, nor would they suffer us to land without various attacks. Upon this inhospitable shore I shot a large dog, which, when we were at short allowance of provisions, we eat with great greediness, notwithstanding it had a most filthy taste.—but hunger will bring the human stomach to any repast when deeply necessitated.

We touched upon a small island called Suabu, about 14 days sail from Batavia, where we met with every species of provisions in abundance—and where we also met with the first miracle in the world—A country well inhabited, whereon *fornication* was never known.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for October 1770.

1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N little	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 chiefly cloudy, very little sun.
2	N E Ditto	30	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 an exceeding bright, day.
3	Ditto	30	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 Ditto
4	E N E Ditto	30	0	54 Ditto
5	S Ditto	29	9	56 cloudy, no sun appeared.
6	W fresh	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 chiefly cloudy, little sun.
7	Ditto little	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 Ditto.
8	W S W Ditto	30		58 chiefly cloudy, missing rain at times.
9	S W Ditto	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 Ditto.
10	Ditto	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 a very fine bright day, coarse evening.
11	Ditto	29	8	53 a very fine bright day.
12	S W fresh	29	7	55 a coarse, churlish day.
13	S W fresh	29	5	54 stormy night, cloudy morning, bright afternoon.
14	Ditto	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 a very fine bright day, sharp wind.
15	Ditto	29	3	49 a very wet morning, fair afternoon.
16	S little	29	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 a very wet day.
17	S W ditto	29	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 Ditto.
18	N to W Ditto	29	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 cloudy morning, showery afternoon.
19	S W fresh	29	2	52 rain from midnight till noon, bright afternoon.
20	S E little	29	2	48 frosty morning, bright day, very wet evening.
21	N E ditto	29	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 a great deal of rain night and day.
22	N to S fresh	29	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 Ditto.
23	W little	29	0	46 Ditto.
24	Ditto	29	1	46 exceeding bright, night and day.
25	Ditto	29	3	47 a very bright day, wet evening.
26	S, W little	29	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 A fair day with little sun.
27	W N W ditto	29	3	45 a very smart frost in the morning, bright day.
28	Ditto	29	3	44 strong frost in the night, missing rain all day.
29	W fresh	29	3	45 a very coarse, churlish, cold day.
30	Ditto	29	3	44 chiefly cloudy, with some little rain.
31	W N W fresh	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 chiefly cloudy, but fair.

Description of the Grand JUBILEE at Lord Le Despencer's, at West-Wycombe, in a Letter from Oxford, dated Sept. 22.

I AM just arrived from that terrestrial paradise, the seat of Lord Le Despencer, at West-Wycombe, and indeed the pleasure I received there during the last festive week will well justify my giving it that appellation. As you know my passion for music, you may imagine how it must have been gratified by a five days repetition (rehearsals included) of those masterly compositions of Mr. Handel, the Oratorios of Jephtha and Sampson. The exquisite exactness of the performance, the solemn magnificence of the place of exhibition, and brilliant appearance of the audience, formed together a scene much easier to be conceived than described. But how will you envy me my musical luxury, when I tell you that the plenteous elegancies of the table, both at noon and night, were constantly succeeded by an harmonious desert of glees, catches, canons, &c. performed in a manner I will venture to say not to be equalled by any other company in England, and these entertainments even still enriched with occasional instrumental concerts? From this description, you may possibly form some idea of the taste of our noble host, but you will be much better pleased with this instance of his humanity, that he did not fail to make this indulgence of the rich conducive to the consolation of the poor, by appointing a collection each day at the church door for their benefit, the extraordinary amount of which gave ample proof of the charitable benevolence of the auditors.

On Saturday a new and unexpected scene presented itself; these delightful gardens were opened for the amusement of the public in general, and a rural walk exhibited, in which a very novel and pleasing representation was introduced. You must know, a fine portico at the west end of the house has lately been erected, in imitation of that belonging to the ancient temple of Bacchus, for the dedication of which a Bacchanalian procession was formed, consisting of Bacchanals, Priests, Priestesses, Pan, Fawns, Satyrs, Silenus, &c. all adorned in proper habits, and skins wreathed with vine leaves, ivy, oak, &c. in the most picturesque manner imaginable. This procession arriving in the portico, the High Priest addressed the statue in an invocation, which was succeeded by several hymns

and other pieces of music, both vocal and instrumental, suitable to the occasion; and having finished the sacrifice, proceeded through the groves to a tent pitched among several others at the head of the lake, where the Pæans and Libations were repeated; then ferrying to a vessel adorned with colours and streamers, again performed various ceremonies accompanied by the discharge of cannon, and bursts of acclamations from the populace, who surrounded the shore, and testified thereby their surprize and admiration at so pleasing and novel a spectacle. At the close of the evening, the procession, which consisted of Ladies and Gentlemen, returned to the temple, and finished the ceremony with a congratulatory ode to the Deity of the place, leaving the numerous populace to enjoy their mirth and jollity, for which proper provision had been made.

I should not forget to acquaint you, that some masques appeared in the garden, who, supporting their various characters with great spirit, wit, and humour, added greatly to the entertainment of this very rural and poetic scene. In short, the greatest pleasure I can wish you is, that you might enjoy such a week as has luckily fallen to the lot of,

Your's, &c.

A PARODY on the LORD'S PRAYER, by Dr. Boys, Dean of Canterbury, in a Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, in the Reign of James I.

OUR Pope, which art in Rome, cursed be thy name; perish may thy kingdom; hindered may thy will be, as it is in Heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our cup in the Lord's Supper; and remit our money, which we have given for thy indulgences, as we send them back unto thee; and lead us not into heresy, but free us from misery; for thine is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and ever. Amen.

MR. URBAN,

AS many of your readers may be sometimes troubled with the Stranguary, I herewith send a very easy medicine, the efficacy of which I have proved in many instances.

“Take three meat spoonsful of Wild Carrot seed; put them into a tea-pot, and pour thereon a pint of boiling water; let it stand a quarter of an hour, and then let the patient take half a pint, sweetened to his palate.”

It will give ease in a few minutes.

25. *An Essay on the Subjects of Chemistry, and their general Division.* By R. Watson, A. M. F. R. S. Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge.

OF this very curious book, which was printed at Cambridge, and which, by the title-page, does not appear to be sold, we think ourselves happy to be able to give some account, by the favour of a friend.

The Author considers all terrestrial existencies as the subjects of Chemistry, and observes that they are usually divided into three classes, Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals. He observes also, that some have supposed Water not to appertain to either of these classes; but that it can have no more right to be distinguished from a mineral, than copper or any other metal when it is rendered liquid by heat; for that without heat, as a positive quality, water perhaps in itself would be in a solid state. The difference, therefore, between water and other metals being only, that water is rendered fluid by a degree of heat much below that of animal life, and other metals require a degree of heat much above it. Some late experiments have shewn, that a certain degree of heat is necessary to render quicksilver fluid; for that mineral by artificial cold becomes a solid malleable substance. Ice then is the natural state of what we call water, and no body can doubt of the propriety of considering ice as a mineral, whether in a solid or liquid state.

Having considered the differences, by which metallic substances are usually distinguished from each other, he has the following remarkable passage.

‘If it be asked, what are the discriminative characteristics of *Minerals*, *Vegetables*, and *Animals*, as opposed to one another? I plainly answer, that I do not know any, either from natural history or Chemistry, which can be wholly relied on.’

It will certainly be thought strange, that there should be no characteristic which distinguishes an onion from a dog, or a stone from an onion; the following curious observations, therefore, are offered as an entertainment for our philosophical readers, of which even Ladies may partake.

‘The strongest analogies are overlooked, the plainest reasonings thought fallacious, and decisive experiments inconclusive, when their tendency is to

subvert a distinction, of which we had wrongly supposed nature herself the author. Every one thinks that he knows what an animal is, and how it is contradistinguished from a vegetable, and would be offended at having his knowledge questioned thereupon. A dog or a horse, he is truly persuaded, are beings as clearly distinguished from an herb or a tree, as light is from darkness; yet as in these, so in the productions of nature, the transition from one to the other is effected by imperceptible gradations.

‘The loco-motive powers, which appertain to most animals, are so manifest in quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and insects, that in our first and superficial enquiries into nature, we are apt to consider the possession or want of these powers, as making a decisive and essential difference between animal and vegetable bodies; and it is not without a certain degree of regret, as it were, that we find ourselves obliged to predicate animality concerning a great variety of beings, which are destitute of every power of progressive motion. If at the same time we happen to have entertained some preconceived opinions concerning the usual shapes of animals, our repugnancy to the admitting a being of the outward form of a shrub, into the class of animals, is much increased. Hence have proceeded most of the objections which have been made to the fine discoveries of Peyssonel, Jussieu, Ellis, and others, relative to the animal nature of corals, madrepores, millepores, corallines, sponges, and a numerous tribe of bodies, which the very ingenious labours of Marfigli had formerly removed from the mineral kingdom, where they had been placed by Woodward and other Mineralists, and allotted to that of vegetables.

‘If rejecting spontaneous motion and figure as very inadequate tests of animality, we adopt perception in their stead; no doubt, he would be esteemed a visionary in philosophy, who should extend that faculty to vegetables; and yet there are several chymical, physical, and metaphysical reasons, which seem to render the supposition not altogether indefensible.

‘Wherever there is a vascular system, containing a moving nutritive fucus, there is life; and wherever there is life there may be, for ought we can prove to the contrary, a more or less acute perception, a greater or less capacity for the reception of happiness: the

the quantity, indeed, of which, after we have descended below a certain degree of sensibility, will, (according to our method of estimating things, which is ever partial and relative to ourselves) be small in each individual; yet is the existence of it in the nature of things possible, from the analogy of nature probable: and who can tell, whether in a system of nature, confessedly contrived for the production of the greatest possible good, it may not also be necessary?

It should be well weighed by the Metaphysicians, whether they can exclude vegetables from the possession of the faculty of perception, by any other than comparative arguments; and whether the same kind of comparative reasoning will not equally exclude from animality those animals which are provided with the fewest and the obtusest senses, when compared with such as are furnished with the most and the acuteest. The perception of a man (tho' it may be doubted whether there are not several animals which have all the senses more acute) seems to be indefinitely greater, when compared with that of corallines, sea-pens, and oysters, than the perception of these, which are allowed to be animals, doth when compared with the signs of perception manifested by a variety of what are called vegetables. Sponges open and shut their mamillæ, corals and sea-pens protrude or draw back their suckers, shell-fish open or keep close their shells in search of food or avoidance of injury; it is from these and similar muscular motions that we judge the beings to which they belong to have perception, that is, to be animals. Now in the vegetable kingdom, we may observe the muscular motions of many plants to be, to the full, as definite and distinguishable as those of the class of animals just mentioned. The plants called *Heliotropæ* turn daily round with the sun; by constantly presenting their surfaces to that luminary, they seem as desirous of absorbing a nutriment from its rays, as a bed of muscles doth from the water, by opening their shells upon the afflux of the tide. The *Flores Solares* are as uniform in their opening and shutting, as animals are in their times of feeding and digesting; some in these motions do not observe the seasons of the year, but expand and shut up their flowers at the same hour in all seasons; others, like a variety of insects which appear, or not, according

to the heat of the weather or climate, open later in the day, or do not open at all, when they are removed from a southern to a more northern latitude. Trefoil, woodforrel, mountain ebony, wild fenna, the African marigold, &c. are so regular in folding up their leaves before rainy weather, that they seem to have a kind of instinct or foresight similar to that of ants; which however deserts many of them as soon as they have propagated their kind by shedding their pollen. Young trees, in a thick forest, are found to incline themselves towards that part through which the light penetrates, as plants are observed to do in a darkened chamber towards a stream of light let in through an orifice, and as the ears of corn do towards the south. The roots of plants are known to turn away with a kind of abhorrence from whatever they meet with which is hurtful to them, and to desert their ordinary direction, and to tend with a kind of natural and irresistible impulse towards collections of water placed within their reach: many plants experience convulsions of their stamma upon being slightly touched. Whatever can produce any effect upon an animal organ, as the impact of external bodies, heat and cold, the vapour of burning sulphur, of volatile alkali, want of air, &c. are found to act also upon the plants called sensitive. But not to insist upon any more instances, the muscular motions of the *Dionæa Mucipula* lately brought into Europe from America, seem far superior in quickness to those of a variety of animals. Now to refer the muscular motions of shell fish, and zoophytes, to an internal principle of volition, to make them indicative of the perceptivity of the being; and to attribute the more notable ones of vegetables, to certain mechanical dilatations, and contractions of parts occasioned by external impulse, is to err against that rule of philosophizing which assigns the same causes for effects of the same kind. The motions in both cases are equally accommodated to the preservation of the being to which they belong, are equally distinct and uniform, and should be equally derived from mechanism, or equally admitted as criterions of perception.

I am sensible that these and other similar motions of vegetables, may by some be considered as analogous to the automatic or involuntary motions of animals: but as it is not yet determined amongst the Physiologists, whe-

ther the motion of the heart, the peristaltic motion of the bowels, the contractions observable upon external impulse in the muscles of animals deprived of their heads and hearts, be attributable to an irritability unaccompanied with perceptivity, or to an uneasy sensation, there seems to be no reason for entering into so obscure a disquisition; especially since irritability, if admitted as the cause of the motions of vegetables, must, a fortiori, be admitted as the cause of the less exquisite and discernible motions of beings universally referred to the animal kingdom.

Physical observations concerning the generation, nutrition, organization, life, health, sickness, and death of plants, help us as little towards the establishing a discriminative characteristic between them and animals, as metaphysical speculations relative to the quantity of happiness, or degrees of perceptivity.

The eastern practice of fecundating the female palm tree by shaking over it the dust of the male, which Herodotus mentions in his account of the country about Babylon, and of which Dr. Haffelquist in the year 1750 was an eye witness, was not unknown to Aristotle and Pliny: but the Ancients seem not to have carried the sexual system beyond that single instance, which was of so remarkable a kind that it was hardly possible for them to overlook it; at present there are few Botanists in Europe who do not admit its universality. It seems generally agreed, that a communication of sexes in order to produce their like belongs to vegetables as well as to animals. The disputes subsisting among the Anatomists concerning the manner in which conception is accomplished, whether every animal be produced ab ovo femellæ, or a vermiculo in femine maris, are exactly similar to those amongst Botanists, concerning the manner in which the farina fecundans contributes to the rendering the seed prolific: but however these doubts may be determined, they affect not the present enquiry, since it is allowed on all hands, that as the eggs of oviparous animals, though they arrive at their full magnitude, are incapable of being vivified by incubation, unless the female hath had commerce with the male: so the dates of female palm trees, and the fruits of other plants, tho' they ripen, and arrive at maturity, will not grow unless they

have been fecundated by the pollen of the male.

In like manner notwithstanding the diversity of opinion which hath long subsisted, concerning the modus agendi by which nature elaborates the nutritive fluid, administers it to the foetus in the womb, and produces an extension of parts; yet since a placenta and a umbilical chord are by all thought essential to the effecting these ends; and since the cotyledons of plants, which include the corcum or first principle of the future plant, with which they communicate by means of tubes branched out into infinite ramifications, are wholly analogous to the placenta and umbilical chord of animals, we have great reason to suppose that the embryo plant and the embryo animal are nourished and dilated in their dimensions after the same way. This analogy might be extended and confirmed by observing that the lobes, within which the fecundated germ is placed, are by putrefaction converted into a milky fluid, well adapted as an aliment to the tender state of the plant.

Expiration and inspiration, a kind of larynx and lungs, perspiration, imbibition, arteries, veins, lacteals, an organized body, and probably a circulating fluid appertain to vegetables as well as to animals. Life belongs alike to both kingdoms, and seems to depend upon the same principle in both: stop the motion of the fluids in an animal limb by a strong ligature, the limb mortifies beyond the ligature, and drops off; a branch of a tree under like circumstances, grows dry, and rots away. Health and sickness are only other terms for tendencies to prolong or to abridge the period of life, and therefore must belong to both vegetables and animals, as being both possessed of life. An east wind, in our climate, by its lack of moisture, is prejudicial to both; both are subject to be frost bitten, and to consequent mortifications; both languish in excessive heats; both experience extravasations of juices from repletion, and pinings from inanition: both can suffer amputation of limbs without being deprived of life, and in a similar manner both form a callus; both are liable to contracting diseases by infection; both are strengthened by air and motion: Alpine plants, and such as are exposed o frequent agitation from winds, being far firmer and longer lived than those which grow in shady groves, or hot houses; both are incapable

ble of assimilating to their proper substance all kinds of food; for fruits are found to taste of the soil just as the urine, and milk, and flesh, and bones of animals, often give indications of the particular pabulum with which they have been fed: both die of old age, from excess of hunger or thirst, from external injuries, from intemperature of weather, or poisoned food.

Seeds of various kinds retain their vegetative powers for many years: the vivification of the ova, from which the insects occasioning the smut in corn, and the inferioria animalcula observable in water after the maceration of plants probably proceed, may be esteemed a similar phænomenon. It is not yet clearly decided amongst Naturalists, whether the seeds of mushrooms, of mucors, and of the whole class of Fungi, be not in a tepid, humid matrix changed into vermicular animals, which lose in a little time their power of spontaneous motion, coalesce together, and grow up into these very singular plants: the quickness of their increase, and the irresistible force with which the least mouldiness propagates itself, and destroys the texture of the bodies upon which it fixes, seem to point towards an animal nature.

Different vegetables require different soils, as different animals do different food for their support and well being: aquatics pine away in dry sandy grounds, and plants which love rocks and barren situations, where they imbibe their chief nutriment from the air, become diseased and putrid in rich bogs and swamps.

There are aquatic animals which become immoveable and lifeless when the rivulets in which they subsisted happen to be dried up, but which recover their life and loco-motive powers upon the descent of rain: in this circumstance they are analogous to the class of mosses among vegetables, which, tho' they appear to be dried up, and ready to crumble into dust during the heats of summer, yet recover their verdure and vegetable life in winter, or, upon being put into a humid soil.

Trembley, Bonnet, and Spallanzani, have vastly amplified our views of nature; they have discovered to us divers species of animals, which may be cut into a variety of pieces without losing their animal life, each piece growing up into a perfect animal of the same kind: the multiplication of vegetables by the planting of branches,

Gent. Mag. Sept. 1771.

suckers, or joints of roots, is a similar effect. The reproduction of the legs of craw-fish, lobsters; crabs, or the horns and heads of snails; legs of lizards, of the bony legs and tails of salamanders, when by accident or design they have been deprived of them; and the great difference in the time of the reproduction, according to the season of the year in which the limb is lost, are wonders in the animal kingdom; but wholly analogous to the repullulation of trees after lopping:

All plants; except those of the classes Monœcia and Diœcia, are hermaphrodites; that is, they have the male and female organs of generation within the same empalement: Shell-fish, and such other animals as resemble vegetables in not being able to move far in search of mates, with which they might propagate their kind; are hermaphrodites also: Reaumur hath proved that vine fretters do not want an union of sexes for the multiplication of their kind.

From the conjunction of animals of different species are produced hybrids, which in many cases cannot propagate: Botanists have tried the experiment, and by fœcundating female flowers with the male dust of another species, have produced hybridous plants, of an intermediate shape; the seeds of which are barren and effete.

Trees shed their leaves as birds do their feathers, and hirsute animals their hair. At particular seasons the juices of vegetables move with fulness and vigour; at others they are less plentiful, and seem to stagnate; and in this they resemble dormice, bats, frogs; and numberless other animals of cold blood, which lie torpid and destitute of every sign of life during the winter time; the action of the lungs and of the heart being, if any, imperceptibly weak and languid.

Few, if any animals, can exist without a reciprocal succession of sleep and vigilance; and the younger the animal, the greater is its propensity to sleep: the same alternatives seem necessary for the health of several vegetables; a great variety of plants fold up their leaves, and seemingly compose themselves to rest, in the night time, and this disposition for sleep is more remarkable in young plants than in old ones; nor does it, as might be suspected, depend upon the influence of light or heat, since plants in hot houses, where the heat is kept at the same degree, fold up their leaves at a stated time in the evening,

ing, and expanding them in the morning, whether the light be let in upon them or not. It may deserve to be enquired, whether by a relaxation of fibres these plants become subject to a more copious perspiration during sleep than in their state of vigilance, as Sanctorius hath proved to be the case in animals.

‘ There is a great diversity, but a regular succession in the times, in which animals of different species feel the æstrum, by which they are stimulated to the propagation of their respective kinds: an order equally determined, is observable in the times of accomplishing the sponsalia of plants. The periods of incubation in oviparous, and of gestation in viviparous animals are not more various in different species, nor probably more definite in the same, than the periods requisite for the germination and maturation of different seeds. By the influence of heat and cold, abundance and scarcity of nourishment, the seasons of propagating may be somewhat accelerated or retarded in animals as well as in vegetables: the effects of a cold ungenial spring are as remarkable in the retardation of the procreative intercourses of birds and beasts, as in the stoppage of the leafing of trees, or the flowering of shrubs. In a word, there are so many circumstances in which the anatomy and physiology of some plants agree with those of some animals, that few, I believe, can be mentioned in which they disagree.’

The conjectures of this ingenious writer concerning Mineral Substances, shall be solved in our next. X.

25. *An Address to Dr. Cadogan, occasioned by his Dissertation on the Gout, and other Chronic Diseases.*

This is another wretched catch-penny (see p. 369.) engrafted upon the popularity of Dr. Cadogan's late dissertation. The following extract may serve as a specimen. “ Not to please the senses when it doth not offend morality, nor is injurious to the constitution, with what was intended by our gracious benefactor to soften the cares of life, and make us forget it's miseries, is a piece of nonsensical severity. A sullen disuse of the good things of this life (many of which you have in your black catalogue prohibited and condemned as poisonous to the constitution, and destructive to health) speaks not less ingratitude to heaven, than a licentious abuse of them. Why such a variety of things,

created for our comfort, support, and entertainment, if they are not to be used? Why have we passions and appetites to enjoy them, if they are not to be gratified?” It is almost an affront to common sense, to remark that the question, in a dispute with Dr. Cadogan, is not whether we “ shall please the senses when it does not offend the constitution;” but whether the constitution is offended by that pleasure of the senses which he proscribes; not “ whether we shall disuse the good things of this life from fullness, which is supposed to be ingratitude to heaven,” but whether the things of which the Doctor advises the disuse, are really good: to suppose that the stimulating appetite with spices and pickles must be right, because God has ordained spices to grow, and the fermented juice of vegetables to become sour, is just as absurd as to suppose that it is right to provoke sleep by opium, because the fields are covered with poppies.

It is certain, as Dr. Cadogan has observed, that the inhabitants of some countries, and certain classes of the inhabitants of our own, have not the gout; and nothing surely can be more rational than to seek the cause of the gout among the things in which the life of those who have the gout differs from that of those who have it not; all which may be fairly referred into sloth, intemperance, and vexation. But, admitting that sloth, intemperance, and vexation, jointly or separately, have originally generated the gout, it may still be doubted, whether exercise, temperance, and content will cure it. The Doctor is of opinion, that they will, and to discourage them, by cutting off the hope that he has excited, seems at first sight to be injurious, not to the Doctor only, but to mankind. However, there is reason to hope that no man doubted whether exercise, temperance, and content, contributed to health and longevity before the Doctor's book appeared; and there is reason to fear, that when experiment shall have shewn that they will not effect what his book has promised, they will be relinquished, partly in resentment, and partly in despair, by many, who if they had not indulged in grounded hope of advantages which they will not produce, would have been content with those that they will. The Doctor says, that disease is not natural to man, and there is the greatest reason to believe him. We know from experience, that disease

s not natural to brutes; dogs and horses would no more be sick than wolves and foxes, if they were suffered to remain in the same natural state. They contract diseases as we do, by intemperance and sloth; the ladies lap-dog, who lies upon a cushion by the fire, and is crammed with dainties three or four times a day, acquires by degrees the constitution of an Alderman, and becomes mangy, dropical, and asthmatic. We know also, that in those parts of America, where the use of spirits has not been introduced by the Europeans, the inhabitants have no disease, but live till the natural machine is fairly worn out, and then die with as little sufferance as they go to sleep. But it does by no means follow, that the seeds of disease, once planted in human nature, will of themselves die away, if new ones are not continually put into the ground. Doctor Cadogan's Thesis has made it necessary for him to maintain, that the gout is neither hereditary, nor periodical, for he could not otherwise have maintained that what would prevent it would cure it. To account however for some appearances, he says, that though the gout is not hereditary, a disposition to the gout is, and that in consequence of the gout in the father, the son will, by intemperance, sloth, or vexation, contract the gout, rather than any other chronic disease. Yet in another place, he says, that these causes produce the gout in the *best constitution*; it should seem therefore, that it is an advantage to be the son of a gouty father, since it causes sloth, intemperance, and vexation, which necessarily produce *some* chronic disease in all constitutions, to produce that disease which is characteristic of the best. Supposing that the gout is not hereditary, but a certain quality, whether morbid or not, which is the predisposing cause only of that disease, how does it happen that infants have the gout? that they have, is indubitable, and it will scarcely be pretended that with respect to these subjects, sloth, intemperance, or vexation have concurred to produce it: But the Doctor denies the gout to be periodical, upon the same principal on which he denies it to be hereditary. He says, that when one fit of the gout is over, the patient is as perfectly free from the disease, as if he had never had a fit, and that every succeeding fit must be considered as a new disease, generated like the first, a fit of the gout being

nothing more than the result of accumulated crudities, the effect of indigestion. But if the apparent *periodical* returns of the gout are produced only by a habit of life which nearly in the same time accumulates the same crudities, if the severity of the fit is in proportion to the quantity of crudities, and if, till the usual quantity of crudities are accumulated, there can be no gout, how does it happen that a patient after having just recovered from one fit of the gout, which he expects in course at the end of a certain time, shall be almost immediately seized with another fit, in consequence of an accidental cold, or even in consequence of a blow on the gouty limb, or perhaps a hearty squeeze of the hand? An answer to these queries would give great satisfaction to many persons, and greatly confirm the Doctor's principles. X.

27. *The Hermit Converted; or the Maid of Bath married.* By Adam Moses Emanuel Cook. Printed for the Author, Price 1s. 6d.

We think the following extract from the dedication of this piece to Samuel Foote, Esq; will give our readers a perfect knowledge of the Author's talents and *turn* of mind.

"I was at your Theatre last Friday night, and tho' I admire your *Maid of Bath*, as an exquisite piece of *blank* dramatic ridicule upon some of our late, as well as present actors in the drama of state; yet the catastrophe of your plot, or rather farce or shadow of a plot, seems as if your comical stroke at the errors and follies of others, was only calculated the better to introduce a still more egregious error of your own, under the cover of a theatrical piece canonading your superiors; I mean a sinister encouragement of coelibacy in the fair sex, by reducing the *Maid of Bath* to the dilemma of either chusing a husband out of an old hunk or grub, a debauchee, a gouty rake, and a mechanical prig, or else of living and dying in a cloyster of her own making.

"Yet this error in the drama and catastrophe of your *Maid of Bath* may be easily corrected, nay improved into an advantage, by the addition of another act, with the introduction of an ecclesiastical Hermit, brought out of his Monk's cell into social life, in order to open a new and deeper fund of latent powers in the body natural and ecclesiastic, (which must open a new fund

fund of inexhaustible treasures in the body politic of Great-Britain) with all the nerves of our military strength, as it were in a paradise of nature regained out of the very weakness of the British constitution, just when the heroes of gallantry are sheering off to leave the Maid of Bath in the lurch (as the courtiers did his late Majesty, on the advance of the rebels towards London in the last rebellion) to stand upon her own legs, and to shift for herself.— Tho' by the way, where a nation is under the predominancy of such a false taste, as to be tickled with nothing but the pleasure of deceiving and of being deceived into Lobspond; I am very conscious, how necessary, as well as difficult, it is to correct the vicious taste, by reforming the vicious and abandoned manners of the times, in both court, city, and country; before it is practicable to raise the true courtly laugh upon the philosophic principles of rational creatures." X.

28. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge. Vol. 1. From January 1st. 1769, to Jan. 1st, 1771. Quarto, printed at Philadelphia, 1771.*

IT seems two societies formerly subsisted in Philadelphia, whose views and ends being the same, viz. *The advancement of useful Knowledge*, it was judged that their union would be of public advantage. They were accordingly united Jan. 2, 1769, under the name of *The American Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge*. The Governor of the province is always requested to be *Patron*. The other officers, chosen annually, are a President*, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, four Secretaries, and three Curators. The two societies thus united, passed several very judicious laws, to regulate the election of members, the duty of the officers, the payments to be made, and the disposition of public money. All these are given at large in the beginning of this volume, together with a list of the members, both American and European.

When the Society judged that they had received a sufficient number of communications for a volume, they appointed a committee to assist the secretaries, in selecting out of them such as might be most proper for public

view. These compose the volume here mentioned, which is divided into four sections. The first consists almost entirely of astronomical papers, relating to the transit of Venus 1769. *Pennsylvania* being a country much better situated for observing this phenomenon than England, the society appointed committees of their own members to observe this transit at several different places. They had many difficulties to contend with; not only the trouble of settling with accuracy the longitudes and latitudes of so many new observatories, but also the expense of furnishing them with the necessary instruments, especially proper telescopes. In this they were greatly assisted by the generosity both of the Provincial Assembly, and of *Thomas Penn, Esq*; one of the Proprietaries.— No astronomer could better deserve all possible encouragement, whether we consider their care and diligence in making the observations, their fidelity in relating what was done, or the clearness and accuracy of their reasonings on this curious and difficult subject. The papers of *Mr. Rittenhouse, Mr. Ewing, and Dr. Smith* in this respect, do great honour to this new society. In the account of the proceedings of the several committees at *Philadelphia, at Norriton, at Cape-Henlopen*, they very *honestly* give not only the result of their observations, but the materials also; that others may *examine* and judge for themselves—an example worthy of imitation by those European Astronomers, who are so very *shy* of giving particulars; and vouch both for their instruments and their observations in general terms.

Besides the papers on the Transit of Venus, there is likewise an account of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun, Nov. 9, 1770. Observations on the Comet of June and July, 1770. An improvement in the construction of *Godfrey's* (commonly called *Hadley's*) quadrant; and a very pretty method of deducing the times of the Sun's passage over the meridian, from corresponding altitudes, without the help of the *Tables* for the correction, on account of the change in the sun's declination.

Section the second is on husbandry, and *American Improvements*. Section third, contains miscellaneous papers. Section fourth, medical papers; to which are subjoined some that could not be inserted in their proper places.—It would take up too much room here to give even the titles of these cu-

* *Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. F. R. S. Gott. S. Soc.*

rious and valuable papers, which, in our opinion, are no inconsiderable earnest of the great progress the arts and sciences will one day make in this NEW WORLD.

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Poetical

*Mr. ANSTEY * to DAVID GARRICK,
Esq; on meeting him at a friend's house.*

THRO' ev'ry part, of grief or mirth,
To which the mimic stage gives birth,
I ne'er as yet with truth could tell,
Where most your various pow'rs excell.
Sometimes, amidst the laughing scene,
Elate Comedy with jocund mein,
By you in livelier colours dress'd,
With transport clasp'd you to her breast;
As oft the buskin'd Muse appear'd,
With awful brow her scepter rear'd;
Recounted all your laurels won,
And claim'd you for her darling son.
Thus each contending Goddess strove,
And each the fairest garland wove.

But which fair nymph could justly boast
Her beauties had engaged you most,
I doubted much; till, t'other day,
Kind fortune threw me in your way;
Where, 'midst the friendly joys that wait
† Philander's hospitable gate,
Freedom and genuine mirth I found,
Sporting the jovial board around.
'Twas there with keen, tho' polish'd, jest,
You sat, a pleas'd and pleasing guest;
With social ease a part sustain'd,
More humorous far than e'er you feign'd.
"Take him, I cry'd, bright comic maid,
"In all your native charms array'd;
"No longer shall my doubts appear:
When Clio whisper'd in my ear,
"Go, bid it be no more disputed,
"For what his talents best are suiz'd:
"In mimic characters alone
"Let others shine—but Garrick in his own."

Mr. GARRICK's Answer.

AS late at Comus' Court I sat,
(Observe me well, I mean not that
Where Ribaldry in triumph fits,
Delighting Lords, and Squires, and Cits;
But there, where mirth and taste combine,
And Rigby gives more wit than wine)
Suspended for a while the joke,
With rapture of your muse we spoke;
But all blam'd me, cry'd out, Oh! fye!
What, send to verse a prose reply?
My friend the † Colonel made th' attack,
And wicked Calvert clapp'd his back.
Nay, Pottenger, tho' low in feather,
And somewhat ruffled by the weather,
Would peck and crow; and Madam Hale
Flew at my manners, tooth and nail.
What! send to Anstey such dull stuff?
'Twas modesty, dear Hale; don't huff.
Could I but rhyme as much as you,
And think that much as charming too,
I'd write, and write again, I care not;
But, as I feel, indeed I dare not.
Then Cox let loose his silver tongue;
O d—n it, David, you are wrong.
While independent Plummer cry'd,
He'd not vote plump on either side.
E'en Boon, who ne'er inclines to satire,
With modest sense, and much good-nature,

Could not but say there was some blame;
And sweet § Eliza blush'd the same.
My wife look'd grave, but made it known
The right to vex me was her own.
Our landlord shook his sides and shoulders,
Both at the scolded and the scolders;
For that to him is always best,
Which raises and supports the jest.
No baited bear was e'er so worry'd;
I took my hat, and home I hurry'd,
Resolv'd, as well as I was able,
To ask your pardon in a fable;
The best excuse my prudence knows,
For answer'ing your choice verse in prose.

A Monkey of the sprightly kind
Could mock and mimic half mankind;
Could twist him to a thousand shapes;
In short, a perfect jackanapes.
As once our mimic pug display'd
His talents in the summer shade,
By chance a Nightingale was there,
Well pleas'd the farce to see and hear.
His joy began his notes to raise;
He warbled forth the Monkey's praise.
Pug, too much flatter'd, thought it wrong,
Not to return his thanks in song;
And such a fit of squalling took him,
Beasts, Birds, and Nightingale forsook him.
An Owl, who in a hole was dreaming,
Was rais'd at once with all this screaming;
Who o-hoo! hoo! neighbour, curse your clatter
Zounds! are you murder'd? what's the matter
The Monkey to his senses brought,
And must'ring what he had of thought,
Told to the Owl his silly tale,
How he had scar'd the Nightingale.
Grave Madge began to roll her eyes,
And being what she seem'd, most wise,
Thus spoke—Thou empty-headed thing,
Skip, grin, and chatter—never sing.
Would you, without a voice, or ear,
Tune up, when Philomel is near?
Nature her pleasure has made known,
That Nightingales should sing alone.

INCONSTANCY, an ELEGY.

WHENCE may these dull sensations flow,
With gloomy thoughts that fill my
mind?
Why trave's Time with steps so slow?
Oh! Delia's faithless and unkind!
Delia! the pride and flow'r of youth,
Who once with joy pass'd ev'ry hour,
And much extoll'd the charms of truth,
In Strephon's neat and peaceful bow'r.
But now alas! how chang'd the scene!
How dull the aspect nature wears!
How stern the brow, which, once serene,
Spurn'd adverse fate, exempt from cares!
Then, then it was that life I felt,
Then all its soft endearing charms;
Then bliss within my cottage dwelt,
When Delia caus'd no dire alarms!
When Delia prais'd her Strephon's taste,
That perfect form'd the rural feat;

* *The facetious Author of The New Bath
Guide.*

† *Rigby.*

‡ *Hale.*

§ *Mrs. Boon.*

Time went on in rapid waste,
 In earth I found a heav'n compleat.
 'Twas oft the verdant meadows round
 As Strephon led the beauteous fair;
 Form'd by the brook's soft murmur'ing sound;
 Stranger to discontent or care.

How short the raptures of the mind!
 How vain! how futile ev'ry aim!
 Who would have thought she'd prove unkind,
 When first I did my love proclaim?
 When first we trod the happy grove,
 The partners of each other's woe,
 And tasted all the sweets of love,
 Which from a mutual passion flow!

The DESPONDING LOVER.

WALK not of ease, the haughty fair,
 With triumph views my sad despair,
 As'd with a smart she does not feel,
 Wounds, which none but she can heal.

I can love but her alone,
 Where all perfections meet in one;
 With in my heart I cannot feign,
 And there my Queen shall ever reign.

Chance cold pity may obtain
 A nearer feeling of my pain;
 I should she feel my true distress,
 I'll know how great her pow'r to bless.

The Banbury Hermit.

On a BACKWARD SPRING in 1771.

YOUNG April appear'd, not a bloom in
 his face,
 A bud to enrich him, no flow'rs to grace;
 A promise of fruit had the youth to display,
 At a prospect was here of the beauties of
 May!

The verdures of June—July's fragrant perfume,
 August, thy harvest,—let judges foredoom!

Stay, ye rash critics! "one swallow
 you're told,
 Forebodes not a summer," then be not too
 bold;

Be longer protracted, the richer at last,
 If we hope will be spring's, summer's, au-
 tumn's repast;

Be disposer of seasons, all beings defence,
 Shows best the due time ev'ry gift to dispense;

Be forward young genius, that rush'd into
 man,

Half his weak infancy scarce he o'er ran,
 And gave us a luscious collation of wit,
 Judgment and science; our fancy may hit;
 Surely experience must sigh o'er the scene,
 And mourn at the harvest so tenderly green.

"Soon ripe, and soon rotten," too often it
 proves;

That nature, in common, more cautiously moves;
 And minutely, hourly, or daily proceeds

To produce what to happy perfection she leads;
 As, dull plodding boys, that are hopeless at
 first,

Time are to knowledge and excellence nurs'd.

Not a flow'r in their fancy, at present appears,
 Not a solid reflection to grace their green year;
 But rambling, and wantonness, whirl them
 along,

Their talk is all laugh, and their life is all
 song;

Yet, as judgment matures, and ideas combine,
 To knowledge they rise, and in eminence
 shine. B

To Miss CAMPBELL,

Upon the Loss of a Pair of Turtle Doves.

By Capt. THOMSON.

DAME VENUS, the toast of the skies,
 Oft kiss'd by the Captain of war,
 Though the wife of a Blacksmith, she flies
 With sweet silver doves to her car.

But by some strange mishap or another,
 Some sly little urchin had stole 'om,
 "If Cy is the thief," cries the mother,
 "I'll whip him, and handsomely maul him."

"But if they have stray'd, I'll reward
 "The mortal or God, that will tell,
 "With a kiss;" and she scribbled a card,
 By the post,—down to earth and to hell.

This see all the Gods did inspire,
 It set all the men in a flame;
 To find them was all their desire,
 To kiss such a die-away dame.

Such an uproar, sure, never was seen;
 To take from her lips such a bounty,
 At every place they had been,
 And rummag'd through every county.

At last the blind, small master Cy,
 Of hearts the sly comical warden,
 Found them snug in a cage down at Kew,
 In a wee little bit of a garden.

"What's more, (says he) mother, I'll swear
 APOLLO serv'd you this fine trick;
 For CAMILLA he wanted a pair,
 But who'd let a poet go tick?"

"But she can so warble and play,
 There's nothing his Godship refuses;
 All Helicon's under her sway,
 And she screws up her nose at the Muses.

"Her ear-ring she lost from her ear,
 And cry'd, Captain Phoebus, don't mind it
 But he with some wenches did steer,
 And puzzl'd their noses to find it."

"Is it she, a pert minx, makes this fuss,
 With her forte piano and music?"

"What is she with her wit, pray, to us,
 Which makes e'en the people of Kew sick?"

"I would have the sweet Miss have a care,
 And know that I thoroughly scorn her;
 I have satires in plenty to spare,
 For a Poet I keep in a corner."

With that, in a vengeance she flies
 To poor master Jove on his throne,
 Who since dinner had not op'd his eyes,
 And begun at the top of her tone:

CAMILLA,

- “ CAMILLA, dear dad, is a thief,
Or APOLLO, the master of senses :
I'm bursting, dear father, with grief;
I can't bear f th monstrous offences.
- “ Pray, Sir, hear your dutiful daughter :
Tho' she's mistress of music and sense,
Shall she keep my doves since I've caught her,
And flaunt it at VENUS' expence ?
- “ Would not one little hobby avail,
But APOLLO must make himself busy,
And risk both halter and goal,
To please such a musical buffey ?
- “ Gods, surely, have little to do,
When they gallop to Misses below ;
Such fellows I'd teach who was who,
Nor let them return when they go !
- “ For such a diminutive flirt,
Shall I stay at home like a mopes,
Or trudge like a maid in the dirt,
While she where she pleases elopes ?
- “ Not I, Mr. JOVE, I declare,
Therefore tell me, Sir, if it don't suit ye,
Some Justice I'll go to elsewhere,
And try to move him with my beauty.”
- “ Dear daughter, cry'd JOVE, pray be quiet,
Like an angel CAMILLA doth play ;
Then why should you make such a riot,
If with music your doves love to stray ?”
- “ Not a word, mighty Judge, or I frown !”—
So *Olympus* she left in a rage,
And bade little CUPID go down,
And open the door of her cage.

With pleasure the urchin obey'd,
His soft rosy wings he display'd,
The turtles forsook the sad maid,
Who warbles no more in the shade.

THERON, among his travels, found
A broken statue on the ground,
And searching onward as he went,
He trac'd a ruin'd monument.
Mould, moss, and shades, had overgrown
The sculpture of the mould'ring stone,
Yet, ere he pass'd, with much ado
He guess'd, and spelt out *SCRIPHO*.

Enough! he cry'd; I'll drudge no more
In turning the dull pages o'er,
Let Pedants waste their hours of ease,
To pore all night o'er Socrates;
And feed their boys with notes and rules,
Those tedious recipes, of schools;
To cure ambition, I can learn
With greater ease, the great concern
Of mortals, how we may despise
All the gay things below the skies.

Methinks, a mould'ring pyramid
Says all that the old Sages said:
For me, these batter'd tombs contain
More mortals than the Vatican;
The dust of heroes, cast abroad,
And kick'd, and tramp'd on the road,
The relics of a lofty mind,
That lately wars and crowns design'd,
Tost for a jest, from wind to wind,

Bids me be humble, and forbear
Dull monuments of Fame to rear,
They are but castles in the air.
The tow'ring height, and frightful falls,
The ruin'd heaps and funerals,
Of smoaking kingdoms, and their kings,
Tell me a thousand mournful things
In melancholy silence— He,
That living, could not bear to see
An equal, now lies torn and dead;
Here his pale trunk, and there his head.
Great Pompey! while I meditate,
With solemn horror thy sad fate,
Thy carcase scatter'd on the shore,
Without a name! instructs me more
Than my whole library before!
Lie still, my Plutarch, then, and sleep;
And, my good Seneca, may keep
Your volumes clos'd for ever too,
I have no farther use for you;
For when I feel my virtue fail,
And my ambitious thoughts prevail,
I'll take a turn among the tombs,
And see whereto all glory comes!
There the vile foot of ev'ry slave
Insults a Charles, or a Gustave!
Beggars with awful ashes sport,
And tread the Cæsars in the dirt.

E P I T A P H

To the MEMORY
of

Mrs. ISABELLA ENGLISH.

In whom
serenity of temper,
and cheerfulness of disposition,
were the natural result
of an heart without reproach;
trusting in the wisest,
best, and most merciful
of all Beings.

HIM

(THE GREAT SUPREME!)
she still unfeign'dly adored;
alike content

his will to suffer, or perform:
his honour to promote
her sole, her constant object,
end, and aim.

Hence,

with pious care, she strove
each duty to fulfill;
and with supreme delight,
to imitate her MAKER's boundless love,
in kindest acts of charity

to all,

far beyond opinion's narrow pale,
and the contracted bounds
of blind and bigot zeal.

Thus SHE,

to worthiest purpose, lived;
from dissipation free,
and all the shadowy joys of human life
respected and esteem'd.

FAIR ONES, attend!

And e'er you boast your charms,
found them, — like her's,
on virtue and good sense.

Historical Chronicle, Sept. 1771.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, August 3.

ON the 27th ult. Mr. Thugut, Resident from the Court of Vienna, having been invited to come to Court, went thither incognito with his Interpreter, and had a very long conference with the Vice-Vizir, and the Reis Effendi, in the presence of the Grand Signor's Interpreter. Since that day, the Ministers of their Imperial Majesties, and that of his Prussian Majesty, have represented to the principal Members of the Government, that in order to extricate the Porte from its present critical situation, and avoid being involved in greater losses, it was necessary it should immediately embrace the conditions of peace that had been offered by their Courts as mediators. The effects of these representations are at present unknown, but it has been observed, that several millions have since been drawn out of the Grand Signor's Treasury, and sent to the army of the Grand Vizir. The Ministers from Vienna and Berlin are likewise preparing for a journey, from which it is supposed their intention is to go to the Grand Vizir's camp, in order to conclude a peace there.

Rome, Aug. 14. The harvest has proved very bad this year in the Ecclesiastick State, and the Farmers having represented their situation to the Pope, his Holiness has ordered the Apostolick Chamber to advance them money to enable them to sow their lands next season.

Bastia, Aug. 19. Twenty-two Corsicans, headed by one Marso Aquaviva, all of whom escaped from the French, by wading over the river of Provenca, near Nice, landed lately near Cape Corse, in the plain of Sisco, and began to assassinate all the French they met with. As soon as this was known at Bastia, a detachment was sent against them, but they retired into the mountains.

Leghorn, Aug. 21. The affairs of the Porte do not seem to mend on the frontiers of Georgia. By letters from Tertus we are informed, that Prince Salomon surmounts all opposition in his rout, and that he advances by speedy marches to the Black sea, whilst Prince Heraclius, having joined the Russians, pursues the conquest of Ottoman Armenia. The arrival of this news at Constantinople makes peace very desirable there; and the more so, as the Persians have seriously menaced the Turkish frontiers. The present circumstances of the Ottoman Court, together with the secret negotiations between the Empress of Russia and the Sophi, give some colour of truth to this last piece of intelligence.

Venice, Aug. 24. Letters from Corfu mention, that a Turkish fleet having ventured out of the Dardanelles while the Russian Admiral Arff was cruizing there, the

latter made a feigned flight; in order to get the Turks more into the open sea, after which, the Russians turned about, and attacked the Turks with so much vigour, that they were forced into the Port of Modion, near Lemnos.

The said Admiral blocked the Turks up there; not long after which, Admiral Spiritow joined him with his squadron. After this, they landed 1500 Albanians, who plundered the batteries erected by the Turks. The Russians then sailed into the harbour, and there burnt the whole Turkish fleet, consisting of 56 sail, except four caravelles, which fell into the hands of the conquerors. This great conquest happened the fifth of July; and the tidings thereof were brought to Corfu by an express from the Commandant of Cerigo.

Turin, Aug. 28. We have had the hottest summer here that has been felt for many years; and the want of rain for above two months has entirely destroyed the latter harvest. A distemper broke out, some time ago, amongst the horned cattle in Savoy, but it is now entirely stopped. The wheat harvest, in general, has been very bad all over Italy; and in Sicily it has almost entirely failed.

Warsaw, Aug. 31. From Wilkourfk in Lthunia, we have received an account, that the Confederates had taken Lieut. Gen. Grabowski from his country seat there; but fearing they should not be able to overcome the Russian detachment which was sent after them, they gave Gen. Grabowski two dangerous cuts in the head; and left him in that state. We are not yet certain whether the said General can recover; his advanced age makes us rather in fear for his life.

Vienna, Sept. 1. The Emperor, some days before his departure for Hungary, received a very extraordinary present from the Pope; it is a large bottle of vulnerary water, which hath the property of instantly stopping all kinds of bleedings, even those occasioned by a rupture of the arteries or large vessels, whereof numerous experiments have proved the efficacy. A malefactor, who was condemned to the gallows, saved his life at Rome by divulging the secret of making it. The Emperor, having heard of this water, expressed a desire to have a small quantity of it, which the Pope hath now sent him, together with the secret. It is much talked of, and will be of inestimable use in armies.

Paris, Sep. 13. On the 4th of this month the Parliament of Bourdeaux was suppressed, and a new one created.

About the same time the old Parliament of Toul use was dissolved, and fifty-five of its Members sent into banishment. Their seats are replaced by new ones.

August 6.

AN Edict was published at Paris, imposing an additional tax of twenty sols on the head of every hog or sow brought into that city, for the consumption of the inhabitants. This Edict has occasioned many puns, witticisms, and ballads, which, however, the Police took no notice of; the prisons being already as full as the hospitals, it was judged to be sparing in this article, as well as in many others.

As the hogs are not killed in Paris, but brought to town by cart-loads, without their garbage, and ready for sale, one of the undertakers for supplying the town was driving six loaded-carts into Paris, but had the precaution first to cut off the heads, which he had left at home. When he arrived at the barrier, the Clerks demanded the new duty, he presented them the Edict, which specifies the heads only; he bid them search, and if they found one single head, he consented they should seize the whole. The Clerks laughed at the joke, but insisted that the hogs should not be brought in until the Edict was put in execution, and the new tax paid. The undertaker sent for an Attorney, and deposited the duty, which the Attorney protested against, in order to prevent their disposing of the money, until such time as the law should pronounce concerning the validity or invalidity of the Edict.

August 24.

About four o'clock in the morning, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Ailbury, in Cheshire, by several people; whose beds shook under them, and also several other things in each house; it lasted about three seconds.

August 25.

The troops, that support the honour of France, are now become an object of economy. A reform of 24,000 men in the Infantry, including Officers and Soldiers, has taken place. The Grenadiers of France, the Gendarmery, and the Carbinees, are disbanded, which makes a diminution of 4000 men in the King's Household; a reform of 12,000 men in the Cavalry is also intended, which, in the whole, will amount to 40,000 men.

The sixty regiments of Militia that are dispersed all over the kingdom, are reduced to forty, which makes another reduction of 10,000 men; so that there will remain on foot only 90,000 effective men to face all the forces of Europe. Such an operation denotes a general, universal, and perpetual peace, guaranteed by all the Belligerent Powers of Europe.

Aug 30.

Were lodged, in his Majesty's stores in Dublin, by Capt. Arthur Luske, Commander of the Revenge Cutter, 3000l. worth of teas and brandy, which were seized at Portraue, near Rush, by a party consisting of 30 Revenue Officers belonging to

that Port; they secured and protected their seizure for 24 hours, in some barns in that neighbourhood, where they were besieged by upwards of 500 Smugglers, completely armed, with white cockades in their hats, and carrying a white flag. Upon the Smugglers closing them in, and apprehending that they intended setting the store-house, &c. on fire, the Officers sallied out, upon which a smart engagement ensued, which lasted three hours, and the Revenue Officers were in danger of being overpowered, when Capt. Luske, (whose vessel was off the Harbour,) getting intelligence thereof, immediately landed a considerable part of his crew, completely armed, and marched at their head with the utmost expedition, came up with, defeated, and entirely dispersed the Smugglers, some of whom were killed, and many wounded; after which effectual service, he and his party assisted in shipping the seizure, and conducting it safe to the stores.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, held at Newcastle, the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bewster, of Heighington. The collection amounted to 306l. 10s. 11d. farthing, which was distributed to one Clergyman incapacitated, fifteen Clergymens widows, eleven Clergymens sons, and twenty-four Clergymens daughters according to their several necessitous circumstances.

Friday 6.

Dudley, the person who gave information concerning the setting the Dock-yard on fire, arrived at Portsmouth in custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers, they having travelled all night; he was carried before the Governor, to whom it is said, he gave information against a Romish Priest, and a person who goes by the name of Captain, both of whom left the town as soon as it was known what the informer was in custody for. Several other people are suspected of being concerned in the iniquitous transaction.

Saturday 7.

One Britain, now under confinement in Reading goal for forgery, has declared himself a party concerned in setting fire to Portsmouth Dock-yard: he pretends to have been a principal actor in that dark scene, and insinuates that several persons of the first rank were concerned in it: he has sent letters to some public spirited persons in town, and expects, with a seeming degree of impatience, an order to be removed hither, that he may make a full discovery of the whole affair.

There was a great storm of thunder at Caddicot, in Hertfordshire, succeeded by a violent rain, which lasted several hours, and overflowed all the adjacent marshes.

Wednesday 11.

Arrived at the Isle of Wight, the Harcourt.

Court East Indiaman, Capt. Nathaniel Paul, from the west coast of Sumatra, at which place he buried many men: The whole of his crew were down in fevers, insomuch, that he was obliged to have 100 Carries, or Blacks, to work his ship. She left England in February, 1770. He had his ship washed with boiling vinegar every day.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Livery, he'd agreeable to advertisements for that purpose, Mr. Archer in the Chair, the report from the Committee who had been desired to enquire into the Privileges of their Fellow Citizens, was considered, and several resolutions respecting that matter, and the future Elections of Representatives to Parliament, were read and agreed upon, and directed to be laid before the Common Hall for their approbation; after which the following Resolutions were carried almost unanimously.

Resolved, That it be recommended by this Meeting, to the Livery in Common Hall assembled, to return Mr. Alderman Bridgen, together with the present Lord Mayor, to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor of this City for the year ensuing.

Resolved, That it be recommended from this Meeting of the Livery to our several Magistrates, not to give any French wines at the public entertainments of this City.

Thursday 12.

One Isaac Lang, a Mountebank Doctor, was convicted by Joseph Mortimer, Thomas Johnson, and Thomas Bythesea, Esqrs; Justices for the county of Wilts, on two informations in the penalty of 200l. each, on the Lottery Act, for disposing of plate and other things, by way of prizes, contrary to the Statute. The Doctor endeavoured to avoid these convictions by pretending that he sold his medicines, and gave away his plate; but it appeared too evident, that the poor threw up their money entirely in hopes of the prizes, and not for the medicines.

Saturday 14.

In the evening, Dudley, who was sent down to Portsmouth to make a discovery of the persons concerned in setting the Dock on fire, was brought back to town; his information amounting to little or nothing; he is now in custody of a Messenger in Pall-mall.

Sunday 17.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guild-hall, when the person who had agreed for the purchase of the place of Upper City Marshal attended, in order to be sworn in, but the Court declined admitting him into that office, and ordered the deposit money which he had paid into the Chamber of London to be returned to him.

The Proprietors of the several Oyster-grounds upon the Essex and Kentish shores, petitioned the Court for some regulations

respecting the admeasurement of oysters, cockles, and musles; the consideration was referred to a Committee of the whole Court to examine and report; all parties were ordered to attend, and any three of the Court to be a quorum.

Wednesday 18.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Consergency at St. Margaret's Hill, relating to the encroachments made on the Surry side of the Thames; his Lordship afterwards held another Court in Cecil street Coffee house, in the Strand, with regard to the Embankment at Durham yard.

One of the Doorkeepers at the Old Bailey was fined five pounds, for taking money for the admittance of a Gentleman into that Court.

A young fellow was tried at the Old Bailey for felony, and acquitted at twelve o'clock; at two he was detected in picking a Gentleman's pocket in Catherine-street, carried before Sir John Fielding, and before three found himself again safely lodged in Newgate.

Thursday 19.

Orders were sent over land to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, with positive instructions not to suffer any British ships to be stopped or searched, on any pretence whatsoever, either by the Spaniards, French, or any Power in the Italian seas.

An iron chest was found concealed in the foundation of an old wall in Mary's Abbey, Dublin, containing 3000 of the late King James's half crowns.

One of the powder-mills at Moulsey, in Surry, blew up; a young man was blown through some pales, and killed; another was blown into the river, and his head much cut, and body burnt, and a third burnt in the stomach and belly so much, that his entrails were seen; the two last also died in great agonies the Sunday following.

A pair of very beautiful birds, which were brought from King George's Island, in the South Sea, were made a present to her Majesty, by one Mr. Henry: They are of a bright green colour, curiously variegated with yellow and brown, with red beaks and feet; and are about the size of a dove. They were sent on Friday to Richmond.

Friday 20.

The workmen employed in pulling down part of the city wall at Oxford, adjoining to Bocardo, for widening the northern avenue, found three Athenian silver coins of high preservation; another of the same coins had been found in taking down the prison, some days before.

Tuesday 24.

The Sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 11th, ended; when thirteen Prisoners were capitally convicted, viz. Mary Jones, for stealing four remain's of mullin, the property of Mr.

Ford,

Ford, linen-draper, on Ludgate-hill; James Allen, for stealing one metal and two gold watches, the property of William Webster; James Godbolt, for robbing Henry Hunt, in a field near Marybone-gardens; of one shilling and sixpence; Mary Murphey, for stealing furniture from the dwelling house of Hannah Carr, at the time she was a prisoner in Newgate, on a charge of harbouring Jackson, and others, and with whom she had left the key of her house; Samuel Shaw, (belonging to the General Post Office) for taking a twenty-pound Bank note out of a letter directed to Messrs. Roades, and Co. at Hallifax, in Yorkshire; Edward Burch and Matthew Martin, for publishing, as true, a certain handwriting, purporting the last will and testament of Sir Andrew Chadwick, with intent to defraud the heirs at law; Thomas Altop, for stealing plate from the house of Frances Bradshaw; Rob. Walker, for stealing a mare out of a field at Hatfield, in Herts; Wm. Penn, Richard Thompson, and John Hogans, for robbing Mr. Price and Mr. Morgan on the Highway, near Stepney; and William Thwaites, for stealing a clock out of the house of Nash. Mason, Esq; in Ormond-street.

Motions had been made on the 21st, for Arrest of Judgment in the cases of Shaw, Burch, and Martin, whereupon they were respited, and remain for the opinion of the judges; the other ten received sentence of death. Three were also sentenced to be transported for fourteen, and sixty-six for seven years; seven were branded; three ordered to be privately whipped; and near fifty delivered on Proclamation.

Wednesday 25.

Came on at Guildhall the election of a Collector of the Land tax on the water-works, salaries, and pensions; in the room of Thomas Pattle, Esq; who had resigned. There were about 300 Commissioners present. The Candidates were, Mr Deputy Ellis, and Mr. Stracey Till. Upon holding up of hands, there appeared a vast show for Mr. Ellis, and only eleven for Mr. Till. After Mr. Ellis was elected, he gave in the names of Sir Robert Ladbroke and Alderman Kennet as his Securities in 5000l. for his duly performing his trust.

Thursday 26.

The Grafton Man of War, pierced for 70 guns, was launched at Deptford, about three o'clock. Their Majesties came into the Dock-yard exactly a quarter before three, when the colours on board the yachts and other ships in the river were immediately hoisted, and made a most beautiful appearance, and the ships gave a general salute. His Majesty went on board attended by several persons of distinction, when a band of music struck up and played "God save great George our King," and other tunes; he then retired to a grand Pavilion, where a fine Collation was prepared.

The innumerable concourse of people, the river covered with boats, and the fineness of the day, formed one of the most beautiful sights ever seen.

As Miss Vernon, Maid of Honour to the Queen, was coming down the side of the Grafton before she was launched, she had the misfortune to dislocate her ankle.

The Poll for Bridge master ended at Guildhall, when the numbers were as follow:

For Mr. Borwick — 1503

Mr. Townsend — 1307

Whereupon Mr. Borwick was by the Sheriffs declared duly elected; after which the Sheriffs dined at Goldsmiths Hall.

Monday 30.

While one Donaldson, a labouring man at Irwin, in Scotland, who had been deaf upwards of twenty years, was at work in the fields, he was struck to the ground by a flash of lightning, but soon after recovering, he found, to his great surprize, that he was restored to his hearing.

As some of the workmen were employed in digging up the ground in Cary street, which is now paving, they discovered, about a yard from the surface, a coffin, in which had been deposited a human body; the skull and bones were remaining.

By some Gentlemen lately arrived from Sweden, we are informed, that last winter was the severest and coldest that has been known there for upwards of 30 years. This, with the accounts received from many other foreign parts, shews that the coldness and severity of last winter extended all over Europe.

The pretended discoveries of Dudley and Britain, relative to setting fire to Portsmouth dock yard, gain no credit at the West end of the town.

There are no less than twenty-five causes now depending in Doctors Commons, for adultery and criminal conversation, in order to obtain divorces. There have not been so many causes of that kind brought into the Ecclesiastical Court for fifty years before.

A surprizing large oak tree was felled a few days since near Worcester, which sold for one hundred and six pounds.

A carp, weighing 23 pounds, was lately caught in a pond belonging to Sir John Filmour, at East Sutton in Kent.

The following is a true copy of a Painted Bill, at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, delivered to the Churchwarden of an adjoining Parish:

Mr. Charles Ferebee, (Church-warden of Siddington,) to Joseph Cook, Dr.
To mending the Commandments }
— Altering the Belieff— and } *£. s. d.*
making a new Lord's Prayer, } 1 1 0

A new dock is begun to be made at Woolwich, for the use of the East India Company.

The water has been so very low in the river,

river, that near thirty barges have been detained at Windsor for some days past.

Amongst the curiosities brought home by Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, there is some hempseed of a new species, which is reckoned to have twice the strength of any other yet discovered, and as it grows in a dry light soil, it promises to be of the greatest utility to our agriculture and navigation.

Dr. Solander has presented the Princess Dowager of Wales with several curious exotic plants for her Royal Highness's gardens at Kew.

A Gentleman has discovered a cement for the bottom of ships, which will preserve them from the worms, and answers all the end of pitching: It has been tried at the Dock yard at Chatham, and approved of.

The disagreement between the Executors of the late Bishop of Ely, and his Lordship the present Bishop, concerning delapidations, is now amicably settled, by the splitting the difference between his Surveyor's estimate and that taken by the Surveyor for the Executors. It has been hinted that his Lordship was too rigid in his demands, considering that he would receive the sum to be paid for the delapidations of Ely-house, Holborn, upon his selling it to the Government; but it seems his Lordship only acted as a Trustee for the See, and will lay out the delapidation sum together with the price to be paid down by the Government for Ely house, in building a house for the See at Knightsbridge.

The following account of the seizure of a British ship by the Governor of the Brazils, is said to be authentic: The Captain of an Indiaman, having hired the Argyle, a ship of 250 tons, on his own private account, for carrying out goods, which are prohibited by the Company, sent her before him to the Casaries, where it is supposed, his intention was to have taken them on board his own ship. The Company had so closely stowed and filled the Indiaman with their goods for Bombay, that the Captain found it impracticable to put his design into execution, therefore ordered the Master of the Argyle to proceed to the Brazils. On his arrival there (the Indiaman was already at anchor,) the Governor sent his Officers on board, as usual, to make search, and enquire their destination, but finding such a quantity of arms on board, pronounced them Pirates, and forbade their coming in. For several days they beat about the mouth of the harbour, when remonstrating on their want of water, and other articles, they were ordered in under the fort, where the ship was seized, and the Master and crew committed to the dungeons, where they continued above five months, till accounts were sent to Lisbon. At the expiration of this time they were sent by order in a man war to Lisbon, where they underwent an examination. The crew

were there discharged, and sent to England, but the Master of the Argyle is detained. The ship and her cargo must and will be delivered up, there being no reason for supposing them Pirates; but it is imagined the Captain of the Indiaman will not be employed any more in the Company's service, on account of this affair.

Major Thomas Whitmore, of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, is chosen Member of Parliament for Bridgenorth without opposition.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

Aug. 8. **T**HE Princess of Hesse Philipsthal—a Prince, at Frankfurt.

26. The Dutches of Portland—a son, in Charles-street, Berkley square.

Sept. 3. Lady Carlisle,—a daughter, at Castle-Howard, Yorkshire.

Lady Drogheda,—a daughter.

20. The Lady of Geo. Birch, Esq;—a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

THE Baron de Reck, Chamberlain to his Prussian Majesty, —to the Countess of Eichtstedt-Peterwalde.

Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq;—to Miss Dean, of Jernyn-street, St. James's.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dumfries,—to Miss Crawford.

Aug. 27. Rob. Parker, Esq; of Woodford,—to Miss Esther Stone, of White-Chapel.

28 Wm. Spring, Esq; of Brentwood,—to Miss S. M. Parsons, of Chelmsford.

29. Charles Watts, Esq; Grosvenor-st.—to Miss E. Gregory, of Henrietta street.

30. Edw. Percival, Esq;—to Miss Rachael Batty.

31. The Hon. Col. St. John,—to Miss Bladen, sister to the Countess of Essex.

Sept. 1. Geo. Wade, Esq; of Bloombury,—to Miss Henrietta Bowman.

3. Wm. Gibbons, Esq; eldest son of Sir John,—to Miss Wafson, daughter of the late Admiral.

Geo. Bowen, Esq; Great Marlborough-street,—to Miss E. Hitchens, Harley str.

Charles Atwood, Esq; of Chertow,—to Miss Herbert, grand daughter to Lady Williams.

5. Edw. Beaver, Esq; of Fontham, Surrey.—to Mrs. Webb, relict of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq;

Peter Williams, Esq; of Richmond,—to Miss Anne Du chail, of Barbadoes.

Capt. Wallace, of Burgoyne's Light Horse,—to Miss Shaw, of Breiten.

6. Christ. Scott, Esq; of New Bond-st.—to Miss M. Steadell, Clifford street.

7. Edward Drake, Esq; of Pesham,—to Miss Letitia Fisher.

8. Wm.

8. Wm. Thompson, Esq; of Wandsworth,—to Miss Charl. Smith, of Lambeth.
Jeremiah Adams, Esq; of Broad-street-buildings,—to Miss Ann Hawkins.

10. Robert Gwynne, Esq; —to Miss Beesley, of New Bond street.

Stephen Pateron, Esq; of Hackney,—to Miss Orme, of Bloomsbury.

Tho. Monkwell, Esq; of Chelsea,—to Miss R. Browne, Hatton Garden.

Josiah Hansard, Esq; of Gerrard street,—to Mrs. Middleton.

Sam. Strutt, Esq; —to Miss Charlotte Locke, of Clerkenwell.

13. Henry Revely, Esq;—to Miss Crespigny, of Camberwell.

Anthony Dicks, Esq; —to Miss Eliz. Guttrow, of Queens's square.

14. Capt. Disney, of Stepney,—to Miss Alicia Turner, of Greenwich.

15. Wm. Bale, Esq;—to Miss Tottie, with 20,000l.

Henry Dillon, Esq; Bloomsbury,—to Miss S. Tucker, of Argyle street.

Joshua Field, Esq;—to Miss Grey, of Streatham.

Joha Bishop, Esq; of Bristol,—to Miss Fitzgerald, of Bath.

16. Tho. Armstrong, Esq; of Kingston,—to Miss S. Cataway, of Chelsea.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq; of Layton,—to Miss Peart, sister to Lady Geo. Sutton.

James Maxwell, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Playdell, of Marlborough street.

20. Dr. Pemberton,—to Miss Eld, of Winchester street.

22. James West, Esq; Lower Brook st.—to Miss Eliz. Keynolds, of Bolton str.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

SIR Wm. Maxwell, of Monreath, Bart. at Edinburgh.

Mr. Thumull, Professor of the College of Kallninken, aged 104, at Vienna.

A man aged 110 at Bubeinen

Wm. Joyce, Esq; Fort Major of Plymouth Garrison.

Hugh Warburton, Esq; Col. of the 27th Reg. of Foot.

Wm. Williams, Esq; at Pembroke.

The Duchess d'Aveyro, at the Convent of Rato, in Lisbon.

Lady Skipwith, at Coventry.

Provost Buchanan, at Glasgow.

Rev. Mathew Wilmot, Rector of Hales-Owen, in Shropshire.

Timothy Scott, Esq; of Lower Grosvenor-street, at Bath.

Mr. Isaac Nash, a farmer, at Coal-pit Heath, Gloucestershire, aged 104. The day after his funeral died his Wife, aged 115; they had been married 81 years.

Capt. Vernon, of the Horse Guards Blue; brother to Lady Grosvenor.

Mrs. Eliz. Gordon, a maiden Lady, near Harwich, possessed of 50,000l.

The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Mount Alexander, at Donaghadee, in Ireland.

Mr. Gilthenan, aged 120, at Donell, in Ireland.

Count Henkel de Donnermark, at Berlin.

Hon. A. Dewar, Esq; in Dominica.

John Harvey, Esq; at Icknelburg, in Bedfordshire.

Geo. Nightingale, Esq; at Gambling-gav, in Cambridgeshire.

John Fullerton, Esq; at Shafton, in Dorsetshire.

Count Mouschin Popschin, at Petersburg.

Aug. 7. John Daniel Schoepflin, historiographer to the King of France, &c. aged 70, at Strasbourg.

25. Mary Bird, aged 100, at Chelsea.

26. The Hon. Lady Grace Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale.

28.—Snelgrove, Esq; in Upper Grosvenor-street.

29.—Dutton, Esq; at Maidenhead Thicket.

Sir Beaumont Hotham, Bart. at Chislehurst, in Kent.

30.—Macnamara, Esq; at Hammer-smith.

31. Geo. Benson, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Sept. 11. Cuthbert Shaw, Esq; in Titchfield-street.

Samuel Savage, Esq; at Richmond.

2. Joseph Boulton, Esq; in Prince's st. Cavendish square.

3. Lieut. Wm. Hailstone, of the Royal Navy.

James Taylor, Esq; in the Strand.

Wm. Jelse, Esq; Stone Mason to his Majesty.

4. Stephen Wright, Esq; Counsellor at Law, in Wardour street.

Robert Fulton, Esq; at Little Chelsea.

Sir Rob. Bewick, Knt. near Newcastle.

6. Sir John Shelly, Bart. in Jermyn-str.

7. Rev. G. Wayne, at Shelford, Leicestershire.

8. Mr. John Worrall, bookseller, in Bell-yard, Temple bar.

Dr. Demellis, aged 80, in John-street, Horslydown.

John Reynolds, Esq; in Hatton Garden.

9. Robert Wood, Esq; at Putney; member for Brackley, Northamptonshire.

10. Charles Rutherford, Esq; at Dundee, in Scotland.

Rev. Wm. Stackhouse, D. D. Rector of Erme, in Cornwall.

Rob. Houlton, Esq; at Gritton, in Wilts.

Mrs. Craufurd, relict of Col. Craufurd.

The Hon. Chs. Hamilton, at Northampt.

11. Mr. Gilbert Hearne, a noted Antiquarian at Hereford.

Matthew Benson, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

The only son of Matthew Westcomb, Esq; in Broad-street, in his 20th year.

Mrs. Lockman, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lockman, Canon of Windsor.

John Paston, Esq; at West Horsley, Surry, near 80.

Adrian Stockdale, Esq; at Chesshunt, in Hertfordshire.

The new-born son of the D. of Portland.
Mrs. Gambier, relict of the late Adm.

12. Dr. Sumner, at Harrow.

Rev. John Huckle, at Isleworth.

13. John Miller, Esq; in Charges. str. Piccadilly.

Rev. John Gambold, at Haverford West, one of the Bishops of the Church of the Brethren.

15. Patrick Kennedy, Esq; at Knights-bridge.

Mrs. Hilton, wife of ——— Hilton, Esq; at Cheshunt.

16. Rev. Mr. Fleming, a Non-juring Clergyman, aged 92, at Kensington Gore. ——— Bell, Esq; at Hillingdon.

Mary Jones, a beggar, in Newtoner's-lane; the morning before she died she gave her son 400l. in money.

James Webb, Esq; aged 89, in Craven-street, in the Strand.

17. Benjamin Goddard, Esq; aged 92, in Clerkenwell.

Mr. Sylva, aged 90, in Moor-lane.

18. Mrs. Frith, wife of N. Frith, Esq; of North Cray, in Kent

Arth. Neweomen, Esq; in Parliament-st.

19. Tho. Smith, Esq; in Pall-mall.

20. Mr. Paterfon, in Westminster, one of the Overseers of the Scotch pavement. He declared, that his death was occasioned by the bruises he received near Westminster bridge, on the night the Watchman was killed by the two Kennedys.

23. George Farrell, Esq; Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Felthausen—preacher of the German Chapel, vice Mr. Butjenter, dec.

Rev. Rob. Gorges, B.L.—to the Deanry of Kilmacdaugh, in Ireland.

Rev. Henry Sleech,—to Hitcham, R. Bucks.

Rev. T. Fontaine, M. A.—to Old Windsor V. Berks.

Rev. Moses Toghill,—to Fishborne R. Suffex.

Rev. John Fleming Stanley,—to Warehorn R. Kent.

Rev. John Moore, D. D.—to the Deanery of Christ-church, Canterbury.

Rev. Wm. Maurice, A. M.—to Wennington R. cum Althallows R. Bread-str. and St. John the Evangelist thereunto annexed.

Rev. Wm. Clough,—to Carbrooke V. Norfolk.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

COL. Eyre Coote,—Knt. of the Bath. Wm. Senhouse, Esq;—Surveyor of the Customs of Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, &c. vice Thomas Gibbs, Esq; deceased.

Charles Murray, Esq;—Agent and Consul Gen. in the Islands of Madagas.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

SIXTH reg. of f. Lieut. Wm. Scott, from half pay—Lieut. vice H. G. Browne.

10th. Reg. of f. Geo. Montgomery Metham, Gent.—Ensign, vice John Montgomery, deceased.

11th Reg. of f. Tho. Phipps, Gent.—Ensign, vice W. D. Nicholas.

14th Reg. of f. P. H. Lessie, Gent.—Ensign, vice Geo. Dunn.

15th. Reg. of f. Capt. John Maxwell,—Major, vice Lieut. Irving, removed to Guernsey; Capt. Lieut Tho. Mitchell,—Capt. vice Maxwell; Lieut James Leslie,—Capt. Lieut. vice Mitchell; Ensign Henry Letch,—Lieut. vice Leslie; Francis Lord Rawdon,—Ensign vice Letch.

17th Reg. of f. Ensign R. Clayton,—Lieut. vice W. Bird, dec. G. Seymour,—Ensign, vice R. Clayton.

18th Reg. of f. Lieut. J. Mawbey,—Capt. Lieut. vice L. Wynne dec. Ensign J. Mawbey,—Lieut. vice J. Mawbey; J. Delancey,—Ensign, vice J. Mawbey; Tho. Cuming,—Ensign, vice B. Howard, dec. Capt. B. C. Payne, of the 28th.—Capt. vice John Cope, by exchange.

20th. Reg. of f. Capt. J. Elphinstone, from half pay,—Capt. vice A. Gregory, by exchange.

21st Reg. of f. Surgeon's Mate, Wm. Pemberton,—Surgeon, vice J. Gray, dec.

23d Reg. of f. Surg. Mate,—Paterfon,—Surgeon, vice A. Bannerman.

25th Reg. of f. Lieut. W. St. Clair,—Adjutant, vice T. Edgar.

29th. Reg. of f. Ensign S. Maunfell, from half pay,—Ensign, vice J. Melliquette.

32d Reg. of f. E. Williams,—Ensign, vice W. C. Gregory dec.

37th Reg. of f. Major St. Geo. Dalley,—Lieut. Col. vice J. Wren; Capt. Alex. Stewart,—Major, vice Dalley; Capt. Lieut. Wm. Montgomery,—Capt. vice Stewart; Ensign J. Hamilton—Lieut. vice Arch. Lamont; F. Toofsey—Ensign, vice Hamilton; Geo. Beckwith,—Ensign vice J. Gay.

51st Reg. of f. 1st Lieut. C. Mercier, from half pay—Lieut. vice H. Brazier, dec.

60th Reg. of f. Capt. L. V. Fuser,—Major, vice J. Wharton; Lieut. D. M'Alphin,—Capt. vice Fuser; Ensign T. Hutchins,—Lieut. vice M'Alphin; Ensign J. Bridgestock,—Lieut. vice Price, dec. J. Amherst,—Ensign, vice Bridgestock; J. Carden,—Ensign, vice T. Hutchins.

67th Reg. of f. Surgeon A. Hay, from half pay—Surgeon, vice C. Carr; R. Gore,—Ensign, vice G. Durand, dec.

Lieut. Col. J. Wren,—Col. of the 41st. vice Lieut. Gen. J. Parker, dec.

Fort Major Alex. Hogge,—Lieut. in Terrot's Invalids, vice J. Maxwell, dec.

M. M'Namara,—Ensign in O'Hara's corps, in Africa, vice Wm. Burleigh, dec. Alex.

Alex. Wood, — Commif. Gen. of Stores, &c. at Grenada, vice Alex. Cope, dec.

J. Morden, — Barrack Master of Halifax, at Nova Scotia.

B — KR — TS.

- John Scott, Hammersmith, brewer.
- Jonathan Avis, Lombard-street, merchant.
- Wm. Pomroy, Greenwich, carpenter.
- Wm. Cleaver, Duverton, Somersetshire, mercer.
- Charles Roberts, Oxford-street, dealer.
- Abraham Pearce, Stepney, brewer.
- Alexander Pepper, and Ab. Pearce, Mile-End, brewers.
- Caleb Dyer, Exeter; blacksmith.
- Wm. Mitchell, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier.
- Sarah Towers, St. James's Westminster, printer.
- Hilary Wld, St. Martin's in the Fields, biscuit-maker.
- John Bolton, London, merchant.
- Wm. Chapman, Spring Gardens, dealer.
- Peter Naikell, London, merchant.
- Uriah Judah, Bishopsgate-street, merchant.
- Joseph Taylor, Hog-lane, brewer.
- Timothy Nicholson, Whitehaven, merch.
- Wm. Smith, Serle-street, saddler.
- John Appleford, Bow-lane, London, wine cooper.
- Charles Shergold, Savernacle-park, Wilts, dealer
- Peter Paumier, London, merchant.
- Henry Fielden, Manchester, merchant.
- John Gorlay, Stow in the Wold, dealer.
- Stephen, Ballard, St. Mary le bone, haberdasher.
- John Cockton, Princess-street, Moorfields, weaver.
- John Smith, Tooley street, oilman.
- Wm. Brown, Stauwell Mills, mealman.
- Wm. Challoner, Old Change, tea broker.
- Charles Douglas Bowden, Christ-church, Sarry, pump maker.
- Tho. Turner, late of Ruport-street, St. James's, plaisterer.
- Nicholas Seakins, Briston, Norf. grocer.
- James Bidmead, Chalford bottom, clothier.
- Nicholas Grimshaw, Manchester, linen-printer.
- John Hulley, Macclesfield, malster.
- Henry Noah, Houndfitch, merchant.
- Barnby Egan, St. Martin's in the fields, merchant.
- Wm. Palin, Namptwich, inn-keeper.
- John Woodhead, Brownlow-street, hair-weaver.
- Sam. Bird, Burr-street, lighterman.
- John Clarke, Bishopsgate-st. linen-draper.
- Geo. Wackenbath, St. George's, Middlesex, sugar-refiner.
- Joseph Gill, Wapping, wharfinger.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Sept. 2, to Sept. 7, 1771.

	Wheat	Rye	Bar.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 7 0	3 0 3	2 3 3	3 3 3	
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Midd'lex	6 3 0	3 3 2	6 3 7		
Surrey	5 10 3	11 0 2	8 3 11		
Hertford	6 2 0	0 2 4	3 10		
Bedford	6 4 4	2 9 2	3 3 6		
Cambridge	5 8 3	15 0 2	3 3 3		
Huntingdon	5 11 0	3 1 2	5 3 6		
Northampton	6 9 4	10 3 4	2 4 1		
Rutland	6 8 0	0 3 8	0 0 0		
Leicester	7 0 0	0 4 1	2 6 4		
Nottingham	6 7 5	3 3 8	2 1 4		
Derby	7 6 0	0 0 2	9 4 10		
Stafford	7 4 5	3 3 4	2 5 4		
Shropshire	7 0 5	0 3 9	2 1 4		
Hereford	5 6 0	0 2 11	1 0 0		
Worcester	7 1 4	5 3 9	3 8 4		
Warwick	6 6 0	0 3 8	2 8 4		
Gloucester	6 8 0	0 2 11	2 4 3		
Wiltshire	6 0 0	0 3 2	2 4 2		
Berks	6 3 0	0 3 0	2 3 3		
Oxford	6 6 0	0 3 4	2 5 3		
Bucks	6 4 0	0 3 3	2 2 3		
COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
Essex	5 4 4	0 3 2	2 4 3		
Suffolk	5 1 3	10 2 11	2 2 11		
Norfolk	5 0 0	0 2 11	1 10 0		
Lincoln	6 1 1	11 3 3	2 0 3		
York	6 0 5	0 3 0	2 3 3		
Durham	6 5 0	0 0 0	2 4 4		
Northumberland	5 4 4	4 3 3	2 5 3		
Cumberland	6 0 4	7 3 10	2 7 3		
Westmoreland	6 7 5	3 4 0	2 6 3		
Lancashire	6 11 0	0 3 9	2 5 3		
Cheshire					
Monmouth	6 2 0	0 3 6	1 10 0		
Somerfet	5 11 3	6 3 3	2 0 3		
Devon	5 10 0	0 2 8	1 8 0		
Cornwall	5 2 0	0 3 1	1 9 0		
Dorset	5 11 0	0 3 0	2 2 4		
Hampshire	5 7 0	0 3 1	2 5 3		
Suffex	5 0 0	0 2 8	2 4 3		
Kent	5 4 0	0 3 3	2 6 3		

W A L E S.

North Wales	7 0 3	7 4 0	2 0 5	7
South Wales	5 10 4	3 3 7	1 8 3	4

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Wincheff. } 6 2 4	6 3 4	2 3 4	0
Bushel } 49 4	36 0 26	8 18 0	32 0
Quarter of } 49 4	36 0 26	8 18 0	32 0
8 Bushels. }			

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 27.
Bank Stock	155 ¹ / ₂	154 ¹ / ₂
India Stock	216	218 ¹ / ₂
3 per Cent. reduced	87 ⁷ / ₈	—
3 per Cent. Confol.	87 ¹ / ₄	87 ³ / ₈
4 per Cent. Confol.	96 ¹ / ₈	96 ¹ / ₄
Long Ann.	26 ¹ / ₂	—
Lot. Pick. 13l. 14s. 6d.	—	13l. 11s. 6d.

Males		Females		Total	Between	Age			
Sept. 3.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 24.			2 and 5.	50 and 60.		
1348	735	1348	724	1459	}	2 and 5.	119	50 and 60.	92.
						5 and 10.	58	60 and 70.	82.
						10 and 20.	64	70 and 80.	63.
						20 and 30.	107	80 and 90.	22.
				626		30 and 40.	114	90 and 100.	3.
						40 and 50.	109		

Whereof buried under two years old Peck Leaf 2s 4d. ¹/₂

A Plan of the NAVIGABLE CANAL from Birmingham in the County of Warwick, to the Canal at Aldersley, near Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford; with a Collateral Cut to the Coal Mines at Wednesbury.



	M.	F.
From Birmingham to A. at the Summit	6	2
A. to B.	-	6
B. to the Canal from the Trent to the Severn	13	4
The Branch from B. to the Coal Mines at Wednesbury	3	6
Total	24	2

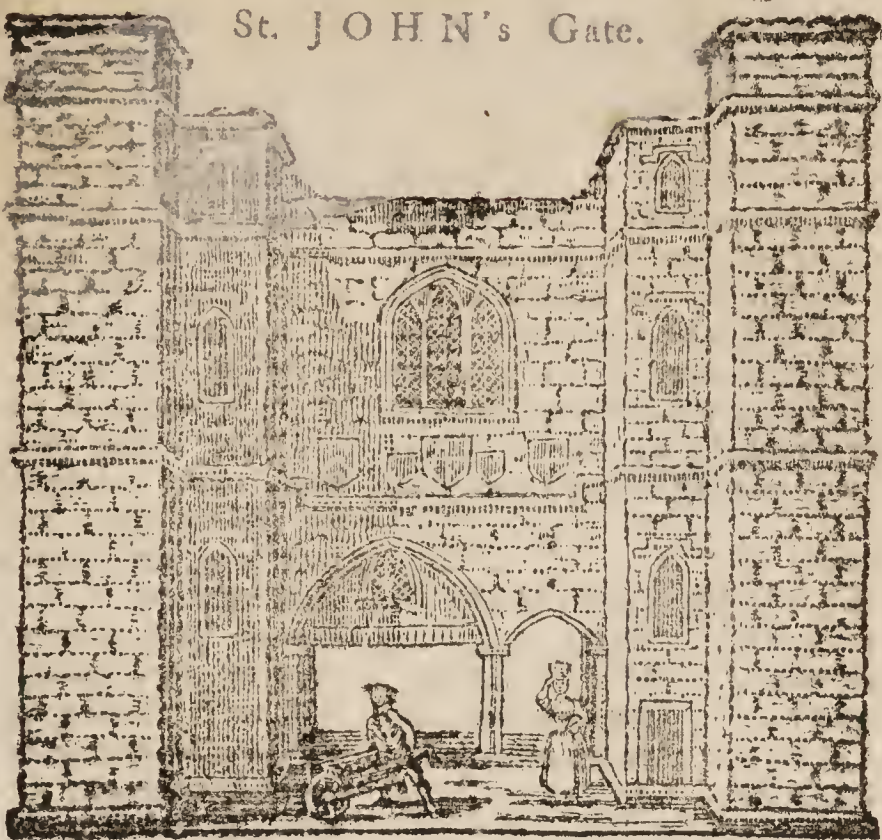




The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1771.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

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—Sir G. B. E. —'s Speech against the Motion for an Enquiry into the Proceedings of the Judges	<i>ib.</i>	Ac. of a Soldier who eat and digested Stones	<i>ib.</i>
—Serjeant G. —'s Replication	432	Extract fr. Granger's Biographical History	449
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—Mr. F. — r, against the Motion	<i>ib.</i>	— Letter to the Livery of London	452
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		—Epigram in the Style of Owen	<i>ib.</i>
		—Epigram on a late Marriage	<i>ib.</i>
		—Inscription on Mr. Powell's Monument	<i>ib.</i>
		HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—List of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, Preferments, &c.	

Embellished with a Plan of the NAVIGABLE CANAL from Birmingham in the County of Warwick, to the Canal at Aldersley, in Staffordshire; also, an elegant Print of the STRIX NYCTEA, or GREAT WHITE OWL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

Proceedings in the Parliament of Ireland.

HOUSE of LORDS of IRELAND.

THE debates ran high upon that part of Lord Townshend's speech, which charged the whole of the national misfortunes upon the sums which had been expended on the improvements of the country, see pag. 469. It was insisted, that they ought to be ascribed to the late unconstitutional prorogation. But a venal majority triumphed over reason and argument. It was moved to expunge that part of the address, which thanks his Majesty for the continuance of Lord Townshend in the chief government of Ireland. The House divided; 25 against it, 11 for it. The following eleven Lords protested.

Dissentient,

LEINSTER, per proxy,	LONGFORD,
MOIRA, per proxy,	BECTIVE,
MOUNTMORRES,	WESTMEATH,
CHARLEMONT,	SHANNON,
BELLAMONT,	MOLESWORTH.
POWERSCOURT,	

HOUSE of COMMONS of IRELAND.

On Tuesday the 8th instant, the House of Commons of Ireland met for the dispatch of public business.

Next day (Wednesday) there was a very long and warm debate in the Commons, upon the Address of thanks to his Majesty, and another to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his speech from the Throne, see pag. 469. Several able speakers vehemently protested against every paragraph in the Address to Lord Townshend, except one, which expressed their loyalty and duty to the King. Dr. Lucas, Henry Flood, Esq; Mr. Hussey, Sir William Mayne, Mr. French, and several others, particularly exerted themselves, especially in their debate on that paragraph of the Address, respecting the large arrear which has been incurred on account of the parliamentary deductions made from the Revenue, for the payment of different Grants for Premiums, Bounties, and Public Works. The above Gentlemen were unanimously of opinion, that it would be highly improper, to address his Excellency, at least till such time as the accounts were properly brought before them and examined, in order that they might be convinced of the fact, whether this large arrear was more owing to the aforesaid Grants, or to the great number of Places and Pensions so flagrantly distributed among the Members which compose the party in favour of the Court.

The Provost, Mr. Hutchinson, the Attorney-General, and Monk Mason, Esq; were the principal speakers in favour of the Court, but who, when the con-

duct of the Lord Lieutenant was called in question, did not say a word in his defence. Indeed one of them, Mr. Hutchinson, endeavoured to defend his conduct in regard to the prorogation, by saying, that his Excellency had consulted every proper person both in England and Ireland, before he would consent to it: But all his friends being of opinion that it was a just act, his compliance was much to be commended by every real well-wisher to the prosperity and welfare of this kingdom.—With respect to the accounts of the expences of government, a Member insisted that the word of his Excellency ought to have sufficient weight with the Members of that House, and that, therefore, no delay should be made in sending up an Address of thanks, merely because the accounts were not made out clear to every Member then present.

Counf. Hellen mov'd, that the last Address of thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as entered in the Journals, should be read, which particularly thanked him for his just and prudent administration. Which being read, Now, says he, what has materially happened in the short space of about six months, that this House should so differ in their opinion concerning the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant? Will it not lessen our dignity? Will it not appear highly inconsistent? Nay, will it not be the height of folly, especially after the whole House has given their assent and approbation to his measures, to change their opinion, and treat his Excellency with such coolness and contempt.

Mr. Flood, however, soon convinced every impartial man of the weakness and absurdity of this reasoning, by declaring the means by which such Address was obtained, and that though it was carried it point of number, not a Member present, were he to speak his own private opinion, would deny, but that that Address was not only void of truth, but contrary to the opinion of many in that House in particular, and the whole kingdom in general.

Monk Mason, Esq; insisted that the great cause of all our disturbances was owing to the many scandalous and rancorous publications circulated every day through this metropolis, and heartily wished that some means—some very effectual means could be devised to put a stop to those inflammatory papers.

After debating on the question, Whether an Address should be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, about half an hour after three in the morning, it was resolved in the affirmative.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established SOCIETY, continued from p. 387.



SIR G——t EL—
—t took up the anecdote which had been related of Sir Joseph Yates. He said, that the patriots had shewn their dis-

cretion in fixing upon a *dead* Judge. The foreign robber's maxim is, that dead men tell no tales; he therefore, after he has robbed, kills: but our ministers, said Sir G——t, extract their advantage from one who is already dead to their hand; they know he can contradict nothing that the living think fit to say about him. Sir G——t also observed, that advantage had been taken of the vague expressions of one or two members, to pretend that the original state of the motion had been changed; and that what was at first a general charge, had been rendered particular; but that there was no ground for this insinuation, the original motion having never been withdrawn, nor undergone either alteration or amendment. It remains then, says he, in *statu quo*, with all its sins and imperfections on its head; and what, in the name of all that is absurd and ridiculous, can Gentlemen mean by telling us, that we have now before us the specific charge which was desired! He added, that he cared not whether the House did or did not take it for a specific charge, and apply the general assertions to Lord M-----d; that magistrate, he said, was ready to meet them. He proceeded to remark, that though the learned Ser-

jeant, for, says he, we must give him all his titles, blustered, and swaggered, and swore, that the doctrines, which Lord M-----d had maintained, were contrary both to law and gospel, and not countenanced by any precedents, or if by any, that such precedents were of no authority; yet he himself would prove against this doughty man of law, that they had the sanction of the best precedents, and were the known and established law of the land. I will, said he, produce the authority of the best of times, that of Lord Chief Justice *Raymond*. He then read the following extract from the case of *Franklin*, the printer of the *Craftsman*, as it is recorded in the ninth volume of the State Trials, by which it appears, that *Raymond* held the very opinion, and spoke the very language, which are now charged upon Lord M-----d as crimes.

“It is my opinion, says *Raymond*, that it is not material, whether the facts charged in a libel be true or false, if the prosecution is by indictment or information. Here, therefore, I shall not allow of any evidence to prove that the matters charged in the libel are true; for I am only abiding by what has been formerly done in cases of the like nature. In this information or libel, there are *three* things to be considered; *two* by you the Jury, and *one* by us the Court. The first thing under your consideration is, whether the defendant is guilty of publishing this *Craftsman* or not. The second is, whether the expressions in that letter refer to his present Majesty and his principal officers and ministers of state, and are applicable to them or not. This is the chief thing in the information;

mation; for if you think that these defamatory expressions are not applicable to them, then the defendant is not guilty of what is charged upon him. But if you think they are applicable to them, then he is guilty, provided you find him to be the publisher of that paper. These are the two matters of fact that come under your consideration, and of which you are proper judges. But then there is a third thing, to wit, whether these defamatory expressions amount to a libel or not. This does not belong to the office of the Jury, but to the office of the Court; because it is a matter of law, and not of fact, and of which the Court are the only proper judges. If either of the parties are not satisfied, there is redress to be had at another place; for we are not here to invade one another's province, as is now of late a notion among some people, who ought to know better, for matters of law and matters of fact are never to be confounded. I have laid aside the points of law, I mean, whether these defamatory expressions amount to a libel or not; because that can only be determined by the Court, and if either party is dissatisfied, there is proper redress to be had at another place. There was one thing more mentioned by the defendant's counsel, which was, there is no room to think that letter libellous, because there could be no *malice* supposed by inserting it in the *Craftsman*. But that will not do; for the injury is the same to the person scandalized, whether the letter was inserted thro' malice or not. Besides, there is no knowing or proving particular *malice*, otherwise than from the fact itself; and therefore, if the act imports as much, it is sufficient. So, gentlemen, if you are sensible and convinced that the defendant published that *Craftsman* of the 2d of January last, and that the defamatory expressions in the letter refer to the ministers of Great Britain, then you ought to find the defendant *guilty*; but, if you think otherwise, then you ought to find him *not guilty*."

Upon this extract, Sir G——t observed, that Lord M——d's doctrine of libels is so far from being novel, that it is ancient, and that it is the opinion of the Serjeant that is new; for that *Raymond* called it a late notion among some people who ought to know better. He said, that the Court and the Bar had always been unanimous in approving the practice that was now condemned; and added, that he should be glad to know why, if not for this reason, the Serjeant never thought fit to move in arrest of judgment, or to try the cause in another place? He concluded, by applying these words to the promoters of the motion; and said, that the two Judges, who were supposed to be criminal, being justified by this precedent, the motion was totally subverted from its very base.

Serjeant G——n, in answer to Sir G——t E——t, acknowledged that the opinions imputed to *Raymond* in the precedent which had been read, were the same which had been censured in Lord M——d; but he denied, absolutely, the authority of the State Trials, from which the precedent was taken. They were not, he said, published under the inspection of any court; the facts had no vouchers; the composer of the work was unknown; it was the brat of a thousand obscure and nameless scribblers, of an illegitimate birth, without father or mother from whom it could derive any thing but disgrace. Yet, he said, admitting the authority of the book, the precedent would not answer the purpose for which it was brought; it would not prove, that the opinions now maintained by certain Judges were universally received, because the language, which it has imputed to the Judge, is not very consistent, and because it represents *Bootle* and the rest of the defendant's counsel as not acquiescing. What countenance then, said the Serjeant, does even this book give to the honourable Gentleman's assertion, that the Court and the Bar have been always unanimous? He then answered the question, Why, supposing
him

him to be of a contrary opinion, he had not moved in arrest of judgment, and taken proper measures for bringing before other tribunals the causes, with respect to which opinions had been delivered, which he thought contrary to law, in the Court of King's Bench; he said, that hitherto it had not been in his power, because none of them were brought to an issue. I am, however, said the Sergeant, obliged to the honourable Gentleman for having avowed the doctrines which are said to be illegal, and declared them to be delivered by Lord M——d. It is now incumbent upon those, who oppose the inquiry, to justify these opinions, and to shew that they are not illegal. My motion can no longer be evaded by the shameless chicanery of those who have thought fit to insinuate that it is vague and undetermined: we have now indubitably a fixed and definite object before us, and may proceed in the debate, as if half the inquiry was already made; I congratulate myself on having brought it so far on its way, though I have, perhaps, gone farther than is consistent with my own health or your patience: but I am ready to go still farther, though at the expence of both, in such a cause; for I think the doctrine in question, which can never incorporate with the other component parts of our constitution, being directly opposite to its genius and spirit, totally incompatible with the rights of Juries and public liberty.

Mr. E——d B——e said, that he would by no means impeach the conduct of the Judges, particularly of the noble Lord, who had been alluded to by some, and named by others; much less would he be hardy enough to say, that his determination was without precedent: but he said that this very variety of opinion among the sages of the law was the strongest argument that could be adduced in favour of the enquiry; for what could be of more importance, than to establish a controverted doctrine upon clear and determined principles, and draw a line between

the power and office of the Court and the Jury with such precision, that a Juryman might know his own privileges, and the Judge his authority. He then objected against involving the *act* and *intention* in the same *guilt*, and said, that if they did not imply equal *guilt*, they ought not to incur equal *punishment*. He enlarged upon this topic, and repeated many of the arguments which had been answered by Mr. De G——y (see p. 245). He said that the opinion of an honourable Gentleman, meaning Mr. C——s F——x (see p. 384) that the voice of that House was the voice of the people, and that therefore what was said without doors ought not to be regarded, could be suitable to those only who had deserved ill of the public; that for his own part he honoured and revered them; it was from their voice that he was qualified to act and speak in that House, and from their voice alone that he could discover what injuries they sustained, and what grievances should be redressed.

Mr. F——r. I hope I may appeal for the truth of what I say to every Gentleman who hears me, when I declare, that I stand here totally unconnected with any party, wholly detached from any junto, whether ministerial or anti-ministerial. I therefore, however I may be mistaken in opinion, can have no motives for my conduct, but those which should govern every honest man, and every lover of his country. I have attended with great diligence to what has been said on both sides of the present question, and I have not been a negligent observer of those events, which seem to have produced it, and I solemnly declare, that from the best judgment which I am able to form upon the whole, there does not appear to be the least ground for the present motion. In the first place, a mere inquiry into the conduct of the Judges implies an impeachment of their character; would not every Gentleman here think his character impeached if an enquiry was set on foot whether

ther he had committed a robbery upon the highway or picked a pocket? Nothing could justify such an enquiry but a reasonable ground of suspicion that he had committed such crime. Will not the character of our Judges suffer equally by an enquiry whether they have perverted the laws which they ought to execute, and can it be pretended that there is any reasonable cause of suspicion that they have thus betrayed their trust, and injured their country? It has been proved to demonstration, that in the opinion which has been delivered by the Judges now, they are so far from being singular, that it has been the general, not to say universal opinion both of the Bench and the Bar from time immemorial. The learned Serjeant has rejected the authority of the State Trials with respect to the opinion of Raymond, but he seems readily to admit it with respect to that of Bootle. We have, however, exactly the same evidence from the precedent which has been read, that Raymond delivered precisely the doctrine which is now said to be novel and illegal, that we have of Bootle's being of a contrary opinion, so that if those who oppose the motion are put upon other testimony to prove that the doctrine in question was then held by the Court: those who abet the motion must find other testimony that the Bar and the Court did not agree. Where, however, is the wonder, if it be admitted that Bootle did not acquiesce in an opinion which subjected his client to pains and penalties, and what opportunity could he have of declaring the opinion of which the learned Serjeant has availed himself, but the declaration of an opposite opinion by the Court? The ninth volume of the State Trials has not, perhaps, the sanction of a Court, nor even of a name eminent in the law, yet it may, notwithstanding, be very good evidence. Evidence not only as good, but much better, than most of that upon which the words and actions of men that are related in history de-

pend. It is infinitely less probable that the Recorder of State Trials should form a speech for Raymond which was known to be contrary to the opinion of that Judge, and to the established opinion of the Courts, than that he should follow the notes which had been taken; and, I suppose, no man is absurd enough to imagine, or hardy enough to pretend that the State Trials were written without notes, the mere fictions of imagination, without honesty of intention or truth of facts. The character of our Judges, Sir, should be kept sacred, not only from principles of justice to them as men, but principles of policy as important Members of the State, at least till there is some better ground to fully it by the avowed suspicion of an enquiry, than any that has yet appeared. And I will, Sir, upon this occasion be bold to say, that if there is upon earth any character which ought to exempt a man from the injury of such disgrace, it is that of the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench; I know him, Sir, as a Magistrate, as a Scholar, as a Gentleman, and as a Friend; and I know, that in each and all of these capacities and relations he is an honour not to his country only, but to mankind. But the enquiry is urged as a means of quieting the people; I know too well Sir, and you know, and the honourable Gentlemen who have made and supported this motion know, that they do not wish the people should be quieted: this pretence is so flimsy a veil, that their views and motives are discovered through it at the slightest glance; if they really wish that the people should be quiet, they have nothing to do, but desist from putting them in commotion: the discontent of the people does not arise from sentiment, nor is it founded on facts; it is the mere effect of temporary passions which are excited by the craft of a selfish and insidious faction, working upon national propensities and popular credulity. The metropolis is become a center of contagion; the pestilential matter which

which is there exhaling every moment from the press, expands in all directions, and infects the remotest corners of the kingdom. There is not a stage coach nor even a waggon in this country, that does not carry down the most impudent and flagitious Libels that ever disgraced a society united by the bands of civil government. Libels, which, but for an infatuation which has extinguished common sense, would defeat their own purposes by an excess of absurdity. Libels, which pretend that government is depriving us of our liberty, while they are themselves a flaming demonstration that liberty is even pushed into the most extravagant licentiousness. If we are really in earnest about quieting the people, we should, if possible, do something to restrain not the liberty but the abuse of the press. It is impossible for any man to set a higher value upon our liberty, with respect to literary productions, than I do, but if at any time it shall appear that the mischief resulting from this liberty is greater than the good, it must be restrained within narrower bounds, upon the great principle which, not long since, dropped from an honourable Gentleman in this House, that it is of the very essence of government to restrain natural liberty, as far as such restraint is absolutely necessary to the well being of civil society. This, indeed, is a subject which I touch with a trembling hand; God forbid that I should wish to suppress opinion, or restrain knowledge: I do not fear that the people should become either too knowing or too wise; but I fear that they should become the dupes of sophistry, that they should be misled by specious falsehood, and inflamed by causeless invective. However spacious be the bed that we allow to the *multitudinous sea* of literature, it certainly behoves us to say, "hitherto shalt thou come, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." At present neither public nor private character, neither peace nor fortune,

I had almost said not even life itself is secure. If it is thought that I am not justified in this assertion, let me remind Gentlemen, of the scandal which is every morning placed upon their table with their breakfast, and what happened to a noble Duke who has since paid the debt of nature. The ill treatment which the late Duke of Bedford lately met with in the West, was intirely owing to a paragraph in Goadby's Sherbourn News Paper, importing, that the object of his Grace's journey into that part of the country was to promote an address. Nothing upon earth could be more impudently false, yet the article had its effect, and his Grace was hooted from the country with a rage of resentment and personal insults, which were abundant causes of fear for his life. To support this motion is an oblique censure upon those who have steadily and zealously carried into execution the laws which are now in force, for the restraint of these abuses, and consequently an encouragement of such abuses: at all times this would be improper, but it would be surely most improper, at a time, when further restraints are so manifestly wanting. I must, therefore, from every consideration, give my voice against the motion.

Mr. W-----n, after making some apology for rising so late at night, said that he was an advocate for the enquiry, notwithstanding what the honourable Gentleman, who spoke last, had urged against it. That although an enquiry did carry an implication with it, to the disadvantage of the parties concerned, yet it tended rather to wipe off than to impute dishonour: that if there was any dishonour thrown upon the sages of the Bench, it was by the rumours and discontents prior to the enquiry; that suspicions, whether ill or well founded, were sufficient causes for an enquiry, as well on behalf of the party as the public: that if he were in the place of the noble Lord, whose conduct has been questioned within

within doors, and clamoured against without, he would use his utmost endeavours to bring on an enquiry. That he would in that case follow the example of the Gentlemen in the army and the navy, who were above all others jealous of their honour, and who were known to bring on enquiries by Court Martial into their own conduct, when it had been sullied by the breath of calumny. That honour therefore could not be sullied by an enquiry, but by those suspicions or rumours which made an enquiry necessary, and which nothing but the issue of a fair enquiry, in favour of the party, could counteract.

He then said what others had said about the difference between an *Act* and an *Intention*, about guilt and punishment, and the cruelty of inflicting punishment where the party had incurred no guilt, which were considered in Mr. de G--y's speech inserted p. 245. and concluded by urging the enquiry, if with no other view, to ascertain what the present debate proved to be at least, doubtful.

Col. B---é said he thought the restraint of the press would produce much more dangerous mischiefs than the utmost abuse of it, which could not be restrained by the law as it now stands.

Mr. C-----t said, that the prosecution of Almon had been particularly oppressive; that besides the excessive bail of 800l. he had been informed by good authority, that his expences amounted to one hundred and fifty.

The question was now called for, but Col. O-----w begged to be heard a few words: he produced a news paper, in which he said was a letter which demonstrated the fallacy of public report, it being libellous and seditious in the last degree; what the paper was did not appear; but Col. O-----w glancing at Mr. Serj G---n during his speech, the Serjeant replied, with a spirit suitable to the provocation; but no new arguments being urged relative to the question,

and this debate having already been carried to a considerable length, the question was put at half an hour past twelve o'clock, and carried against the motion

	184
For it	76
Majority	108

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN I, during last winter and spring, was finishing my surveys of the Martiers on the Promontory of East Florida, I settled its longitude by that of Charles Town in South Carolina, which, by a tedious survey, I had carried from the Charles Town Lighthouse to Cape Florida and the dry Tortugas, but could not reconcile it with the longitude of the Havannah; was therefore constrained to undertake, July last, a more tedious expedition across the Atlantic ocean to the Start Point in the English channel, which I accomplished the 7th of this month; by which I have not only obtained the true West longitude from London to Cape Florida, differing $10^{\circ} 56' 43''$ from the commonly known longitude between London and Charles Town Lighthouse, which I bring in West longitude $80^{\circ} 42', 43''$ from the London Meridian, and answers completely to the bearings from Cape Florida to the Havannah, but have also traced the Florida, commonly called Gulf Stream, with all its windings from the dry Tortugas, the westernmost of the Martiers along the Atlantic coast to the Newfoundland bank; likewise all the different deviations of the magnetical from the solar amplitudes, as also the precise latitude and longitude near America of no variation: vessels bound from any part of America through the new Bahama channel to Europe, may take the benefit of that stream, which will not only guide them clear of all shoals projecting from the Capes on the coast of North America, but also accelerate their voyage in a near incredible measure from twice to sixtimes the distance to what I found by my hexodromie, when corrected by my daily observations. As I am convinced of the utility my discovery affords to the public, I would not lose a day to communicate it to your publication. I am, Sir, your most humble Servant, *Wm. Gerard de Brabm,* his Majesty's Surveyor General for the Southern district of N. America.

Adrianople, he thought unequalled since the Roman triumphs. He was present at the circumcision of an English Jew, the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, Sept. 20, the Turkish Ramazan or Lent, Oct. 4-5. He visited also the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, Timotheus, and received great civilities from Sir Paul Pindar, the English Ambassador. He left that city in an English ship, Jan. 21, 1613-14; and on Feb. 14, arrived at Lesbos; on the 24th at Scanderoon, and with the English Counsel at Aleppo visited the *Valley of Salt* mentioned ii. Sam 8. The pool where the salt is made is twenty miles long and two broad. The salt is made in July, and yields 20,000 dollars annually to the Grand Signior. March 15, Coryate and Allard (a Kentish man) began their journey on Foot to Jerusalem. At Damascus he stayed four days viewing that city, Abane and Pharphar, the Dervises Monastery, Mosques, &c. and dined well at a cook's for three farthings a head. He arrived at Jerusalem, April 12, 1614, and lay in the Temple on Palm-Sunday, even in the upper gallery, seeing and describing the ceremonies of the Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, &c. on the ensuing festival. April 28, he went to visit Jordan, the Lake Asphaltites, &c. Men, women, and children stripped themselves naked and bathed in Jordan, being of opinion that that water washes away all their sins. From thence he journeyed NE thro' the ten Tribes to Mount Libanus—Thence back to Sidon, and by Sea to Alexandretta, or Scanderoon—Thence to Aleppo in Syria, where he joined a caravan going into Persia, and, after passing by what are said to be the ruins of Babylon, crossed the Euphrates into Mesopotamia, alias Chaldea, and arrived at Ur of the Chaldeans, where Abraham was born, a goodly city, though he was much chagrined at finding no ruins of the house of that Father of the Faithful. Wading over the River Tigris he passed by the ruins of Nineveh through Armenia the greater, and Mediæ the lower, to Tauris its capital, formerly called Ecbatana, the summer court of Cyrus, now in ruins. From thence by Casbin, once Arpacia, to Ispahan, the residence of the Kings of Persia. After two months stay there he travelled with a caravan into the Eastern India to Lahor, passing the River Indus, (which is as broad again as the Thames at London) and meeting

in the way the English Ambassador Sir Robert Shirley, and his Lady, travelling from the Mogul's court to the King of Persia's, among other civilities, Lady Shirley made our Pilgrim a present of forty shillings in Persian money. Lahor he describes to be sixteen miles in compass. Twenty days more conveyed him to Agra, through a road planted with trees on each side from whence he had ten days to the Mogul's court, at a town called Asmere. That Prince, (whom he described) named Selim, was then 5 years of age, and on his birth day (which happened when Coryate was there) he weighed himself in a pair of golden scales, laying in one scale his weight in gold, which he gave to the poor. This whole journey from Jerusalem to Asmere being 2700 English miles, our Propatetic † (as he styles himself) performed on foot, but with divers pairs of shoes, in about fifteen months. Between Aleppo and the Mogul's court (which took him up ten months) he spent but three pounds being *reasonably well* for about twopenny, and competently for a pennisterling a day. He staid in the English Factory at Asmere fourteen months in which time he learned the Persian, Turkish, Arabian, and Indostan tongues. In the first of these he afterwards made an Oration to the Great Mogul, who gave him in return about ten pounds English, which was very acceptable, he then having but twenty shillings left: and the Indostan he spoke with such volubility, as to be an overmatch for a country woman, a notorious scold, in her own language. While at the Mogul's court, Tom Coryate rode upon an Elephant, and is so drawn, by his own desire, in the Frontispiece to his *Letters from Asmere*. He left Asmere Sept. 12, 1616, and after visiting several other places, and being courteously received by Sir Thomas Roe, the English Ambassador, he went at length to Surat. There being so over kindly used by some of the English, who gave him sack which they had brought from England, and drinking of it moderately (for he was very temperate) it increased a flux which he had then upon him, and in few days brought him to his journey's end, in December 1617. He was buried there under a small monument

† That is, a walker forward on foot. Peripatetic is one that walks about.

stone; and thus his voluminous observations were all lost except the *Crudities* (before-mentioned) of his former journey; *Letters from Asmere to several Persons of Quality in England*: Lond. 1616, and some written notes given by Sir Thomas Roe to Mr. Purchas, and published in his *Pilgrimages*, in which also are inserted, *A Letter from Coryate to his Mother Gertrude; containing his Speech to the Great Mogul, Observations on the Mogul's Court, Constantinople, &c.* One of his Letters is addressed *To the High Seneschal of the Right Worshipfull Fraternitie of Sireniacall Gentlemen, that meet the first Friday of every month, at the Signe of the Mermaid in Bread street, in London*, and subscribed, *Your generositie's most obliged countryman, ever to be commended by you, the Hierosolymeton-Mesopotamian-Armenian-Media-Parthian-Persian-Indian-Leggèstretchet of Odcombe in Somersset, Thomas Coryate.* One Mr. Richard Steel, a Merchant, having informed King James, that he had met Coryate in his travels, the King replied, *Is that Fool yet living?* This being told to our Pilgrim, troubled him much. He was also much concerned at an expression in Sir Thomas Roe's Letter to the Consul at Aleppo, in which, desiring him to furnish Coryate with ten pounds, he recommended him *as a very honest poor wretch.* Our traveller liked the gift but not the language, saying to his chamber-fellow, Mr. Terry, that "*My Lord Ambassador had even spoiled his courtesy in the carriage thereof; for that if he had been a very fool indeed, he could have said very little less of him than he did, Honest poor wretch! and to say no more of him, was to say as much as nothing.*" The letter was afterwards phrased to his own mind, but he lived not to receive the money. "*Had he lived, says Mr. Aubrey, to return to England, his Travels had been most estimable; for though he was not a wise man, he wrote most faithfully matter of fact.*" MS. in Museo Ashmol. In his Letters he frequently says much more than is necessary, but never (of his own knowledge) more than is true. Some of the friends whom he particularly commemorates as *the lovers of vertue and literature, and the well-wishers to his laborious pedestriall perambulations*, are "*The two Ladies Varney, mother and daughter, at Boswell House, without Temple Barre; that famous Antiquary, Sir*

Robert Cotton, for whom, he says, he had a curious marble head of an ancient Heros, or Giant-like Champion, found in the ruins of Cyzicum, in Natolia; Master George Speake, sonne and heire apparant of Sir George Speake in Somerssetshire, [an ancestor, probably, of the present Lady North]; Master John Donne, the author of two most elegant Latine books, *Pseudo-Martyr*, or and *Ignatii Conclave*; Master John Hoskins, alias *Æquinoctiall Pasticraft*, of the citie of Hereford, Counsellor; Master Benjamin Johnson, the Poet; Master Doctor Mocket, resident perhaps in my Lord of Canterburie's House at Lambeth, [as Chaplain to A. B. Abbot, and afterwards Warden of All Soule's College, Oxford, &c.] Master Samuel Purchas, the great Collector of the Lucubrations of sundry Classicall authors, for description of Asia, Africa, and America, &c. If he had lived, our traveller intended to have walked back through Persia to Cairo in Egypt, and to have embarked at Alexandria. Some elegant Latin Poems by George Coryate, the father, were published by his son Thomas in 1611, and also a Description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in Latin verse.

HUETIANA continued from p. 351.

CXXXIX.

Difference between ancient and modern Astronomy.

ANCIENT Astronomy was so defective, that moderns are very excusable for having but little studied it: It is certain, that to understand ancient authors, the knowledge of it is necessary. Of the moderns, Scaliger has cultivated it the most, and he was so pleased with the progress, that he thought he had made in it, that he considered as his master-piece in this way, his *Observations on the Poet Manilius*, where he has condescendingly displayed the lights which he had acquired in this science by a long study. But his ungovernable genius, full of confidence and presumption, has hurried him into a multitude of errors, as I have proved in my *Remarks on the same Manilius, and on his Commentary.* Without entering into the detail of many questions on which the new Astronomy has departed from the old, I will only superficially expose here several capital differences in their method of studying Astronomy, and in their principles.

In

In regard to the observations of the Stars, I learn from a passage * of Simplicius, that Aristotle recommended it to his disciples to follow the most recent observations, as being much more certain than those of the ancients, which did not exactly agree with the phenomena; "Because, says he, Calisthenes, a disciple of Aristotle, had not then sent from Babylon into Greece the observations made for more than 1900 years before Alexander, according to the calculation of Porphyry. In fact, the Chaldeans, according to the common opinion, are the most ancient observers that are known, having been invited to that noble study by the situation of the vast and level plains which they inhabited. The Egyptians, for the same reason, were induced to imitate them. Macrobius †, nevertheless, makes them the first observers of the Heavens, and gives the particulars of an artifice which they employed to attain an exact division of the Zodiac. But the Phœnicians were urged to it by the necessity of navigation and traffic. In the time of the Judges of Israel, they had erected in Palestine some Heliotropes, astronomical Pillars, or Dials, which shewed the motions of the Sun. That of King Ahaz is a proof that the Hebrews did not neglect the knowledge of the heavenly motions; and I have shewn, in another work, that those Pillars, which Josephus mentions, and whose construction he ascribes to the descendants of Seth, were rather Astronomical Tables, engraved by the ancient Cananeans on those Pillars. It is probable, that those changes in the Sun, which Homer tells us (in the *Odyssey*) were observed in the Isle of Syria, were by a Heliotrope made by the Phœnicians, and which the interpreters pretend to have been erected to mark the Solstices, which was afterwards renewed, or repaired, or perfected by Pherecydes. Perhaps another was made more exact, in which the Solstices were marked by the shadow of a style. The Greeks, instructed in Astronomy by the Egyptians and Phœnicians, cultivated it in succeeding times, and after Thales and his successors on one side, and Pythagoras on the other, it made considerable progress successively down to Ptolemy, who surpassed in

that science the diligence of those who preceded him: The Arabs corrected his observations; King Alphonso (of Castile) corrected those of the Arabs, and at length, the Rodolphine Tables of Kepler, founded on the observations of Tycho, carried the exactness of that knowledge farther than ever. These observations of Tycho, and the wonderful instruments which he employed to make them, have, it may be said, renewed Astronomy. Not that the Arabs spared trouble and expence to know the heavenly motions; of this we may judge by that instrument which Albategnius employed, who lived 800 years ago, the Alhidade, or Index, of which instrument, was ten ells in length.

The spheres which the ancients used to represent the heavens, were very different from ours. They had armillary spheres, but made in their own manner. Some of them were made * of reeds to represent the circles. That of Archimedes, which was so celebrated, displayed his skill in mechanics much more than in Astronomy. It was formed of brass circles, and of hollow globes of glass, which were moved by pneumatic springs, and represented the heavenly motions †. Claudian ‡ observes, that those glass spheres, apparently made in imitation of that of Archimedes, were in use in his time. The same effects which were admired in those spheres, have been imitated in our days more than once by other artificers no less ingenious, and produced by a knowledge no less profound of astronomy and mechanics.

The division of the heavenly circles has successively received various improvements. The most ancient is that of the Zodiac. The twelve Signs made the first division of it. The 365 days, of which the year was composed, and which the Sun took up in traversing the heavens, naturally led the observers to the division of that circle into 360

* *Lucian. in Nigrino. See Claud. Epigr. 18. Lactant. lib. 2. cap. v. Salmas. in Solin. Vol. 1. p. 824.*

† The most celebrated glass sphere of modern times is that made by the late Dr. Long, Astronomy Professor at Cambridge, which was large enough to contain one or more persons, and being set in motion exhibits the motions of the heavenly bodies just as they really appear, the constellations, &c. being delineated on the concave side.

‡ *Claudian Epigr. 25. ad Curetum*
degrees.

* *Simplic. in Aristot. de Cælo, lib. ii. p. 123.*

† *Magrob. in Somn. cip. lib. i. cap. xxi.*

degrees. It is thus mentioned by Pliny, l. 2. c. viii. *Certum est Solis meatum esse partium quidem trecentarum sexaginta. Sed ut observatio umbrarum ejus redeat ad notas, quinos annis dies adjeci, surperque quartam partem diei.* And he afterwards employs (ch. xv.) the same division of the Zodiac into 360 parts. Manilius (book 1. ver. 667.) applies the same division to the Zodiac, and he gives twelve of those degrees to the breadth of the Zodiac, which the moderns have extended to sixteen. This division into 360 degrees was at first confined to the Zodiac, of which the Sun seemed to be the first author; but the other great circles, and principally the Equator, were generally divided into sixty degrees; and no other division was used before Eudoxus, who was the disciple of Plato. They reckoned * four of these degrees from the Equator to the Tropic, and fifteen to the Pole. The ancients had also other divisions. They called the Signs of the Zodiac *Dodecatemories*, that is to say, *twelfth parts*: and they divided each of these twelfth parts, or *Dodecatemories*, into twelve other *Dodecatemories*, each of which contained two degrees and a half, of the number of thirty which each Sign occupied; or five half degrees, to each of which they also † gave the name of *Dodecatemories*. Manilius has remarked these three sorts of *Dodecatemories*: but the moderns have either not observed or neglected them. I find, however, in a passage of Sextus Empiricus, (*Adv. Math.* p. 111. AB.) who lived under Marcus Aurelius, that at that time each of the 360 degrees of the Zodiac was divided into sixty minutes. Eusebius quotes, in his *Evangelical preparation*, b. 6. ch. vii. a large fragment of the Commentaries of Origen on Genesis, by which it appears, that in his time the Astrologers, desiring to cast the nativities of children, not only sought what Sign was ascending, but also what part of the number of the sixty parts into which the Sign was divided; and that carrying their enquiry and precision still farther, and dividing each of these parts into sixty others, they examined which of these hundred and sixty last parts was ascending; and that they used the same diligence in the observations which they made of the course

of the Planets. The divisions and subdivisions of those motions were practised in the time of Ammianus Marcellinus, and he styles (b. 20. ch. xxx.) parts of parts that we style minutes. This shews that the exactness and curiosity of the moderns have not in that surpassed those of the ancients.

The postures which have been given to the Constellations on the artificial globes were another occasion of difference between the old and new Astronomers. For when they would represent on the globe what they had seen in the heavens, they marked on the convex surface of the globe, what they saw in the concave face of the heavens; so that if a Constellation appeared to them in the heavens, with the face turned towards them, that is, towards the earth and towards the centre of the heavens, as, for instance, that of *Andromeda*, or of *Aquarius*, when they would represent it on the artificial globe, as they had seen it, that is, turned towards them, this situation was necessarily contrary and opposite to that which it has in the heavens: for it must be reversed, and as it were lying on the back and looking up and above it; whereas, in the heavens, it looks down and below it. Thus the face of the artificial globe was, properly speaking, the wrong side of the face of the Heavens. Hence ensued a strange confusion in the construction of artificial globes; for that which was on the right in the heavens was found on the left in the globe. This occasioned two different sects among the Astronomers. The one was that of Theon, which would have the Constellations drawn with their backs turned towards us, in order to show that the fore part of their bodies was that which appears to us in the concave face of the heavens. The other sect was that of Hipparchus, which, on the contrary, would have them drawn with the inside of the body turned towards those who view them on the globe, unless there is something on the opposite side which deserves to be marked there. That is to say, Hipparchus would have the Constellations represented on the outward surface as they appear to our eyes; being viewed from the earth: and Theon would have them represented as they would have appeared to the eyes of those who had viewed them through the outside of the globe, if that globe had been transparent.

* Strabo, book 2.

† See *Manil.* xxi. 646.

Besides this confusion, time also has disfigured

disfigured those Constellations, and the moderns have not expressed the ancient figures. I will here mention some of them, which may serve as a specimen. The *Ram (Aries)* is now represented on the globes lying down and looking behind him. The ancients represented him running, and looking towards the West, that is, before him. The *Balance (Libra)* is represented with its two Scales, resting only on the earth. Manilius adds to it a man who supports it, and holds it in action: *Humana est facies Libræ*, says he. The old Almanacks made it be supported by the Virgin: but that employment was delegated to Augustus by the flatterers of his time. The Egyptians ascribed it to a man, who, supporting the Balance with his right hand, held in his left a perch or Surveyor's measure. The *Twins (Gemini)* were formerly represented, as two boys embracing each other. The Lacedæmonians drew them fore-shortened in two parallel lines, joined together by two other cross lines, as they are still represented at this time. They called this Sign *δοξανα*, a word derived, as I suppose, from *δοξος*, which signifies a *beam or rafter*; for, in fact, it is two beams joined by two cross beams. A beam is styled in Latin *trabs*. And as *δοξανα* is derived from *δοξος*, *trabale* is derived from *trabs*, from whence, as I conjecture, proceeds the word *travail*, [*travise*,] which, in its proper signification, denotes that machine in which Fairiers confine mettlesome and vicious horses in order to shoe them. And indeed this machine represents the figure which serves to mark the Twins. It is pretended, that these Twins are Castor and Pollux; others will have them to be Apollo and Hercules; and they still retain those names in the sphere of the Arabs, who took them from the Egyptians. Pliny (b. 28. ch. xxix.) does not dissemble that the ancients confounded the situation of the Constellations of the *great Dog*, and the *little Dog*. They gave the name of the *Dog* and of *Sirius* to the Constellation of the *great Dog*, and to that bright Star which he has in his mouth. They also gave the name of *Canicula* to the *great* and the *little Dog*. The Constellation of *Orion* was called *Jugula* by the ancients, on account of three Stars which they placed on his neck. Manilius * and all the moderns

place them on his face. In short, to shew at once the difference between the ancient sphere and the modern, it is sufficient to say, that the latter places forty eight Constellations in the heavens, and the ancient had only thirty-five, as Martianus Capella has expressly shewn, book 8.

But the changes which time is accustomed to introduce in human sciences, are not to be compared with those which the Arabs introduced in Astronomy, when they would adopt it to their religion. They would have thought themselves guilty of idolatry, if they had placed, and as it were, consecrated human figures in the heavens. They therefore put two Peacocks in the place of *the Twins*, a sheaf of corn instead of *the Virgin*, a quiver in the place of *Sagittarius*, a Mule loaded with panniers in that of *Aquarius*, a Sea-cow in that of *Andromeda*, and so on.

Astronomers have no less varied in fixing the points of the Solstices and the Equinoxes. Some have placed them in the first degree of *Cancer*, and in that of *Capricorn*; in the first degree of *Aries*, and in that of *Libra*; others in the eighth degrees of those Signs, others in the tenth, others in the twelfth, and some in the fifteenth, which is ascribed to Eudoxus. Others enlarged the space in which they placed the tropical points into the whole extent of those Signs. Manilius bears witness of these variations at the end of his third book. Nevertheless, the opinion of those who placed them in the eighth degrees of those Signs has prevailed; and it seems to deserve that preference by its antiquity, and by the authority of Anaximander, who appears to have been the inventor of it. And hence it follows, that in the Calendar reformed by Julius Cæsar, the first days of the months fall in the eighth parts of the Signs of the Zodiac, according to the ancient Astronomy, to which Geminus refers also the opinion of those who extended the Solstices and the Equinoxes through the whole length of the tropical Signs.

The variation was still greater, when the beginning of spring was to be fixed. Some had regard to the degree which the Sun occupied in *Aries*, when the West wind begins to blow, or to the first flight of the Swallows. Others placed the beginning of spring some days after those marks. The blowing of the West wind, the flight of the Swal-

* See Manil. iv. 254. Plutarch. de Fraterno amore. Eustath. in Iliad. p. 1125.

Swallows, the return of spring, the entrance of the Sun into *Aries*, and the *Equinox*, are even remarked in ancient authors as distinct Epochas.

Astronomers were no better agreed as to the situation and order of the Planets. Plutarch, in his second book of the *Dogmas of the Philosophers*, has a chapter on this variation. He says, that Plato made the Sun and the Moon the lowest of the Planets; that Anaximander, on the contrary, and others after him, placed them in the highest rank. The author of the book *De Mundo*, which bears the name of Aristotle, places Mercury immediately below Mars, Venus afterwards, and at last the Sun and Moon; and some others have placed Mercury below Venus.

CXL.

In what sense the Bucolic Poets make their Shepherds sing verses on their reeds.

A difficulty arises in reading the Bucolic Poets, which I am surpris'd that the Commentators have not observed, nor attempted at some solution of it. They make their Shepherds sing on the flute, the flageolet, or on reeds. These songs do not consist only of a tune, but also of words sung. When Virgil says, *Incipe Mœnalias mecum, œnea tibia, versus*, he bids his flute sing his verses. His flute indeed might play the airs, but it could not sing his verses; and while his mouth was employed in blowing his flute, it could not pronounce his verses. When, in his first Eclogue, he represents Tityrus as playing on his reed, and making the forests echo with the name of Amaryllis, how could he, while he was blowing his reed with his mouth, pronounce with the same mouth the name of Amaryllis? This cannot be reconciled but by saying that these songs were performed alternately, and in succession, and that the words were first sung with the voice, and the air afterwards played on the flute. Virgil seems to have had an eye to this difficulty, when he ascribes these two different offices to two different persons,

*Boni quoniam convenimus ambo,
Tu calamos inflere leves, ego dicere
versus.*

Since my voice can match your tune-
ful reed. *Dryden.*

The END.

APPROBATION.

I have read, by order of my Lord the Chancellor, the Manuscript entitled HUETIANA, and have not only distinguished in it the hand of the illustrious Author, the late M. Huet, formerly Bishop of Avranches, but also all the learning, all the taste, and all the politeness which advanced him to the first honours of Literature, and make his memory so dear to men of letters.

Given at Paris, this 9th of November, 1721.

FRAGUIER.

Mr. URBAN,

WE were lately presented in one of the public papers with a letter from Doctor Cirillo, Professor of Natural History in the University of Naples, to Doctor Watson, F. R. S. in which the learned Professor refutes the common opinion, that the bite of the Tarantula is only to be cured by music. I remember to have formerly read, with a good deal of surprize, the histories of several persons, said to be cured, in the works of Baglivi, the celebrated Italian Physician, mentioned by the Professor, one of which, if I mistake not, (for I have not the author by me) is to the following purport. The person affected was seized immediately after the bite with a heaviness and stupor, and in a short time fell down in a state of insensibility. Upon this, some of the people about him procured the first musical instrument that was at hand, and played several tunes upon it for some time without effect: till at last they luckily hit upon one, which struck the man's fancy, and raised him upon his legs; when he instantly began dancing to it, and continued to do so till he sunk down quite covered with sweat, and overpowered with fatigue. He repeated the same exercise three or four days successively with the same violence; by which means he at length got the better of the poison, and was restored to perfect health.

The account which Baglivi gives of the manner in which this very extraordinary remedy operates, is, if I remember right, something like this. He supposes, that the quick motion impressed by the impulse of the musical sounds on the air, and from thence communicated through the ear to the blood and animal spirits, gradually dissolves the coagulation which the poison

poison had produced in them; so that by means of these repeated vibrations the humours recover their original state of fluidity, and now, circulating duly through the fine tubes of the vessels that were before obstructed, enable them to perform again their several functions. Thus the patient regains the use of sense and motion, is roused from his lethargy, springs up upon his feet, and continues to exercise them till the great profusion of sweat, which the exercise occasions, eliminates out of the mass of blood all the remaining virulence of the poison. Now though Baglivì's reasoning, how ingenious soever, is ill-founded, as he was certainly imposed upon with regard to the facts on which it is built; yet is it equally certain, that this doctrine, of the cure of disorders being effected by the powers of music, is no novel notion. We find it mentioned by Macrobius, who, in enumerating the several virtues ascribed to Music, reckons this also among the rest: *CORPORUM QUOQUE MORBIS MEDETUR.* [In *Sonn. Scip. lib. ii. cap. 3.*] And Gellius had before him remarked the great efficacy of it in giving ease, particularly in the *SCIATICA*; adding, that Democritus speaks of it as a specific in most other diseases. Nay, he mentions a case perfectly similar to that under consideration, namely, the bite of the Viper; which he observes from Theophrastus, finds an effectual remedy in the skilful and harmonious touches of the musician: and concludes with remarking, "So intimate is the union between the bodies and the minds of men, and consequently between the disorders and the remedies, by which each is affected." [TANTA PRORSUS EST AFFINITAS CORPORIBUS HOMINUM MENTIBUSQUE; ET PROPTEREA QUOQUE VITIIS AUT MEDELIS ANIMORUM ET CORPORUM. Gell. Noct. Attic. lib. iv. cap. 3.]

Wigan, I am, &c.
October 3. Q.

Mr. URBAN,
THERE is nothing more difficult, than truly to settle which King and Queen of *Persia* are the *Assuerus* and *Esther* mentioned in the Bible. *Joseph Scaliger*, and *Sir Isaac Newton*, are very certain, that *Assuerus* must be *Xerxes*: Some few have thought, that he must be *Cambyces*; others, with *Archbishop Usher*, believe him to be *Darius Hystapes*: But the far greatest

number of the learned, with *Dean Prideaux*, conclude, that he must be the same King called *Artaxerxes Longimanus*. I close with the first opinion, and these reasons fully confirm me in it.

First, *Assuerus* or *Axwerus*, and *Axeres*, or *Xerxes*, are but different ways of pronouncing the same name, and are always given to the same person. To one of these manners of expression the *Greeks* have added the word *Cy*, which, in the *Persian* language signifies *King*, or *Prince*, so this is still *Axeres* with the addition of a title. Now it is generally agreed, that *Cy-axeres* assisted *Nebuchadnezer* in the destruction of *Nineveh*: Therefore, this *Cy-axeres* of the *Greeks*, must be called by the *Hebrews* *Assuerus*, or *Axwerus*; and accordingly *Tobit* (a book of good authority in the historical part) witnesses, that *Nineveh* was destroyed by *Nebuchadnezer* and *Assuerus*, *Tob. xiv. 15*; so that this is a clear proof, that *Assuerus* and *Cy-axeres* are the same name and belonged to the same person.

Nineveh was standing till after the death of *Josiab*, King of *Judah*. For in his reign, *Zephaniab* prophesied against that city, and the *Assyrian* Empire; *Zeph. i. 1. and ii. 13-15.* and when *Josiab* died, the King of *Egypt* was upon his march against the *Assyrian*, to *Carchemish* upon the River *Euphrates*: *2 Kin. xxiii. 29. 2 Chron. xxxv. 20.* It is therefore more than probable, that *Nineveh* was closely besieged by the *Medes* and *Babylonians*, at the same time when *Pharaoh* attacked the *Assyrian* Empire; and so the *Assyrian* Monarch had too much business upon his hands to make a good defence; and hence it was, that *Pharaoh* gained possession of the whole country, and returned into *Egypt*, in the space of three months. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 2, 3.* However, Prince *Axeres*, and his Colleague, having taken *Nineveh*, *Nebuchadnezer* turned his arms against the *Egyptian* monarch, and in the third year of *Jeboiakim*, had recovered all the conquered Provinces, from the River of *Egypt* to the River *Euphrates*. *Dan. i. 1. 2 Kings xxvii.* So that the destruction of *Nineveh* must happen in the first year of *Jeboiakim*, King of *Judah*, or seventy-two years before the reign of *Cyrus the Persian*, *Dan. ix. 1.*

Daniel tells us, That *Assuerus* was the father of *Darius the Mede*. *Dan. ix.*

ix. 1. If then *Cy-axeres* reigned forty years, and his successor * thirty-five years, as *Herodotus* informs us, it is evident, that the two reigns of *Cy-axeres*, and *Darius* the Mede, must continue seventy-five years; and if so, then Nineveh must be destroyed in the third year of *Cy-axeres*, or *Assuerus*: So that *Axeres* or *Assuerus*, the father of *Darius*, must be the Prince *Axeres* or *Xerxes* that destroyed *Nineveh*; and thus *Daniel* fully confirms the testimony of *Tobit*, and the Greek historians; and we see plainly, that the husband of *Esther* is said to be that *Assuerus*, who reigned from *India* to *Ethiopia*, *Est.* i. i. to distinguish him from a former *Assuerus*, whose dominions, though very large, could not be so far extended, while the kingdoms of *Babylon* and *Egypt* were standing. Seeing then, that *Assuerus* I. *Axeres*, or *Xerxes*, was the same person; it cannot be doubted but *Assuerus* II. *Axeres*, or *Xerxes* must be another person of the same name.

Secondly, *Emestris* and *Esther* are the same name; *Emestris* being properly mother *Esther*; and as Kings are, or should be, nourishing fathers, and Queens nourishing mothers to their subjects; *Em* appears to be added to *Esther*, as *Cy* was to *Axeres*, as a title of honour. It is true, *Em* signifying mother, is a Hebrew word; but, therefore, as *Esther* was a Jewess, it was a title most likely to be given her. Tho' these two arguments, considered singly, are sufficient proof of my point; yet taken jointly, they greatly strengthen one another: For surely, if the names of each, being the same, are a proof that the person is the same; the names of both being the same, must be a far greater proof.

Thirdly, In the book of *Ezra*, *Darius*, *Assuerus*, and *Artaxerxes*, are mentioned in the order in which they reigned; *Ezr.* iv. 5, 6, 7. and therefore *Assuerus*, as he is named second, must be *Xerxes*: And as these Princes had been petitioned, to hinder the building of the Temple and walls of *Jerusalem*, we must allow that they are three different persons; unless we will be so fool-hardy, as to charge an inspired writer with writing nonsense,

and distinguishing where there was no difference: So that it is evident to a demonstration, *Assuerus* was neither *Darius* nor *Artaxerxes*.

Fourthly, The age of *Mordecai* requires, that *Assuerus* should be *Xerxes*: For *Mordecai* is said to be the son of *Jair*, the son of *Shimei*, the son of *Kish*, a Benjaminite; which *Kish* was carried away captive from *Jerusalem* along with *Jechoniah*, King of *Judah*. *Est.* ii. 6. Now from the captivity of *Jechoniah* to the first year of *Cyrus*, was sixty-two years; (for this happened eight years after the first captivity under *Jehoiakim*, and from that captivity till the first year of *Cyrus* was seventy years, *Dan.* ix. 1.) from thence to the death of *Cambyses*, was sixteen years; from thence to the death of *Darius*, was thirty-six years; and from thence to the twelfth year of *Xerxes*, when *Mordecai* was advanced, *Est.* iii. 11. was twelve years: So that it was in all $62 + 16 + 36 + 12 = 126$ years; from the time that *Kish* was carried away captive, till the time of *Mordecai's* advancement in the Court of *Assuerus*. Supposing then, (as the Conqueror seems to have taken none but young men at that time, *2 Kings* xxiv. 14.) that *Kish* was a young man when he was led into captivity; at this rate, *Shimei*, the son of *Kish*, might not be born before that fatal year: However, as he must be born either before or after, let us suppose this, as a mean, to be the year of his birth. Then, allowing thirty years between generation and generation, it must be thirty years after the captivity of *Kish* when *Jair* was born, and thirty years lower when *Mordecai* was born; and, consequently, *Mordecai* must be sixty-six years of age at the time of his advancement, (for $30 + 30 = 60$) and we cannot well suppose him to be more to be fit for the King's business: Nor will the age of *Esther's* father allow of it; for at the time when *Mordecai* was sixty-six, his uncle, if he had been living, must have been about a hundred; and very likely he might be eighty at the birth of *Esther*: Surely, this was old enough to be a father, without supposing him to be above twenty years older, as he must have been if *Assuerus* was, as most think, *Artaxerxes Longimanus*.

The conclusion is, That *Axeres*, or *Xerxes*, is most certainly the *Assuerus*, or *Axeres* of the Holy Scriptures, who has

* It is true, *Herodotus* says, that this successor of *Axeres* was *Astyages*; but this was his mistake: For it appears from the *Darius* he coined, that his name was *Darius*. *Gent. Mag.* O \mathcal{E} . 1771.

has been greatly abused by the lying *Egyptians* and *Greeks*, in return for his destroying their Images, burning their Temples, and putting them into such fear for their lives and liberties: Nor has *Esther* sped any better, as being his Queen, a *Jewess*, and so equally hated by all the *Sabians*.

Your humble Servant,

YARICO.

Mr. URBAN,

MUCH was said and written some years ago by Atterbury, Oldmixon, and others, concerning the interpolation of Lord Clarendon's History by the Oxford Editors, to which the suppression of the original MS. has always given too much countenance. One internal presumptive evidence in continuation of it was suggested, at that time, by Dr. Samuel Clarke, in a private company, from one of whom I heard it. It is this, The noble author has prefixed to every book some text or texts of Scripture, which Mrs. Macaulay is pleased to call *quaint, but not always pertinent*. They all, however, have some particular allusion to the subject of each book. The text prefixed to book v. is Isaiah iii. 12. *As for my people, children are their oppressors, and women rule over them: O my people, they who lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths.* In this book therefore we might reasonably expect to find some reflections on the intrigues and ambition of women, and as the Queen was at that time (viz. from March 1641, to August 1642) particularly active in fomenting the flame and supplying the fuel of war, she in the *original* was probably stigmatized and reproached. On the contrary, all that is there said of her in the *printed copy* is in commendation of her zeal and diligence in providing ammunition and arms in Holland, and sending them to the King in the North. It should seem therefore as if the Editors (whoever they were) when they struck out some passages, to them obnoxious, relating to her Majesty, had not adverted to the text prefixed, which is now perfectly unapplicable to the contents of the book. And it can scarce be doubted, that if it had been *printed* as the author *wrote* it, our female patriot would have thought this text, disparaging as it is to her own sex, one of the least *quaint* and most *pertinent* in the work.

Give me leave to add, that Lord

Clarendon, in his *Life*, p. 522. when he mentions, "Finishing in his retirement the work his heart was most set upon," styles it, "The History of the late Civil Wars and Transactions to the time of the King's return in 1660." So that the word "*Rebellion*" is apparently foisted into the title page of his history. And not contented with this, in the title page of his *Life*, printed at Oxford in 1759, the Editors style the second part of it, "A Continuation of his History of the GRAND Rebellion," omitting the words "*Civil Wars*" entirely.

Your's,

CRITON.

In every taste of Foreign Courts improv'd
All by the King's example liv'd and lov'd

POPE

Mr. URBAN,

TO shew how near a resemblance our present polite world, our Princes and Peereesses, bear to their predecessors in the gallant reign of Charles II. I have sent you an amour, which was very celebrated in its day, taken from the very elegant and authentic *Memoirs de Comte de Grammont*, the Paragon of Amorous History. p. 202—6.

"THE Duke of York [afterward James II.] having lulled his conscience to sleep by the declaration of his marriage to Mrs. Anne Hyde, [the Chancellor's daughter,] thought that he might devote some of his leisure hours to inconstancy, in return for that generous effort. He therefore took up with one whom he soon found ready for his purpose. This was Lady Carnegy [daughter of Duke Hamilton, who had been free of her favours to many others. She was still handsome and her good nature did not suffer her new lover to languish long. All succeeded as well as possible for some time. Lord Carnegy, her husband, was still in Scotland; but his father dying suddenly, he returned from thence as suddenly with the title of Southesk, which his wife hated: but which she took still more patiently than his return. If he had had some hint of the honour that was done him, in his absence. It would not immediately seem jealous, but, as it was very easy to ascertain the truth of the fact, he kept an eye those of his wife. As this return put the lovers on their guard, the Duke of York visited her only in form; that is to say, always accompanied by a friend, in order to give it the air of a visit."

“ At this time, Talbot, [afterwards Duke of Tyrconnel] returned from Portugal. This connection had taken place during his absence; and without his knowing who Lady Southesk was, he learned that his master was in love with her.

“ He was carried thither, for form sake, a few days after. The Duke introduced him. Some compliments passed on both sides; after which he thought it proper to leave his Highness at liberty to pay his, and withdrew into the ante chamber. This ante-chamber looked into the street. Talbot placed himself at the window, to observe the passers-by.

“ He had the best disposition in the world for such adventures; but he was so subject to absence and inattention, that he left at London the complimentary letter which the Duke had given him for the Infanta of Portugal, and was not sensible of it till the very time when he had his audience.

“ He stood therefore on guard, as has been mention, very attentive to his instructions, when he saw a chariot stop at the door, without being alarmed at it, and less still at the man whom he saw get out of it, and soon heard coming up stairs.

“ The Devil, who ought not to be spiteful on such occasions, brought thither Lord Southesk in person. His Highness's equipage had been dismissed, because Lady Southesk had affirmed that her husband was gone to make a tour to the dogs, the bears, and the bulls; fights which highly diverted him, and from which he seldom returned till very late. He little imagined that he had such good company at his house, seeing no carriage there; but, if he was at first surprized to see Talbot sitting at his ease in his wife's ante-chamber, his surprize did not last long. Talbot had not seen him since his return from Flanders; and not suspecting that he had changed his name, *Good morrow, Carnegy, good morrow, my fat pig*, he cried, holding out his hand: *Where the deuce have you been, that I have not seen you since I came from Brussels? What business have you here? Have you too a design on Southesk? If so, my poor friend, you may as well fly the pit; for, let me tell you, the Duke of York is in love with her, and, to trust you with a secret, at this very moment, he is in the next room with her.*

“ Southesk, thunder-struck, as may easily be imagined, had not time to answer these curious questions. Talbot shewed him the door, as a friend, and advised him to try his fortune elsewhere; Southesk, not knowing what better to do, got into his chariot; and Talbot, delighted with the adventure, was impatient for the Duke's coming, in order to give him an account of it; but he was much surprized to find that the story had no charms for those who were interested in it; on the whole, he thought it very unlucky that that creature Carnegy had only changed his name to draw from him such an important secret.

“ This incident interrupted a commerce which the Duke of York did not much regret: And well it was that he grew indifferent; for the traitor Southesk plotted a revenge, by which, without employing sword or poison, he would have had satisfaction of those who had injured him, for the short time that their intrigue had lasted.

“ He sought, in the most infamous places, the most infamous distemper that they could furnish; and found it; but without being more than half revenged. For, after having had recourse to the severest discipline to get rid of it, his Lady only returned him the present, having no more commerce with him for whom he had industriously prepared it.”

Bishop Burnet, in his History, relates this incident, and adds, that “ it was also generally believed, that the disease was set round till it came to the Duchess, who was so tainted with it, that it occasioned the death of all her children, except the two daughters, our two Queens, and was believed the cause of her own death, &c. Lord Southesk was for some years not ill pleased to have this believed. It looked like a peculiar strain of revenge, with which he seemed much delighted. But I know, he has to some of his friends denied the whole of the story very solemnly.”

The gallant Francis I. owed his death to the similar resentment of an injured husband. The Lady too soon died miserably. The King languished many years.

In justice to the Duchess of York above-mentioned, give me leave here to correct a mistake of the ingenious Translator of Milot's English History, who, in one of her notes, has said, that “ Mrs. Anne Hyde, under a promise
of

of marriage, had admitted the Duke to her bed." The two authorities that I shall oppose to this are unexceptionable, viz. Bishop Burnet, and her own father.

Burnet says, "The Earl of Clarendon's daughter, being with child, and near her time, called upon the Duke of York to own his marriage with her. She had been Maid of Honour to the Princess Royal: And the Duke, who was over to his old age, of an amorous disposition, tried to gain her to comply with his desires. She managed the matter with so much address, that in conclusion he *married* her." I. 168.

Lord Clarendon's words are, "The Chancellor not only discovered that they were *unquestionably married*, but by whom, and who were present at it, who would be ready to avow it." *Continuation of his Life*, p. 31.

And agreeably to this, the Count de Grammon, in his Memoirs, says, that "the marriage of the Duke of York with the daughter of the Chancellor was wanting in none of the circumstances, which render unions of that nature valid in the sight of heaven. The intention on both sides, *the ceremony in proper form*, the witnesses, and the essential point of the Sacrament, had been observed." p. 195.

As Sin, in some places, is *exceeding sinful*, so Virtue, in that Court, was *exceeding virtuous*. "The more difficult and uncommon it is," says Mr. Bayle, "for a beautiful woman to walk constantly in the paths of Virtue, when she lives in a Court where wickedness prevails, the more reasonable it is to vindicate the reputation of such Ladies as have kept their chastity untainted amongst such great dangers."

Mr. URBAN,

IN Harris's account of the Monument of Roger Boyle, Esq; in Preston Church, near Feversham, are some mistakes, which I beg leave to mention. (*See his History of KENT, part ii. p. 242.*) 1. It is said, that Mr. Boyle's three sons, viz. "Richard, " Earl of Corke, another who was a " Bishop, and Hugh, who was killed " in the wars, are also buried there;" —but here are, at least, two mistakes, the said Earl being interred in his own chapel, in his parish church at Youghall, in the county of Corke, Ireland, near the noble Monument he raised for his family, which is with great care

and decency preserved to our times. (*See Thoresby's History of Leeds, p. 64.*)

2. By the Bishop above-mentioned, whom Dr. Harris does not name, but only conjectures to be such, by a *Figure which stands about the Monument in that habit*, he must probably mean, John, Bishop of Corke, and Ross, Mr. Boyle's eldest son; but he was also interred at Youghall, in 1626. (*See Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. i. col. 726.*) 3. This writer says, that "the Hon. Richard Boyle, grandson " to the Earl of Burlington and Corke, " and the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, " daughter to the Earl of Cumberland, are also interred there." Of these the first is also a mistake, no Earl of Burlington having had a grandson of that name. The first Earl indeed had a younger son named Richard, who was killed at sea in Solebay fight, 1665, and who is probably the person here meant. (*See the Earl of Clarendon's Life, p. 266.*) in which he is styled, "a youth of great hope, who " came newly home from travel, " where he had spent his time with " singular advantage, and took the " first opportunity to lose his life in " the King's service." The Lady Elizabeth Clifford should have been styled, *Countess of Burlington and Corke*, she being the wife of the first Earl of Burlington. The Monument at Preston was erected by the first (or great) Earl of Corke, in memory of his parents, in 1629; as he himself says in his Memoirs, styling it "a fair alabaster tomb, with an iron grate before it, for the better preservation thereof." Mr. Boyle died in 1576. Mrs. Boyle died in 1586. He was born in *Herefordshire*, not *Hertfordshire* (as mentioned in Harris) and they were married in Canterbury (of which her father, Robert Naylor, Esq; was an inhabitant) October 16, 1556. Dr. Campbell, in his excellent Life of the Earl of Corke, in the Biographia Britannica, Note A. says, by mistake, that she was of Kenvile, in Kent.

Your's,

CANTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

NOT long ago, there was here in England, a private soldier, very famous for digesting of stones; and a very inquisitive man assures me, that he knew him familiarly, and had he curiosity to keep in his company for four-and-twenty hours together, to watch

watch him, and not only observed, that he eat nothing but stones in that time, but also, that his grosser excrement consisted of a sandy substance; as if the devoured stones had been in his body dissolved and crumbled into sand."

Boyle's Exp. Philos. part 2d, Essay iii. p. 86.

Dr. Bulwer says, "he saw the man, and that he was an Italian, Francis Battalia by name; at that time about thirty years of age; and that he was born with two stones in one hand, and one in the other; which the child took for his first nourishment, upon the physicians advice: and afterwards nothing else but three or four pebbles in a spoon, once in twenty four hours, and a draught of beer after them; and in the interim, now and then a pipe of tobacco; for he had been a soldier in Ireland, at the siege of Limerick; and upon his return to London, was confined for some time, upon suspicion of imposture."

Bulwer's Artificial Changeling, p. 307.

He is said, sometimes, to have eaten about half a peck of stones in a day. There is a print of him, Hollar fecit, 1641.

Extract from Granger's Biographical History of England, Vol. I. p. 547. with some additions.

"THE Duchess Dowager of Portland, who did me the honour to read this work, before it was sent to the press, was pleased, upon the perusal, to procure me a MS copy of "*A Funeral Oration spoken over the grave of Elizabeth, Countess of Essex, by her husband, Mr. Thomas Higgon, at her interment in the cathedral church of Winchester, Sept. 16, 1656, Imprinted at London, 1656.*" As this pamphlet is extremely rare, I conclude that the copies of it were, for certain reasons, industriously collected and destroyed; though few pieces of this kind have less desired to perish. This Lady, who was second daughter to Sir William Paulet, after cohabiting with her husband the * Earl of Essex four years, was wrongfully accused in 1635, of

an adulterous commerce with Mr. Udall, (or Uvedal-) who paid his addresses to her sister. This occasioned a separation; but the Earl acknowledged a son whom she had by him, though he rashly declared, that he was determined not to own him, if she was not brought to bed by the 5th of November. The child happened to be born on that day; but dying in his infancy, the house of Essex became extinct. Her second husband was Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Higgon, a gentleman of great merit. The Countess had a greatness of mind, which enabled her to bear the whole weight of infamy, which was thrown upon her, but it was, nevertheless, attended with a delicacy and sensibility of honour, which poisoned all her enjoyments. Mr. Higgon has said much to the purpose in her vindication; and was himself fully convinced, from the tenor of her life, and the words which she spoke at the awful close of it, that she was perfectly innocent. In reading this interesting Oration, I fancied myself standing by the grave of injured innocence and beauty; was sensibly touched with the pious affection of the tenderest and best of husbands doing public and solemn justice to an amiable and worthy woman, who had been grossly and publicly defamed. Nor could I withhold the tribute of a tear; a tribute, which I am confident, was paid at her interment, by every one who loved virtue, and was not destitute of feelings of humanity. This is what I immediately wrote upon reading the Oration. If I am wrong in my opinion, the benevolent reader I am sure, will forgive me. It is not the first time that my heart has got the better of my judgment."

VOLUME II. p. 409.

"There are several persons of rank and eminence now living, who amuse themselves with etching and engraving. The Countess of Carlisle* has etched several prints from Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, Guido, and other celebrated Masters. The late General Guise was so taken with some of her pieces, that he asked and obtained a complete set of them. Lord Newn-

* The Earl had been divorced from his first wife, Lady Frances Howard, on a complaint exhibited against him by that Lady. He was more distinguished as a general than as a husband.

* Query. [Should not this be the Countess Dowager of Carlisle, sister to Lord Byron, and now the wife of Sir William Musgrave?]

ham has etched several landscapes and views about Stanton-Harcourt, with great freedom and taste. Lady Louisa Greville*, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, has etched several landscapes, that deserve a place in any collection. Sir William Musgrave has also etched several landscapes, with uncommon spirit, from the drawings of Bolognese, and the late Lord Byron. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Richard Byron, brother to the present Lord Byron, has copied Rembrandt's famous landscape of the *Three Trees* in so masterly a manner, that it has passed in a sale for the original print. This Gentleman, who excels in drawing, has done several other things, some of which are of his own invention. Capt. Bailie, has also copied his landscape of the *Three Trees*; and his copy has much of the beauty and spirit of the original. But this is far exceeded by his beautiful Dutch landscape, done from a picture in the collection of the Earl of Bute. Mr. Peter Stephens, a Gentleman of an easy fortune, has taken a great number of drawings of picturesque scenes, and other remarkable views in Italy. Of these he has published two volumes of etchings, several of which he executed himself, and has subjoined to each view an historical account of the place. I have seen a large half sheet print by him, of the beautiful spot where Horace's villa was anciently situated. Dr. Hill engraved several of the prints in his *Eden, or Complete Body of Gardening*. I have been informed that Dr. Dillenius, late Professor of Botany at Oxford, did several plates, in his book of Mosses, himself, because the specific differences of these vegetables were too minute to be distinguished by the eyes of ordinary engravers. Dr. Gregory Sharp, [late] Master of the Temple, etched several prints in the *Synagmata Dissertationum* of Dr. Hyde, lately published."

[To the above may be added, as volunteers, and excellent proficient in the art of etching, Miss Hartley, daughter of the late Dr. Hartley, of Bath; and the Hon. Mr. Irby, eldest son to Lord Boston, who, in particular, has etched Hedfor Church, &c. in Buckinghamshire, with taste and skill.]

There is a mezzotinto of the famous Judge Jfferies, G. Kneller, pinx. E. Cooper, exc. inscribed "George, Earl

of Flint, Viscount Weikham, Baron of Weim, &c." It is not generally known that he had this Earldom, and his cruelty might induce one to think it a sarcasm, had not Mr. Granger been shewn, by a friend, a book entitled, "*Dissertatio Lithologica. Auctore Joanne Groenevelt, Transilalano, Daventriensi, M. D. e. Col. Med. Lond.*" Editio 2da. Londini, 1687, 8vo. Dedicated.

— "*Honoratissimo Domino D. Georgio Comiti Flintensi, Vice-comiti de Weikham, Baroni de Weim, Supremo Angliæ Cancellario, et Serenissimo Jacobo secundo, Regi Angliæ, a Secretioribus consiliis.*" (See Vol. II. p. 503.)

JUNIUS's Letter to his Grace the Duke of G——N.

My LORD,

THE people of England are not apprised of the full extent of their obligations to you. They have yet no adequate idea of the endless variety of your character. They have seen you distinguished and successful in the continued violation of those moral and political duties, by which the little, as well as the great societies of life, are collected and held together. Every colour, every character became you. With a rate of abilities, which Lord Weymouth very justly looks down upon with contempt, you have done as much mischief to the community as Cromwell would have done, if Cromwell had been a coward, and as much as Machiavel, if Machiavel had not known, that an appearance of morals and religion are useful in society.—To a thinking man, the influence of the Crown will, in no view, appear so formidable, as when he observes, to what enormous excesses it has safely conducted your Grace, without a ray of real understanding, without even the pretension to common decency, or principle of any kind, or a single spark of personal resolution. What must be the operation of that pernicious influence, (for which our Kings have wisely exchanged the nugatory name of prerogative) that, in the highest stations, can so abundantly supply the absence of virtue, courage, and abilities, and qualify a man to be the Minister of a great nation, whom a private Gentleman would be ashamed and afraid to admit into his family! Like the universal passport of an Ambassador, it supercedes the prohibition of the laws, banishes

* [Now married to — Churchill, Esq;]

banishes the staple virtues of the country, and introduces vice and folly triumphantly into all the departments of the state. With all your partiality to the House of *Stuart*, you must confess, that even *Charles the Second* would have blushed at that open encouragement, at those eager, meretricious caresses, with which every species of private vice and public prostitution is received at *St. James's*.—The unfortunate House of *Stuart* has been treated with an asperity, which, if comparison be a defence, seems to border upon injustice. Neither *Charles* nor his brother were qualified to support such a system of measures, as would be necessary, to change the Government, and subvert the Constitution of England. One of them was too much in earnest in his pleasures,—the other in his religion. But the danger to this country would cease to be problematical, if the Crown should ever descend to a Prince, whose apparent simplicity might throw his subjects off their guard,—who might be no libertine in behaviour,—who should have no sense of honour to restrain him, and who, with just religion enough to impose upon the multitude, might have no scruples of conscience to interfere with his morality. With these honourable qualifications, and the decisive advantage of situation, low craft, and falsehood, are all the abilities that are wanting to destroy the wisdom of ages, and to deface the noblest monument that human policy has erected. I am not very sure, that greater abilities would not in effect be an impediment to a design, which seems at first sight to require superior capacity. A better understanding might make him sensible of the wonderful beauty of that system he was endeavouring to corrupt. The danger of the attempt might alarm him. The meanness, and intinsic worthlessness of the object (supposing he could attain to it) would fill him with shame, repentance, and disgust. But these are sensations, which find no entrance into a barbarous, contracted heart. In some men, there is a malignant passion to destroy the works of Genius, Literature, and Freedom. The *Vandal* and the *Monk* find equal gratification in it.

Reflections like these, my Lord, have a general relation to your Grace, and inseparably attend you, in whatever company or situation your character occurs to us. They have no immediate connection with the following

rescent fact, which I lay before the public, for the honour of the best of Sovereigns, and for the edification of his people.

A Prince (whose piety and self-denial, one would think, might secure him from such a multitude of worldly necessities) with an annual revenue of near a million sterling, unfortunately *wants money*.—The Navy of England, by an equally strange concurrence of unforeseen circumstances, (tho' not quite so unfortunately for his Majesty) is in equal want of timber. The world knows, in what a hopeful condition you delivered the Navy to your successor, and in what a condition we found it in the moment of distress.—You were determined it should continue in the situation in which you left it. It happened, however, very luckily for the privy purse, that one of the above wants promised fair to supply the other. has no objection to selling *his own* timber, to *his own* Admiralty, to repair *his own* ships. People of a religious turn naturally adhere to the principles of the Church. Whatever they acquire falls into *Mortmain*. Upon a representation from the Admiralty of the extraordinary want of timber, for the indispensable repairs of the Navy, the Surveyor General was directed to make a survey of the timber in all the Royal Chases and Forests in England. Having obeyed his orders with accuracy and attention, he reported, that the finest timber he had any where met with, and the properest in every respect for the purposes of the Navy, was in *Whittlebury Forest*, of which your Grace, I think, is hereditary Ranger. In consequence of this report, the usual warrant was prepared at the Treasury, and delivered to the Surveyor, by which he or his Deputy were authorised to cut down any trees in *Whittlebury Forest*, which should appear to be proper for the purposes above-mentioned. The Deputy, being informed that the warrant was signed and delivered to his Principal in London, crosses the country to Northamptonshire, and, with an officious zeal for the public service, begins to do his duty in the Forest. Unfortunately for him, he had not the warrant in his pocket. The oversight was enormous, and you have punished him for it accordingly. You have insisted that an active, useful Officer, should be dismissed from his place. You have ruined an innocent man, and his family.

To them, who know Lord N— it is unnecessary to say, that he was mean and base enough to submit to you.— This, however, is but a small part of the fact. After ruining the Surveyor's Deputy, for acting without the warrant, you attacked the warrant itself. You declared it was illegal, and swore; it never should be executed. You asserted, upon your honour, that in the Grant of the Rangerhip of *Whittlebury Forest*, made by *Charles the Second*, the property of the timber is vested in the Ranger. I have examined the original Grant, and now, in the face of the public, contradict you directly upon the fact. The very reverse, of what you have asserted upon your honour, is the truth. The Grant, *expressly, and by a particular clause*, reserves the property of the timber for the use of the Crown.—In spite of this evidence,—in defiance of the representations of the Admiralty,—in perfect mockery of the notorious distresses of the English Navy; and those equally pressing and almost equally notorious necessities of your pious Sovereign,—here the matter rests. The Lords of the Treasury recall their warrant;—the Deputy Surveyor is ruined for doing his duty;—Mr. John Pitt, (whose name I suppose is offensive to you) submits to be brow-beaten and insulted;—the oaks keep their ground;—the . . . is defrauded, and the Navy of England may perish for want of the best and finest timber in the island. And all this is submitted to—to appease the D— of G—. To gratify the man, who has involved the King and his Kingdom in confusion and distress, and who deserted his Sovereign in the midst of it!

There has been a strange alteration in your doctrines, since you thought it adviseable to take from the *Duke of Portland* his property, in order to strengthen the interest of Lord *Bute's* Son-in-law, before the last general election. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi*, was then your boasted motto, and the cry of all your hungry partisans. Now it seems, a Grant of *Charles the Second* to one of his b——s is to be held sacred and inviolable! It must not be questioned by the King's servants, nor submitted to any interpretation but your own—My Lord, this was not the language you held, when it suited you, to insult the memory of the glorious deliverer of England from that detested family, to which you are still more nearly allied in principle than in blood,

—In the name of decency and common sense, what are your Grace's merits, either with King or Ministry, that should entitle you to assume this domineering authority over both?—Is it the fortunate consanguinity you claim with the House of *Stuart*?—Is it the secret correspondence you have for so many years carried on with Lord *Bute*; by the assiduous assistance of you *cream-coloured Parasite*? Could not your gallantry find sufficient employment for him, in those *gentle* Offices by which he first acquired the tender friendship of *Lord Barrington*?—Or is it only that wonderful sympathy of manners, which subsists between your Grace and one of your superiors, and does so much honour to you both? Is the union of *Bliss* and *Black George* no longer a *Romance*?—From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phenomenon in the history of human virtue and understanding.—Good men can hardly believe the fact. Wise men are unable to account for it. Religious men find exercise for their faith, and make it the last effort of their piety, not to repine against Providence.

JUNIUS:

JUNIUS to the LIVERY of LONDON:

GENTLEMEN, Sept. 30, 1771:

IF you alone were concerned in the event of the present election of a Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, it would be the highest presumption in a stranger, to attempt to influence your choice, or even to offer you his opinion. But the situation of public affairs has annexed an extraordinary importance to your resolutions. You cannot, in the choice of your Magistrate, determine for *your-selves only*. You are going to determine upon a point, in which every Member of the Community is interested.—I will not scruple to say, that the very Being of that Law, of that Right, of that Constitution, for which we have been so long contending, is now at stake. They who would insinuate your judgment, tell you, it is a *common, ordinary* case, and to be decided by ordinary precedent and practice. They artfully conclude, from moderate peaceable times, to times which *are not* moderate, and which *ought not* to be peaceable.—While they solicit your favour, they insist upon a Rule of Rotation, which excludes all idea of Election.

Let me be honoured with a few minutes

minutes of your attention.—The question, to those who mean fairly to the liberty of the people, (which we all profess to have in view) lies within a very narrow compass.—Do you mean to desert that just and honourable system of measures, which you have hitherto pursued, in hopes of obtaining from Parliament or from the Crown, a full redress of past grievances, and a security for the future?—Do you think the cause desperate, and will you declare, that you think so to the whole people of England?—If this be your meaning and opinion, you will act consistently with it, in choosing *Mr. Nash*.—I profess to be unacquainted with his private character. But he has acted as a Magistrate,—as a public man.—As such I speak of him.—I see his name in a protest against one of your Remonstrances to the Crown.—He has done every thing in his power to destroy the freedom of popular elections in the city by publishing the poll upon a former occasion; and I know, in general, that he has distinguished himself, by slighting and thwarting all those public measures, which you have engaged in with the greatest warmth, and hitherto thought most worthy of your approbation.—From his past conduct, what conclusion will you draw, but that he will act the same part as *Lord Mayor*, which he has invariably acted as *Alderman* and *Sheriff*? He cannot alter his conduct, without confessing that he never acted upon principle of any kind.—I should be sorry to injure the character of a man, who, perhaps, may be honest in his intentions, by supposing it possible, that he can never concur with you in any political measure, or opinion.

If, on the other hand, you mean to persevere in those resolutions for the public good, which, though not always successful, are always honourable, your choice will naturally incline to those men, who, (whatever they be in other respects,) are most likely to co-operate with you in the great purposes, which you are determined not to relinquish:—The question is not, of what metal your instruments are made, but *whether they are adapted to the work you have in hand?* The honours of the city, *in these times*, are improperly, because exclusively, called a *reward*. You mean not merely to *pay*, but to *employ*.—Are *Mr. Crosby* and *Mr. Sawbridge* likely to execute the extraordinary, as well as the or-

Gent. Mag. Oct. 1771.

dinary duties of *Lord Mayor*?—Will they grant you *Common Halls* when it shall be necessary?—Will they go up with *Remonstrances* to the King?—Have they firmness enough to meet the fury of a venal House of Commons?—Have they fortitude enough not to shrink at imprisonment?—Have they spirit enough to hazard their lives and fortunes in a contest, if it should be necessary, with a prostituted Legislature?—If these questions can fairly be answered in the affirmative, your choice is made. Forgive this passionate language.—I am unable to correct it.—The subject comes home to us all.—It is the language of my heart.

JUNIUS.

JUNIUS's *Conciliatory Letter*.

October 5, 1771.

NO man laments, more sincerely than I do, the unhappy differences which have arisen among the friends of the people, and divided them from each other. The cause undoubtedly suffers, as well by the diminution of that strength, which union carries with it, as by the separate loss of personal reputation, which every man sustains, when his character and conduct are frequently held forth in odious or contemptible colours.—These differences are only advantageous to the common enemy of the country.—The hearty friends of the cause are provoked and disgusted.—The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into that indolent indifference about every thing that ought to interest an Englishman, so unjustly dignified with the title of moderation. The false, insidious partisan, who creates or foment the disorder, sees the fruit of his dishonest industry ripen beyond his hopes, and rejoices in the promise of a banquet, only delicious to such an appetite as his own.—It is time for those, who really mean the *cause* and the *people*, who have no view to private advantage, and who have virtue enough to prefer the general good of the community to the gratification of personal animosities, —it is time for such men to interpose.—Let us try whether these fatal dissensions may not yet be reconciled; or, if that be impracticable, let us guard at least against the worst effects of division, and endeavour to persuade these furious partisans, if they will not consent to draw together, to be separately useful to that cause, to which they all pretend

to be attached.—Honour and honesty must not be renounced, although a thousand modes of right and wrong were to occupy the degrees of morality between *Zeno* and *Epicurus*. The fundamental principles of Christianity may still be preserved, though every zealous Sectary adheres to his own exclusive doctrine, and pious Ecclesiastics make it part of their religion to persecute one another.—The civil Constitution too, that legal Liberty, that general Creed, which every Englishman professes, may still be supported, tho' *Wilkes*, and *Horne*, and *Townsend*, and *Sawbridge*, should obstinately refuse to communicate, and even if the Fathers of the Church, if *Savil*, *Richmond*, *Camden*, *Rockingham*, and *Chatham*, should disagree in the ceremonies of their political worship, and even in the interpretation of twenty texts in *Magna Charta*.—I speak to the people, as one of the people.—Let us employ these men in whatever departments their various abilities are best suited to, and as much to the advantage of the common cause, as their different inclinations will permit. They cannot serve us, without essentially serving themselves.

If Mr. *Nash* be elected, he will hardly venture, after so recent a mark of the personal esteem of his fellow citizens, to declare himself immediately a courtier. The spirit and activity of the Sheriffs will, I hope, be sufficient to counteract any sinister intentions of the Lord Mayor. In collision with their virtue, perhaps he may take fire.

It is not necessary to exact from Mr. *Wilkes* the virtues of a Stoic. They were inconsistent with themselves, who, almost at the same moment, represented him as the basest of mankind, yet seem'd to expect from him such instances of fortitude and self-denial as would do honour to an Apostle. It is not, however, flattery to say, that he is obstinate, intrepid, and fertile in expedients.—That he has no possible resource but in the public favour, is, in my judgment, a considerable recommendation of him. I wish that every man, who pretended to popularity, were in the same predicament: I wish that a retreat to *St. James's* were not so easy and open as patriots have found it: To Mr. *Wilkes* there is no access; the favour of his country constitutes the shield which defends him against a thousand daggers: Desertion would disarm him: However he may be mis-

led by passion or imprudence, I think he cannot be guilty of a deliberate treachery to the public.

I can more readily admire the liberal spirit and integrity, than the sound judgment of any man, who prefers a *republican* form of government in this or any other empire of equal extent, to a monarchy so qualified and limited as ours: I am convinced that neither is it in theory the wisest system of government, nor practicable in the country; yet, though I hope the English constitution will for ever prefer its original monarchical form, I would have the manners of the people pure and strictly *republican*: I do not mean the licentious spirit of anarchy and riot; I mean a general attachment to the *common weal*, distinct from any partial attachment to persons or families; an implicit submission to the law only, and an affection to the Magistrate, proportioned to the integrity and wisdom with which he distributes justice to his people, and administers the affairs. The present habit of our political body appears to me the very reverse of what it ought to be. The form of the Constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch, while, in effect, the manners of the people (of those at least who are likely to take a lead in the country) incline too generally to a dependence upon the Crown; the real friends of arbitrary power combine the facts, and are not inconsistent with their principles, when they strenuously support the unwarrantable privileges assumed by the House of Commons. In these circumstances, it were much to be desired that we had many such men as Mr. *Sawbridge* to represent us in Parliament. I speak from common report and opinion only, when I impute to him a speculative predilection in favour of a republic. In the personal conduct and manners of the man, I cannot be mistaken; he has shewn himself possessed of that republican firmness which the times require, and in which an English Gentleman may be as usefully and as honourably distinguished as any Citizen of ancient *Rome*, of *Athens*, or *Lacedæmon*.

Mr. *Townsend* complains that the public gratitude has not been answerable to his deserts.—It is not difficult to trace the artifices which have suggested to him a language so unworthy of his understanding. A great man commands the affections of the people

people; a prudent man does not complain when he has lost them. Yet they are far from being lost to *Mr. Townsend*; he has treated our opinion a little too cavalierly. A young man is apt to rely too confidently upon himself, to be as attentive to his mistress as a polite and passionate lover ought to be. Perhaps he found her at first too easy a conquest; yet, I fancy, she will be ready to receive him whenever he thinks proper to renew his addresses to her. With all his youth, his spirit, and his appearance, it would be indecent in the Lady to solicit his return.

I have too much respect for the abilities of *Mr. Horne*, to flatter myself that these Gentlemen will ever be cordially re-united; it is not, however, unreasonable to expect that each of them should act his separate part with honour and integrity to the public. As for differences of opinion upon speculative questions, it we wait until they are reconciled, the action of human affairs must be suspended for ever: But neither are we to look for perfection in any one man, nor for agreement among many.—When *Lord Chatham* affirms that the authority of the British Legislature is not supreme over the colonies in the same sense in which it is supreme over Great-Britain;—when *Lord Camden* supposes a necessity, (which the King is to judge of,) and, founded upon that necessity, attributes to the Crown a legal power (not given by the act itself) to suspend the operation of an act of the Legislature,—I listen to them both with diffidence and respect, but without the smallest degree of conviction or assent; yet, I doubt not, they delivered their real sentiments, and they ought not to be hastily condemned. *I too* have a claim to the candid interpretation of my country, when I acknowledge an involuntary compulsive assent to one very unpopular opinion. I lament the unhappy necessity, whenever it arises, of providing for the safety of the state by a temporary invasion of the personal liberty of the subject. Would to God it were practicable to reconcile these important objects, in every possible situation of public affairs! I regard the legal liberty of the meanest man in Britain as much as my own, and would defend it with the same zeal: I know we must stand or fall together, but I never can doubt that the community has a right to command, as well as to purchase the service of, its

members; I see that right founded originally upon a necessity, which supersedes all agreement; I see it established by usage immemorial, and admitted by more than a tacit assent of the Legislature. I conclude there is no remedy, in the nature of things, for the grievance complained of, for, if there were, it must long since have been redressed; though numberless opportunities have presented themselves, highly favourable to the public liberty, no successful attempt has ever been made for the relief of the subject in this article, yet it has been felt and complained of ever since England had a navy. The conditions which constitute this right must be taken together; separately they have little weight. It is not fair to argue, from any abuse in the execution, to the illegality of the power, much less in a conclusion to be drawn from the navy to the land service. A Seaman can never be employed but against the enemies of his country. The only case in which the King can have a right to arm his subjects in general, is that of a foreign force being actually landed upon our coast. Whenever that case happens, no true Englishman will enquire whether the King's right to compel him to defend his country be the custom of England, or a grant of the Legislature. With regard to the press for Seamen, it does not follow that the symptoms may not be softened, although the distemper cannot be cured: Let bounties be increased as far as the public purse can support them; still they have a limit, and when every reasonable expence is incurred, it will be found, in fact, that the spur of the press is wanted, to give operation to the bounty.

Upon the whole, I never had a doubt about the strict right of pressing, until I heard that *Lord M——d* had applauded *Lord C——m* for delivering something like this doctrine in the H— of L—. That consideration staggered me not a little. But, upon reflection, his conduct accounts naturally for itself. He knew the doctrine was unpopular, and was eager to fix it upon the man, who is the first object of his fear and detestation. The cunning Scotchman never speaks truth without a fraudulent design. In council he generally affects to take a moderate part. Besides his natural timidity, it makes part of his political plan, never to be known to recommend violent measures. When the guards are called

called forth to murder their fellow subjects, it is not by the ostensible advice of *L—M—*. That odious office, his prudence tells him, is better left to such men as *G—r* and *W—b*, as *B—n* and *G—n*. Lord *H—b* wisely confines his firmness to the distant Americans.—The designs of *M—* are more subtle, more effectual, and secure.—Who attacks the liberty of the press?—Who invades the constitutional power of juries?—What Judge ever challenged a Jurymen, but himself? Who was that Judge, who, to save the *K. . .*'s brother, affirmed, that a man of the first rank and quality, who obtains a verdict in a suit for criminal conversation, is entitled to no greater damages than the meanest mechanic?—Who is it makes Commissioners of the Great Seal? Who is it forms a decree for those Commissioners, deciding against Lord *C—m*, and afterwards, (finding himself opposed by the Judges) declares in Parliament, that he never had a doubt that the Law was in direct opposition to that decree?—Who is he, that has made it the study and practice of his life to undermine and alter the whole system of jurisprudence in the Court of King's Bench?—There never existed a man but himself, who answered exactly to so complicated a description.

When I refer to signal instances of unpopular opinions delivered and maintained by men, who may well be supposed to have no view but the public good, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. I should be sorry to revive the dormant questions of *Stamp Act*, *Corn Bill*, or *Press Warrant*. I mean only to illustrate one useful proposition, which it is the intention of this paper to inculcate;—*That we should not generally reject the friendship or services of any man, because he differs from us in a particular opinion.* This will not appear a superfluous caution, if we observe the ordinary conduct of mankind. In public affairs there is the least chance of a perfect concurrence of sentiment or inclination. Yet every man is able to contribute something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected. If individuals have no virtues, their vices may be of use to us. I care not with what principle the newborn Patriot is animated, if the measures he supports are beneficial to the community. The nation is interested

in his *conduct*. His motives are his own. The properties of a Patriot are perishable in the individual, but there is a quick succession of subjects, and the breed is worth preserving.—The spirit of the Americans may be a useful example to us. Our dogs and horses are only English upon English ground; but patriotism, it seems, may be improved by transplanting.—I will not reject a Bill, which tends to confine parliamentary privilege within reasonable bounds, though it should be stolen from the House of *Cavendish*, and introduced by *Mr. Onslow*. The features of the infant are a proof of the descent, and vindicate the noble birth from the baseness of the adoption.—I willingly accept of a sarcasm from *Colonel Barré*, or a simile from *Mr. Bourke*. Even the silent vote of *Mr. C—* is worth reckoning in a division.—What though he riots in the plunder of the army, and has only determined to be a Patriot when he could not be a Peer?—Let us profit by the assistance of such men, while they are with us, and place them, if it be possible, in the post of danger, to prevent desertion. The wary *Wedderburne*, the gentle *Suffolk*, never threw away the scabbard, nor ever went upon a forlorn hope: They always treated the King's servants as men, with whom, some time or other, they might possibly be in friendship. When a man, who stands forth for the public, has gone that length, from which there is no practicable retreat,—when he has given that kind of personal offence, which a pious Monarch never pardons, I then begin to think him in earnest, and that he never will have occasion to solicit the forgiveness of his country. But instances of a determination to retire and unreserved are rarely met with. Let us take mankind *as they are*. Let us distribute the virtues and abilities of individuals according to the offices they affect, and when they quit the service, let us endeavour to supply their places with better men than we have lost. In this country, there are always candidates enough for popular favour. The Temple of *Fame* is the shortest passage to Riches and Preferment.

Above all things, let me guard my countrymen against the meanness and folly of accepting of a trifling or moderate compensation for extraordinary and essential injuries. Our enemies treat us, as the cunning Trader does

the unskilful Indian. They magnify their own generosity when they give us bawbles, of little proportionate value, for ivory and gold. The same H. of C. who robbed the Constituent Body of their right of free Election; who presumed to make a Law under pretence of declaring it; who paid our good King's debts without once enquiring how they were incurred; who gave thanks for repeated murders committed at home, and for national infamy incurred abroad; who screened Lord M. who imprisoned the Magistrates of the metropolis for asserting the subject's right to the protection of the Laws; who erased a judicial Record, and ordered all proceedings in a criminal suit to be suspended;—this very H. of C. have graciously consented, that their own Members may be compelled to pay their debts, and that contested Elections shall for the future be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case. The event of the suit is of no consequence to the Crown. While Parliaments are septennial, the purchase of the sitting Member or of the Petitioner makes but the difference of a day.—Concessions, such as these, are of little moment to the sum of things; unless it be to prove, that the worst of men are sensible of the injuries they have done us, and perhaps to demonstrate to us the imminent danger of our situation. In the Shipwreck of the State, trifles float and are preserved; while every thing solid and valuable sinks to the bottom, and is lost for ever.

JUNIUS.

TO JUNIUS,
Alias EDMUND the JESUIT of St.
Omers.

SIR,
YOUR Letter of the 5th is a greater miracle than any you have hitherto produced. I do not mean in its argument, language, and arrangement. In these particulars you have been invested with a creative power; and whatever you are pleased to bring forth, is not for us to approve, but to admire. But, Sir, your letter of the 5th is not written in the single spirit of calumny; you have now turned the efforts which formerly were exerted in creating divisions among the good, to cement those which never fail to arise amongst the bad.—I have no objection to your success in this undertaking.—Let the Fathers of YOUR Church, and

the Sons of the City unite.—Let them club their *arts* and their *powers*.—Let *Wilkes* enjoy his *fertility in expedients*, he will have need for it all.—But neither that fertility, the *republican firmness of Sawbridge*; no, nor the *youth, spirit, and graces of Townsend* will avail to overturn the Constitution, or even procure to them, or to you, the ultimate object of your desires—a little money.

Yet, Sir, why, in a Letter professedly written to reconcile the Patriots of the City, do you make a digression to abuse Lord Mansfield? Is it because of the diametrical opposition of *his* character to *theirs*? Certainly it must be so; and Junius is less a fool than I believed him. Nothing more likely to reconcile rogues who rail at each other, than railing at honest men. If your *dogs* are of the true breed, they will leave off worrying one another, and join in the cry against the common enemy.

It is on the subject of this abuse that I take the liberty to address the mighty Junius.

This *Phoenix of Politicians* and of *Reasoners* tells the public, that “he never had a doubt about the strict right of pressing, till he knew Lord Mansfield was of the same opinion.” *That indeed staggered him not a little*; and to be sure it was a staggering consideration. For who is to learn that Lord Mansfield is utterly ignorant of the law; and that his judgment is avowedly so weak and perverse, that a wise Politician (I mean so very wise a Politician as Junius) will examine no further, but at once conclude, *that proposition in law to be false*, which Lord Mansfield holds to be *true*.

Sir, when you are only puerile, blundering, inconsistent, and absurd, I treat you as you deserve, with ridicule and contempt. But when you assert positive falsehoods, the mildest usage you can expect, is to have them crammed down the foul throat from which they issued. Of this nature are the questions you make, and the answers you are pleased to give to yourself in relation to Lord Mansfield. So many *infamous lies* as these answers contain, were never crowded together before—not even by Junius. You insinuate (and you dare but insinuate) that Lord Mansfield was the *secret* adviser of sending out the guards when the affair of St. George's Fields happened; that his Lordship was in any shape *ostensibly*

or otherwise concerned in that matter; that he knew of it till days after it happened, is a *lie of the first magnitude*; and I dare you to bring even the shadow of proof of your infamous assertion.

It is also a *lie* that Lord Mansfield attacks the liberty of the press. He has endeavoured, indeed, by legal and constitutional methods, to restrain the abuse of, that liberty; and in doing so he has shewn himself a good Citizen. Are you a Politician, and ignorant that the abuse of the best things, makes them degenerate into the worst? Are you a pretender to reason, and ignorant that the abuse of a valuable privilege, is the certain means to lose it? Are not you a public defamer of every respectable character in the nation? Have not you carried the licence of the press beyond the bounds not only of decency and humanity, but even of human conception? And dare you complain that its liberty is attacked? Your reliance on the ignorance of those to whom you write must be great indeed, when you dare affirm a *fact* which is contradicted and proved a *lie* by the very affirmation of its truth.

Nor is it less *false*, that Lord Mansfield invades the constitutional power of Juries. All who are able to form a judgment on a question of law; know that Lord Mansfield's opinion with respect to the power of Juries, is no less the law of the land, than the advantage of the subject.

Your question relating to Lord Mansfield's challenging a Juryman, I confess I do not understand. Neither do I know to what it alludes. A charge of that nature ought to have been accompanied with circumstances of time, place, and occasion. When, where, and on what account was this done? Answer me these questions, and I pledge myself to the public, that I shall prove, to the conviction of every reasonable man, that if it was so done, it was legally done.

Your next accusation shews you no less void of judgment and consistency, than of justice and truth. You accuse Lord Mansfield to the public, for saying a Lord is entitled to no greater damages in a suit for debauching his wife, than a Mechanic. Lord Mansfield did say, that in an action of damages for Criminal Conversation, the law did not consider the rank of the *person injured*. And in this he uttered not only the dictates of law, but the dictates of common sense and humanity, nei-

ther of which you seem to understand. Had Lord Mansfield said that the law did not consider the rank of the *injuring person*, it might have been argued that he meant to screen the King's brother. But the difference between light and darkness is not greater than between this proposition and the proposition he maintained. None but an Irish understanding could possibly take the change, or suppose them *convertible propositions*. But can you, Junius, seriously make your court to the people, by telling them there is a wide difference between the crime of debauching the wife of a Lord, and one of their own? You were bred at St. Omers. You were destined for a church, not that, indeed, of which *Savile, &c. are the fathers*; but, however, a church which requires some reading. Reading the Scriptures, it is true, is forbid by your Canons; but surely you have heard of the Prophet *Nathan's Address to David* on a subject of this nature? The Prophet, worse than Lord Mansfield, thought that debauching the wife of a poor man, was a greater crime than debauching the wife of a Lord. For this plain and humane reason, that a poor man's wife was his all; his only comfort and consolation; whereas a rich man had many others. Yet Junius, the popular Junius, tells the people plainly, that debauching one of their wives is nothing in comparison of laying with a Lord's; and arraigns the upright and discerning Judge, who says, that the injury to the husband is in both cases equal.

Who makes Commissioners of the Great Seal? Lord Mansfield.—Indeed;—I thought that power had only resided in the King. To see how plain men may mistake! If you, Junius, by *making Commissioners* mean, *advising* the King to make Commissioners, I understand you. The expression is rather inaccurate, but *that* one is often obliged to pass over in Junius. In my turn give me leave to ask you a question. Who so proper to advise his Majesty in the choice of a Law Officer as Lord Mansfield!

But Lord Mansfield not only *made* the Commissioners of the Great Seal: He also framed their decree, and then disavowed the decree of his own framing in the House of Peers. This is an absurd and an improbable *lie*. It is absurd and improbable to suppose Lord Mansfield framed a decree for
three

three Judges very capable to frame one themselves. It is more absurd to suppose Lord Mansfield would disavow the decree which he himself had made, in the presence of the three Commissioners for whom he had made it, and who could so easily have detected his duplicity. And it is a direct and public lie that Lord Mansfield said he never had a doubt that the Law was in direct opposition to that decree. He did not give an opinion in the House of Peers. He only stated the question; and the decree was reversed on the unanimous opinion of the eight Judges who attended. For the truth of this I appeal to all who were present.

The last charge of *Junius* represents Lord Mansfield making it his study to undermine and alter the whole system of jurisprudence in the King's Bench. One would scarcely believe that there could be an understanding so twisted, or a heart so corruptly malignant as to make that an article of accusation, which, fairly taken, includes in it the most exalted merit and virtue. If there be a superlatively eminent quality in Lord Mansfield's great and deserved character, it is the unremitting and unwearied efforts he constantly has made to rescue injured and oppressed innocence from the harpy fangs of *chicane* and quibble. The nation does him justice in this particular: and all the arts and lies, that have been employed to defame him, have never been able to stagger the public confidence in his judgment and integrity. The proof of this is in the breast of every man to whom I write; and the croud of Suitors in the Court where he presides gives the most honourable testimony to the truth which I affirm, and the most palpable lie to the assertion of the abandoned *Junius*.

And now, Sir, having answered all your questions, you are worth no further notice. I shall in my turn address a few queries to the public; and I am sorry that the temper of the times should oblige me to recall to their memory things which ought to be indelibly engraven on the heart of every Englishman.

By whose advice was it that his Majesty, immediately on his accession to the Throne, made the Judges places for life, thereby rendering them independent on King or Minister? *Lord Mansfield*.—When Lord Chatham and Lord Camden attempted to revive the impious and unconstitutional doctrine of a power in the Crown, to dispense with the Laws of the Land;

(which was precisely the point on which the glorious Revolution *binged*, and the doctrine for maintaining of which, James II. lost his Crown;) who stood in the breach, and with eloquence and argument, more than human, defeated the pernicious attempt? *Lord Mansfield*.—Who supported and carried through the House of Peers the Bill called the *Nullum Tempus* Bill. That law by which the minds of the people were quieted against apprehension of claims on the part of the Crown? *Lord Mansfield*.—To whom do we owe the success of the Bill for restraining the privilege of Parliament, of such essential service to the internal commerce of the nation, and especially to that part of it which could least afford to lie under any disadvantage, the industrious Shop-keeper and Tradesman? *Lord Mansfield*.—Who carried Mr. Grenville's last legacy to the nation through the House of Peers; that Bill, by which questions of Elections in the House of Commons are henceforth to be tried in a manner which will prevent the injustice supposed to have been done in the Middlesex Election, and guard against the bad consequences which it was feared might follow from that determination? *Lord Mansfield*.

I might add many other Constitutional questions, in which Lord Mansfield has ever been on the side of public liberty. But if what I have already said be not sufficient to vindicate the first character in the nation from the false aspersions of an unprincipled Scribbler, I am bold to say, that the time is now arrived, when it is unworthy of an honest man to labour for the public; and the character of an Englishman, once so respectable, will no longer be known but by its folly and ingratitude. ZENO.

Mr. URBAN,

THE new Lunar Hypothesis, advanced by your Correspondent at Norwich, is easily refuted thus. When the Moon has northern declination she will always be above our horizon 12 h. and therefore, since by this Hypothesis, she turns round her axis in 24 h. she will, sometime before she sets, viz. in about 12 hours from her rising, turn that side towards us, which was exactly opposite at her rising; and so, every day, whilst she has northern declination, we should have an opportunity of seeing at least the whole surface of the Moon, and sometimes a great part of it twice over; all which is contrary

contrary to fact and experience. He surely does not imagine that the parallax, caused by our being carried, as it were, from one side of the globe to the other, in 12 h. can have any material effect in this matter; for it may easily be proved, that this can never alter the time of the opposite part of the Moon's turned towards us more than 3'; and if it did, this will tend to accelerate the appearance, if both globes turn the same way, as he supposes.

He need be under no apprehensions of God's omnipotence being hereby circumscribed, or his wisdom impeached. An All-powerful Being may, no doubt, create (if he pleases) others, full as perfect as he or I, who have no occasion for light at all; much more for such light as our earth can give, and why may not the Lunarians be such? Or how knows he what light the affairs of these Lunarians may require, if there are any such, which I think is much to be doubted. The Moon is not a primary planet, and for this reason alone, it is highly probable it may not be honoured with any inhabitants; but was created solely for the convenience of this globe, on which it attends.

But if the wisdom and omnipotence of God were hereby impeachable, this Gentleman might find work enough to defend them against, much nearer home;

for why are the inhabitants of the northern parts of Siberia, Norwegian, and Muscovite Lapland, the inhabitants of West-Greenland, and the poor Eskimaux of North America, who, for aught we know, are full as respectable persons as the Lunarians, left without the Sun, not only for a week or two, but even months together; and we are under no doubts of there being inhabitants here. I can assure him from my own knowledge, that these people are not less happy than we are; and wait for their (to us dismal) winter with as much indifference as we do for ours: and if they blame not God's wisdom, justice, and power; we have little reason to do it on their account, much less on the account of beings who have, in all probability, no existence. But, alas! it is,

'In pride, in reasoning pride, our error lies.'

Could we but be modest enough to consider that it is possible for infinite wisdom to act consistent with itself; without being comprehended by our very finite, and limited reason, we should seldom be troubled with doubts and apprehensions of the kind under consideration; and which are the clogs that ignorance and superstition are continually endeavouring to tye, sometimes too successfully, to the heels of science.

Q.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for November 1770.

November

1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W N W little	29 6½	41	smart frost in the night, exceeding bright day.
2	Ditto	29 8½	41	frost the same, foggy till 11, bright afterwards.
3	W S W little	29 7½	44	no frost, heavy day, with some little rain.
4	N N W ditto	29 6½	46	cloudy morning, bright afternoon, very mild.
5	W S W fresh	29 6½	47	moist and heavy, some little rain.
6	Ditto	29 4	49	very wet morning, fair afternoon.
7	Ditto	29 3	46	foggy morning, very wet afternoon.
8	S strong	28 8½	50	rain continued till noon, heavy afternoon.
9	Ditto	29	50	a bright fine day, wet evening.
10	Ditto	28 8½	46	bright, fine morning, cloudy, coarse afternoon
11	Ditto	29 3½	44	a fine day, clouds and sun shine at intervals.
12	S S W strong	29 5	46	heavy moist day, very wet evening.
13	Ditto little	29 6½	51	exceeding bright morn. heavy missing afternoon.
14	W S W fresh	29 6	51	a very moist, missing, mild day.
15	N N E Ditto	29 8	49	small rain almost constant, churlish and cold.
16	N E strong	29 6	47	a vast deal of rain night and day.
17	S W ditto	29 3	45	heavy rains in the night, fair day.
18	N E little	29 3	44	a heavy, black, cold day, some trifling rain.
19	N E little	29 3	41	frost in the night, heavy, black, cold day.
20	Ditto	29 2½	37	a very smart frost night and day, very bright.
21	W N W little	29 6½	33	hard frost in the night, bright day, dull evening.
22	S W strong	29 6½	37	constant rain all day.
23	Ditto	29 3½	43	many black clouds, but no rain, much warmer.
24	Ditto fresh	29 3	45	wet night, fine, bright, warm day.
25	Ditto strong	29 3	45	wet night, cloudy morning, very wet afternoon.
26	S fresh	29	44	wet night, fair morn and evening, wet mid day.
27	N N W ditto	29	42	Ditto.
28	N W ditto	29 5	41	smart frost, exceeding bright night and day.
29	S S W little	29 5½	39	hard frost in the night, missing, wet day.
30	E N E ditto	29 5	42	very wet night, missing day.

1. *An Experimental Enquiry into the Properties of the Blood, with some Remarks on its morbid Appearances; and an Appendix relating to the Discovery of the Lymphatic System in Birds, Fish, and amphibious Animals.* By Wm. Hewson, F. R. S. and Teacher of Anatomy.

THE author of this little work justly observes, that the knowledge of the human frame is necessary to the preservation of health, and the cure of diseases; and that the preservation of health, and the cure of diseases, are of great importance to mankind; that there is no part of the human frame on which more physiological reasoning is founded than the blood; and that therefore it is reasonable to hope, that this Enquiry into its properties will be thought worthy of attention, especially as it is prosecuted by experiments made upon that fluid, in a state as near as possible to that in which it circulates in the vessels.

The blood is well known to separate into two parts, called the *crassamentum* and the *serum*, which differ in their proportions in different persons, and in the same person at different times. In strong persons the *crassamentum* is in greater proportion to the *serum*, than in weak; and different diseases will, in the same person, destroy the constitutional proportion, some by making the relative quantity of the *crassamentum* more, and others by making it less.

The *crassamentum* is also well known to consist of two parts, one of which gives it solidity, and the other colour: that which gives it solidity has by some been called the *gluten*, but by others, as Mr. Hewson thinks more properly the *coagulable lymph*; the part which gives it colour is distinguished by the name of the red globules. By washing the *crassamentum* in water, these two parts may be separated, for the red globules will dissolve, and the lymph remain solid.

The *serum* also contains a substance that will coagulate, but not spontaneously. By *lymph*, which till of late has been confounded with the *serum*, Mr. Hewson always means that part of the blood which becomes solid spontaneously, and which may be collected upon a stick, if fresh blood be agitated with it, in which case the rest will remain fluid.

The propositions ascertained by the experiments are principally these:

1. Fresh blood, contrary to the opinion of the two latest writers on the *Gent. Mag. Oct. 1771.*

subject, will coagulate and separate, if received and kept in a vessel, that is heated by water to 98 degrees, which is equal to that of the animal.

2. The surface of the *crassamentum*, when not covered with a crust, becomes of a more florid red than the blood when first taken from the skin. This is the effect of its coming in to contact with air. The arterial and venous blood also differ in colour; the arterial blood assumes a more florid red by passing through the lungs.

3. Neutral salts, if mixed with the blood when just taken from the vein, prevent its coagulation; but if water be added to the mixture, it will coagulate as before.

4. The coagulable lymph, from various causes becomes solid in the body, and its solidity is supposed to cause obstructions and inflammations; it is therefore of importance, that the causes of its coagulation in the body should be ascertained.

5. The blood, that is taken out of the body, differs from that which remains behind in three particulars; it is exposed to the air, to cold, and is at rest. To which of these particulars its coagulation in the basin is owing, no experiment hitherto made has absolutely ascertained; but there is good reason to conclude, that "the air is a strong coagulant of the blood; and that to this its coagulation when taken out of the veins is chiefly owing, and not either to cold or to rest."

6. The inflammatory crust or size is formed by the coagulable lymph alone, after the red particles have subsided.

7. Inflammation does not increase the disposition of the blood to coagulate, but on the contrary lessens it.

8. The size or whitish crust is not a certain sign of inflammation.

9. Bleeding alters the nature of the blood, not by removing the vitiated part, and giving room for new blood to be formed, as has been supposed; but probably by changing that state of the blood-vessels, on which the thinness of the lymph, and the lessening its tendency to coagulate, depends.

10. The faintness which comes on after hæmorrhages, instead of alarming the by-standers, and making them support the patient by stimulating medicines, should be looked upon as salutary: for it is the method which nature takes to give the blood time to coagulate, the disposition of the blood to coagulate being always increased in proportion to the weakness of the body.

11. For

11. For this reason, a vein may be opened with propriety in hæmorrhages, even where there is no plethora, because it may *suddenly* bring on weakness, and consequently so increase the disposition of the blood to coagulate, as to stop the hæmorrhage, which otherwise might be long continued, though not profuse.

12. The common opinion, that cold coagulates blood, is so far from being true, that the lymph, on being cooled, is deprived of its power of coagulation, when exposed to the air; upon this principle, a fact related by Lister may be accounted for, that the blood of those cold animals, which lie torpid during the winter, does not coagulate when let out into a basin.

13. Admitting, that the size is in general a sign of an inflammatory disorder, or a strong action of the vessels, (see §. 8.) yet several circumstances must be taken into the account, before it can be judged from the presence, or want of it, whether venesection should, or should not be repeated: it cannot be determined from the size alone, that bleeding is necessary, though many, considering the size or crust as a morbid appearance, have so determined.

14. The lymph may have its disposition to coagulate lessened without being thinned.

15. Although bleeding does in general weaken the action of the vessels, increase the disposition of the blood to coagulate, and even thicken the lymph, yet it may happen, that the taking away blood in the ordinary quantity may produce none of these effects.

That the reader may judge how far this position is supported by the experiment, we have extracted it, with Mr. Hewson's remarks upon it.

“A woman, in the 7th month of her pregnancy, was bled for a violent pain in her side, attended with a cough; the quantity taken away was eight ounces, which was received into four cups, and as the orifice was small, about ten minutes were spent in the bleeding.” The blood was received into different cups; “and on attending to them, I could perceive no difference in the periods at which the coagulation commenced and finished in each, allowance being made for the time when the blood began to run into each. In every one of these cups the blood was completely jellied in about twenty minutes, and each had a crust or size nearly of the same thickness:—so that in this case the bleeding seemed neither to have

thickened the lymph, increased its position to coagulate, nor weakened the action of the vessels.—Perhaps dread of the operation might here made the coagulation of the blood the first cup approach nearer to the last; or perhaps the smallness of orifice prevented there being so manifest a change produced by the evacuation, from its giving time to the vessels to adapt themselves more equally to the quantity they contained, which means the patient was not weakened by the loss of blood.”

The *serum* of the human blood, naturally transparent and a little lowish, is frequently found to have appearance of whey, sometimes to have white streaks swimming on its surface and now and then to be as white as milk. In each of these cases the *serum* has been found to contain a number of small globules, though no globules can be discovered in it when it is transparent, notwithstanding what some authors have affirmed. This whiteness of the *serum* has been supposed to arise from the patient's having been bled soon after a meal, and before the chyle has been converted into blood. It is as there is known to be a considerable quantity of oil laid up in the cellular substance of animals, which is occasionally reabsorbed; and as the white particles in the *serum* appear to be of an oily nature, Mr. Hewson is of opinion, that they are owing to the reabsorption of the oil so laid up, faster than it was applied, and its accumulation by that means in the blood vessels. Mr. Hewson is not therefore, says he, a too great admirer of the absorption of the fat, and its accumulation in the blood vessels, be now admitted as the cause of one species of plethora? and may it not be useful in some complaints of the stomach to attend to the whiteness of the *serum*? For although fat is a substance little subject to disease, yet it may sometimes be so vitiated, and so incommode in its nature in her magazines, that she may be obliged to take it up, and to use it, and to throw it out of the body. While this is doing, a sickness of the stomach and want of appetite may be indications of fullness; and therefore, instead of remedies to strengthen the stomach, may require bleeding and other evacuations.

Such of our readers, as wish to see how these propositions are supported, we must refer to the work itself, in which they will scarcely fail to find both entertainment and instruction; and the conjectures seem to be ingenious.

he experiments accurate, and the reasoning just.

The state of the dispute between Mr. Hewson and Professor Monro seems, from the appendix, to be this.

An account of the lymphatic system in birds, fish, and turtle, was given by Mr. Hewson to the publick in the *Philosoph. Transactions*, Vol. LVIII. and LIX. for which the Society honoured him with their gold medal. These discoveries were claimed by Professor Monro in a letter, which was read before the Society on the 19th of January, 1769; and this claim he afterwards supported in a pamphlet called *A State of Facts, &c.* printed at *Edinburgh*, 1770. The Professor alledges, that he injected the lacteals of a sea tortoise or turtle with quicksilver, after injecting the artery and vein with wax, as long ago as the year 1765; that he had shewn this instance of the vessels in the oviparous animals every year in his college, and had a drawing made of it in 1767 by Dr. *Palmer*, a copy of which drawing he exhibited to the Royal Society here, when his letter was read in 1769; and that as early as the year 1761, he had mentioned the lacteal vessels in fowls and fishes, though he had not injected them.

Against this Mr. Hewson alledges, that the Professor's not having injected the lacteals in fowls and fishes, is a strong presumption that he had not discovered them; because, having declared in a work, which was printed in 1758, "That after a considerable number of experiments he was convinced, that neither birds, fish, nor amphibious animals in general, had either lacteals or lymphatics," he would, had he afterwards seen those vessels, naturally have hastened to inject them, especially as it was very easy so to do.

That the Professor, though he claims to have mentioned his having seen, but not injected the lacteals in fowls and fishes, as early as the year 1761, publicly declared in his lectures since that time, that he had *sought for them in vain by a variety of experiments*; and so late as the year 1767, he declared also in his lectures publicly, that the lymphatic system was supposed to take place only in men and viviparous animals; and by analogy in those fishes which *Linnaeus* has placed among the *Mammalia*; how far was their just extent, he said, he was not certain, but added, that he had found them in some amphibious animals, as the turtle.

Upon the whole, the dispute between Mr. Hewson and the Professor seems to be reduced to this single point, "which of them first discovered the *lacteals* of birds;" the *lymphatics* in their necks, they both agree, were discovered by Mr. Hunter about ten years ago; and Mr. Hewson acknowledges, that the *lacteals* of the turtle were discovered by the Professor in 1765, some years before the publication of his own paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*; tho' he says, that the description of those vessels, published with that paper, was taken in 1763. It seems also to be agreed, that the Professor had seen what he *suspected* to be lacteals; but Mr. Hewson insists that he had not discovered them before him.

The Professor has expressly declared, that "long before 1762, he observed bluish vessels in the mesentery of birds, which he *judged* to be lacteals, and had mentioned as such in his lectures; and that about the years 1759-60, he had seen collapsed bluish vessels, which he *concluded* to be lacteals." To invalidate this testimony, Mr. Hewson has produced excerpts from notes, which were taken by several gentlemen who attended the Professor's lectures, and among others the following from those of Mr. Hull, Surgeon, at *Stevenage*, taken on the 13th of Feb. 1765.

"I never could, to this day, [says the Professor] find a single branch of a lacteal in the abdomen of fowls, nor any lacteals, or glands of the conglobate kind in the mesentery, notwithstanding I have made experiments with that view very often. I kept fowls twenty-four hours without food, then fed them with bread soaked in milk, and tinged it by turns with saffron, madder, and blue; and afterwards opened them at several different times, in order to discover the lacteals, but all without success;" adding, merely as conjecture, the following words, "though perhaps the lacteals may be discovered in fowls, though not demonstrable." On the other side, Dr. Monro has printed some excerpts from his own book of notes; but Mr. Hewson observes, that they never come up to the point, nor yet agree with what he afterwards asserted.

The Professor charges Mr. Hewson with having sunk a material information, which he received from Dr. James Blair, who attended the Professor's lectures at the same time with himself; "Mr. Hewson, says the Professor, was told,

told, that this Gentleman had declared he heard the Professor say, at the time when Mr. Hewson attended his lectures, that he (the Professor) *had seen the lacteals in fowls*." In answer to this Mr. Hewson says that he remembers something of this; but that he supposed the Gentleman had mistaken the Professor, and confounded his saying he had seen the *lymphatics* with his saying he had seen the *lacteals*; and that having written to Dr. Blair now in *America* on the subject, he answered, "that though he had indeed for several years been under the general persuasion, that Dr. Monro had seen the *lacteals* or *lymphatics* in fowls, yet he had no note on the subject, and a very confused remembrance of what he had heard." This Gentleman's declaration, therefore, says Mr. Hewson, cannot be supposed to counterbalance that of the direct testimony of those, who appear to have taken notes with great accuracy from lectures, in which the Professor declared he had not seen the vessels in question.

The anatomical reasoning on this subject cannot be understood by our readers in general; and for that we must therefore refer such as are sufficiently acquainted with the science, to the papers that have before been published by each party, and to this book of Mr. Hewson. X.

30. *An Account of an Essay on the Subjects of Chemistry concluded. See p. 414.*
[For solved in the last line of this article for September read inserted]

This ingenious author observes, that the products obtained by a chemical analysis from animal and vegetable substances, differ rather in quantity than quality; and that no *criteria* could thence be discovered, by which they might be distinguished one from the other; but that with respect to minerals, Chemists think they have found out an infallible and universal *criterion*, by which they may be distinguished from every substance of the other two kingdoms. All bodies, says he, from which an oil can be obtained, are supposed to belong to such substances as have enjoyed an organical life; it being supposed, that no oil can be obtained from any mineral. But though this is a sensible distinction, it is not, perhaps, in all cases to be relied upon. "When a vegetable or animal is distilled in close vessels, the stronger the fire is, the more oil is obtained; what first passes into the recipient is more clear and lim-

pid than what comes over towards the end of the operation; it may be presumed however, that what remains adherent to the coal in the retort, and which no violence of fire can separate, is not essentially different from the last portions which are distilled; yet this, be it fixed oil or phlogiston, is in no wise different from what enters into the composition of metallic substances, and of minerals, perhaps, of all kinds. Zinc burns with a flame resembling that of charcoal; lead and tin burn like rotten wood; iron and other metals may be burnt to ashes in the open air, but like charcoal cannot be decomposed in close vessels; spirits of wine burn like sulphur, charcoal and metallic substances without producing any foot; yet from spirits of wine an oil may be obtained: Why should the phlogiston of metals be thought of a nature wholly different from the oil which so obstinately adheres to charcoal, or from that which seems to enter into the composition of vinous spirits?

Naturalists, as well as Chemists, have perhaps too precipitately embraced the opinion, that Minerals may be certainly and readily distinguished from the other two kingdoms. A vascular system, a nutritive succus, and a power of producing its like, constitute the abstract idea both of a vegetable and an animal, as contradistinguished from a mineral: this idea is clear and definite in itself; but to determine how far the coexistence of these qualities is in the nature of things necessary, or where any of them ceases to exist, is a question of vast difficulty when applied to particular cases. Stones dug out of quarries, ores out of mines, in general, minerals separated from their matrices are like the dead branches or limbs of vegetables or animals, incapable of receiving increase, except from an external incrustation; but whether the matrices themselves increase, or, that being in some cases granted, whether they receive their augmentation from an external apposition, or an internal assimilation and extension of parts, cannot readily be decided either way. In the Cretan labyrinth it hath been observed, that the names of travelers, which have been cut in the rock in former ages, are now in alto relievo, and that the older the dates are, the greater is the protuberance, resembling the callus formed by incisions in trees: In the mines of Chremnitz in Hungary, which have been wrought for above one thousand years, the antient roads which had

had been cut through the rocks are left to grow up; and it is remarked, that they approach one another in a horizontal, and not in a perpendicular direction; the same phenomenon may be observed in the marble quarries in Italy, as is mentioned by Baglivi in his treatise upon the vegetation of stones; but whether these, and many similar appearances are to be attributed to the pressure of the superincumbent strata, or to a kind of vegetable growth, is a doubtful point. Rock crystals, amethysts, and various precious stones have been thought by De Boot and others to grow like mushrooms; certain it is, that they often contain in them several heterogeneous particles; a circumstance which proves them to have been once in a fluid state, and induces a suspicion that in their formation they may resemble the gums and resins extravasated from various species of vegetables. The vegetation of stones hath been admitted by many, and some have contended that minerals as well as animals and vegetables spring from seed, the greatest rock being nothing but the expansion of the parts of a minute grain of sand.

Salts dissolved in water consist of indefinitely small *moleculæ*, which, as far as microscopes can inform us, are similar in figure to the large crystals which become visible to the naked eye, and which are formed, as it were, from the expansion of one particle: it will be easily understood, how conformable this mineral crystallization is to the opinion of those, who attribute the growth of animals and vegetables to the accretion of organic particles of the same kind. The concentrick crusts of which stalactites consist, are not either in their appearance, or their formation, perhaps, unlike the circles annually produced by the stagnation of the sap in the bolls and branches of trees. The native gold and silver tufts, which appear to burst through the hardest rocks, and which from their great resemblance to trees, have been called by some arborescent, seem to indicate a kind of vegetation in their formation.

Supposing, however, that we pay no attention to any of these circumstances, yet cannot we form any judgment concerning the internal state of the earth. The greatest depths to which Miners have penetrated even in mountainous countries, which may be considered as excrescencies from the true surface of the earth, or the level of the sea, have scarcely ever equalled one sixteen thou-

sandth part of its diameter; a distance altogether insufficient for the forming any probable conjecture about the inward constitution of the globe. The strata of stones, and veins of minerals, which are met with upon the surface, can give us as little information concerning the internal structure of the earth from which these are probably derived, as the contemplation of the scales of a fish, the feathers of a bird, or the epidermis of a man, would concerning the bones and muscles, the veins and arteries, the circulation of the blood, and the several secretions of an animal body. Many minerals seem in their formation to have been antecedent, others subsequent to the universal deluge; a great part of the matter constituting the outward shell of the earth, the only part which we can examine, hath been subservient to vegetable or animal life. All the strata of limestones, chalks, marbles, all gypsums, spars, alabasters, &c. are confessedly of animal origin. The strata of pit-coal, and of all bituminous fossils, of some species of slates, whatever may be thought of argillaceous strata in general, the mould every where covering the surface of the earth, and other substances are supposed, probably enough, to have arisen from the destruction of vegetables, so that I know not whether it would be a very extravagant conjecture which should suppose that all matter is, or hath been organized, enlivened, animated.

Hence may it appear probable, with reverence yet, and conscious ignorance be it spoken, that the One, Eternal, Incomprehensible God hath established an uninterrupted concatenation in all his works, which he hath submitted to our view. Different individuals hath he mingled together into the same species; different species into the same genus; different genera into the same kingdom; and different kingdoms he hath distinguished, perhaps, but by lines of division too minute for our observation. This strong analogy, by which men and minerals, and all intermediate existencies, are bound together in a common chain, and thence, it would seem, naturally subjected to a common fate, may appear humiliating to such as have been wont to entertain high notions of the physical dignity of human nature: but it cannot offend or disquiet those, who feel within themselves faculties essential to the constitution of moral agency, and who from thence become capable at least of retribution of punish-

punishment or reward in another state. —In the number of our senses, and in the modifications of the intellectual faculties which spring therefrom, we have a great resemblance to many animals which inhabit this planet as well as we. The genus to which man belongs includes a great many subordinate species; or, to speak in a manner more conformable to nature, and more consonant to the account we have of its origin, the human species, from the diversities of climate and of food, from changes introduced by disease, and continued, perhaps, by propagation, and from other causes which are unknown to us, hath been branched out into a great many varieties: these, however, are as much distinguished in shape and intellect from one another, as they are from animals which have sprung from a different stock. Anatomists, whether they consider the brain as an instrumental, or an efficient cause of intelligence, are agreed in acknowledging a great resemblance between the contents of the human cranium and those of quadrupeds; and Pottius hath proved, contrary to the opinion embraced by Pliny, and commonly received, that we have not that medullary substance in a greater proportion than other animals. Nor are we characterised by a circumstance generally esteemed essentially necessary to the support of the human foetus, and exclusively appertaining to our species: nations are mentioned to whom it doth not belong, and whatever degree of credit may be given to that narration, it is certain that a great many species of animals have been discovered to which it doth. Notwithstanding this analogy by which we are to be classed with the rest of the animals around us, yet hath it pleased Him who called forth from nothing both us and them, and thankful we ought to be for the preference, to place us at the top of the scale, to make us, as it were, the first term of a series, descending indefinitely by imperceptible gradations, to particularize that class of animals to which we belong, by rendering it capable of forming a moral character. This capability, it is true, is various according to the opportunities of, and capacities for receiving instruction in different species, and in different individuals of the same species: the Orang-outang of the woods of Java, the apron-bellied Caffre of the Cape, the woolly-headed Negro of Africa, the beardless Savage of America, the dwarfish Inhabitant of the Frigid Zone, the moon-eyed Albino,

and the enlightened European, are as different from one another in this circumstance as in outward form: yet wherever it exists even in the smallest degree, there ariseth a proportionable imputability of conduct, a kind of title to the natural or covenanted good, a reasonable subjection to the natural or positive evil, which God hath annexed as sanctions to the laws which he hath thought fit to prescribe for the regulation of the moral conduct of mankind.

That the class of animals, to which we belong, is distinguished by its being capable of forming a moral character is indisputably true; but whether this capacity is in proportion to the opportunities of, and capacities for receiving instruction, may perhaps admit of dispute. A moral character cannot result from doing what is right in itself, if liberty is taken into the account; because what is right in itself may be done necessarily. Now nothing more seems possible to instruction but the connecting what is right in itself, with what is right in the opinion of the agent. The moral character arises from a consciousness of right and wrong; but the right and wrong, from a consciousness of which it arises, is founded wholly upon opinion, whether erroneous or true. The capacity of forming a moral character, therefore, seems to be equal among those, if there are any such, who from stupidity or ignorance think they ought to sacrifice their children to Moloch, as among those who know that no such horrid rite can possibly be enjoined as a duty to man. An agent is morally good, in proportion as he does what he thinks he ought to do, and forbears what he thinks he ought to forbear; and morally bad, when he does what he thinks he ought not to do, and neglects to do what he thinks ought to be done; and his conduct is equally imputable, whether he is wise or stupid, ignorant or knowing, and whether his notions of what is right in itself are erroneous or just.

This, however, is a subject very different from what Dr. Watson has discussed in the tract before us, in which he appears to be equally able as a philosopher, and amiable as a man. There is a glow of piety, which the freedom of philosophical disquisition has frequently quenched, and a freedom of disquisition which an ardent piety has too often restrained; and the public has nothing to hope from the labour of learning, but that enquiry may be pushed on with the same vigour, and in the same spirit.

He, while the world
And all the sons of care lie hush'd in sleep,
Associates with the midnight shadows drear;
And, sighing to the lonely taper, pours
His sadly tortur'd heart into the page.

DEEP in the bosom of a fruitful vale,
Whose flow'ry banks the silver *Isis* laves,
Amid delightful rural scenes embow'r'd,
Content and chearful liv'd an humble pair.
Three lovely daughters round their table rose,
The charming pledges of their mutual love,
On whom with bounteous hand her ample store
Indulgent nature pour'd; one blooming maid
Of all most favor'd, sweet *Lucinda*! shar'd
Her choicest gifts, twice ten revolving years
Spread o'er her form, her finish'd form, the
ripeness
Of perfection, her cheeks were made to glow
With more than common beauty, and her eyes
To dart unusual lustre; when she spake,
(Oh my fond beating heart!) so sweet her
voice!

A seraph might have list'ned from his sphere.
In kind compassion to admiring eyes,
That might with too intent a gaze explore
The white unfullied tint that sham'd the snow,
She veil'd her swelling bosom, wild with
youth,

Beneath the foliage of the shading gauze,
Which with peculiar excellence display'd
The finish'd labours of her skilful hand.

Oft at her father's hospitable board
I sat, a welcome guest; there oft in mirth
And converse sweet I pass'd the summer-day
And winter night: there first my eyes drew in
The dear delicious poison of her charms,
As with engaging ease and lightsome feet
She trac'd the mazes of the rural dance.

Forth from my breast, where once they lov'd
to dwell,

Calm Peace and sweet Content then took their
flight,
And in their stead, with dire tyrannic sway,
All-pow'rful Love commenc'd his cruel reign;
And, oh! with fondness and mistaken zeal
I hail'd the tyrant, and I hugg'd my chains.

Together as we trod the flow'ry lawn,
Climb'd the high hill, or stray'd along the vale;
Or by the well known river's willow'd side
Together as we took our ev'ning walk,
Oft she wou'd listen with attentive ear,
While I renew'd the story of my love,
And in soft accents pour'd forth all my heart.
O thou fair Moon! and ye her gilded train,
Planets! in tenfold darkness veil your orbs,
While I declare, that the protesting maid,
Who in your presence vow'd eternal truth,
And twin'd herself around my easy heart
With such engaging assiduity,

Now renders it a prey to sad despair!
Say, heav'nly Truth! pure hearted Virtue,
say,
Where shall mankind explore your fav'rite
seats?

If ye reside not in an Angel's form.

Then when my eager hopes were highly
rais'd,
And expectations open'd to my view
The fair enchanting scenes of love and joy;
When the keen glance, that shot from beau-
ty's eye

Resistless, spoke the melting soul, and all
The nameless transports of approaching bliss;
The wealthy, gay, abandon'd *Florio*,
Through whose unfeeling breast Humanity
Had ne'er diffus'd its heart-expanding warmth,
With barbarous intent to blast my hopes,
Fell humbly prostrate at *Lucinda's* feet,
And there profanely breath'd his artful vows
Of constant love and undisssembled truth:
Full in her view he plac'd the dazzling charms
Of wealth unbounded and of rank supreme,
Which she, regardless of her plighted faith,
In evil hour put forth her hand to reach;
But, oh! the tempter, with his im'g'd train
Of fond delusions, vanish'd from her sight,
And left her to lament in vain the loss
Of Truth, the fairest virtue of the mind.

Here let the happy lover pause awhile,
And as reflection to his mind presents
The joyful scenes that mark his better fate,
Let fall for me one sympathetic tear;
Then snatch the faithful object of his love
With rapture to his breast, and offer up
His grateful praises to indulgent Heav'n.

Say, ye dread ministers of wrath divine!
Why slept your thunders at that fatal hour?
Could no dire lightning from your livid store
Blast the bold villain and his black designs?
May the tremendous hand of angry Heav'n
Make him an endless instance of its vengeance,
Its pow'r to punish such atrocious crimes.
May the soft eye of beauty ne'er convey
To his benighted soul one gleam of hope
To sooth the deadly pangs of slighted love;
But let the lover's curse, and virgin's scorn,
Awaken in his breast the sharpest stings
Of conscious guilt; and, stranger to the name
Of husband, and of parent, let him roam
With savage beasts the solitary wild:
From the convivial board, and all the joys
Of heav'nly female intercourse; and, O!
From all the happy social ways of men
Exclude, just Heav'n! the impious wretch
for ever.

May the mistaken Maid, who vainly hop'd
To find content and sweet domestic peace,
Far from the paths of faith and truth remov'd,
Ne'er feel the agonies of keen remorse,
Nor prove the pangs of disappointed love.
If that bewitching form, on which so oft
I gaz'd with rapturous delight, inspire
Again some faithful breast with tender fires,
All gracious Pow'r! instruct her to repay
His ardent passion with a mutual flame.
May the remembrance of her broken vows,
And all the woes I suffer for her sake
Never disturb the quiet of her breast;
But let her chearful days glide smoothly on,
Crown'd all with peace, content, and endless
joy.

For me, depriv'd of all my soul holds dear,
Of all the joys which busy fancy form'd
For a long train of happy years to come,
No comfort now remains; o'er these sad eyes
Care soothing Sleep no more shall wave his
wand;

But Melancholy pale, and pensive Grief,
Around my couch their nightly vigils keep.
Fruitless are all my efforts to expel
Her yet lov'd image from my bleeding heart,
In vain I search the philosophic page,
In vain I strive, by moderation's rules,
To check the frequent sigh, the flowing tear;
For, oh! no ray of hope, but dark despair,
With agonizing horror fills my soul.

GARRICK and SHAKESPEARE.

FAIR was the graceful form *Prometheus*
made,
Its front the image of the Gods betray'd:
All heav'n admir'd it, e'er *Minerva* stole
The fire of *Jove*, and kindled up the soul.
So *Shakespeare's* page, the flower of poësie,
Ere *Garrick* rose, had charms for ev'ry eye:
'Twas Nature's genuine image, wild and
grand,
The strong-mark'd picture of a master's hand.
But when his *Garrick*, *Shakespeare's Pallas*,
came,
The bard's bold painting bursting into flame,
Each part new force, and vital warmth re-
ceiv'd,
As touch'd by Heav'n, and all the picture liv'd.

CATULLUS, Ode 8, Imitated.

WRetched —, no longer doat;
Yield submissive to thy lot:
'Tis the harsh decree of fate,
Woman's love's of transient date.
Golden suns and smiling skies
Once, indeed, rejoic'd thine eyes;
When, along the verdant mead,
She thy willing footsteps led;
Whom thou lovedst, foolish swain!
As thou ne'er canst love again.
When the answer'd thy desire,
And confess'd a mutual fire,
Golden suns and smiling skies
Chear'd thy fascinated eyes.
Now those happy days are fled,
Her deceitful love is dead:
Do not wish then to receive
What she will no longer give;
Let the slippery gypsy see
She no more can torture thee.
Faithless nymph, the charm is o'er;
— no longer feels thy power:
Cur'd of love's bewitching snare,
He is master of his heart,
And, by imitating thee,
Learns at length inconstancy.
Seize then, seize the proffering mate,
Who now nibbles at thy bait;
He may also soon depart,
Shouldst thou shew thy wonted art:
Then how wretched thou wilt live,
How thy fickle soul will grieve,

When thou canst not find a fool
Fit to be thy pliant tool!
Stigmatiz'd as true coquette,
Thou in vain wilt spread thy net;
Who will tell thee thou art fair?
Who will praise thy graceful air?
Who will luscious nectar sip,
From thy perjurd faithless lip?
Then thou wilt repent in vain;
To the wind thou may'st complain,
Or the false uncertain sea,
Traitors, which resemble thee.
They alone will take thy part,
— is master of his heart.

Ipswich.

W. W.

An EPIGRAM in the Stile of OWEN.

Ad CATHARINAM —.

QUOD capis à Puro nomen, † *Catharina*,
decorum,
Sortita es factis nomina digna tuis.
Quicquid agis purum est: pura implēs munia
vitæ:

Et Mens pura nitet; Formaque pura nitet.
O si constares Tibi! si, *Catharina*, placeret
Qui nostro vivit pectore purus Amor!

Wigan.

Q.

An EPIGRAM on a late Marriage.

— Ere these shoes were old,

With which she follow'd her poor Husband's body,
Like Niobe, all tears—why She, even She—
O Heav'n! a beast that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourn'd longer—married with—
a Fidler. HAMLET.

THE buskin'd Muse, when POWELL was
no more,
Her tresses rent, and deeper sable wore.
Aside her mask *Thalia* mournful lay'd,
And Tragic weeds bely'd the Comic maid;
“Nay, let the devil wear black,” * his wi-
dow cry'd,
Disconsolate †, “I'll mourn a Fidler's bride.”
Sutton Cold field.

Inscription on Mr. POWELL's Monument
at Bristol.

BRISTOL, to Worth and Genius ever just,
To thee our POWELL's dear remains
we trust;
Soft as the stream thy sacred springs impart!
The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart:
That heart which every tender feeling knew,
The soil where Pity, Love and Friendship grew.
Oh! let a faithful friend, with grief sincere,
Inscribe his tomb, and drop the heart felt tear.
Here rest his praise, here sound his noblest
fame!
All else a bubble, or an empty name.

† à *Kadagos*, purus.* *Hamlet*.

‡ The marriage of Mrs. P——— (relict
of the late Mr. P———, one of the managers
of Covent-Garden theatre) with Mr. F———
was obliged to be postpon'd, till Mr. P———
monument was erected, which styles her, *His*
Disconsolate Widow.

Historical Chronicle, Oct. 1771.

SEPTEMBER 16.

AN experiment was made in the Laboratory of M. Rouelle, Physician at Paris, and Member of the Royal Academy, when it was proved by demonstration, to a very considerable number of persons of both sexes, that the quality of diamonds is such, that they will evaporate in a strong fire. Four were put into a reverberating furnace, and in less than an hour, not the smallest vestiges of them were to be discovered. This has been long a matter of great doubt among the curious in Metaphysics; but incontestable proofs have now been given of the stone being possessed of a volatile property. During the time the above experiment was making, the Sieur d'Arcet put a ruby and an emerald into the fire, but neither of them suffered the least alteration, the colours being equally as fine, after having remained a considerable time in the fire, as before.

Sept. 22.

The crew of the Peggy Greenland man, of Whitby, arrived at Plymouth. They had made the best fishing of any ship from England, having taken four large whales, three under size, and a live bear. On the 21st of June they got clear of the ice, and making the best of their way to England, were overtaken by a violent gale of wind, which drove them back again into the ice, where their ship was crushed to pieces on the first of July, in latitude 40^d. 20^m. North, Halcluit's Headland bearing WSW. about 15 leagues. They were about 14 hours upon the ice, when part of them were taken up by the Ann and Elizabeth, and the other part by the British Queen, both being on their way to Hull. The whole ship's company are safely arrived at Whitby.

Sept. 30.

One of the Lunatics confined in Bethlehem-hospital made his escape from thence, and took his course towards St Alban's. He was immediately pursued by two of the Keepers, who overtook him at Barnet, and having seized and handcuffed him, left him by himself, while they got fresh horses; in the mean time he ran off, and went through a field into Dock's-Wood; the Keepers made diligent search after him, but he has not been heard of since.

Monday Dr. Schomberg, Dr. Donald Monroe, Dr. Jebb, and Dr. Grieve, were admitted Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.

Sunday, OCTOBER 6.

The 200 years Jubilee, in memory of the great victory gained by Don John of Austria, Admiral of the Christian Fleet, over the Turks, near Lepanto, in the year 1571, was celebrated at Brussels.

Monday 7.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a Cork-cutter's in New-street, near St. Luke's church, Old-street, which burnt through to Iron-

monger row, consumed seven houses, and damaged several others. No water was to be got for some time, in quantities sufficient to quench the flames. During the fire, part of the wall which surrounded the church yard of St. Luke's, Old-street, fell down, by the weight of the people that were upon it to see the fire; when one man was killed, and several greatly hurt.

Between eight and nine o'clock at night, as the Newcastle Fly was passing Finchley Common, (when it was excessive dark) the Driver of a Road Waggon rode between the horses of the Fly, broke the traces between the fore horses, and was thrown down by the shaft-horses, one of which kicked him, and fractured his skull. The Passengers went a quarter of a mile for a light, and, when they returned, found the Waggoner in the condition above described.

Tuesday 8.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland opened the Session of Parliament with a Speech, in which the following are the most material passages:

"As in assembling you together in the last Session it was not his Majesty's purpose to ask Supplies, but solely to comply with the wishes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid: But as in the ordinary course it now becomes necessary to provide for the expences of the ensuing two years, your last grants being nearly expired, I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important subject, and of your granting such Supplies as shall be found necessary for the honourable and firm support of his Majesty's Government, for the security of this Kingdom, and for the maintenance of the Public Credit.

"I have ordered the proper Estimates and Accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen considerably short of former years, but that the deductions made therefrom for payment of different Grants for Premiums, Bounties, and Public Works, have been so very great, that it has not been nearly sufficient to defray the charges of his Majesty's Establishments, and other necessary Expences of Government, and that a larger arrear has been incurred on that account. If such Grants are judged proper to be continued, either for these or other Public Uses, you will observe, that it is impossible that the revenue, as it now stands, can answer those services, and also the support of Government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this subject to your most serious consideration.

"It is with concern, that I must ask a Sum of Money to discharge the arrears already incurred on his Majesty's Establishments, but you will find that they have been unavoidable, for that the strictest economy has been used, not only in the

charge

charges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large saving has been made, but in the reduction of the Staff, which is now diminished to the number directed by his Majesty."

About four o'clock in the morning, considerable damage was done below London-Bridge amongst the shipping and craft on the river by the violence of the wind; many of the lighters in particular, broke loose from their moorings, and the tide of flood coming up, drove them against each other, by which several were sunk.

Between three and four o'clock, a Grave-end boat going down the river with ten passengers, was, by the violence of the wind, overfet and sunk, and every soul perished.

Two vessels, laden with corn, from the Coast of Suffolk, were lost in the Swinn, and the crews drowned. Two other vessels were dismasted, and in danger of being lost in the same place.

The Sheriffs made their Return to the Court of Aldermen of two Gentlemen for their choice of one to serve the Office of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. And at half past one o'clock the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came upon the Hustings; when the Common Serjeant declared Mr. Alderman-Nash duly elected.

The City Solicitor filed informations of disfranchisement in the Mayor's Court against the Master and Wardens of the three refractory Companies of Goldsmiths, Grocers and Weavers, for refusing to obey the Lord Mayor's precept for a Common-hall.

Wednesday 9.

The Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. was sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council.

Mr. King of Drury-lane Theatre, paid 9000*l.* for the purchase of three-fourths of the property of Sadler's Wells.

Thursday 10.

Was held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, when a motion was made for carrying into execution the Resolution for presenting the piece of plate voted to the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. Mr. Deputy Paterfon rose up, and said, as his Lordship was in the Chair, he thought it would be more delicate towards him to adjourn the consideration of it to the next Mayoralty, and moved such adjournment accordingly. Mr. Reynolds then rose up, and spoke against the adjournment, complimenting the Gentlemen for whom the Cups were intended, and hoped there was not a man so hardened as to give his vote against them. The Question was then put; on the holding up of hands the numbers appearing equal, the Lord Mayor desired the hands to be held up again; the doors not being locked, five Members came into the Court, upon which some confusion ensued, and an objection being made to their voting, as they were not present when the Question was put, Mr. Alderman Towns-

end proposed it should be considered as a new Question, that those Gentlemen might have an opportunity of speaking their sentiments, and giving their votes, which was agreed too, and the Question was accordingly read. Much altercation then succeeded between Messrs Townsford, Wilkes, Wilson, and others; but upon the division there appeared 61 for the adjournment, and 59 against it.

About ten o'clock at night, a conspiracy was detected in Newgate; a number of transports, to the amount of thirty, had for some time formed a design to break out; they attempted to put their scheme in execution about nine, and luckily were discovered, at the time above mentioned, by the Keeper; who having some suspicion of their intent, went in among them, and found them at work with two iron crows, (weighing about thirty or forty pounds each) in order to effect their purpose. The ring-leaders were closely confined immediately after, and every thing ended peaceably. Great numbers of files, saws, pins, &c. were found on several of the transports.

The tenants inhabiting the houses from the corner of Bride-lane to Mr. Bird's, Hair Merchant, near Fleet-Market, received notice to quit the same by Lady-day next, in order to their being pulled down to lay the street open to Black Friars Bridge.

Saturday 12.

The Bishop of London consecrated the piece of ground which has been taken in to enlarge the Church yard of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Early in the morning a fire broke out at the Guy Earl of Warwick Alehouse in Gray's-inn-lane; which was consumed, with all the furniture, &c. the Master escaped at the street door through the flames; some of the lodgers jumped out at a two pair of stairs window, and others got out at the top of the house, but only one little boy is missing; the adjoining houses are greatly damaged. By a party wall falling three Firemen were buried in the ruins; they were dug out alive, and carried to the Hospital, and are likely to do well.

Monday 14.

In the morning early, some villains broke into the house of Mr. Robert Moore, Taylor, in Surry-street, in the Strand, by wrenching off the bolts of the window shutters of the parlour with a chissel and small jack, which they left behind; they took out of the bureau fourscore guineas, and from the beaufet all the plate, even the silver tea spoons, and the whole loss is computed at upwards of 200*l.* Mr. Moore went to Sir John Fielding, who dispatched his people immediately after the villains.

Considerable damage was sustained last night among the shipping, occasioned by the violence of the wind; a Dutch vessel,

ying a little below the Tower, broke from her moorings, ran foul of a tier of ships, and carried away part of the rigging belonging to several of them; however she was with great difficulty brought too, and secured without any farther damage. The ferry-boat from Ratcliff stairs to Globe-stairs, Rotherhithe was overfet, and six people are said to be drowned. The St. Christiana, a Hamburgh merchantman, lying off Cuckold's-Point, was drove on shore on the Isle of Dogs.

Tuesday 15.

A large ship was seen in the Swin by some Fishermen; she was under water, and the crew at the top of her masts hanging to the shrouds.

About eight o'clock in the morning, a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between Major B. and T. a Gentleman of great fortune in Yorkshire, when, after discharging a pistol each, the latter received a wound in the side, and was immediately carried in a coach to the house of a Surgeon near Piccadilly. It is said the dispute arose from Mr. T. having, a few days since, insulted Major B. for shooting upon part of his estate, without being authorized to do so.

Wednesday 16.

The five following Convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, viz. James Allen, for stealing four watches out of the shop of Messrs. Websters, Watchmakers, in Exchange-alley, to whom he was a servant; William Penn, for robbing John Broadhurst of a gold watch, also for robbing John Ward, on the highway, of his watch and thirty one shillings; Richard Thompson and John Hogan, for robbing Rice Price and Philip Morgan, on the highway, near Stepney, of a ring, and some money; and Mary Jones, for stealing twelve yards of lace, out of the shop of Mr. Foot, in Ludgate street. They all behaved with decency except Hogan, who struck the Executioner when he was put in the cart, and behaved very badly to the last. Thompson and Hogan had previously sold their bodies to the Surgeons.

Mr. Sheriff Wilkes sent a message to the Lord Mayor elect, informing his Lordship, that he intended to give no French wine at the several entertainments at the Old Bailey, and desired his Lordship would observe the same at the next meeting, which will be the Mayor's turn to treat. An answer was sent, That, as Mr. Wilkes claimed a right of giving what he pleased, he should have no pretence to invade the privilege of another.

Friday 18.

Two soldiers of the Coldstream regiment of Guards received 300 lashes each, for making a riot last Sunday in a Dissenting meeting house in Swallow-street.

Tuesday 22.

A young man, a Printer went uncommonly soon to Covent-Garden Theatre,

to see Mr. Macklin, in the character of Shylock, and being in consequence one of the first in the upper gallery, he ran with so much force down the seats to get into the first row, that he fell over into the pit. In his fall he caught hold of one of the glass chandeliers, value 50s. which fell down with him, and was immediately shattered to pieces; he was greatly hurt, but is in a fair way of recovery.

Wednesday, 23.

Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks had the honour of another interview with his Majesty at Richmond, when they presented him with a coronet of gold, set round with feathers, which was given them by a Chief on the Coast of Chili. The above Gentlemen are to set out on another voyage the beginning of next March.

Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the two Sheriffs, Messrs. Wilkes and Bull, attended at the Old Bailey, to see the new regulations complied with. The doors and galleries of the Sessions-House were ordered to be thrown open, and no money taken; the prisoners to be arraigned singly, and without fetters; and their trials to come on by rotation, as they stand on the list. Mr. Wilkes, on finding one of the gallery doors shut, sent for a carpenter, who broke it open.

Thursday 24.

The populace pressed into the galleries in the Old Bailey, and the other parts of the Sessions House, in such numbers, and made so much noise, that the Court was several times stopt in the business.

The Grand Jury for the county of Middlesex, claimed their privilege of having a gallery in the Hall at the Old Bailey, to hear the trials, during the Session. They were ushered with their Foreman at their head, by Mr. Reynolds, into the London Jury gallery, Sheriff Wilkes being absent; and on Friday they were ushered in by Mr. Sheriff Wilkes, in the most obliging manner, who expressed in very polite and genteel terms, had he been informed sooner of their coming, would have accommodated them better, was very glad to see them, and had great pleasure in serving them.

Were interred in the family vault in Bunhill-fields, Mr. Poole, his wife, daughter, and mother, who all died a few days ago of a putrid sore throat, in one house; they were drawn to the burying-ground in three hearses, Mr. Poole in the first, his wife and daughter in the second, and his mother in the third.

Thursday 31.

Letters from all the coasts give dismal accounts of the great damage done by the late high winds, many ships being entirely lost, and others having sustained prodigious damages.

The Latham, Waterman, from Virginia to London, is on shore in the Swin, and is bulged.

The Polly, M'Lane, from Georgia to London, is lost on the Dorsetshire coast, near Abbotsbury, and all the crew have perished.

The Bethia, Kennedy, from St. Vincent's to London, is lost near Margate.

The Hibernia, —, from Riga to Dublin, is lost near Wexford.

A large ship, name unknown, is on shore on the coast of Sussex.

The Henry, Senatt, from Virginia to Liverpool, is ashore at Pile Fowdra, and the ground tier under water.

The Rose Hall, Capt. Edwards, from Jamaica to London, is on shore on Sandwich Flatts, and it is feared will be lost.

The George, late Fletcher, from Africa and St. Kitt's to Liverpoole, is stranded near Workington.

The waters are so much out in the northern and western counties, that the roads are almost impassable, and many accidents are apprehended.

The Mausoleum of the late Marshal Count Saxe, executed by M. Pigal, is such a master piece, that instead of sending it to Strasburgh, where the Marshal was buried, it is kept in Paris, in order to be placed in the Church of the Military School. It appears by the manner in which this Mausoleum is executed, that France has left to this great Artist the task of making reprisals on England for an historical painting on the Victory, a first rate man of war, where France, under the figure of Envy, is represented trodden down by Great Britain. The following description will prove this. On the top of the Mausoleum is seen the figure of the Marshal at full length, descending four steps, in order to enter the tomb; France, represented by a Woman, clad in a royal mantle, gives him her right hand, and stretches out the other towards Death, who is opening the lid of the Coffin, to beg he would suspend his decree; Grief and Hope are expressed in her countenance in a striking manner. On the right hand of the Marshal, England appears under the figure of a Leopard, stretched out on his back, his claws in the air, foaming with rage, and struggling with death. Holland, under the figure of a Lion, his tail between his legs, his head turned aside, with the jaw open to secure, whilst trembling with fear, his retreat. Germany, under the figure of an Eagle inverted, with his wings expanded, to defend himself against those who might tramp'e upon them. Beneath these Animals are a number of broken Standards, the whole denoting the defeat at the battle of Fontenoy. On the left are seen a number of trophies, arms, and colours displayed, announcing Victory; and underneath, is a little child, with a helmet on his head, weeping, and extinguishing his flambeau, which denotes the end of the victories of this great General. On the right side of the Tomb is a Hercules in a deep muse,

and overwhelmed with grief, leaning on his club, his head reclining. On the left is Death, covered with a veil, the head, hands, and feet uncovered. With one hand he opens the Tomb, and in the other holds an hour-glass, to shew that the last hour is passed, and that there is no recalling it. This work has remained four years exposed to public view. The Author has had an opportunity to profit by whatever the Critics found in it; and he has made of it a masterpiece in this age, which posterity will hardly be able to obliterate.

The 4th instant a General Officer gave an invitation to Capt. —, an Officer in the same regiment with himself, to spend a few days with him at his country seat, not many miles from the city of Edinburgh: Unfortunately for the General, he was married a few months ago to a sprightly young Lady of eighteen. After four days interview between the Captain and the General's Lady, they became so enamored with each other, that the Lady contrived a scheme for an elopement. She pretended one night to have a variety of letters to write, which would keep her up very late: The Lover was to get every thing in readiness, and, accordingly, about four in the morning, when all was silent, a Chaise was ordered to a particular place, and they set off immediately for London. When the General arose at his usual hour, he enquired for his Lady and the Captain; but, alas! they were both fled. The General having got intelligence of the rout they took, immediately pursued them, and traced them from stage to stage. The Lovers did not think proper to take a night's repose 'till they arrived at the Red Lion at Barnet, which was on Friday. They accordingly stopped to refresh themselves after so fatiguing a journey, for a few hours; but, unluckily, on Saturday morning early the General overtook them at the above mentioned Inn. The Captain was so terrified at the news of the General's arrival, that he made his escape out of the window in his shirt, and secreted himself under a hayrick in a distant field till nine o'clock the next night; being by this time almost starved for want of cloaths, he crept out in order to beg protection in the first house he could reach, and it happened, though entirely unknown to him, that he came to the same house he had left, and is now under the care of a Physician at Barnet, his flesh being much torn by crossing the hedges in that naked condition. The Lady was left in custody of a person, to whom the General gave 100l. to defray the expence of taking her back to Scotland, and the General proceeded to London. The Captain is said to be nearly related to the General.

Her Majesty has been pleased to order a benefaction of 400 guineas to the Hospital for Lying in Women, in Brownlow-street.

Letters from Naples mention the death of

of the Right Hon. Frederick Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland, Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland, F. R. S. the 4th of last month, in that city.

At a late meeting of the College of Physicians, Dr Thomas Lawrence was chosen President; Sir William Browne, D. Noah Thomas, Dr. Thomas He Ide, and Dr. Rulhan, were chosen Censors: Dr. Hinckley, Treasurer; and Dr. Askew, Register, for the year ensuing.

The following regulations are to take place in the Militia, the same as in the Regulars: Every battalion is to have a light company, with music, and an addition of a Serjeant and two Corporals to each.

A Gentleman's son of Colchester in Essex, a boy about six years of age, and whom he was vastly fond, happening lately do to some trifling thing which displeas'd his father, he gave him a box on the side of the head, which immediately caus'd him to bleed at the nose and ear, and of which he died in three hours. The father was so much shocked at the accident, and the fatal consequence, that he went raving mad, and died in three days.

Some very curious silver coins were lately discovered in digging a well near Pontefract in Yorkshire; on one side is the head of a young woman, with the word *Basilias* in Greek characters; and on the other *Philistides* round a cornucopia: it is supposed they formerly were struck by a Queen Philistis of Syracuse; it is said they are extremely scarce, not being mentioned by any of the Antiquarians, though one of them is to be seen in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Mr John Wesley has published the following as a certain and speedy cure for the gout, viz. by applying common treacle warm to the part affected, and covering it with flannel or soft wool, renewing the application, if need be, once in twelve hours; but he says the disease must be expected to return, if exercise and temperance is not used, and passion avoided.

Amongst the jewels of an eminent jeweller of this city, is a clock of exquisite workmanship, designed for the Grand Signor; the case is massy gold finely embossed, overlaid with diamonds, some as large as a guinea and larger, of the finest lustre; pearls as big as birds eggs hang to two gold enameled trees that grow out of the gold rock, on which the clock stands, as its pedestal, a tree on each side the fruit of which is pearls, and leaves of emeralds, two great emeralds as big as pears are fixed on the two front pillars, the characters on the dial plate, which are Turkish, are of diamonds; as are the hands.

A curious animal, which never yet ar-

rived alive in Europe, called a Camelopardalis, is expected to come in the Prince East Indiaman, as a present from Governor Dupré to a Great Personage.

On the first inst. Madame Louisa of France took the Veil of Professions at the Convent of the Carmelites of St. Denis. The Archbishop of Damascus, the Pope's Nuncio, officiated upon this solemn occasion, and the ceremony of giving the veil to Madame Louisa was performed by the Countess de Provence. Five Archbishops and fifteen Bishops assisted at this ceremony.

According to an account published at Petersburg of General Essen's unsuccessful attempt in the night between the 16th and 17th of August, on the redoubts near Giurgewo, the Russians had 18 Officers, and 497 inferior Officers and Soldiers killed on the spot, and the number of the wounded amounted to 1805, that is, the Major Generals Czartoriskoy, Hudowitsch, and Ossusjew, 88 other Officers, (among whom was Mr. Ray, an English volunteer,) and 1714 inferior Officers and Soldiers.

Timothy Caswell, Esq; is elected Member for Brackley, in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Edmund Burke, is appointed Agent for the Province of New York; a place worth 1000l. per ann.

The inundation which happened the 16th of the last month, and which overflowed all the low quarters of the city of Aix, in Provence, from twelve to fifteen feet, carried away all the vintage, drove away the cattle, overthrew the houses, and drowned abundance of people, is a phenomenon so much the more extraordinary, as there is no river in the neighbourhood, and the rain lasted but four hours.

A Letter from Warsaw, of the second inst. says, "Count Oginsky, Great General of Lithuania, succeeded so well in surprizing the Russian Troops, under the command of Col. Albyczew, that they were defeated. Encouraged by this success, he designed the same fate for the corps under Col. Duering; but that Commander being aware of his intentions, harrassed the Great General, by his marches, and counter-marches, so much, as to disappoint his scheme, in consequence of which, he changed his march towards the fortress of Niefwitz, defended by a Russian garrison of 100 men, in order either to take it, or to force Mr. Duering to a battle; but the Colonel frustrated his designs by a forced march, and posted himself under the cannon of Niefwitz. Count Oginsky being thus again disappointed, turned towards Novogrodek; Mr. Duering followed him on his right, and observed all his motions. At last, being much fatigued, and thinking himself safe, the Great General resolved to halt, and to rest his troops in the village of Stoslowitza. General Souworoff, who was not far off, was no sooner

sooner informed of it, but he went immediately towards that place, attacked, it sword in hand, on four sides at once, in the night between the 22d and 23d of September, and, after some resistance, he took all those who did not escape by flight. Most of the cavalry dispersed themselves, but all the infantry surrendered. Ten pieces of cannon, the military chest, consisting of 50,000, ducats, and some large cases of silver coin, the Chancery, and all the baggage, became the booty of the conquerors. Count Ognisky, with only two more, escaped, with great difficulty. He is gone *incog.* already through Dantzic.—Such was the event of this confederacy, which appeared to some very alarming. The Chief of it did not long enjoy the laurels acquired at so cheap a rate, by the defeat of Col. Albyczew's corps, whose death was so gloriously and completely revenged by his brave countrymen."

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

Sept. 25. **T**HE wife of Mr. Kemp, near the Seven Dials, — three girls, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Oct. 3. The Lady of Col. de Champigny, — a son.

The Lady of Henry Ongley, Esq; — a son.

7. The Lady of Wm. Soames, Esq; — a son, in Harley-street.

8. The Lady of Sir Jacob Wolf, Bart. — a daughter, in Albemarle-street.

9. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, — a Prince, who is baptized by the Name of William Frederick.

12. The Lady of Edw. Hulse, Esq; — a son, in Mortimer-street.

16. The Lady of Col. Downs, — a son, in Conzon-street, May-fair.

The Lady of Tho. Metcalfe, Esq; — a daughter, in Portman square.

The Princess of Asturias, in Spain, — a Prince.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1771.

THE Hon. Richard Annesley, — to Miss Lambert, of Dunleddy, in Ireland.

Duncan M'Naughten, of the Isle of Man, Esq; — to Miss Walker, of Dublin.

Sept. 21. Tho. Wilson, Esq; of Preston, Lancashire, — to Miss Philips, of M'ngton.

Wm. Young, Esq; of Mitcham, Surrey, — to Miss Preston of Clapham.

24. Henry Jackson, Esq; of the Temple, — to Miss Collier, of Hastings, Sussex.

Dr. Bates of Miserden, — to Miss Miles, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

28. Mr. Kniveton, of Covent-garden Theatre, — to Miss Ward, of the same theatre.

29. James Gilbert, Esq; of Hart-street, — to Miss Eliz. Gill, Great Pultney-street.

31. James M'Donald, Esq; of Aberdeen, — to Miss Simpson, of Pall mall.

Oct. 1. Rev. Dr. Blackstone, — to Miss Brereton, of Winchester.

Thomas Bye, Esq; of Bye Place, Herts, — to Miss Knight of Hackney.

The Hon. Major Digby, — to a daughter of Lord Chester.

Charles Turner, Esq; Member for York, — to Miss Shuttleworth, of Forcett.

4. Samuel Hawkins, Esq; of Ware, — to Miss Henderson, of Hempstead.

7. Rev. Lewis Bagot, Canon of Christ Church, — to Miss M. Hay, niece to the Earl of Kinnoul.

9. Capt. Linzee, of the Royal Navy, — to Miss Reddon, of the Isle of Wight.

John Wightwick, Esq; of Parliament-st. — to Miss Brown, of Campfield-place.

10. Robert Austin, Esq; of Mortimer-street, — to Miss Mary Spackman, of Panton-street.

Tho. Stankey, Esq; — to Miss Jane Dickinson, of Brentford.

12. John Lubbock, Esq; — to Miss Commerell, of Mincing lane.

15. Rob. Collins, Esq; of Golden square, — to Miss Baxter, North Audley-street.

16. Capt. Cornish, of the Royal Navy, — to Miss Gambier, of Cavendish-square.

17. Geo. Russell, Esq; — to Miss Perkins, of Lime-street.

—— Stockdale, of Golden square, — to Miss Ann Mionet, of Sackville-street.

R. F. Spearman, Esq; — to Miss Ann Maria Brundish.

Geo. Atty, Esq; — to Miss Maria Coates, James Pearson, Esq; — to Miss Ann Pearson.

Right. Hon. the Earl of Buchan, — to Miss Fraser of Fraserfield, in Scotland.

John O'Brien Esq; — to Miss Duffie, sister of Sir William.

Joshua Greenwell, Esq; — to Miss Robinson, with 15,000l.

22. James Carent Radcliffe, Esq; — to Miss Clementine Parry.

23. Wm. Montague, Esq; — to Mrs. Tomlins, of Debtford.

Joshua Manning, Esq; of Portland-st. — to Miss S. Stainsby, of Conduit-street.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

JOSEPH Ellis, Esq; of Ebley, Gloucestersh. Mr. Cook, son of the late Member for Middlesex, at Bengal.

Peter Guthrie, Esq; at Edinburgh, aged 105.

Ernest Dietrich de Marschal, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, at Vienna.

The Rev. Rob. Hankinson, at Clipstone, Northamptonshire.

Dr. Sands, at Potten, Bedfordshire.

Rob. Mitchell, M. D. aged 80, at Guildford.

Theodore Waldron, Esq; at Bristol.

Wm. Mitchell, Esq; at Lewes, Sussex.

Rev. Charles Lawrence, at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire.

Mrs. Wallis, Lady of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Dr. James, of Carmarthen, at Lechar, Pembroke-shire.

Aug. 18. Hyacinthe la Rosa, at Alquerinas, in Spain, aged 117.

Sept. 16. The Duchess of Villars, aged 64, at Versailles,

20. Francis Hooker, Esq; at Waltham-croft.

21. Sir Robert Murray, Bart. Receiver Gen. of the Customs in Scotland.

26. John Hannam, Esq; of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury,
Hugh Scott, Esq; of Gala, in Scotland, aged 78.

27. Mark Andrew, Esq; at Malton, Yorkshire.

28. Edward Raymond, Esq; at Knightsbridge,

29. James Wilson, M. D.
James Killshaw, Esq, at Kensington-Gravel Pits.
Peter Lane, Esq; at Battersea.
Rev. Julius Hutchinson, at Hartfield, in Hertfordshire.
Capt. James Junk, of the Royal Navy, at Shadwell:

Oct. 1. Edward Dunluce, Esq; in Brook-street.
Robert Sheffington, Esq; Berkeley-square.

2. William Shepherd, Esq; Parliament-street, Westminster.
—— Baily Esq; at Bromley, Kent
Capt. Be-four, at Greenwich.
Capt. John Waddell, of the East India Company's Service.

3. Edward Beauclerk, Esq; in Soho-sq.
Tho. Collier, Esq; at Kensington.
Geo. Powell, Esq; aged 91, in Titchfield-street, Oxford-road.
Rev. John Gill, of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet.

5. The Rev. Mr. Rutherford, Professor of Divinity, in the University of Cambridge.
Joseph Jessup, Esq; at Little Chelsea.
Rev. Mr. Collins, at Home-ton.
Rev. Joseph Layton, M. A. in the Isle of Ely.
John Skinner, Esq; of Bishop's-froom, Herts.

7. John Turner, Esq; in May-fair.
Dr. Norris, in Bloomsbury.
Sir Henry John Parker, Bart. at Talton, Somersetshire.

8. Maria Charles-Louis d'Albert, due de Luynes and de Chevreule, Prince de Neuchatel, &c. at Paris.
Tho. Grantham, sen. Esq; at Chetwood, in Berkshire.

9. Wm. Blanch, Esq; at Hampstead.
John Talbot, Esq; in Brook-street.
Lady Parker, at Ipswich.

11. Henry Manning, Esq; in Selby-street, Oxford-road.
Jacob Jenkins, Esq; in Marybone-street, Golden-square.
Andrew Firminger, Esq; at Midhurst, Suffex.

13. John Gregory, Esq; in David-street.
Tho. Gilbert, Esq; at Kingsland.
Geo. Spelman, Esq; in Grosvenor-street.
James Thompson, Esq; at Paddington.
Mrs. W. Barry, of Drury Lane theatre, aged 31.
—— Shee, Esq; in Bear court, Knights-bridge.
Tho. Gilbert, Esq; Basinghall-street.

Rev. Dr. Gill, aged 74.

14. Robert Bingham Esq; in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.
William Blackwood, Esq; in Craven-street, in the Strand.
John Pitts, Esq; at Culiumpton, Devon.

15. Alexander Thistlethwaite, Esq; Member for Hampshire.

16. Sir Walker Blewitt, in Goodman's-fields.
Charles Aldworthy, Esq; in Soho-square.

17. Samuel Young, Esq; at Plympton, Devon.

18. Francis Ellise, Esq; at Knightsbridge.
Henry Morley, Esq; at Ely, Cambridge-shire.
Henry Daumpier, Esq; of Bristol.
29. Elisha Marsh, Esq; at Little Chelsea.
John Bouham Smith, Esq; at Southampton.

20. Peter Baker, Esq; at Hounslow.

21. Francis Beaumont, Esq; Spiral fields.
Fane William Sharpe, Esq; Member for Callington in Cornwall.

22. Mrs. Jubb, Lady of Robert Jubb, Esq; of York; a near relation of Dr. Herring, late Archbp. of Canterbury.

23. Joseph Latham, Esq; near Henley upon Thames.
Christop. Lane, Esq; at Newbery, Berks.
Jeremiah Braxton, Esq; aged 82, in the Borough.
Rev. Tho. Brighton, aged 70, at Eggham, Surry.
Richard Warburton, Esq; in Jermyn-st.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Stanier, A. B.—to Hop-bowdler R. Shropshire.
Rev. Wm. Finden,—to Dunsborne R. Gloucestershire.
Rev. James Lawson,—to Smeadon R. Norfolk.
Rev. Dr. Balguy, Prebend and Archdeacon of Winton.—to Alton V. Hants.
Rev. —— Kennett, A. M.—to East Ilfey, R. Berks.
Rev. Mr. Beadon, fellow of St. John's, Cambridge—a Prebend of St. Paul's.
Rev. Benj. Hall,—to Resilly R. in Glamorganshire.
Rev. Mr. Evance,—Chaplain to the Countess dowager of Kincardine.
Rev. Tho. Martham, M. A.—to Alwalton R. cum Willesford R. in Huntingdonshire, by Dispensation.
Rev. Jonathan Morgan, to Hedley R. in Surry.
Rev. Tho. Wickham, M. A.—to Shepton Marlett R. cum Castle Carey, V. in Somersetshire.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

ROBERT Pigot, Esq;—to the Office of Keeper of the Change and Money, and Keeper of Gold and Silver, within the Tower of London, vice Wm. Whitmore, deceased.
Alexander Wood, Esq;—Commissary General of Stores, at Grenada, vice Alex. Cope, Esq; deceased.

476 *List of Promotions, Bankrupts, Prices of Corn, &c.*

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

20th. **R**EG. of F. Edmond Armstrong Esq; from half pay,—Capt. *vice* James Stuart Coats.

Third Reg. of Drag. G. James Forde, —Lieut. *vice* James Brooke.

59th. Reg. of F. Charles Moore, Esq; Capt.—*vice* Joseph Williams. James Figge, Esq;—Capt. Lieut. in Ditto.

30th. Reg. of F. Sir Robert Stuart, Bart. —a Captain.

James Morden, Esq;—Barrack-master of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

23d. Reg. of F. John Jennings, Esq;—Capt. *vice* Harvey Blunt, Esq.

Third Reg. of Drag. G. Henry Stanley, —Lieut. Colonel. Richard White, Esq; Major. Rob. Kelly, Gent. Capt. Lieut.

and Flewellin Bullock, Gent. Lieut.

Eight Reg. of F. Henry Hatton, Esq;—Capt. and William Potts, Gent.—Capt. Lieut.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CAPT. Collier, in the *Levant*—to the Command of the *Flora*.

Capt. Thompson,—to the command of the *Levant*.

Geo. Murdock, Esq;—Comptroller of the Customs in the Port of Glasgow.

B—KR—TS.

John Saunderson, sen. and Tho. Saunderson, of Manchester, and Rich. Hand, of Milk-street, London, Warehousemen, and Partners.

Daniel Solomons, of Tokenhouse Yard, jeweller.

Sam. Rowlett, Crucifix-lane, Southwark baker,

John Hogg, and Geo. Wood, Leadenhall Market, coffee men, and partners,

Wm. Hards, New Shoreham, Suffex, merch.

Wm. Doore, of Campden, Gloucestershire, shop-keeper.

Tho. Hogg, and William Frazer, of St. George's, Middlesex, builders.

Henry Buckle, of Westminster, dealer.

John Badeley, of Old-street, victualler.

Paltock Lane, Northwalsham, Norfolk, butcher.

J. Moorehouse, of Helmsley, Yorksh. butch.

Donald M'Donald, Westminster, coffeeman.

John Bedford, of Leeds, Yorkshire, and Eliz. Porter, of Queen-street, Cheapside, widow, merchants and partners.

Jonathan Snow, of Westminster, dealer.

John Lord, of Manchester, dyer.

John Aram, of Cowbridge, Glamorgansh. innholder.

William Felton, of the Strand, hosier.

John Gilles, of Great Ruffel-street, grocer.

Jacob Fonseque, Bishopsgate-street, merch.

John Spencer, Hanover-square, carpenter.

Tho. Watkins, of Warwick, Grocer.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

From Sept. 30, to October 5, 1771.

	Wheat				Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	4	0	3	2	2	3	3	3	6	
COUNTIES INLAND.												
Middlesex	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	2		
Surry	5	10	4	9	3	2	2	4	3	8		
Hertford	6	0	4	9	3	1	2	4	3	10		
Bedford	5	10	4	2	2	10	2	1	3	4		
Cambridge	5	11	3	9	3	1	2	3	3	3		
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	7		
Northampton	6	7	4	11	3	4	2	2	4	9		
Rutland	6	11	4	9	3	7	2	2	4	8		
Leicester	7	3	3	2	3	10	2	4	4	6		
Nottingham	6	8	5	0	3	4	2	1	4	5		
Derby	7	1	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	9		
Stafford	7	0	4	10	3	4	2	1	4	4		
Shropshire	6	7	5	1	3	2	1	10	4	0		
Hereford	5	8	4	2	3	0	1	7	0	0		
Worcester	6	11	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	10		
Warwick	6	4	0	0	3	5	2	7	4	7		
Gloucester	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	10		
Wiltshire	6	5	4	4	2	11	2	3	4	2		
Berks	6	3	4	0	2	11	2	3	3	3		
Oxford	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	5		
Bucks	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	9		

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	4	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	5		
Suffolk	5	2	3	11	2	10	2	1	10			
Norfolk	5	4	4	1	2	8	1	11	0	0		
Lincoln	6	2	4	11	3	5	1	11	3	8		
York	6	5	5	0	3	2	2	0	3	1		
Durham	6	6	5	1	3	7	2	1	4	0		
Northumberland	5	11	4	6	3	2	2	4	3	10		
Cumberland	6	1	4	6	3	5	2	6	4	2		
Westmoreland	6	7	0	0	3	7	2	5	3	9		
Lancashire	6	2	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	9		
Cheeshire	6	7	5	4	3	5	1	10	0	0		
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	0		
Somerset	6	2	3	6	3	11	1	11	3	4		
Devon	5	4	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0		
Cornwall	4	1	0	0	2	5	1	8	0	0		
Dorset	6	4	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	11		
Hampshire	5	7	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	4		
Suffex	5	0	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	2		
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	4		

W A L E S.

North Wales	6	2	5	1	3	2	1	7	4	0		
South Wales	5	5	4	5	3	1	1	5	3	0		

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winchest.	6	1	4	7	3	2	2	1	3	6		
Bushel												
Quarter of	48	8	36	8	25	4	16	8	28	9		
8 Bushels.												

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 28.
Bank Stock	—	148
India Stock	212	216
3 per Cent. reduced	—	8
3 per Cent. Consol.	85 ³ / ₄	86
4 per Cent. Consol.	—	93
Lot. Tick. 13l. 9s. 6d.	—	13l. 9s.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 1. to Oct. 22.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	Females	Males	Females			
672	592	767	727	} 1494	3 and 5	139
1264					5 and 10	51
					10 and 20	58
					20 and 30	115
					30 and 40	113
				40 and 50	142	
				50 and 60	108	
				60 and 70	04	
				70 and 80	66	
				80 and 90	19	
				90 and 100	2	

Whereof have died under two years old 587

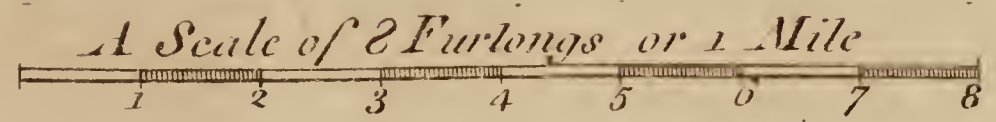
Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ³/₄

DROITWICH

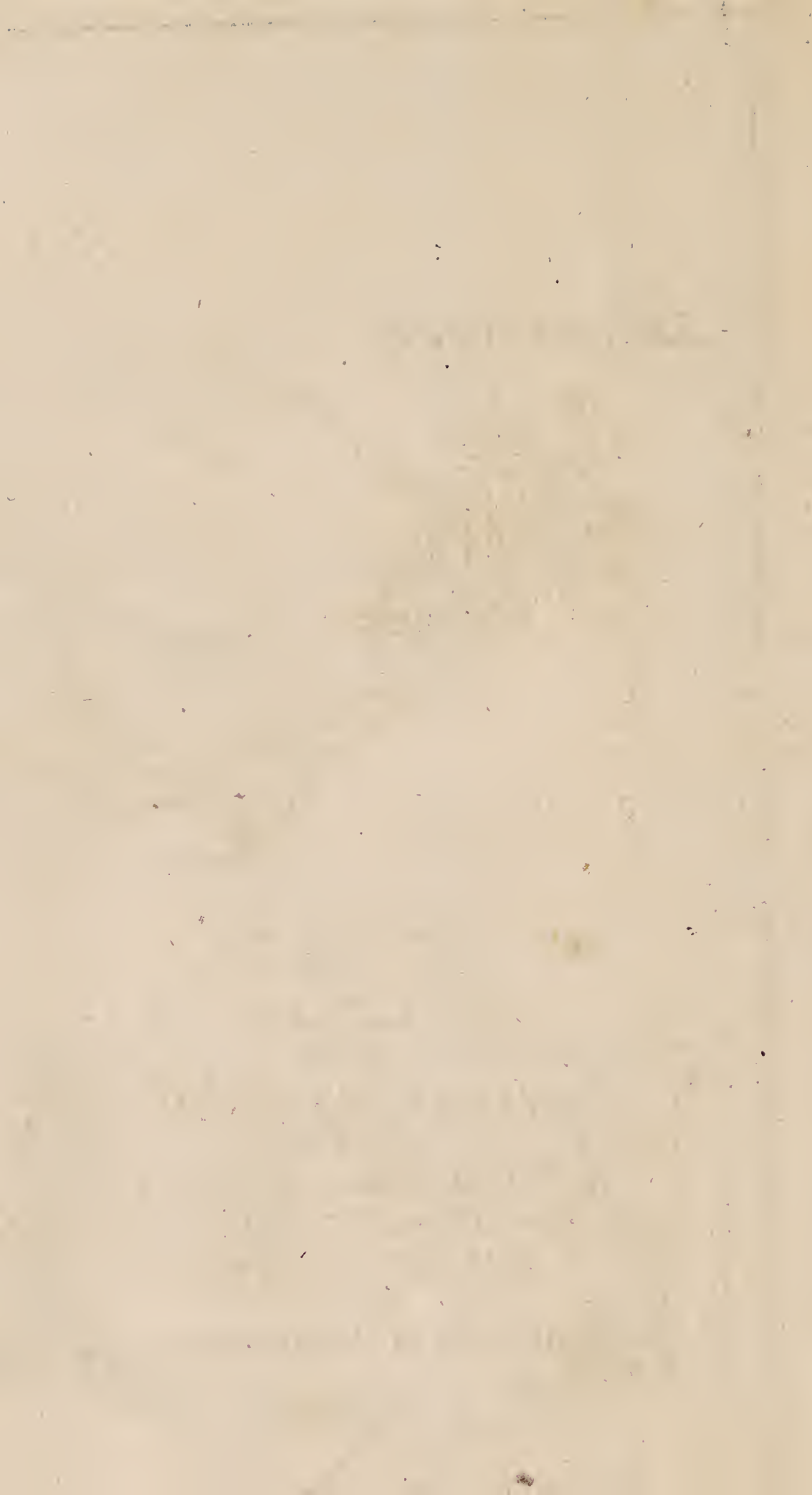


A PLAN
of the
RIVER SALWARP.
and of the
NAVIGABLE CANAL,
from DROITWICH. to the
RIVER SEVERN.
in the
COUNTY of WORCESTER.

Westwood
S^r Herbert Puckington



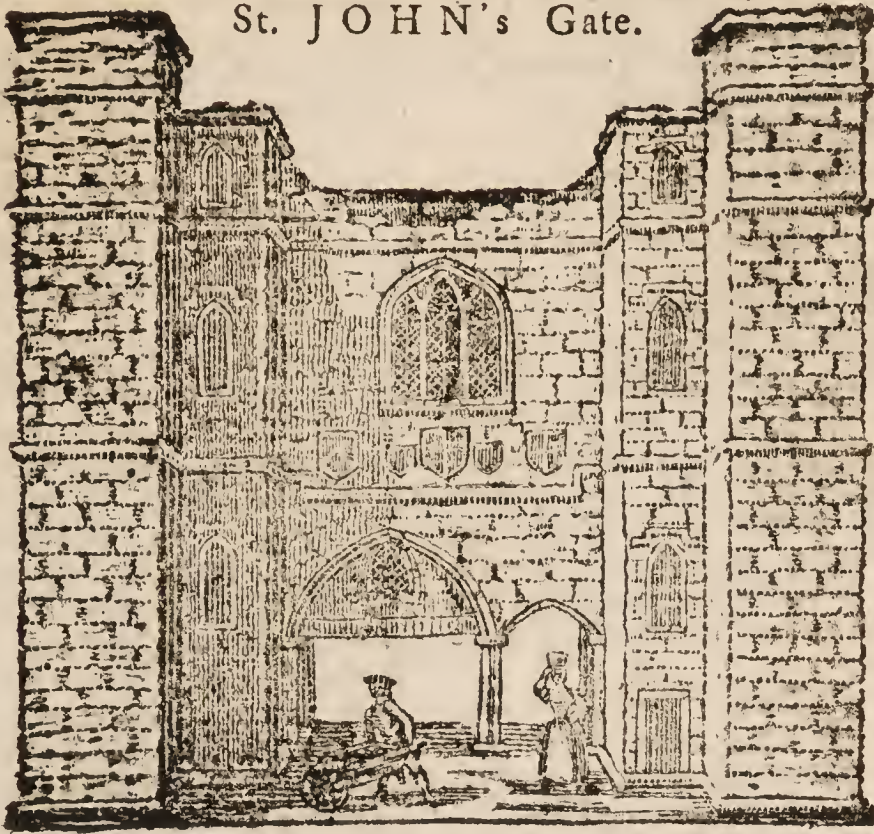
	M. F.	Ch.	F.	I.	
From Droitwich to A at Lady-wood	3	1	2	57	Level
Lady-wood to the River Severn	2	3	6	96	59
Total	5	4	9	23	59
					6



The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Public Ledger
 Gazetteer
 St James's Chron
 London Chron.
 General Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 London Evening
 Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Oxford
 Cambridge
 Reading
 Northampton
 Birmingham 2
 Bath 2 papers
 Coventry 2
 Bristol 3



York 2 paper
 Dublin 2
 Newcastle 2
 Leedes 2
 Edinburgh
 Aberdeen
 Glasgow
 Ipiwich
 Norwich
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Salisbury
 Liverpool
 Sherborn
 Worcester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Manchester
 Canterbury
 Chelmsford

For NOVEMBER, 1771.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with a Plan of the River SALWARP, and of the NAVIGABLE CANAL, from Droitwich, to the River Severn, in Worcestershire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

F O R E I G N A F F A I R S.

Extr. of a Letter from Warsaw, dated Nov 4.

“**L**AST night, about half an hour after nine o'clock, as his Majesty was returning home from Prince Czartorinski's, the Grand Chancellor, he was attacked at the corner of the street of the Capuchins by six confederates, commanded by Captain Koczwilki, opposite the palace of the Bishop of Cracow. The King was not escorted, as usual, by his guard of twelve Uhlans; but only attended by some pages and domesticks. The confederates fired their carbines and pistols at the carriage, the balls of which entered it; immediately on which the two Heyduites, who were behind the carriage with flambeux, descended to assist his Majesty; one of whom received several wounds with a sabre, of which he died soon after, and the other was grievously wounded; but it is thought he will recover; several other of his attendants were wounded.

“The whole city was immediately in the greatest consternation, not being able to discover his Majesty, and supposing him murdered, as they found his hat bloody on the spot. At length it appeared, that the above Koczwilki had taken an oath, together with 25 other confederates, to deliver the King, dead or alive, to the confederates at Czenstokau, and in the above scuffle had seized the King, whom he had carried near to Willanow; in the way to which place were some Russian picquets. Here Koczwilki, either touched with fear or remorse, demanded pardon of the King, and proposed to save him; but the King happily taking advantage of Koczwilki's dividing his body of desperadoes into two parties (one of which was to attack the Russian picquets, while the other guarded his Majesty) slipped aside into a wood, and after an hour and half's desperate journey gained a small hut, from whence he sent notice to General Cocceji, who immediately repaired to the place, where he found his Majesty; and this morning at four o'clock his Majesty arrived at his palace where two wounds his Majesty had received on his head, the one by a pistol, and the other by a sabre, were dressed, and it happily appears that neither of them are dangerous. At eleven o'clock Te Deum was sung in the cathedral for his Majesty's escape.”

By advices received the 2^d instant, it appears that the twenty five confederates, who carried off the King of Poland, had introduced themselves at different times into that city under the characters of waggons, driving so many loads of hay.

The same accounts mention, that the King, after being forced out of his coach, had been carried between two horses to Willanow, by which his Majesty was so extremely rocked, that when he came, after the fatigue of an hour and an half's march more on foot, to the hut in the forest, where he was relieved by the Russian detachment, he threw himself

on the poor peasant's truckle bed, and had one of the most comfortable naps he ever enjoyed in his life time.

Another account says, that his Majesty, in his way to the above hut, after escaping from the confederates, had the misfortune to lose his shoes in the swampy grounds in the forest, by which his feet were so terribly hurt, that the pain he underwent in continuing his journey is incredible; and this, no doubt, added to the comfortableness of his repose.

A third account says, that Koczwilki, who headed the six confederates that took the King, was no more than a Lieutenant, and that when after joining the rest of the confederates at the entrance of the city, they had carried his Polish Majesty as far as Willanow; there hearing the report of cannon, which were fired by the Russians as signals of alarm, and dreading the approach of troops, he advised his Captain, who commanded the corps, to divide them into two bodies, and send them forward to reconnoitre, leaving himself with four of the band to guard the King. Having thus got rid of his commander, and the principal part of the corps, he then contrived to send the four left with him, under various pretences, different ways. Being left alone with the King, he threw himself at his Majesty's feet, and told him, that if he would grant him his pardon, and a reward, he would save his life. His Majesty, it is to be supposed, was not long hesitating. Koczwilki and he set out for the hut in the manner that has been related.

Peterb. reb, Oct 8. The malignant distemper which has broke out at Moscow has caused great disturbance among the common people, and by the following account from thence the 4th instant, the populace have carried their excesses to the highest pitch. Ambrosius, Archbishop of Moscow, perceiving many abuses among the common people, thro' the artifice of some designing persons, thought it his duty to put a stop to their progress. These impostors collected the major part of the people to one of the city gates, where there is an image of the Virgin Mary, and worked on their credulity, by a false appearance of religion, to gratify their own lucrative intentions. The people came in vast crowds to this place, and threw money into a chest put there for that purpose, by which means the distemper was spread surprisngly, and the croud was even so great that many people were trod to death. To put a stop to such impious practices, the Archbishop sent proper officers to seal up the chest; but the blinded multitude gathered themselves together, and plundered the Archbishop's house; but not finding him there, they went to the Convent, where this worthy Archbishop was killed by them in the most cruel and barbarous manner. The government of Moscow sent out the troops against them, by whose hands many of these wretches fell victims to their own credulity and blind bigotry.

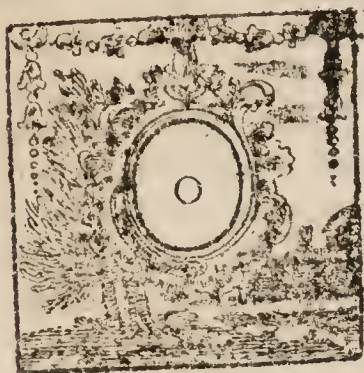


T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly established SOCIETY, continued from p. 435.



ON the 7th of Dec. 1770, during the altercation with Spain about Falkland's island, Lord B---g---n moved, that

the army might be augmented to 23 000 men.

Lord N---b observed, that the expence of this augmentation might be paid by an additional shilling upon the land, which would affect only the landed Gentlemen, and assured the House, that if there should happily be no rupture, the statute to be passed for this purpose should be repealed.

Col. B é said, that the administration had no right to burden the people with an additional tax upon a contingency; that it would be time enough to provide for a war, when a war should be certain, and that if this should be the case, he was sure every Gentleman in the House would concur in such measures as should enable government to carry it on with vigour.

Lord G---e G---m--- said, that he could by no means agree with the Col. in his opinion, that it would be time enough to provide for a war when a war should be certain, because, except some new method of recruiting could be found out, the 12,000 men which the proposed augmentation would require, could not readily be raised, the Militia being only provincial regiments, the substitutes of regular forces, and going every month from one county to an-

other. But he said, that though he thought an augmentation of the forces necessary, he was against augmenting the dragoons, as he was convinced by experience, that light horse were much more serviceable.

After some further debate the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

On the 10th of Dec. Mr. C--- having read the estimates of the ordnance expences, Gen. C---y spoke as follows.

“ As no objections have yet been made to the expences of the year 1771, I shall not at present trouble this honourable committee with any thing in support of them. It is certainly unnecessary to bring any proof of the expediency of keeping Gibraltar in repair, especially as there is reason to suppose, that we are upon the eve of a war; and as to Minorca, every military Gentleman who has the least knowledge of St. Philip's, must be sensible that it is in great danger from the suburbs, whenever it is attacked by an enemy, as indeed appeared during the last war; for tho' the garrison did their duty the enemy succeeded, by erecting batteries under the cover which the suburbs supplied. I think, therefore, that nothing can be objected against the sums which are allotted for those two articles. It will also I presume, be readily acknowledged, that the dock-yard at Portsmouth stands in need of defence; that at Gosport is fortified, but the dock at Portsmouth is not. The fortification of Gosport, is alone a proof, that we ought to fortify Portsmouth, which is over against it, except it should be pretended, the fortification of Gosport is a work of supererogation; and I think nobody will incur the disgrace of advancing

vancing an absurdity so gross and extravagant. It is proposed that 8000*l.* should be allotted for the defence of Newfoundland, and against this I presume no objection can be made. It is further proposed, to augment the artillery, by the addition of a battalion, consisting of eight companies, with one Colonel commandant, and a Lieutenant-Colonel: This measure will in some degree remove the complaint which has been made, particularly in Germany, of a scarcity of field-officers, when there was only one there, though that one was an officer of the greatest merit, the artillery was often left to the care of a Captain. It is proposed also, to add four pence per diem to the pay of lieutenant fire workers, and to make them second lieutenants; and this augmentation I do not found upon the probability of a war, but would have it a permanent establishment, which will prevent the trouble of considering it annually, whether we have peace or war. And it is proposed, to reduce the number of gunners from ten to eight, and to introduce two matrosses instead of the two rejected gunners, as their pay is four-pence per diem less. The addition of the eight companies, will be an honourable retreat for officers that have been worn out in the service; and will besides, enable us to spare the other battalions, when it is necessary to send artillery abroad, with more convenience. It is needless to mention the noble behaviour of that corps, during the late war; their service was more various, and their difficulties more pressing than those of any other corps. And I hope it will not be deemed invidious to say, that there is no other single corps to which the nation is so much indebted.

Lord G----- *G-rm-n.* I should be very sorry to differ in opinion from the honourable Gentleman who has thought fit to go into the merits of the several articles of military expence which occur in the estimate that has been read to us, but there are some

particulars in which it is impossible that we should perfectly agree. As to the sums that are allotted for the repair of our garrisons, I confess them to be necessary, and therefore cannot object to them, altho' they be great; especially that allotted for the repair of St. Philip's in Minorca, at a time when there are all appearances of an approaching war. To the expence upon Newfoundland, I have no objection, except that the sum is not adequate to the purpose. Eight thousand pounds is so far from being sufficient to fortify the whole island, that it will scarcely suffice for the fishery; and every body remembers how ill it was provided the last war, when it was taken by the enemy, and happily recovered by an honourable Gentleman behind me.

Col. *A-b-ft.* Without waiting for orders from home, in other particulars I suppose the supply demanded is just, and it is our duty to see that the sums which are granted are not misapplied. Thus far I agree with the honourable gentleman, but I am sorry to say, that I must differ from him with respect to the proposed augmentation of the artillery. When the army was reduced from one hundred to fifty-three battalions, the artillery were preserved, and I cannot consider it's proposed augmentation by the addition of eight companies, in any light but that of an additional expence upon the publick. I hope that by opposing this measure, I shall not incur the censure of objecting to the reward of merit. Merit in this corps, I readily acknowledge, and it is but just to confess, that they have not received the reward which they deserved: but surely some method may be found of doing justice to military merit, without deserting our duty to the publick. If there is to be a war, let us proceed with our augmentation regularly, but let us not render an additional battalion permanent.

Here the debate was suddenly interrupted by Mr. *O-N-w*, who had just been turned out of the House of Peers:

Peers : as soon as he returned to the Commons, he said, "I have a motion to make, of which I dare say, every gentleman will acknowledge the propriety. I move, nay I insist, that the House be cleared immediately ; a circumstance has happened to me within these five minutes, which makes it absolutely necessary. I desire that the House may be cleared immediately, *Peers and all.*"

Upon this Mr. *B---e* stood up, and cried "No, no, no ; don't clear the House ; the House ought not to be cleared."

Many joined with Mr. *B---e*, in opposing the motion to clear the House ; but the resolution of the House in favour of the motion being read, all were ordered to withdraw except the members ; among those who were turned out, were the Dukes of *R---m---d*, *M---c---st-r*, *B---l---n*, and *P---tl---d*, the Marquis of *R---k---i---g---m*, and the Earl of *F---z---w-----s*.

As soon as the House was cleared, Mr. *D---st-r* said, "I hope we shall not proceed on any business till we have done ourselves justice upon the Lords for this insult ; I was one who suffered the indignity of being turned out of their House, and I therefore move, that this committee do immediately break up, that we may consider what ought to be done upon this occasion, with the Speaker in the Chair."

Lord *J---n C---v---d---sb*. I agree with the honourable gentleman who spoke last, that this insult should be redressed ; but I hope he will suffer the committee to finish the business it is upon, he may afterwards proceed upon any motion, which he may think fit to make in the House.

The Members cried out, Aye, aye ; the Committee proceeded in the business they were upon, which being over, the Speaker took the Chair.

Mr. *D---nn---g* then said, I agree with my friend who sometime ago declared his opinion, that we should do ourselves justice upon the other House

for the insult they have offered us. I am by no means satisfied with mere retaliation. The Lords are the aggressors ; they have indecently turned us out, and it is not enough after the indignity we have suffered, that we should merely turn out them. I think we ought to go further ; and I myself for one, will not rest till further enquiry has been made into this matter, which has the appearance of a determination to insult us. I therefore move that a committee be appointed to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, and report their opinion to this House.

Right Hon. *G---e O---st-w*. When I moved some time ago, that the House should be cleared, it was in consequence of the Lords having turned several Members of this House out of theirs ; I considered it as an act of incivility and disrespect to the House of Commons, of whose dignity I am too jealous, not to retaliate any behaviour that appears to infringe it. I was impatient to have this House exert the same power over the Lords, which the Lords had exerted over this House. It shall never be my fault, as long as I have a seat here, if we are not even with them. But Sir, I then thought, and I think still, that retaliation is all that is in our power, and all that ought to be in our wish. The Lords have violated no law of Parliament, nor infringed any privilege of this House ; they have refused us a favour, indeed, but I cannot think that they have either injured or insulted us. What the gentlemen has in view by moving, that the Journals of the Lords, should on this occasion, be inspected, it is beyond the power of my imagination to conceive. The Journals can only tell us what we know already, that the Lords have a right to clear their House ; it is true, that they have unhandsomely exerted their right, but we cannot question it's existence ; neither can we, without the grossest absurdity, appear to question it, by searching their Journals, at the very time, when we not only

only claim, and exert the same right against them. Let us exclude them, as long as they think proper to exclude us: I fancy they will tire first, and at length recover their senses and good humour. The motion, I am sure, setting aside the folly of it, can tend only to promote ill blood between us, which we should all wish to avoid; and therefore I shall give my vote against it.

Col. B---é. The right hon. Gentleman has, I think, with great reason intimated, that the Lords have acted as if they were out of their senses; but I think we shall act so too, if we adopt his opinion, that the matter should rest where it is. It is to the outrageous and daring behaviour of certain Lords, who trust to their majority, that we are indebted for this insult. It was a conduct that shocked the honest part of that noble assembly, who acted in a manner worthy of their principles, and withdrew, that they might not give it a sanction by their presence. I was myself present, and do affirm, that no *Cockpit* or *Bear-Garden* ever equalled the *horrid indecency*, which I was there witness to. Sir, we give up the rights of our constituents, and our own honour, if we do not resent this usage in an adequate and proper manner; what has been done is, in my opinion, neither proper nor adequate. I think it as improper in us to turn the Lords out of this house, as it was in the Lords to turn the members of this house out of theirs; and I am sure, that by adopting a conduct which has disgraced them, it can never make a reasonable satisfaction for the insult that has been offered to us; I am therefore for the motion, and hope that it will go farther.

Lord N---b. Whatever may have been the behaviour of the other house, I think that our dignity will always depend upon that of our own: and surely, while we are complaining of unfriendly, and, I think, improper treatment from the Lords, it is wholly inconsistent with our dignity to suffer any part of their august

assembly to be reviled, in such language as we have just heard, with respect to those who have thought fit to differ with what the Gentleman, who spoke last; has thought fit to call the *honest* part of the house. I will not dispute the Gentleman's knowledge of the dialect and behaviour which distinguish *Cockpits* and *Bear Gardens*, nor the delicacy of sentiment and decorum of expression, by which he is so eminently distinguished himself. He may probably have been more shocked than a person of less exquisite sensibility and scrupulous punctilio, by the *horrid indecency*, which he was witness to in the other house: but what right has that Gentleman to brand those, who have committed an indecorum, with *dishonesty*? Let us at least remember that we are Gentlemen, and as such give no countenance to illiberal abuse. The conduct of the Lords, in clearing their house of all strangers indiscriminately, including the members of this, I condemn as much as any body; and I wish that, upon this occasion, the Lords only had been turned out of ours, that we might more particularly have shewn a proper resentment of their behaviour, and convinced them that they must expect no admission here, while we are excluded from above; but I agree with my right hon. friend, who sits near me, that retaliation is all that is in our power, and therefore all we should attempt. Searching the journals of the upper house upon this occasion will be wholly useless in itself, and therefore disgraceful to us. I am clearly against the motion, and to put an end to it, I move you to adjourn.

Lord P-----p. I second the noble Lord's motion, and must say, that I never heard a more preposterous proposal than to inspect the journals of the other house, when no illegal or unconstitutional extension of their rights is so much as pretended. It is enough for this house to proceed *pari passu* with the other and when they are ill humoured or peevish enough to shut their door again

against us, to shut our doors against them. We have the best remedy in our hands; let us apply that and no other.

Lord G—e C—sb. I think this is a question, in which the honour of the house is much concerned; and I wonder, Sir, [turning to Mr. O—w] that the ghost of a great predecessor of your's does not rise to express his indignation at seeing his son oppose a motion for asserting the dignity of this house against the impertinence of the other. He did me the honour to say, that my family, though nearly allied to the peerage, was always ready to support the dignity of the house of Commons; and as I desire always to maintain that character, I beg, Sir, [to the Speaker] that you will be so good as to appoint me a teller in this division, that I may stand upon the journals as a friend to the house of Commons, in a dispute with the Lords.

Mr. O—w. Sir, I must make it my request, that you will appoint me also a teller in this question, that my name may be transmitted to posterity with that of my noble friend upon the same occasion. I flatter myself, that my regard for the honour of the House of Commons will appear as conspicuous as his, to those who shall consider the matter, when the tumult of passion shall have subsided. The authority, which the noble Lord has cited, will always, as he well knows, be admitted with the utmost reverence and submission by me; but I hope he will suffer me to judge of that authority for myself. I am certain, that the opinion of the person, whose memory I so much honour, would concur with my own upon this occasion, because his character and behaviour were always consistent; and his determinations have been similar in similar circumstances. The noble Lord, I think, cannot seriously accuse me of being on the side of the Lords in this affair, as my earnestness to return the compliment they had paid us, must prove

the contrary. I shall only repeat my opinion, that retaliation is the proper, the only proper mode of proceeding, and that to do more would be wildness and absurdity in the last excess.

Upon a division, the numbers appeared,

For adjourning	47
Against adjourning	22

Majority 25

Tellers for adjourning, Lord B—cb—p and Mr. O—w.

Tellers against adjourning, Lord G—e C—sb and Mr. T. T—n—f—d.

On the 12th of December, the house being to resolve itself into a committee upon the land tax for the year 1771, Mr. S—r moved, that it might be an instruction to the committee not to proceed until after the then next recess for the Christmas holidays, several members being in the country.

The argument for the motion was, that a war was as yet uncertain, and therefore that an additional burden should not be laid.

The argument against it was, that a war, though not certain, was probable; that great preparations were making by France and Spain; and that the sum wanted would be six millions, and perhaps more.

Sir E—d H—e said, that the navy was in a better condition than when the late war began in 1755; that we had twenty ships of the line full manned and fit for action, and twenty more in commission, which had 3,000 seamen towards their complement, and would soon be ready for service; that without interrupting the outward bound trade, we had 33,000 seamen in pay, which is only 7,000 less than the full number voted by parliament.

Admiral K—l and Sir C—s S—s questioned these facts, and asked, Why, if they were true, a squadron was not sent to Gibraltar, the garrison of which was lower than in the peaceable times of Sir P—t

W—*e*, and to the West Indies, where such a force was not less necessary?

Sir E—*d H*—*e* replied, that ships were not sent abroad, because, for ought he knew, they might be wanted to defend our own coasts; that proper attention should be paid to every object which our navy could defend or secure, as rising circumstance should indicate, as well as to annoy the enemy where it could be attempted with the best prospect of success.

After much wrangling and invective, the question, having been repeatedly called for, was put, when there appeared

Ag. int. postponing the supply 199
For it 121

Majority 78

MR. URBAN,

MUCH pains has been taken, both formerly and of late times, by Perenchief, Wagstaff, the late John Burton of Eaton, and others, to persuade mankind, that Charles I. was the real author of *Εικὼν Βασιλική*; a question at this time of little moment to the publick. However, I beg leave to add a curious anecdote in support of the objectors of Charles being the real author of that work; as related by the late Mr. Wm. Whiston, in the memoirs of his life, written by himself. “About the year 1734, Dr. Knight, late Archdeacon of Berkshire, lent me Bishop Patrick’s account of his own life, written with his own hand, which I very well knew, and ending with his birth-day, when he was eighty years old.—Why this life is not hitherto published, I do not know. He was in the old war time a great royalist, and therefore under no temptation to deny, as he does here, that King Charles I. was the original author or the *Εικὼν Βασιλική*, had he not been fully satisfied that it was not of his own writing; tho’ I take it to be undeniable, that the King highly approved, and frequently corrected the copy with his own hand, till it truly expressed the sense of his own mind, and so was his true portraiture.” “Another thing I remember there is in Bishop Patrick’s account of himself, and of the great events that happened in his time, viz. ‘that just

‘before the death of King Charles II. there was over-bearing evidence coming out of the truth of Oates’s plot, and then the King died.’—What inference the Bishop made from this coincidence does not appear in this MS. But I suppose every body will easily supply it in their own mind. I read this MS. four times over: so I can be positive of the truth of these two things. When I afterward gave Sir Joseph Jekyl and Mr. Arthur Onslow an account of what I had seen, they were both hearty for having the copy entirely printed *in puris naturalibus*, which I told Dr. Knight. But he thought himself not at liberty to do more than take some extracts out of it, to be inserted elsewhere, as he saw cause. So it is not yet published.” So far Mr. Whiston. p. 295.

If this MS. life of the Bishop is yet existing, the possessor of it would do an acceptable service to the learned and inquisitive part of the world, if he would condescend to suffer it to be published. for Bishop Patrick was a man of extensive learning and piety, was first advanced to the see of Chichester, whence he was translated to that of Ely in 1691, where he died on the 31st of May 1707, in his 81st year, being born at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire on the 8th of September, 1626. His education had been in the university of Cambridge, where he was Fellow of Queen’s College, and ordained by Dr. Joseph Hall, the deprived Bishop of Norwich. He was at first Vicar of Battersea, and in September 1662 Rector of St. Paul’s Covent-Garden, and in August 1677 advanced to the Deanery of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. Duport.

22 Nov. 1771.

L.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

The Drawing of Carfax Conduit Oxford, which was misplaced, been recovered, and is now in hands of an eminent engraver; it will be given in our next.

The Drawing of Sutton-House is incorrect.

T. E. informs us, that “if we do not insert his letters, he will take in Gentleman’s Magazine no longer. We had better lose one customer a twenty.”

If the epistle signed Lady Wanton really written by a Female, her signature is apt;—she is a Wanton Lady.

Reflections on the treatment of
OPHTHALMIA.

IT is become a proverb in opposition to theory in medicine, that facts are stubborn arguments. But whilst we justly condemn mere hypothetical reasoning, it is most certainly necessary to examine supposed facts before we admit their validity. In numberless instances they have proved fallacious, after being authorized by the most eminent characters; and, therefore, in every circumstance that materially concerns the health of mankind, the greatest circumspection is requisite; and as far as a rational investigation and analogy will support us, we ought carefully to examine, and as far as possible ascertain the probable effects of remedies, before we venture to apply them; particularly those, which, if they afford no relief, may produce lasting injury.

In few cases can the wrong application of topical remedies be productive of more lamentable prejudice, than to the organ of vision. Blindness is one of the most affecting circumstances that the human constitution is liable to. I shall therefore be excused for candidly enquiring into the effects of a remedy, recommended for an Ophthalmia or Inflammation of the eye, under the sanction of that great man, Sir Hans Sloane. Humanity was his motive for publishing it, and humanity solely is mine for considering it at this time, when numbers of people are labouring under the complaint, for which this medicine is said, by Dr. Sloane himself, to be "so surprisingly beneficial, that not one in five hundred missed of a cure." This composition is ordered to be made in the following manner:

"Take of prepared Tutty, one ounce; of *Lapis Hæmatites* prepared, two scruples; of the best *Aloes* prepared, twelve grains; of prepared *Pearl*, four grains. Put them into a Porphyry or Marble Mortar, and rub them with a pestle of the same stone very carefully, with a sufficient quantity of *Viper's grease*, or *fat*, to make a liniment, to be used daily, morning or evening, or both, according to the conveniency of the patient."

I confess I have not tried this liniment in five hundred cases of Ophthalmia, but in general where I have tried it, so much injury has been sustained, that I have been thereby led to examine more particularly, the se-

veral ingredients of which it is composed.

Tutty contains an argillaceous earth, probably with some proportion of the semi-metal called Zinc, and a small quantity of lead. The last appears to have a sedative effect, and in that view may be admissible; how far the Zinc, and the argillaceous basis of *Tutty* may prove hurtful, cannot be wholly ascertained.

Lapis Hæmatites is a rich iron ore, and must, without doubt, prove highly stimulating, increase the inflammation, and thereby produce the most alarming effects.

Aloes internally is stimulating, and by its effects when applied to ulcers, it is probable that it possesses the same quality when used topically in Inflammation of the Eye.

Prepared Pearl, is ordered in so small a proportion, that little or no effect can be expected from it: Like *Aloes*, it may, perhaps, act as a mechanical stimulus to the tender coats of the eye. If the *Viper's grease* be not rancid, like oil, it may relax, and thereby prove useful; but most of the other ingredients are evidently calculated to increase inflammation and pain, and are therefore inadmissible.

Indeed Sir Hans Sloane, in the succeeding pages, confesses, that "Dr. Arbuthnot, after repeated trials of *Viper's fat* alone on sore eyes, had so high an opinion of its virtues, that he looked on it as equally beneficial with the whole medicine."

This experience of Dr. Arbuthnot I heartily subscribe to, and believe that the addition of the other ingredients to the *Viper's fat*, will only render the liniment stimulating, and dangerous in a real Ophthalmia.

Sir Hans Sloane recommends this liniment also in opaque films and specks of the Cornea. In these cases the mechanical attrition of the ingredients against such films may be useful, but these complaints are widely different from Ophthalmia. I have frequently known powdered glass blown into the eye, of the greatest benefit in such diseases, but no prudent man would recommend the same remedy in a painful inflammation of that organ.

But Dr. Sloane does not depend solely, upon this "*most efficacious remedy*," as it is called: He advises cathartics, bleeding, perpetual blisters behind the ears, and a drain by issues betwixt the shoulders. These are really effectual remedies

remedies in an Ophthalmia. Bleeding he advises by leeches to the temples, but the blood is then so difficult to stop, and cold so liable to be received by the patient from the application of wet cloths to take up the blood, that this method is not so convenient, and frequently increases the inflammation. Cupping*, therefore, may be substituted without any of these inconveniences, and repeated as occasion may require.

Unless we make the blisters perpetual, an Ophthalmia of long standing, is seldom much relieved by them. The first or serous discharge of a blister, and the maturated pus of an issue appear to have different effects. The latter I have found much more beneficial, but in the manner Sir Hans Sloane directs, between the shoulders, it is extremely troublesome, and I have therefore tried it behind the ear, just below the *processus mammillaris*. We have there a fleshy part, as suitable as if designed by nature for such a purpose. It is about that part that nature forms frequently a drain in young children, the utility of which is known to every practitioner in medicine.

The easiest manner of making an issue here, is by means of a caustic, the *causticum commune fortius* of the London Dispensatory. When the eschar produced by it is digested out, a pea, or half of one, may be introduced, and the part dressed in the usual manner.

When the pain accompanying an Ophthalmia comes on periodically, with some degree of fever, bark may be given internally with great advantage. In obstinate inflammations, I have sometimes seen mercurials of service, particularly Van Sweeten's sublimate solution. No hesitation can be made to giving this medicine very early in this complaint, especially where either any scrophulous or venereal taint is suspected.

External applications to the eye, I have not hitherto enumerated, as remedies for an Ophthalmia. I have known the pain mitigated by a lotion made of the decoction of poppies. Spring water, solutions of vitriol, alum, sugar of lead, and the vegetable solution of M. Guillard, have likewise

* There are also many more small blood vessels opened by cupping, than can be expected from leeches, a consideration of no little importance in cases of inflammation.

done the same; so have poultices of bread, roasted apple, curd of milk, conserve of roses, and various preparations of *lapis calaminaris* and Tutty. But in an obstinate Ophthalmia the best of them often proves ineffectual. A slight piece of silk to prevent the too powerful rays of light, and the cold air, from affecting the inflamed eye, is, however, necessary.

INVESTIGATOR

Mr. URBAN,

THE cultivation of Natural History in its various departments, which it diverts the mind from unprofitable or dangerous pursuits, informs the understanding, proves the foundation of numberless improvements and conveniences in the œconomy of life, as well as the source of the most constant and rational amusement.

Every part of nature has its peculiar beauties, and each more or less exhibits to view the wonderful wisdom of the universal author, who has endued the most humble object of creation with certain instructive powers suitable to its life, support, and propagation.—The wisdom in no part of creation is more evident than in the beauty, and general œconomy of the insect tribe; to a Naturalist, their history, as well as the lively tints of their plumage, is equally amusing and wonderful; and the study of them in numerous instances has been productive of considerable advantage to mankind, as well as useful information to an enlarged, liberal understanding.

Among the many eminent researchers into natural productions, we find the respectable names of Boyle, Derham, Reaumur, Sloane, &c. men remarkable for their genius, learning, and every humane virtue, who devoted their lives to the improvement of human knowledge, and rendered infinitely more service to mankind than Pythagoras and all his disciples.

I am led into these reflections from perusing a letter in a late Magazine signed Eusebia, in which the Aurelian Entomologist is accused of delighting in the torture of insects, and censured with no small degree of severity. Pity it is, that this author, in her zeal for the cause of humanity, had not shewn herself possessed of a little towards her fellow creatures; she forgets that the same humanity, which teaches her not to destroy the life of an innocent Insect, would also teach her not to torture the

Aurelian

Aurelian or Entomologist with ungenerous and false reflections.

I am acquainted with many very respectable characters, who devote their leisure time to the collecting, and studying of insects, and I know not one who delights in torturing or giving them the least unnecessary pain.—**Gibbetting* and impaling of insects, are cruelties which I find no where recommended, and appear to have existed only in the imaginations of Eusebia and the Monthly Reviewers.

We need not the pen of Eusebia to inform us, that wanton cruelty exercised towards any animal, is not only censurable, but in the highest degree criminal; while the Aurelians or Entomologists however, are not in the practice of this, why should they meet with such unmerited censure?

† The ladies shall wear silks, the huntsman pursue and kill the timorous hare, nor shall the beautiful plumage of the pheasant preserve him from the gun of the murthering sportsman; yet these shall pass unnoticed, uncensured, while the Aurelian is loaded with every epithet of cruelty, for destroying a caterpillar in its moth or butterfly state.

Eusebia is at full liberty from me to enjoy her particular sentiments of not killing any animal whatever; but however much I may admire her humanity, I cannot but consider a Bug Doctor as a more useful member of society. *An ENTOMOLOGIST.*

To the Gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, or such of them who shall be Commissioners of the Haven and Pier at Yarmouth, at the time of building a Bridge over the Haven.

GENTLEMEN,

PRESUMING from the decayed state of the present bridge, its calling continually for expensive repairs, and the insinuations of the people of this town, that a new bridge would certainly be built and very soon; I ventured to lay before you in the Gen-

tleman's Magazine for March last, a design of a bridge of one arch, which, though destitute of the ornaments of Black-fryars Bridge in London, would be extremely beneficial to the navigation of this town. To enumerate all the advantages that would arise from putting this design into execution, would be a difficult task; I shall therefore content myself with setting forth a few of them, as they recur to my memory.

The barr, which lays before the mouth of the haven, and which is a great impediment to our trade, is formed by the floods washing the shore to the north of it, and if the water in the haven was motionless (as it is not) we all know that the bar would be continually increasing in bulk, and never be removed. Therefore, if it must be allowed, that we are indebted to the flux, and reflux of the tide in the rivers, for the partial removing the bar; then, it necessarily follows, that the less obstruction the flood meets with in its progress up the river, the higher it will go, and the quantity admitted will also be greater; the return of which greater body of water on the ebb, being more rapid, will certainly scower the harbour and remove the bar. There is not one single mariner but has known the want of a harbour to run into; and thousands who have wished themselves safe in ours, have continued at sea and perished in sight of it. Women have lost their husbands, children their parents, and the merchant his property; all which might have been prevented had the harbour been open for ships of any considerable burthen. How many times have ships been detained in the harbour for want of water, with a valuable, and sometimes a perishable commodity on board; which delay has oft lost the merchant his market, or destroyed his goods.

The rapid current, besides removing the bar, will assist the windbound ships, and get them either up or down

* We may, perhaps, be thought rather capricious in thus noticing the word *gibbetting*, as used by the Monthly Reviewers, (vide Review for September) but it should be remembered, that we have a right to expect propriety of expression at least, from gentlemen who assume to themselves such superiority of knowledge;—and if we may judge from their former criticisms, we shall have little reason to doubt but that, if the same palpable impropriety had appear-

ed in the works of any author they were criticising on, they would, with all their pretensions to humanity, have exposed him on the gibbet of public ridicule.

† The ladies probably may not generally be apprized of the vast quantities of silk worms that are destroyed with boiling water, in their chrysalis state, to produce this luxurious article of dress; it cannot, however, have escaped the extensive reading of Eusebia.

the river without the help of horses or men to tow them. The keels and boats, by the admission of the whole flood, will be carried higher up the river, towards Norwich, Beccles, &c. &c. in less time than at present. And if it be allowed that water will become horizontal on the Slake, (which I believe no one will deny) then it consequently follows, that the faster the water subsides at Yarmouth, the less liable will Norwich be to those dreadful inundations, of which, of late, they have had so much reason to complain. The shoals on Breydon are owing to the obstructions at the bridge, as London Bridge bears witness; for you may walk in the middle of that river at half tide.

If the trade of this town should increase from its better harbour, the tonnage must be larger; and as the tonnage stands at present, two-pence added to it will be equal to the interest of the whole expence; and if six-pence instead of two-pence, (which by the way will be no burthen) both principal and interest may be paid off in about seven years. These few thoughts, which, for want of time, are promiscuously thrown together, I most humbly offer to your view; hoping at the same time, that my design will not be treated with contempt, for its appearing unasked. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmost deference, and respect, your most obliged humble servant,

Yarmouth,
Oct. 28, 1771.

S. BREAM.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a proper supplement to the *Huetiana* now concluded, and as the most remarkable transactions in the author's life (most of the succeeding part of it being passed in his library in literary pursuits) I have sent you his own account of his journey into Sweden, to visit Queen Christina, translated from his *Iter Suecicum*, with some explanatory notes. Yours, &c. Z.

A TOUR TO STOCKHOLM*.

Translated from the Latin of M. Huet,
By J. Duncombe, M. A.

From Caen † dep'ring, first at Dive,
And next at Honfleur I arrive.

* This journey was begun April 15, 1652, M. Bochart, a Protestant Minister at Caen, and one of the most learned men of the age, having been invited to Stockholm by Queen Christina, he persuaded M. Huet to accompany him. But being detained by illness, he could not reach

Ill as I was, from jolting stones
An easy litter sav'd my bones;
But, as one horse was founder'd, down
Myself, steeds, litter, all were thrown.

Thence, after dinner, in a bark
We cross'd to *Havre*; tho' 'twas dark,
Before we landed at the town
By your lov'd name, King † Francis,
known.

Here, while for fav'ring winds we wait,
Time seems to hobble in his gait;
And all the forts seen o'er and o'er
Are medicines for the spleen no more.

At length, ten days elaps'd, our sails
We hoisted, with auspicious gales.
My comrades, as the vessel keels,
Are little better for their meals;
While I, half-famished, ev'ry hour
Biscuit and well-corn'd beef devour.

Meantime, when *Calais* was in view,
Two § *English* frigates tow'rd's us flew
With crowded canvass; at the sight
Our captain in a wond'rous fright,
(A *Dutchman* he) cry'd, 'Arm, boys,
arm,
'Stand to your guns, and sound th'
alarm!'

How mad, methought, was I, to run
Such hazards, now too late to shun!
But still, dissembling my mistrust,
My sword I brandish'd, black with rust.
And now the *English* nearer came,
And loudly hail'd us; 'Whence, your
name,

'And whither bound?' What truth
inspir'd
He frankly told; they strait retir'd.

In four days, *Zealand's* coasts appear,
And a wish'd port we find at *Veer*.
Thence, *Middleburgh* by land we gain:
Next morn, once more we tempt the
main,

And soon with joy at *Dort* arrive,
Whence *Maeſe* and *Waal* unite to drive
With kindred streams invading foes,
And ev'ry bold attack oppose.

|| At *Rotterdam*, with reverence due,
Erasmus my attention drew;
Then * *Delft*, where thy proud tomb,
Nassau,

Claims equal reverence, equal awe!

Havre de Grace till after M. Bochart had
set sail. However, our author overtook
him at *Amsterdam*.

† The birth place of the author.

‡ *Havre de Grace* is called in Latin *Franciscopolis*, from *Francis*, who fortified it.

§ The republics of *England* and *Holland*
were then on very bad terms, though hos-
tilities were not commenced between them
till the month following.

|| The brazen statue of *Erasmus* in the
market-place.

* The Mausoleum of *William I.* Prince
At

At *Leyden* we repos'd that night;
And, with the next returning light,
Receiv'd the welcome of a pair,
Distinguish'd by Apollo's care;

* *Saumaife* and † *Heinsius*, whom the
nine
Have bless'd with all their warmth
divine!

The public library survey'd,
And anatomic hall, we stray'd
Among the choice exotic trees,
And saw whate'er could strangers please.

At *Haerlem*, our next stage, just
fame,

For the first printing-press they claim,
And for the ships, † with saw-like prows,
Fatal to their *Pelusian* foes.

To *Amsterdam* we haste, and there
With looks which heart-felt joy declare,
Choice friends, our wish'd arrival greet;
Bochart and § *Vossius* there we meet,
And (tho' unmentioned) numbers more,
All bound to *Sweden's* distant shore.
How pleasant, when abroad we roam,
To find the friends most lov'd at home?

Next morn a courteous *Jew* invites
To see his sect's mysterious rites;
Our friend * *Manasseh* led us in:
But while his knife divides the skin,
Stretch'd with solemnity divine,
As circumcision's laws enjoin,
My foot with heedless touch profan'd
The desk whence *Moses* is explain'd:
All saw, all murmur'd; struck with
dread

Of the dire knife, the culprit fled.

To *Utrecht* then we take our way,
And there to matchless † *Schuman* pay

of *Orange*, the founder of the state, and of
its glory.

* This famous critic, commonly called
Salmasius, whom *Milton*, for his treatise
against the parliament, &c. styles a *char-*
tering pie, died at the *Spa* this year on his
return from *Stockholm*. *Milton* asserts, that
Queen Christina set such a value on his re-
ply, that she even received *Salmasius* with
contempt; and adds, that 'some even ac-
'cuse him of hastening that writer's death
'by the too great keenness of his sting.'
See his *Defensio pro Se*.

† *Nicholas Heinsius*, the son of *Daniel*.

‡ In the 12th century, when *Damiottain*
Egypt, anciently *Pelusium*, was besieged by
the Christians.

§ *Isaac Vossius*, the son of *Gerard*.

* *Rabbi Manasseh Ben Israel*. See an
account of this in the *Huetiana*, vol. xl. p.
169.

† *Anna Maria Schuman*, a Lady of ex-
traordinary accomplishments, being mis-
tress of most of the oriental, learned,
and modern languages, as well as of all

Our due respects, her sex's pride;
With admiration I describ'd
The virgin's works of every kind,
The labours of her hands and mind.

Departing thence, at night we meet
With paltry lodgings at *Elspeet*:
Holm dishes held our rustic cheer,
Straw was our bedding, thresh'd this
year.

From thence next day to *Zwoll* we
went,

Where his long life good † *Kempis* spent,
And still his pious fame survives,
And in his grateful country lives.

At *Hardenberg*, which late at night
We enter'd, of an ancient rite,
We laughing heard, by which they use
Their annual magistrate to chuse.
Th' assembled fires, in order fit,
Around a maple table sit,
And on the board, in grim array,
Their bushy chins sagacious lay:
Just in the middle then they place
The filthiest of the insect race;
And him, whose savoury length of beard
Is by the sapient louse prefer'd,
His townsmen honour and revere,
As Burgo-master for the year §.

Now traversing *Westphalia's* plains,
We gaz'd with wonder at the swains;
'Than others by the head they're higher,
As if old *Anak* were their sire.
Here travellers in halls must lie,
Spacious and tow'ring to the sky:
Just in the midst a fire they light,
And all around it, ev'ry night,
Promiscuous sleep their goats, their
kine,
Their sheep, and lambs, and filthy
swine,

The wife, the husband, and the sons:
If such, as old tradition runs
In *Saturn's* reign was human glee,
The iron is the age for me.

The fields are barren and unsown,
And lowly shrub-like trees alone
Are widely spread o'er ev'ry mead,
And swine in herds unnumber'd feed,
Whose flesh (the natives usual meat)
They neither boil'd nor roasted eat;
But in the house-top, hung with care,
Are harden'd by the smoke and air;

branches of divinity, philosophy, and the
fine arts. She was, in short, the *Carter* of
her age. See her article in *Bayle*.

‡ The supposed author of the book *de*
imitatione Christi. See vol. xxxviii. p. 214.

§ This story is more proper for a poet
than an historian, though there have been
some who have gravely related it. It may,
however, be considered as an apology to
ridicule the slovenly manners of the peo-
ple. *Hardenberg* is in the province of
Overyssel.

And

And then the hospitable board
 With a whole hog at once is stor'd.
 Our pace we quicken'd at the sight
 Of distant *Bremen's* tower-crown'd
 height,
 And soon we reach'd that ancient town,
 Where, well-fatigu'd, I strait laid down;
 Sunk in a soft well-feather'd bed,
 Another o'er my limbs was spread:
 Half-filled with the heavy load,
 Sweat from each pore profusely flow'd,
 And with th' enormous weight oppress'd,
 No sleep that night my eye-lids bless'd.
 Next day more inauspicious prov'd
 To a black spaniel much belov'd;
 For while our car with rapid course
 Whirl'd on, the wheel's impetuous
 force

Our fav'rite squeez'd; but oil, the bruise
 Fomenting, soon her strength renews.

To * *Cloister-seven* next we came,
 Once for its nuns well known to fame;
 Five sisters only now remain,
 And ev'ry cloister, ev'ry fane,
 Deserted droops its languid head,
 Since *Luther* here new tenets spread.

To *Boxtehude*, a wealthy dame,
 With a most beauteous daughter came;
 An officer their steps pursu'd,
 Who with fond eyes the virgin view'd.
 We met, we talk'd, and *Bochart* jok'd
 With the fair damsel; this provok'd
 The son of *Mars*; as usual, warm'd
 With many a glass, he loudly storm'd,
 And urg'd our undesigning friend
 All contests with the sword to end:
 Scarce could we make the quarrel cease,
 And join their hands in pledge of peace.

Next morn a boat convey'd us o'er
 The *Elbe*, to *Hamburg's* trading shore.
 Here, dress'd in rich brocades, the fair,
 Towns, landscapes, on their shoulders
 bear.

Such tints not ev'n the watry bow,
 Nor *Juno's* beauteous bird can show.
Sleswick my languid limbs receiv'd,
 And *Gottorp's* antique beds reliev'd.
 I there twelve days with joy remain'd,
 By ancient manuscripts detain'd:
 And now I ransack'd o'er and o'er
 Each crowded chamber's letter'd store,
 Now modern *Persia's* barb'rous state
 Heard † *Oleanus* oft relate,

* This town was rendered more famous in 1757, by the convention concluded there Sept. 8, between the late Duke of *Cumberland* and Marshal Duke *de Richelieu*.

† The Duke of *Holstein's* librarian, a man of great wisdom and learning, of which he gave proofs in an account of his travels through *Muscovy* and *Persia*, which he undertook by the Duke's order.

Nor did ev'n *Holstein's* Duke decline
 In our instructive lore to join.

Sharp bilious pains my comrade's
 breast,
 Soon as from hence we went, oppress'd;
 But ease, next day, emetics yield,
 And *Haderleben* saw him heal'd.

[To be continued.]

The Second Vindication of EMERSON'S
Astronomy, in a Letter to a Friend.

SIR,

MY short answer to the remarks upon my book of *Astronomy*, has drawn from the author a reply, wherein he complains that I have not at all answered his objections, but that they remain still in full force against me. In the beginning of his reply, he says my answer was not different from what he expected; (so that he was conscious what sort of an answer he deserved.) But matters of personal abuse he will waive. (How wave? Did not he begin it? were not his remarks full of it? and does his reply contain any thing else? or very little?) Until he has settled those of science. (But that he will never do with me; I shall find something else to do). This is the main of his introduction, except a scrap of poetry, which he wonderfully applies to the case in hand, but it is above my comprehension to perceive the relation. Then he goes on asserting almost every article he had said before, with many others just as judiciously introduced. This reply he directs to me; but I had taken my leave of him before, resolving never to encounter with *bush-fighters*. But as what he has advanced may mislead some people, that either cannot or will not enter into the merits of the cause, I shall here examine the several articles both of the remarks and the reply, and answer both together; and then you will be able to judge how the matter stands between us.

This objector in his remarks sets off at first with the great love he professes for truth, with a design (as he tells us) to secure a place in the *Magazine*; and lets us know likewise his great concern for the properties and lives of many of his Majesty's subjects. These are laid down to pave the way for his remarks; and are two matters of very great importance, and which he designs must give a sanction to what he has to say. The first he has no manner of title to; and the second never comes in question, as will appear in the sequel.

The

The first thing he ventures on, is to shew that I had laid down some false corollaries concerning eclipses; for which purpose he rambles from one end of the book to the other, to find two different senses of the word eclipse, or, rather two different cases of an eclipse, to set them together to contradict and confute one another. And to accomplish this, by some sort of *Legerdemain*, he absurdly converts a corollary (Cor. 10, p. 27.) into a definition; which piece of craft he thinks will serve his turn. If he had acted honestly, he might have seen my definition of an eclipse in p. 1. That *it is a real or apparent deprivation of light from the whole or part of a luminous body.*—This definition he was resolved not to see, because it gives liberty to consider eclipses in different lights, or different cases thereof, either with or without the penumbra. And any body may see that I was sometimes explaining one case, and sometimes another; sometimes the moon involved in the penumbra, and sometimes only in the dark shadow; and the very figures will shew what is meant. And it's very diverting to see how egregiously he blunders about this matter; and what falsehoods he rakes together in a very little compass.

For having repeated the Cor. p. 26. he observes as follows: *And then he (Mr. E.) proceeds to give a demonstration thereof, which is so little to the purpose, that some persons more prone to censure, (but who are they?) would be apt to say, the mistake (for certainly such it is) could not proceed from inadvertence.* He means, it must proceed from my ignorance of the subject. But certainly there cannot be a greater mark of an *ignoramus*, than to find a person thus prone to censure, not capable of understanding a geometrical demonstration. For in the first place, to shew what is meant here by an eclipse; is not the reader told in the very page he mentions, (p. 330) that an eclipse of the moon can only happen, *when the distance of the moon, and of the earth's penumbra (not her dark shadow) is less than the sum of their semi-diameters?* And again, *in lunar eclipses, the moon's latitude must be less than the sum of the semi diameters of the moon and of the earth's penumbral shadow.* This certainly is enough to shew any common reader, that I was here finding the ecliptic limits for the moon's eclipse in its greatest extent; it was not

possible to tell him in plainer terms. And he has nothing to say to this, but that *it is contrary to all other Astronomers and to his own definition.* Here I was following nature, and not these Astronomers, so that he here wilfully perverts my meaning. And to say that it is contrary to my own definition is a shameful falsehood. My meaning here being plainly laid down, let us proceed to the merits of the demonstration, that in the critic's opinion is *so little to the purpose.* What rule can we have for judging of the frequency of eclipses but the quantity of space they happen in. Now the sum of the diameters of the earth and of the moon's dark shadow, is the space an eclipse of the sun (or earth) can happen in—and the sum of the diameters of the moon, and of the earth's dark shadow, is the space in which the moon can be eclipsed. But I need not spend time to prove that these spaces are equal, so that the number of eclipses are equal in their least extent, i. e. by the dark shadows. Take the penumbral shadows instead of the dark shadows, and the spaces will still be equal; and therefore the number of eclipses are equal in their greatest extent (by the penumbra) which was the thing to be proved. In a matter seeming to me so plain, I forbore to draw a figure in the book on purpose. If this is not demonstration, I know not what is: and therefore it is a plain falsehood to say it is *nothing to the purpose.* Another falsehood is, that I had taken into the account more than I ought to do, *the sun's diameter, less twice the sun's parallax.* For it is evident, the semi-diameters of the penumbral and dark shadows, differ only by the sun's diameter.

I may add here, that the limits of the eclipses of the two luminaries (p. 331) coming out the same, is a fresh proof of the equality of these eclipses, as laid down in Cor. 5. p. 26. but could not be brought thither as a proof, as these limits had not then been calculated.

But what should move this objector to say, it would have been more properly a new problem, I cannot conceive, as it follows so naturally and easily from what is laid down in the proposition.

I may in the way take notice, that if the eclipses of the moon be restrained to the earth's dark shadow, as is the custom of some Astronomers, and the

sun's eclipse not so; then the number $1^{\circ} 13' 21''$ will be reduced to $41' 13''$ and the number $1^{\circ} 28' 59''$ to $56' 55''$ (p. 331), that is nearly in proportion as 3 to 2. And in that ratio will the number of lunar eclipses be lessened. And upon this hypothesis, the number of solar eclipses to the lunar ones, will then be nearly as 3 to 2. And the same may be said in regard to the lunar eclipses, if the solar ones be restrained to the dark shadow, But I meddle with none of these cases.

Another thing this objector stumbles on is, how I came to say, *the moon before she begins to be eclipsed, or to enter into the earth's dark shadow, grows very pale.* And then I add, *because she is in the penumbra;* and which this objector stiles a contradiction, and calls upon me in his reply to reconcile it. To let him into this seeming mystery, (for all things are mysterious to him,) I here mean an eclipse of the moon in a restrained sense, as the vulgar commonly take it, which I have liberty to do by my own definition. And the very words annexed (*or enter into the shadow of the earth*) are explanatory of the former, and shew what is meant there by being *eclipsed*; which is inserted, lest some dull reader should mistake my meaning. But nothing is sufficient to illuminate his intellectual darkness. If his senses were not eclipsed, he could not miss the meaning. But to give him some little glimmering light further; if he never read the Problem concerning the phases of solar and lunar eclipses (Prob. 10), let him look into p. 358, where the common acceptation is thus stated, *We do not think the moon eclipsed at all, till the darkness be so great as sensibly to affect the eye; tho' we are sure it really begins to be eclipsed, as soon as the penumbra touches it.* All this must surely convey my meaning to such as have common sense; and those that have none deserve no further pains.

I inserted that Corollary with no other design than to explain a phenomenon, which most people would desire to know; tho' this author has taken the liberty to cavil at it.

But he still goes on, *Hence, therefore Mr. E. either means by an eclipse of the moon, what all other Astronomers do, and he has reasoned falsely; or else defines it to be one thing here, and treats it in another place as if it was something quite different, which are*

equally mistakes that ought to be avoided in books of science.

According to this wise harangue, we ought never to consider different cases of the same subject, but content ourselves with some one case in particular. Thus, if this objector was a *Geometrician*, he would only consider right angled triangles; for if he likewise meddled with any oblique triangle, then he would *define it to be one thing here, and treat it in another place as something quite different, which are equally mistakes that ought to be avoided in books of science.* Thus in *Arithmetic*, he would only take notice of decimal fractions, leaving out vulgar fractions, or *vice versa*. In *Spherics*, he would only consider great circles, setting aside all lesser circles. In *Astronomy*, he would only consider eclipses as caused by the dark shadow, throwing out those in the penumbra, &c. But I leave this great judge of science to his own rules; observing only, when he writes a book of science, that he ought to tell us what cases he pleases to consider, and what leave out.

Now as all these things are shewn to be so plain and intelligible, our great *Remarker* has fallen into a *dilemma*; either he cannot read *English*, or else he wilfully falsifies my meaning. If it be the *first*, then he must certainly be an excellent judge for criticizing books of science. If he cannot take in matters so plain, I would advise him for the future to mind his own business, and meddle no further with astronomical matters, in which it is plain he has never been educated. *Nesutor ultra crepidam.* But if it be the *latter*, I leave it to the world to judge what name he deserves.

The last thing of this kind he objects to, is Cor. 3. p. 347. This *palpable absurdity* (as he with great candour calls it) did not happen, as he supposes; for I had no design of omitting parallaxes, and sending him to the earth's centre to observe (as he imagines in his reply); but out of a heap of numbers, by mere oversight, I happened to take a wrong number ($35' 47''$ unreduced): which makes the Corollary hold true only when seen from the pole. Tho' such accidents are in a manner unavoidable, such a one is enough for a cock to crow over; tho' he did not see into the reason of it. I may have made more mistakes of this kind, for ought I know: some I have

corrected in my appendix. And he must be more than man that does not. I warrant you he thinks himself infallible. He tells me, *some share of merit is due to him for pointing it out.* But with submission there is none due to him; for his design was not to inform me of a mistake, but to abuse me; and upon account of that, to throw an odium upon the rest (the innocent parts) of the book. The ill design of the action has spoiled the virtue of it.

[To be continued.]

Critical Remarks on some Passages of M. de Voltaire, continued from p.

391.

M. De Voltaire, in his *Treatise on Toleration*, mentioning the victory gained by the Hebrews over the Midianites, says that "the conquerors found in the camp of the vanquished 675,000 sheep, 72,000 oxen, 61,000 asses, and 32,000 young women." He accompanies this text with a note, in which he says, *Midian was not comprised in the promised land. It is a small district of Idumea, in Arabia Petraea; it begins towards the North, at the brook Arnon, and ends at the brook Gared, in the midst of rocks, and on the eastern banks of the lake Asphaltides. This country is at present inhabited by a small tribe of Arabs. It may be about eight leagues in length, and a little less in breadth.*

This opposition between so great a number of young women and cattle, and the small extent which he ascribes to the country, is probably not without design. He meant, no doubt, to ridicule that account, and consequently the book in which it is given. Such seems also to have been the view of another writer, if he be not the same, who assures us, that *many people doubt this fact*; and a third, who is less afraid of delivering his opinion, declares, that he thinks it *utterly absurd* *. As M. de Voltaire therefore so often repeats this difficulty, and that with so much confidence, it is probable that he thinks it uncommonly embarrassing. Let us then examine it, and see whether this account is, on the whole, so incredible and absurd as he pretends.

First, let us be certain whether the Author of the book of Numbers really says what he is here made to say.

* See L'Evang. de la Raison.

Where did the Hebrews find those young women and cattle, at whose numbers our critic is astonished? *In the camp of the Midianites*, he says, 32,000 young women, 72,000 oxen, 61,000 asses, &c. *in a camp!* Such a fact, it must be confessed, is not very probable. But before M. de Voltaire criticised this account, he ought, at least, to have read it with attention. Is it there said that these 32,000 young women, and all these cattle were found *in the camp*? No; on the contrary †, it appears, that the victorious Hebrews spread themselves over the country, that they took the young women, the cattle, &c. and that when they returned to Moses, they found, on reckoning their booty, that it amounted to the numbers mentioned by the sacred writer. It was therefore from the whole country, and not from the camp of the Midianites, that they brought those young women and cattle: Thus the circumstance, truly absurd, of their finding them in the camp ought not to be imputed to Moses, who does not advance it, but to the critics who furnish him with it. They alone have imagined it, and therefore on them alone the ridicule ought to fall.

Another of these writers has thought proper to place these young women and cattle *in a village*. Thus, these critics agree.—*In a camp*, says one; *in a village*, says another.—It is a pity that they will not leave them where Moses placed them. It is plain that they are desirous; at all events, of finding matter for raillery. But is such raillery, founded on falsehood, very philosophical?

But it may perhaps be said, "Those 32,000 young women were not found *in a village, nor in a camp*; Moses, we allow, has not advanced those absurdities which we impute to him only to amuse our readers. But still is it not absurd to pretend, that so many young women were found in a country eight leagues in length, and a little less in breadth?"

Let us for a minute allow that the country of Midian was no larger than it is here described; is it impossible, even on this hypothesis, that it should contain 32,000 young women. If this number be thought incredible, it is no doubt because it would suppose too

† See the Book of Numbers, Chap. xxxi.

many inhabitants in so small a district. Let us therefore calculate :

Thirty-two thousand young women, suppose as many, or nearly as many, young men. There would therefore, in all be 64,000 young persons of both sexes, who must be reckoned from their birth to their marriage. These young persons, according to common estimation, must be at least the third part of the nation. To judge of the number of the Midianites by that of their youth, we need only therefore multiply 64,000 by 3; which will give only a total of 192,000 souls*. Is it impossible for a country eight leagues long and near as much wide, to maintain 192,000 inhabitants?

A country of this extent must contain about 248,000 acres; and, according to the usual calculation, an acre of good land is sufficient to maintain four persons. 48,000 acres, therefore were sufficient to maintain the 192,000 Midianites. To these let us add 16,000 acres, by supposing, though without proof, that the lands of the country of Midian did not yield every year, and that one third of them must every year be left fallow; there will be in all only 64,000 acres employed in the support of the inhabitants. Is it inconceivable, that in a country of 248,000 acres, there should be 64,000 of arable land, tolerably good? The 32,000 young women, therefore, do not suppose too many inhabitants in a country of that extent.

To these proofs of calculation, let us add instances. *So many inhabitants,* says M. de Voltaire, *in so small a country!* But does he forget, or pretend to deny ||, that of Egypt, still more asto-

* It is probable that, by a similar calculation, in several distributions of lands, made not only under the kings of Rome, but more than 400 years after its foundation, two acres only were allotted to every citizen or *colonist*. It was thought without doubt, that this was enough to maintain them and their families; and those colonists thought so too, or they would not have accepted them, in order to go and be starved at a distance from Rome. See *Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Livy, &c.* And *Colmeilla* tells us, that four acres of land constituted all the possessions of the celebrated Dictator *Quintus Cincinnatus*. The Roman *jugerum*, or acre, was near seventy square yards.

|| He does in fact pretend it. But say what he will, those numerous and vast grottoes hewn in the mountains, those subter-

nishing in proportion, and nevertheless attested by so many writers; that of Judea, even under the *Asmonean* kings, and under the *Herods*, an immense population allowed even by *Heathen* writers; that of Greece, particularly of *Attica*, a country of small extent, dry, mountainous, stoney, yet very populous; lastly, that of *Rome*, under *Servius*; that is, at a time when the Roman state †, which was not eight leagues in length and as much in breadth, maintained more than 200,000 persons? Will our critic explode all these facts, and in order to controvert one in the sacred history, will he deny so many others in the profane? How many districts are there even at present, in *China, England, Flanders, &c.* which in less than eight leagues of length and as many of breadth, support more than 192,000 inhabitants?

But this writer says, "Can a country eight leagues long and eight leagues wide support, with so many inhabitants, all the cattle specified in the book of *Numbers*?"

We need not go back to antiquity, nor far off, for instances of as great a number of cattle maintained in a simi-

aneous aqueducts, which traversed them, in order to carry beyond them the waters of the rivers and fertility, those canals, those immense lakes, dug by mens hands, so many prodigious monuments which still subsist, and the ruins themselves, with which Egypt is covered, from the sea to the *Cataracts*, evidently declare a population, if not such as the *Ancients* represent it, at least much beyond the petty ideas which this Author entertains of it, and would convey to his readers.

† M. de Voltaire pretends, in one of his letters, that it is asserted, that that state till the 400th year after the building of *Rome*, was only eight leagues long, and not so many wide. Does he think that that country had not then 192,000 inhabitants? They must have amounted to more than 200,000 in the time of *Servius*. See in *Livy*, the result of a survey taken in the reign of that Prince: If we farther consider the other surveys taken, the armies raised, the battles fought, &c. from that reign down to the æra which the critic mentions, we shall be convinced that that state of eight leagues long and as many wide, had many more inhabitants than we suppose in the country of the *Midianites*, which was of the same extent. And this writer cannot say, that the lands in the neighbourhood of *Rome* were much more fertile than those of the *Midianites*, he who affirms, that the land round *Rome* has always been barren.

lar; or even in a less space of ground. England alone affords many such.— Some shall be mentioned after an esteemed writer, Sir John Nichols. This Gentleman, well versed in rural oeconomy, relates, that Dorsetshire, in a tract of four leagues diameter, maintains, exclusive of other cattle, more than 500,000 sheep. He also mentions another district; where in a less considerable extent of marshy ground, there are between 4 and 500,000. In short, he tells us, that in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, there are computed to be 600,000, in a circle of two leagues. Is not this in proportion as much or more than 675,000 sheep, 72,000 oxen, &c. maintained in a country of eight square leagues? M. de Voltaire's own country, we believe, affords more than one such instance in some of its provinces; and if they are not more frequent there, we know the reason. Be that as it may, such of his countrymen as have written on agriculture, lay down principles equally favourable to our opinion. They affirm, that an acre of ground can support three oxen; 24,000 acres then would be sufficient for 72,000 oxen, and 10,170 for 61,000 asses, even supposing that an ass eats half as much as an ox. According to the same writers, 12 sheep may live on an acre of ground. Thus 675,000 sheep would require only 56,250 acres, which with the 24,000 reckoned for the oxen, and the 10,170 for the asses, would make only 90,420 acres for all the cattle. Add to these the 64,000 acres reserved for the support of the inhabitants, and there will never be more than 154,420 acres employed.

Now let us ask, whether it was impossible that among 240,000 acres which the country of the Midianites must have contained, even according to M. de Voltaire's supposition, it was impossible to find 154,420 fit for pasture or for tillage? And have we not a right to conclude, that it is not at all incredible, that there should be in that country as many inhabitants and cattle as Moses has mentioned; and that his account can only appear absurd to those who have no idea of the resources of agriculture, ancient or modern? Let it be observed that, in the above account, 94,000 acres, that is, near one third of the country, have not been considered. We could therefore, if necessary, have supposed some thousands more in cultivation, as in strict-acts, we could have diminished the

number of the inhabitants almost a third. [To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

EXtraordinary and almost unparalleled as the account of the Lithopagus, or Stone-eater in your last Magazine must appear, there is a similar story in the Dictionnaire Physique of Pere Paulian, printed at Avignon 1767, 8vo. 2 vols. and if your readers will accept of the following translation, it is much at their service. J. C.

“In the beginning of May, 1760; (says Paulian *, under the Article Digestion,) there arrived at Avignon, a true Lithopagus, or Eater of Stones. This person could not only swallow flints an inch and a half in length, more than an inch broad, and half an inch thick, but could reduce into a sort of paste, the hardest stones, such as marbles, pebbles, &c. and this food was to him a most agreeable and wholesome support. I examined the man with all the attention in my power, and found his gullet very large, his teeth extremely strong, his saliva very corrosive, and his stomach much lower than is usual in human bodies, which I attributed to the great number of flints he had swallowed, which amounted to above twenty-five each day.

“The person under whose custody this savage sometimes remained, gave me the following particulars concerning him. This Lithopagus was found in a little uninhabited island in the North-sea on Good Friday, by some sailors from on board a Dutch vessel. Since he had him, he constrains him to eat raw meat with his stones. He can never be prevailed on to make use of bread: he drinks water, wine and brandy; this last liquor gives him great vivacity: He sleeps at least twelve hours each day, sitting on the earth with one knee over the other, and his chin resting on his right knee. He smokes almost during the whole time that he is not asleep, or employed in eating. He voids the flints, which he swallows, rather corroded and diminished a small matter in weight: His other excrements are not much unlike mortar. The same person also assured me, that the physicians at Paris applied the lancet to his arm, and the blood contained no serum; and after remaining two hours in a cup, was as frangible as coral. If this account can be

* Tom. 1. p. 288.

authenticated, the thinnest part of the stony juice must be changed into chyle. The Stone-eater could not be brought to pronounce many words. The chief were, *Oui, Yes, Non, no, Coillon, flint, Bon, Good.*—I shewed him thro' a common microscope, the body of a fly: He was surprized at the sight of this animal, but could not be induced to examine it—He was learnt to make the sign of the cross, and baptised at Paris, in the church of St. Come. The regard he shews to Gentlemen belonging to the church, and his willingness to oblige them, gave me an opportunity to examine strictly into matters; and it appears plainly to me, that he cannot be accused in any instance of playing the impostor."

Mr. URBAN,

MY attention having been attracted, by the importance of the subject, and the engaging manner in which it is treated, to a dissertation in your Magazine, under the title of Critical Remarks on M. de Voltaire. I hope the ingenious Author of those Remarks will pardon me, for presuming to point out an unaccountable mistake, as I apprehend it to be, in the following passage, p. 390. "It ought not, however, to be dissembled, that in the history of the events which happened to the Israelites, during those forty years, there is an interval of thirty-eight years, in which the Pentateuch makes no mention either of sacrifices, or of any other religious act. But why? it is because the Pentateuch absolutely omits every thing that passed in that period. In fact, the relation which Moses gives of these events, concludes about the end of the second year, and is not resumed till the first month of the fortieth."

Now it appears upon looking into the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th chapters of Numbers, that mention is there made of three very remarkable and interesting events, taking place among the Israelites, within that period of time, which is referred to in the above cited passage; and is there called an interval of thirty-eight years. Though, as I think, it should rather have been said of thirty-seven years. Those events are, first, the rebellion and punishment of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and others of that faction. Secondly, the plague, which destroyed 24,700 persons in one day; being the

day next after the transaction of Korah. Thirdly, the miraculous blossoming of Aaron's Rod. Mention is there also made of a religious act, properly so called, namely, that of Aaron making an atonement for the people by offering incense; whereupon the plague ceased. Also an account is there given of the charge of the Priests and Levites; of the appointment of tithes, and heave offerings; and of the law of Purification. All these occurrences, according to the chronology of our bible, falling within the above mentioned period; that is about the year 1471 before Christ, incline me to think the learned Author of the Critical Remarks has made too hasty a concession. But if the mistake be mine, I suppose he can easily set me right; and he will deserve my thanks if he does it with candour. G.

Mr. URBAN,

WE know so little about the antiquities of Scotland, and the Scotch themselves are so remiss in their enquiries after them, notwithstanding the excellent materials collected by their eminent antiquaries of the last age, and yet preserved in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, that, if you have no objection to inserting it in your useful Miscellany, I here offer you an abstract of a letter communicated to the Publisher of the *Scot's Magazine*, and printed in the No. for Feb. 1758. The compilers of the *Scot's* and *Edinburgh Magazines* make up their volumes with pieces from yours and others; and why should not you for once make as free with their articles of intelligence, to preserve and extend knowledge.

Nov. 8, 1771.

D. H.

"It is well known that in all the western parts of Scotland, bordering on the Highlands, are almost upon every considerable eminence, the remains of some fort, tower, or whatever else you may please to call them; for they are very ancient, and people are much divided about their use. Some of these have been made of earth, others of stone. The Gentlemen near *Stirling*, making an useful road across the country from *Doune* to *Kippen*, materials being scarce, broke up one of these stone places, which was pretty entire, tho' covered with earth. Before it was opened, it looked like a hill, hollowed out in the top. The

workmen

workmen found some substances of different shapes and sizes, the larger round, and about four inches diameter, all concave on one side, and convex on the other, smooth and shining on the convex side, green, studded with drops, as of black glass, about the size of half a pea, and set in rows. They were all broke to pieces, and said to be of earth and stone ware. After removing the rubbish, they came to a circular wall of round stones, fifteen feet thick at the foundation, and gradually thinner upwards. The middle of this rotunda was laid with caufay, as was a large area on the outside. In taking down the wall, they came to a door, not ten inches wide, and twelve or fourteen feet high. On each side of it was a hole in the wall, as for a bolt, a foot square, and about three yards long each way. At one end of the cavity, four flag-stones on edge, forming a chest, containing bones of animals, one like the jaw of a hare: Among the bones were three triangular pieces of copper, of the size of a halfpenny, all broke by the labourers. One third of the rotunda is still standing. A gun-shot from it is an artificial hill of earth. The proprietor intending to plant it with trees, had it dug into, when it was found full of urns, some with inscriptions, not legible; on which they desisted."

Your readers may compare with this account, a letter from the late Baron Clark to Mr. Gate, printed at the end of Gordon's Itinerarium Septent. p. 169, where he mentions such a hill or *cairn*, with a stone coffin in Pennecuc parish, in Mid-lothian, and another with urns in the west of Scotland.

Copy of a Letter from THOMAS PERCIVAL, of Manchester, M.D. FRS. to Doctor F——, on the Efficacy of EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS in the ANGINA MALIGNA, or ULCEROUS SORE THROAT.

PERmit me, Dear Sir, to lay before you some observations on the efficacy of External Applications in the Ulcerous Sore Throat; a Disease which has been epidemical in this town and neighbourhood for several months past, attended with the symptoms you have so accurately described in your judicious account of it. The Measles also, have of late prevailed here; but tho' these diseases have been frequently observed to associate themselves together, and may seem to bear some analogy to

each other, from the efflorescence on the skin, and inflammation of the eyes, with which they are both accompanied, I have yet seen no instance of their union. The *Angina Maligna*, is for the most part, so rapid in its progress, that it requires all the assistance of art to counteract its malignity, and to prevent its fatal termination. And when children are attacked with it, we are often reduced to the most distressing perplexity, from the difficulty of persuading, or the danger and impossibility of forcing them to use those means which are necessary for their relief.

It has been my misfortune lately to attend several such froward patients, whose cases, independent of their perverseness, afforded the most unfavourable prognostics, and obliged me to depend entirely on external applications.

The following is the method of cure generally pursued:

A plaster composed of the stomach plaster, or the cummin plaster, two parts; blistering plaster, one part; and camphire one dram and a half, rubbed with a little spirits of wine into a powder, was directed to be applied to the nape of the neck, and a cataplasm of bark and chamomile flowers boiled in vinegar, with the addition of two drams of camphire, to be laid across the throat, and renewed every four hours.

A pediluvium, consisting of the above mentioned ingredients, viz. bark and chamomile flowers, boiled in vinegar and water, was prescribed to be used three or four times a day. When the weakness of the patient rendered him unable to sit with his feet in the bath, cloths lightly wrung out of the decoction, were ordered to be wrapped round his lower extremities.

To medicate the air, both for the benefit of the patient and of his attendants, such a composition as Dr. Huxham recommends, viz. chamomile-flowers, rosemary, and myrrh, with vinegar, was advised to be kept boiling, over the lamp of a tea kettle, so that the vapour, which is by no means disagreeable, might be diffused thro' the room; and the lamp was sometimes placed near the bedside of the sick person, that he might inspire the antiseptic steams more copiously.

My reason for prescribing a blistering plaster under the form above directed, is, because I have found by experience, that the skin, in this disorder,

is very easily inflamed and vesicated; and that a sufficiently copious discharge of serum is procured by this composition, which at the same time coincides with the general indication of correcting putridity. And I must here beg leave to remark, that early blistering in the Angina Maligna, has a peculiarly good effect; tho' I am no advocate in general for the application of vesicatories in the beginning of fevers.

The cataplasm seems to me to answer several useful purposes: It tends to soften and relax the glands of the neck, which are often tumefied in this disorder; it continually exhales an antiseptic vapour, which is drawn into the mouth and fauces at every inspiration; and no inconsiderable portion of it is carried into the system by absorption. And it appears to me, not improbable, from the common methods of preventing putrefaction in animal flesh, that some part of it may pass to the seat of the disease, by penetrating thro' the interstices of the muscular fibres, where the cellular membrane is not loaded with fat.

The use of the Pediluvium in every species of fever is acknowledged to be highly serviceable, and is peculiarly so in this disorder, where the skin is hot and dry, and the efflorescence on the surface of the body apt to disappear from the slightest causes, producing an aggravation of all the symptoms. Besides its relaxing and antispasmodic effects, it tends to bring on a swelling of the feet, which I have sometimes observed to be so beneficial to the patient, as almost inclined me to think it a critical derivation. By the addition of bark, chamomile, and vinegar, the pediluvium is rendered powerfully antiseptic, without any diminution of its other effects. An ingenious writer proposed a method of conveying a very large portion of nitre into the body, as a corrector of putrefaction: But in the sore throat, and in every putrid disease, could such a quantity be introduced into the course of the circulation, it would, I apprehend, disappoint our expectations, and by weakening the *Vis Vita*, increase the septic ferment.

These means, assiduously pursued, have hitherto succeeded to my wishes, tho' I should not chuse to trust them alone, where other remedies could be employed. However, such is my confidence in their efficacy, that I would never fail to recommend them, along

with frequent gargling, and the internal use of the cortex, wine, &c.

You have very judiciously recommended in the first stage of the disorder, washing the stomach with a gentle emetic; this advice I have generally pursued, and have always observed that it mitigated the violence of the symptoms; and in some instances has entirely removed the disease. The efficacy of emetics in this distemper, is not ascribed solely to the evacuation which they produce of the contents of the stomach, but to their unloading the glands of the throat, promoting an equal circulation, and increasing perspiration.

I do not recollect, that in your excellent treatise, you have taken notice of a symptom, which has not unfrequently attended the fore throat, as it has appeared in this neighbourhood. I mean a very foetid, ichorous discharge from the ears. In the beginning of the summer, this symptom occurred only in the worst cases, and such as generally proved fatal. I have lately observed it several times, where the patient has recovered; but indurated parotids, and deafness have ensued.

I have met with several cases, in which all the symptoms of the Angina Maligna have appeared, excepting the ulcers of the throat: Nor could there be any doubt concerning the nature of the disease, as the patients had been exposed to the infection of it. These instances, I apprehend, incontestibly prove the ulcerous sore throat to be a distemper of the whole habit, and not almost entirely a local affection; as may be inferred to be the opinion of a very learned and eminent Physician, whose writings contain a treasure of medical knowledge, from his laying *the chief stress of the cure on gargling*.

Although you justly caution against the use of the vegetable acids, from their tendency to renew or increase the Diarrhæa, yet the mineral acids are not liable to this objection; and I think may be administered with great advantage. I frequently direct the dulcified Spirit of Nitre, to be taken freely in an infusion of red rose Leaves, mixed with Port wine. It is cordial, antiseptic, and gently diaphoretic, and thus answers several very important indications. I am, with great respect,

dear Sir, your much obliged, and affectionate friend,

Manchester, Oct.

THO. PERCIVAL.

Mr. URBAN,

I have sent you a Latin and English version of our Lord's Prayer: I have laboured to give a true construction of it; and the notes, tho' few, may prevent some reading.

PATER Noster qui es in Cœlis, sanctificatum sit nomen tuum: adveniat regnum tuum: fiat voluntas tua ut in cœlo, ita in terram. (a) Panem nostrum in præsens da nobis in diem: Ac remitte nobis debita nostra, quem ad modum & nos remittimus debitoribus nostris. Et non solum nos in tentationem non inducito, verum etiam (b) ab illo malo nos eripito. Quoniam tuum est regnum, & potentia, & gloria, in secula. Amen

(a) Τὸν ἄβλυον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπίστυον. Panem nostrum adventantem.

(b) Ab illo malo: Ὁ Πονηρὸς alibi occurrit in novo sædere, & depingit diabolum, qui ille improbus speciatim cognominatur.

(a) **O**UR father (b) who art in the (c) heavens, sanctified be thy name: (d) Thy kingdom come: (e) Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heavens. (f) Give us for the day our present bread: And forgive us our (g) debts, (h) as we forgive our debtors. (i) And do not bring us into temptation, but deliver us from (k) the evil one. Because thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory (m) for ever. Amen.

(a) The God and Father of the Universe, whom the wisest and best of the Gentiles adored. The unity of the diety is only asserted, our Lord's disciples having no distinct notion of the Trinity.

(b) *Who* — *Which* seems formerly to have been applied to all the genders, and they who continue it, certainly consult sound better, by avoiding the collision of the vowels.

(c) *Heavens* — According to the Greek and Latin. I have here used a plural substantive; as rather better accommodated to his omnipresence, whom the heaven, and the heaven of heavens cannot contain; or as the Philosopher hath it, *whose center is every where, and his circumference no where.*

(d) *Thy kingdom* — The Millenarian (in this like the Jew) expects a reign of Christ in glory and pomp; but his kingdom is not of this world, for it reigns in the hearts of men.

(e) *Thy Will* — That men for their part may, as the Angels in a far better manner do, obey the Will, Laws,

and Institutes of God. His power will be executed, whether we will or not.

(f) *Give us* — We pray here for food, merely sufficient for the present day, leaving the morrow to itself; at the same time we must be sober, diligent, and industrious; for Christ did not vacate, but fulfil the moral law.

(g) *Debts* — in *Luke sins* — For we are all sinners or debtors to the law, which no man ever performed, because it comprehends the thoughts and intents of the heart, as well as the external act; and we are indebted to the righteousness of our Saviour alone for our salvation. — *If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves.*

(h) *As* — We pray for the pardon of our sins upon no other terms than those of pardoning an offending brother.

(i) *Do not bring* — God tempteth no man, and we do not deprecate temptation, which purifieth and fitteth us for heaven; but those tryals which will prove too hard, and which he averts conditionally, as we sincerely request him. *Lead us not — suffer us not to be led.*

(k) *The evil one* — This construction is more conformable to the original than the common, the sense is tantamount; in the one we deprecate physical and moral evil, in the other, we beg of God, that the Devil may not hurt us either in soul or body.

(m) *For ever* — More proper, tho' some think *for ever and ever*, a very proper impropriety, as the two eternities enforce the expression, in like manner as the two superlatives. The most highest, have a singular beauty in their appropriation to him who is higher than the highest, and whom no language can express.

This doxology was not added by the Greek fathers, but was used by our Lord, as the common doxology of the Jews, and indeed the whole of this prayer (excepting these words, “as we forgive them that have trespassed against us”) is taken from the Jewish liturgy: So far (as Grotius observes) was this Lord of the Church, from affecting novelty, or despising any thing merely because it was a form.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent, who subscribes himself “A CONFSSIONALIAN in your last Magazine, has in page 405. col. 2. been guilty of a great mistake in attributing the matterly pamphlet intituled, “Doubts concern-
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“ing the authenticity of the last publication of the Confessional” to Dr. Bentham; who was not the author of it, nor in the least concerned in it. You may depend upon the truth of this intelligence, which I must desire you to insert in your next Magazine, by doing which, you will oblige your constant reader, and a friend to the Author,
ACADEMICUS.
Oxford, Oct. 17, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME consideration on the process of vegetation in trees, may not only be a matter of curiosity, but from thence some beneficial effects to mankind may possibly be deduced.

In spring and summer, the sap abounds with salts, and is perfectly fluid, by which means the nutritious juices are conveyed through all the more minute ducts, to every part of the tree, for the purposes of vegetation, but as winter advances, and that is no longer to be carried on, the sap begins to grow thick and viscid, and thereby rendered incapable of passing through the smaller vessels, by which means the leaves of all those which are classed under the name of trees with deciduous leaves, for want of their due nourishment, fall off and perish. In winter the sap assumes another form, retires to the bark, abounds with oil, and in that state seems designed by providence as a defenitive to the vital parts of the tree against the inclemency of the weather, during that torpid state. But as the spring comes on it again liquifies, and these oleagenous parts are by nature elaborated into a thin aqueous juice, to pervade every part of it for vegetation.

I have been informed, that the bark of oak is fit for tanning, only when taken off in the spring of the year, when the oily parts contained in it, are digested into the fluidity of sap, and if taken off in the winter, would be totally useless for that purpose; and therefore should think that the tanning property of it, arises from the sap-aqueous juice contained in it: and if so, it may be worth while to consider whether the tapping of the oak in spring might not produce liquor in great quantity fit for this purpose, but as this would soon ferment and grow into a spirituous liquor, and thereby be so totally changed, as not to be at all proper for this use. That fermentation might be prevented by boiling it down,

and throwing off the aqueous parts by evaporation, as is every day practised in the fresh juices of the grape, and made into a rob; so to concentrate its juices, as to prevent fermentation, and reduce it to a body. And in this form the sap of trees might be safely conveyed from great distances, and at any time made use of.

To this let me add, it is found that nuts, mast, and seeds of every kind, plentifully abound with oil, and perhaps for the same reason, that bark in winter is full of it, to be a preservative of the corculum, or vegetative principle; and, indeed, seeds of every kind have a much greater quantity of oil contained in them, than in the same portion of bark, as a superior care may perhaps be necessary for their preservation; and it is to be observed, that as soon as nuts, acorns, mast, &c. begin to vegetate; their juices become aqueous, rancid, acrid, and austere, and if eaten in that state, are productive of the most dangerous consequences, and in some instances fatal. From this process of nature it has occurred to me, that if acorns were artificially made to vegetate, in the manner made use of in malting of corn, a more powerful material for tanning might be produced, than the oak bark, and perhaps repeated trials and experience of other seeds in the same way, might indicate others equally, or more adapted for this purpose.

P. E.

Black Bourton,

Oxon, Oct. 12, 1771.

Artifice of the Thong, in founding Cities and Castles exploded.

SIR,

THE story goes, that *Dido* or *Eliza*, upon her arrival in *Africa*, after her flight from *Tyre*, purchased as much land of the natives of the former place as she could cover or rather inclose, with an ox's hide; and thereupon cut the hide into thongs, and included a much larger space than the sellers expected; and that from thence the place, which afterwards became the citadel of *Carthage*, was called *Bursa*, *Bursa* signifying an ox's hide. This tale, which is either related or alluded to by *Appian* and *Dionysius* the Geographer, amongst the Greeks, and by *Justin*, *Virgil*, *Silius Italicus*, and others of the *Latins*, has no foundation, I apprehend, in the truth of history, and indeed is generally exploded by

by the learned. However, let us see how later writers have conducted themselves in respect thereof; it was a subtle pleasing artifice, and they were very unwilling not to make use of it, for the embellishment of their respective works.

First, *Sigebert*, Monk of *Gemblours*, who flourished A. 1100, has applied it to *Hengist*, the first Saxon King of Kent, saying, that the place purchased of the *British* King, and inclosed by him, was called *Castellum Corrigiæ*, or the *Castle of the Thong*; but now, there being several more of the name of *Thong* or *Tong* in *England*, as in *Kent*, *Lincolnshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Yorkshire*, (*Doncaster* being written in Saxon *Thongeceaster*), the story has been applied to most, if not all of them*; and with equal justice, being probably false in regard to them all. It is true, *Sigebert* knew nothing of the Greek author above-mentioned, but then he was well acquainted with *Justin* and *Virgil*; and the same may be said of *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*, A. 1159, who has the same story, and, if he followed not *Sigebert*, which is highly probable, took it from one of the *Latin* authors.

Secondly, *Saxo Grammaticus*, who wrote about A. 1170, has applied the story to *Ivarus*†, making him use the same artifice in respect of *Hella*, and by that means getting a footing in *Britain*, which he became master of for two years‡. *Saxo* might take it either from *Jeffrey* or *Sigebert*; or *Justin*, if you please, as he made great use of this author. We can account very rationally, you observe, Mr. *Urban*, for the proceedings of these three authors, *Sigebert*, *Jeffrey*, and *Saxo Grammaticus*, but what shall we say, thirdly, to an affair of the like kind in the *East Indies*? 'There is a tradition, *Hamilton* says, p. 136. that the *Portuguese* circumvented the King of *Guzerat*, as *Dido* did the *Africans*, when they gave her leave to build *Carthage*, by desiring no more ground to build their cities than could be circumscribed in an ox's hide, which having obtained, they cut into a fine thong of a great length, &c.' The *Indians* knew nothing of the authors above-mentioned,

* See *Lambarde's Topograph. Dist.* p. 86. *Camden Col.* 569.

† It is a bad omen, that these authors do not agree in the person any more than others do in respect of the place.

‡ *Saxo Gram.* p. 176.

nor probably did those *Portuguese* who first made the settlement at *Diu*. I am of opinion, therefore, that as *Hamilton* calls it only a *Tradition*, this *Tradition* was set on foot long after the time, and perhaps by some of the first missionaries that went thither, who, we may suppose, had often heard or read of the like fabulous narrations in *Europe*, and accordingly vented this at *Guzerat* for the amusement of their countrymen.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

As you have obliged your readers with a particular account of Mr. *Hewson's* Experimental Enquiry into the properties of the Blood, to prevent any disagreeable effects, which may follow from the application of the practical inferences he has drawn from one of his principal conclusions, that seems to be groundless and false, you are desired to give the inclosed observations a place in your next Magazine. By your constant reader,

G. F.

BY the experiments and observations, which were some years ago published by Dr. *Davies*, in his *Experimental Analysis* of the human Blood; and by those, which have been lately published by Mr. *Hewson*, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and since republished by him, with additions, in his *Experimental Inquiry* into the properties of the Blood; it seems to be fully proved that one of the component parts of the blood, called by Dr. *Davies* the gluten, and by Mr. *Hewson* the coagulable lymph, is attenuated and rendered preternaturally fluid, by the increased action of the blood vessels in inflammatory fevers; and that the appearance of an inflammatory crust, or rize upon the blood, is a certain sign of the increased fluidity of the gluten or coagulable lymph, when it was taken from the veins.

"When the red colour," to use Dr. *Davies's* words, "disappears on the top of the blood, it must be owing to the subsidence of the red globules, which are found specifically heavier than the other parts. And when they do not subside in natural blood, it must be owing to the tenacity of the gluten, that sustains their superior weight."

weight. The gluten therefore of inflammatory blood must now be preternaturally attenuated, that is, the cohesion of its parts must be lessened so far, as to permit such red globules to subside, suppose a quarter of an inch, before the gluten in cooling acquires a sufficient tenacity to arrest and sustain the descending globules. The surface therefore of the blood to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, being deserted by the red globules, is wholly occupied by the gluten and serum: and as the cohesive part of the blood is found to reside in the gluten, this is now permitted to exert its full force, and to form a more compact body than the crassamen; where its cohesion is continually broken by the intervention of the red globules. It therefore contracts more, squeezes out the serum, becomes a firm membrane, and compels the crassamen into a more globular form."

But it frequently happens, when the blood, taken away within the space of two or three minutes, is received into three or four cups, that in one of them, generally the first, it shall be found covered with a thick and tough inflammatory crust; but with none at all in the rest. For this appearance, Mr. Hewson says, there has been no satisfactory reason assigned; and to trace the same up to its cause seems to have been a principal end of his experimental Enquiry. And he has inferred and concluded from his Experiments, that bleeding alters the nature of the blood, not by removing the vitiated part, and giving room for new blood to be formed, as has been supposed; but by changing that state of the blood vessels, on which the greater or less tendency of the blood to coagulate, depends; and that this change, both in the state of the blood vessels, and in the nature of the blood, may happen more than once or twice, during the time of the evacuation. This inference is chiefly drawn from the 19th, the 20th, 21st, and 27th Experiments.

From the two last of these Experiments it is inferred, that in proportion as the blood vessels act more strongly, the tendency of the lymph to coagulate is diminished; that in proportion as they act more weakly, the tendency of the same to coagulate is increased; and that the nature of the blood is changed, ~~the very instant~~ the state of its vessels

is altered; so that sometimes the coagulable lymph is thick and tenacious enough to suspend the red globules or particles; and then thin and fluid enough to permit the same to subside; and again sufficiently viscid to sustain them, whilst three cups of blood are taking away.

That a few weaker or stronger constrictions of the blood vessels should make such considerable changes in the nature of the blood contained in them, is really very surprising: since the cause doth not seem sufficient to produce the effects, which are attributed to it. And this creates a suspicion, that the conclusions, which Mr. Hewson has made from his Experiments, may not be true. And it was that suspicion which induced me to put them to the test of a candid examination.

If, as Mr. Hewson has concluded, the tendency of the blood to coagulate increaseth in the same proportion, as the action of the blood vessels upon it is diminished; it must have the greatest tendency to coagulate, when the action of those vessels upon it is absolutely nothing. And that blood had the greatest tendency to coagulate, which is the soonest coagulated. Now the action of the blood vessels upon the blood of a slaughtered sheep, which has followed the butcher's knife, is absolutely nothing; this blood therefore has a greater tendency to coagulate, and will be sooner coagulated than that, which remains behind in the vessels, and is acted upon by them. And the blood, which is first out by the blood vessels last of all, having been submitted to their action, after that action upon all the blood, which had run out before it, was absolutely nothing, will be last of all coagulated. But the contrary and reverse of this, according to the 21st Experiment, being the real fact; that Experiment, instead of confirming Mr. Hewson's new and extraordinary opinion, absolutely refutes it.

And in his 19th Experiment, the blood, received in the first cup, had a size upon it, and coagulated more slowly than that, which was received in the two last cups, and was without any size, though it flowed more quickly into these cups, than into the first. And the action of the vessels must necessarily have been stronger, whilst the blood flowed more quickly from them. The blood, therefore, which was taken away

away, whilst the action of the blood vessels was stronger, had a greater tendency to coagulate, and was coagulated sooner, than that which flowed from them, when their action was weaker. It is evidently certain then, that the preceding general conclusion, made by Mr. Hewson from his Experiments, is false: and consequently all the practical inferences, which he has drawn from it, and which, depend upon it, are to be rejected.

Dr. Davies has observed, that, "When the blood drops from the nose into a cup, each drop is separately congealed, as it falls, and makes a wavy substance like a cake of tallow, formed by drops. This cake of blood emits no serum."

Blood, which is necessarily fluid, when it runs out of the veins, begins to thicken, as soon as it is exposed to the air; but doth not generally lose its fluidity, until it has been in the cup which received it some minutes. The surface of the blood in contact with the air is then first of all congealed, and forms a thin pellicle, which gradually grows thicker. If this pellicle is soon removed, the blood under it will be found fluid.

If an ounce of blood, flowing from a vein, is received into one cup; and a second ounce of the same blood is immediately after received into two cups of the same size; and a third ounce into four cups; the third ounce, all other things being equal, will be first coagulated; and the first ounce last. For the more the blood is exposed to the air, or the more its superficies, in contact with the air, is increased, the sooner will it be both cooled, and coagulated.

The coagulation of blood, exposed to the air, hath been principally attributed to cold; but it is highly probable, from Mr. Hewson's Experiments, "that the air itself is a strong coagulant of the blood; and that to this its coagulation, when taken from the veins, is chiefly owing, and not to cold nor rest."

When the blood, received into a cup, is covered over with an inflammatory crust or size, there can be no doubt, but that the coagulable lymph was fluid enough, after it had been received into the cup, to permit the red particles to subside. But when the blood, which flowed from the same orifice immediately before or after it,

has no size upon it, we certainly know, that its lymph was sufficiently thickened to suspend those particles when this blood was received into the cup.

Now as that blood drawn from a vein is most exposed to the air, whose superficies in contact with the air is most enlarged, whilst it is falling from the vein into the cup; and which falls into it from the greatest height; the blood, which trickles slowly down the arm, and only drops into the cup, is more exposed to the air than that, which springs from the orifice in a small stream; and that, which springs from the orifice in a small stream, is more exposed to the air in its fall, than that, which gushes out in a larger stream, and with greater velocity. And that blood, which falls into a cup, held at a greater distance from the opened vein, is more exposed to the air, all other things being equal, than that which falls into a cup, held nearer to the orifice. And as the blood thickens and coagulates, as well as cools in the same proportion, as it is exposed to the air; the blood, which runs more slowly, or in a smaller stream from the orifice, may have its coagulable lymph enough thickened, when it is received into a cup, to suspend the red particles; where the blood, which runs out more quickly, or in a larger stream from the same orifice immediately after it, may be sufficiently fluid, when it is received into a cup, to admit of the subsidence of the same particles. And the blood, which has more slowly filled a cup, may have a thick and tough size upon it, when that which was taken away the minute before, and more quickly filled a cup of equal bigness, but which was held at a greater distance from the bleeding vein, may have no size at all.

And as the blood runs out more slowly in proportion to the weakened action of the blood vessels; the tendency of the blood to coagulate will increase in the same proportion, as the action of its vessels is diminished, when the nature of the blood, contained in the vessels, hath not been in the least changed during the time of the evacuation.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE often thought, that if a collection were made of the MISTAKES OF EMINENT AUTHORS, proceeding merely from forgetfulness,

or inattention, it would fill a volume much larger than that of Sir Thomas Browne upon VULGAR ERRORS. A. Gellius has, in his agreeable manner, given us several oversights of this kind, from Varro, Cicero, Cornelius Nepos, Virgil, and others: to which may be added, a similar one of Plautus in EPIDICO, A. I. S. I.

—E. UBI ARMA SUNT STRATIPPOCLI?

T. POL ILLA AD HOSTES TRANSFUGERUNT.

E. ARMANE?

T. ATQUE QUIDEM CITO.

E. SERIONE DICIS HÆC TU?

T. SERIO INQUAM: HOSTES HABENT.

E. EDEPOL FACINUS IMPROBUM.

T. AT JAM ALII PECERUNT IDEM.

ERIT ILLI ILLA RES HONORI.

E. QUI?

T. QUIA ANTEA ALIIS FUIT.

E. *Mulciber credo arma fecit; QUÆ HABUIT STRATIPPOCLES.*

Travolaverunt ad hostes, tum ille prognatus Theti

Sine perdat: ALIA APPORTABUNT EII NEREI FILIÆ.

For it is evident, from the passage in Homer here alluded to, that the arms in which Patroclus was equipped for the field, and which Hector despoiled him of, were not made by Vulcan: it being in consequence of the LOSS of THEM, that Thetis procured from that God a new suit of armour for Achilles, of which we have so beautiful a description in the eighteenth book of the Iliad. It is not, however, clear, whether this mistake is to be imputed to Plautus himself, or was intended by that accurate painter of men and manners for a STROKE OF NATURE in the character of Epidicus; who, as a servant, might well be supposed to have but a superficial acquaintance with letters, and therefore, consistently enough, to make such a blunder. But this plea cannot be urged for that oversight of Catullus, which has been remarked by Strada, and before him by Scaliger. I mean that palpable one in his poem on the marriage of Peleus and Thetis; where he pronounces the ship that sailed upon the Argonautic Expedition to be the first that ever put to sea.

ILLA RUDEM CURSU PRIMA IMBUIIT AMPHITRITEN.

And a few lines lower clearly connotes himself, in the Episode of Ariadne,

which constitutes the principal beauty of that poem:

THESEA CEDENTEM *celeri cum classe* TUETUR

INDOMITOS IN CORDE GERENS
ARIADNA FURORES.

Another slip of the same nature, and on the same occasion too as this last, is one that we meet with in Valerius Flaccus. This author, towards the conclusion of his first book mentions ÆGYPTIAN AND TYRIAN VESSELS as existing at the same time with THAT in which the Argonauts were embarked; for thus he makes Neptune speak, when going to allay the storm which Boreas had raised:

—Veniant *Pbariæ Tyriæ que carinæ,*
Permissumque pütent—

Argonaut I. v. 644.
though in the opening of it he had celebrated the voyage undertaken by those Heroes, as the first that ever was made; and of course the FATIDICARATIS—the vessel that carried them—as the first that had encountered the dangers of the ocean:

Prima deum magnis canimus freta per-
via natis,

Fatidicamque ratem.—

Wigan, Nov. 19.

Mr. URBAN,

READING, in your last Magazine, Dr. Watson's curious Essay on Chemistry, I took particular notice of the following hypothesis: *The mould every where surrounding the surface of the earth, and other substances, are supposed, probably enough, to have arisen from the destruction of vegetables.* From whence arose the following reflection, which I should be glad to see your ingenious correspondents enlarge upon, as I have but a superficial knowledge of planting myself, viz. "If moorish, heathy, or other barren lands, of which we have large tracts in England, were planted with young shoots for timber-trees, whether the destruction of the underwood, the annual decay of the leaves, would not, by the time the trees arrived at maturity, encrust the ground with new mould, and render it more fit for pasture and the plough, and be of infinite service to posterity, by yielding them a good supply of bark and timber, and be of little or no disadvantage to the present age?" I am, Sir, your's,
SYLVA.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for December, 1770.

December	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1770				
1	N W fresh	29 8	41	very heavy night and day, missing rain at times.
2	W ditto	29 7	42	rain all day without ceasing.
3	S S W ditto	29 7½	42	slight frost early, lowering dull day, but no rain.
4	W S W ditto	29 7½	42	Ditto.
5	S W ditto	29 7	40	frost in the night, foggy morning, wet aftern.
6	W S W strong	29 3	42	fair bright morning, dull heavy aftern.
7	W ditto	29 3½	42	a constant rain all day.
8	S W fresh	29 5½	42	fair morning, very wet day.
9	S S W ditto	29 6	39	smart frost, very bright night and day.
10	Ditto	29 6	36	strong frost, in general bright.
11	Ditto	29 7	34	smart frost in the night, heavy day, very wet ev.
12	S S W stormy	29 5½	40	very wet night, fine, bright, day.
13	Ditto strong	29 6	42	a dull, heavy, missing day.
14	Ditto fresh	29 6½	42	bright night, fair day, wet evening.
15	W S W little	29 4	44	a black, missing day.
16	W fresh	29 4	47	fine morning, very wet day.
17	S W little	29 6	47	a very fine, bright, mild day.
18	S W strong	29 6½	44	a heavy, dull, wet day.
19	Ditto stormy	29 5	44	excessive stormy night, fair day.
20	W S W strong	29 3½	45	wet morning, fair day.
21	N N W fresh	29 2	45	heavy moist day.
22	Ditto	29 7	42	smart frost night and morn. heavy thick aftern.
23	W S W little	29 5	43	very wet night and morn. heavy moist day.
24	S W squally	29 4	46	a moist dark day, very wet evening.
25	N fresh	29 6	44	wet night, heavy morn. with some sleet, br. aft.
26	S S W ditto	29 6½	39	hard frost in the night, moist heavy day, wet ev.
27	N N W strong	29 4½	42	dark heavy morning, fine bright day.
28	S W fresh	29 6½	43	dark heavy day, a good deal of rain as times.
29	W S W ditto	29 5	45	a very fine bright day.
30	S S E to W ditto	29 4	45	very wet night and morn. fair bright aftern.
31	W S W strong	29 4½	47	fair day, missing evening.

31. *The COMPLETE ENGLISH FARMER: or, A Practical System of HUSBANDRY. Exhibiting the different Effects of cultivating Land, according to the usage of the Old and New Husbandry. By a PRACTICAL FARMER, and a Friend to the late Mr. JETHRO TULL.*

THE design of this writer, as he says in his preface, is to comprise in one small volume all that is necessary in farming for the farmer to read, and to bring together those late discoveries and improvements, which are related by others in detached parts. At the same time he cautions his readers not to consider his work as a *mere compilation*; but as an attempt to restore the credit of book husbandry, which, he thinks, has suffered from the want of *practical knowledge* in those who have pretended to teach the rudiments of the art.

In treating of husbandry as an ART, there appears to him a necessity of adopting some known theory, or advancing some new hypothesis; and he prefers

the theory of Mr. Tull, as having already obtained the sanction of modern approbation.

He vindicates Mr. Tull from a misrepresentation in Dr. Home's *Treatise of the Principles of Agriculture*, and shews the injustice of imputing to his friend the absurdity of asserting, *that mere earth is the only food of plants.*

Tho' with the *Tullians*, he admits pulverization as necessary to accelerate the growth of plants, yet he considers *heat* and *moisture* as the great instruments by which the work of vegetation is carried on; and he points out the temperature of *fertile earth*, with respect to *heat* and *moisture*, as a pattern to which the curious cultivator should always have an eye in the management of his land. This earth, he says, is always moist but never wet, always warm but never hot; and as fertility is the certain and indubitable property of this temperature, what has the farmer more to do with land naturally cold, and from that quality sterile, but to reduce it to this temper in order to make

make it fertile; or with land *naturally hot*, and from that quality *barren*, but to moderate the heat by a proportionable quantity of some *cold mixture*? To produce this effect, he advises an attentive regard to the commixture of bodies. Heat, he says, is to be generated by the mixture of bodies of different natures, of which dung in agriculture is a powerful ingredient. *Moisture* is that humidity which remains in the earth after the rains and snows have been filtrated thro' its pores; and in this moisture, *properly enriched*, he thinks it more than probable, that all the elementary and earthly parts of plants are contained; and adds, that this *moisture* cannot be enriched without a genial warmth succeeding. Cold in land he considers, not as a *privation of heat* only, but as a *positive quality* arising from the superabundance of moisture, and to be corrected two ways: one, by draining; the other, by the addition of absorbent earths.

Tho' he declares himself the friend of Mr. Tull, yet he is so far a friend to truth, as to reject the new husbandry, and to deliver his opinion frankly of the preference due to the old. But he acknowledges at the same time, that the old husbandry has received considerable improvement by the discovery of the genuine principles of the new; he doubts, however, whether four inches drill'd and horse-hoed can be made to produce as much grain as *seventy-two* broad cast, provided the whole *seventy-two* are all in the same good condition.

He concludes his preface with acknowledging, that, by endeavouring to reduce the whole art of farming into a regular series, many things necessary to be done, and which will occur in every farmer's practice, have been omitted; but at the same time declares that he has spared no pains in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the subjects of which he has treated, and that he has used no reserve in communicating that knowledge to the public.

He then begins his work. And in chap. 1, treats of apportioning a farm of 500 acres from the waste, and of inclosing, fencing, planting, and fitting it up for the reception of a tenant. He recommends the square as the most eligible form, being least *expensive* in fencing, and most *commodious* in plowing. For bounding fences, he advises a deep ditch and high bank, on which a treble row of black-thorn setts should

be planted, and properly defended, which he justly prefers to quick, as stronger when grown up, and less liable to be cropt while young. On Wolds, where neither the black thorn nor the white are easily to be procured, he prefers SOD to STONE WALLS, and gives very particular directions for building them. His directions for planting oaks are new and curious, and his reasons for excluding trees from the hedge-rows, and raising them in separate plantations, are conclusive.

In chap. 2, he treats of the situation of the farm-house and homestead, and advises that the spot, to be chosen for that purpose, be open on every side to the free air, but not exposed to violent currents rushing in between hills, which he says frequently bring noxious blasts fatal both to men and cattle. The soils he prefers are the gravelly, or that kind on which *furze* or *fern* naturally grow; such soils, he says, are warm and wholesome; rich soils have a continual humidity, than which nothing is more pernicious for cattle to lie upon. His directions for procuring soft water are useful.

In chap. 3, he treats of the buildings necessary to large and small farms, and gives it as his opinion, that by inclosing commons, dividing them into small farms, and building houses and other conveniences for poor farmers, gentlemen would lose money, were the lands their own. In some counties the observation may be just. In none, much will be gained. However, if we may judge from the humour of the times, there is little reason to hope that the experiment will soon be tried.

Chap. 4, treats of the extent of the farm-yard and homestead, and of the disposition of the buildings. Here the author principally directs his views to the preservation of the health of the cattle, and the saving of time in attending them. The rule he lays down for proportioning barns to the size of farms deserves attention.

In chap. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, he treats of the construction of the different edifices, or stions, partitions, drains, reservoirs, water and water-courses, belonging to an ordinary farm-yard. And also of fencing, planting, and decorating the homestead, in all which it is discoverable, that he writes from knowledge.

Chap. 10, treats of the interior division of a farm, in the arrangement of which, regard, he says, should be had to the uses for which the land is naturally

rally best adapted. If for grass, the inclosures should be small, for cattle delight in frequent change, and thrive the faster by often feeding in fresh pasture. If for corn, the inclosures should be more extensive: from 10 to 20 acres he accounts the proper medium; inclosures of less than 10 acres lose much of their produce by ill-plowed head-lands, birds from the hedges, and other annoyances; and inclosures of more than 20 are hurtful to cattle in the cultivation*.

In chap. 11, he gives us a comparative view of the expences of setting out and fitting up small farms, and of completing large ones; in which he makes the former hardly pay legal interest, and the latter about ten per cent. But as these calculations are generally local, and have respect to the neighbourhood where the calculator lives, little stress is to be laid in the general on their authority. The proposition, however, which the author means to prove, needs hardly any demonstration, viz. *That large farms are most advantageous to the owners, and small farms an additional strength to the public.*

Chap. 12, treats of the expence of stocking a farm of 500 acres, which he estimates at 1500*l.* in which, if we may judge of large concerns by small ones, he does not exceed the truth. Farms of 50 acres require at least 150*l.* or 3*l.* an acre, to stock them completely; 3*l.* an acre seems therefore the standard, by which he would have young farmers provide themselves on entering upon new farms.

Chap. 13, treats of the servants necessary about a farm, in which the author is the more particular, as it is an article of the greatest importance, and but slightly treated of by other writers. Two things deserve regard; one, for farmers to furnish themselves with men-servants from that part of the country, where the method of husbandry is common, which they intend to introduce; and this advice he enforces in an especial manner, (if they live in a country where hoeing is rare) as to those servants, who are well versed in hoeing of turnips. The other, to hire their women servants, not from gentlemen's or even tradesmen's places, but from

places of harder work than their own. They will then, he says, have their work chearfully performed, and those they employ will be well contented.

In chap. 14, he treats of the choice of cattle, and to those, who are not completely skilled in the points of a good horse, we will venture to refer them to his description, which appears to us so plain and matterly, that whoever keeps it in mind, may go himself to market without the assistance of a jockey.

Chap. 15, treats of the instruments proper for the cultivation of land; in which the author very judiciously recommends some that are not in common use, yet deserve to be universally known, among which are the double swing plow, now coming more and more into use, on the borders of the Severn; and the winnowing machine for dressing corn, which will clean 40 bushels of wheat in an hour. It differs, however, but little from those in the Society's room in the Strand; but his drill-plow is, for its simplicity and cheapness, far preferable to any that have yet been exhibited. Both these instruments, with some improvements, are in constant practice on the farm of the ingenious Dr. Warren, near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, with many others of that Gentleman's own invention.

Chap. 16, treats of different soils, and the manner of improving them; in which the author has adapted his arrangement to the capacity of those, for whose information he is writing. He has, however, in his account of the chalky soil, been guilty of an oversight in substituting chalk as an improvement for *chalk* instead of *clay*. He justly recommends chalk as an improvement for clay lands, and clay for chalk lands, but afterwards confounds them together in such a manner as to depart from his accustomed accuracy. He will see his error, p. 89, and no doubt will acknowledge and rectify it. His printer has likewise been guilty of an error in *titling* this chapter, which, instead, Of different soils, and the manner of *cropping* them, should be *Of improving* them, as in the contents, annexed to the work, is rightly expressed.

Chap. 17, *Of the proper business of the farmer*, may be thought somewhat extravagant, as he thinks the ART of farming the most difficult to be acquired of any art or calling, to which the industry of man is applied; and to be

* By keeping them too long upon the stretch, frequent turnings being necessary for heavy cattle, to enable them to recover their wind.

a complete farmer, a man, he says, must be possess'd of all those requisites that constitute a great character. He recounts the particulars, with all which he says, the farmer should be acquainted, or, in proportion to his ignorance in any one of them, he will assuredly be a sufferer. The catalogue is large, but not unattainable.

Chap. 18, Of the manner of cropping a new-made farm. In this chapter, the author differs essentially from other writers. His manner of cropping is different, and the quantity of seed he prescribes *materially* so. Two bushels of wheat to an acre broad-cast is considerably less than is commonly sown, and the bare mention of a quart of clover-seed will startle the most intelligent. Mr. Young, in his experimental agriculture, has fixed the standard of the former at three bushels, and that of the latter from seven to ten quarts; an astonishing difference! and yet the writer of this account has, this present season, been shewn fields matted with clover from two quarts of seed, and as fine a crop of wheat from two bushels to an acre, as any in the neighbourhood where it grew.

Chap. 19. treats of earths proper for manure; the chief of which, according to our author, is marle and chalk. To marle he ascribes a powerful vegetative virtue, but chalk is his grand specific. Lime, however, he decries as enriching suddenly, and as suddenly impoverishing: his words are, After the two first years, land poor before will become poorer by it. But it must be noted, that 'tis chalk lime he means, which certainly is of a nature very different from stone lime, as we shall endeavour to shew on some future occasion.

Chap. 20, treats of composts and vegetable manures, in the enumeration of which the writer has been very copious.

Chap. 21, treats of improvements by tillage without manures. In this chapter, the author relates some very judicious experiments, the result of which, he acknowledges, seem'd to favour the Tullian theory of pulverization; but not being thoroughly satisfied himself of the sufficiency of these experiments for the purposes intended, he has promised the public an account of more perfect trials.

Chap. 22, treats of the method of successively cropping arable lands; about which, he says, the changes upon

so many bells are not more variable, than the practice of farmers in varying the succession of wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, vetches, clover, St. Foin, and turneps. He has elsewhere, however, propos'd one general rule, which may serve as a direction in most cases. "Were I," says he, "to be permitted to establish one uniform method of rotation, it should be founded on this principle, *that the crop that is longest on the ground should always be succeeded by that which is quickest of growth.*"

Chap. 23, treats of the improvement of marsh or moorish land; in which the author, among other things, very justly recommends the white willow or the poplar. The first is amazingly profitable in the hop countries, and the latter, where building timber is scarce.

Chap. 24. Of the improvement of heath-ground. Our author has, in this chapter, declared against the schemes of some late writers, for converting these barren wastes into arable lands. He has shewn, how *one certain species of them* may be highly improved by planting trees; but ventures to foretel, that whoever undertakes the inclosing, fencing, building of houses and barns, and siting up farms upon wild and barren heaths, ill roaded, and worse watered, will repent the folly of such an undertaking. That those wastes, he says, may be improved, he admits, but not by endeavouring to convert them into arable lands.

Chap. 25, treats of the improvement of wolds, in which he has confessedly borrowed his plan from Sir Digby Legard, from whom, however, he differs in some matters that appeared to him exaggerated.

Chap. 26, treats of sheep-walks. Here the author has introduced a curious account of the management of sheep in Spain, which deserves the highest regard, particularly as to the manner of supplying those animals with salt when they feed upon clay lands. His reasons against depriving the poor of their common right are unanswerable, tho' the mode, by which they became possess'd of that right, may be disputed.

Chap. 27, treats of the improvement of coppice-ground. Here the author has introduced a very natural and just distinction between preparing land for the planting of setts for timber, and preparing it for planting of coppices. The one, he says, requires only so much nourishment as is barely sufficient for

for immediate growth, and more may be given when more is necessary; but coppices require all the nourishment that can be given to them at once.

Chap. 28. treats of the business to be done between seed time and harvest, in which accumulating manure, destroying weeds, draining wet lands, and mending roads, are particularly recommended.

Chap. 29. seems to be one of the most useful chapters in the whole book to the Gentleman Farmer, as it apprizes him to provide properly for harvest, and there seems to be a pretty exact calculation made of the strength necessary to harvest a given number of acres in a certain allotted time, which may be accommodated to any distance, and made use of as the season offers.

Chap. 30. closes the first part of this useful work, with a comparison between the old and new husbandry, in which the Author has introduced an account of his friend Mr. Tull, which shews that he was well acquainted with that celebrated husbandman.

[For an Account of the Second Part, see our next.]

A Journal of a Voyage round the World, in his Majesty's Ship ENDEAVOUR, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771; undertaken in pursuit of Natural Knowledge, at the desire of the Royal Society: Containing all the various Occurrences of the Voyage, with Descriptions of several new discovered Countries in the Southern Hemisphere; and Accounts of their Soil and Productions; and of many Singularities in the Structure, Apparel, Customs, Manners, Policy, Manufactures, &c. of their Inhabitants. To which is added, A Concise VOCABULARY of the Language of OTAHITEE.

WHEN this work was first published, there was prefixed an address to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, which in the advertisements was referred to by the following paragraph: "To remove every possible doubt of the authenticity of this journal, the public are referred to the Editor's address to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, prefixed to the publication." This produced the following advertisement from the Admiralty.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 27, 1771.

"The Editor of a work, intitled, *Gent. Mag.* NOV. 1771.

"A Journal of a Voyage round the World, in his Majesty's Ship the ENDEAVOUR, which was advertised in a morning paper of this day, having made free with our names, we think it proper to assure the public, that we know nothing of any such journal. An account of the discoveries that have been made in the voyage of the Endeavour, with the charts and drawings necessary to illustrate the work, is now preparing to be laid before the public by authority; of which they will have timely information." Signed,

JOS. BANKS,

DAN. C. SOLANDER,

Within a few days after the publication of this advertisement, the address was cancelled, and the paragraph in the advertisement referring to it discontinued. Having thus laid before our readers the first and present state of this publication, we shall add the following extracts from it, and leave them to determine how far it is worthy of their attention.

"The Natives of Otahitee, which the commander of the Dolphin called K. George's island, are unequal in stature; some are six feet three, some not more than five feet six; their joints are extremely flexible, but they are not strong and vigorous. The men have beards, which the inhabitants of America have not; their complexion is brown, but some among them are almost as fair as Europeans; several also had red hair, but the hair is commonly black and strait.

"Their garments are made of a kind of cloth which is manufactured from a vegetable substance produced by a tree: they vary in figure, and in the manner in which they are worn, according to the fancy of the wearer, or the state of the weather: They cover the waist in the day, and in dry weather wear a piece of thin cloth, about two yards long, by putting their head through a hole in the middle of it, which is made for that purpose. The women fold the cloth into so many windings round the waist and the upper part of the thigh, that it is a considerable impediment in walking; both sexes mark the body in different parts with dark blue or blackish paint, rubbed on a multitude of small slight punctures, made with a pointed bone of a fish. The men have long hair, which they tie on the top of their heads, sticking it with feathers; but the hair of the women is flat, and curls in the neck; both

both sexes sometimes wear their own cloath, made into a kind of turban; and adorn themselves with ear-rings of pearl, though they wear no bracelets. The men use circumcision, and distinguish such as are uncircumcised by a reproachful term, intimating uncleanness. They are divided into the different classes of masters and servants, and the women have agreeable features, are well proportioned, sprightly, and lascivious; neither do they esteem continence as a virtue, since almost every one of our crew procured temporary wives among them, who were easily retained during our stay. The inhabitants intermarry with each other for life, but with this singular circumstance, that as soon as a man has taken a wife he is excluded the society of the women, and of the unmarried of his own sex, at the time of their meals, being compelled to eat with his servants. For this reason, they are not solicitous to attach themselves to a single object, during the earlier part of life, but pursue incontinent gratifications where inclination leads, until a woman becomes pregnant, when the father, by long established custom, is compelled to marry her.

The chief or sovereign of the island is allowed but one wife, though he has many concubines: the savage policy of government however requires that all his natural children be put to immediate death as soon as born, to preclude the disorders which might arise from a competition for the succession. The badge of sovereignty is called Maro, which is a kind of red sash worn about the middle. When the EREI or chief is first invested with this mark of his authority, the ceremony is attended with an extraordinary festival, which continues the space of three days. The Erei when he has been invested with the Maro, is ever after fed by his attendants, who take his food in their fingers, and put it in his mouth, dipping them in a bowl of cocoa-nut milk before each mouthful.

The inhabitants of Otahitee may be computed at seventy thousand. They believe the existence of one supreme God, whom they call MAW-WE, but acknowledge an infinite number of inferior deities generated from him, and who preside over particular parts of the creation. MAW-WE is the being who shakes the earth, or the god of earthquakes. They have, however, no religious establishment, or mode of di-

vine worship; neither the dictates of nature or of reason having suggested to them the expediency or propriety of paying external adoration to the deity: on the contrary, they think him too far elevated above his creatures, to be affected by their actions. They have indeed, certain funeral rites, and other ceremonies, for which a certain order of men are appropriated, though they have no immediate relation to the deity, and these men we called priests, but perhaps not with much propriety. They have some notion of a future life in another island, to which they expect to be translated after death; but it does not seem as if they considered it as a state of retribution for the actions of this life, since they believe that each individual will there enjoy the same condition in which he has lived here, whether it be that of a prince, a master, or a servant. They believe the stars to be generated between the sun and moon, and suppose an eclipse to be the time of copulation. They likewise suppose the greatest part of the earth or main land, to be placed at a great distance eastward, and that their island was broken or separated from it while the deity was drawing it about the sea, before he resolved upon its situation.

Though these people have no particular mode of divine worship, we frequently observed, that in eating, they cut a small piece of their food, and deposited in some certain place as an offering to MAW-WE.

When any disputes arise among the people concerning property, the strongest retains possession, but the weaker complains to the Erei, who, from a political desire of maintaining equality among his subjects, generally gives it to the poorest of the contending parties.

Their funeral rites are of a singular kind; the dead body is deposited in a house built for that purpose, at some distance from the common habitation of the family, and laid on a floor elevated several feet above the ground, being covered with fine cloth; then a kind of priest, called Heavah, clothed in a mantle covered with glossy feathers, and commonly attended with two boys painted black, strews the body with flowers and leaves of bambo, and carries presents of fish, and other food, which he deposits by the side of it, and for two or three days after, is constantly employed in ranging the adjacent woods and fields, from which every one retires on his approach. The relations

relations in the mean time build a temporary house, contiguous to that which contains the corpse, where they assemble, and the females mourn for the deceased, by singing songs of grief, howling, and wounding their bodies in different places, after which they bathe their wounds in the sea or river, and again return to howl and cut themselves, which they continue for three days. After the body is corrupted, and the bones become naked or bare, the skeleton is deposited in a kind of stone pyramid built for that purpose.

A considerable part of Otahitee is cultivated and planted with cocoa-nut trees, plaintains, and bananoes, cloth-trees, bread-trees, yams, and potatoes like those of Europe, which have however a bitterish taste. Their animal food consists of fish of various kinds; which they take in different ways, and with great dexterity; these they frequently eat raw, a practice in which some of our people imitated them, and thought it not unpalatable; they likewise feed on swine, of which they have a considerable plenty, but prefer the flesh of dogs to that of all other animals. They have also wild ducks, which differ but very little from those of Europe. They roast, or rather bake their meat in a subterraneous oven, made by digging a hole in the ground, and lining it with a stone bottom; in this they kindle a fire, and lay several loose stones upon it; when they are all sufficiently heated, the fire and ashes are removed, and the meat being wrapped in leaves is placed in the oven, and the hot loose stones laid immediately upon it, and the whole is then covered over with earth; in this manner it is excellently dressed, retaining all its succulency: they have no salt, but instead of it use sea-water. They are immoderate eaters, and swallow large mouthfuls at once. Instead of bread they eat yams, potatoes, plaintains, &c. together with a large milky farinaceous fruit, which when baked, resembles bread both in texture and taste. They make a kind of paste from the pulp or white substance adhering to the inside of the cocoa-nut shell and bananas, which commonly serves them for supper and breakfast: Their common drink is water, and the milk or juice of cocoa-nuts. They have no kind of spirituous liquor, except that which is made from a species of pepper growing here, which they ser-

ment in water; but this is so scarce, that it is rarely drank, except by the chiefs of the country. They have none among them who pretend to any kind of medical knowledge which is not common to every body. They have indeed but few diseases, and to these they apply but a few empirical remedies, which from experience, they think useful, without knowing or enquiring concerning the manner of their operation. Their instruments of music are a large drum, and a kind of flute, made from the joint of a reed, having three perforations or holes, which is blown through the nose. Their fish-hooks are of various sizes; those for taking sharks are very large, and made from heavy solid wood, of a proper figure, and pointed. They have smaller hooks, made likewise from wood, and pointed with bones, which are commonly barbed: besides these, they have a variety of very small hooks, made of different circular figures, from mother of pearl. Their lines are made from the fibres of the bark of a tree, which composes almost all their cordage.

Their hatchets are made by tying a sharp hard stone, appearing like a jasper, but more like the touch-stone, to the end of a wooden handle, which when finished, is near the shape of a small garden-hoe.

Their bows are round, and tapering from the middle towards each end; they are about five feet and a half in length, and made from a light but strong elastic wood. Their arrows are a small compact strong species of reed or bamboo, and pointed sometimes with hard solid wood, and sometimes with a sharp-bearded bone, taken from the sting-ray fish. They have likewise a kind of spears or javelins, made from wood, but pointed after the manner of their arrows, which they throw with great dexterity.

The natives of Otahitee visit the islands lying to the eastward, which we had discovered in our passage hither, for the sake of traffic, in their canoes, waiting the opportunity of winds, which blow favourably about three months every year. With the inhabitants of those islands they barter their cloth and provisions for pearl and a fine white hair, which grows on a species of dogs peculiar to themselves, and with this they ornament their breast-plates.

The people of the Endeavour planted several European seeds, of which none came up, except mustard, cresses, and melons; and having furnished themselves with necessaries, and observed the transit of Venus, they set sail from the island to make new discoveries on the 13th of June, 1769, having first landed there on the 13th of April preceding. X.

We have lately received from abroad three numbers of a work, intitled, "Histoire et Memoirs de la Société formée à Amsterdam, en faveur des Noyés, Anno MDCCLXVII." The History and Memoirs of the Society formed at Amsterdam in favour of persons supposed to be drowned, in the Year 1767.

In Holland, a territory, which has been as it were won from the sea by the industry of art; and the cities of which, swarming with people, are every where intersected by deep canals, that may be considered as the roads of the country; the accidents, which happen by people of each sex and every age falling into the water, are almost innumerable. It is supposed, that many, who have thus perished, might have been recovered, if proper methods had been taken for the purpose. Upon this principle, the Society, of which an account is now to be given, has been established: Their two principal objects are, to instruct those, who happen to be present when persons, supposed to be drowned, are taken out of the water, in the best means that can be used for their recovery, and to excite them to make the attempt. They have therefore engaged themselves to defray all expences which shall be incurred upon the occasion, and promised a reward to any person in the Seven Provinces, and the country adjacent, who shall recover a person supposed to be drowned to life. They had also an unhappy prejudice to conquer among the common people, who had conceived a notion, that when a person, who has been taken out of the water, shews no signs of life, no body can safely take him into their house, nor even touch him, except to hang him up with the head downwards on the side of the canal; and that when the body has once been thus suspended, no person, but those who belong to the public hospitals, can lawfully take it down.

To obviate this silly and fatal prejudice, the Society has published repeat-

ed advertisements, containing an epitome of their plan, with an account of the remedies that are to be used, an offer of reward and indemnity to those who apply them, and a refutation of all the pretences, upon which the supposed illegality of attempting to recover the life of a fellow citizen is founded.

The means, recommended by this Society as most effectual, for the recovery of persons taken out of the water without signs of life, are the following:

1. To blow strongly into the fundament with a tobacco pipe, or any other proper instrument, either air, or, as soon as it can be procured, the smoke of tobacco, which its heat and irritating quality render more efficacious. The sooner this remedy is applied the better; and it should be continued without intermission, though it should for a considerable time seem to produce no effect.

2. While this is doing, and with all possible expedition, the body should be dried and warmed, it having sometimes lain so long in the water, as not only to be cold, but stiff. This may be done by various means, by the application of hot flannels, and if no fire is at hand, of the under garments of the by-standers, or by putting the body into a warm bed with some healthy and living person; at the same time strongly rubbing it with warm flannels moistened with brandy, or sprinkled with fine dry salt, along the spine of the back from the neck to the waist, and applying a sponge or linen dipped in brandy or spirit of sal ammoniac, or some other strongly volatile spirit to the nostrils and temples, sometimes also tickling the nostrils and the neck with a feather. But no brandy, wine, or any other strong liquor, either alone or mixed with salt or other irritating substances, must be put down the throat till signs of life have manifestly appeared. Instead of blowing air or smoke up the fundament, one of the by-standers may apply his mouth to that of the person to be recovered, and stopping the nostrils with one hand, while he supports himself with the other, blow with all his force in order to inflate the lungs. A vein should also be opened as soon as possible. It should also be remembered, that rolling the body upon a barrel, and hanging it up with the head downwards, are pernicious practices, and tend rather to destroy than recover the patient. Neither should

should the methods, here directed to be taken, be neglected in despair, however long the person may have remained in the water, for there is no indubitable sign of death but the beginning of a putrefaction. Persons have lain, not only days but weeks, without any signs of life, and yet have recovered. See an account of the uncertainty of the signs of death, by the celebrated M. Winslow, in Vol. XLV. p. 311.

This benevolent Society has published an account of what has been done in consequence of its instructions and encouragement annually, ever since its establishment: And among other narratives contained in these little volumes, are the following:

1. In the night between the 10th and 11th of February, 1768, a woman, supposed to be the wife of Arnold Van Dyl, a dyer of Rotterdam, got secretly out of bed, and threw herself into the canal; she remained in the water *three quarters of an hour*; and consequently, when she was taken out, had not the least signs of life. She was, as soon as possible, put into bed to her husband; her back was strongly rubbed with hot flannels; and, above all, the smoke of tobacco was blown up the fundament. More than *an hour*, however, was thus employed without any appearance of success; but her friends, instead of desisting in despair, redoubled their efforts, and at length happily accomplished their purpose. This poor woman had twice attempted to drown herself before, but had been taken out of the water before she became senseless. She was not the wife of the man with whom she lived, and by whom she had two children; and she had reason to fear that he would not marry her. This rendered her life a burden, and was the cause of her attempting to destroy herself. When an account was sent to the Society of recovering her, they were also acquainted, that the man, struck with these circumstances, had made her his wife.

2. In the afternoon of the 14th of October, 1768, one John Hasel, a German, about three and twenty years of age, who had served as a marine on board the Prince of Orange, a frigate of war, being very drunk, fell over a bridge, called *Du pont de la Bourse*, at Flushing. He remained in the water half an hour; when he was taken out, his eyes were fixed, his mouth open, and his countenance livid: the body was wholly insensible and cold; and

there was not the least pulsation to be discovered in the arteries, either of the arm or the heart. The body was carried to an inn, but the woman who kept it refused to let it be brought in, having imbibed the common prejudice that she could not lawfully do it; it was therefore laid at the foot of some stone steps leading to a neighbouring house, where it remained till the woman at the inn was prevailed upon to receive it, by some charitable person who promised to indemnify her for so doing; this caused a delay of more than half an hour, during all which time the body remained without any signs of life. It happened unfortunately, that the means of fumigation could not be procured. However, a fire being kindled, the body was stripped and placed before it: the back and members were then strongly rubbed with hot cloths dipped in brandy, which being continued for three quarters of an hour, some froth appeared at the mouth: scarce any other encouraging symptoms appeared, yet they persevered for no less than *four hours*: the jugular vein was then opened, when they had the satisfaction to see the blood flow, of which they took away nine ounces; some minutes afterwards, a small quantity of water was discharged by the mouth; some spirit of sal ammoniac was then applied to the nose, and at last they applied the fumigation which could not sooner be procured: this produced a rumbling in the intestines, and a little more water was soon after discharged by the mouth; after a short time the patient opened his eyes, and appeared to be sensible. He was made to swallow half a glass of wine with a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac, and the frictions were repeated: when the circulation of the blood was thus renewed and confirmed, a vein was opened in the arm by way of revulsion, and soon after he began to speak: he desired that they would permit him to sleep; and they accordingly laid him upon some trusses of straw; where he remained, till they could remove him to the hospital. He slept well in the night, and the next day set out for Middlebourg, without any complaint, except some slight feverish symptoms, and a pain in his limbs, which might naturally be expected from the means that had been used for his recovery.

To these cases might be added many others, of persons recovered by the like means

means, many of whom had lain in the water a full hour, and some still longer. It is to be hoped, that wherever these extracts shall be read, the same means will be used on the like occasion, with equal perseverance and success.

X.

A CATALOGUE of New Publications.
DIVINITY.

Two Dissertations on Popish Persecution and Breach of Faith, &c. By D. GRANT, M. A. 8vo 2s. 6d.—Murray.

An Interpretation of the Old Testament. Vol. III. By THO. SPOONER, Minister of the Gospel. 8vo. 5s.—DILLY.

The leading Sentiments of the Quakers examined, as they are stated in Mr. Robert Barclay's Apology; with an Answer to what Mr. Phipps has advanced for the Defence of them, in his Observations upon an Epistle to the Author of a Letter to Dr. Formey. By S. NEWTON, of Norwich. 8vo. 3s.—Dilly.

Fifteen Sermons on several important Subjects; preached at Coventry, by J. DALTON, 8vo. 3s.—JOHNSON.

A free and plain Exposition of the ninth and tenth Verses of the second Chapter of *Titus*: addressed to Servants professing Godliness. With a Preface to Masters and Mistresses. 8vo. 6d.—Whitton.

An Essay on the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Addressed to the Inhabitants of a populace Parish near London. 12mo. 2s.—Walter.

POETRY.

The Magnet; a Musical Entertainment. Performed at Marybone-Gardens. 4to. 1s. Becket.—*If the Musick of this Entertainment be not more attractive than the Sentiment, it is certainly very improperly called the Magnet.*

The Songs, Chorusses, and serious Dialogue of the Masque, called the Institution of the Garter, or Arthur's Round Table restored. 8vo. 6d. Becket.

An Essay on Education. A Poem. In Two Parts. 4to. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.—*In this Essay the tyranny of a Pedagogue, and the humanity of a sensible and polite Preceptor, are well contrasted, and aptly delineated.*

NOVELS.

The Affected Indifference; A Novel. Two Vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed.—Noble.

The Genuine Distresses of Damon and Celia: In a Series of Letters between the late General Crawford, Sir

John Hussey Delaval, Bart. Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K. B. and two unfortunate Lovers. By Wm. Renwick. Two Vols. Twelves. 6s. sewed.—Doddsley.

The Man of Honour; or, the History of Harry Waters, Esq, Twelves. 2s. 6d. sewed.—Noble.

MISCELLANIES.

A Letter to John Wilkes, Esq; Sheriff of London and Middlesex; in which the Extortion and Oppression of Sheriffs Officers, with many other alarming Abuses, are exemplified and detected; and a Remedy proposed, &c. By Robert Holloway, Gent. 8vo. 1s. Bladon.

The Dramatic Censor; or Critical Companion. Two Vols. 8vo. 12s. boards.—Bell.

The Tariff: or Book of Rates and Duties on Goods passing through the Sound, at Elsingoe in Denmark, &c. &c. Carefully collected by John Atkinson, 8vo. 1s. 6d.—Robinson and Roberts.

Tables for the easy valuing of Estates, from One Shilling to Five Pounds per Acre. By Barnard Scale, Land-Surveyor, &c. 8vo. 5s. sewed.—Cadell.

Public Accounts of Services and Grants: Shewing how the Money given for each Year has been disposed of, &c. By Sir Charles Whitworth. Folio. 5s. sewed.—Robson.

A Treasure of easy Medicines, &c. Published originally in Latin, by John Cruso. With large Annotations, a Glossary, &c. 12mo. 3s.—Faden.

An Enquiry into the Influence of the Electric Fluid, in the Structure and Formation of Animated Beings. By Marmaduke Berdoe, M. D. 8vo. 4s.—Robinson and Roberts.

The Elementary Principles of Tactics, with new Observations on the Military Art. Translated from the French. 8vo. 6s.—Hooper.

Thomæ Martyn, S. T. B. Coll. Sidn. Soc. Prof. Botan. Præl. Walk. et Hort. Curat. Catalogus Horti Botanici Cantabrigiensis. 8vo. 3s. 6d.—White.

A Letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. Brads Crosby, Esq; (during his Mayoralty) Lord Mayor of the City of London, respecting the High Prices of Provisions. 8vo. 6d.—Payne.

Euripidis *Dramata* Iphigenia in Aulide: et Iphigenia in Tauris. Ad Codd. MSS. recensuit, et Notulis adjecit Jer. Markland, Coll. D. Petri Cantab. Socius. 8vo. 5s. sewed.—Payne.

The

The following unmerciful lines were left at a Coffee house in Cambridge, about ten years ago, when the superlatives "damn'd" and "damnation" were in daily use, and when the wearing of queues was just established in the University.

HAIL hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons
O'er tea damnation hot, make damn'd odd puns,
The souls and bodies of thy num'rous brood,
Alike might fatten on one common food:
And sure, ye few, who love on Greek to gaze,
An easier were a wiser way to praise.
'Tis but to burn your books, to pare your nails,
Laugh loud, lay bets, swear hard, and hang
your tails. J. C.

AN ODE TO SLEEP.

HAIL gentle god, that lov'st the night,
And spurn'st the glaring rays of light;
Come hither, lead thy pleasing train,
And bring to view what poets feign.
Parent of dreams! in fancy's magick skill'd,
With thee be all my weary moments fill'd:

My soul, when wrapt in rest, inspire
With ev'ry pleasing, fond desire;
Let soft ideas, uncontroll'd,
My vague, and wand'ring fancy hold,
That then at least, when I supinely rest,
May be supremely great, supremely blest.

Diffuse thro' ev'ry latent part,
Each thought, that charms the youthful heart;
Bear some glad image to my view,
Will please the mind and fancy too;
And, if to thee indiff'rent be th' affair,
Be Delia, charming Delia, then your care.

Let now in all her beauty shine,
Where ev'ry grace and charm combine.
To form complete the lovely frame,
And give to her fair beauty's name:
Let her that soft and wonted kindness shew,
Which makes my soul in such high transports
flow!

Then grateful thanks to thee I'll give,
While in this mortal frame I live,
And on thy goodness blessings pour,
'Till hoary time shall be no more:
For oh! what fancy'd gift can equal thine,
That shews me all that's fair, all that's divine?
R. L. B.

A L O N Z O.

WHERE sable willows wave their bend-
ing heads,
And where the roaring brook with breezes's
swift,
Where falling streams cast gloominess around
Alonzo sat, in sorrow's deepest thought.
His eyes upon the earth intent were fix'd,
And darted ev'ry ray of wild despair.
At length th' afflicted youth thus silence broke,
"Was it, ye gods, for this that I was born?
What, what avails that I, a wretch, can boast

"A mind that foreign courts and language
knows?
"Which form the man of fashion, and of taste?
"No! these, alas! will nought to me avail,
"Since Delia, lovely Delia, proves unkind!
"O! wayward girl! what have I wretched
done
"To merit thus your scorn and carriage cold?
"Oh! how could I, that love so well, offend?
"Alas! too true I know that's not the cause!
" 'Tis this; some thrice more happy swain
than me
"Has charm'd the beauteous, false, and
perjur'd maid!
"If so, why then should I unhappy live
"To see her wrested from my longing arms,
"When now's so near the kind and easy cure?"
He scarce had spoke, when from his seat he
leap'd,
And in the rolling waves his body hurl'd.
R. L. B.

*On the death of Miss BURTON, who
lately performed at the Plymouth Thea-
tre with great applause.*

FAREWELL, Oriano!—Thy last scene's
now o'er;
Thy smiles are all fled, and thy tears flow no
more;
No longer young Rosalind's wit charms the ear,
Or the graces, that sparkl'd in Rusport, appear.
O'er her grave, as ye pass, gentle maids, give
a sigh,
To worth the small tribute ye cannot deny,
Strew the flow'rs, and think, thus all beauty
must fade,
Swift fleets life away—'tis a dream, 'tis a
shade:
For you long she strove the weak flame to
sustain;
For your pleasure she smil'd, and forgot all
her pain.
Drop a tear, and, believe me, it will not
disgrace,
It will give a new charm, as it steals down
the face;
Where silent and cold she lies, wrapt in
death's sleep,
O'er the tale of distress who once taught you
to weep.
Nor frown, haughty mortals—An oracle sage,
Great Shakespeare has told us, "The world
is a stage."
"We are all merely play'rs"—'Tis a truth,
View this throng;
Here is comedy, tragedy, pantomime, song.
In frolicksome mood, by the jocund and gay,
Like a farce, full of jest, life is sported away,
'Midst music and feasts Pleasure's children
advance,
And each day, a high jubilee, they laugh,
sing, and dance.
Here are Marplots and Wrongheads and
Brutes without rule,
And many, it must be confess'd, play the fool.
While others, to tragedy doom'd, ever stand
With the cup of affliction grasp'd firm in the
hand;
Thro'

Thro' each scene big with horror, pale victims
 of care,
 Fix'd deep in the heart the keen dagger they
 bear ;
 Some love the gay sunshine, some court the
 thick shade,
 While all are engag'd in one grand masquerade.
 Not wealth or high birth can bright talents
 insure,
 What may fly from the throne the poor cell
 may secure ;
 O'er the high and the low, heav'n scatters
 them round,
 And the gem shou'd be valued, where'er it is
 found.
 Thro' life's busy drama, mortals, act your
 parts well,
 And in the lost scene study most to excel :
 That, when death throws his dart, and the
 curtain shall fall
 A loud and long plaudit may be given by all.

*The RASH WISH, exemplified in the
 story of BACCHUS and MIDAS.*

THUS said the God—wisely thy thoughts
 employ—

Wish what thou wilt—and all thy wish enjoy.
 (A gen'rous offer!—tho' but ill bestow'd,
 On *one* whose choice so wrong a judgment
 show'd)

Grant me, says he, (nor thought he ask'd
 too much)

That with my *finger* whatso'er I touch,
 Chang'd from the nature which it held of old,
 May be converted into yellow *gold*.

He had his wish:—But yet the god repin'd
 To think the fool no better wish could find.

In thought completely bless'd he leaves the
 place,

With smiles of gladness sparkling in his face :
 Nor could contain, but as he took his way,
 Impatient longs to make the first essay.

Down from a lowly b.anch a twig he drew,
 The *twig* strait glitter'd with a golden hue :
 He takes a *stone*—the stone was turn'd to gold ;
 A *rod* he touches, and the crumbling *mold*
 Acknowledg'd soon the transmutating pow'r,
 In weight and substance a rich lump of ore ;
 He pluck'd the *corn*, and strait his grasp ap-
 pears,

Fill'd with a bending tuft of golden ears ;
 An *apple* next he takes, and seems to hold
 The bright Hesperian vegetable gold ;
 His hand he carelets on a *pillar* lays,
 With shining gold the pillar seems to blaze :
 And while he washes, as the servants pour,
 His touch converts the stream to Danaes'
 show'r.

To see these miracles so finely wrought,
 Fires with transporting joy his giddy thought.
 The ready slaves prepare a sumptuous board,
 Spread with rich dainties for their happy Lord,
 Whose pow'rful hands the *bread* no sooner hold,
 But its whole substance is transform'd to *gold* ;
 Up to his mouth he lifts the savoury meat.
 Which turns to gold as he attempts to eat ;
 His patron's noble juice, of purple hue,
 Touch'd by his lips a gilded cordial grew ;

Unfit for drink, and wond'rous to behold,
 It trickles from his jaws a fluid gold.
 The *rich*, poor *fool*, confounded with surprize,
 Starving in all his various plenty lies :
 Sick of his wish, he now detests the pow'r
 For which he ask'd so earnestly before ;
 Amidst his gold with pinching famine curst,
 And justly tortur'd with an equal thirst.
 At last his shining arms to heav'n he rears,
 And in distress for refuge flies to pray'rs.

“ O! father Bacchus!—I have sinn'd,” he
 cry'd,

“ And foolishly thy gracious gift apply'd !

“ Thy pity now, repenting, I implore !—

“ Oh, may I feel thy golden plague no more !”

The *hungry wretch*, his *folly* thus confess't,
 Touch'd the kind Deity's indulgent breast :
 The gentle God annull'd his first *decree*,
 And from the cruel *compact* set him free.

*A Translation of the thirteenth ODE of the
 Third Book of HORACE.*

OH purling fount, as crystal clear,
 Who deck'st Blandusia's verdant plains,
 Soon at thy altar shall appear
 With chaplets bound, the joyful swains.

And I, with hallow'd vest adorn'd,
 The tender kid will quickly bring ;
 The kid, whose front is newly horn'd,
 The offspring of the chearful spring.

Now love and war he threats in vain,
 For he thy hallow'd shrine shall grace ;
 His purple blood the knife shall stain,
 And lightly tinge thy quiv'ring face.

While reigns the Dog-star's raging heat,
 Round the refreshing zephyrs play ;
 By thee the snowy lambkins beat,
 And coolly pass the sultry day.

To thee the herds, fatigu'd with toil,
 In evening mild, with joy repair ;
 And, drinking by thy fertile soil,
 Forget the yoke they use to wear.

By every poet thou shalt be
 Recorded, as a sacred spring ;
 And no less holy held by me,
 Whene'er the muse inclines to sing

I'll sing thy rocks, with ivy spread,
 Thy oaks, whose branches hang below :
 From whence appears thy crystal head,
 And prattling riv'lets gently flow.

E. B.

*A SENTIMENTAL THOUGHT,
 By a SAILOR.*

STILL, tost tempestuous on the sea of life
 My little bark is driving to and fro,
 With winds and waves I hold unequal strife,
 Nor can decide the doubtful course I go.

Contending passions are the storms that rise,
 And Error's darkness clouds the mental ray
 The lamp of reason seldom gilds the skies,
 With lustre equal, to direct my way.

But there's an hour when all storms shall cease
 The darkness fly, and rising suns appear,
 My bark be shelter'd in the port of peace,
 And hide eternal at an anchor there.

Historical Chronicle, Nov. 1771.

OCTOBER 8.

A Letter from Hamburg, of this day's date, gives an account of the death of one Jean Louis d. C—s, who, after receiving the sacrament and extreme unction, made his confession before a Notary Public, that he had received 5,000 livres from the French Minister, to enlist into the Swiss regiment, or Dutch regiment of guards, as a private soldier, and at the first review to take an opportunity of firing at the Stadtholder with a ball. This Frenchman says, he is a native of Artois, and he has lived here many months in a very extraordinary manner.—Every one must recollect a certain review at the Hague.

Oct. 13.

The inhabitants of Caton, near Lancaster, were visited by the greatest inundation in the memory of man; the havock and devastation in that neighbourhood is truly lamentable, and several lives have been lost. The fine single-arch bridge at Wennington was entirely beat down by the violence of that impetuous brook, and two men and a boy, who were casually crossing the bridge at the time of its falling, perished in the water amongst the ruins; it is also said, that a silk-mill is destroyed, some houses damaged, and much corn swept away. A farmer at Whittington had four acres of fine corn taken away by the rapidity of the Lune, and another at Melling had six acres, which shared the same fate: At Hornby, Earleton, and Claughton, were nothing but scenes of distress, and much loss of corn, cattle, &c. in that quarter. Many in and about Caton have suffered very considerably, none escaping some loss, that had any connections near the river. The Attlebeck was so very rapid and furious, that it destroyed bridges, weirs, &c. sparing n thing within its reach: Most of the mills supplied with water therefrom are entirely stopped.

Oct. 29.

The coachman of a person of rank, driving furiously along Piccadilly, thrw down a girl with a young child in her arms, and the wheels going over her, bruised her in so terrible a manner, that there are no hopes of her recovery; the child providentially received no damage. There was a lady in the carriage, in mourning, who seemed extremely agitated at the accident, and called out repeatedly to the coachman to stop, but he drove on in spite of her orders, and of the efforts which were made by the spectators to seize him.

A very great riot happened at Sudbury, in Suffolk, when the corporation were assembled in their town-hall: the corporate body, after having dissolved their assembly about noon, was forcibly detained in their town-hall till after nine at night, totally denied the access of their friends, and deprived of all sustenance; when night came, their lights were put out by the populace, and their lives not only repeatedly threatened

Genl. Mag. Nov. 1771.

for a long time together, but by stones, and other mischievous implement, put into imminent danger, till, in the end, the corporation were forced into a compliance with such terms as the populace thought proper to impose upon them, in order to preserve their lives, and recover their liberty.

Oct. 30.

One of Mr. Moore's carts to carry the mail, upon a new construction, was drawn to the General Post-Office. The wheels are eight feet eight inches high, and the body is hung in the same manner as his coal carts, covered with wood, and painted green; the driver is to sit on the top.

The Lord Mayor, &c. sat at Guildhall, to lend sums, with small interest, to such tradesmen as applied for it, properly qualified to receive it, according to the will of the late Mr. Wilson, of Hatton-Garden.

Wednesday Mr. Alderman Townsend returned from Norfolk to Bruce Castle, Tottenham. The next day certain officers, by virtue of warrants from the commissioners of the land and window taxes, levied on Mr. Townsend's goods and chattels for these respective assessments to the amount of 200l. Mr. Townsend protested, that on account of the improper representation of the county of Middlesex, he would not pay the taxes, and adhering uniformly to this motive, he has suffered this act to be executed.

Oct. 31.

About eleven o'clock at night, a conspiracy was discovered in Newgate among the felons, four of whom had found means to saw off their irons, and had formed a desperate resolution to fight their way out; but they were immediately secured by the keepers, who took from them a number of saws, files, &c.

Friday, NOVEMBER 1.

John Eyre, Esq; surrendered himself at the Old Bailey, to take his trial for stealing paper out of Guildhall; to which charge he pleaded guilty, and was immediately put into the Bail dock. Mr Recorder observed to his Solicitor, that he was unacquainted with his motive for using such a plea, but if any thing was designed to be urged to the Court to soften the offence as it then stood, he desired it might then be done, while there was a full Court. No reply was made, except that he threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to be transported.

This morning was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, — Wilkie, for the murder of the hackney coachman at Westminster. He behaved with a becoming decency, prayed fervently, and never changed countenance. He was attended by a clergyman of his own persuasion.— The above unhappy person was a native of Berlin, by trade a cabinet-maker and organ-builder, and reckoned a very great artist in his profession.—He made a short speech to the people, exhorting them not to let their passions overcome their reason.

Monday 4.

The three men charged with robbing the mail on the 13th of October last, were again examined before Justice Sherwood, at Shadwell, where the Solicitor of the Post-Office attended; when Clarke, who was the accomplice, persisted in his first charge against the other two, and declared, that they three had previously determined to rob the mail, they had fixed on the place to stop it, and that he was to loiter behind, to let the cart pass, the other two to stop the cart, whilst he stood sentinel with his pistols at the gate on the road side, through which they drove the cart; that they accordingly did so, and as a proof, he said, whilst they were in the field rifling the mail, he stood at the gate, and with his knife cut and hacked the tree. To prove which, and other circumstances relative to the place, he was on Saturday last sent down by the Justice, under a proper guard, in a post-chaise, when he himself stopped the chaise at the very gate, and shewed the tree cut as he had described, and the spot where the mail was opened; all which corresponded with the post-boy's testimony; they are, however, to be re-examined on Friday next.

Tuesday 5.

A man, who lives in Shoemaker-row, Aldgate, being touched with remorse of conscience, sent for a friend, and acknowledged himself to be one of the nine men concerned in the robbery and murder at Mrs. Hutchins's, at Chelsea, a few months ago. He desired his friend to inform some magistrate of the above; and having told him the names and places of above of his accomplices, his friend went immediately to Sir John Fielding, who sent out his people after them, by which means seven of them were taken. This gang consists entirely of Jews, and was increasing to a great degree, as fresh miscreants had been sent for from abroad, were arrived, and had formed many daring and mischievous plans.

Thursday 7.

Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, William Hunter, one of the domestics belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, arrived from Leghorn, which place he left the 25th past, with an account that his Royal Highness was declared by his physicians to be out of danger, from the very alarming illness with which he had been attacked.

A servant, who was dispatched to Lady Waldegrave with advices from Leghorn, fell from his horse, broke his thigh, and fractured his skull.

At the Admiralty sessions in the Old-Baitley, John Shoals was tried for the wilful murder of Allen M'Coy, on the 14th of January, 1769, on board the Black Prince, about 300 leagues from Annamaboe in Africa; and also for running away with the said ship, and turning pirate. It appeared on the evidence, that soon after the Black

Prince left Bristol, the sailors having entered into a conspiracy to turn pirates, they forced the Captain, and nine of the Officers, &c. into the long-boat, gave them a small quantity of provisions, and left them to the mercy of the waves: in consequence of which they perished. Having thus got rid of their commanders, they elected new ones in their stead from among themselves. Allan M'Coy, who was the cook, having incurred their displeasure, they tried him by a court-martial, who unanimously condemned him to be hung up at the yard-arm. The prisoner was charged with having sat in the court-martial, and having assisted in the execution: he was charged in the indictment for murdering M'Coy, by hanging him, but the rope broke immediately upon drawing the poor creature up to the yard-arm, by which he fell into the sea, and was drowned; he was therefore acquitted of the murder, but was afterwards tried for the piracy, of which he was found guilty, and immediately received sentence of death.

Friday 8.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor elect was sworn in; after which they returned to the Mansion house, where the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, city officers, &c. were elegantly entertained at the joint expence of the two Lord Mayors.

Sunday 10.

At St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, Pedro Rodriguez, a Spanish Priest, abjured the errors of Popery, and was received into the communion of the Church of England.

Monday 11.

At noon, an express arrived in town from Dublin, with an account of the death of the celebrated patriot, Dr. Lucas, on the 5th instant, at the above place.

This day Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Asher Weil, confined in New Prison, Cerkenwell, were re-examined before Sir John Fielding. They were all shaved before they were sworn to by Mrs. Hutchins; notwithstanding which, the fright had stamped such an impression in her mind, that she knew them immediately, though they were much altered from the material circumstance above related. Her two maid servants also swore positively to their persons.

Tuesday 12.

Came on at Doctors Commons, before Dr. Hay, Dean of the Arches, a cause between the Churchwardens of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford, and the Rector of that parish. The question was, Whether the Rector had a right to pay the church-rate, the same as any other inhabitant; when the Judge was pleased to pronounce for the Rector.

The Doctors Watson and Solander, accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Fordyce, Mr. Mylne, and several gentlemen and foreigners,

foreigners, members of the Royal Society, were at St. Paul's till five in the afternoon, to take the proper altitudes and dimensions, from the cross down to the body of the church, &c. in order to ascertain the different weight of the Atmosphere, at that elevation from the earth, and on the banks of the Thames.

Thursday 14.

An Indian cow, not bigger than a large dog, and a calf, brought from the Indies by one of the Indian ships just arrived, was brought to St. James's as a present for the Prince of Wales.

Saturday 16.

His Majesty was pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto

The Right Hon. Charles William Viscount Molineux, of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom, by the title of Earl of Sefton

The Right Hon. Robert Viscount Jocelyn, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom, by the title of the Earl of Roden, of High Reding, in the county of Tipperary.

The Right Hon. Henry Viscount Loftus, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom, by the title of Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow

The Right Hon. Kenneth, Viscount Fortrose, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom, by the title of Earl of Seaforth.

The Right Hon. John Viscount Westport, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom, by the title of Earl of Altamont, in the county of Mayo.

The Right Hon. William Baron of Branden, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of a Viscount of the said kingdom, by the title of Viscount Crosbie, of Ardfort, in the county of Kerry.

Monday 18.

The great damage done to the coal fraiths and collieries on the river Tyne is inconceivable. In the adjacent parts of the country whole families have been drowned in their beds, and many were taken out of their houses from the windows, roofs, and chimney tops. Many of the farmers have lost their whole stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, &c. with all their implements of husbandry. Eight or nine ships close moored at Shields, were driven out of the harbour; some got upon the Hard Sand, others upon the Black Middens, and there went to pieces. The crews of some of them are buried in the waves. The damage is estimated at 150,000l. Three more houses have fallen from the bridge into the river; and the flood has been equally destructive in the River Weir, in the county of Durham.

Tuesday, 19.

The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of Mr. Pereira, late manager of a company of comedians, at Guildford, and brought in their verdict *manslaughter*. His death was occasioned by a blow he received from one of the performers. The blow was so violent, that Mr. Pereira was struck from behind the curtain, into the pit; the company thought him quite dead at first, but he recovered so far as to walk to his lodgings with assistance, and died about a week after. His widow, brother, sister, &c. have sent his body to London, to be interred. The whole company, on this unhappy accident, have dispersed, and most of them taken different routs.

Wednesday 20.

The Royal Proclamation was issued for a further prorogation of Parliament, to Tuesday the 21st day of January next.

Yesterday came on before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Westminster Hall, the great Cause between Sir James Lowther, Bart. Plaintiff, and the Duke of Portland, Defendant, in consequence of a grant made to Sir James Lowther, of the Forest of Inglewood, in the year 1767, of lands being for upwards of seventy years in the possession of the family of the Duke of Portland. Their Lordships came into Court about nine o'clock, and after waiting near an hour for Baron Adams, the Chief Baron received a letter from his Lordship, informing him of the impossibility of his attending the Court that day, on account of the death of Lady Adams. The Court then entered into the business of the day, and recited all the Records and Prerogatives of the Crown, from Edward the First, to the Lease made to Sir James Lowther; when after a full, candid, and most impartial examination of the said Lease, it was found invalid, agreeable to the Statute made in the first year of Queen Anne, which recites, "That upon every Grant, Lease, or Assurance, there be reserved a reasonable Rent, not being under the third part of the clear yearly value of such of the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, &c. as shall be contained in such Lease or Grant." — Sir James Lowther's Grant from the Crown being only a Quit Rent of 13s. 4d. for the whole Forest of Inglewood, was immediately judged by the Court an *inadequate third proportion*, and he was *non-suited* accordingly.

The names of the Special Jury upon Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland's Cause, were

Sir Gils. Lawson, Br. Rog. Williamson, Esq; Wm. Hicks, Esq; Ant. Benn, Esq; R. Bowman, Esq; John Simpson, Esq;	John Davison, Esq; Ja. Atkinson, Esq; John Yeates, Esq; Robt Jefferson, Esq; Ab. Allison, Esq; John Rebanks, Esq;
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Thursday, 21.

A gun was fired on board his Majesty's
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ship Royal Oak, and the yellow flag hoisted as a signal for the death of the two Seamen, lately tried at a Court Martial for desertion, and condemned to be hanged. The boats belonging to the men of war were all ordered to attend the execution of these Seamen, but, to the great joy of the two men, as well as that of the spectators, a relieve happily arrived, just at the time they were going to be turned off.

Friday, 22

Mr. Stephen, the Person who had interested himself so much in proving the illegality of imprisonment for debt, and who, after being discharged from the King's Bench prison, had entered himself at the Temple, with a design of studying the law, attended the Benchers to receive their answer in regard to his continuation in, or expulsion from that Society: when he was ordered to withdraw, and on his being called in again, he was informed, that the Society had resolved on his expulsion. He answered, that he still considered himself as a Member of the Society, that he thought they had no right to expel him, and therefore he should attend his commons as usual.

Saturday, 23.

Early in the morning about 120 prisoners under sentence of transportation in Newgate, were conveyed from thence on board the vessel which is to transport them to America. Mr. Eyre was carried in a coach from Newgate to Blackwall, where the vessel lay.

Sunday, 26.

Complaint was made to the Committee of City Lands, by the Temple Society, respecting the embankment they are now making at the Temple; it being worked up so carelessly, that part of the wall is already broke down by the tide.

Monday, 29.

This morning John Donaldson for forgery, and John Freel; and Michael Murray for a highway robbery, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence; they were all young men, scarcely exceeding twenty two years of age, and behaved with great penitence and devotion; Donaldson made a very pathetic speech at the gallows, exhorting the spectators to take warning by his untimely end; Murray and Freel acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and said they died unworthy Members of the Church of Rome.

Tuesday, 30.

Mr. Skrine is elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Callington, in Cornwall.

A Correspondent at Stockton upon Tees advises, that the inhabitants of Yarm have been distressed in a manner almost beyond description by a dreadful inundation, which happened on the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. The water rose above five feet perpendicular. Women and children were seen sitting on the tops of houses, and were obliged to remain there till relieved by boat sent over land from Stockton. The shambles

were quite swept away, the windows of the church driven in, and many garden walls laid level. Women and children were taken naked out of their houses, and many others lost for want of timely assistance. Numbers of houses tumbled down during the flowing of the waters, and a considerable number have since shared the same fate, by the foundations being sapped. Every thing on the quay at Stockton, that could swim, was carried off. The sea was covered with wrecks of houses, farmers utensils, &c. The same Correspondent also informs, that the new bridge at Durham was taken away, the back part of the Green Dragon Inn laid flat, the post chaises taken out of the yard, the Blue Bell and the house adjoining quite thrown down; that at Barnard Castle and Croft the damage done by this flood is considerable; at Sunderland the damage is immense.

Advice is received from the Isle of Ely, that the floods have been out so much, that all the lower grounds in one night were overflowed, by which many head of cattle were drowned, and a great deal of other damage done.

All the differences between the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre are settled. They met together without the interposition of any other person, shook hands, dined at Mr. Colman's, and put a final stop to all the proceedings at law.

The estimate of the expence of supporting and maintaining the late augmentation on the military establishment of Ireland, amounts to 69,655l. 15s. 4d. for the two years last past, exclusive of all other military expences.

His Royal Highness the D. of C. was married to the Hon. Mrs. H——n on the 4th day of October last, at her house in Hertford street, May fair.

His Serene Highness the Stadtholder, on being made acquainted with the laborious and expensive undertaking of Dr. Kennicott, who is collating all the printed and manuscript copies of the Hebrew Bible, was pleased to direct, that a yearly donation of thirty guineas be remitted to that gentleman whilst the subscription is on foot.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop of Landaff has lately given the living of Lanover, in the county of Monmouth, to an ingenious native, and Author of the Welch Dictionary, a man who had not before above 10l. a year, although solicited from a very powerful quarter in the county in favour of a man who does not now want it.

We are credibly informed, that a gentleman at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, had the curiosity to plant in his garden, in April last, three grains of Siberian barley, at the distance of two feet from each other; one of the grains bore 72 stalks, and the produce of the three was 2585 grains, besides several stalks that were not come to full perfection.

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A Gentleman travelling in the North of England, observed, in a morass, or place where the country people dig a fuel called peat, a vast quantity of a species of Eleagorus, which, in smell exceeds the myrtle. — It is described by Linnæus as a species of the Tetrandria Monogynia class of plants; some of which, as well as the seeds, the Gentleman hath brought to London.

Mr. Bulkely, of Castle Nock, near Dublin, has discovered upon his estate a rich mine of jewels, which nearly resemble the marcasite, and for brilliance by candle light, equal an adamant. It promises to turn out to great advantage, as the like stone was never seen in England, and the Gentleman has been offered twelve thousand pounds for the mine.

The autumnal fevers, which used to be so dangerous in Lincolnshire, and to last fourteen, or twenty-one days, have gone off very easy this season, by the use of the Petafite root; it grows every where about the wet grounds of that county: They dry a piece by the fire, as big as a six-pence, and grate it into a half pint of baum tea, and take it at night in bed; the person falls into a gentle general sweat, and a sweet sleep; and commonly wakes in the morning well. If not taken in time, they give the same root once in eight hours, for two days, or more, and it answers the effect.

Reports from the Public Office in Bow-street, relative to the commitment of offenders: Levi Weil, Solomon Porter, Mark Asheburg, Hyam Lazarus, Lazarus Harry Asheburg, and Ather Weil, being charged on the oath of an accomplice, with breaking open the house of Mrs. Deighton, at Wormley, in Hertfordshire, in February last, and stealing a quantity of plate, &c. and on suspicion of robbing the house of Mrs. Hutchins, at Chelsea, and murdering her servant, and of being guilty of other felonies and burglaries; E. her Moses and Elias Jacobs, otherwise Polock, charged with receiving part of the goods stolen from Mrs. Deighton's, at Wormley, as above-mentioned, knowing the same to be stolen. Three of the last-named principal offenders were apprehended at Birmingham; a fourth was stoop on the road, as he was riding post to Birmingham, to give his companions notice to escape; the others were taken about Duke's Place, and that neighbourhood. The three following persons belonging to this horrid gang are not yet taken: Abraham, otherwise Aaron Linevil; one Co-shay, a little man, born in England, of German parents; and Solomon Lazarus, otherwise Blind Zelic, about 60 years of age.

A portmanteau, containing wearing apparel, writing, and other things of value, to the amount of 800*l.* was stolen lately from behind one of the Dover machines, between the last turnpike and Westminster-bridge, coming to London. The coach-

man, upon discovering his loss, immediately applied to Sir John Fielding, who ordered bills to be distributed, and took every other method to apprehend the villains. A hackney coachman, who saw one of the bills, soon after waited on Sir John, and informed him, that he had carried a portmanteau which answered the description, by order of two Jews, to a certain place, which he mentioned. Sir John immediately sent some of his men to the place, where they apprehended one of the Jews, who had then on a pair of stockings taken out of the portmanteau, which were sworn to; the rest of the things could not be discovered. The Jew was committed to prison.

At a late sale of a Gentleman's effects, at Richmond, a negro boy was put up and sold for 3*l.* A shocking instance in a free country.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771

- Oct. 24. THE Lady of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.—a son and heir.
 Lady of James Townsend Oswald, Esq; of Dunniker, Scotland—a son.
 25. Lady Mary Hog—a daughter, at Ld. Lauderdale's house, at Hatton, in Scotland.
 Nov. 8. The Lady of Sir William Cunningham, Bart.—a son.
 16. The Princess Ferdinand of Prussia—a Prince, at Fredericksfelde.
 20. The Lady of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry—a daughter.
 21. The Lady of ——— Cartwright, Esq;—a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

- CAPT. Wm. Sawle, of the 70th Reg. of Foot—to Miss Morris, of Richmond Green.
 Tho. Prescott, Esq; of Theobald's Park—to Miss Frederick, daughter of Sir Chas.
 Oct. 22. Lieut. Henry Elwes, son of Sir Jeffrey—to Miss Parker of Newcastle.
 26. Sam. Lloyd, Esq;—to Miss Andrews, of Hendon.
 27. George Bostock, Esq;—to Miss Susannah Bellamy, of Argyle-buildings.
 31. Sir Charles Price—to Miss Child, of Richmond.
 Nov. 2. Geo. Field, Esq; of Hackney to Miss Glover, of Goodman's-fields.
 Tho. Fleetwood, Esq; of Red Lion-sq.—to Miss Bostock, of Queen square.
 3. John Atherton, Esq; of Oxford-str.—to Miss Eliz. Bowers, of Clarges str.
 4. James Mackenzie, Esq; of Cowes—to Miss Betsey Blackford, of Alborn.
 5. Wm. Brander, Esq; of Esher, Surry—to Miss Penelope Warren, of Cobham.
 7. James Corbett, Esq; of Welbeck-street—to Miss Maria Avery, of Mortimer street.
 The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Tankerville—to Miss Emma Colebrooke, youngest daughter of the late Sir James.
 8. Henry

8. Henry Adams, Esq;—to Miss Jane Gray, of Hoxton-square.

Tho. Sanders, Esq; of Bond street—to Miss Mary Waters, of Hanover-square.

William Wharton, Esq;—to Miss Amelia Young, of Billericay, in Essex.

Rev. Mr. Mangey, of Great Dunmore—to Miss Cooper, of Great George-street.

10. William Glover, Esq; of Richmond—to Miss Barker, of Hanover-square.

11. Henry Robins, Esq;—to Miss Rachael Berry, of Bond-street.

Wm. Evans, Esq; of Park-street—to Miss Conyers, of St. James's-square.

12. Jacob Talmage, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Bennett, of Goodman's-fields.

Wm. Griffin, Esq;—to Miss Mary Willoughby, of Clapham.

13. Geo. Boddington, Esq; of Argyle-buildings—to Miss Fanny Sheene, of Great Russell street.

Jonathan Otter, Esq; of Hackney—to Miss Sutelands, of Carolina.

14. Andrew Hacket, Esq; of Moxhall—to Miss Beynon, of Spratton.

Groves Wheeler, Esq;—to Miss Brownrig, of Five-field-lane.

Jonathan Thornton, Esq; of Bethnal-gr.—to Miss Andrews of Goodman's fields.

Alexander Mason, Esq; of Highgate—to Miss Eleanor Bishop, of Islington.

17. Edward Warner, Esq; of Ilford—to Miss Hannah Ward, of Barking.

18. Wm. Martin, Esq;—to Miss Margaret Arnold, of Kensington.

John Payton, Esq; of Gradhome, Scotland—to Miss Mary Larce, of Chatham.

19. Tho. Atkins, Esq;—to Miss Henrietta Smith, of Hackney.

24. James Bayley, Esq; of Upper Brook-street—to Miss Amelia Snelgrove, of Pantou-street.

Robert Shaw, Esq;—to Miss Wilson, Spital square.

25. John Ravel Frye, Esq;—to Miss Pott, daughter of Mr. Pott, of Lincoln's Inn.

Henry Mason, Esq;—to Miss Eleanor King, of Deptford.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

SOLOMON Emanuel, a Jew, aged 109, at the Hague.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral.

Christopher Conron, Esq; at Cork.

Anthony Wilson, Esq; in Dublin; Student of Christ Church, Oxon.

— Matthewson, Esq; at Bombay.

The Hon. Thomas Gordon, Esq; at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Major G. F. Cunningham, at Northam.

John Miles, aged 109, a labourer at Comesford, near Litchfield.

John Grimes, Esq; in Northumberland-street, in the Strand.

Daniel Choice, Esq; in Titchfield-str. Alex. Shank, Esq; of Castlerigg, in Scotland.

Sir Giles Payne, Knt. at St. Kitt's.

Colonel William Foye, at Halifax.

Jonathan Delivery, Esq; at Froome Selwood, Somersetshire.

Henry Adam, Esq; at Wintringham, Lincolnshire.

Richard Lavington, Esq; at Milton hall, near York.

Mr. Joseph Osborn, of Hampstead-Bury, a Farmer, reputed to be worth 100,000l.

The Rev. Joseph Motterhead, at Manchester.

Mr. John Gough, aged 129, at Castle-town, in Ireland.

Lady Dow. Trimbletown, in Dublin.

The Lady of George Munzo, Esq; at Shipwath, near Morpeth.

Nathaniel Sessions, Esq; at Pomfret, in America, aged 90.

Rev. Mr. Minet, at Eythorn, in Kent.

Mr. Greenway, Farmer, at Norwich, worth 20,000l.

Oct. 13. Southcott Halleth, Esq; at Stedcombe, in Devon.

18. The Duke of Beauvilliers, a Peer of France.

19. Geo. Lookup, Esq; at Amsterdam.

20. Geo. Devereux, Esq; at Brecon.

John Snodgrafs, Esq; at Cunningham Head, in Scotland.

21. Rich. Wilkinon, Esq; one of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Rev. Edw. Aitkin, in Newcastle.

22. The Margrave Augustus George, of Baden Baden, at Rastadt.

23. Henry Fletcher, Esq; at Barnes, in Surrey.

Miss Munro, aged 18, at Foulis-castle, in Scotland, only daughter of Sir Harry.

24. Rev. Mr. Walker, Prebend of St. Paul's.

26. Mr. Parr, in Castle street, Oxford-street;—and the next day his wife died also.

27. John Allen, at his lodgings in Fleet-lane, aged 104.

Tho. Miller, Esq; in Great Pulteney-st.

28. William Dobson, Esq; late of Boston, in New England.

M. de Verulhā, aged 69, in Leicester-street.

Samuel Horsley, Esq; Bath King at Arms; at Bury, in Suffolk.

Edward Wilbraham, Esq; at Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Christ. Snelgrove, Esq; at Highgate.

29. Jos. Donaldson, Esq; at Lambeth.

The Duke de Bouillon, Grand Chamberlain of France.

30. William Douglass, Esq; at Garwal-foot, in Scotland.

31. James Fordham, Esq; in Princes-street, Hanover-square.

Sir J. Rous, Baro. Member for Suffolk.

List of Deaths, Preferments, Bankrupts, &c. 523

The Rev. Mr. Gapper, at Sherborne.
Nov. 1. John Territ, Esq; of Great Ormond-street.

— Burton, Esq; in Half moon street, Piccadilly.

Miss Guy, in the Strand; — she was entitled to a fortune of 11,000*l.* and was to have been married in a few days to an Officer of the Guards.

Mrs. Chandler, aged 108, near the Seven Dials.

2. Edw. Lambert, Esq; at Kensington. Mrs. Jones, at Beacons field; by eating a great number of pickled cucumbers.

3. Captain Thomas Pemberton; in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Joseph Osman, Esq; at Flamsteadbury, Hertfordshire.

4. John Smallwood, Esq; in Milk-str. Cheapside.

5. Grosvenor Bedford, Esq; Deputy Usher of the Exchequer.

6. John Bevis, M. D. and F. R. S. in the Middle Temple, whose great abilities were well known to the learned all over Europe.

Matthew Reynolds, Esq; at Lambeth.

7. The Rev. Dr. Richard Neale, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

John Symmons, Esq; in George street, Hanover square.

Mr. Machell, Farmer, at Richmond, aged 99, worth 20,000*l.*

James Ogilvie, Esq; at Letter-furie, in Scotland.

John Smith, Esq; at Mile-End-green, aged 80.

John Potter, Esq; at Cambridge. George Harris, Esq; at Bath.

8. John Fitzherbert, Esq; in Bolton-st. Sam. Dorker, Esq; at Egham, in Surry.

John Boswell, Esq; at Lambeth.

9. Thomas Tashmaker, Esq; at Winchmore hill.

— Sexvell, Esq; at Hadley, Herts.

10. John Peter Chaumier, Esq; at Little-Chelsea.

Edm. Delaney, M. D. in York-build.

11. James Ord, Esq; in James-street, Bedford-row.

Lady Viscountess Fitz-williams, aged 99, in Old Burlington-street.

Mrs. Probe, aged 104, in Tottenham-Court-Road: she has left a sister aged 101.

12. The Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Bathurst, sister-in-law to the Lord Chancellor.

James Bookham, M. D. at Staines, in Middlesex.

Rev. Mr. Price, at Stockton, near Salisb.

The Rt. Hon. Christina, Countess of Traquair, at Traquair house.

13. Paul Stevens, Esq; in Mortimer-street, Cavendish square.

14. John Kirkman, Esq; in Poland str. The Rev. Mr. Wallace, at Tenterden, in Kent.

15. Rear Admiral Drummond, in Park-Prospect, Westminster.

John Miller, Esq; in Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

16. William Wright, Esq; in the Inner Temple.

17. — Sympkins, Esq; at Knightsbr.

18. James Graeme, Esq; one of the Judges of the Commissary Court, of Edinb.

19. Lady Warren, in Grosvenor square; relict of the late Sir Peter.

George Crainer, Esq; in Bond-street.

20. Mr. Jeffreys, Geographer to his Majesty, in St. Martin's-lane, near Charing Cross.

21. Robert Mackey, Esq; aged 64, at Hackney.

James Bucknall, Esq; at Portsmouth.

22. Charles Duncombe, Esq; in South-Audley street.

23. John Pigott, Esq; at Dulwich.

24. The Rev. John Brownlow, one of the Canons of Lincoln.

25. The Lady of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester.

John Briggs, Esq; in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

Herman Louis, Esq; at Stoke Newingt. Wm. Clare, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkins, at Aston, Middlesex.

26. John Walmley, Esq; in Greek-str. Soho.

27. Solomon Raphael Levi, aged 108, at his lodgings in St. Giles's.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. R. Richardson—to Adstock, R. Bucks, *cum* Wallington, R. Herts.

Rev. Richard Chandler—to Wardley, R. Leicestershire.

Rev. Mark Burn—to Gayton, V. Norf.

Rev. Mr. Clarkson—to Kirkharle, V. Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Bennett—Lecturer of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

Rev. Hen. Whitfield—to Wexham, St. Mary, R. Bucks.

Rev. Dr. Wetherill—to the Deanry of Hereford.

Rev. Tho. Sampson—to West Itchner, R. Suffex.

Rev. Joshua Worth—to King's Bickington, R. *cum* Chagford, R. in Devon.

Rev. James Brown, M. A.—to Portishead, R. *cum* Kingston, R. Somersetsh.

Rev. Francis Hawkins—to Hexton, V. in Hertfordshire.

Rev. Dr. Hurdis, Canon of Chester—to Ampport, L. Hants.

Rev. Wm. Cayley, M. A.—to Agnes, V. *cum* Rudston, V. in the county of York.

Rev. Henry Thomson—to Little Hardsrefs, R. in Kent.

B ——— KR ——— TS.

Joseph Lawrence and Thomas Harrison, of Drury-lane, woollen-drap. and painters. Rich. Spier, Lombard-street, cordwainer.

Jacob

Jacob Moreira, and Haim Moreira, of Queen's-row, merchants, and partners.
 Roger Shakespear and Eliz. Tharratt, of Bagshot, wine-merch. and partners.
 David Campbell and Edw. Clegg, of Manchester, silk manufacturers, and partners.
 Morgan Bevan, of Swansea, Glamorgan-shire, bookseller.
 Jonathan Wm. Stackhouse, Bethnall-green, brewer.
 Charles Marshall, Sherborne lane, merch.
 Matt. Peter Dupont, Fleet-mark. hofier.
 John Horstord, St. George's, Middlesex, apothecary.
 James Lowe, of Liverpool, dealer.
 Phineas de Fonseca and Abraham Benjamin, of Bear-lane, druggists.
 Miles Nightingale, of Fore-str. dry-falter.
 James Armstrong and John Armstrong, of Carlisle, dealers and partners.
 Hugh Dalston, of Deal, Kent, tea dealer.
 Samuel Noah, Goodman's-fields, merch.
 Stephen Haynes, of Bristol, butcher.
 Jos. Rowley, Bucklersbury, warehousen.
 Isaac Moore, Woolwich, cooper.
 David Etherington, North-fields, brewer.
 Oliver Green, of Birmingham, china mah.
 Jacob Samuel, Houndsditch, merchant.
 Mark Webb, Limehouse, carpenter.
 John Langrish, of Arundel, upholsterer.
 Walter Bell, of Witham, Essex, linendr.
 Wm. Kaye, Bartholomew-lane, merch.
 Jacob Friedeberg, Leaden-hall-str. hard-wareman.
 Ralph Hammer, Liverpool, grocer.
 Brian Dempsey, of Skircoat, Yorksh. m.
 Wm. Johnson, of Coventry, butcher.
 John Brown and Rich. Sambrook, of Manchester, dyers and partners.
 Robert Auchenclofs, of St. George, Han-over-square, linen draper.
 Tho. Mazzinghi, Piccadilly, wine mer.
 James Darley, of Snow-hill, oilman.
 James Bull, Northwalsingham, scrivener.
 Rich. Thompson, of Leeds, Yorkshire, mercer.
 Wm. Anderfon, St. Paul's Church yard, bookseller.
 John Maydwell, London, dry-falter.
 Samuel Peate, of Egham, Surry, innhold.
 Wm. Wrenford, of Fore-street, grocer.
 James Whitehead, of Wandsw. callico pr.
 Joshua Sargent, of St. Sepulchre, Middlesex, brewer.
 Samuel Green, of Liverpool, merchant.
 Samuel Watts, sen. of Uxbridge, in Middlesex.
 Tho. Birt, of Bagshot, Surry, vintner.
 James Cave, of Woodford-bridge, Essex, apothecary.
 John Wilcock, jun. of Flixton Lancashire, cornfactor.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Nov. 2, to Nov. 9, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	3	4	0	2	9	2	1	3	4
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.										
Middlesex	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	1
Surry	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	8
Hertford	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	6
Bedford	5	9	4	9	2	0	2	1	3	0
Cambridge	5	6	3	8	2	11	2	2	3	2
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Northampton	6	7	4	8	3	2	2	1	3	5
Rutland	6	9	0	0	3	4	2	2	3	5
Leicester	6	11	5	3	3	5	2	0	4	1
Nottingham	6	2	4	9	3	3	2	1	3	8
Derby	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	6
Stafford	6	4	4	8	3	3	2	2	4	3
Shropshire	6	0	4	10	3	2	2	10	3	10
Hereford	5	8	3	11	3	0	1	8	2	10
Worcester	6	9	4	6	3	6	2	4	4	0
Warwick	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	6
Gloucester	6	11	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	10
Wiltshire	6	4	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	2
Berks	6	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	2
Oxford	6	6	4	10	2	11	2	2	3	7
Bucks	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	1

C O U N T I E S upon the C O A S T.

Essex	4	11	3	5	2	9	2	2	3	0
Suffolk	4	11	3	8	2	8	2	1	8	
Norfolk	5	5	4	1	2	7	2	0	2	11
Lincoln	6	7	5	0	3	6	2	0	3	7
York	6	0	5	1	3	3	2	1	3	10
Durham	5	8	4	7	2	11	2	0	4	5
Northumberland	5	4	4	5	3	3	2	1	3	7
Cumberland	6	1	4	7	3	4	2	1	4	6
Westmoreland	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	6
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	11
Cheshire	6	3	4	10	3	8	1	11	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	2	10	1	8	3	8
Somerset	6	3	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	4
Devon	5	2	0	0	2	9	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	6	10	0	0	2	7	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	3	0	0	2	10	2	0	4	0
Hampshire	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	2
Suffex	4	11	0	0	2	8	1	11	3	0
Kent	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	11	2	9

W A L E S.

North Wales	5	9	5	0	3	11	1	7	4	1
South Wales	5	2	3	10	2	11	1	5	3	0

G E N E R A L A V E R A G E

Winchest.	}	5	10	4	5	3	0	2	0	3	6
Bushel											
Quarter of	}	46	8	35	4	24	0	16	0	28	0
8 Bushels.											

P R I C E S of S T O C K S.

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 29.
Bank Stock	149 ¹ / ₂	148
India Stock	220 ¹ / ₂	217 ¹ / ₂
3 per Cent. reduced	86	84 ¹ / ₂
3 per Cent. Consol.	87	86 ¹ / ₂
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 13l. 10s. 6d.	—	16l. 16s.

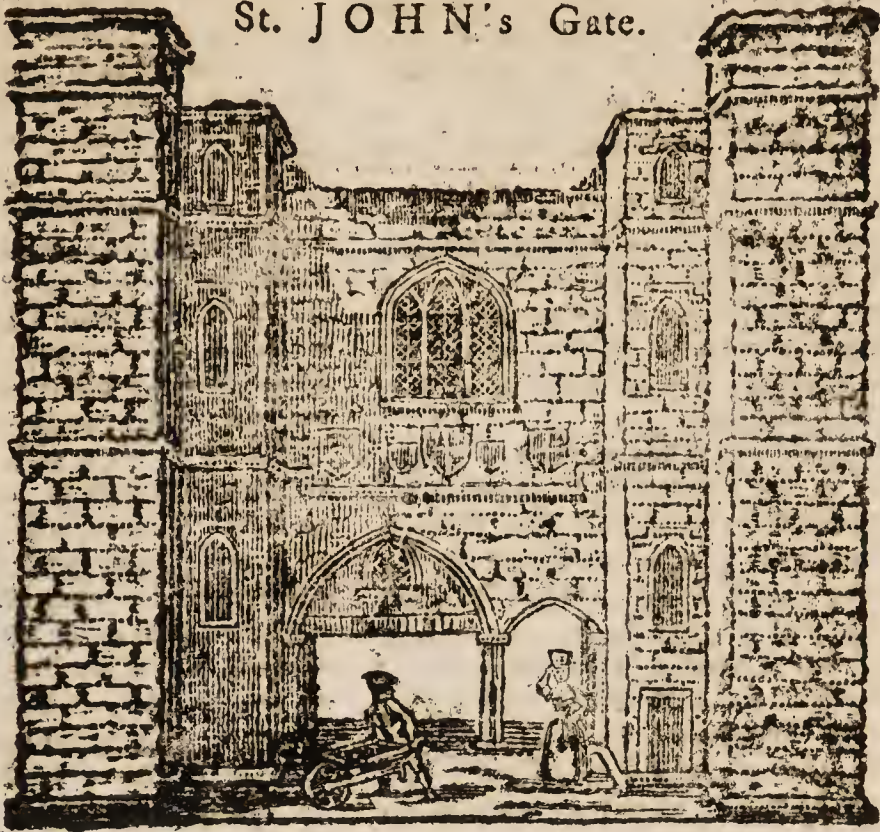
Bill of Mortality from Nov. 5. to Nov. 26.

Christened.		Buried.		Between
Males	Females	Males	Females	
648	575	782	770	} 1552
1223		1552		
Whereof have died under two years old				55
Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ¹ / ₄				

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Public Ledger
 Gazetteer
 St James's Chron
 London Chron.
 General Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 London Evening
 Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Oxford
 Cambridge
 Reading
 Northampton
 Birmingham 2
 Bath 2 papers
 Coventry 2
 Bristol 3



York 2 paper
 Dublin 2
 Newcastle 2
 Leedes 2
 Edinburgh
 Aberdeen
 Glasgow
 Ipswich
 Norwich
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Salisbury
 Liverpool
 Sherborn
 Worcester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Manchester
 Canterbury
 Chelmsford

For DECEMBER, 1771.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

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Embellished with two beautiful Copper-Plates, exhibiting an elegant Perspective View of CARFAX CONDUIT, in Oxford; and the ELEPHANT and RHINOCEROS, drawn from the Life.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

Extract of a Letter from the Russian Fleet, dated the 18th of October, 1771.

“THE campaign was not altogether inactive: Several lucky descents have been made on the Asiatic coast, below Rhodes, in Negropont, in the Bays of Contessa, Cassander, and Volo: A great quantity of timber, cattle, and magazines of corn have been taken; and what could not be carried away was destroyed.

“A part of the Russian fleet is now at Imbros, in sight of the castles of the Dardanelles. The Turks do not seem to intend any attack upon it; they mean rather to act on the defensive: They are in constant work to fortify the coast of that channel, and to plant it with as many cannon as possible.”

Wilda, Nov. 15. We learn from Warsaw, that several Dominions had been privy to the plot to seize or assassinate the King of Poland, some of whom are said to be taken. They tell us farther, that Kosinski (whose real name is Kufinski, and who was born in the village of that name) has defrauded, at different times, four matters whom he had served as a domestic, and that he was no longer to be retained in the King's castle, the Senate and Ministry having demanded that he should be delivered up to the Grand Marshal of the Crown.

Frontiers of Poland, Nov. 16. Kosinski, who is continually undergoing examinations, has confessed, that he was sent by Polaski, with the other conspirators, to take the King alive or dead, and that he engaged them to the execution of their design by the following oath before the miraculous Image of the holy Virgin: “We, being excited by a holy and religious zeal, have taken a firm and unshaken resolution to revenge the cause of the Divinity, Religion, and our Country which has been injured by the tyrant Stanislaus Augustus, despiser of laws divine and human, usurper of the throne of Poland, promoter of Atheists and Heretics, traitor to his country, oppressor of the nation, and a vile instrument of foreign ambition and injustice, do swear and promise, before the sacred and miraculous Image of the Mother of God, to sacrifice our fortunes, lives and families, in order to extirpate from the earth one who dishonours it, by trampling under foot the respect due to the Divinity, Religion, and the Privileges of the nation. So help us God!”

Warsaw, November 30. Advices from Great Poland confirm, that the Prussian troops are fortifying Posenania.

The Heyduc who was wounded in defending his Sovereign, and died of his wounds; was a Dissident, and some of the Romish Priests spared no pains, in his last moments; to engage him to abjure his errors, and die a Catholic. When they had exhausted all their rhetoric, and he found himself near his end, he replied coolly, “You stun me with your solicitations, but happily for me they cannot last long: Your zeal would be better employed in converting the assassins of my King.” Soon after he had spoken these words, he expired.

Hamburgh, Dec. 3. Mr Grosz, the Russian Minister here, received the following account of the operations of Count Romanzow's army from his Court, dated Nov. 20.

“The day before yesterday, a courier arrived from Count Romanzow, with advice, that that General had discovered that the different corps of Ottoman troops were uniting themselves near Giurgewo and Crajowa, and on the right side of the Danube, probably to finish the campaign by one bold stroke before they left the army, as is their custom; that with this view, the Grand Visir had ordered the Seraskier Mousson Oglow Pacha to attack the corps of Russian troops in Walachia, and to make himself master of that province, whilst he (the Visir) would remain near Babadagh with part of his army, and two corps of troops strongly entrenched, one under the town and castle of Tulcza, and the other near Maczin, under the command of Abdi Pacha. Count Romanzow, to keep off all the enemies forces; and quietly to enter his winter-quarters, made several masterly dispositions, all of which were attended with the greatest success, and, what is very extraordinary, they were all brought to bear at the same time.

“The 20th of Oct. Major Gen. Geisman attacked Tulcza, and Major Gen. Miloradowitz attacked Maczin, and, after having forced the two Turkish retrinchements, they made themselves masters of the two towns and their castles, where they found a great quantity of artillery, ammunition, provision, and all the baggage of the two Turkish corps. The following night Gen. Weisman marched toward Babadagh, where the Visir Selictar Mahomet Pacha had a grand retrinchement, a great quantity of artillery, and most part of the military chest. After Gen. Weisman had dispersed the different Turkish detachments who came to oppose his march, he attacked the Grand Visir, and drove him out of his camp, which he took; as also the town and castle of Babadagh. The Grand Visir fled by the road to Basarezi, situated thirty miles from thence in the mountains: General Weisman, taking advantage of the terror, and having sent more than fifty pieces of cannon on the other side of the Danube, went himself, the 23d of October, toward Iaccia; intending to drive the enemy from thence.”

At the departure of the courier, General Romanzow received the agreeable news, that Lieut. Gen. Essen had totally defeated the army of Seraskier Mousson Oglow, that he was then pursuing them; and that he had taken all their artillery and baggage. The consequence of this victory was the retaking of Giurgewo, which the Russians took possession of the 4th ult. where they found a great quantity of cannon, and several magazines well stocked.

Marseilles, Dec 6. Letters from Constantinople mention, that Abaza Pacha's head has been exposed at the gate of the Seraglio, with this inscription, “Thus we punish cowardly Generals.”



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For D E C E M B E R, 1771.

DEBATES in a Newly-established SOCIETY, continued from p. 484.



ON the 13th of December, a motion was made, That a conference be desired with the Lords upon a matter highly con-

cerning the good correspondence between the two Houses of Parliament, and the mutual civility usually shewn by each House to the members of the other House. It passed in the negative.

Against it	77
For it	42

Majority 35

On the 14th, the order of the House was read, That the House should go into a committee of the whole House on the Mutiny Bill.

Governor P--n-l said, That, having considered, on one hand, the danger which might arise to the constitution, from permitting the civil magistrate to arm himself with the military power, by calling it out upon the slightest occasion, without being answerable for the consequences, as well as to the subject, by the improper, as well as wanton use of this force; and, on the other hand, the dangerous snares, to which the officers and soldiers of his Majesty's forces were exposed, by the manner in which they were expected to act, when called out upon such occasion; he had prepared a clause for the prevention of the evils on both sides, which he should be glad to offer, if the House would authorize the committee to receive it. He added,

that he had the pleasure to find, by conversation with Gentlemen on all sides, that his idea was generally approved, and that no opposition was intended against it; and, therefore, that in this stage of the business he should only explain his clause, without adducing any arguments in support of it. It was intended, he said, to oblige the Magistrate, when he thought proper to call out the military force, to do it by writing; and that he should either sign his name to the reasons upon which he founded his requisition, or the officer should take down the message, assigning those reasons in writing. The clause was then read.

General L--v-n seconded the motion; and the House unanimously made it an instruction to the committee, that the clause should be received.

The House then went into a committee; and the Bill being read, Lord B--rr--g--n offered a clause, purporting that individuals in courts martial should be at liberty to conceal their opinions.

The Hon. Capt. P---ps objected, because, he said, that if the proceedings of courts martial should be regulated by such a clause, it would give the appearance of unanimity to every sentence, which, in some cases, would be injurious to the members of the court, and to the persons tried; he wished, therefore, that the inserting the clause might be suspended, at least for the present, and that the noble Lord would withdraw his motion.

Mr. C---w--l spoke to the same effect, and illustrated Capt. P---ps's argument by particular cases.

Lord B--rr--g--n replied, that the clause

clause had been proposed to him by the Judge Advocate, who was both a good man and learned in the law; that others, who were well acquainted with the course of proceedings at courts martial, had been of opinion, that it might have a good effect; but that he did not patronize it; and that, if there were any serious objections to it, or even any doubt about its tendency, he was ready to withdraw it.

It was accordingly withdrawn.

The clause, which had been offered by Mr. P^{er}own^{er}, then came into debate. The principal objections against it were, that the noticing the requisition of a military force, by the civil Magistrate, might be construed into a parliamentary recognition of the permanent existence of our annual army, and of the use made of it, too frequently, in a wanton and mischievous manner. These objections were urged chiefly by Mr. Burke, who concluded by saying, that he was glad the subject was brought forward; and that, if Gentlemen were not at present prepared to speak to it, he dared to say, the Hon. Gentleman, who moved it, would withdraw it till a future opportunity, when it might receive a full and ample discussion.

Mr. P^{er}own^{er} said, that he had not the itch of prating, and was not given to speech making; that therefore, as he understood there would be no opposition, he had only explained his proposal, but now desired to be heard in support of it. After entering pretty fully into the subject, he concluded by saying, that, as he was not less solicitous than any other Gentleman present, of seeing the subject more fully discussed than it could be at present, he was very ready to withdraw his motion; which was accordingly done.

Lord G^{ent}le^{man} moved, that the Speaker do write to such eldest sons and heirs apparent of Peers, King's Serjeants, and Masters in Chancery, as are members of this

House, and to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and request them to attend in their places every day at two o'clock, and to assist in carrying bills to the Lords.

This was seconded by Lord G^{ent}le^{man}.

Lord G^{ent}le^{man}, among other things in support of his motion, said, that what he had been urging was for the honour of the nation, in which he declared he was himself greatly interested.

Governor J^{ohn}son, in a reply, took occasion to say, that he wondered that Hon. Gentleman should interest himself so deeply in the honour of his country, when he had hitherto been so regardless of his own*.

After some debate the House divided,

Against the question,	104
For it,	39

Majority 65

Lord G^{ent}le^{man} then moved, that no peer should be admitted into that House: but Mr. O^{liver} moving that the order of the day might be read, the question was put thereupon, and there appeared for Mr. O^{liver}'s motion a majority of 65;

For it,	103
Against it,	38

Lord J^{ohn}son and Sir G^{ent}le^{man} declared, that they would not go up to the Lords with any Bills, even though they might relate to the county and town they had the honour to represent.

On Dec. 17, a motion was made, That no member of the House of Commons should go into the House of Lords, without leave of the House. The debates were put off for three weeks.

MONIES GRANTED.

For the ordnance for 1771,	£ 259,074 16 11
For services performed by the Office of Ordnance last year,	35,443 0 7

* This produced a duel.

For 23,432 effective men (including 2102 invalids) as guards, garrisons, &c. in Great-Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, for 1771,	£ 720,629	12	3
For maintaining the garrisons in Africa, Minorca, Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North-America and the ceded isles, for 1771	472,170	1	11
For the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishments of five battalions and four companies of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, the ceded islands, Gibraltar, and Minorca, for 1771,	4,533	12	8
For the ordinary of the navy for 1771	378,752	18	7
For building and repairing ships for 1771,	423,747	0	0

ACTS PASSED.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, maw, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1771.

An act for the better supply of mariners and seamen to serve in his Majesty's ships of war, and on board merchant-ships, and other trading ships and vessels.

An act to amend so much of an act made in the ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to amend and render more effectual an act made in the twenty-first year of the reign of King James the First, intituled, An act for the general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment whatsoever, as relates to the prosecuting his Majesty's right, title, or claim, to any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the precinct, district, or liberty of the Savoy, in the county of Middlesex, or to any the appurtenances to the same, therein mentioned.

An act for enlarging the term and powers of an act made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for repairing and widening the high road leading from the north end of Ballingdon-bridge, in Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, to the south gate in Bury Saint Edmund's, in the said county.

An act to continue, and render more effectual, an act passed in the ninth year of his present Majesty, for repairing the roads leading from the turnpike-road in Tring, in the county of Hertford, through Dunstable, Hitchin, Baldock, and Royston, to the turnpike road at or near Bourn-bridge, and from the west end of Welbury-lane to the turnpike-road at the south end of Barton, in the counties of Hertford, Bucks, Bedford, and Cambridge, so far as the same relates to the repairing the roads in the Royston district of roads, in the said act particularly mentioned.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in Great-Britain, for the service of 1771. (4s. in the pound.)

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the better regulation of his Majesty's marine forces, when on shore.

An act to continue an act for allowing the free importation of salted provisions from Ireland, and from the American colonies, for a further limited time.

An act to continue the prohibition of the exportation of corn, &c.

On the 21st of December, 1770, both Houses adjourned to the 22d of January, 1771.

A List of the several PENSIONS now in being on the Civil Establishment of the Kingdom of Ireland, returned to the Hon. House of Commons, pursuant to their Order of October 10, 1771.

<i>Pensioners Names.</i>	<i>Annual Pensions.</i>
LADY Keilmanseg	— 750 0 0
The same, as Viscountess Dow. Howe, an additon	500 0 0
Countess	

530 *List of Pensioners on the Irish Establishments.*

Countess of Roscommon	100	0	0	Rt. Hon. Nat. Clements, in			
Addition	150	0	0	trust for the children of			
Rev. Mich. Sandys, Under				John Clements, dec.	100	0	0
Library-Keeper	30	0	0	Gasper Grevenkop	200	0	0
Rep. of Ch. Hooper and Ph.				Addition	200	0	0
Martin	200	0	0	Elizabeth Jephson	30	0	0
David Mitchell, in trust for				Fred. Hamilton, Vis. Boyne,	200	0	0
Mary Williams, alias				Peter Carnac, son of Capt.			
West, daughter of Lord				Peter Carnac	36	10	0
Chancellor West	400	0	0	Isaac Carnac, son of the same	36	10	0
Manon Senry De Olivier	60	0	0	Rep. of Augustus Schutz	1200	0	0
Alex. Earl of Antrim, and				Dame Lavinia St. Leger	200	0	0
Arthur Trevor, Esq, in				Addition	100	0	0
trust for the son and daugh-				Jane Ponsonby	100	0	0
ters of W. Fleming, Esq;				Addition	100	0	0
commonly called Lord				Catharine Eliz. Proby	100	0	0
Slane	300	0	0	Mary Gervais	54	15	0
Viscount Strangford	200	0	0	Sarah De La Poir	36	10	0
Oluf Moller, Minister of				Margaret and Charlotte de la			
German Protestants in				Bouchatier, and survivor	54	15	0
Dublin	50	0	0	Christian Shroder	1000	0	0
John Lewis Scoffier, First				Addition	1000	0	0
French Minister of St. Pa-				Miss Mary and Miss Henri-			
trick's and St. Mary's				etta O'Brien, and surv.	200	0	0
Dublin	50	0	0	Alderman Hans Baile, of			
Ch. Lewis De Villette, se-				Dublin, in trust for the			
cond ditto	50	0	0	widow and children of			
Rep. of Lady Cecilia Isabella				Richard Annesley, Clerk,			
Finch	400	0	0	deceased	150	0	0
Rep. of William Locke,				Rev. Pet. Chigneau, and			
Assig. of Ld. Southwell	400	0	0	Henrietta Hassard, in trust			
Sarah Viscountess Dowager				for the children of the late			
Doneraile	100	0	0	D. Chigneau, Esq;	150	0	0
Countess of Brandon	100	0	0	Isaac Drury, Esq;	100	0	0
Rep. of M. Louis Baronesse				Eliz. widow of Lieut. Col.			
De Steinber	300	0	0	J. Wynne	100	0	0
John Ld. Monson, and John				Rep. of Sir Arthur Newcom-			
Arscott, Esq; in trust for				men, Bart. in trust for the			
Ann, Lady Yonge	600	0	0	sole and separate use of			
William Sharman, Esq; for				Mrs. Catharine Cote	100	0	0
Nicholas and Margaret				Rt. Hon. Lady Anne Daly	100	0	0
Netterville, children of				Widow of the late Serjeant			
Luke Netterville, dec.	100	0	0	Bettesworth	80	0	0
Rep. of Sir Standish Har-				Mrs. Elizabeth Spittall	40	0	0
stonge, in trust for the				— Mills, daughter of			
children of Price Har-				Galliardy	27	10	0
stonge, Esq; deceased	100	0	0	Elizabeth Pain	30	0	0
A. Dawson, Esq; in trust for				Francis, Lord Hawley	200	0	0
the children of Henry				John Roberts, Esq;	800	0	0
Hamilton, Esq; dec.	100	0	0	John Cooper, Gent.	500	0	0
Earl of Cavan	250	0	0	Anne Roberts, daughter of			
Addition	150	0	0	Philip and Anne Roberts	200	0	0
Alexander Nesbitt	200	0	0	Mary Hamilton, and Anne			
Addition	100	0	0	and Mary her daughters,			
Louise De Perse	30	0	0	and survivors	150	0	0
Michael Clancy	40	0	0	Mrs. Mary Gethin	100	0	0
Marianne De Bonvillette	40	0	0	Catharine Bayly, widow	50	0	0
Isabella Towle, and Richard				George Hamilton, Esq;	400	0	0
her son	30	0	0	Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper	100	0	0
Dublin Society	500	0	0	Benjamin Victor, Gent.	50	0	0
Aen Palmer, now Finch	800	0	0	Mareanne and Guideda De			
Addition	200	0	0	Aveffain, and surv.	18	5	0

Margaret

Margaret Therond	63	17	6	P. Francis	600	0	0
Executors of the late Lord Grantham	2000	0	0	A. O'Hara, of Greenwich	300	0	0
Executors of the late Charles Usher, in trust for Harriot Moleſworth	70	0	0	Mrs. Emma Maria Maturin	200	0	0
Louisa Moleſworth	70	0	0	Henry Shears, Esq;	200	0	0
Elizabeth Moleſworth	70	0	0	Richard Sandys, Esq;	200	0	0
Rep. of the E. of Shannon	2000	0	0	Mr. William Jephson	150	0	0
Mr. Thomas Bouchier	400	0	0	Addition	150	0	0
Mr. Ralph Gore	300	0	0	Mr. Matthew Penefather	100	0	0
Countess of Waldegrave	800	0	0	William Rochfort, Esq;	100	0	0
Francis, Earl of Hertford, and John Lord Berkeley, in trust for Mary Princess of Hesse	5000	0	0	Mrs. Archer, widow of Capt. Archer	30	0	0
Job Staunton Chariton, Ferdinand, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg	500	0	0	Penelope Victor	100	0	0
Addition	2000	0	0	Ann Wilmott	200	0	0
Rep. of Bellingham Boyle	800	0	0	Robert Birch, Assignee of Charles O'Hara, Esq;	200	0	0
Catharine King, alias Gore, widow, one of the daughters of the late Honor Gore, widow	200	0	0	William Green, Esq;	50	0	0
John Blennerhasset, of Ballyseedy, in the county of Kerry	200	0	0	Sir William Yorke, Bart.	1200	0	0
Guy Moore Coote, Esq;	200	0	0	Melchior Guydickens, Esq;	500	0	0
Addition	200	0	0	George Cockburne, Esq;			
Lucia Agar	150	0	0	Assignee of T. Monk, Esq;			
Sir Paul Crosbie, Bart.	200	0	0	Assignee of H. Mitchell, Esq;			
Sir Edward Hawke	2000	0	0	Assignee of Dudley Cosby, Esq;	150	0	0
Mrs. Anne Beresford	200	0	0	Executors of William, Earl of Bleſintown, in trust for Harriet Moleſworth	130	0	0
Charles, Viscount Ranelagh	300	0	0	Louisa Moleſworth	130	0	0
Addition	100	0	0	Elizab. Moleſworth	130	0	0
John Patterson, Esq;	100	0	0	Mr. Hellen	100	0	0
Rep. of Amelia Sophie Marianne, Cts. of Yarm.	4000	0	0	George Charles, Esq;	1000	0	0
Allen, Lord Bathurst	2000	0	0	Executors of John Duke of Bedford, in trust for Mary Fitz-Patrick	100	0	0
William Chaigneau, Esq;				Louisa Fitz-Patrick	100	0	0
Assignee of John Calcraft, Esq;				Richard Fitz-Patrick	100	0	0
Assignee of James, Lord Tyrawley	500	0	0	Harriet Vernon	100	0	0
St. George Caulfield	1000	0	0	Caroline Vernon	100	0	0
Anne Pitt	500	0	0	Elizabeth Vernon	100	0	0
Addition	500	0	0	William Chaigneau, Esq;			
Martha, Lady Beauclerk; widow of Lord Henry Beauclerk, in trust for her daughters	400	0	0	Assignee of Edw. Weston, Esq;	500	0	0
Miss Dorothy Naper	100	0	0	John, Earl of Sandwich, and Geo. Grenville, Esq;			
Mrs. Jane Whiting, widow	150	0	0	in trust for the Princess Augusta	5000	0	0
Mr. George Cavanah	100	0	0	Charles Duke of Richmond, in trust for Lady Louisa Mary Lenox, wife of Ld. George Henry Lenox	500	0	0
Mr. Robert Taylor	50	0	0	Philip, Viscount Strangford, in trust for his two daughters	250	0	0
Thomas Smith, Esq;	100	0	0	Laurence Brodrick, Clerk, in trust for Mrs. Catharine Bathurst	400	0	0
Edward Nugent, brother to the Earl of Westmeath	200	0	0	Elizabeth Mordaunt, wife of John Mordaunt, Esq;	450	0	0
Mrs. Macartney	200	0	0	Frances, wife of the Hon. Henry Loftus, now Ld. Loftus	200	0	0
Princess Amelia	1000	0	0	George Whitelock, son of Major Carton Whitelock	200	0	0
Thomas Cumming, Gent.	500	0	0				
Robert French, Esq;	800	0	0				
J. Stear, Esq; Assignee of							

532 *List of Pensioners on the Irish Establishments.*

William Baillie, Esq; —	400	0	0	Mrs. Jane Lambart —	300	0	0
Eleanora Symer, wife of				Major Lewis Marcell —	273	15	9
Robert Symer, Esq;	100	0	0	John Blakeney, Esq; —	200	0	0
Henry Keppel, Esq; —	300	0	0	Capt. John Graydon —	200	0	0
Robert Marshall, Esq;	800	0	0	Capt. Rich. Fitzgerald —	200	0	0
William Henry, Duke of				General Hamilton Lambart	200	0	0
Gloucester, —	3000	0	0	Mrs. Anne and Helena Lyn-			
Henry Frederick, Duke of				don	200	0	0
Cumberland —	3000	0	0	Mrs. Dorothy Fowke	200	0	0
Mrs. Mary Cotterell	100	0	0	Mrs. Catharine Stewart	200	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Magdalen				Capt. Jerome Noble —	182	10	0
Foye —	100	0	0	Mrs. Elizabeth Wemys	120	0	0
Isabella Montgomery	1000	0	0	T. Desbrisay, and Mag-			
Elizabeth Harrison —	50	0	0	delen his wife —	100	0	0
Anna Helena Heatly —	50	0	0	Lieut. James Ashe —	100	0	0
Margaret Warre, wife of				Mrs. Anne Grant —	100	0	0
John Warre, Merchant	100	0	0	Mrs. Margaret Witney	100	0	0
Barbara Wight, alias Mit-				Mrs. Catharine Weller —	100	0	0
chell, widow, and Frances				Mrs. Annabella Maculloh	150	0	0
Mitchell, spinster	500	0		Mrs. Letitia Moleworth	100	0	0
Vinchon Desvoeux, Minister				J. Lyons, Esq; and Mary			
of the French church at				his daughter —	100	0	0
Portarlington —	50	0	0	Nicholas Kelleway, Esq;	85	3	4
Mary Hussy, widow of Ja.				Edward Candler —	70	0	0
Hussy —	200	0	0	Nicholas Cowse, —	80	0	0
John, Lord Courcy, Baron				Lieut. Thomas Stannus	50	0	0
of Kinsale —	400	0	0	Additional allowance	30	0	0
Earl of Carrick —	1000	0	0	Mrs. Elizabeth Haughton	50	0	0
Mrs. Lucy Waite, wife of				Mrs. Anne Cliffe —	100	0	0
Thomas Waite, Esq;	400	0	0	Serjeant James Benson —	18	5	0
Mrs. Catharine Dykes	50	0	0				
Arthur Dawson, Esq;	800	0	0	Muster-Master Gene-	5,009	13	4
Francis Benson —	200	0	0	ral's Office, Oct. 28, 1771.			
Jane Jephson —	300	0	0				
Thomas Gough, Esq; —	200	0	0	And. Chaigneau, D. p.			
Rep. of Jeremiah Dylon	1000	0	0				
Charles, Baron Camden	2300	0	0				
Mrs. Jane Lushington —	200	0	0				
Peter Gervais, Gent. —	91	5	0				
Joshua, Viscount Allen	600	0	0				
Mrs. Catharine Shffington	200	0	0				
Mrs. Anna Maria Hewitt	300	0	0				
Mrs. Burton, wife of Fran-							
cis Pierpoint Burton —	600	0	0				
Elizabeth Biddle, spinster	150	0	0				
William, Viscount Chetwind	800	0	0				
Mary Eliza Vallency —	75	0	0				
Frances Preston Vallency	75	0	0				
Letitia Preston Vallency	75	0	0				
Elizabeth Vallency —	75	0	0				
Henry Munro —	100	0	0				
Henry Meredyth, Dep. 80309							
Aud. Gen. —	17	6					

LIST of PENSIONS on the Military Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel James Edmonstone —	500	0	0
Lieut. Col. Edw. Clarke	600	0	0
Thomas Coote, Esq; —	500	0	0

Muster-Master General's Office, Oct. 28, 1771.

And. Chaigneau, D. p.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

A. F.'s packet is received, and will be attended to.

The Translation of the Latin Verses on Miss Barham, will appear in our January Magazine.

Philomuse is under consideration.

Y. Z.'s Review is inadmissible.

The Drawing of Farnham Castle is as incorrect as that of Sutton House; no engraver can work after either of them.

An Old Correspondent, on Stage-coaches, &c. in our next.

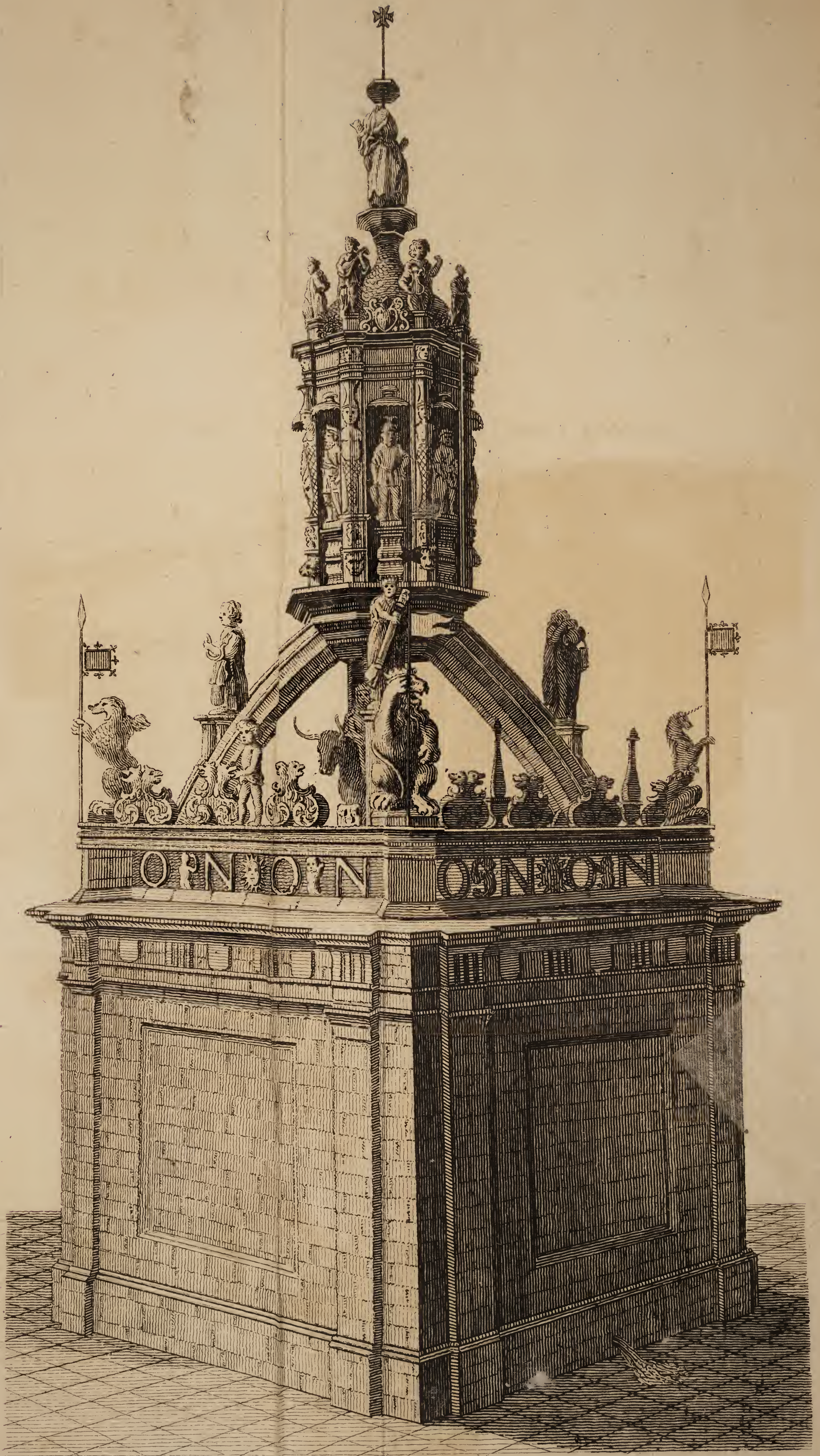
T. Dawson's Essay will be considered.

The Plate of the Three-banded Armadillo, and the Short-tailed Manis, together with a Description of these curious animals, is received and will be inserted in our Supplement.

J. W. shall be obliged.

Eboracensis shall fill up a corner in some future Publication.

T. Jones's Ode on Christmas-day is little better than the Exhibition of a school-boy of the third or fourth class.



Conduit at Carfax in High Street Oxford.

The following Account of Carfax Conduit, in Oxford, was taken from a MS. Paper in the Possession of a Gentleman of the University.

THE founder was OTHO NICHOLSON, M. A. of Christ-Church, who purchased a piece of ground, 12 feet square, of the city, to erect on it this conduit for the conveyance of water to the several colleges and halls in the University. It was repaired by the University in the year 1707. By some failure, Mr. Nicholson's will, with respect to the endowment of the interest of 100l. for the repair, was not, as I have heard, carried into execution.

The whole building having four sides, under the cornice of each are the arms of the University, City, and the founder Otho Nicholson above-mentioned. Upon the upper part of the cornice at each corner, are cubic stones, with sun dials on their sides; and between these sun dials, in a line from one to another, appear carved open works done in stone, representing mermaids with combs and looking-glasses in their hands, intermixed with large letters O. N. and the figure of the Sun in its glory. The like is ranged all round every side of the conduit.

This was designed as a rebus on the name of the founder.

Over these ornaments arise four curved groins arched, supporting an octangular building having niches, in which are stone statues of eight worthies, every one crowned with gold, and a fluted canopy over each statue's head. Underneath the said four-limb arch is placed a cistern; which receives the water that springs up in it from a service-pipe laid under ground, from the fountain-head above North Hinksey. Over this cistern stands the figure of an ox, cut out of stone, and a stone image of Queen Maud (the Emperor's sister) in a riding posture, sitting on the back of the ox. Some have thought this to be an emblematical signification of the name of the city of Oxford, viz. *Oxonford*, or *Oxon*.

From this cistern or reservoir, several lead pipes are laid under ground, to serve many of the colleges in the University with the said Nicholson's water.

At the springing of each limb of the four ground arches, sits a stone figure well carved, to represent the royal supporters of King Henry VIII's and Queen Elizabeth's arms, as well as the present.

The figure at the north-east corner is an Antelope, used as one of the supporters of the royal arms of Henry the VIIIth. That at the south-west is a Dragon, used as a supporter to the royal arms of Queen Elizabeth. At the south-east is a Lion; at the north-west an Unicorn; which are representers of the dexter and sinister supporters of the royal arms of Great Britain, now used.

In the fore foot of each of these supporters is held a banner, on which was blazoned the several quarterings of the royal arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

Between the springs of the curved arches, there are various kinds of fine carved-work and ornaments, all in stone, as figures of boys, obelisks, flowers, and fruitage, interchangeably transposed on all four sides of the fabric.

The next stage of figures, that are placed above the fore-mentioned royal supporters, are well-carved representatives of the four Cardinal Virtues: viz. 1st, Justice, holding a sword in her right hand, and a pair of balances in her left, her eyes covered over, signifying her impartial administration of justice.

The second figure is Temperance, pouring out wine from a large vessel into a small one, as a proper emblem of the same.

The third is Fortitude, holding a broken pillar in her right arm, and in her left the capital thereof, of the Corinthian order.

The fourth is Prudence, holding in her left hand a serpent in a circular form, signifying the revolution of Time.

Next above these are the eight worthies, standing on so many niches round about the octangular turret, placed in the manner following:

That facing the east is King David crowned, holding a scepter in his right hand, and in his left a shield, whereon was depicted a golden harp strung with silver strings, in a blue field, the bordure diaper'd with red and black.

The second is Alexander the Great, crowned with gold, holding his shield, OR: the device on it is a Lion rampant regardant, OR: armed and langued, azure.

The third, Godfree of Bullion, crowned with thorns. He made war against the Grand Turk, called the Holy War. His shield a Cross patent between four Crosslets, OR.

The fourth, Atticus the Grecian. His shield OR: three Corbeux volant.

The fifth, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great. His shield parti per pale OR; and azure, one part OR: a Demi-Eagle display'd fable: membered Gules, within an orb of 12 fleurs de lis, OR: second part azure, three fleurs de lis, OR.

The sixth, King James the First, who reigned at the time this splendid fabrick was built. He bore on his shield the royal arms of France and England; England and France quarterly quartered with Scotland and Ireland.

The seventh, Hector of Troy. His shield OR; a Lion Gules sejant in a chair, purple, holding a battle-ax, argent.

The eighth, Julius Cæsar, the first of the Twelve Roman Emperors. His shield OR; an Eagle displayed with two heads, fable.

Above these worthies are curious figures to represent some liberal arts and sciences. Here is Orpheus with his harp, several youths as if singing, accompanied with different sorts of musical instruments, as trumpets, lutes, violins, and music-books, some wide open, others shut.

Between the niches, where the eight worthies stand, are curious ornaments, formed into pilasters in human shape, of the female sex for their upper part; and their lower part tapering down towards the feet, scaled over like fish.

These human piscatorial figures stand upon well-wrought pedestals, on which are imbossed the royal badges of four kingdoms, viz. the Rose for England; the Thistle for Scotland; Fleur de lis for France; and the Harp for Ireland.

At the top of all this rich structure stands old Janus, with his aged visage to the west; the back part of his head is female-faced, looking to the east. His shield has a bat displayed, with his wings stretched out. The female part of Janus holds a scepter, signifying ruler of civilities.

Over the head of this two-faced king of war and peace, is a wrought canopy of hard stone, upon which is erected a vane upon an iron rod, to shew the ways of shifting winds, and at top of that a cross directed to the four cardinal points of the compass.

Thus much for a description of this monument of the founder's benefaction, which cost him 2500l.

This Gentleman was sole founder and finisher of this beautiful conduit, and left wherewith to maintain it and keep the same in repair.

At the same time when this fine aqueduct was building, another container was built for a reservoir on a rising ground, above North Hinksey, being a fountain of waters collected from several drains and avenues variously distributed under ground among the sand springs, which percolate into little channels; and these carry water into larger, all combining to supply the cistern or receiver, inclosed with a stone house, all built of strong stones, and the roof of the same covered with hewn stone without any timber.

The SAXON HEROINE;

A retrieved Piece of Antient History.

SIR,

I Here send you a particle of *English* history, unnoticed, as I believe, by any of our writers, *Speed, Milton, Rapin, &c.* at least I have not seen it in any of those I have read. It occurs in *P. Daniel's Histoire de France*, Tom. i. p. 250 & seq. who cites the Greek author *Procopius* * for it, and translated into English runs thus:

'*Hermegisle*, king of the *Varnes*, people seated near the mouth of the *Rhine*, espoused, towards the close of the 6th century, a sister of *Theodebert* king of *Austrasia*, having by his first wife a son called *Radiger*. Some time afterwards, he entered into a treaty for the marriage of his son with the sister of one of the *Saxon* kings in the heptarchy, whose dominions lay partly in *Norfolk*, and the alliance was concluded upon; but before the princess could cross the sea, *Hermegisle* fell sick and died. Before his death, when he found he was not likely to recover, he assembled his great men, and set forth to them, in a speech, that it would be most advantageous to the state, for his son to intermarry with a *Francic* princess than with a *Saxon* one: so, to be short, he recommended it to them to marry his son to his mother-in-law; and the match actually took place after *Hermegisle's* death.

'The *Saxon* princess was vastly enraged at this disappointment, and vowed revenge for an affront, deemed amongst the *Saxons* of the highest and most cutting nature. She sent, however, to *Radiger*, to know the reasons of his treating her in this unworthy manner; and when his pretences appeared to her to be weak and frivolous, she obtained of her brother, the heptarch, both troops and vessels, for the purpose

* *Procopius de Bell. Goth. l. v. 20.*

of making war upon the *Varnes*, and *Radiger* their king. She went upon the expedition herself, and crossed the sea with another of her brothers, who was to take the command of the army.

They arrived at the continent, and, as the *Varnes* were surprized, landed without opposition. They encamped near the mouth of the *Rhine*; and, while the princess remained entrenched with a part of the army, her brother marched into the country with the main body of it, joined battle with the enemy, and gained a victory, slaying a great number, and obliging the rest, with young *Radiger*, to fly into the woods and marshes. As the *Saxons* had no cavalry, they could not advance far into the country; wherefore, after pursuing the fugitives for some time, they returned to their intrenchments, well loaded with booty.

The princess, seeing her brother return, asked him where *Radiger* was, or at least his head? He answered, he had escaped. She replied, they did not come thither to plunder, but to take vengeance on a perfidious prince; she intreated the soldiers, therefore, not to desist from prosecuting their victory. They complied, and finding *Radiger* concealed in a wood, they brought him to her.

When he was presented to her in chains, she reproached him with his falshood, and demanded of him again the reasons of his shameful usage towards her. He said, he was compelled to do what he did by the express directions of his father, and the intreaties of the heads of the nation; that he had done it against his inclination; and that she had it in her power to punish him. 'The punishment that I inflict,' says she, 'is, for you to discard my rival immediately, and to restore to me that place in your heart and throne which is so justly my due.' The prince accepted of the terms, for the saving of his life, and sent back the *Francic* princess to *Theodebert* her brother.

This story, Mr. URBAN, which I suppose is true, is undoubtedly very curious. It shews the early connections and intercourse of our *Saxons*, after they were once settled here, with the neighbouring nations on the continent; and affords an instance of spirit and magnanimity in the lady, unmingled with cruelty or vengeance, which every one must love and admire.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
T. ROW.

A FOUR TO STOCKHOLM.

Translated from the Latin of M. Huet,
By J. Duncombe, M. A.

Concluded from our last, p. 490.

NOW full in view the *Baltic* coasts;
Embark'd, we sail from *Holslein's*
shores.

Funen, not distant, in the main
Appears; the fruitful soil I gain;
And, shiv'ring with a hasty storm,
At *Odensee* grow dry and warm.
But while at night asleep we lay,
Our riding-coats were stol'n away:
Expos'd to show'rs, I, with a heart
Most heavy, in the morn depart.

At *Nybourg* we arrive by night,
Where in a dungeon, from the light
Secluded, lies that guilty fair,
That royal harlot, who could dare
Dire poisons for her lord to brew*:
For such a crime sure death was due.

In sight are fruitful *Zealand's* shores;
We scarce had reach'd them, urg'd by
oars

And sails, when rag'd the eastern wind;
Another vessel, just behind,
Dash'd on sunk rocks, was nearly lost.
A milk-white plumage on this coast,
Adorns each beauteous *Turkey* fowl;
The dogs in strains unusual howl.
There too on gibbets, thick as leaves,
Hung, intermingled, wolves and thieves;
Stuck in the planks beneath were knives;
The sick, it seems, to save their lives,
This method try; for (so they say)
Whoever takes a knife away †
Is doom'd the same disease to bear,
Transferr'd from him who stuck it there.

At *Roschild* every stranger slays,
On *Denmark's* royal tombs to gaze.

Next *Copenhagen* in the clouds
Her fam'd observatory shrouds;
Whose top, so gradually the plain
Inclines, a chariot may attain.
Swift through this royal city flies
Our carriage; tir'd we close our eyes.
Our limbs well rested, to the court,
To see the monarch, we resort.

* This alludes to some story current at that time, but of which we have no tradition now. All that history tells us, is, that Christian IV. king of Denmark, who died in 1648, divorced his queen in order to gratify a mistress. (See the *Mod. Univ. Hist.* Vol. XII. p. 172.) So that the crime here mentioned might possibly be the pretence, and the queen dowager the guilty fair.

† A similar superstition prevails even now in the agueish parts of *Kent*, where it is common to see garters tied with nine knots lying in the foot paths, the owners imagining that their agues will be transferred to those who take them up.

Purblind am I, the room was wide,
A pair of spectacles supply'd
My sight's defect, and by their aid
The king distinctly I survey'd:
But he, with indignation fir'd,
Prepar'd to seize me; I retir'd.

Once sacred to the starry skies,
In the mid ocean † *Huen* lies;
Now lost to fame, the fisher's guile
Is all the study of the isle.

Thither I fled; with pious awe
I there great *Tycho's* mansion saw;
And 'midst his structures, now decay'd,
With musing melancholy stray'd.

We then once more unfurl'd our sail;
But, when at sea, a sudden gale
With most impetuous fury blew;
We saw, and shudder'd at the view:
Our cloaths well drench'd, at length
secure,

We gain'd thy harbour, *Elfsneur*!
Here, though just rescu'd from the
wave,

I scarce escap'd a wat'ry grave;
For while my eye, with heedless gaze,
The strength of † *Cronenburgh* surveys,
Close to the ditch my foot I found:
What perils travellers surround!
Whoe'er can peace enjoy at home,
By my advice wou'd never roam.

Spite of the wind's tempestuous roar,
We cross the *Sound* to *Schonen's* shore.
Our host there cook'd a strange repast,
Delicious to a *Gotbland* taste:
He kindly urg'd us first to eat,
Sprinkled with saffron, salted meat:
Then on the board at once appear
Raw mutton-steaks, dry'd currants,
beer,
Sweet-scented herbs, ice pounded,
wine,

Cloves, and quick pepper, sifted fine:
The table, last, full many a pound
Of ginger, butter, sugar crown'd;
With mustard, honey, fennel, oil,
And coriander.—All the toil
And skill of *Hecaté* could ne'er
In *Stygian* shades such cates prepare;
Nor worse the drugs, if fame be true,
Which unrelenting step-dames brew.
Each dish untouch'd, we haste away,
Resolv'd to travel night and day.

‡ This island was given to *Tycho Brahe*, for his life, by *Fredrick II.* king of *Denmark*; together with a large pension. And on August 8, 1576, this great Astronomer laid the foundation of his famous observatory, or castle called *Uranburg*, where he resided twenty-one years. He died at *Uragæ*, to which city he went on the invitation of the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* in 1601, aged 55.

¶ A strong castle in *Zealand*, where all ships that pass through the *Sound*, pay toll.

To *Helmstadt* first our car proceeds,
Where, tir'd, we bait our dusty steeds.
Hence, order'd to his native land,
(For such the queen's severe command)
§ *Vossius* with many a tear departs,
But leaves his image in our hearts.

Through fir-tree forests, large and
brown,

We pass, to *Gotblanders* well known:
Our thirst with proffer'd mead we
slak'd;

They then brought biscuits, which, well
bak'd,

With salt and cumin they prepare,
And harden in the smoke and air:
Your knife can no impression make;
Then, in its stead, a hammer take.

Smaland's steep rocks we clamber
o'er,

And trace lake *Vetter's* winding shore.
Here, at our servant, as we pass'd,
Unnumber'd jokes and jeers were cast;
While, on the coach's summit plac'd,
His empty head with night-cap grac'd,
He in * *Marot's* melodious lay,
King *David's* psalms would sing or say;
For, though compos'd by *Claude*, each
note

Was jargon in his raven throat.

Now wild *East Gotbland's* bounds
we gain,
Where beast-skins cloath each livid
swain;

Frost-bit their faces, coarse their fare,
Caps of warm frieze the women wear;
Well jolted with the rugged way,
Each night in cottages we lay,
Which upright trunks of trees compose;
Grass on the turf covering grows,
Where sheep, as on a level mead,
Undaunted, unmolested, feed:
The roof has peep-holes: so, 'tis said,
Thy temple, † *Terminus*, was made.
Within are fifty beds, where rest,
On straw, wife, husband, slave, and
guest.

One night, by nature's call constrain'd,
I rose, and, as I thought, regain'd
The bed, where, every sense compos'd
In balmy sleep, my comrade doz'd;

§ *Salmasius* having complained to *Christina*, that *Vossius* had, on slight grounds, commenced a law suit against him at *Leyden*, *Vossius* was ordered by the queen not to return to *Sweden* till he had made him satisfaction.

* The Psalms, translated by *Clement Marot*, were set to music of four and five parts by *Claude Gudincl*, an excellent musician in the 16th century.

† The temple erected to this god by *Numa* was open to the sky, to shew that the boundaries ought always to be in the proprietor's sight.

But, ah! behold, at break of day,
A snoring beldame near me lay.
How did our sides, at this mistake,
Next rising morn, with laughter shake!
Wide-branching pines, as hence we
past,

A welcome shade around us cast.
The night o'ertook us at a town,
Nam'd *Lidköping*, to fame well known,
Where first their breath the *Magni* drew,
‡ *Johannes* and ‖ *Olaus* too.

At *Norköping*, where copper-plates
Are forg'd, the steeds our driver baits.
Large coins are here impress'd, and
threads

Form'd of vast length from copper
shreds.

To distant lands these precious wares
In loaded ships the merchant bears.

At *Nyköping*, our next day's stage,
Queen § *Leonora*, worn with age,
In vain complaints her sorrow vents,
And still *Gustavus*' death laments.

Once fam'd, by subterraneous fires
Now wasted, *Telga* next aspires.
Each stable here rein-deer contains,
The denizens of northern plains;
Two curling horns their lofty brow
Defend; like stags their bodies show:
O'er ice and snow, the lake, and mead,
They whirl the sledge with *Eurus*'
speed.

A *Prussian* here, against our will,
Made us repeated bumpers swill;
A little more, and *Bacchus*' snares
Had quite entrapp'd me unawares.

To *Stockholm* thence o'erjoy'd we
bend,
And there my verse and travels end.

MR. URBAN,

AS I never pretended to be the original compiler of the *Critical Remarks* on M. de Voltaire, and only entitled

‡ *Johannes Magnus*, archbishop of *Upsal*, and author of the *History of Sweden*, which he brought down to the year 1544, when he died.

‖ Succeeded his brother in his archbishopric. He wrote a treatise on the manners, customs, and wars of the northern nations.

§ The dowager of *Gustavus Adolphus* and mother of *Christina*.

* M. *Huet* has elsewhere told us, that *Bochart* and he came to *Stockholm* at an unlucky juncture. The queen was in a declining way. Too close an application to study had heated her blood; and impaired her health. *Bourdeler*, her physician, (a *Frenchman*, and an artful courtier) had prevailed on her to break off all commerce with men of letters, under pretence of pre-

them, *A Translation from the French*. (See Vol. XL. p. 412 and 459.) I am not, strictly speaking, accountable for the errors of my author. However, where it is in my power to exculpate him, in justice I ought; and the modest candour, with which your correspondent G. suggests his doubts, (p. 496) deserves all the satisfaction that I can give him. His only authority for what he advances seems to be the chronology in the margin of our English Bible, which is frequently (as in the present case) erroneous. In confirmation of this, give me leave to quote the following passage from the learned Archbishop *Uther's Annals*, p. 29. '*Ad Kadeshi verò longam illam stationem referenda esse illa videntur, quæ in Numerorum capite xv. et quatuor sequentibus habentur tradita, tum ad leges tum ad historiam spectantia—quæ omnia posteriore semestri anni secundi ab egressu ex Ægypto contigisse existimantur: duorum tantum primorum annorum atque ultimi historiâ a Mose explicatâ, intermediorum verò 37 rebus, præter 17 stationum seriem (Numerorum xxxiii. capite commemoratam) silentio prætermittis.*' In like manner, Bishop *Patrick*, in his excellent Commentary, says, 'We read in Deut. i. ult. that they abode in *Kadesh* many days; during which time, and in the latter part of the second year after they came out of *Egypt*, it is very probable, all that we read in the xv, xvi, xvii, xviii, and xixth chapters of Numbers, was transacted.' And, again, (on Numbers, ch. xvi.) 'We have nothing here said, to direct us to the time and place when and where this rebellion [of *Korah*] happened; but it is very probable, that it was in

erving her health, but, in fact, that he might gain an entire ascendant over her. This was the true reason of *Vossius's* dismissal: nor did *Bochart* fare much better. As to our author, he did not appear so formidable to *Bourdeler* on account of his youth, being then but twenty-two. *Christina* often conversed with him, and would have retained him with her; but being justly apprehensive of her capricious temper, he chose rather at the end of three months to return to France.

Errata in the Tour to Stockholm.

Page 488, col. 2, line 15, for keels read heels—*ibid.* l. 32, for we read he—p. 489, col. 1, the last, and note, l. 6, for Schuman read Schurman—*ibid.* note, l. 8, for apology read apologue—p. 490, col. 1, l. 6, for laid read lay—*ibid.* the last, for Oleanus read Olearius.

'some

‘Some part of the latter half of the second year after they came out of Egypt, before they removed from Kadesh-Barnea.’ And, accordingly, the writers of the *Universal History*, in the chronological table annexed to that valuable work, place this rebellion in the second month of the second year, or in the 1490th year before Christ. To these authorities more might be added: But these, I doubt not, will be sufficient to convince your correspondent, that the Remarker on Voltaire ‘has not made too hasty a concession.’

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

The Translator of those Remarks.

The Second Vindication of EMERSON'S Astronomy, in a Letter to a Friend.

[Continued from page 493.]

WE come now to matters of greater importance, no less than the method of determining the Longitude. I had laid down several methods in my book for that purpose; and this Objector has singled out one, which he has fallen foul on, kindly suffering all the rest to escape. In his reply, he supposes my rules seem wrong *now* to myself as well as to him; and for no better reason, than because I have not attempted to say they are right. He is very unlucky in making conjectures. The reason, as I told him, was, that his objections were so trifling, that I was willing to leave them to the judgment of the reader. But as he still continues the same senseless objections, I must be obliged to examine the whole matter. But let us hear him.

He says, *I recommend comparing together the right ascensions, rather than the distances.* What distances does he mean? Who can make any sense of this? There are no distances concerned but what I make use of. But, *What is worst of all,* says he, *he assumes the moon's declination as known, which is not so, and therefore his data is not sufficient.* But here by the bye, this eminent Greek scholar cannot write English; his data is not sufficient, says this learned critic. But let us answer this *worst thing of all.* He says, the declination is not known, though I have expressly assumed it as a *postulatum*, that the declination be given. This is hard work indeed, to be robbed of my data. The Objector may, with equal justice, take away all the rest. Why cannot he as well say, that the distance is not known; because, perhaps, it is imperfectly or erroneously taken? How-

ever, if the declination be given for every day at noon; it is in effect given for every hour, by mean motion, which I supposed would be as exact as either observations or tables could be depended on. And interpolation would give it exacter still; for which, I took it for granted, there would be no occasion; and therefore I did not embarrass the solution with it.—But let us trace him further. *If (says he) he assumes it with intention to correct it afterwards, there are cases in which it will actually diverge.* (This can only happen thro' the most injudicious management.) *But is it not extremely absurd, to make use of an indirect method, when we have a direct one?* Here this Objector seems not to know what a direct method means. The rule I have laid down goes every where from things given to things sought; and therefore is direct.

The whole of the affair is this; the problem of finding the longitude coming naturally in my way, I laid down several methods of solving it; and this he cavils at, was one among the rest, which I had solved my own way, as I have a right to do: Yet, at the same time, I have shewn that it is attended with so many disadvantages as prevent its being useful. Then what in the world could move this Objector to write against a method, which I myself had given up? And it is equally unaccountable how he comes to mention, enforce, or obtrude another unknown method, which I had said nothing about, nor had any business with. But what that method is, or who has it, or where it is to be found, he is not so kind as to tell us, and so we are no wiser for him. It is buried in obscurity along with its dark author; and perhaps, when known, will prove no better than the rest. Or the method he dreams on, may be only an *embryo* hatching in his own brain, and not come to any maturity, and may happen at last to prove abortive, to the great disappointment and mortification of its indulgent father.

But, says he, *Mr. E. goes on to direct us to make use of the simple proportion of the moon's hourly motion, to find the change in the right ascension;—* and says, that may commit an error of five or six minutes. Yes, and sometimes no error, and what then? I did not lay this down as a perfect or accurate method; I knew better. I knew, and I said it, that there were great and unavoidable

avoidable errors from other causes; such as the errors of the tables, the errors of the distances, the errors of time by equal altitudes, &c. so that my solution is one piece like another. For to what purpose is it, correcting one article with a great deal of labour, when all the rest are erroneous? But this difficulty, if there were none else, might easily be avoided, by making the table I spoke of, for every twelve hours, or less; and this would be making the best of a bad cause: for, certainly, this variable and inconstant lady of the sky, is a very unfit medium to find the longitude by. She gives us an endless deal of trouble, and promises no exactness.

In the next place, he denies that the occultation of a star is a particular case of this method, and asserts, *that it is utterly impossible in most cases,—one obvious reason is, some of the observations cannot be made.* One would be surprized at the ignorance of some people; for how comes this to be so obvious, when there are all the data in this particular case, as in the general? And he is so nice and reserved, as not to mention any one case, or what observations cannot be made. On the contrary, it is very obvious, that nothing appears to hinder a man from observing, except the Objector robs him of his instruments, as he has done before of his data. But he hints, that he has *a proper method of calculation to apply*, which out-does every thing of the kind. But where shall we seek this *Chimæra*? Every quack can puff his own medicines. And this shews the vanity of the man, who boasts of his ability to do that, which he reckons *impossible* for others to do.

Speaking of the difficulties of computation, this writer agrees that it is so by my method, but denies that it is so by *methods proposed by others*. Here then I ask again, What others, or what methods are these? Why is he so shy as to give us no manner of information? So that this must still remain a doubt, till these boasted methods are produced. Are not these hopeful methods to see the light, till a good *præmium* be annexed to them? and at last may prove like the new medicine to cure deafness. Will this pretender say, that he has any rule or method that is perfect? If he does, he ought to be ranked among other impostors, that attempt to impose upon the public, and deceive the world.

I had said, that the distance at sea cannot be taken with sufficient accuracy; and I believe every body will acknowledge it, except this writer. It is no more than what *De la Caïlle* and others have remarked. But, says he, *This has been proved false, by at least a hundred different persons.* Has he and his hundred observers better eyes, and better hands now, than men had in Dr. Halley's and *De la Caïlle's* time? And if a thousand different persons had tried, it would not make the difficulty less. But out of a thousand trials, one hundred may happen to come near the truth, which will fulfil his story. And in the same sense he may tell us, that the tables he mentions, or any else, may give the moon's place true to half a minute. This astronomical *Tyro* is no judge of tables; he thinks, if they happen true at one time, or in a few particular cases, they will always do so. But if it be true, what he says, that the tables which he calls *Bradley's* and *Morris's*, will give the moon's place true to a minute, or even less than half a minute, then, certainly, better could not be expected; and, therefore, it was a most notorious imposition upon the public, to induce them to give three thousand pounds for Mayer's tables, which I leave him to account for as well as he can.

But after all, I cannot hear that there are any such tables to be met with; so that his observation is very extraordinary; for when I had said that *no tables extant* will give the moon's place true to 2', this sagacious disputant confronts me with tables that *never were extant*, nor perhaps ever will. What sort of logic is this? And as little to the purpose is it, to mention those capital tables, that cost the nation so much money, and were *not extant* when my book was printed; not when it was written and blotted out again, as he evasively answers in his reply. What is this, but the most senseless prevarication?

But to shew us a complat piece of impertinence, he entertains us with the history of these tables, and where he supposes they are lodged, which is in the hands of Mr. Morris's executor; and he thinks, before I decided so peremptorily, I should have gone and sought for them there, where they were *extant* in this executor's closet. This is a new way for a thing to be *extant*.

I had likewise said, that taking angles at sea, requires looking at two

things at once. This tempts the Objector to believe that I do not understand the use of Hadley's quadrant; for, says he, every one that does, knows that it requires no such thing. I never mentioned Hadley's quadrant; but this caviller had a mind to introduce it, but with a very ill grace; for he has the face to say, that it requires no such thing as looking at two things at once. He may as well say, that there are not two objects to be observed. Does the coincidence of two things in one place make them to be one thing? A deep philosopher indeed! But what is it such a writer will not say or write, when his hand is in. Some will be ready to believe from this, that he knows not the use of this quadrant; and he is not aware, that the error caused by this instrument, is doubled on account of two reflexions, which greatly lessen the perfection of the instrument. It is plain this Objector has never been at sea; for he knows nothing about making observations there, nor has the least notion of any impediments that lie in the way; but imagines that all observations may be made with the greatest accuracy, as well as at land.

I had said, all tables are exact at first; to which he answers, *I am at a loss for a decent term whereby to call this.* And for my part, I am at a loss for any term whereby to call this observation. If they are not exact at first, the constructors of them did not know what they were about. And he says, Dr. Halley's tables erred at first 8'; and he says also, these new tables come within half a degree, or 10'', both equally credible. But to come nearer the matter, and to rescue Dr. Halley, as well as myself, from his devouring jaws, I shall consider this matter more particularly. I have myself computed several places of the moon by his tables, and never found them err above 4'. The Editor of these tables has computed the moon's place, (See p. 102, 103.) and the error is not half a minute. There is not another example in the book, by the Editor. Dr. Halley himself has computed the moon's place and right ascension in six or seven thousand examples; and among all these, there are but two, where the error is 8', and about a dozen where the error is 7'; many of them under 1', and great numbers of 2 or 3 minutes: So that these few of 7' or 8', ought rather to be ascribed to the defect of observation.

But he is not aware that he is arguing on my side; for if they err so far as he says, I am certainly very moderate, in allowing but 2' for the error of the tables, when I ought to have allowed 3' or 4' as a mean quantity.

But Dr. Halley did not live to finish his tables to his mind; and this Objector may evade my meaning, by clapping a wrong sense to the words *at first*, for he may wrest it to this, *when first formed*; when my plain meaning is, when they were finished, and *first published*; and then these tables hardly come under our consideration.

One may dispute everlastingly about the truth of tables, or the accuracy of observations; if any body could think it worth their while to keep him in play. One can hardly compute two places of the moon, where the errors will be exactly the same; sometimes they will be more, sometimes less. But to say the best will never err 2', is a bold assertion, and time must try this, and nothing else. How easy is it for such a bigot as he, to throw out the bad, and give us only the good. And the same may be said of observations; sometimes they will be more accurate than others. As to tables, I have sometimes computed the moon's place by seven or eight different sorts of tables, and always found a disagreement, but never 8'. The *Durham* tables, and *Clarant's* tables, will frequently miss 2'.

He tells us, *After a full, fair, and rigorous trial (of a year), his favourite tables have proved themselves no pretenders.* Very well, I wish it may be so. But the main trial is to come on yet; and that is, whether they ever err 2'. And he says, *If they be yet before the Judge, what must we think of you, Sir, that with so much confidence condemned them?* He may think of me what he pleases. What I think of him is, that I fancy he has lost his memory, for I never condemned them without a trial, but referred them to be tried out.

He then reminds me of some particulars I had taken no notice of in my vindication. I thought recommending these things to farther consideration, would have opened his eyes a little; but he continues the same blind bigot still, which has put me to the trouble of attending to all his impertinence.

be concluded in the Supplement.]

Critical Remarks on M. de VOLTAIRE.

Continued from p. 495.

M. De Voltaire pretends, that the country of the Midianites in no respects resembles those which we have just mentioned. *It is*, he says, *a barren district.*

But does he know to what that barrenness is owing? To the nature of the soil, or to other causes, political or moral? To the tyranny of petty princes, and to the oppressions of bashaws? To the negligence of the inhabitants, or to the weakness of the government, which does not defend them from the incursions of their neighbours*? In a word, Is that country uncultivated because it is naturally barren? or Is it barren because it wants cultivators?

It is now uninhabited, except by a small tribe of Arabs; therefore it has never been more populous. What an inference is this! How many other countries, especially under the Turkish dominion, which were formerly very populous, are now almost deserted? Even without going so far, cast an eye on the Campagna of Rome; see what it is, and recollect what it was.

It is a mountainous country. But is he ignorant, that in this country the mountains yield the richest pastures†? and that even now in Palestine, and the neighbouring countries, they are preferred to the plains for the nourishment of cattle? Does he imagine, that those of the country of Midian, eight leagues in length and as many in breadth, are all covered with naked rocks? If he has proofs of this, he ought to have produced them; for, in short, we are not always obliged to rely on his assertion.

Even allowing that this country is

* Modern travellers impute the present barrenness and depopulation of Palestine, and the neighbouring countries, to all these causes. See Shaw, &c.

† Shaw speaks thus of the mountains of Palestine: "There are some places which abound with that short and delicate grass, which cattle prefer to all others, and which renders their milk more delicious, and their flesh more juicy. So far were the mountains from being uninhabitable and unfruitful, or the refuse of the country, in the time of the Israelites, that, in the division which was made of them, that of Hebron was granted to Caleb as a singular favour." These mountains resemble in appearance those of Steyning, in Suffex, the heights of Brighthelmstone, and the plains of Salisbury. One may travel many miles on these plains without seeing a house.

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at present naturally barren, and covered with dry rocks, what can be concluded from it? Does he certainly know whether those rocks, now naked and barren, were not then covered with good earth, which the winds, the rains, the torrents, have by degrees carried away, and covered it again with sand and gravel? Such revolutions, which, to justify his reasoning, he ought to suppose impossible, are not rare: the slightest acquaintance with history and geography will supply us with many such.

The author of the book of Numbers, whoever he was, must have known that country; he lived in the neighbourhood, and he wrote for a people who had lands adjoining. Would he have been so impolitic as to place so many people and cattle in a country, which he must have known to be covered only with naked rocks and burning sands? especially having it in his power, at least in M. de V.'s system, to place elsewhere the scene of an event, which he had no design of rendering incredible? Again, by what stroke of bad policy would the author of the book of Judges have represented the inhabitants of so poor a country as so rich in cattle and gold‡? What shall we say of the historian Josephus? Doubtless, he well knew what the land of Midian was. He does not scruple, however, to describe it as a fruitful country, and its inhabitants as a wealthy people; and other ancient writers mention them in the same terms. This country, therefore, in former times, was not such as this critic would persuade us it is now; and we may suppose it to have been better without any improbability.

Though what has been said might be deemed a sufficient answer to his objection, we shall now give another

They have neither trees nor rivers: the soil is absolutely uncultivated: scarce a few inches of good earth cover the chalk: but the short grass, which grows there, makes them excellent pastures, loaded with numerous flocks of between three and five thousand sheep each. See a Tour through Great-Britain.

The passage just quoted from Shaw might serve as a commentary on that verse in the Psalms, which M. de V. has so badly translated, *mountains of God, fat mountains; why do you regard the fat mountains?* This was the secret of Perrault, who boldly translated some passages of Homer, and then pronounced them unworthy a good writer. Perrault is not a model to be copied by M. de Voltaire.

‡ See the book of Judges, ch. vi:

more

more particular, which requires no suppositions nor calculations.

This country, says M. de Voltaire, is bounded on the north by the Arnon, on the south by the Zared, on the west by the lake Asphaltides. Very well. But does he know how far it extended towards the east, and whether towards the south it did not go beyond the source of the Zared? It bordered on that of Moab, or rather it was in part inclosed by it; so that the two nations are sometimes confounded ||. Does he know exactly the bounds which divided them, and the precise point where the désart adjoining to the Moabites began? The Scriptures determine nothing on any of these subjects; the ablest critics, the most learned geographers, speak of them with uncertainty. Who are M. de V.'s vouchers? and Where has he learned what he advances with so much confidence?

On the contrary, we could quote many writers, who, with opportunities of knowing that country a little better than he, give it a much larger extent than he does; Josephus, Eusebius, Jerome §, &c. But, omitting these authorities, which our critic affects to despise, let us confine ourselves to one which cannot fail to have some weight, at least with him: that authority is his own.

Though he does not here allow the country of Midian to be more than about eight leagues in length, and a little less in breadth, he allows it in another place to be eight long and as much broad, without restriction; and again, elsewhere, about nine in all senses*. This is, at least, a league square; that is, about 3870 acres, added: but this is not all.

In his *Philosophy of History* †, M. de V. reproaches Moses in that having been loaded with favours, and having received signal services from the High-priest of Midian, who had given him his daughter to wife, and his son for a guide in those deserts, he repaid him with the blackest ingratitude by devoting

|| This has been the case with M. de V. himself.

§ The two last-mentioned writers lived near the country of Midian; they studied on the spot the Scripture geography, and they have left some treatises on the subject.

* See the *Philosophy of History*, Art. *Human v. Victims*.

† See the Article *Moses*. The same reproaches are repeated, *ibid.* Art. *Human victims*.

the Midianites to destruction: He therefore thinks, that the Midianites devoted by Moses, and those of Jethro, were the same people; otherwise his reproaches would be only vain declamations, his reasoning would be false, and his resentment misplaced. But this high-priest and the Midianites lived far from the lake Asphaltides, near the Red Sea, fifty leagues at least from the Zared. Could the country of Midian be fifty leagues in length, and be no more than eight or nine? These two assertions are irreconcilable. Either the complaints, which M. de Voltaire makes against Moses in the *Philosophy of History*, are false, or what he advances, in the *Treatise of Toleration*, on the extent of the country of the Midianites, is not true. Let him chuse in which of these works he would wish to be in the right; for it is difficult to be so in both of them; or, rather, it is very probable that he is mistaken in them both.

In short, those Midianites, whom he confounds, were probably two distinct nations. They had neither the same origin, nor the same habitation, nor the same worship. Those of Jethro were descended from Midian, the son of Cush †, the others from Abraham by Midian ||, the son of that Patriarch and Keturah. These worshipped Baal-peor §, or Belphegor, like their neighbours the Moabites: Those seemed to have preserved, even to the time of Moses, some knowledge, and perhaps even the worship, of the true God **. Those of Jethro lived, as we have said, on the borders of the Red Sea: Midian, their capital ††, was on the east of that sea, and their country extended as far as the western coast; and, according to some, as far as Mount Sinai. On the contrary, those whom the Israelites vanquished bordered on the Dead Sea; their principal city †† was on the Arnon, pretty near the

† For this reason, Zipporah the Midianite, the wife of Moses, is styled (in the margin of our Bibles) 'a Cushite,' Numb. xii. 1; and Habakkuk uses the words 'Midian' and 'Cushan' as synonymous, ch. iii. 7.

|| See Genesis xxv. 2.

§ See Numbers xxx. 16.

** Jethro offers sacrifices to the God of Israel, Exodus xviii. 12.

†† It retains even at this day the same name.

†† It is called, like the other, Midian: Some ruins of it were remaining in the time of St. Jerome.

capital

capital of the Moabites. They were wealthy in gold and flocks: Their country, which, even in the extent which M. de V. allows it, was sufficient for the people, which 32,000 young women suppose, and for all the cattle which Moses enumerates, probably contained more: for, in all appearance, all was not taken away or exterminated by the conquerors, and part found means to escape. But most probably, also, that country was not limited to the *eight leagues in length and as many in breadth*, which the critic assigns it. Its slaves in the country of Moab, its neighbourhood to the desert, the silence of Moses, and, above all, of M. de Voltaire, as to its bounds on the east, allow us to give it more extent.

If, therefore, there be any thing ridiculous or surprizing in what he says of the victory gained by the Hebrews over the Midianites, it is not in seeing Moses place so many girls and cattle in a country whose limits he does not ascertain; it is in seeing a philosophical historian, an intelligent writer, repeat so often, and with so much confidence, an objection so trivial in itself, and which, besides, rests so evidently on a false suggestion; it is in seeing him determine the extent of a country without exactly knowing its bounds; and, in order to find an absurdity in a respectable author, and something odious in his conduct, blindly and formally contradicting himself.

This may surprize and shock some readers. We, however, are not surprized at these extravagances: we know that the greatest men are men; and that, whatever understanding they possess, with whatever impartiality they flatter themselves, they must still pay, in some places, the tribute to human nature.

[To be continued.]

MR. URBAN,

AS a supplement to Mr Young's list of Inns and Innkeepers, I send you those in a part of the kingdom which he seems to have had no inducement to visit, and in whose inhabitants he will find no violent disposition to adopt his improvements. Tho' it must be owned, the natives of North-Britain have of late turned their thoughts to agriculture, the example of England and France can never surmount the insurmountable objections of soil and climate.—The annexed list is not meant

to satirize, but to give a faithful representation of the accommodations to be expected by those whom the fashionable curiosity may lead to visit Scotland. When I question whether many parts of the continent are better provided, our northern neighbours will thank me for a comparison that may be a means of turning the course of English money from France and Germany into North-Britain and the Highlands. If any antagonist, like L. N. to the account of North-Wales, in a former volume of your miscellany *, sets his lance in arrest, and runs a furious tilt at me for too favourable a representation, let him think himself answered, by reflecting what curiosity must expect to endure, and how much smaller a portion of the spirit of adventurous perseverance will make Scotland than Egypt or Siberia more agreeable.

I begin with *Newcastle*, where the Crown and Thistle, *Place's*, will be found the most comfortable and orderly inn.

Morpeth, Old Queen's Head, *Wardel*; good.

Waldon-Mill, 10 miles; improveable.

Whittingham, 8 miles, seemed to promise well.

Glanton, 2 miles, Red Lion; bad.

Woolter, 11 miles; good. At *Woolter-haugh-head* is an excellent one. Travellers may choose whether they will proceed to *Kelso* by *Mindrum* or *Cornhill*, the distance being exactly the same, and the road and inns more established by the latter.

Mindrum, 11 miles, Black Bull, *Patterson*; just set up.—About 7 miles North of this place you enter Scotland; whose boundary is not, as vulgarly believed, the Tweed, but a little bourn or stream, over which a stone bridge is building.

Kelso, 9 miles †, Cross Keys, *Waldley*; excellent; with a very slight specimen of Scottish inn-keeping.

Lander, 17 miles, Black Bull, *Nicol*; tolerable.

Blackshields, 13 miles, *Fairbairn*; good.

EDINBURGH, 15 miles, White Horse, *Byde*; crowded and confused: The master lives in the stable, the mistress not equal to the business. You must not expect a breakfast here before nine o'clock, and think yourself happy

* Vol. xxxviii. p. 5. 137.

† The miles are given here as English measured ones, which is one third more than they are computed at.

if you do not find every room in the house fresh mopped.

——— *Paxton's*, in the Grass-Market; better house, and better managed; where I would always eat and lodge rather than at private lodgings or taverns.—N. B. The citizens of Edinburgh acknowledge that they have the worst inns in all Scotland. They should make the same confession as to taverns, where you must sup under ground in a bed-chamber.

Linlithgow, 16 miles, Red Lion; good; provided a *Heland gentleman*, with his bairns and machines, has not got possession before you.

Falkirk, 8 miles, Red Lion, King; blackguard, though kept by an Englishman.

Stirling, 11 miles, ——— Arms †, Mrs. Gun; good.—The Red Lion is said to be better.

Creif, 15 miles, ——— Arms, Mrs. Murray; very good.

Perth, 18 miles, King's Arms, Campbell; very good; stiff landlord, excellent waiters.

Dundalk or *Inver* inn, 15 miles, Macfarlane; very good house; chatty, informing landlord, —but too apt to take a whet of *Arthur Browse* || in a morning.

Entered the Highlands.

Logarait, 18 miles, Provost, Menzies; a baiting-house, merely to relieve the length of the stage; civil, intelligent landlord.

Kenmure, 6 miles, Campbell; a good house, when the mistress does not lie in, and the master's absence leave it to his sister, who will neglect and impose upon you.—Here is a very handsome dining-room, with views of Loch Tay.

Tornmel-brig, 10 miles; a mean, lone baiting-house.

Blair, 10 miles, Stewart; imposing; pretends his port, by land-carriage, costs him 2s. a bottle, and therefore charges 2s. 6d.

Dalmacardoc, 10 miles; single house, tolerable for baiting.

Dalwhinnie, 13 miles; horrid single house, kept by a Highland savage, with four thumbs.

Pitmaen, 13 miles, single house, ve-

† Arms of nobility, &c. are common signs in Scotland, and not always easy to distinguish. The landlord is always more known by his name than by his sign.

|| A strong beverage of whiskey, mixed with honey, &c.

ry good, *Maclean*; a sensible, informing landlord, who has much improved a farm about it, but is too much henpecked by his wife, daughter of the landlord at Dalwhinnie.

Agenore, 13 miles; good single house, but ill managed. Bad lodgings for servants.

Dalmagary, 17 miles; execrable, filthy hut.

At the end of these cruel stages thro' the Highlands, (of which the four last are on all accounts the worst) comes

Inverness, 12 miles, Horns, Mrs. Mackenzie; dirty and ill managed.

Fort George, 12 miles, Grant, who will some time or other have an inn at *Campbeltown*, a mile and half from hence. At present travellers mess very well with him at the suttlings-house.

Nairn, 6 miles, Horse, Clark; a young landlord, who takes every method to give satisfaction.

Forres, 12 miles, Crown, Brodie; indifferent; a gay looking landlady, and a lame cuckold-like landlord.

Elgin, 14 miles, Red Lion, Leslie; good.—The only landlord in Scotland who wears ruffles.

Fochaber, 10 miles; a hut kept by a carpenter. The Duke of Gordon intends to fit up an inn in the Market-place.

Cullin, 12 miles, Horse's Head, Russel; good—but unprovided with a necessary-house, —like most houses in the Capital.

Bamff, 12 miles, Ship, King; good.

Tarriffe, 6 miles; a hunting-house, not calculated for travellers.

Capel Sigget, 6 miles; a hut, whose outside promises nothing, but within is infinite snugness; Wallace, the landlord, a sensible well-bred farmer.

Old Meldrum, 12 miles, Angel, Duguid; not bad.

New Kirk, 9 miles; a wretched half-way hut.

Aberdeen, 9 miles, Cross-Keys; would be a good inn, if the mistress did not give herself airs, and want to have it pass for a tavern. If you get footing there just before any of the four annual meetings of the county, you will find some trouble to keep your ground, notwithstanding the landlord was once fined 5l. for making a traveller give place to a native, and the sentence confirmed against his appeal.

Stonehive, 12 miles, Milne; tolerable.

Lomkirk, 15 miles, Milne; intolerable;

rable; an old deaf woman, who says she loves the English for their honesty, and free spending.—A better house is building.

Brechin, 10 miles, Swan, *Smith*; ill managed.

Forfar, 8 miles, —, *Webster*; good.

Dundee, 16 miles, White Lion, Mrs. *Lyon*; good.

New Inn, 18 miles; horrid, for such a part of the country.

Kinghorn, 12 miles, *Bruce*; good.

Leith, 9 miles, *Swanston*; a Wapping inn.

Between Edinburgh and Glasgow, 44 miles.

Lewingston, 15 miles, Horse's Head; good.

Halitoun, 18 miles, *Mackintosh*; good.

Glasgow, 11 miles, Saracen's Head, *Graham*; the paragon of inns, in the eyes of the Scotch, but most wretchedly managed.

Paisley, 6 miles; a good house, kept by an Englishman.

Dumbarton, 15 miles from Glasgow, — Arms, *Macfarlane*; indifferent.

Hamilton, 12 miles from Glasgow, Hamilton Arms, *Burns*; tolerable.—The landlord, from pure insipidity, will laugh at you if you come in wet-through; yet he can tell a good deal about the Duke's family.

Roslin, 7 miles and a half from Edinburgh; — fit for the *Duchess of Northumberland* to dine at.

Melrose, 11 miles from *Lander*, Sun and Moon, *Hardy*; wonderfully snug.

Harwic, 15 miles, D. of *Buccleugh* and *Montague's Arms*, *Bell*; lately made an inn, and the people not yet got into their gers.

Misspott, 12 miles; most horrid hut, worse than any in the Highlands. The length of the stages makes an inn necessary here, though it can hardly keep its master from starving.

Langholme, 10 miles, George, *Richardson*; super-excellent; such attentive, sensible people, you would think yourself in a private family; the mistress uncommonly handsome and well-bred, and the house extremely well managed.—We are here in sweet *Tiviotdale*, on whose verdant hills most of the Scots pastorals were composed.

In all the Scotch inns a traveller will find excellent clean linen both for bed and board,—if he can but get his sheets *toasted*, and his bed aired with a flat iron, or warming-pan. People who

sleep in their wet plaids, without prejudice, must be pardoned the not holding the necessity of airing sheets. Into this account must be taken the want of litter for horses in most inns, except in capital towns, the badness of hay, seldom got in till the corn is ready to accompany it, and the *unequal* measure of a Scotch *lippie*;—worse circumstances for horses than for their riders, who will always fare better, because they can make their complaints regarded.

'If this is all you can tell us in favour of Scotch accommodations,' will some say, 'we can never bear to set foot in the country.'—Go, my friends! whoever is too *nice*, or too *peevish*, to put up with the inconveniencies of travelling, is ill fitted for the grand tour of human life.

Shall I go on to tell you what you may expect in *England*! where the same epithets convey different ideas.

Longtown, 12 miles, *Ward*; most horrid; fit haunt for drunken drovers.

Carlisle, Bush, *Garthwait*; good.

Penrith, George, *Howes*; excellent.

Appleby, Crown; tolerable.

Brough, White Swan, *Aungier*; tolerable.

Bowes, George, *Peacock*; would be good, if the *Landlord's* hasty temper, and the envy of his neighbours, would suffer it.

Gretabridge; a new inn, rising on the ruins of *Marshall*, whom prosperity has made ungrateful.

Richmond—never knew what a good inn was.

Catteric, George, *Barin*; excellent.

Leeming-lane, Royal Oak, a baiting-house.

Boroughbridge, Crown; good.

York, *Bluitt's* in *Lendal*; like every inn here, in an eternal bustle.—The manners of the citizens are not favourable to reflection.

Selby, George; indifferent.

Snaith, Bell and Crown, *Brian*; ditto.

Barwtry, Crown, *Shaw*, excellent.

Tuxford, Red Lion, *Sellers*; good.

Newark, Kingston Arms, *Tomlinson*; good.

Grantham, Angel, *Crabtree*; declining, and ill managed.

Celsterworth; good.

Witham-Common, Bull, *Brandon*; ditto.

Stamford, Bull, *Terrewest*; excellent.

Stilton, Angel; good.

Alconbury,

Alconbury; Wheatsheaf, Warburton; excellent.

Eaton, Cock, Walker; ditto.

Biggesfwade, Royal Oak; indifferent.

Stevenage, New Inn, Mayes; deserves encouragement for his own sake, as well as to punish the Nimrod at the Swan.

Hertford, Angel, Philips; good.

Enfield, Rose and Crown, Hamilton; good.

LONDON. Let those who have not houses or lodgings choose an inn for themselves. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU favoured me in your last Magazine; by admitting a construction of our Lord's Prayer, somewhat varied from the common one.

I have sent you a Latin Epigram, the occasion of which was this: About five years ago, Mr. Manby, an eminent man-midwife, of Sleatford, in Lincolnshire, but since

Has tetigit oras unde redire nefas,
Sent a close-flood to a friend, who found, under the pan of it, a purse, containing the sum of forty pounds, and honestly conveyed it to him; though he might have usurped it himself, as Mr. Manby did not put it there, but (as was supposed) a relation of his, who was then dead. This incident gave rise to the following versicles:

Manbie, binarum suavissima cura Deorum,

Da veniam; de te scribere pauca volo.
Haud ego mordaci veriu malè gratus amicum

Lædam, nam mihi fat, sit modò mica falis.

Diva Cloacarum mirè tibi protulit aurum,

At Juno gravidis auxilio esse dedit.
Dona Cloacinæ memorem tibi, seu Lucinæ?

Illa ferebat opes, Illa ferebat opem.

THALIA.

P. S. Erratum in the Lord's Prayer; 'as it is done in *Heavens*'—it should be *Heaven*; and, in the grammatical remark, *collesion* should be *collision*.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your last Magazine, page 521, I observed the following article: 'A Gentleman travelling in the North of England; in a morass, or place where the country-people dig peat, observed a vast quantity of a species of *Eteagorus*.' I imagine there is a mistake in this piece of intelligence, either of the transcriber or printer; and that

the plant is no other than the *Elæagnus Angustifolia*, described in the *Species Plantarum* of Linnæus; especially as it is frequently found in damp and watery places, though it has eluded the observation of our countrymen, diligent as their researches have been in the several departments of the vegetable kingdom. Even Mr. Hudson, in his English Flora, makes no mention of such a plant, as a native of England. It is met with in Bohemia, Spain, Syria, and Cappadocia. One species, which produces thorns, grows in Egypt; and both are of the class called Tetrandria Monogynia, and described in the *Hortus Cliffortianus*, printed in folio at Amsterdam, 1737.

It will be a real kindness to the botanical world, if the Northern traveller will favour the public with a more succinct and particular account of so curious an acquisition: And one would hope, that such as encourage, in our English gardens, exotics not congenial either to our soil or climate, may be induced to adopt a plant superior in some respects to the Italian Myrtle. The inclement air of Britain is much too severe for the Myrtle; but the *Elæagnus* will flourish even in the open ground, and become an ornament to our gardens and plantations.

MARCUS.

Mr. URBAN,

THE * Critics have remarked a strange disagreement between Martial and Statius, in the elegant descriptions which those authors have given of the BATH OF CLAUDIUS ETRUSCUS; but not one of them, as I can find, hath attempted to account for it. See the Epigram DE ETRUSCI THERMIS, Martial. lib. VI. 42; and the poem entitled, BALNEUM ETRUSCI, Stat. Sylv. lib. I. 5. Martial mentions the Onyx, and that species of variegated marble, which, from the imaginary resemblance it bore to the spots of the serpent, was named Ophites, among the decorations of this Bath:

SICCOS PINGUIS ONYX ANHELAT
ÆSTUS —

ET FLAMMA TENUI CALENT OPHITÆ:

Statius in express terms excludes them both:

* See CASPER. GEVARTII PAPIANAS LECTIONES, and THOMÆ STEPHENS COMMENT. IN STATII SYLVAS; as also, VINCENT COLLESSO AD MARTIAL. EPIGRAM VI. 42. MOERET

MORRET ONYX LONGE, QUERITURQUE EXCLUSUS CYPHITES.

Now, there appears to me no other way of clearing up this difference between the two poets, but by attending to the different nature of their compositions. That of Statius was an EXTEMPORE production, thrown off hastily, during the course of an entertainment, at Etruscus's table, as we find by his appeal to Etruscus himself: CLAUDII ETRUSCI TESTIMONIUM EST, QUI BALNEOLUM A ME SUUM INTRA MORAM COENÆ RECEPIT. *Prefat. ad Sylvæ. lib. I.* And it is evident from other passages of the Prefatory Epistles to the SYLVÆ, that these sudden excursions were perfectly familiar to the muse of Statius; which, whatever honour they might reflect on the poet's abilities, must necessarily subject him to frequent mistakes. Of this, the passage under consideration appears to be a remarkable instance: For I make no doubt, that Martial's little piece on the same subject, tho' it has infinitely less poetry, has abundantly more truth in it; not being, like the other, an EXTEMPORE effusion. For, that THIS poet had little or no turn for SUCH sallies of genius, may fairly be presumed from the following distich, lib. IX. 91.

LEGENIMISDURA CONVIVAM SCRIBERE VERSUS

COGIS, STELLA; LICET SCRIBERE, NEMPE MALOS:

which evidently implies a consciousness, that he could not attempt them WITH SUCCESS. This will appear still more probable, if with some critics we suppose (what the SUBJECT seems to authorize) the following epigram to be pointed against Statius under the name of Sabellus:

LAUDAS Balnea versibus trecentis
COENANTIS BENE PONTICI, SABELLE:

VIS COENARE, SABELLE, NON LAVARI.

Martial. lib. IX. 20.

For then the ill-natured fling in the last line is easily explained by that mortifying truth, the VERSIBUS TRECENTIS, in the first; and both together serve to intimate, in language more intelligible than a thousand words, the ENVIED SUPERIORITY of this same fictitious Sabellus in a talent, to which the Epigram writer was sensible that himself had not equal pretensions.

Wigan, Dec. 14,

Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Almost all that has been written on the subject of a late Royal marriage, seems dictated no less by ignorance than malevolence. Two assertions, however, in some of the public papers deserve particular notice; the one being false in fact, the other in law and reason, which in this case happily coincide. First, Mr. Horton died in 1769, and, therefore, if his widow be pregnant (which is not believed), it cannot be by him. Secondly, in regard to the Statute 31 Henry VIII. which makes it 'High-Treason to contract marriage with any of the King's children, &c. without his licence,' and which, therefore, it has been affirmed, will invalidate the marriage; that act (among others) was repealed by the 1st of Edward VI. ch. 12. In consequence of this repeal, when the Earl of Hertford, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had clandestinely married Lady Catharine Grey, of the royal blood, though the Star-chamber arbitrarily imprisoned both the parties, the husband for nine years, and the wife to the time of her death, yet a Jury, in a succeeding reign, found the marriage to be good; and from the issue of that match descended the late Duke of Somerset, as do also the noble families of Northumberland and Egremont, by the female line. In the reign of James I. too, though Sir William Seymour, for secretly marrying Lady Arabella Stuart, who was nearly allied to the Crown, was, in like manner, committed to the Tower, yet that Prince, incensed as he was, had no idea of declaring the marriage void, and the issue illegitimate.

As little must that eminent Lawyer mentioned in the papers (if any such there be) know of law and reason as of history and fact, who asserts, that 'no marriage solemnized abroad is valid, unless it be solemnized by a minister of the church of England, and in the Ambassador's chapel.' One instance to the contrary, which is a case in point, is that of James II. when Duke of York. He married Mrs. Anne Hyde clandestinely abroad; but 'as the marriage' (in Count Hamilton's words, quoted in your Magazine on another occasion, p. 448.) 'was wanting in none of the circumstances which render unions of that nature valid in the sight of Heaven;' it was acknowledged and allowed

lowed in England after the Restoration, and the issue of it succeeded to the crown. It is well known, that marriages, which are solemnized in Scotland by Presbyterian ministers, are admitted in England; and, for obvious reasons, in every country, marriages, which are celebrated according to the laws of that country, are legal. In foreign countries, Ambassadors chapels and Protestant ministers are rarely to be found; but yet, in Russia, Italy, or Turkey, two persons of this nation, and the same religious persuasion, may be assured, that not the Archbishop of Canterbury himself can tie the knot more indissolubly than a Greek or Romish Priest, or even a Cadi, in their respective countries. It is proper to add, that, even in our own nation, our marriage-act does not extend to the Royal family any more than to Jews and Quakers; and therefore, without regard to time, place, or licence, nothing but the performance of the ceremony by a minister of the established church, according to the liturgy, is required.

On the whole, it seems very unjust, impolitic, immoral, and irreligious, so severely to censure and almost to reprobate this young Prince, for one *virtuous* action, which, however imprudent, is perfectly agreeable to the laws both of God and man, and which perhaps may be the prelude and the means of his amendment and reformation; while his former dissolute conduct received no serious, at least no public animadversion, no banishment from the court and capital. His namesake Henry V. was for a time as dissolute; but in a maturer age he saw and retrieved his errors, and became not only the scourge of France, but the darling of England.

Yours, &c.

C R I T O.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Sage Physician, Dr. John Hill, speaking of his Tinctures, Balsams, Essences, &c. boasts not of invention, but only bringing them into use. I also must make use of the Doctor's mode, for who is a stranger to the virtues of HEMP? I can only recommend it: It is a specific in all disorders where physic may be necessary, and in many where the whole *Materia Medica* would be of no service. What medicines are equal to *Hemp*, applied to the shoulders for the cure of pety-

larceny? The army and navy have found the good effects of it in the cures of desertion and misbehaviour. It has this sovereign quality, that it is not only of service to those that take it, but operates often very strongly on the by-standers. Its virtues are unequalled in cases of idleness, as the many patients discharged cured from the hospital of Bridewell can testify. Its being disagreeable to take, and in its operation, may very well be mentioned among its virtues; for, as it is generally given in cases of indolence, idleness, lewdness, drunkenness, and debauchery, and several others, it has been often known to prevent such disorders, from the bare reflection of its being prescribed for their cure; and, whatever some may pretend, I am of opinion, that if properly applied, and by an able hand, it would be fully as efficacious as a fiddle in the bite of a tarantula. I know a soldier, who, before he went into the army, earned by his business a crown a day, yet was seldom ever seen with a coat to his back, or hardly a stocking or shoe to his foot, and always drunk and dirty, and yet now lives upon five-pence-halfpenny *per diem*, wears white stockings, and powders his hair; and this change was happily effected by only taking a few doses of this medicine, properly applied.

Sloth and slovenliness are said to be very often the cause of the scurvy, and exercise in a great measure to relieve it. Well then may this be said to be a cure for the scurvy, nothing being so great a promoter of motion as Hemp, when given in the form of a cat-o'-nine-tails.

When worn as a necklace, it cures that predominant passion curiosity, nor need the patient ever fear a return, as many a *spy* has experienced. It is a sovereign remedy in treason: some people indeed may speak of the axe, but where that has cured one, this has cured an hundred. I heard a gentleman declare, who is very well acquainted with the virtues of this necklace, that it would be for the public good if worn by several persons who frequent a great house at the West end of the Town. Now, as I am sure I can confide in this Gentleman's opinion, I cannot help wishing, as it will be for the good of my country, (and I am sure, Mr. URBAN, you will join with me,) that it was proved upon them,

them, as it has a double quality, not only of being of service to those who wear it, but also to those who see it worn.

With regard to the Essay I promised, enclosed I send it you, though I might very well have vamped it up for a six-penny, if not a twelve-penny pamphlet; but I scorn to take advantage of the follies of mankind. You are at liberty to publish it in your very entertaining and instructive Magazine. I have copied it verbatim from the manuscript I found; who was the author I cannot pretend to say, as it does not appear to have been written by my relation.

Yours, &c. A PATRIOT.

ESSAY ON HEMP.

“IT is acknowledged, by the followers of the new philosophy, that what is commonly called sympathy and antipathy, is nothing else but a natural tendency and inclination, abhorrence and aversion, to the proportion and disproportion between the atoms and pores of such bodies, as at a distance mutually act and react upon each other; as in the case of oscitancy, when one person has extended or dilated his jaws, he has set the whole company into the same posture; for the subtle effluvias of him who yawned first, imperceptibly convey themselves into the nervous membrane of the œsophagus, which swells, and causes an irritation in others, and by dilating of it obliges the mouth to answer the motion of the nervous fibres, it being lined with the same membrane. By the transition of these effluvias, I have known a cit commence a poet, and his brain has been agitated and disturbed barely from the verses that he has sucked from the mouth of a player. Upon these principles we may conclude, that Hemp, though in the flower, and at a great distance, may operate by ventilation, and cause a twitching and irritation upon a neck it designs more closely to encircle; nay, I have heard that those effluvias have had such an effect upon the brain of some people, that whenever they have passed by a Hemp shop they were always taken with an immoderate sneezing.

“The Naturalists tell us, there are two sorts of this produce, which is hot in the second, and dry in the first degree; and that the one is not near so fatally influential upon human bo-

dies as the other. If the atoms act upon a body from the white Hemp, they cause only an irksomeness in the spine, and betoken a workhouse or a bridewell, a whip, or a cat-o-nine-tails; if they operate upon the wrists, the hands are seized with a dead palsy, and their motion suspended for some time. But if the atoms emit from that of the more dingy complexion, they threaten the trachea, or the wind-pipe, and are utter enemies to respiration and vocal music, and hinder swallowing, which the anatomists call a voluntary motion. Let this plant pass through never so many modifications, it still retains its efficacious power; but when it is twisted and turned to a necklace, its action is more violent than when it was diffusive, and the twitching upon the jugulars are stronger and stronger; for the pestilential effluvias being forced out by contraction, they more violently incorporate with the collum, and cause a suffocation. If they act upon the head, they cause a disorder in the brain, a dimness in the eyes, a distortion of the mouth, a lividness in the face, and a blackness in the neck; and if they operate at the same time upon the lobe of the left ear, it is certain death, and death is the infallible cure of all distempers. This admirable necklace cures all diseases, external and internal; it is an infallible remedy for the cough; it cures the quinsy, relieves the spleen, it carries off all aches and rheumatic pains, and rectifies all secret injuries, broken constitutions, and ill habits of body; in fine, it is a sovereign remedy against all diseases but the *diabetes*. It cures all chronic diseases, as *love*, *melancholy*, vapours, &c. It cures lying, prevarications, &c. by being externally appended; and no specific that ever yet appeared upon the theatre of the world, can vie with the cures that have been performed by HEMP.”

Particulars of the Causes between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther.

AFTER the council was drawn up ten deep on each side, and the judges seated in their robes, and the special Jury from Cumberland impanelled, and the rolls of parchment scattered round the court from all the offices in the kingdom, Mr. Wedderburne opened a short case for Sir James Lowther, in the cause of the forest of

of Inglewood, shewing, That the forest of Inglewood, and the honour of Penrith, had been held as separate and distinct manors from the earliest times down to the grant of the Earl of Portland by King William, when their several rights had been blended together, and ever since enjoyed by the Portland family, under a grant for the honour of Penrith. This he endeavoured to prove, to the satisfaction of the learned Jury, by a hundred pipe-rolls, in the most crabbed latin that ever grated the ear of man. He then called for some leases, to prove the defendant in possession under the Duke of Portland, and some parole evidence that proved the premises contended for to be within the forest of Inglewood; and, lastly, the lease from the Crown to Sir James Lowther, to establish his right.

In reading this paper, after all the fuid and aforefaid furze, heaths, wastes, shrubs, waterways, rights, members, appurtenances, courts, royalties, regalities, &c. &c. they came to the words, "thirteen shillings and four-pence," as the reserved rent to the Crown: At which words the judges started instantaneously, declaring the lease was contrary to the Civil-List act of the 11th of Q. Anne, which enacts, That, in all leases from the Crown, there shall be reserved the antient, or most usual rent, the rent paid for twenty years back, a reasonable rent, or one-third of the clear annual profit; none of which were fulfilled by thirteen shillings and four-pence. The objection seemed to be totally new to the council for Sir James Lowther, who appeared to be struck with an electrical shock. The court gave them an hour to recover their senses, and consult together. When the fatal clock had sounded the hour, Sir James Lowther's council returned; they asserted, "That one-third of the profits was reserved to the Crown by covenants in the lease: That this was the only mode of complying with the intent of the law, where the rent was fluctuating or uncertain, and could not be ascertained, as was the case of courts and royalties: That the reservation intended by the law was to be taken in a liberal sense, the securing such and such profits to the Crown, without establishing, by a narrowed construction, such principles as must defeat the execution of the act: That, with regard to the rent for the last twenty years, the sum reserved was

many millions of times more than that, which indeed had been nothing: That, with respect to a reasonable rent, there was hardly a man in court, when he beheld the council, briefs, proceedings, and pipe-rolls, and calculated the charges they must have cost Sir James Lowther, for recovering the estate for the Crown, after the expiration of three lives, who would not think, that, including these circumstances, thirteen and four-pence was as much as Sir James Lowther ought to pay: That, respecting the antient rent, there was no evidence on the rolls to shew that the royalties and courts have ever stood in a separate charge." The Judge did not reply, but ordered the crier to call aloud for John Dent, who, making no answer, was nonsuited.

The day following, the cause for the foccage manor of Carlisle came on to be tried. It was opened by Mr. Wedderburne, who said, That it had been given out by the other side, to cover the weakness of their cause under popular clamour, that his client had chose this spot to try the question upon, from some particular circumstances, which might render the possession of the Duke of Portland doubtful: That he disclaimed every subterfuge of that kind; that he admitted and allowed the Duke of Portland in possession; that he wished to try the fair merits of the question, What right his Grace had to such possession? which had been much misrepresented to the world. He boldly asserted, That the title of the Duke of Portland was faulty in every respect, and his usurpation, so late as the year twenty-nine, without a colour of right, and that no modern conveyancer would have depended on it between man and man, much less against the rights of the public, which had ever been held sacred:—That the pity and compassion, which had been called forth on this occasion, were wholly unmerited, and could only arise from the personal qualifications of the noble Duke, forgetting the circumstances of his predecessors: That the question before the court was not that of a person who had paid a valuable consideration for property, but that of a family, who, after having received the most unbounded grants from King William in perpetuity over half the counties of England, larger than ever had been bestowed on a subject, had likewise usurped large posses-

sions, and even the demesne lands of the antient crown of England, without any just pretence whatsoever: That he undertook to prove, from the earliest period of our records in the northern counties, that the castle and manor of Carlisle had been in the possession of the Crown, and regularly continued till the year 1729, when the Duke of Portland, under colour of his grant of the honour of Penrith, had got possession:—That so far from the honor or manor of Penrith conveying the castle and manor of Carlisle, he would shew they had ever been held by separate grants, even when possessed by the same persons.

Mr. Wedderburne then called his evidence, which chiefly consisted of antient records, dry, tedious, and unentertaining in the reading. All parties were now busily employed, endeavouring to catch at every doubtful word or entry; but, at last, on the Friday following, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Mr. Wedderburne compleated his proofs.

The council for the Duke of Portland rested their defence wholly on the defects in Sir James Lowther's lease. They first observed, That 50*l.* the reserved rent in the lease, was not the antient or most usual rent, or any rent within the description of the Civil-List act:—That the lease to the Earl of Cumberland, it is true, reserved 50*l.* rent, and that all the leases from Queen Henrietta Maria, and Queen Catharine, stated that sum. But the learned Gentlemen observed, That the Earl of Cumberland had the castle in his lease, which Sir James Lowther had not; that therefore the premises could not be the same:—That Sir James Lowther had mines included in his lease, which the Earl of Cumberland had not:—That, although it was true there were no mines open on the premises, yet they might be found in the course of the three lives, or thirty years:—That, besides, trees were both granted and excepted in Sir James Lowther's lease, which was not the case in the Earl of Cumberland's; and though it was also true, that there was not a tree on the whole premises, yet they likewise might grow up in the time of the lease, as the life of a man, in the eye of the law, was a thousand years.

Mr. Wedderburne answered these objections, by shewing, That Sir James Lowther's lease could not be deemed discordant to the Civil-List act, by con-

taining a less quantity of the same premises, and paying an equal rent as the antient lessor: That, with respect to mines, as there were none on the premises, there could be no rational dispute about them; but he was well informed, that the first lawyer that ever sat in Westminster-hall, (hinting at Lord Hardwicke) had given his opinion, that mines were not included within the possible meaning of the Civil-List act, more especially when unopened, since they could be subject to no rational calculation, whereby to fix the rent to be reserved: That all leases of mines from the Crown had, ever since passing the act, been let under covenant in the lease, to account for certain profits, as were the terms under which Sir James Lowther held, with a condition of forfeiting the lease in case of failure: That such was the best and only method of securing the interest of the public on such property as afforded no method of calculation, so as to comply with the exact words of the Civil-List act: That in case the Judges determined otherwise, such a decision would set half the property of the kingdom, held under leases from the Crown, afloat: That all trees being fully excepted in the lease, and no trees being on the premises, the answer was compleat. The Judges declared their opinions against all other parts of the exceptions, except one; but reserved this point, namely, the mines, for a special verdict. The council for the Duke of Portland then proceeded to state another objection to Sir James Lowther's lease, by shewing he had not set forth the value of the premises in his petition, neither in the other leases he had received from the Crown, both which were required by the first of Henry the IVth. Mr. Wedderburne replied, to the satisfaction of the court, That this statute, if not obsolete, was virtually repealed by the first of Queen Anne: That Sir James Lowther had actually set forth, in his petition, that the lands in question had been usurped, and were then of no value to the Crown, which was undoubtedly the fact: That the report of the Surveyor-General, which was refused to be read, though united to the petition, set forth the expence Sir J. Lowther must be at in recovering the lands in question for the Crown, which had been fully considered at the time of granting the lease, nor could any man say the King had been deceived.

All the Judges gave a clear and decisive opinion against the objections arising on the statute of Henry IV.—The last objection was concerning a subsisting term of two years, to which, though enforced by the engaging eloquence of Mr. Dunning, nobody would give any attention; as it seems, the case, after having been tossed to and fro in the sea of legal uncertainty, had lately been determined in the court of Common-Pleas, namely, That a term, where the trust had been satisfied, could not be set up to defeat the title of the owner. Upon all these points, without pretending to shew any title except possession, the council for the Duke of Portland rested their defence.

34. *The COMPLETE ENGLISH FARMER: Or, A Practical System of HUSBANDRY. Exhibiting the different Effects of cultivating Land, according to the Usage of the Old and New Husbandry. By a PRACTICAL FARMER, and a Friend to the late Mr. JETHRO TULL.*

Continued from page 509.

IN the second part of the work before us, the author treats more precisely than in his former part, of the culture and improvement of those articles in husbandry of which the ordinary farmer is now in possession. And,

First, Of WHEAT. He shews the manner of cultivating this grain according to the *New* and *Old* husbandry, but has omitted some peculiarities in the *New*, that are particularly taken notice of by the first practiser. In his *wet* lands, Mr. Tull frequently drilled his wheat on the ridges, on which grew the crop of the preceding year; and with this view he finished his summer hoeings by bouting up the intervals, and letting the furrows lie open next the rows till after harvest, when he found it easy to throw down the ridges in order to prepare the land for the succeeding crop. This he did by letting it lie exposed to the sun and air, till the soil was sufficiently pulverized, and then he closed his ridges again by furrows larger than those by which they were opened. On these ridges he drilled his seed, and found the produce in every respect equal to that drilled on new ridges formed in the intervals. He preferred, however, planting on ridges formed in the intervals, where the land was dry enough to admit of it. Another peculiarity, omitted by our author, is, that in the latter years

of his practice, Mr. Tull narrowed his lands from six feet to four feet eight inches; which, though, he says, it increased the labour, the profit doubled the expence of it.

From the culture of wheat according to the *New* husbandry, our author proceeds to the preparation of land for the same grain according to the *Old*, in which there are many things that deserve the practical farmer's notice. And,

First, as to Plowing. If it be true, says he, as Mr. Tull has endeavoured to demonstrate, that the earth receives its vegetable food from the air, it will follow, that the more of that earth is exposed to the immediate action of the air, the greater will be the quantity of vegetable food that it will attract: but it has been observed, he adds, that earth in a wet condition loses much of its power of attraction; and that, while it remains in such a state, it is so far from receiving benefit from the air, that it is greatly hurt by being exposed to it. These considerations, he says, naturally induce two methods of plowing; one for the winter, the other for the summer. In the winter, the furrows cannot be ploughed too coarse; in the summer, they cannot be drawn too fine. In winter, the land intended for fallowing, should be gathered up in ridges; in summer, ploughed into broad lands. In winter, no artificial means should be used to break the continuity of the clods, but the whole left to the natural influences of the atmosphere; in the summer, every means should be used to pulverize the soil, and to continue it so till the time of sowing.

2dly, Our author considers the *Manner of Dressing*, and for clay lands advises chalk. Where dung is used, he prefers rotten dung to fresh, and thinks it better to be laid on and mixed with the earth before sowing, than at the last plowing, just when the seed is to be put in the ground. He decries the indiscriminate use of lime as a manure*,

* Lime may be used till it makes land barren. On poor land, such as where holly, broom, fern, and the like, naturally grow, lime will do much at first breaking up; and in the southern counties, viz. Suffex, Hants, &c. a good crop of wheat, another of oats, and a third of clover, may be obtained by the use of it; but were the lime again to be repeated on the same land, with a view to a similar succession of crops, the produce would not pay for plowing. — 160 bushels to an acre is the proper quantity to be used on the first occasion.

but most zealously recommends it as a preservative against the ravages of grubs and insects.

3dly, With respect to *Seed*. He labours to persuade the farmer to save in seed, in order to be more liberal in dressing; and thinks that a bushel saved on an acre, in times when bread-corn is scarce, is no inconsiderable acquisition to the public stock. He approves of sowing wheat on clover leys, when the land is in heart, but combats the general practice of over-feeding poor land. Steeps, tho' he mentions several, he relies upon none; but advises the farmer to place his dependence, for a full crop, on good seed, sown at a proper season, upon land in good condition.

In Chap. 2, Of RYE, the author takes notice of two very different methods of cultivating it; one in the south, where it is generally sown in autumn for spring feed for cattle, and as a preparation for turneps; the other in the north, where it is sown in the spring, and there generally propagated for bread-corn. Both these methods are equally advantageous to the south and north-country farmer, in their respective circumstances. In this chapter he justly explodes the use of common salt as a manure, which, *used alone*, he says, is a great impoverisher.

In Chap. 3, Of BARLEY, our author observes, that the land, on which this grain is sown, should be thoroughly pulverized, to permit its fibres to pass freely. It is a hungry grain, he says, and requires rich nourishment, but is at the least pains of any that is sown to procure it; for its roots only skim the surface, and never descend to any great depth. Hence it is, that barley and clover agree so well together; the barley feeds upon the surface, the clover penetrates the substance; so that neither robs the other. He advises only two bushels of barley to be sown upon an acre, and one quart of clover-seed; the barley to be in blade before the clover-seed is sown, for which he assigns his reasons.

In Chap. 4, Of OATS, he endeavours to awaken the English farmer's attention to the culture of this grain, which, he says, one day or other, will be his great support. When our crops of wheat, says he, begin to exceed our home consumption, and the markets abroad for the overplus are forestalled, the price of wheat will soon sink so low, that no farmer in England will be able

to raise it without loss. Oats, which we now purchase from abroad at the expence of half a million annually, must then be raised at home; and the lands, that are now employed principally in the culture of wheat, must then be converted to the purposes of that grain for which there will be the greatest demand. This, he thinks, will be oats, from the general increase of horses for pleasure and necessary business. In treating of oats, he differs from other writers, and considers them as improvers, not as impoverishers, of arable lands. Where, says he, they succeed best, they nourish most; and it is no uncommon thing to see land, judged unfit for the production of more noble grain, produce two successive crops of oats, and both plentiful ones; the second with no other additional labour or expence, except plowing in the stubble, as soon as the first is removed. In England it has never, perhaps, been tried to what a length of time oats may be continued, without change, on the same land; but our author asserts, that, in the north of Scotland, black oats have been so continued time immemorial.

In Chap. 5, On FRENCH WHEAT, he extols that grain as an excellent food for hogs, poultry, and pigeons; and recommends it, after Mr. Young, as a proper succedaneum for spring-corn, when by any accident the farmer is delayed in sowing his intended seed. French wheat may be sown as late as the middle of May, and, tho' it is long in ripening, it is not subject to be hurt by the weather. Two bushels of seed to an acre is the usual quantity sown, and the produce is from 5 to 7 quarters.

In Chap. 6, On PEASE, our author observes, that, where pease are suffered to trail upon the ground, no pods grow upon the creeping vines, and only a few upon the curved tops, supported perhaps by the more vigorous weeds. To remedy this, he says, it is the custom in the midland counties to mix beans or oats with the seed, which growing up together, the stalks of the one become a support to the vines of the other. Where this method is practised, he recommends rye in preference to oats, as a quicker grower, and a taller and stouter support; but the Tullian husbandry he prefers for pease, by which, he says, the vines are enabled in a great measure to support themselves, and the weeds, by repeated hoeings, are effectually subdued.

In Chap. 7, Of BEANS, he says, it is now the prevailing practice, in the middle counties, to prepare for beans by plowing early in autumn, cross-plowing after the frosts have mellowed the ground in the winter, and plowing a third time just before the beans are to be set in the spring. The land being thus prepared, men, women, and children, are employed in planting the seed, which they do in rows 12 inches asunder, and in the rows at the distance of 6 inches from bean to bean. In this manner one good hand, with a lad to attend him, will plant an acre a day, and in two days will hoe it, at the proper time. For this labour he reckons at the rate of 13 shillings an acre, half of which is saved in seed, and the land is thereby brought to an excellent condition for future crops. He takes notice of an acre of wheat being planted *nearly* in the same manner, and from a quart of seed producing 39 Bushels.

In Chap. 8, Of VETCHES, mention is made of an instrument of a very simple construction for destroying of weeds, and of a biennial vetch which naturally grows in Siberia, and is so hardy that our winter frosts will seldom hurt it. He thinks the introduction of this vetch a valuable acquisition to husbandry.

In Chap. 9, Of LENTILS, there is nothing new.

Chap. 10, Of TURNEPS, contains many curious observations with respect to the preparation of the land, the sowing, hoeing, and preservation of the young plants from the fly. One thing deserves particular regard. Turneps, says he, that are intended to stand the winter, should never be sown before the middle of July, nor so early, if the season be inclined to moisture; for turneps, when they take to growing, apple very fast, and arrive at their *full growth* long before the time that they are, in general, wanted for winter-food. After this they soon begin to decay, and rot fast; whereas, while they continue in a progressive vegetating state, they are much better able to resist the effects of severe weather, than after they have attained to full perfection. The first week in August is, therefore, the precise time he prescribes for sowing turneps. Unslaked lime, sown as warm as possible upon the land just as the seeds begin to vegetate, is, he adds, the most effectual method he has ever experienced of preserving them from the fly.

Chap. 11, Of CARROTS, is chiefly taken from Mr. Belling's account of the culture of that root, published by order of the Society of Arts. Some pertinent remarks, however, are added, to which it will not be improper for the practical farmer to attend.

Chap. 12, Of POTATOES, is full of instruction with respect to the various methods of cultivating this most useful root; and one species is mentioned, very little known but in the neighbourhood of Chester, where it is chiefly propagated. This species, which the gardeners there first raised from seed, attains its full growth much sooner than the ordinary sorts; and two crops of it are gathered the same year. The roots do not grow large, but they are very delicious.

Chap. 13, Of CLOVER, abounds with many just and pertinent observations on the sowing, mowing, making, and stacking, of clover. In variable weather, when clover, he says, is almost made, it is a most ruinous practice to pile it up in cocks; for when a hasty shower comes, the rain runs thro' the cocks, be they ever so large; and if this happens in the night, and no care is taken to open them in the morning, it will surely make the clover mouldy. Clover should be wind-rowed like oats, turned like oats, and never suffered to lie till it heats on any one spot. It is equally pernicious to stack it in rainy weather; for wherever the rain lodges, there it will grow mouldy: He, therefore, advises to stack it dry, to cover it with straw as soon as stacked, and to thatch it as soon after as possible.

In Chap. 14, the WHITE or DUTCH clover is strongly recommended to the practical farmer, in preference to Lucern, Burnet, Timothy-grass, or any of the late highly-extolled artificial grasses, that require much pains in the culture, and much nicety in the continuance.

In Chap. 15, Of ST. FOIN, particular directions are given for the choice of seed, quantity to be sown, the soil, the manner of preparing it, the time of sowing, cutting, making, and stacking: With respect to the two last articles his advice is the same as for clover.

Chap. 16 treats of LUCERN, in which he recommends the fine, rich, black mould, deep and rich dry meadow, or the sunny sides of dry, rich, loamy hills, with the under stratum of warm stony or slatey marle, as the only soils on which

which Lucern can in this country be cultivated to advantage: But till the culture of it is better known, he advises the common farmer to content himself with the improvements he has been most accustomed to, of common St. Foin, or still more common clover.

In Chap. 17, Of BURNET, the author recapitulates what has been said for and against this newly-introduced plant, and concludes with Mr. Miller in cautioning gentlemen, who may be inclined to make trials of it, to begin with small quantities.

Chap. 18 treats of GRASSES PROPERLY SO CALLED, and particularly REY-GRASS, which the author recommends to the farmers cultivation preferably to almost every other sort. If, says he, those writers, who so strongly recommend the selecting of grasses, were farmers, they would know, that one good, sound; and wholesome species of *perennial* grass, that will flourish in almost every arable soil, and by the culture of which their lands are easily converted from corn to pasture, and from pasture to corn again, is to them of more value than all the tribes of *annuals* added together.

From grasses artificial and natural, the author passes to those leguminous plants that have lately been introduced for the winter-feed of cattle; particularly,

Chap. 19, Of the TURNEP-CABBAGE; Chap. 19, Of the TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE; and Chap. 20, Of CABBAGES PROPERLY SO CALLED; the culture of all which is very judiciously directed, and the great advantage of propagating them demonstrated.

Chap. 20, Of COLESEED, contains the whole process of raising, reaping, threshing, and bagging, of coleseed, and preparing it for the mill. The account is, indeed, very curious, and very particular.

The TEAZLE, in Chap. 22; HOPS, in Chap. 23; SAFFRON, in Chap. 24; FLAX, in Chap. 25; HEMP, in Chap. 26; WELD, in Chap. 27; WOAD, in Chap. 28; MADDER, in Chap. 29; and LIQUORICE, in Chap. 30; are all treated of with great propriety, and the cultivation of them shewn to be attended with uncommon advantages.

The conclusion is an epitome of Mr. Dossie's last volume of *Memoirs of Agriculture*, published with permission of the Society of Arts, in which is included an account of a

newly-discovered species of potatoes highly commended by the first discoverers.

From this brief review of the COMPLETE ENGLISH FARMER, the reader may judge of the importance of its contents. Few books, in this or any other language, comprise so much PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in so small a volume. That the author writes from knowledge, is apparent. When he differs in opinion from authors of established credit, he supports his dissent by arguments founded on his own experience. He is an enemy to hasty projects, and cautions gentlemen and farmers against attempting improvements in improper situations. The whole work is interspersed with many sensible observations; and we may venture to recommend it to the intelligent husbandman's perusal as a work that will afford him profit and entertainment.

35. *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*, by Thomas Pennant, Esq; 1771, 8vo.

The ingenious author of this work, has already given many proofs of his great abilities as a Naturalist. His former publications have more particularly interested the English readers, as they concerned the animals of Great-Britain; but in the present work, he enlarges his plan, and treats of all the known quadrupeds on our globe, displaying an equal share of learning and of discernment. In his preface, he lays open the reasons which induced him to offer this work to the public, and accounts for forming a system of his own, by pointing out the defects of those already published, but politely acknowledging the merits of each, and the assistance he had derived from them all.

Mr. Pennant's plan is new, and keeps a just medium between that of the great *Linnæus*, and that of *M. de Buffon*. To avoid the confusion, which must have been the consequence, had he followed the latter, by introducing no arrangement at all in his work, he has formed a system, taking care, however, not to imitate the former, in that strict and rigid adherence to it, which must of course, lay it under many inconveniencies. He has improved upon the Swedish Natural Historian, by giving an account of the œconomy of each animal, besides its bare description. This he has done in as concise, and yet as compleat a manner as possible, avoiding the prolixity, which in too many instances

instances has unnecessarily swelled the voluminous work of M. de Buffon, and which would frequently render it tedious, if that French Naturalist had not embellished it by his peculiar elegance of style.

Our author has likewise taken care to correct the false assertions which abound in the writings of M. de Buffon, who often opposes facts merely because they are contrary to his opinion, as is the case with the Opossum * and the Sloth, two kinds of animals, which M. de Buffon endeavours to confine to the new Continent, *i. e.* America; notwithstanding the positive testimony of several writers of good authority, who have seen them wild in several parts of the East-Indies.

The chief merit of Mr. Pennant's work certainly lies in the number of new species which he has described in it, and the correct accounts he has given of those that were but little known before. It is true, we can flatter ourselves, that, on account of the great extent of our commerce, we can offer such treasures from all parts of the world to the Naturalist, as no other country can afford; and our author had accordingly a great advantage over all other Natural Historians. But, besides this great superiority, the Synopsis of Mr. Pennant will likewise not be found defective in the secondary and less necessary points, requisite to make a work of that kind agreeable to the public; we mean the plates, and the style. The former are thirty-one in number, and very well engraved, illustrating many of the new species, which are described in the work itself; and, as to the latter, we believe our readers will be perfectly convinced of its being justly adapted to the subject, from the following article, which we have inserted here for that purpose, and which may, at the same

* Piso, Le Brun, and Valentyn, assert the existence of some species of this genus in the Molucca isles, and on Java; and Seba has drawn one of these animals, which he says he got from Amboina. M. de Buffon endeavours to invalidate the authority of these writers upon very weak grounds, but the observation of one of his countrymen, M. de Bougainville, who has made the voyage round the world, overthrows all M. de Buffon's arguments. In his *Voyage autour du monde*, p. 313, he says, that he saw them upon the isle of Boers; a circumstance, which confirms Mr. Pennant's opinion, and adds weight to the authority of former writers.

time, serve to convey a general idea of the work †.

“ Rhinoceros, with a single horn, placed near the end of the nose, sometimes three feet and a half long, black, and smooth; the upper lip long, hangs over the lower, ends in a point, is very pliable, and serves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth; the nostrils placed transversely; the ears large, erect, pointed; eyes small and dull; the skin naked, rough, or tuberculated, lying about the neck in vast folds; there is another fold from the shoulders to the forelegs; another from the hind part of the back to the thighs; the skin so thick and so strong, as to turn the edge of a scymeter, and resist a musket-ball; slender, flattened at the end, covered on the sides with very stiff, thick, black hairs; the belly hangs low; the legs short, strong, and thick; the hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

“ Those which have been brought to Europe, have been young and small; Bontius says, that, in respect to bulk of body, they equal the Elephant, but are lower, on account of the shortness of the legs.

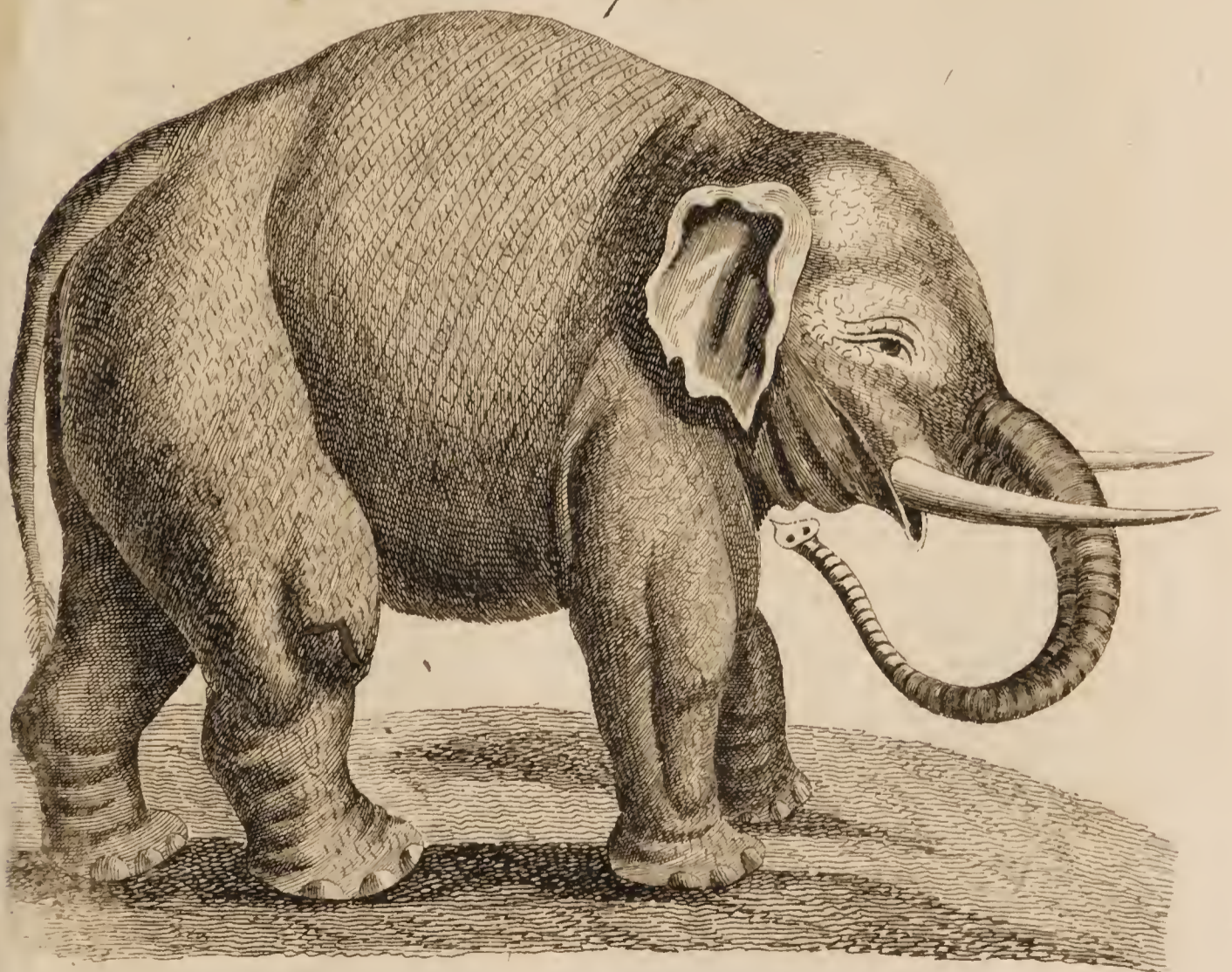
“ It inhabits Bengal, Siam, Cochinchina, Quangsi in China, the isles of Java and Sumatra, Congo, Angola, Ethiopia, and the country as low as the Cape; loves shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places; fond of wallowing in mire like the hog; is said by that means to give shelter in the folds of its skin to scorpions, centipedes, and other insects; is a solitary animal; brings one young at a time, very solicitous about it; quiet and inoffensive, but, provoked, furious; very swift, and very dangerous. I knew a gentleman who had his belly ripped up by one, but survived the wound. Is dull of sight; but has a most exquisite scent; feeds on vegetables, particularly shrubs, broom, and thistles; grunts like a hog; is said to consort with the tiger,—a tale founded on their common attachment to the sides of rivers, and on that account are sometimes found near each other. Is said, when it has flung down a man, to lick the flesh quise from the bone with its rough tongue. This very doubtful; that which

† We have been favoured with an accurate drawing of the Rhinoceros and Elephant, by a friend, and have inserted it here, as it will illustrate the article from Mr. Pennant's Synopsis.

The Rhinoceros.



The Elephant.





wounded the gentleman retired instantly after the stroke.

“Its flesh is eaten : *Kolben* says it is very good ; and the skin, flesh, hoofs, teeth, and very dung, used in India medicinally ; the horn is in great repute as an anti-ote against poison †, especially that of a virgin *Abbada* ; cups are made of them. Found sometimes with double horns*. *Martial* alludes to a variety of this kind, by his *Ursus cornu gemino*.

“Is the Unicorn of HOLY WRIT, and of the Ancients, the *Onyx* and *Indian ass* of *Aristotle* †, who says it has but one horn ? His informers might well compare the clumsy shape of the *Rhinoceros* to that of an ass, so that the philosopher might easily be induced to pronounce it a whole-footed animal. This was also the *Bos Unicornis* and *Fera Monoceros* of *Pliny* ‡ : both were of *India*, the same country with this animal ; and in his account of the *Monoceros*, he exactly describes the great black-horn, and the hog-like tail.

“The Unicorn of *Holy Writ* has all the properties of the *Rhinoceros* ; rage, untameableness, great swiftness, and great strength.

“It was known to the *Romans* in very early times : Its figure is among the animals of the *Prænestine* pavement. *Augustus* introduced one into the shows ‖, on his triumph over *Cleopatra* ; and there is extant a coin of *Domitian*, with a double-horned *Rhinoceros* on it §.

“The combats between the Elephant and *Rhinoceros* ; a fable, derived from *Pliny*.”

36 *Travels through that Part of North-America formerly called Louisiana, by M. Bossu, Captain in the French Marines. Translated by John Reinhold Forster, F. A. S. Illustrated with Notes relative chiefly to Natural History. To which is added, by the Translator, a Systematic Catalogue of all the known Plants of English North-America, together with an Abstract of the most useful and necessary Articles contained in the Travels of Peter Leffling through Spain and Cumaná, in South-America. In 2 Vols. 8vo.*

AN account of the Travels of *Bossu* is intended to give the English reader a good account of a territory newly acquired by Great Britain, and

† It was not every horn that had this virtue ; some were held very cheap, while others took a vast price.

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capable of very great improvement ; and *Leffling*'s descriptions of the Spanish and South-American plants, which are said by *Mr. Forster* to be the only things in the journal which deserve attention, complete the English version of the voyages and publications of the Linnæan school ; the works of *Hasselquist*, *Osbeck*, *Toreen*, and *Kalm*, having been translated before.

The Travels of *Bossu* are very entertaining. The following extract may serve as a specimen : it contains a description of an Indian nation called the *Akanzas*, which, the author says, will give a general idea of all the nations of North-America.

“The *Akanzas* live on the banks of a river that bears their name : It arises in New Mexico, and falls into the *Mississippi*. These Indians are tall, well made, brave, good swimmers, and very expert in hunting and fishing.

“The country of the *Akanzas* is one of the finest in the world ; the soil of it is so fertile, that it produces, without any culture, European wheat, all kinds of food, and good fruit unknown in France. Game of all kinds is plentiful there ; wild oxen, stags, roebucks, bears, tygers, leopards, foxes, wild cats, rabbits, turkies, grouse, pheasants, partridges, quails, turtles, wood-pigeons, swans, geese, bustards, ducks of all kinds, teals, divers, snipes, water-hens, golden plovers, stares, thrushes, and other birds which are not known in Europe.

“On my arrival at the *Akanzas*, the young warriors received me with the dance of the calumet. It is necessary that I should inform you, that dancing enters into all sorts of transactions with these nations ; they have religious, physical, merry, ceremonious, warlike, pacific, nuptial, funeral, playful, hunting, and lewd dances : the last is abolished since our arrival in America.

“The dance of impudicity was performed privately and in night-time, by the light of a great fire. All that entered into the lascivious assembly

* *Hanilton*, in his voyage to the *East-Indies*, I. 8. says, that he saw, brought from *Natal*, in *Africa*, three horns growing from one root ; the longest 18, the next 12, and the third 8 inches long.

† *Hist. An. lib. II. c. 1.*

‡ *Lib. VIII. c. 21.*

‖ *Dion. Cassius, lib. LI.*

§ *Ph. Transf. XI 913.*

were

were obliged to *strike against the post*; that is, to swear that they never would reveal what they had seen or done in this dissolute ball: the dancers of both sexes appeared quite naked there, in attitudes and gestures of prostitution, accompanied with songs of the same kind, which you must excuse my transcribing, though, in the language of the Indians, they are purely pieces of genteel wit.

“The Akanzas have expert fellows among them, who would perhaps amaze our jugglers. I saw one of them, who in my presence performed a trick which will appear incredible to you: after some wry mouths, he swallowed a rib of a stag seventeen inches long, held it with his fingers, and drew it out of his stomach again. He went to *New Orleans* to shew his agility to the governor and the officers of the garrison. This the Indians call acting the physician.

“The Akanzas declare war with the following ceremonies. They make a feast in the hut of the chief, where dog’s flesh is served up, which is the principal food of warriors; because, they say, that a creature which is so brave as to be killed in the defence of his master, must give them valour. He that kills one of the enemy’s dogs is likewise received as a warrior; but he must bring the scalp of the dog, that is, the skin from the head, as if it were the scalp of a man, without which the others would not believe him. The Indians have dogs in great numbers, both for hunting, and to secure them from being surpris’d by the enemies.

“After the feast of which I have spoken, the great chief calls together an assembly of warriors.

“The assembly is held in the middle of the village, in a great hut made on purpose, which they call the hut of the council. The chief and most considerable men place themselves, according to their respective ranks, on mats or on tyger skins. When they are all seated, the chief or orator puts himself into the midst of the assembly, and holds his speech with a loud voice: he represents to his nation, that it would be a shame for them not to revenge the affront they received from such or such a nation; that if they did not take them to account for it, they would for the future be looked upon as women. At that instant all the assembly applauds, by saying, *Heu! Heu!* The

chief then takes a bundle of rods, and presents it to the assembly. All that are desirous of going to war take one of the rods, and by this means they are enlisted.

“The next morning the women run through the village, crying, ‘Young men and warriors, who received the rods, set out, go to war, revenge the deaths of our relations, allies, and friends, and do not return till you are stained with the blood of our enemies, and bring with you their scalps.’

“Then a young Indian takes the trouble to paint red a club, which they call a *head-breaker*. This club is brought upon the limits of the enemies country; there they cut a piece out of a tree, and with vermilion they draw on it two arrows across each other, which is their symbol of war: the red colour signifies, that the nation desires revenge, and will not be satisfied till it has shed the blood of their enemies.

“Before they set out, the chief of the nation calls another assembly, which is generally followed by a feast, to which he invites his allies. The chief presents the confederates with rods, to engage them to march with them as auxiliary troops. At the end of the repast they sing the war-song, and dance the dance of war. The song of war is conceived in the following terms: ‘I go to war to avenge the death of my brothers; I shall kill, I shall exterminate, I shall plunder, I shall burn my enemies; I shall bring away slaves, I shall devour their heart, dry their flesh, drink their blood; I shall bring their scalps, and make cups of their skulls;’ and more such expressions, which are full of cruelty, and shew a thirst after revenge and slaughter. All the young men are painted red. It is really curious to see them dance. He that expresses by dance the discovery or the surprize, watches his enemy, keeping in a stooping posture; all at once he falls upon him, his club in hand, making horrible cries, as is done in a real action. His comrade drops as if he were thunder-struck, stiffening all his muscles as an epileptic; after which the other represents, dancing, the method of scalping the dead enemy. This is done with a knife which he has in his hand. He makes an incision on the forehead, and round the neck of his enemy; he places his long nails therein, he puts both his knees against the shoulders of the captive,

captive, and, with a sudden push with his knees and pull with his hands, he takes up the skin, with the hair on it, from the head. All this is represented in singing and dancing to the tune of a drum and a gourd, in which they put a kind of little beads, called a *chichikois*, which marks the time and the cadence.

“ The Indians never go to war without consulting their *Manitou*, to whom they attribute all their good or bad luck. If the *Manitou* has not been favourable to them, they quit him without any ceremony, and take another. The chief, before he goes to war, undergoes a very rigid fasting, and paints his body black during that time. After the fast, he washes himself, and paints his body and his face red. He harangues his warriors before the false deity, after which every one prepares his baggage. Sometimes they go to war four or five hundred leagues from their own country.

“ Their baggage, in time of war, consists of a bear's skin, which serves as a bed; a wild ox's skin, with which they cover themselves; a tyger-cat's skin, which serves as a sack to put the calumet or tobacco-pipe in; a *head-breaker*, or club; and a little hatchet, which they make use of in order to make huts in the woods.

“ Their arms consist of a gun or musket, the horn of an ox to put the gun-powder in, which they hang round the body with a string, together with a little bag in which they put their balls, the flint, and a screw; besides this, a bow and a quiver full of arrows: the latter are very useful for hunting. They never employ their fire-arms at any animals, when they are upon any expedition against their enemies, lest the noise might serve to discover them. They agree amongst themselves upon the method of surprising their enemies; for the Indians place all their glory in the knowledge of this kind of war, which is generally fatal to those who are the object of it.

“ They take very little care with regard to victuals: every one has a little bag of flour of Indian corn or maize, roasted as we do coffee; and when he is hungry, he takes a spoonful of water in which some of this flour or meal is diluted, which he keeps till they are very near the enemy.

“ Though the Indians are sometimes three or four days without eating, they are not ill at all from it, but

continue the road as before: they contract their girdle round their belly, in proportion as it grows more empty and diminishes in size; in a word, they are indefatigable.

“ When the Indians have made a stroke at the enemy, as they term it, some young warriors immediately set out to bring the news of the victory to the village. They make their arrival known by some cries, which mark the number of prisoners, that of the dead, and that of the scalps which they bring with them. The women prepare to receive the prisoners, and to give them a hearty drubbing with sticks. They have likewise a right to decide who of the captives shall die; for they are brought before them with their hands tied, and painted black. Those women who have lost their husbands, or sons, are at liberty to take captives to replace them. They can adopt them as husbands or as sons, and they are then immediately set free.

“ Those who are not adopted must be burnt at a slow fire. To that purpose their head is scalped, and they are fastened to two posts, which are driven into the ground, with a piece of wood lying across them. Then all the young people exercise their fury upon them, and they endure the greatest torments without complaining; on the contrary, they sing till they expire, saying that they are true men, and that they fear neither fire nor death. They laugh at their tormentors, and tell them that they do not make them suffer enough; that, if they were in their hands, they would plague them much worse; that the fire must be applied to such and such parts, and that they are there the most sensible to pain. It is to be remarked, that, when they dispose themselves to march against their enemies, they take care to paint their bodies red; so that, when they attack the enemy, with such howls as if they were bewitched, they really look like a troop of devils let loose from hell. They are good towards their friends, but very cruel towards their enemies.

“ As to religion, they believe the existence of a great spirit, whom they adore under the form of a serpent or a crocodile: they give him a kind of divine service. They fear the devil, whom they call a bad spirit. They likewise adore the sun and moon. When it thunders, they imagine that the *Lord of Life* speaks to them in an angry tone. —

“ The

“The Akanzas have adopted me; they have acknowledged me as a warrior and a chief, and have given me the mark of it, which is the figure of a roebuck imprinted on my thigh. I have willingly undergone this painful operation, which was performed in the following manner: I was seated on a tyger’s skin; an Indian burnt some straw, the ashes of which he diluted with water: he made use of this simple mixture to draw the roe-buck; he then followed the drawing with great needles, pricking them deep into the flesh, till the blood comes out; this blood mixing with the ashes of the straw, forms a figure which can never be effaced. I smoked the calumet after that; they spread white skins under my feet, on which I walked; they danced before me, crying out for joy. They told me afterwards, that I could go to all the people who were their allies, present the calumet, and shew my mark, and I would be well received; that I was their brother, and that if any one killed me, they would kill him. Now I am a noble Akanza. I cannot express to you how much I have suffered by this operation. I did all I could to prevent shewing how much I was affected: on the contrary, I joked with the Indian women that were present; and all the spectators, amazed at my insensibility, cried out for joy, and danced round about me, saying I was a true man.”

Of the translation our readers will judge from these extracts for themselves.

X.

A CATALOGUE of New Publications.

POLITICAL.

THOUGHTS on our Acquisitions in the East-Indies; particularly respecting Bengal. 8vo. 1s. Becket.

The National Mirror. Being a Series of Essays on the most important Concerns; but particularly those of the East-India Company. 8vo. 2s.—Richardson and Urquhart.—*The author, among many other matters, strenuously contends, that the conquered countries in India are the property of the crown; and that government ought to apply their large revenues towards the reduction of our taxes, and the discharge of the national debt. Altho’ the warmth of the author’s style may be disapproved by men of temperance and moderation, yet all will allow that he writes, not only from attentive observation, but from knowledge also.*

POETRY.

The Candid Inquisitor; or, Mock Patriotism Displayed; a Poem. By Oliver James Murray. 4to. 1s. 6d.—Shatwell.—*This author is not a favourite of the Muses.*

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Fables, Odes, and Miscellaneous Poems. By Elizabeth Fell, of Saffron-Walden. 8vo. 3s. bound.—Robson.

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Female Frailty; or, the History of Miss Wroughton. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed.—Noble.

The Unfashionable Wife. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed.—Lowndes.

The Elopement; or, Perfidy Punished. 3 vols. 12mo. 7s. 6d. sewed.—Noble.

MEDICAL.

Some Remarks on Dr. Cadogan’s Dissertation on the Gout, &c. 8vo. 6d.—Baldwin.

A Free and Candid Examination of Dr. Cadogan’s Dissertation on the Gout, &c. By William Carter, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon. 8vo. 1s.—Baldwin.

A Letter to a Surgeon on Inoculation. By John Blake. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—Owen.

Observations on the Air and Epidemic Diseases, from the year 1749, to the end of the year 1752. Vol. III. Published from his Father’s MS. by J. C. Huxham, A. M. 8vo. 2s. sewed.—Hinton.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Outlines of the Natural History of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c. Vol. the Third. By John Berkenhout, M. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d. boards.—Elmsley.

Novæ Species Insectorum. Centuria I. Auctore Johanne Reinholdo Forstero, S. A. S. 8vo. 2s.—Davies.

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An easy, comprehensive, and familiar French Grammar; with a Spelling-

ling-Book prefixed, &c. By G. Masson. 12mo. 2s. bound.—Nourse.

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A Treatise on the Copal Oil Varnish; or, what in France is called *Vernis Martin*. 8vo. 5s.—Crowder.

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The Spirit of the Gospel, neither a Spirit of Superstition nor of Enthusiasm. A Sermon, by George Campbell, D. D. Principal of the Marischal College. Preached before the Synod

of Aberdeen, April 9, 1771. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—Cadell.

Free Thoughts on the projected Application to Parliament for the Abolition of Ecclesiastical Subscriptions. By Augustus Toplady, 8vo. 6d.—Gurney.

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Remarks upon certain Proposals for an Application to Parliament for Relief in the Matter of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, &c. 8vo. 6d.—Rivington,

A Further Defence of the present Scheme for petitioning the Parliament for Relief in the Matter of Subscription, &c. 8vo. 1s.—Wilkie.

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Sermons for the Use of Families. Vol. II. By William Enfield. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.—Johnson.

Written

Written under a statue of Britannia, shortly after the memorable massacre of the summer 1768, executed on the mob in St. George's Fields, assembled and met together in defence of their common liberties, against the incroachments of tyranny and oppression.

There is a sort of *play*, or *antonomasia*, on the word *mob*, which perhaps will not abide the test of severe criticism; but the candid and intelligent reader, it is hoped, will taste the pleasantry of the turn.

THY Cap of Liberty, Britannia, mourn,
That cap so rudely from thy temple torn!
Yet in thine annals, let it ne'er be said,
A British Mob disgrac'd Britannia's head.
Sutton Coldfield.

EPISTOLA ad Amicum Oxoniensem, mense
Decembri, Anno. 1765, BATHONIA missa.

GEORGI, Decus eruditorum,
Cujus tam faciles probique mores,
Illa et tam sacra cura literarum,
Jain multos faciunt retrò per annos
Ut Te plus oculis meis amârim:
En! revolvitur hora festa Christi
Natalis. Jocus et decus Voluptas,
Risusque, et Sallium satis superque,
Cantusque, et Numeri, Melosque dulce,
Et quod Rus habet Elegantiarum
Rure tempora læta denotabunt.
Curas excute noxias, gravesque
Fac tradas Libyco mari querelas.
Huc te transfer; et audeas, parumper
Mæsarum immemor, allocutione
Blandâ, Jupiter! et lepore plenâ
Nos desiderio Tui dolentes,
Ut moris Tibi, recreare Amicos.

Si vis pergere literis vacare,
Lora si dare cogitationi;
Hic licet benè: nulla nam maligna
Virgo interstrepit hos meos recessus.
Sin malis genio, quod ipse vellem,
Et quod prestiterit, favere; adesdum,
Formosâ hic choreas fruunt puellæ
Puellis Pueri levesque misti;
(Ægritudinis optimum levamen!)
Dum gyro glomerant decora turba
Gressus ad citharæ modos canoros,
Si forsan celeri crebroque motu
Laxatus, male tibiæ decenti
Nexus sericus hæreat *Corinnæ*,
Heu! Periscelidis, locoque * cedat;
Confestim sibi quisque gratulatur
Infortunia bellus hæc homunculus,
Carumque spoliū parare tentat:
Qui prædâ potitur ciet ruborem,
Nymphæ, gaudia cæteris adauget.

An Saltatio res tumultuosa,
Et gravis labor ipsa sit voluptas?
Quære delicias ferentiores:
Omnes deliciæ his vigent in arvis.
Possis hic aliam, reor, cohortem
Nec bellam minus, et magis loquacem
Deprehendere. tamque femininam:
Quæ papyricas leves chalanges,

* Id quod revera eveniebat.

Textili super aræa virenti,
Rotare, instruere, explicare docta,
Bella ludicra bellulè ministrat:

Huc Sodalitio adde Te sodalem,
Si vis vivere, si valere. Certam
Cœtus fœminei, loquacitasque,
Lusus, nequitia, facetiaque,
His morbis animi afferunt medelam.

Huc te transfer, et omnis ægritudo,
Credere mi, faciam citò faceffat.
Sic vovet tua Laura, sic Amici.

Wigan, Dec. 6.

ADDISON'S CELEBRATED SIMILE.

SO when an angel, by divine command,
With rising tempest shakes some guilty land
Such as, of late, o'er pale Britannia past,
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast,
And, pleas'd th' Almighty's orders to perform
Rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm

Attempted in LATIN.

SIC, mandante Deo, sylvas pelagusque sonoo
Flamine rapturus nimborum in nocte, pro
fundâ,
Angelus invecus Boreæ populantibus alis,
Concutit attonitas inopino turbine gentes,
Anglia ceu nuper, vastâ incumbente ruinâ,
Palluit, ille hiemem rapido glomeramine torqu
Implacidam placidus, vultuque serenus opac
Turbinibus perfluit loca cuncta, vicaria summi
Pâtris iussa ferens, flabrisq; jugalibus instans
Imperiosus eques, sonitus aget ante metumque
Arbiter, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.

Mason's-Yard Academy, Duke Street, St. James

*Written soon after the Author was enter
at the University, but returned to C—
immediately.*

YE tardy moments, why so slowly fly?
Ye, who so oft on fleetest wings have
rode,
When present scenes of joy have blest my eye
Why now with double pain my bosom load
Alas! I feel your pow'r, and know the cause
From whence so doubly irksome ye appear
'Tis, 'tis the force of Nature's truest laws,
That with'd-for time, till come, show
seem severe.

Thence, thence it is Oxonia's joys I mourn,
Where blooming Pleasure leads her croud
train,
And heals the bosom of the wretch forlorn,
Where cares forget to haunt the troubled brain
Where noble Science rears her sacred head,
And pours, with lib'ral hand, her bounty
round,
While Trade and all the manual Arts are flourish
Which faster thrive on more ignoble ground
This soil alone can boast a produce fair,
A produce that does honour to the land,
From whence it drew its first and vital air,
Where beauties far surpass th' unnumbered
land.

Here happy Learning, sweet celestial maid!
 (For Learning sure can boast an heav'nly birth)
 Her various charms and excellence display'd,
 I'll treat with care, right conscious of her worth.

The gloomiest hour of night I'll often hear,
 With great reluctance tell th' unwelcome stroke,

For sure that hour's unwelcome to my ear,
 Whilst I, with joy, the grateful muse invoke.

Then, then such pleasures, then such bliss supreme,

Will swiftly glide thro' all my youthful frame,
 That charming Delia, joy-infusing theme!

Shall from my lays receive the fairest fame.

R. L. B.

THE EIGHTH ODE OF ANACREON.

On his own DREAM.

AS on a purple bed I lay
 One night,—my cares all chas'd away,
 The Gods of Sleep and Wine combin'd,
 With empty dreams to vex my mind:

I seem'd to skim along the ground,
 With lovely virgins rang'd around;
 Whilst, stung with envy, beauteous boys,
 With cutting taunts, pursu'd our joys.

But as with eager haste I strove
 To give a token of my love,
 They from my arms abruptly broke;—
 The vision flew,—and I awoke;—
 My virgins gone, my dream was flown,
 And wretched I thus left alone,
 Invoking sleep,—once more to find
 The beauteous charmers of my mind.

Y.

PROLOGUE to the new Tragedy of ZOBEBIDE.

Written by Dr. GOLDSMITH.

IN these bold times, when Learning's sons explore

The distant climate, and the savage shore;
 When wise astronomers to India steer,
 And quit for Venus many a brighter here;
 While botanists, all cold to smiles and di'pling,
 Forsake the fair, and patiently go simpling,
 Our bard into the general spirit enters,
 And fits his little sloop for adventures;
 With Scythian stores and trinkets deeply laden,
 He this way steers his course, in hopes of trading;

Yet ere he lands, he 'as order'd me before,
 To make an observation on the shore.
 Where are we driv'n? Our reck'ning, sure, is lost!

This seems a rocky and a dang'rous coast.
 Lord! what a sultry climate am I under!
 Yon ill-foreboding cloud seems big with thunder:

(Upper Gallery.)

There mangroves spread, and larger than I've seen 'em—

(Pit)

Here trees of stately size—and billing turtles in 'em—

(Balconies)

Here ill-condition'd oranges abound— (Stage)
 And apples (takes one up, and tastes it), bitter apples strew the ground,

Th' inhabitants are cannibals I fear,
 I heard a hissing—there are serpents here!

O there the people are—best keep my distance;
 Our Captain, gentle natives, craves assistance;

Our ship's well stor'd—in yonder creek we've laid her;

His Honour is no mercenary trader.
 This is his first adventure, lend him aid,

And we may chance to drive a thriving trade.
 His goods he hopes are prime, and brought from far,

Equally fit for gallantry and war.
 What, no reply to promises so ample!—

I'd best step back, and order up a sample.

EPILOGUE.

By a FRIEND.

WELL fare the man, peace to his gentle shade,

The bard who first made epilogues a trade!
 Else what a life an actress must pursue;

To weep and rave is all she'd have to do;
 Upon the stage, with warring passions fore,

“To fret her hour, and then be heard no more.”
 Now after poison, daggers, rage, and death,

We come again to take a little breath,
 Banter the pit, set belles and beaux at odds,

And be a mere freethinker to the Gods;
 Chat in familiar strains, the boxes maul,

—An epilogue, like gaming, levels all.
 Not e'en poor Bayes within must hope to be

Free from the lash—His play he writ for me,
 'Tis true—and now my gratitude you'll see.

Why ramble with Voltaire to eastern climes,
 To Scythian laws, and antiquated times?

Change but the names, his tragedy at best
 Slides into comedy, and turns to jest.

As thus—A statesman old and out of place,
 Sour, discontented, malice in his face,

(In these blest days we but suppose the case,)
 Flies from St. James's to his own estate,

To chew the wisdom of each past debate.
 How in the house he made a glorious stir,

With—“Sir, I move,”—and “Mr. Speaker,
 Sir!”

Zobeide's his daughter Sophy:—Oh! farewell!
 For her each haunt that charms a modern belle;

Adieu Almack's! Cornelys! masquerade!
 Sweet Ranelagh! Vauxhall's enchanting shade!

'Squire Groom makes love; rich? yes, a vast domain!

Well-bred?—the savage Scythian of the plain!
 The match is fix'd, deeds sign'd, the knot is ty'd;

Down comes my Lord in all his glitt'ring pride.
 And will my angel chuse this rustic plan?

“Oh! cuckold him by all means; I'm your man.”

Now mark our author's ignorance of life:
 What, not elope! Is that a modish wife?

Poor fool! she doubts, says no, the husband dies;

Now stab yourself, says Bayes; but Nature cries
 How! sacrifice myself for vain renown!

John, put the horses to, and drive to town.

Yet,

Yet, after all, excuse him, Ladies, pray,
For sure there is some nature in his play.
A first attempt let no keen censure blight,
Hereafter he may soar a nobler flight;
Drop one kind tear, give him that slender
token,
And hither come till the Pantheon open.

THE CONSENT. A PASTORAL.

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

TIS the birth day of Phillis, hark how the
birds sing,

Their notes are remarkably sweet;
The villagers brought all the honours of spring,
And scatter'd their pride at her feet.

With ribbons and roses her lambkins are crown'd,
A while they respectfully stand,
Then o'er the green lawn with frolic they bound,
But first take a kiss from her hand.

'Mongst shepherds, in all the gay rounds of the
year,

This, this is their principal day;
It gave Phillis birth—and pray what can appear
More lovely, more pleasingly gay!

Hark, hark, how the tabor enlivens the scene,
Ye lads, with your lassies advance;

'Tis charming to sport on a daisy-drest green,
And Phillis shall lead up the dance.

The sun, and he shines in his brightest array,
As if on this festival proud,

In order to give us a beautiful day,
Has banish'd each travelling cloud.

The priest pass'd along, and my shepherdess
sigh'd---

Sweet Phillis!--I knew what she meant,
We stole from the pastimes--I made her my
bride---

Her sigh was the sigh of consent.

An ADDRESS to an IRONMONGER,

On his BIRTH-DAY.

OH, Lockman! may thy angel true
Thy chain of life extend,
And add a thousand links thereto;
So prays thy merry friend.

And mayst thou neither rust nor stain,
Nor canker ever feel;

With heart as soft as silken skein,
Thy ribs be ribs of steel.

Loud as a cannon through the land,
May thy good name resound;

And the strong hammer of thy hand
Thy enemies confound.

Aided by thee, my verses flow,
Their tinkle owe to thee;

As iron sharp'neth iron, so
Thy friendship sharp'neth me.

Keen be thy sense, like sword that's try'd,
Thy wit like point of prong,

Thy judgment, like a saw, divide
The right side from the wrong.

Firm as an anvil mayst thou bear
The strokes of ev'ry clime;

And, like an harden'd file, still wear
The teeth of envious time.

Round in thyself, like polish'd ball,
Shine always smooth and bright;
When other ironmongers fall,
Mayst thou stand bolt upright.

And when life's forge will work no more,
Fire gone, and metal cold,
Alchemist Death, at touch, thy ore
Shall all transmute to gold.

While plough shall turn the fertile mould,
While needle seek the pole,

While fetters, locks, and bars shall hold,
Thy love shall nail my soul.

VERSES from a Lady to her Daughter,
upon her Birth-day, the 15th of December.

IN dark December's horrid gloom,
When Sol withdraws his rays,
No muse with friendly aid will come
To grace thy mother's lays.

But, oh! my Jenny, from the heart,
Where Nature's seat is fix'd,
Accept the wishes I impart,
With fond affection mix'd.

In this bad world, (the scene of woe)
Let Virtue be thy choice,
From her clear stream all comforts flow
That can the soul rejoice.

Through each vicissitude we feel,
Her radiant form appears;
Pain, poverty, and every ill,
With smiling hope she cheers.

Come then, my dear, while sprightly youth
Within thy bosom glows,
Come, listen to the voice of truth,
'Twill give old-age repose.

When eyes grow dim, when spirits fail,
And hated wrinkles come,
Then will thy innocence avail,
A joyful wait the tomb.

Thy mother's words, with filial care,
Bind ever to thy heart,
And then will each revolving year,
New joys to thee impart.

On an URN (now erecting) to the Memory
of WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq. in
Hales Owen Church-yard, Shropshire.

WHOE'ER thou art, with reverence tread
The sacred mansions of the dead.---

Not that the monumental bust,
Or sumptuous tomb, here guards the dust
Of rich or great: (let wealth, rank, birth,
Sleep undistinguish'd in the earth!)
This simple urn records a name,
That shines with more exalted fame.

Reader! if genius, taste refin'd,
A native elegance of mind;
If virtue, science, manly sense;
If wit, that never gave offence;
The clearest head, the tenderest heart,
In thy esteem e'er claim'd a part,
Ah! smite thy breast, and drop a tear,
For, know, thy Shenstone's dust lies here!

Historical Chronicle, Dec. 1771.

NOVEMBER 12.

LORD Westmoreland; who had not eat an ounce for several weeks past, but would sit at the table, was taken suddenly as the second course was serving up, and died in a few minutes after in his chair.

Nov. 16.

A Letter from Warsaw of this day's date says, That the King continues mending, and is in no danger. The wounds on his head heal fast, and in eight or ten days his Physicians flatter themselves he will be able to go out. Only one of the villains has been taken: The escape of the Chiefs has been almost as miraculous as the King's, though in another manner: They were very quiet in bed about 4 German miles from Warsaw, taking it for granted the King was dead. The Cossacks surrounded the house, but by an imprudent firing, they were alarmed, and made their escape by running through the midst of them in their shirts only.

Nov. 28.

A Letter from Hexham says, "The vast deluge we have had here by the inundation of the river Tyne, is almost beyond expression, though it has done very little damage to Hexham town, as we are pretty far out of water-mark; but the low fields and haughs near Hexham, belonging to the inhabitants, have suffered greatly; most of them were gardens, but are now only beds of sand and wreck. Besides, part of the land adjoining the river being taken away, a great quantity of corn and hay-stacks are destroyed, and much land, which was sown with hard corn. Numbers of sheep, cows, and swine, are also swept away from this neighbourhood. The loss is little here to what it is farther down the Tyne, though five or six farmers here have lost their whole crops of corn and hay. A neighbour of mine had nine stacks taken out of his yard, and five others came down the river, and landed within ten yards of the stack-yard in which his own had been. There were no lives lost here; the greatest loss the poor inhabitants have, is that of our fine new bridge, which has already made one third advance in coals. There is not one bridge standing on either North or South Tyne, out of about thirteen or fourteen, except one, called Corbridge, three miles below Hexham, and that was damaged. At Bywell, a country village, about six miles below, the whole village is almost destroyed, and several families have perished there, the houses being carried away, and wrecks of sand left instead of them. Part of one of the churches was washed away, the graves were opened, and the living and dead were intermixed, and all floating together.

"At Ovingham, a village eight miles below Hexham, a very tragical misfortune happened at the Ferry boat House there,

the same fatal night, between the 16th and 17th inst. After the water had got into the dwelling house, the family (ten in number) retired to the upper chamber, and continued there till it was two feet deep. They then broke through the wall into the stable, thinking it a place of greater safety, both by its strength and situation. They made themselves a temporary place to sit on, by putting a deal board and a ladder betwixt the binding balks, and there they remained till one o'clock in the morning, at which time, perceiving the dwelling-house gone, and the stable beginning to yield to the impetuosity of the flood, three men broke out upon the top of the house, and the boat-man, his wife, mother, and two children, the man-servant and maid-servant remained as before, when in an instant the house fell, and they were all swept away by the torrent, and carried down, along with the thatch of the house, &c. the distance of two hundred and fifty-seven yards, into a wood, where the boat-man, his brother, and maid, got upon trees, and continued in that situation ten hours, before they could be relieved, and the maid died soon after she was got to land. The unhappy boat-man, when he seized the tree with one hand, caught his wife with the other; and after holding her two or three minutes, she was wrested from him in fifteen feet and a half depth of water, and in the midst of a rapid current. The boat-man and his brother are the only two survivors, and the boat-man lives a burthen to himself, having nothing left, without bread to eat, or cloaths to put on.

"P. S. Two families near Hexham, being surrounded with the flood, had no other way to escape than standing upon one another's shoulders, and pushing open the roofs of their houses, and by the help of one another, and standing upon the household furniture, got to the outside, and there sat, some of them half naked, upon the tops of the houses, nine or ten hours in this dismal situation, before any help could get to them; but happily the houses did not fall, and they were all saved, though almost perished, as it rained greatest part of the night."

Nov. 29.

The Duke de Choiseul obtained permission to return from his exile.

The two ships intended for Mr. Bank's second voyage round the world, were commissioned by the names of the Drake and Rawleigh; and the commands given to the Captains Cook and Furneaux; at the same time Mess. Cooper, Clarke, and Pickergill, were appointed Lieutenants to the Drake. They will sail some time in March next.

Nov. 30.

At a petty session held at Ilford, in the county of Essex, when many justices were present, Edward Axford, a mountebank, who

who had been summoned, but did not appear, was convicted in the sum of 200*l.* according to the act of his late Majesty George II. to prevent excessive gaming and private lotteries, he having been a great nuisance in that county, by drawing the poor and laborious from their work, and raising from 20*l.* to near 60*l.* a day, and the justices immediately granted a warrant of distress, and, if no goods could be found, a warrant of commitment for six months.

Tuesday, Dec. 3,

The poll ended at the Tholsel in Dublin, for electing a citizen to represent that city, in the room of Dr. Charles Lucas, deceased, when the numbers on the whole stood,

For Dr. Clement ——— 1521
Alderman Geale --- 1079

Majority for Dr. Clement 442

Whereupon Dr. Clement was declared duly elected, and was chaired to the parliament-house, preceded by several corporations in their proper regalia, with a grand band of music, where he took his seat.

Wednesday December 4.

A cause was tried at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice De Grey and a special Jury of Middlesex, wherein John Schutz, Esq. eldest son of Colonel Schutz, of Signhill, was Plaintiff, and Francis Schutz, Esq; the Colonel's younger son, was Defendant. The action was brought against the Defendant for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife; when, after a hearing of five hours, a verdict was given for the Defendant, without examining a single witness. A number of respectable persons were subpoena'd as witnesses for the Defendant, and amongst others were, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir John Shaw, and Mr. Bacon, the Member for Norwich, who were all in Court.

Thursday 5.

The King of Spain gave orders for taking a yearly list of all the foreigners settled in his dominions. The design of this order is, to prevent the natives from assuming the quality of foreigners, in order to enjoy certain privileges granted by treaty.

Friday 6.

A Right Hon. Alderman promised to prove his assertion relative to Mr. Sheriff Wilkes at the Old Bailey; it was, that Mr. Wilkes came out of the French Ambassador's house, about three weeks since, at seven o'clock in the morning, which Mr. H. proved to the satisfaction of the Judges and the Gentlemen present.

Came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of Asher Weil, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, Solomon Porter, Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, six Jews, charged with the wilful murder of John Shaw, and of committing a robbery on the 11th of June last, in the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins, at Chelsea. At six in the evening the Jury

went out of Court for about twenty minutes; when they returned they found Asher Weil, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, Guilty; Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, Not guilty.—The Recorder prefaced the sentence with a judicious and just compliment to the principal Jews, for their very laudable conduct in the course of this prosecution, and hoped no person would ignorantly stigmatize a whole nation for the villanies of a few, whom they had done every thing they consistently could to bring to punishment.—The four found guilty were ordered to be executed on Monday, and their bodies delivered for dissection.

Saturday, 7.

An anathema was pronounced at the synagogue in Duke's Place, against all the accomplices in the late robbery at Mrs. Hutchins's.

Sunday, 8.

There was the most blowing weather at Dunwich in Suffolk, that has been known within the memory of man. Large trees were torn up by the roots, barns were blown down, dwelling-houses unroofed, and some cottages laid flat; but not many lives lost. The sea ran so high, that great part of the low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned; but the seas along the coast presented a more melancholy scene, the wrecks of ships and dead bodies being thrown up every tide. The damage at sea must be very great.

Monday, 9.

Lord Baltimore's will came over from Italy. It appears that he has left the province of Maryland, in tail male, to Henry Harford, Esq; a child now under the care of the Rev. Dr. Lorton at Richmond school; remainder in fee to his younger sister, the Hon Mrs. Eden; 30,000*l.* to Miss Harford; 20,000*l.* to the Hon. Mrs. Browning and the Hon. Mrs. Eden, upon condition of their acquiescence in this will; 4000*l.* to Sophia and Elizabeth Hales; 1000*l.* to Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson; to Charlotte Hope, an infant, 2000*l.* to Mrs Hester Rhelan, mother of Henry Harford, Esq. and Miss Harford, 200*l.* annuities for life; 1500*l.* each to Robert Eden, Esq. Hugh Hamersley, Esq. Peter Provost, Esq. and Robert Morris, Esq. and also an annuity to each for their lives of 100*l.* The said four gentlemen are appointed the executors of his Lordship's will. The residuary property, which is supposed to be very large, is left to the executors, as trustees, to pay the same to Mr. Harford and his sister, if either of them shall attain the age of twenty-one; and, in failure thereof, to the Hon. Mrs. Eden. His Lordship is to be buried among his ancestors at Epsom.

Tuesday, 10.

The cause brought by Lord L——r against Lady L——r, for adultery with Count A——r, a Piedmontese nobleman, came on at Do-

tor's Commons, when, after a full hearing, and the clearest case made out by his Lordship, the judge pronounced a definitive sentence of divorce from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, by reason of the said adultery.

Being the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, a general assembly was held at the Royal Academy, at Somerset House, when the premiums were given, and the officers elected for the year ensuing:

Sir Joshua Reynolds, President.	
Council.	Visitors.
J. Baptist Cipriani,	Edward Burch,
Nathaniel Dance,	Charles Catton,
George Dance,	Mason Chamberlin,
Peter Toms,	Nathaniel Dance,
Samuel Wale,	Jeremiah Meyer,
Benjamin West,	Peter Toms,
Richard Wilson,	Benjamin West,
Richard Yeo, Esqrs.	Rich. Wilson, Esqrs.

The premium of a gold medal, for the best historical composition in oil colours, was given to Mr. William Bell.

The premium of a gold medal, for the best model of a bas relief, was given to Mr. P. M. Van Geldor.

The premium of a gold medal, for the best design in architecture, was given to Mr. John Yenn.

Four silver medals, for drawings of academy figures, were given to Mess. Augustin Toussaint, John Keyse Sherwin, George Farrington, and Daniel Gardner.

Two silver medals, for models of academy figures, were given to Mess. Charles Banks and Thomas Engleheart.

A silver medal was given to Mr. Thomas Whetten, for a drawing of architecture.

After the medals were given by the president, he delivered a discourse to the students, the subject of which was to demonstrate, that the principle of taking only general ideas, which he had shewn in his last discourse to be metaphysically true, extended over every part of the art; that it gave what is called the grand stile to invention, to composition, to expression, and even to colouring and drapery. After he had gone through all those parts of the art, he expatiated on the stile and character of the Roman, Florentine, and Bolognian schools, and shewed how different the principles were which those schools adopted, from what was the practice of the Venetian and Flemish schools, and proved that they were incompatible with each other, however excellent in their different ways.

A private board of Admiralty was held, at which Commodore Harvey presided. Dr. Scander and Mr. Banks attended to receive some instructions for their intended voyage. The above gentlemen are to have one ship of fifty guns, two frigates, and three smaller sail. They are particularly charged with making discoveries on the coasts of New Holland and New Zealand,

which are at present almost entirely unknown.

About nine o'clock in the evening, as a gentleman was returning to town in a post-chariot, he was stopped near Lee bridge, by two foot-pads, who made the usual demand of money, &c. The gentleman declared he would not be robbed, and then discharged a blunderbuss at the foot-pads, and next morning a man was found dead in a turnep-field, near the Platform, at Lee-bridge; he had a large wound in his right breast, and, from several circumstances, there is reason to believe he was one of the above-mentioned villains.

Wednesday, 11.

When the Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland had taken the Chair, the order of Thursday, Dec. 5, being read, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration a motion for a resolution concerning the new board of accounts. The debate lasted till near three o'clock in the morning, when the question being put, the house divided, and the numbers were, against the resolution 124; for the resolution 119.—Thus the court carried their point by a majority of only five.

The session ended at the Old Bailey, when nine persons received sentence of death, among whom were Powell, for defrauding the East-India Company of upwards of 500l. by counterfeiting the handwriting of Mr. Taylor Barrow, his brother-in-law, and Birch and Martin, for forging the will of Sir Andrew Chadwick. On account of some flaw in the indictment, Shaw, for taking a Bank-note out of a letter at the General Post Office, was acquitted, but will be tried for a misdemeanor the next session, which will amount to no more than transportation. John Shoales, a Dane by birth, was executed at Execution Dock, pursuant to his sentence at the last Admiralty Session, for felony and piracy on the high seas. He was attended by a Danish Clergyman, and behaved with the greatest penitence and devotion, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. After hanging the usual time, he was cut down, and buried in the marshes on the Kentish side of the River. Messrs. Wilken and Bull, the two Sheriffs, attended; a circumstance, it is said, never known before.

Thursday, 12.

A letter from Edinburgh, of this day's date, gives the following particulars of the ravages sustained by the moveable moss:

“Solway moss still continues to move, and it began to flow on Saturday last with more rapidity than it has done for three weeks past.

“The following is a list of the names and number of the farms destroyed by the eruption of Solway flow in Cumberland, together with the number of farmers who possessed these farms, and the rental of these

these lands, as at present paid to Mr. Graham of Netherby, proprietor of Solway flow, and the lands now covered by it. Taken at Solway flow, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1771.

Names of the Farms.	Farmers.	Rental.		
		£.	s.	d.
Clofsgap,	3	29	10	0
Patonston,	3	22	0	0
Browhead	3	17	10	0
Lake,	3	20	0	0
Henrystown,	1	10	0	0
Cullenston,	1	14	0	0
Smallholmstone,	1	19	0	0
Pear-tree,	2	29	10	0
Yadefolds,	2	27	4	0
Todbank,	1	7	12	0
Dykestone, in part, as yet,	4	12	0	0
Mirrintoun, in part, as yet,	1	12	0	0
<hr/>				
Twelve tenements,	23	220	6	0

The above farms are so greatly destroyed, that twenty-three families of the farmers, besides cotters, are obliged to leave their ruined houses; some of them being knocked down by the force of the eruption, others of them covered almost to the top of the side-walls by the moss.

The following four farms are only partly covered, the houses being inhabited, viz.

Farms.	Rental of what is covered.		
	£.	s.	d.
Oakhbank,	2	0	0
Meadoff,	12	0	0
Cargate head,	4	10	0
Know,	8	0	0
<hr/>			
Rental of the other 12 towns,	220	6	0

Total 246 6 0

"This is the present rental of all the land that is covered by the eruption of the moss; and, if these lands are set, on an average, at twelve shillings per acre, the quantity of ground covered must be four hundred acres and fifty-three poles.

"The land upon which the moss hath flowed, is covered by it from twelve to thirty feet deep. The eruption began on Saturday the 13th of November last, about eleven o'clock at night. It broke out from the Solway flow, on the north-east side, by a gullet of about a hundred yards wideness. At a very short distance from the mouth of the gullet, it spread at the wideness of almost a mile square, over above four hundred acres of the best land in the north of England. It still continues to flow out of the gullet in a very rapid current, carrying along with it a large quantity of moss, which it forces from below the surface, and, even in some places, the solid surface along with it, which, by floating upon the moss that hath covered the lands in the beds of Esk, gives them altogether the appearance of having been a moss from time immemorial. As it flows at present, so

it must, from the very nature of the thing, continue to flow for ages. That it may do least damage, its course should either be diverted to the river of Sark, on the west side of Solway flow, or else a clear passage made in its present direction to the river of Esk; both of which are practicable, but at considerable expence. However, if some such method is not taken, much more exceeding good land will be covered by it.

"The cause of the eruption is so evident, from the situation of Solway flow, and of the adjacent lands on the east side of it, with the former management of those who have casten their peats on the Solway flow, that it is more wonderful to the person who hath taken the above account, that the Solway flow hath stood so long, than that it hath now broke out, and overflowed so great a quantity of ground upon the beds of Esk. It will be next to impossible, ever again to clear the covered land by burning the moss; though it appears probable to me, that there is a possibility of clearing it by water. The greatest part of the surface of the old moss is still whole; but it is now so much out, that, though formerly level, the middle of it is like a large glen between two hills, declining from each other."

Saturday 14.

About a quarter past 12 o'clock at night, her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick arrived at Carlton house from Brunswick, in perfect health; and on Sunday morning her Royal Highness paid a visit to their Majesties at the Queen's Palace.

Was received from Capt. Stott, Commander of his Majesty's ship Juno, who arrived at Plymouth the 9th instant, in 70 days from Port Egmont, the following account of the execution of his Commission to receive the possession of Falkland's Island in his Majesty's name. On the evening of the 13th of September last, Capt. Stott arrived at Port Egmont, with his Majesty's frigate Juno, the Hound sloop, and Florida storeship, under his command. The next morning, seeing Spanish colours flying, and troops on shore at the settlement formerly held by the English, he sent a Lieutenant to know if any Officer was there on behalf of his Catholic Majesty; empowered to make restitution of possession to him, agreeable to the orders of his Court for that purpose, duplicates of which he had to deliver to such Officer. He was answered, that Don Francisco de Orduna, a Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery of Spain, was furnished with full powers, and ready to effect the restitution. Don Francisco soon after came on board the Juno; when Capt. Stott delivered to him his Catholic Majesty's orders. They then examined, together, the settlement and stores; adjusted the forms of the restitution and reception of the possession; instruments for which

which were settled, and reciprocally delivered. On Monday the 16th of September, Capt. Stott landed, followed by a party of Marines, and was received by the Spanish Officer, who formally restored him Falkland's Island, Port Egmont, its fort, and other dependencies, giving him the same possession as his Majesty had before the 10th of June 1770: On which he caused his Majesty's colours to be hoisted, and took possession accordingly. The next day Don Francisco, with all the troops and subjects of the King of Spain, departed in a schooner which they had with them.

Wednesday, 18.

Sir John Fielding produced, at the Rotation-office, a curious alarm, invented by Mr. Henry, which, upon being put up by an ingenious bell-hanger, with wires fastened to the windows and doors, upon the least attempt to break in, would go off very loudly, and alarm the family.— This piece of mechanism deserves peculiar encouragement, as most burglaries are perpetrated while the families are asleep.

Friday, 20.

At Night, the house of Sir Robert Ladbroke, on St. Peter's-hill, was broke open, and the following things, with several others, were stolen therefrom, viz. a coronation gold Medal, a broad five-and-twenty, a gold commonwealth, a guinea of George the First, with a lock of a wig resembling a horn, four diamond rings, forty mourning rings, about 15l. in crown pieces, several pieces of plate, two gold snuff-boxes, a diamond breast buckle, and Sir Robert's gold chain, which is worth above 100l. an Alderman's Lady's gold chain, weight about 13½ ounces, a diamond hoop ring, a gold Queen Anne's medal, a pair of cluster stone buttons set in gold, a pair of Moco studs set in silver, and a wedding-ring, about three penny weights, with a dent in it. The above robbery was attended with the following circumstances: A Gentleman, who lives next door to Sir Robert, on St. Peter's-hill, was awakened about three o'clock, by a noise which he thought resembled the breaking open of a house, on which he jumped out of bed, and, snatching a blunderbuss, which he kept in his chamber, threw up the flash, and seeing a watchman stand on the opposite side of the way, called to him, and asked him if he had not heard a disturbance; on which the fellow answered, he had heard no noise but what was occasioned by the violence of the wind, and said every thing was safe in that quarter. The Gentleman then asked him why he did not cry the hour, as the clock had struck for some time; to which the watchman said he had cried it, and, on being contradicted, went away in a sulky manner. A short time after, another watchman came by, and discovered that the house, which is encompassed by a high wall, was broke open, and gave the

alarm to the neighbourhood. In the morning, when the watchmen were examined, the above-mentioned fellow did not make his appearance, which not a little corroborated the suspicions that were before entertained to his disadvantage. The robbers found so large a booty in the apartments they first got into, that it is supposed they examined no other part of the house. Five men servants were above stairs, and all the family at home, during the time the burglary was committed. An iron crow was found in the passage; and a silver-hilted sword, which hung up in the room where they got their booty, was left behind them, drawn, on a chair.

Sunday 22.

The waters rose suddenly in the brook that passes from Westburn Green to Kensington, and overflowed all the low grounds. By this accident, Dr. Hill, at Bayswater, was the greatest sufferer; near one acre of his garden was overflowed; upwards of five thousand plants were a foot and a half under water during the time, and most of them are probably destroyed.

Monday 23.

A grant of a pardon passed the great seal to Sir James Stewart, Bart. who was concerned in the late rebellion, and against whom a bill of indictment was found for high treason, by the Grand Jury, in the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, in October, 1748.

Tuesday 24.

A general Navy Commission passed the great seal, appointing Hugh Palliser, Esq; Sir John Williams, Knt. Edmund Mason, Timothy Brett, Thomas Hanway, and William Bateman, Esqrs. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Frederick Rogers, Richard Hughes, and Charles Proby, Esqrs. Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, with salaries of 500l. per ann. each, payable quarterly by the Treasurer of the Navy.

Wednesday 25.

At five o'clock in the morning, some Bloods knocked down a poor old man, at the upper end of St. John's-street, Smithfield, tore off one of his ears; and then beat him in so terrible a manner, that it is thought he cannot survive.

Tuesday, 31.

Authentic letters from Paris say, that the French on the island of Mauritius have lately made a discovery that deserves attention. It has been found, that the beautiful scarlet dye, called by the eastern nations *Umki*, is made from a decoction of the plant *Arbuscula Sinensis*, or the Cape Jasmine, a specimen of which was brought to England some years since by Captain Hutchenon, and may now be seen in the Princess of Wales's gardens at Kew, and in the green-houses of some curious botanists.

The

The contribution in the city of York, for the unhappy sufferers by the late great inundation in the north of England, already subscribed and paid, amounts to the sum of 870l. 13s. 5d. exclusive of 50l. given for the same purpose by the Corporation of that city, 20 guineas by the Gentlemen's Club at the York Tavern, and 10 guineas by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

By the long continuance of fine weather at this season, many thousand acres of land in the county of Gloucester, which were intended for other crops, have been lately plowed up, and sown with wheat; and it is universally allowed, that, through the kingdom in general; there never was such a quantity in the ground before. The great price of wheat will now prove the cause of a great plenty.

A vessel coming lately from Newcastle to London, at sea, within five miles of the port of Shields, took up a wooden cradle with a child in it. The child was alive, and is now well. The cradle is supposed to have been carried to sea by an inundation in one of the places adjacent.

Within these few days, one Mr. William Shaw, a farrier, at Hockley, near Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, had a large wen cut off from his left cheek, by a surgeon in Walbrook; and, what is extremely remarkable, the inside of it was filled with gravel and small stones, exactly resembling those in the gizzard of a fowl. He is in a fair way of recovery.

BIRTHS for the Year 1771.

Nov. 27. **T**HE Lady of Ld. Archer, — a son and heir, at Umberlade.

Dec. 6. The Lady of John Aubrey, Esq; Member for Wallingford, Berks, — a son and heir, in Pall mall.

21. The Lady of Sir Charles Style, Bart, — a son and heir, in Argyle Buildings.

22. The Lady of Henry Bushy, Esq; — a son and heir, in Devonshire street.

23. The Lady of — Hill, Esq; — a daughter in Conduit street.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

THOMAS Marshal, Esq; — to Miss Wright of Enfield.

— King, Esq; of Mortimer street, Cavendish square, — to Miss Hicks, of Whitcomb, Gloucestershire.

— Maskeyne, Esq; brother to Lady Clive, — to Mrs. Muscott, late of Ludlow.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Franham, — to Mrs. Upton, with 40,000l.

Dec. 1. Richard Webster, Esq; of Congleton, — to Mrs. Broome.

1. Henry Peyton, Esq; of Emneth, Norfolk, — to Miss Rous, sister to Sir John.

2. William Fauquier, jun. Esq; of Argyle Buildings, — to Miss M. Fauquier, of Piccadilly.

5. James-John Fenoulhet, Esq; — to Miss C. Richardson, New Norfolk street.

6. Sir Tho. Grooch, Bart. of Benacre, Suffolk, — to Miss Birtles.

Robert Burford, Esq; Harley street, — to Miss S. Greenwood, New Bond street.

10 Tho. Henson, Esq; Hill street, — to Miss Quinton, Hanover square.

Tho. Manwaring, Esq; — to Miss Sybilla Brown, of Kensington.

Wm. Yelverton Davenport, Esq; at Bath, — to Mrs. Blythe.

11. Benj. Hudson, Esq; Upper Grosvenor street, — to Mrs. Benson, Berwick str.

12. Charles Smart, Esq; — to Miss Frances Jeffreys, of Salisbury court.

John Urry, Esq; of the Isle of Wight, — to Miss Nancy Stone, of Privy Gardens.

Matthew Whittaker, Esq; — to Miss Hannah Johnson, of Hatton Garden.

16. Silvester Howard, Esq; of Hackney, — to Mrs. Rush, Tower hill.

17. Clement Paston, Esq; — to Miss Kempson.

Tho. Worgan, Esq; — to Miss S. Hall, of Camberwell.

Aaron Younge, Esq; — to Miss Carolina Foster, of Goodman's fields.

19. Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; of Charles street, — to Miss Gataker, of Kensington.

Robert Hanks, Esq; of Mortimer str. — to Miss Eliz. Sparrow, Poland street.

Charles Landford, Esq; of Cuckfield place, — to Miss Nott, of Little Horstead.

John Swale, jun. Esq; of Lincoln's inn, — to Miss Palmer, Kensington.

21. Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Bart. — to Miss Grenville, niece to Earl Temple.

22. William Wynne, Esq; of Wern, in Carnarvonsh. — to Miss Williams, of Penarth, Glamorganshire.

Henry Morgan, Esq; of Monmouth, — to Mrs. Draper.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

MISS Harriot Amelia Cockran, in Queen's square.

The Rev. Mr. Horton, at Namptwich.

Mrs. Jane Churchill, aunt to Lord Milton.

Wm Bowen Esq; at Tunbridge.

Mr. Henry De Gazer, Dutch Merch. at Enfield.

Dr. Wm. Griffin, at Blenheim-house.

John Hammond, aged 107, at a Village near Whitchurch, in Shropshire.

The Bishop of Valencia, in the 83d. year of his age.

John Scott, Esq; at Windsor.

Wm. Warner, Esq; Treasurer of the Island of Antigua.

The Rev. Dr. Wilmot, Canon of Windsor.

John Dormer, Esq; Member for Dorchester.

Mrs. Anne Dumaresq, at Saffron Walden, sister to Sir Tho. Reynell, Bart.

Mrs. Ann Franks, aged near 100, at Dulwich, grand-daughter to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk.

The Relict of the late Cæsar Colclough, Esq; at Tintern Abby, in Ireland.

The Sieur Giles Geo. Gerrard, rector of Bartecourt, in Beauvais, aged 92.

William Bogdani, Esq; at Hitchin, Herts, F. R. S. &c.

Verney Lovet, Esq; St. Martin's-Lane.

Rev. Tho. Panting, M. A. Rector of St. Andrew's, Charles-town, South Carolina.

Mr. Duncan Rivers, Bailiff of Glasgow; the person, it is said, from whom Dr. Smollet took his character of Strap, in Roderick Random.

Nov. 18. Count de Scheel, Envoy from the Court of Denmark to the Empress of Russia, at Petersburg.

Dec. 1. Geo. Bailey, M. D. at Chichester.

Roger Blackwood, Esq; in St. Martin's-Lane.

2. Miss Le Fleming, eldest sister to Sir Robert.

The Rt. Hon. Alexander Lord Banff, at Forglen-house, in Scotland.

5. Josiah Vardon, Esq; at Greenwich.

4. The Hon. Charles, Barry, youngest son of Lord Barrymore, in Portland-sq.

Robert Snow, Esq; Banker, near Temple-Bar.

Geo. Williams, Esq; at Hampstead.

6. John Grey, Esq; at Brompton, Mrs. Haughton, formerly of Drury-lane Play-house.

7. Wm. Deranguers, Esq; in Golden-sq.

8. Atkinson Robinson, Esq; Resident Surveyor to the General Post Office.

The Rev. Mr. Shove, Vicar of Doddington, and Rainham, Kent.

9. Tho. Vernon, Esq; at Hanbury-hall, Worcestershire.

10. John Ingram, Esq; at Harrow.

11. James Watson, Esq; in Welbeck-str. Sir James Lumley, Bart. in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

12. Mr. Sinclair, eldest son of Sir Joseph.

Geo. Penn, Esq; at Stains, Middlesex.

13. The Hon. Charles Gordon, Esq; at Aberdeen.

Captain Kynaston, at Chelsea.

14. The Hon. John Ruthven, at Knightbridge.

15. Benjamin Stillingfleet, Esq; in Piccadilly.

The Rt. Hon. the Countess dowager of Gainborough, at Eton, in Rutlandsh.

16. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Conyers, Prebendary of Norwich.

Walter Wade, Esq; at Leeds, Yorksh.

Peter Dyson, Esq; at Windsor.

Dr. Arthur Smith, Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland.

17. Mr. Alexander Hay, at his apartments in Scotland-yard; the witness who swore at Carlisle, that Peter Mc Naughtan

killed Colonel Gardiner, at the Battle of Preston-Pans.

Mr. Davis, Apothecary, in Newgate, who was convicted last Sessions for robbing the Mail.

Dr. Wm. Brookes, in Broad-street.

Joseph Clemens, Esq; in David-street, Berkley-square.

The Hon. Lady St. Leger, in St. James's Place.

Lucius O' Brien, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White.

John Tholmond, Esq; at Homberstey, Worcestershire.

18. Mr. Philip Miller, F. R. S. aged 80. late Gardener to the Apothecary's Company, in which office he succeeded his father about 50 years ago, but lately resigned on account of his advanced age.

—Bolton, Esq; in Scotland Yard.

Mynheer Meerman, at Aix-la-Chapelle; a gentleman well known in the Republic of Letters.

19. Robert Andrews, Esq; in Upper Grosvenor-street.

20. Mrs. Anne Greaves, at Hamstead, aged 75.

23. Thomas Griffin, Esq; Admiral of the White.

Capt. Wm. Roper, at Poplar.

24. Wm. Timmis, Esq; of Westonhall, in Cheshire.

Wm. Montrose, Esq; at Paddington.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Tafwell, vicar of Brookland, Kent,—to Tenterden L.

The Rev. Mr. Dix, Minor Canon of Christ Church, Canterbury,—to Brookland V.

The Rev. Tho. Walker,—Chaplain to Lord Chetwynd.

The Rev. D'Ewes Coke, B. L. to Pinxton and South Normanton R. R. Derbysh.

The Rev. Ambrose Uyedale,—to Caneudon L. Essex.

The Rev. John Collins,—to Loughor R. Glamorganshire.

The Rev. Ambrose Eyre,—to Outwell R. Norfolk; cum Barley R. Herts.

The Rev. Tho. Froome, D. D.—to Cricklade St. Sampson, V. cum Stockton, R. Wilts.

The Rev. — Steele,—to Newnham V. Kent.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CAPT. Ourry,—Capt. of the Dublin, 74 Guns.

Capt. Schomberg, of the Prudent,—Capt. of the Dorset Yacht.

Capt. Collingwood,—Capt. of the Rainbow, of 50 guns.

Capt. Clarke,—Capt. of the Prudent, of 64 guns.

Capt. Atkins,—Capt. of the Scorpion Sloop.

MILITARY

MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Wm. Forrester, Esq;—Lieut. Col. in the 6th. Reg. of foot.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

William Stiles, Esq;—Comptroller of the Customs at Portsmouth.

Capt. Hales, brother to Sir Thomas,—Groom of the Bedchamber to the King.

Joseph Manwaring, Esq;—one of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Nath. Draper, Esq;—Principal Surveyor of the Gen. Post-office.

— Jones, Esq;—Collector of the Customs at Bristol.

Robert Gunning, Esq;—Envoy Extraordinary &c. to the Empress of Russia.

Tho. Gery Cullum, Esq; Bath King at Arms,—Gloucester King at Arms.

Joseph Coeks, and Valentine Henry Wilmot, Esqrs;—Clerks of the Letters Patent in the Court of Chancery.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort,—Custos Rotulorum of the County of Monmouth.

Charles Morgan, Esq;—Custos Rotulorum of the County of Brecknock.

Lord Viscount Chetwynd, — Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

B——KR——TS.

Providence Hanford, jun. Boston, Lincolnshire, brewer.

Lydia Unsworth, Warrington, linen-draper.

Samuel Fare, of the Minories, upholsterer.

John Faggart, Southwick, Hants, linen-dr.

Wm. Troughback, St. Giles's in the Fields, grocer.

John Clark, Liverpool, merchant.

Henry Mossop, Spring-Gardens, Middlesex, dealer.

Henry Rose, of St. Geo. the Martyr. carp.

Wm. Cockram, Taunton, carrier and deal.

Wm. Wynne Ryland, and Henry Bryer, of Cornhill, printfellers and partners.

John Grey, of Alemouth, cornfactor.

John Carr, of Great Yarmouth, poulterer.

Samuel Webster, Covent-gard. haberdash.

James Browne, Portugal str. upholsterer.

John Harrison, of Poplar, victualler.

Laws Carruthers, Beckenham, Kent, tayl.

Jerem. Leverett, of Christ Church, Surry, carpenter.

Wm. Soley, Green-freet, Hanover-square, brewer.

Wm. Stitt, of Snow-hill, linen-draper.

John Cannon, of Dover, Kent, wollen-dra.

Abraham Porter, of Malden, Essex, Innhol.

Tho. Maund, St. Mary le Bone, builder.

Henry Fountain, Hendon, Middlx. vict.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN:

From Dec. 2, to Dec. 7, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	9	3	7	3	0	2	1	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	10	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	1
Surry	5	0	4	0	3	1	2	2	3	9
Hertford	5	4	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	8
Bedford	5	7	4	9	2	8	2	1	3	0
Cambridge	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	10
Huntingdon	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	0
Northampton	6	5	5	0	3	2	2	0	3	2
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	3
Leicester	7	3	5	7	3	6	2	0	4	2
Nottingham	6	9	5	0	3	6	2	1	3	9
Derby	6	8	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	5
Stafford	6	3	4	8	3	2	2	0	4	1
Shropshire	6	1	4	8	3	3	1	8	3	6
Hereford	5	6	0	0	2	11	1	6	2	7
Worcester	6	4	4	8	3	4	2	2	3	10
Warwick	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	10
Gloucester	7	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
Wiltshire	6	1	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	5
Berks	5	9	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	2
Oxford	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	7
Bucks	5	7	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	4	3	3	2	8	2	1	2	11
Suffolk	4	5	3	8	2	8	1	11	2	7
Norfolk	5	1	3	10	2	6	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	7	5	2	3	6	2	2	3	8
York	6	2	5	0	3	2	2	0	3	8
Durham	6	0	4	9	3	1	2	0	4	5
Northumberland	5	6	4	5	2	10	1	11	3	7
Cumberland	6	1	4	9	3	3	1	11	4	6
Westmoreland	6	6	5	0	3	2	2	1	4	0
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	1	3	8
Cheshire	6	1	0	0	3	6	1	11	0	0
Monmouth	5	10	0	0	2	10	1	8	3	3
Somerset	6	2	3	4	3	0	1	10	3	4
Devon	4	11	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	4	11	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	1
Hampshire	5	5	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	5
Suffex	4	9	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	0
Kent	4	9	0	0	2	10	2	0	2	7

W A L E S.

North Wales	5	7	4	7	3	0	1	7	3	11
South Wales	5	2	3	8	2	11	1	5	3	3

GENERAL AVERAGE.

Winchest. } Bushel	5	9	4	5	3	0	2	0	3	6
Quarter of } 8 Bushels.										

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 30.
Bank Stock	—	150 ¹ / ₂
India Stock	—	—
3 per Cent. reduced	85 ⁵ / ₈	86 ⁵ / ₈
3 per Cent. Consol.	87 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₄
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 18l. 16s.	—	—

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 3. to Dec. 24.

Christened.	Buried.	1841	Between	2 and 5	222	50 and 60	145
Males 604	Males 893			5 and 10	81	60 and 70	124
Females 634	Females 948	10 and 20	85	70 and 80	76		
Whereof have died under two years old 639		20 and 30	166	80 and 90	39		
Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ³ / ₄		30 and 40	165	90 and 100	6		
		40 and 50	163				

S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1771.

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JANUARY 22, 1771.



THE House met pursuant to adjournment before the holidays, and Lord N---b informed the House, That the Spanish Ambassador had that morning signed a declaration, with which his Majesty was satisfied, and that it would be laid before the House the next Friday.

Accordingly, on Friday the 25th, the Spanish ambassador's declaration, and Lord Rochford's acceptance, were laid before the House. See p. 2.

After the papers had been read, Lord N---b said, That he was sure the agreement was equal to what the King or the Ministry had promised to obtain, and to what either the King or the Subject had a right to expect; that he avowed the part he had in it, and implicitly submitted his conduct to the judgment of the House.

Mr. D---w---// said, That, in his opinion, the convention was not only inadequate, but disgraceful; that

that it had neither provided reparation for former hostilities, nor security against future. He said, that, supposing reparation was due only to the Crown, as the Ministry had insinuated, even that reparation had not been made in a manner which set our honour upon a par with the honour of inferior kingdoms. When the territorial rights of the King of Sardinia had been infringed by France only, in pursuit of Mandrin, a smuggler and murderer, the King of France sent an *Ambassador Extraordinary*, in the most solemn and public manner to apologize for it; and when our fleet under Admiral Boscawen, in pursuit of our enemies, destroyed some French ships upon the coast of Portugal; we also sent an *Ambassador Extraordinary* to the court of Lisbon, to make *reparation in honour*; and will it be pretended, said he, that the present convention is a reparation in honour equivalent to that made by France to Sardinia, or Great-Britain to Portugal? or that, if it is not, the Ministry has provided for the honour and dignity of the Crown? He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House, copies of all claims and propositions of the court of Spain relative to Falkland Island, since the first settlement of it by his Majesty's orders, together with such answers as have been received by the King's Ministers to such claims and propositions: and also copies or extracts of letters, and other papers, containing any such intelligence received by any of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or by any other of his Majesty's Ministers, since the first day of June, 1770, touching any hostilities actually commenced by, or any warning, or other measures, indicating any hostile inter-

tion of, the Crown of Spain, or any of its officers, against his Majesty's island, called Falkland's island, and all accounts of the reduction and capitulation of the same; and also copies of all requisitions and demands made thereupon to the King of Spain, or any of his Ministers, and for such reparation and satisfaction as his Majesty had a right to expect, for the injury he had received by the insults upon the honour of the Crown, in the seizure by force of the said island, and for obtaining security for the rights of the people, which were deeply affected by the said injury; with all answers to the said requisitions and demands: and also copies or extracts of all letters or instructions sent thereupon to his Majesty's Ministers at Madrid, and of all letters relating thereto, received from the said Ministers by any of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, or other Ministers at home."

Lord N---b said, That he had no objection to the motion, but desired that he might divide it into three, as it had three different objects; which was done, and he then remarked, that those words of the motion which were intended to appear extracts of the King's Speech, were not the same as the Speech contained; that the words in the Speech were, "The honour and dignity of the Crown, and security for the rights of the people, had been invaded, and satisfaction demanded *for the injury*," and the words in the motion were, "For the injury done to the honour of the Crown, and the rights of the subject, *which were deeply affected*." He observed farther, that the rights of the subject were in dispute upon this occasion only as they were included in the rights of the Crown, and therefore moved to leave out *were*, and insert *was*, as *was* would relate only to the dignity of the Crown, to which in this case, relation only should be had.

Mr. D---g said, That, if the meaning of the Speech included

two objects, so did the meaning of the motion; and that, if the meaning of the Speech included but one, one only was included in the meaning of the motion; so that he saw no reason for the alteration.

Mr. *D-f-n* said, That, if no alteration was intended as to meaning, he saw no reason for an alteration in terms; and that, as the motion now stood, it amounted to a declaration of the House, That the rights of the people had been invaded, which was wholly improper and without precedent.

Colonel *B-r-é* threatened the Ministry with the loss of their heads, for making a convention, which, he said, stabbed the honour of the nation to the heart. He said, it was condemned by every man in the kingdom, and that it was a forfeiture of the promise made by *Lord N---b* before the holidays, who said, Spain should bear a part of our expence, there not being a syllable about expence in the declaration. He said, that, if we sat down without reimbursement of our expences, the precedent would not only encourage, but, if followed, enable an inferior nation to ruin us at pleasure. They will have nothing more to do, said he, than to take a rock from us, to put us to the expence of three millions, and then give it back. He said, that the Ministry did not dare to go to war, because a war would turn them out; and that, having let a French Secretary into their secrets, he had made near half a million, by gaming in the funds, and that they themselves had been great gainers by the same scandalous traffic.

Lord N---b denied, in direct terms, that he ever promised Spain should pay part of the expences, having never conceived even the idea of making such a demand.

Mr. *Charles F-x* said, There was an essential difference between that which secures a right, and the right that is secured; and declared, he

remembered no promise that Spain should pay part of the expence.

Mr. *B---ke* said, He remembered the promise, but could not conceive Mr. *F-x*'s distinction; because, if there were no rights, no security for rights could be needed. He confessed, that the satisfaction which Spain had made, was adequate to the injury, as far as it respected the Crown; that a desolate rock had been taken away, and a desolate rock restored; but that from the people something had been taken away, of much greater importance, three millions of money, for which no compensation had been offered or required. Mr. *B---ke* proceeded with some rhetorical flourishes; but there was such a disregard of him, and so much noise in the House, that he was obliged to sit down. He rose again soon after, and expressed himself with some heat of passion, at the negligence with which he had been treated, and reiterated the threats of Col. *B---é* against the heads of the Ministry, with terms of yet greater vehemence, saying, "There must be *blood*," and repeating, "I say there must be *blood*, to atone for the misconduct of those who transacted this dark affair." He was obliged, however, again to sit down in despair of being heard; and Mr. *D---w-j--ll* having agreed to *Lord N---b*'s amendment, the debate ended.

There was no further debate till *January 29*, when the report of the Committee which had determined the Shoreham election was received; by which it appeared, that the returning officer had been guilty of the grossest partiality in returning the sitting Member, and that a majority of the Shoreham freemen had formed themselves into a society, under the name of the *Christian Club*, the members of which had entered into a bond to stand by each other at all elections, and make as good bargains with the candidates as they could. The House was moved,
That

That further enquiry might be made concerning this club; which was carried without a division.

On Monday the 4th of *February*, the papers relative to the affair of Falkland's Island were laid before the House.

It was said by the party in opposition, That these papers were not satisfactory; being only office-letters; and *Lord N---b* was asked, whether France had mediated between Spain and England?

Lord N-----b answered, That France had not interposed *as a mediator*. Being asked again, if France had not interposed, he said, That *interposed* was a word of an extensive and indefinite signification, and that he would make no reply to it as a question.

A motion was then made, That the King be addressed, to acquaint the House whether France did *interfere*, and, if so, in what manner.

The Ministry opposed this motion, and said, That, in an affair which apparently involved the peace of Europe, all the powers of Europe would naturally, and, indeed, necessarily interfere in one manner or another; that it was manifest, there had been no dishonourable interposition, from the terms of the declaration, which had given us all the satisfaction we had at first desired; that all the papers which had been asked for, had been laid before them; and that to ask, not for papers only, but *verbal negotiations*, was altogether unprecedented.

It was replied, That, if no satisfaction was to be given to the House, when a transaction was verbal, the House might easily be defeated in every application for satisfaction, as the Ministry need only pretend that the object of enquiry was a verbal transaction.

The question, being put, was carried against the Motion, 173

For it 57

Majority 116

On the 5th of *February*, there was a call of the House, and no publick question was debated till the 7th; when Sir *George S-----e* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to ascertain the rights of electors, with respect to the eligibility of persons to serve in Parliament.

He said, That the divisions on the Middlesex election seemed to have established three principles, which, in his opinion, were subversive of the constitution. *First*, That the House of Commons could, by its own power, make law. *Secondly*, That a determination of the House was such law. *Thirdly*, That incapacity resulted from expulsion. That he conceived an act of the whole Legislature was become necessary, to prevent the establishment of these three principles from the divisions upon the Middlesex election; but that his motion had not the least retrospect to those divisions themselves, nor was it his intention to disturb them, or alter what had been done in consequence of them, but only to ascertain the law of the land, with respect to those points for the future.

Mr. Charles F-x said, in answer, That no such principles as the two first could possibly be supposed to result from the divisions in question, without giving up all pretensions to common sense, they being absurd in the highest degree; that, with respect to these, therefore, the bill was unnecessary: and that, with respect to the third, it was unnecessary for another reason; the point was legally determined already.

A debate commenced; but the arguments were little more than a recapitulation of those which had been urged the last year. In a division for the question, there appeared,

Against it	167
For it	103

Majority 64

On the 8th of *February*, after some debate, the House came to a resolution to prosecute those who published

published the Parliamentary debates during the sitting of the House, by a majority of 35; there being for it 90, and 55 against it.

The chief Magistrate of Shoreham was then called to the bar, and accused of having returned a candidate, who had only thirty-seven votes, in preference to one who had eighty-seven.

The fact appeared to be, that he had queried seventy-six votes, and made his return without examining the validity of the votes so queried.

In his defence, he said, That the Christian Club, instituted at Shoreham, were under oath of secrecy and bond, to agree with the majority of that club, and not to break it up. That he had been one of the club, but, observing the gross illegalities which it committed, he had requested that he might be voted out of it; but that he was refused.

That an article being added to their original compact, purporting, That a member not paying his arrears for three months, should be excluded the society, he procured his exclusion, by not paying his arrears for more than three months.

That, on the death of the late member, Sir *S. Cornish*, five candidates came from London, and that the club appointed a committee to treat with them; that one of them (*Gen. S---b*) offered 3000 pounds, and to build 600 ton of shipping, the manufacture of the town; but that another candidate (*Mr. R--m-b--d*) had bid more. That, at the last election, an affidavit was made and read, that *Mr. R--m-b--d* had agreed to give the club five-and-thirty pounds a man; and that, from his knowledge of the principles of the club, having himself been a member; from their having appointed a committee to treat with the candidates; from the report of *Gen. S---b's* agent, that he had offered the club 3000 pounds, and to build 600 ton of shipping, which had been refused; and from the

Supp. to GENT. MAG. for 1771.

affidavit, that *Mr. R--m-b--d* had engaged to give them five-and-thirty pounds a man, he had considered the members of the club as disqualified, notwithstanding their having had the hardiness to take the oath to prevent bribery and corruption; and therefore had returned the member, for whom the votes, against which no such objection lay, had been given. That it was true, he had admitted the others to poll, but that he had done it only conditionally, and subject to a future revision, as appeared by the queries which he had set against their names when he received their votes. If he had done wrong, he said, it was not intentionally, and he submitted to the House. It being late, the House put off the further hearing to Tuesday the 12th.

On the 12th the returning officer was brought to the bar, according to order, when he proved, by several witnesses, that the counsel at the election had told him, he might reject the votes, if in his own mind he thought them illegal. He was committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

On the 13th he was again brought to the bar; and, being upon his knees, Mr. Speaker said,

“*Hugh Roberts,*

“You have been convicted, upon the clearest and most satisfactory proof, of returning a member to this House, against a very great majority of votes admitted by yourself, and which now stand upon the poll.

“This offence, considered in the abstract, and without the accompanying circumstances, is a crime of an atrocious nature; it strikes at the very being of this House; for, if practices of this sort were to obtain, the Commons of Great-Britain, who are now the Representatives of the free people of this kingdom, would be merely the delegates of corrupt returning officers.

“In vain have our ancestors been anxiously careful to secure the freedom

dom of elections, by all the means human wisdom and foresight could suggest; in vain have they particularly guarded against the partiality of the returning officer, and obliged him, by every tie, to a faithful discharge of that trust which the constitution hath reposed in his hands, if men are to be found daring enough to send members to this House, who were never chosen by the legal electors.

“ You have said, that you did not receive the votes absolutely, but only admitted them to poll conditionally, and subject to future revision, as appears by the queries set against their names.

“ I think this circumstance alone, was it true, would not much avail you; for I have always been of opinion, (although I do not know that the resolutions of the House have gone so far) that the practice of receiving votes with queries, by the mere authority of the returning officer, and without the consent of the parties, is illegal; I am sure it is dangerous; for, if once it be admitted by this House, that the returning officer has a right to receive votes upon terms which are to subject them to his future decision, after the poll is closed, and the numbers known, it will always be in the power of that officer, so to manage the queried votes, as to return which of the candidates he pleases; and, if he is an artful man himself, or artfully assisted by others, he will also be able so to do the business, as to make it difficult to set aside what he hath done, and more difficult to punish him for doing it.

“ But your case does not afford you even this excuse; for it has been proved, that, although you reserved the queried votes for future discussion and re-consideration, you made your return without either, as soon as the poll was over; rejecting, as you declared, all those who had voted for one of the candidates (which amounted to a great majority of the whole), on account,

as you alledged, of corruption; notwithstanding you had administered the oath against bribery to all, except one, of those you thought proper to reject.

“ There are, however, circumstances in your case, which greatly extenuate your offence, and which the House hath, with pleasure, laid hold of, to mitigate the severity of your punishment; and this they have done at the recommendation of those very respectable gentlemen who composed that committee, which, by its conduct upon this occasion, hath merited not only the thanks of this House, but the general applause of the public. By a steady attention to justice, and a firm perseverance in obtaining it, they have surmounted a variety of difficulties, in carrying into execution a new law, which has founded a new court of judicature, for the trial of parliamentary elections; a law, which, if it continues to be executed for the future, with equal abilities and integrity, as it has been in this instance, will be a blessing to this country, and do honour to the memory of the person who planned, and to the Parliament which adopted and passed it.

“ You have proved, that you were formerly a member of a club, in the borough over which you presided, which hath profanely assumed the name of the *Christian Club*; a club, instituted for the most infamous purpose, that of selling the borough to the highest bidder: that this club consists of a great majority of the electors; and that the members of it bind themselves to one another, and to secrecy, by oaths, in writing, and bonds with large penalties; that they carry on this scandalous traffic by a select committee, who never appear or vote at any election, on account of their scruples of conscience, having actually received the stipulated price of the borough; but that the rest of the members of the club vote as they are directed

ed by their committee, and, without hesitation, take the oath against bribery, (as they did in the present instance) and, when the election is over, receive their share of the price which has been paid to their factors.

“ You proved, likewise, that you voluntarily quitted this club in February last, when there was no vacancy, and when you could have no expectation of being the returning officer, in case a vacancy should happen. It has, likewise, appeared in evidence, that you acted by the advice of counsel.

“ And you have insisted, that, tho’ you may have acted illegally, you have not acted intentionally wrong, and that you should not have rejected the queried votes, if you had not been convinced in your conscience that they were all corrupted.

“ These are the favourable circumstances under which the House have considered your case; and, on account of them, have inflicted upon you the mildest punishment that the nature of their proceedings will permit.

“ And I am, in obedience to their commands, to REPRIMAND you for this offence, which I now do: and I am, by their order, to acquaint you, which I also do, that you are discharged, paying your fees.”

On the 11th of February, Sir *W-----m M-----b* made a motion, and was seconded by Lord *C-----s Sp-----r*, That a clause in the *Nullum Tempus* act, which allowed a year to the grantees or lessees of the crown to prosecute their claims to effect, should be repealed.

In favour of the motion it was alledged, That the clause had an effect very different from that intended by Parliament, which was not that new claims should be set up, and great numbers of people disturbed in their possessions by vexatious suits at law, as was the case at present in *Cumberland*, with respect to the Duke of *P---tl---d*; That, if the law was a good law,

it ought to extend to all his Majesty’s subjects; if a bad one, to none.

It was answered, That the clause did exactly answer the intention of Parliament, which was neither more nor less than to preserve the right of a legal determination of Sir *J---s L-----r*’s claim, for which purpose it was consented to by the gentlemen who brought in the bill; and that to draw Sir *J---s* into a lawsuit, upon the faith of Parliament, and then pass a bill, which should at once disable him from carrying it on, would be injurious to him, and infamous to themselves.

It was replied, That no such bargain or compromise was made at passing the act; that no more was intended, than to prevent the passing the bill from being interrupted by the introduction of private disputes; and that many, who consented to the bill, would have been against the clause in question, if it had been separately debated; and that, if Sir *J---s L-----r* had been brought into any extra expences by the clause, he should, upon the repeal of it, be remembered.

Mr. *P---ny* moved, That, instead of *repealing*, they would alter and amend; and it was said, in that case, that Sir *J---s* would drop all causes that he had commenced against persons who had derivative titles from the Duke of *P---tl---d*, and leave the cause to be determined between the principals only.

Upon a division, Sir *W-----m M-----b* carried his question against the amendment, 152 against 123.

On Monday, Feb. 28, the returning officer for *Shoreham* was examined, and some other persons, who had been members of the Christian Club. Their evidence confirmed the account of the club which has already been given; and a bill was thereupon ordered to be brought in to distraichise the members of the club, and prevent future corruption in the borough. This was opposed only by Mr. *C---s F---x* who

who said, that the facts had not been proved, and that, if the men were guilty, they ought to be proceeded against according to law.

The following is the Letter presented by John Wilkes, Esq; to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, as the Observations of the celebrated JUNIUS upon a long Advertisement from that Society, containing their Resolutions at a Meeting held on the 23d of July last.*

Extract of a Letter to JOHN WILKES, Esq; dated Sept. 7, 1771.

A Man, who honestly engages in a public cause, must prepare himself for events, which will at once demand his utmost patience, and rouse his warmest indignation. I feel myself, at this moment, in the very situation I describe; yet, from the common enemy I expect nothing but hostilities against the people. It is the conduct of our friends that surprizes and afflicts me. I cannot but resent the injury done to the common cause by the assembly at the London Tavern, nor can I conceal from you my own particular disappointment. They had it in their power to perform a real, effectual service to the nation; and we expected from them a proof, not only of their zeal, but of their judgment.

Whereas the measure they have adopted is so shamefully injudicious, with regard to its declared object, that, in my opinion, it will, and reasonably ought, to make their zeal very questionable with the people they mean to serve. When I see a measure, excellent in itself, and not absolutely unattainable, either not made the principal object, or extravagantly loaded with conditions palpably absurd or impracticable, I cannot easily satisfy myself, that the man; who proposes it, is quite so sincere as he pretends to be. You, at least, Mr. Wilkes, should have shewn more temper and prudence, and a better knowledge of mankind. No personal respects whatsoever should have persuaded you to concur in these Resolutions. But my own zeal, I perceive, betrays me; I will endeavour to keep a better guard upon my temper, and apply to your judgment in the most cautious and measured language.

I object, in the first place, to the bulk, and much more to the stile, of

* Our readers may form a judgment of the purport of these Resolutions, from JUNIUS's animadversions upon them.

your resolutions of the 23d of July, though some part of the preamble is as pointed as I could wish, you talk of yourselves with too much authority and importance. By assuming this false pomp and air of consequence, you either give general disgust, or, what is infinitely more dangerous, you expose yourselves to be laughed at. The English are a fastidious people, and will not submit to be talked to in so high a tone, by a set of private gentlemen, of whom they know nothing, but that they call themselves *Supporters of the Bill of Rights*. There are questions, which, in good policy, you should never provoke the people in general to ask themselves. At the same time, Sir, I am far from meaning to undervalue the institution of this society. On the contrary, I think the plan was admirable; that it has already been of signal service to the public, and may be of much greater; and I do most earnestly wish, that you consider of, and promote, a plan for forming constitutional clubs all through the kingdom. A measure of this kind would alarm government more, and be of more essential service to the cause, than any thing that can be done relative to new-modelling the House of Commons. You see, then, that my objections are directed to the particular measure, not to the general institution.

In the consideration of this measure, my first objection goes to the declared purpose of the Resolutions, in the terms and mode in which you have described it, viz. *the extermination of corruption*. In my opinion, you grasp at the *impossible*, and lose the *really attainable*. Without plaguing you or myself with a logical argument upon a speculative question, I willingly appeal to your own candour and judgment. Can any man in his senses affirm, that, as things are now circumstanced in this country, it is possible to *exterminate corruption*? Do you seriously think it possible to carry through both Houses such a place-bill as you describe in the fifth article; or, supposing it carried, that it would not be evaded? When you talk of contracts and lottery tickets, do you think that any human law can really prevent their being distributed and accepted? In short, Sir, would you, *bonâ fide*, and as a man of honour, give it for your expectation and opinion, that there is a single county or borough in the kingdom, that will form the declaration recommended.

mended to them in the Resolutions, and enforce it upon the candidates? For myself, I will tell you freely, not what I *think*, but what I *know*; the Resolutions are either totally neglected in the country, or, if read, are laughed at, and by people who mean as well to the cause as any of us.

With regard to the articles taken separately, I own I am concerned to see, that the great condition, which ought to be the *sine quâ non* of parliamentary qualification; which ought to be the basis, as it assuredly will be the only support, of every barrier raised in defence of the constitution; I mean a *declaration upon oath to shorten the duration of parliaments*; is reduced to the fourth rank in the esteem of the Society, and, even in that place, far from being insisted on with firmness and vehemence, seems to have been particularly slighted in the expression, *You shall endeavour to restore annual parliaments*. Are these the terms which men who are in earnest make use of, when the *salus reipublicæ* is at stake! I expected other language from Mr. Wilkes. Besides my objection in point of form, I disapprove highly of the meaning of the 4th article, as it stands. — Whenever the question shall be seriously agitated, I will endeavour (and, if I live, will assuredly attempt it) to convince the English nation, by arguments, to *my* understanding unanswerable, that they ought to insist upon a triennial, and banish the idea of an annual parliament.

Article 1. The terms of the first article would have been very proper a century or two ago, but they are not adapted to the present state of the constitution. The King does not act *directly* either in imposing or redressing *grievances*. We need not *now* bribe the Crown to do us justice; and, as to the refusal of supplies, we might punish ourselves indeed, but it would be no way compulsory upon the King. With respect to his civil list, he is already independent, or might be so, if he had common sense, or common resolution; and as for refusing to vote the army or navy, I hope we shall never be mad enough to try an experiment every way so hazardous. But, in fact, the effort would be infinitely too great for the occasion. All we want is an honest representative, or, at least, such a one as will have some respect for the constituent body. Formerly the House of Commons were

compelled to *bargain* with the Sovereign. At present they may prescribe their own conditions. So much, in general, for grievances: as to particular grievances, almost all those we complain of are, apparently, the acts either of the Lords or the *Commons*. The appointment of unworthy ministers is not strictly a grievance, (that is, a legal subject of complaint to the King) until those ministers are arraigned and convicted in due course of law. If, after that, the King should persist in keeping them in office, it would be a *grievance* in the strict, legal sense of the word, and would undoubtedly justify rebellion, according to the forms, as well as the spirit, of the constitution. I am far from condemning the late addresses to the throne; they ought to be incessantly repeated. The people, by the singular situation of their affairs, are compelled to do the duty of the House of Commons.

Article 2. I object to the second article, because I think that multiplying oaths is only multiplying perjury. — Besides this, I am satisfied, that, with a triennial parliament, (and without it all other provisions are nugatory) Mr. Grenville's bill is, or may be made, a sufficient guard against any gross, or flagrant offences in this way.

Article 3. The terms of the third article are too loose and indefinite to make a distinct or serious impression. That the people are not equally and fully represented is unquestionable. But let us take care what we attempt. We may demolish the venerable fabric we intend to repair; and where is the strength and virtue to erect a better in its stead? I should not, for my own part, be so much moved at the corrupt and odious practices by which inconsiderable men get into parliament, nor even at the want of a perfect representation, (and certainly nothing can be less reconcileable to the theory, than the present practice, of the constitution) if means could be found to compel such men to do their duty, (in essentials at least) when they *are* in parliament. Now, Sir, I am convinced, that, if shortening the duration of parliaments (which in effect is keeping the representative under the rod of the constituent) be not made the basis of our new parliamentary jurisprudence, other checks or improvements signify nothing. On the contrary, if this be made the foundation, other measures may come in aid, and, as auxiliaries, be of considerable

considerable advantage. Lord Chatham's project, for instance, of increasing the number of Knights of Shires, appears to me admirable, and the moment we have obtained a triennial parliament it ought to be tried. As to cutting away the rotten boroughs, I am as much offended as any man at seeing so many of them under the direct influence of the Crown, or at the disposal of private persons; yet, I own, I have both doubts and apprehensions, in regard to the remedy you propose. I shall be charged, perhaps, with an unusual want of political intrepidity, when I honestly confess to you, that I am startled at the idea of so extensive an amputation. In the first place, I question the power, *de jure*, of the legislature to disfranchise a number of boroughs, upon the general ground of improving the constitution.—There cannot be a doctrine more fatal to the liberty and property we are contending for, than that which confounds the idea of a *supreme* and an *arbitrary* legislature. I need not point out to you the fatal purposes, to which it has been, and may be, applied. If we are sincere in the political creed we profess, there are many things which we ought to affirm cannot be done by King, Lords, and Commons. Among these I reckon the disfranchising a borough with a general view to improvement. I consider it as equivalent to robbing the parties concerned of their freehold, of their birth right. I say, that, although this birth right may be forfeited, or the exercise of it suspended in particular cases, it cannot be taken away by a general law, for any real or pretended purpose of improving the constitution. I believe there is no power in this country to make such a law. Supposing the attempt made, I am persuaded you cannot mean, that either King or Lords should take an active part in it. A bill, which only touches the representation of the people, must originate in the House of Commons, in the formation and mode of passing it. The exclusive right of the Commons must be asserted as scrupulously as in the case of a money bill. Now, Sir, I should be glad to know by what kind of reasoning it can be proved, that there is a power vested in the representative to destroy his immediate constituent; from whence could he possibly derive it? A courtier, I know, will be ready enough to maintain the affirmative. The doctrine suits him exactly, because

it gives an unlimited operation to the influence of the Crown. But we, Mr. Wilkes, must hold a different language. It is no answer to me to say, that the bill, when it passes the House of Commons, is the act of the majority, and not of the representatives of the particular boroughs concerned. If the majority can disfranchise ten boroughs, why not twenty? Why not the whole kingdom? Why should not they make their own seats in parliament for life? When the septennial act passed, the legislature did what, apparently and palpably, they had no power to do; but they did more than people in general were aware of; they disfranchised the whole kingdom for four years. For argument's sake, I will now suppose, that the expediency of the measure, and the power of parliament, were unquestionable—still you will find an insurmountable difficulty in the exclusion. When all your instruments of amputation are prepared—when the unhappy patient lies bound at your feet, without the possibility of resistance, by what infallible rule will you direct the operation? When you propose to cut away the rotten parts, can you tell us what parts are perfectly sound? Are there any certain limits, in fact or theory, to inform you at what point you must stop—at what point the mortification ends? To a man, so capable of observation and reflection as you are, it is unnecessary to say all that might be said upon the subject. Besides that I approve highly of Lord Chatham's idea of “infusing a portion of new health into the constitution, to enable it to bear its infirmities,” (a brilliant expression, and full of intrinsic wisdom) other reasons concur in persuading me to adopt it. I have no objection to paying him such compliments as carry a condition with them, and either bind him firmly to the cause, or become the bitterest reproach to him if he deserts it. Of this last I have not the most distant suspicion. There is another man, indeed, with whose conduct I am not so completely satisfied; yet even *he*, I think, has not resolution to do any thing flagrantly impudent in the face of this country. At the same time, that I think it good policy to pay those compliments to Lord Chatham, which in good truth he has nobly deserved, I should be glad to mortify those contemptible creatures, who call themselves Noblemen, whose worthless importance depends entirely upon their influence

ence over boroughs, and cannot be safely diminished, but by increasing the powers of the counties at large. Among these men, I cannot but distinguish the meanest of the human species, the whole race of the *C-n-w-ys*. I have but one word to add: I would not give representatives to those great trading towns, which have none at present. If the merchant and the manufacturer must be really represented, let them become freeholders by their industry, and let the representation of the county be increased. You will find the interruption of business in those towns, by the triennial riots and cabals of election, too dear a price for the nugatory privilege of sending members to parliament.

The remaining articles will not require a long discussion: of the 4th and 5th articles I have spoken already.

Article 6. The measures recommended in the sixth are unexceptionable. My only doubt is, how can an act, apparently done by the House of Commons, be fixed, by sufficient legal evidence, upon the Duke of G—n or Lord N—h, of whose guilt I am nevertheless completely satisfied? As for Lord W—h and Lord B——n, their own letters are a sufficient ground of impeachment.

Article 7. The seventh article is also very proper and necessary. The impeachment of Lord M——d, upon his own paper, is indispensable. Yet suffer me to guard you against the seducing idea of concurring in any vote, or encouraging any bill, which may pretend to ascertain, while in reality it limits, the constitutional power of juries. I would have their right, to return a general verdict in all cases whatsoever, considered as a part of the constitution, fundamental, sacred, and no more questionable by the legislature, than whether the government of the country shall be by King, Lords, and Commons. Upon this point, an enacting bill would be pernicious; a declaratory bill, to say the best of it, useless.

Article 8. I think the eighth article would be more properly expressed thus: *You shall grant no money, unless for services known to, and approved of by, Parliament.* In general the supplies are appropriated, and cannot easily be misapplied. The House of Commons are, indeed, too ready in granting large sums under the head of *Extraordinaries incurred and not*

provided for. But the accounts lie before them;—it is their own fault if they do not examine these. The manner in which the late debt upon the civil list was pretended to be incurred, and really paid, demands a particular examination. Never was there a more impudent outrage offered to a patient people.

Article 9. The ninth is indispensable; but I think the matter of it fitter for instruction, than the declaration you have in view, I am very apprehensive of clogging the declaration, and making it too long.

Articles 10 and 11. In the tenth and eleventh you are civil to Ireland and America; and, if you mean nothing but ostentation, it may possibly answer your purpose. Your care of Ireland is much to be commended. But, I think, in good policy, you may as well complete a reformation at home, before you attempt to carry your improvements to such a distance. Clearing the fountain is the best and shortest way to purify the stream. As for taxing the Americans by their own representatives, I confess I do not perfectly understand you. If you propose, that, in the article of taxation, they should hereafter be left to the authority of their respective assemblies, I must own, I think you had no business to revive a question, which should, and probably would, have lain dormant for ever. If you mean, that the Americans should be authorized to send their representatives to the British Parliament, I shall be contented with referring you to what Mr. Burke has said upon this subject, and will not venture to add any thing of my own, for fear of discovering an offensive disregard of your opinion. Since the repeal of the Stamp-act, I know of no acts tending to tax the Americans, except that which creates the tea-duty; and even that can hardly be called *internal*: yet it ought to be repealed, as an impolitic act, not as an oppressive one. It preserves the contention between the mother-country and the colonies, when every thing worth contending for, is, in reality, given up. When this act is repealed, I presume you will turn your thoughts to the postage of letters; a tax imposed by authority of Parliament, and levied in the very heart of the colonies. I am not sufficiently informed upon the subject of that excise, which you say is substituted in North America to the laws of customs, to deliver such an opinion

opinion upon it as I would abide by. Yet I can easily comprehend, that, admitting the necessity of raising a revenue for the support of government there, any other revenue laws, but those of excise, would be nugatory in such a country as America. I say this with great diffidence as to the point in question, and with a positive protest against any conclusion from America to Great-Britain.

If these observations shall appear to deserve the attention of the Society, it is for *them* to consider what use may be made of them. I know how difficult and irksome it is to tread back the steps we have taken; yet if any part of what I have submitted to you carries reason and conviction with it, I hope that no false shame will influence our friends at the London Tavern. Let my opinions be fairly examined.

JUNIUS.

Lord LYTTELTON's Account of HENRY II.'s Penance for the Murder of Archbishop BECKET.

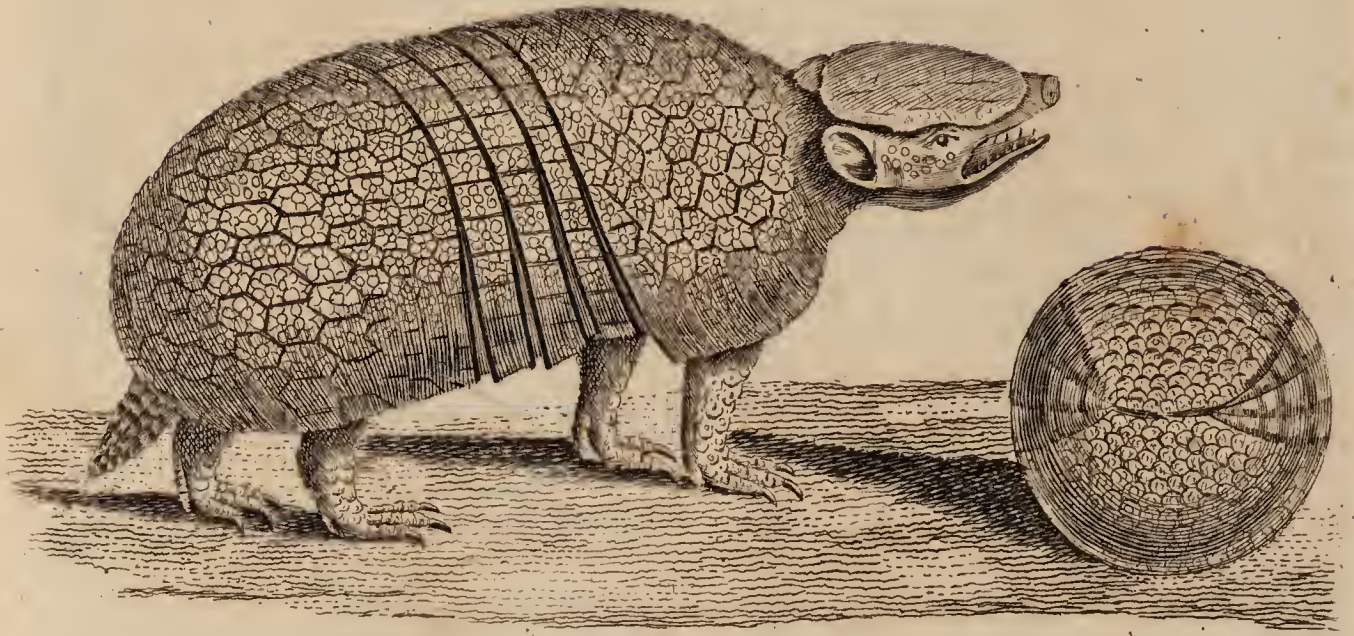
“**I**NSTEAD of leading his forces, immediately after his landing, [at Southampton, July 8, 1174,] to join his royal army under Richard de Lucy, in order to act with his usual alacrity against the rebels, K. Henry went on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the late Archbishop Becket, with the fame of whose miracles the whole realm was now filled, and whom the Pope, by a Bull dated in March the year before, had declared a Saint and a Martyr, appointing an anniversary festival to be kept on the day of his death, *in order* (says the Bull) *that, being continually applied to by the prayers of the faithful, he should intercede with God for the Clergy and people of England.* Henry, therefore, desiring to obtain for himself this intercession, or to make others believe that the wrath of an enemy, to whom it was supposed that such power was given, might be thus averted from him, thought it necessary to visit the shrine of this new-created Saint; and as soon as he came within sight of the tower of Canterbury Cathedral, [July 10,] at the distance of three miles, descended from his horse, and walked thither barefoot, over a road that was full of rough and sharp stones, which so wounded his feet, that in many places they were stained with his blood. When he got to the tomb, which was then in the crypt [or under-cross] of the church, he threw himself prostrate before it, and re-

mained, for some time, in fervent prayer; during which, by his orders, the Bishop of London, in his name, declared to the people, That “he had neither commanded, nor advised, nor by any artifice contrived, the death of Becket, for the truth of which he appealed, in the most solemn manner, to the testimony of God; but, as the murderers of that Prelate had taken occasion from his words, too inconsiderately spoken, to commit this offence, he voluntarily thus submitted himself to the discipline of the Church.” After this he was scourged, at his own request and command, by all the Monks of the Convent, assembled for that purpose, from every one of whom, and from several Bishops and Abbots there present, he received three or four stripes. This sharp penance being done, he returned to his prayers before the tomb, which he continued all that day, and all the next night, not even suffering a carpet to be spread beneath him, but kneeling on the hard pavement. Early in the morning, he went round all the altars of the church, and paid his devotions to the bodies of the Saints there interred, which having performed, he came back to Becket's tomb, where he staid till the hour when mass was said in the church, at which he assisted.

“During all this time he had taken no kind of food; and, except when he gave his naked body to be whipt, was clad in sackcloth. Before his departure, (that he might fully complete the expiation of his sin, according to the notions of the Church of Rome,) he assigned a revenue of 40l. a year, to keep lights always burning in honour of Becket about his tomb. The next evening he reached London, where he found it necessary to be blooded, and rest some days. . .

“If the report of Becket's miracles, or the authority of Rome in his canonization, did really work such a change in Henry's mind, as to make him now deem that Prelate, with whose whole conduct he had been so well acquainted, a Saint and a Martyr, it is a most wonderful instance of the prevalence of bigotry over human reason: But, if he continued to think of the man and the cause as he had hitherto thought, this pilgrimage to his tomb, these prostrations before it, these acts of worship paid to him, were an impious hypocrisy and mockery of God, which no policy could excuse.” . . .

I



II



I. THREE BANDED ARMADILLO

II. SHORT TAILED MANIS

R. Murray Sculp^r

5910

The Three-banded ARMADILLO, and Short-tailed MANIS.

IN our last Magazine, we gave some account of the Synopsis of Quadrupeds, published last spring. In the present, we endeavour to supply the want of plates representative of every genus by one of the Three-banded Armadillo, and the Short-tailed Manis. The best descriptions sometimes fail of their end; it is, therefore, always eligible, would the expence permit, to speak to the eyes, by the means of excellent figures.

The upper animal, or No. 1, represents the Armadillo; and the ball by it, exhibits its form rolled up, and *undique tutus*. In this state, it braves the claws of the *Jaguara*, and the fangs of the *Cugacuarana* *.

The lower figure is the Manis. We avoid entering into a detail of both these animals, but refer our readers to p. 523 and 529 of Mr. Pennant's *Synopsis*, where they will find them amply and accurately treated*.

Conclusion of the Second Vindication of Emmerson's Astronomy, continued from page 540.

IN his reply he is pointing out some other faults; and one is, *The deductions from the fluxions of the sides of spherical triangles are not accurately true*. This is no news; and, perhaps, I knew it before he was born. But it is a strange inference he would draw from it, that such things can be of no use. By this artifice, he may cut off almost all the advantages we have from fluxions: We seldom want accurate solutions in mechanical matters, or practical inquiries. And upon this footing, he says, my Prob. 17. Sect. VI. *can very seldom be of any use*. If he had spoken right, he should have said, "can seldom fail of being useful;" since there are few cases (except they be chosen on purpose) where it does not give an answer, generally near enough for common use. But I have no opinion of these approximating methods; and therefore I gave another solution in my appendix, which he never saw.

He tell me next, *Besides, as a writer on practical astronomy, (is my book titled so?) you ought to have known*

* Two dreadful animals, of the tiger kind, found in South America, the country of the *Arma* ito. Vide N. 127 and 129 of the *Synopsis*.

(Sup. to GENT. MAG. for 1771.)

that we have methods which will give the distance true to 3" or 4". What does this we signify? Is it himself only, that he addresses in the language of kings; or is it himself, and his particular acquaintance? for it is not the public in general that he means. Be how it will, he thinks the rest of the world such fools, as to know nothing at all of interpolation. He adds, *With little more labour than your incorrect one*. Another piece of impertinence, as if I had any thing to do with other peoples solutions, any more than he had to do with mine. Cor. 1 and 2, page 339, likewise do not please him. Have the almanacks informed him of their absurdity?

Then he finds fault with my recommending the method by Jupiter's Satellites; a thing which (with his usual impudence) he says I know nothing of. But his manifest design is to degrade that noble method, and prejudice his readers against it, by giving a false account of it. I had said, that a man has nothing to do but look thro' a tube till the observation is over: In answer to which, he, with great judgment, compares *holding* the tube with a man's *flying* in the air; and by this *flight* of his imagination, he has rendered that article utterly impossible. He goes on, *You seem, Sir, to have no apprehension of the great magnifying power requisite in a telescope for this purpose, and the very small field of view*. I have made some hundreds of observations of these Satellites and their eclipses, with a Gregorian telescope, that magnifies about thirty-six times, and found it far more than it was needful. I thought twenty-four times might be sufficient, and in such a telescope the field of view is large enough. I have many times distinctly seen the Satellites of Jupiter, sometimes all of them, through a short refractor, that magnifies about six times; so that there is no such magnifying power required. *The least motion*, he says, *throws the object out, and it is not easy to find it again*. True, but he must be a bungling artist indeed, that cannot find it again in a minute; and that amounts but to a quarter of a degree lost: And, therefore, if a man can but get a peep at it once in a minute, it will very well answer the purpose. Besides, those that are used to the motions of a ship, can, by habitual custom, humour these motions, and keep the object in view at pleasure.

If

If this was not so, how could they take observations by Davis's quadrant, or the cross-staff, &c. I had said, that other methods required more attention and more steadiness than this. He cries out, *You expose yourself, Sir; for had you been acquainted with the use of Hadley's quadrant, you would have known, that the motion of a ship has very little effect on the use of this most valuable instrument.* And if this favourite instrument (for he can talk of none else) be unaffected with the motion of the ship, does it follow, that the observer, or the hands and eyes that are to act, have likewise this privilege? Another great inconvenience, he says, *which I am not aware on, is, the observation being fixed to a certain time, and, if we miss it, all is over.* True again; but this has been obviated before. And I wonder what the observer has to do else, but mind the time; and, if he hits it within a minute, it will serve the turn. *There is yet another disadvantage, he says, which is, that they seldom have above a dozen in a year, and but one for a West-India voyage.* I know not by what sort of computation he has made his estimate. There are above 200 eclipses in a year, and if two thirds of them be lost, when Jupiter is under the earth, or near the sun, there will still be about seventy useful ones in a year, or near six in a month, instead of one, by his reckoning: So that all these difficulties, that startle him so much, may be got over. That there are difficulties in all methods, every body will allow; and he has brought his great magnifying glass to view these with. But when a difficulty appears, must we be frightened at it, and sit down, and look about us, and cry out, O! this is impossible? Is this the way to improve arts and sciences? We had more need to set about finding a remedy for it, than run away from it. But there are some advantages in the satellite method above others; for any illiterate sailor may perform, that has good hands and eyes; and, if he can hit the time, no inaccuracy of observation can take place. And, in regard to the tables, the error arising from them cannot amount to above a degree, in their present condition; and I know of no method that can come nearer.

The next remark in his reply, is, *The three remaining paragraphs of your Vindication need little answer. The dispute between us is not whether I*

be a man of letters (no, I never disputed that), but whether or no you be an Astronomer (nor this neither): And here I think the hand-writing on the wall is against you. So that here I stand arraigned, and must be tried; a voice from a hollow tree bids me prepare, or give up all pretensions to astronomy, if I can be so obliging as to obey the oracle. But, in the name of Goodness, what art thou, *man or demon*, that hast taken such an extraordinary jurisdiction upon thyself, unknown and unheard of before? One would think, by this audacious summons, that this subterranean judge has got a commission from *Rhadamathus*. However, my trial will soon be over: for when I consider the great extent of this science, how many things it includes, and how many branches of science it depends on, and is connected with, and the time required for all this; I dare not presume to such a claim, and therefore shall leave him in full possession of the title, and the name he has so arrogantly assumed, to make the best he can of.

He is surprized, he says, *that I should be guilty of such a paltry trick, as to deceive poor Mr. Urban, by telling him there are extraordinary cases, &c.*—(as if there were no such extraordinary cases.)—What can be the meaning of such an infamous speech, but a design to prejudice an impartial man against me in his favour, and so to cut me out from a possibility of giving an answer; whilst that honest man was disposed to give fair play to both sides. This is like all his other dark actions. As to these extraordinary cases, I happened, by accident, to light upon one (a *minimum*), when I aimed at another. But all this is only matter of curiosity, for nothing depends upon it, but itself; and none but such a snarling caviller as this would have troubled his head about such trifles. As he has taken upon himself to be an astronomer, he can, no doubt, find spots in that glorious luminary, the sun.

But Mr. *Urban* was certainly to blame for inserting my Vindication; and 'tis a pity he did not understand this person's design; for he wants an exclusive privilege to do all the mischief he has a mind for, and expects to abuse without being abused. And that this was his first design, no body can have the least doubt, that carefully reads over his Remarks, from one end to the other. — But Poor Mr. *Urban* was imposed

imposed on to some purpose, by his specious pretence for *the love of truth*, and his great care for *the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects*; neither of which has the least concern with him: And this great care of his has given me all this trouble.

He says, *Few people descend to abuse, when they have reason on their part*; (I am very much surprized, then, that he should fall into this method)—*or lay it aside, and invoke the aid of Billingsgate* (the very thing he has done himself). But he thinks himself authorized, by virtue of his obscurity, to say what he pleases, without contradiction. He tells me, over and over, of things I am utterly *unacquainted* with, and quite *ignorant* of, without his knowing any thing of the matter. He tells me of my *known turn for abuse*, of which he knows as little. Was not he the aggressor? And if he thinks I have handled him too sharply, he may take the blame to himself. The beginner of mischief is answerable for all the consequences of it. What business had he with my book? Who set him up a judge, or a censor? If he was invested with any such power, he should have appeared, and shewn his credentials. But I can see nothing, but his unparalleled impudence, that can thrust him into such an office. His other qualifications fall short; for it appears that he cannot read a book without misunderstanding the meaning and the design of it. Indeed, I am at a loss to know whether his insolence or his vanity is greater. He takes upon him, not only to judge of books, but men. He erects himself into a sort of a court of judicature, and expects that every body will kneel down before his tribunal, and give an account to him of their writings; though we know not where, or to whom, to make our appeal. I have not been allowed to solve a common problem my own way, but I must be called to account for it by this *new Inquisitor-General*. To attempt such a thing without his leave and approbation, is an unpardonable fault; and I am to be condemned at any rate.

He need not talk about Billingsgate, his behaviour has been worse; for,

1. He has, without any cause, or the least provocation from me, taken upon him to censure and condemn my book, without understanding it. Likewise observe,

2. His falsely charging me with numerous errors I had committed, and that under the false pretence for *truth*; and all, that he has been able to make out, amount only to *number one*, in a very trifling matter.

3. His manner of attacking me is very extraordinary, not like that of a gentleman, but in form of an assassin, by sneaking into a hole, and acting in disguise. By this scandalous practice, there is hardly any sort of wickedness but what may be perpetrated, by such as lie lurking in a hole; without fear either of discovery or punishment of the villain that does it. 'Tis this sort of gentry he has imitated.

He has presumed to give a title to my Vindication, which would better have suited his own. But here, indeed, I shall not lay the fault upon the poor printer, as he has done.

As to the particulars he reminds me of, they have all been answered. The last is my being *utterly unacquainted* with the manner of making observations; *which is a heavy charge indeed*. By this heavy charge, one would think the summit of his knowledge consisted in his skill of making observations. If that be all, any seaman may be made *acquainted* with this in a few hours.

But he mentions a great many things that, according to his judgment, I understand nothing of. I shall understand just as little as he pleases in any thing. But let him remember, I have written a book of Astronomy that he does not understand; not the simplest thing in it, without help; and the solution of a problem (which he owns is the subject of all his cavilling) he can by no means get into; though a school-boy may do it, with the directions given, if he knows but how to resolve a triangle. — A fit man to be a judge of books!

He tells me, *I make much stir about his letter being anonymous*; *Wherein lies the difference, if the remarks are true?* To which I answer, if they be *not true*, he has this excellent advantage, of keeping close in his hole, and escaping the censure of his ill-judgment; an advantage I can never pretend to, for I must abide the brunt of every thing I do.

As to the solution of the longitude problem, (which is the grand point in view, of his famous expedition) he is quite mistaken in it. He has been endeavouring with all his might, to put people

people upon a wrong scent, by making them believe that my professed design was to solve the problem to the utmost exactness; whereas I knew it was not to be done, when I had no exact data to work on. I stated the errors of the tables and observations at 4' or 5'; which is too little, for they will oftener be without than within: And therefore I took the moon's declination from the mean motion only, being as exact as the other data. I sought not a solution to 4 or 5 seconds, when my data could not be trusted to 4 or 5 minutes; and so I avoided a great deal of needless trouble, by taking the shortest way. This being granted me, I will abide by my solution, to be perfect and compleat.

And, in the third way, where I solved it upon other data, by drawing a meridian, I likewise took no notice of the moon's unequal motion, because my data were not supposed exact enough to require it; so that my solutions are all of a piece, and uniform. And in both methods, the solutions there given, may, with very little variation, be accommodated to any supposition of exactness in the data; but then, to be more exact, requires more calculation, which I always endeavour to avoid, without absolute necessity.

I shall say no more here concerning these methods, than this, that the method he maliciously objects so much against, will determine the longitude to as great a degree of exactness, as he can ever get his data. This I know will make him stare, because he was so rash as to affirm that my data were not sufficient; so that I don't know what the man would be at. And, besides, the method I have taken is the most natural and genuine way of solving it from my data. If he knows of a better, let him shew it.

Hence, then, if ever I put out another edition of the book, I shall have nothing to do but put down the errors of the lunar tables at 2' or 3', with this single exception of the new tables; supposing they are found to be as perfect as he pretends; which is to be tried by time. But my solution in the main articles must remain as it is; nothing more being required, than to have the data to correspond with one another in point of exactness, which is easily managed.

Towards the end of his reply, he says, *One would not willingly hang up ones name as a mark to be shot at.*

With all my heart, then keep it *down*. This intrepid *hero* first proclaims war, and, when the enemy appears in the open field, he desires to be excused from coming there, for fear of being *shot at*, and slain; and therefore most judiciously chuses to intrench himself, and keep out of danger; with full liberty, however, to shoot at, and batter the enemy at pleasure, who must be exposed to all his fire. A courageous champion indeed! a very fit one for defending truth!

At last, however, he proposes some terms of capitulation; and I must not pass by the generous proposal he makes, which is, *That, if I will, in a candid manner, acknowledge my mistakes, the editor is impowered to publish his name.* That is, if I will but give him up the cause, (or say that white is black) he will then take the opportunity to come out of his cave, and ride triumphant over the field of battle, and sing *Te Deum* without a victory; otherwise, he will still chuse to remain under cover. And he may stay there long enough for me.

But I have one account more to adjust with this unprovoked libeller, and it is this. He would wickedly insinuate, that I shall be accessory to the death of *many thousands of his Majesty's subjects*, by this method of finding the longitude. Now, what foundation has he to take up such a vile thought? when, instead of encouraging, I (on the contrary) discourage them from trusting to it, upon account of the difficulties and uncertainties that attend it, and prefer other methods as superior to it. Is this endangering *the lives of his Majesty's subjects*? And the like he insinuates in his reply, when he says, he has no time to *examine my theories, as I call them, and there is here less danger of my doing mischief*: So that, according to this *invisible calumniator*, my theories can tend to nothing but doing mischief, if people had but time to read them. What a vile, wretched principle must this be! Let him try, then, how he can make this out. Did he never hear tell of a theory before?

But the old proverb says, *A whore will always cry whore first*: For he tells us, over and over, of some method he knows of, that will come within a very small matter of the truth; but he takes care to keep it out of sight as a particular *nostrum*, by which artifice, he is sure it can never be detected as deficient. But I dare venture to say,

ay, that this method of his, is more likely to endanger *the lives of his Majesty's subjects*; for if he gives it them as a perfect method, they will certainly be deceived, and have reason to repent their rash credulity. I have honestly told them *how far* they may trust to such methods, beyond which all is uncertainty; and, therefore, I caution the sailors to take care. But, it seems, this has provoked this wrangling adversary to take up his pen against me: But he may lay it down quietly again, for any thing he has got by it; for all that his impotent malice can do is only to raise a false cry for a moment, which will now vanish, when the club foot appears.

The conclusion of his Remarks is very remarkable. Being puffed up with the pleasing thoughts of having effectually disgraced me and my book, he cries out, in an extacy of joy and triumph, *What now are we to think of a person, who asserts in this manner, things which are known to be notoriously wrong, and that, in a manner, to all the world!* This is his concluding stroke, by which he expects I shall be demolished at once. *He cries aloud, and spares not.* But there is some ambiguity in this pathetic speech; for it is dubious, by the grammatical construction, whether I have asserted these things to all the world, or the things themselves are known to all the world. But I shall not be so scrupulous as to sift this matter any further; but I shall take the liberty now to cry out, in my turn, *What now are we to think of a person, who, without any shame, dares to falsify, pervert, misrepresent, and prevaricate at his pleasure, and that, in a manner, to all the world!* What will the world think of such a one, or, indeed, what can he think of himself! How ridiculous must he look after all these false alarms! In this view, he must cut a most despicable figure. He does well to sculk in a hole, to avoid the indignation and contempt which would justly fall upon him. And as he has laboured so hard to destroy my reputation, he is just in the condition of the Wolf in the fable; for, instead of doing that, he has effectually ruined his own: For there is no danger of his ever being trusted for the future; and, therefore, if ever he takes up his pen again, I would advise him, to keep something like truth in his view, and learn a little more English.

OEt. 21,

I am, &c.

1771.

W. E.

Mr. URBAN,

B Oerhaave, Shaw, and the Chemical Writers, all lay it down as an indisputable truth, that no vinous or spirituous liquor can be produced from any other than vegetable subjects; notwithstanding which, the History of the Tartars is full of accounts of ebriety among them, from spirituous liquors distilled from cows and mares milk; and they also frequently put flesh into the milk, to increase the strength of it for distillation. And altho' flesh and vegetables are so very different in appearance, it may be worthy of observation, that the food of all terrestrial animals is of vegetables, or of such animals as feed on them; so that what is said in Scripture in a figurative sense, that *all flesh is grass*, is really and philosophically true; and that, by digestion and the operations of the body, the food is assimilated and transmuted into the body of the animal which receives it. And as there is such an analogy between terrestrial and marine animals, and such great quantities of vegetable marine productions, it is natural to conclude, they are designed by Providence for the support of them; and that fish are sustained and nourished in the same manner that all other animals are.

That all animal and vegetable substances are ultimately the same, I think, may be strongly enforced, by observing, that, by putrefaction, they are both resolved into one uniform, undistinguished mass, the properties of which are exactly the same, be the subjects ever so different; so that the matter is originally the same, only modified into different forms.

Now, I should imagine, if spirituous liquors could be produced in any considerable quantities from milk, it would be a matter of important and beneficial consequence to the public, by increasing the number of cattle for that purpose, which must ultimately become provision, and thereby lessen the price of it, besides the increase of hides, tallow, &c. and as this would be a substitute for so much corn, now used in distillation, the price of that, in the same proportion, would be lessened; so that, on the whole, if this could be effected, it would be of the most extensive benefit in every point of view.

The manner how milk is prepared by the Tartars for distillation, is thus related by Strahlenberg, in his Histori-Geographical Description of the North and

and East Parts of Europe and Asia, 332: "Ariki or Arki; thus the Tartars and Calmucks call the brandy which they distil from cows or mares milk. They put the milk in raw ox-hides sown into bags, and there let it grow sour and thick; they after shake it so long till a thick cream settles upon it; this they take off, and dry it in the sun, and treat their guests with it; and the sour milk they either drink, or distil into brandy. The sour milk which they drink they call Kumise." So that this is really no more than letting the milk grow sour, and then do what is in their manner equivalent to churning it, to separate the aqueous and serous, from the oleaginous parts of the milk; and which, perhaps, might be made use of, and preserved as some species of cheese, and thus no loss sustained.

And it may be worth trying, whether the whey from cheese, suffered to grow sour, and treated in the same manner, might not produce the same effect as by the Tartarian method; the design of the whole process seeming to be, to free the milk from its oleaginous parts before distillation, as those might prevent the uniting and coalescence of those particles, from which, by distillation, spirits are formed: And this I am more inclined to think may be the case, as it is well known to the makers of sugar, that a small quantity of butter or fat thrown into the syrup will totally prevent its granulating, that is, the union and adhesion of its parts.

Black Bourton, Oxon,

Dec. 23, 1771.

P. E.

Mr. URBAN,

THE number of melancholy accidents, which, within a few years, have been occasioned by the overturning of stage-coaches and machines, even on the turnpike roads, calls for some method to prevent them.

The first and most manifest cause arises from the great height of the body of the coach from the ground, and the number of passengers, who sit on the top of it: but if these were forbid to ride there, it would soon give occasion to the owners to increase the price paid by the inside passengers, and would consequently be a general disadvantage, by hindering many persons from travelling so frequently as their business requires.

There is another cause of these coaches so often overturning; I mean,

the excessive roundness of the turnpike roads, which, in some places, is so great, as to make it dangerous even for post-chaises to turn out of the middle of the road, whenever they meet any other carriage, as the road is often very steep on each side.

Now the most obvious and certain method of removing these inconveniences, seems to me to be this. As the distance between the two fore-wheels, and also between the two hind-wheels, of both coaches and post-chaises, is now only four feet and eight inches, from outside to outside; so, if the length of each of the axle-trees of the stage-coaches was to be lengthened one foot more, that so the opposite wheels should be five feet and eight inches distant from out to out, being the same distance as the opposite wheels of carts and waggon are now from each other, it would entirely prevent the stage-coaches and machines from overturning: And it would also sink the prices of the inside passengers, as they would then hold six perions with ease, and travelling would be cheaper.

If such a law should be approved of, and all such stage coaches and machines, as travel for hire from one stage to another on any turnpike road, should be obliged to have their axle-trees so long, that the two opposite wheels should be five feet eight inches asunder from out to out, it would be proper to give the owners of them one year's time to alter them; and such as had not conformed to it by that time, should be obliged to pay a double toll at every turnpike gate. I might add, that all those, who altered their axle-trees directly, should pay no toll at all for one year, till the act took place for all.

From Dr. BEATTIE'S Essay on Truth,
p. 507.

'I AM apt to suspect,' says Mr. Hume, 'the Negroes, and, in general, all the other species of them, (for there are four or five different kinds) to be naturally inferior to the Whites. There never was a civilized nation of any other complexion than white, nor even any individual eminent either in action or speculation. No ingenious manufactures among them, no arts, no sciences.—There are Negro slaves dispersed all over Europe, of which none ever discovered any symptoms of ingenuity.'—"These assertions are strong; but I know no whethe

whether they have anything else to recommend them. For, first, though true, they would not prove the point in question, except it were also proved, that the Africans and Americans, even though arts and sciences were introduced among them, would still remain unsusceptible of cultivation. The inhabitants of Great-Britain and France were as savage 2000 years ago, as those of Africa and America are at this day. To civilize a nation, is a work, which it requires long time to accomplish; and one may as well say of an infant, that he can never become a man, as of a nation now barbarous, that it can never be civilized. Secondly, of the facts here asserted, no man could have sufficient evidence, except from a personal acquaintance with all the Negroes that now are, or ever were, on the face of the earth. These people write no histories; and all the reports of all the travellers, that ever visited them, will not amount to any thing like a proof of what is here affirmed. But, thirdly, we know that these assertions are not true. The empires of Peru and Mexico could not have been governed, nor the metropolis of the latter built after so singular a manner, in the middle of a lake, without men eminent both for action and speculation. Every body has heard of the magnificence, good government, and ingenuity of the ancient Peruvians. The Africans and Americans are known to have many ingenious manufactures and arts among them, which even Europeans would find it no easy matter to imitate. Sciences, indeed, they have none, because they have no letters; but in oratory, some of them, particularly the Indians of *The Five Nations*, are said to be greatly our superiors. It will be readily allowed, that the condition of a slave is not favourable to genius of any kind; and yet the Negro slaves, dispersed over Europe, have often discovered symptoms of ingenuity, notwithstanding their unhappy circumstances. They become excellent handicraftsmen, and practical musicians; and, indeed, learn every thing their masters are at pains to teach them, cruelty, perfidy, and debauchery not excepted. That a Negro slave, who can neither read, nor write, nor speak any European language; who is not permitted to do any thing but what his master commands; who has not a single friend on earth, but is universally considered and treated as if he were of a species

inferior to the human;—that such a creature should so distinguish himself among Europeans, as to be talked of through the world for a man of genius, is surely no reasonable expectation. To suppose him of an inferior species, because he does not thus distinguish himself, is just as rational as to suppose any private European of an inferior species, because he has not raised himself to the condition of royalty.

Had the Europeans been destitute of the arts of writing, and working in iron, they might have remained to this day as barbarous as the natives of Africa and America. Nor is the invention of these arts to be ascribed to our superior capacity. The genius of the inventor is not always to be estimated according to the importance of the invention. Gunpowder, and the Mariner's Compass, have produced wonderful revolutions in human affairs, and yet were accidental discoveries. Such, probably, were the first essays in writing and working in iron. Suppose them the effects of contrivance, they were at least contrived by a few individuals; and, if they required a superiority of understanding, or of species, in the inventors, those inventors, and their descendants, are the only persons who can lay claim to the honour of that superiority.

“That every practice and sentiment is barbarous, which is not according to the usages of modern Europe, seems to be a fundamental maxim with many of our critics and philosophers. Their remarks often put us in mind of the fable of the Man and the Lion. If Negroes or Indians were disposed to recriminate; if a Lucian, or a Voltaire, from the coast of Guinea, or from *The Five Nations*, were to pay us a visit; what a picture of European manners might be present to his countrymen at his return! Nor would caricature or exaggeration be necessary to render it hideous. A plain, historical account of some of our most fashionable duellists, gamblers, and adulterers, (to name no more) would exhibit specimens of brutish barbarity and sottish infatuation, such as might vie with any that ever appeared in Kamtschatka, California, or the land of Hottentots.”

[To the above may be added two instances, that Blacks, if properly educated, are capable of the same improvements as Whites. About forty years ago, Mr. Williams, an African of fortune, who dressed, like other Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, in a tye-wig, sword, &c. and who was honoured with the friendship of Mr. Cheselden, and other men of science, was admitted to the meetings of the Royal Society, and, being proposed as a member, was rejected solely for a reason unworthy of that learned body, viz. on account of his complexion. The vulgar, indeed, used sometimes to jeer and insult him in the streets; but such philosophers as Mr. Hume, and those of Crane-Court, might have known, that souls are of no colour, and that no one can tell, on viewing a casket, what jewel it contains. And at this time, the *proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, every year inform us, that the Rev. Mr. Philip Quaque, a Black, who is missionary, catechist, and school-master, to the Negroes on the Gold Coast, is diligent and successful in the duties of his function: And it cannot be supposed, that any English Bishop would have admitted this Gentleman into holy orders, if he had *discovered no symptom of ingenuity.*

Let it also be remembered, that, some centuries ago, the Russians were as uncivilized as many Indian nations are now; and that Egypt is at present immersed in sloth and ignorance, tho' formerly it was the repository of learning and knowledge. Such have been, and may be, the revolutions of science in all parts of the world, without consideration of climate or complexion.]

MR. URBAN,

IN justice to the memory of Bp. Mawson, please to add to your Memoirs of that worthy Prelate, Vol. XL. p. 560. some instances of his munificence. He contributed 1000l. towards defraying the charge of removing the choir of Ely Cathedral to the east end of the church, (an alteration long wished for by all persons of true taste) to which the Dean and Chapter added the like sum. His Lordship also engaged, at his own charges, to pave the new choir with black and white marble, and to glaze all the windows, at the east end of it with painted glass. The Bishop also, in a manner, re-built and improved the public jail of Ely, at an expence of more than 500l. The schemes for embanking the river, draining the lands, and making safe and free communications through the large levels, with which Ely is surrounded, owed much of their success to the advice and

encouragement, the aid and munificence, of this worthy Bishop. Benet Collège, Cambridge, and the See of Chichester, (while he presided over them) in like manner, experienced his liberality: And to the latter he has left, by will, 9000l. two thirds of which are to be applied to the purchase of lands for founding scholarships, and the remaining 3000l. to be laid out in re-building the College. The Bishop of Ely, for the time being, is appointed Visitor of this foundation; and the money left for re-building the College is not to be laid out without his Lordship's approbation. Archbishop Herring had before bequeathed 1000l. for the same purpose. These are imperial works, and worthy kings!

On removing the choir of Ely Cathedral, the bones of seven Saxon worthies, which were immured in the north wall of the choir, (built in Edward III's reign) viz. of Wolstan, Archbishop of York; Osmond, a Swedish Bishop; Alwin, Ælfgar, and Athelstan, Bishops of Elmham; Ednoth, Bishop of Dorchester; and of Brithnoth, Duke of Northumberland; were found on taking down that wall, the bones being placed in separate cells within the wall, under their several names and painted effigies, which are still visible, though much decayed. They are now put into distinct cases, in order to be deposited in some convenient part of the church, with a suitable memorial, to preserve their names to posterity.

MR. URBAN,

SEeing, in a late Magazine, a letter signed G. F. written with the intention of preventing the public's subscribing to Mr. Hewson's conclusions from some of his experiments on the blood, because G. F. on a *candid examination*, finds them "*groundless and false*;" permit another candid examiner to request, before they subscribe to G. F.'s opinion, that they would either examine those conclusions themselves, or consider the following answer to G. F.'s objections.

His objections are principally made to Mr. Hewson's conclusion, "That the tendency of the blood to coagulate is increased, in proportion as the action of the heart and blood-vessels upon it is diminished in strength;" and in his first objection he says, "If the tendency of the blood to coagulate increaseth in proportion

‘as the action of the blood-vessels is diminished, then, &c.’ And here, in my opinion, he mistakes the author’s meaning, by substituting the number of strokes of the artery, for the strength of its action; and, after this error, he improperly concludes, that the experiment on the dying sheep, instead of confirming Mr. Hewson’s opinion, “absolutely refutes it.”

G. F.’s second conclusion, in my opinion, is likewise too positive: It is, ‘That it is evidently certain, upon examining Mr. Hewson’s 19th experiment, his conclusion is false, and all the inferences from it to be rejected.’ And why? Because G. F. has found a single experiment, that seems to contradict a conclusion, that is far from being so weak as to be founded on a single experiment, but on the contrary is drawn from a considerable number. Now, in my opinion, G. F. would have better merited the title of a Candid Examiner, and would have been more likely to prevent the public’s being misled, if he had supposed, that, as he did not himself make that experiment, there might possibly be some circumstance in it, that might explain this seeming contradiction; and it appears to me not difficult to define what it was. The experiment G. F. alludes to, appears to have been made by tearing open an old orifice; and the blood, perhaps, might not run in so large a stream into the first cup, as it might afterwards do into the second or third, when the surgeon, wishing to hasten the evacuation, might, after the first cup was set down, tear it a little more open: For it does not appear, that the blood trickled down the arm, as in experiment the 27th; but it is only said, the blood ran ‘even faster into the last cup,’ which, in my opinion, may alter the case very considerably.

G. F.’s next remark, if I understand it, is, that when the vessels act weakly, the blood trickling down the arm may be without a size, even from its having been merely exposed more to air and to cold, the one of which, from Mr. Hewson’s experiments, is found to coagulate, and the other to thicken it. But, if this is G. F.’s meaning, it seems to me that it will not explain the appearance or absence of the size, so well as Mr. Hewson has done; as might readily be proved by *attentively* comparing those experiments, and is, I think, evident even from that one
(*Supp. to GENT. MAG. for 1771.*)

made on the dying sheep alone; for, in that experiment, the blood runs from a depending orifice, and in a stream all the time; and the stream is very short, the neck of the animal (in the common way of killing sheep) lying over the edge of the vessel that catches the blood, which therefore does not trickle down, nor is much exposed to air or to cold, as is the case when it is taken from the arm of a patient; and tho’ the circumstances of exposure to cold or air do not sensibly differ in the beginning or latter part of this experiment on the sheep, yet there is the same diversity between the blood taken away when the animal is strong and when it is weak, as there is in the other experiments, which I know not how to explain better than Mr. Hewson has done, by supposing its properties altered, in proportion as the blood vessels act less vigorously upon it—a conclusion, which is indeed very new, and very difficult to be exactly conceived; and yet is supported by so great a number of facts and experiments, which seem to be fairly related, that, instead of precipitately rejecting it, because on a cursory perusal I could not see so much as the author has done, I would rather suppose this owing to his having had better opportunities than myself; and I would likewise hope, as he has given proofs of a patient perseverance in thinking, and in comparing facts and experiments, that he had now been so fortunate as to strike out some new lights, which, in the hands of ingenious and candid enquirers, might hereafter extend the bounds of medical science, and benefit mankind.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
A. P.

MR. URBAN,
MR. Emerson, in his short but useful Comment on the *Principia*, has cleared up a number of difficulties, which must very much embarrass every reader of that excellent book upon his first applying himself to study it. The procession of the equinoxes, which Sir Isaac Newton has calculated in Prop. 39, Book III. has always been reckoned a problem of great difficulty, and its solution has been attempted a variety of ways by different authors; but they have, in general, differed from each other, both in the principles they have made use of, and in the conclusions deduced from them. Mr. Simpson, among the rest, has written very distinctly

usely upon this subject; but his calculations vary much from Sir *Isaac's*. To account for *this*, he points out what he apprehends to be two mistakes in the method made use of by that illustrious author. Mr. *Emerson* has animadverted upon these objections in his Comment on this proposition; but, instead of doing it with candour, he certainly treats Mr. *Simpson* in a manner much different from what is due to the memory of so eminent a mathematician: and, what is equally remarkable in an author of Mr. *Emerson's* acknowledged abilities; he positively denies, that these objections are of any consequence, without giving any satisfactory reasons for rejecting them.—As in this place, I presume, our Commentator is evidently mistaken, I shall endeavour, in as few words as possible, to demonstrate, that the *first** of the objections, which Mr. *Simpson* has made, is well founded.

Suppose a lever, fixed on a pivot at one end, to revolve round it as a center; upon this lever imagine a body to be placed at any indetermined distance from the center. Likewise, suppose a given power applied at a given distance from it. Then the force, with which the lever acts upon the body, will be inversely as the distance of the body from the center of motion, and, consequently, the velocity generated will be in the compound proportion of the distance and quantity of matter inversely. The angular velocity is as the real velocity directly, and the distance from the center inversely. Hence the angular velocity, generated in a given time by a given force applied at a given distance, is in the compound proportion of the square of the distance from the center of motion, and the quantity of matter inversely. This conclusion must be well known to every mathematician, and had not been here premise'd, but that the question in dispute depends immediately upon it, and whose solution, by its help, may be easily obtained in the following manner.

Let *a* be to *b*, as the periodic time of the moon to a siderial day; the quantity of matter in the exterior earth or ring (as calculated in that proposition) to the inscribed sphere, as *m* to *n*; the distance of the center of gyration

* The latter is of the much greater consequence of the two; but a full examination of it would take up too much room for this place.

of the ring from the center of the sphere, when revolving round its diameter, to the distance of the center of gyration of the sphere, as *s* to *r*; and let the mean motion of the moon's nodes in a siderial year be represented by *p*. Then supposing the whole matter in the ring and sphere to be collected into their respective centers of gyration, it is evident, from what we have just premise'd, that the angular velocity, generated in the ring in a given time, is to the angular velocity, generated in the sphere and ring when connected together by the same force, acting for the same time, and applied in the same manner, as $\frac{1}{s^2 m}$ to $\frac{1}{r^2 n + s^2 m}$, or as $r^2 n + s^2 m$ to $s^2 m$. Hence the motion of the nodes of the sphere and ring connected is, to the motion of the nodes of the ring, $:: s^2 m : r^2 n + s^2 m$; and the motion of the nodes of this ring, is, to the motion of the moon's nodes (*p*), $:: b : a$. Hence it follows, (*ex equo*) that the motion of the nodes of the sphere and ring connected is, to the motion of the moon's nodes (*p*), $:: s^2 m b : a \times r^2 n + s^2 m$. But the motion of the nodes in the sphere, when the matter is spread all over the surface of the sphere, is, to the motion of the nodes of the sphere and ring connected, $:: 2 : 5$; therefore the motion of the nodes of the sphere in these circumstances is, to *p*, $:: 2 s^2 m b : 5 a \times r^2 n + s^2 m$; and consequently is $= p \times \frac{2 s^2 m b}{5 a \times r^2 n + s^2 m}$. This being diminished in the proportion of the cosine of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to radius, (which cosine may be represented by *c*, radius

being 1) gives $p \times \frac{2 s^2 m b c}{5 a \times r^2 n + s^2 m} =$ the annual proccession of the equinoxes by the sun's force alone. By prob. 3, sect. 2, examp. 2 and 6, of *Emerson's* Fluxions, (2d Edit.) $s^2 : r^2 :: \frac{1}{2} :: \frac{2}{5} :: 5 : 4$; and by this proposition, $a : b :: 39343 : 1436$, $m : n :: 459 : 52441$, $p = 20^\circ 11' 46''$, and $c = .91706$; therefore the above expression, turned into numbers, gives $20^\circ 11' 46'' \times 2 \times 5 \times 1436 \times 459 \times .91706$
 $\frac{5 \times 39343 \times 4 \times 52441 + 5 \times 459}{5 \times 39343 \times 4 \times 52441 + 5 \times 459} = 10'' 33'''$
 the answer required.

We have gone here upon principles, which, it is presumed, are unexceptionable; and the result is exactly the same as that which Mr. *Simpson* has brought out, when the first of the objections

jections he mentions is properly corrected. Hence, if we are right, besides *its own*, this objection receives sufficient *auxiliary* evidence. And, lest what is here done might, by some, be looked upon as a presumptive proof that Mr. *Emerson* is mistaken in the whole of his strictures in question, it, perhaps, may be thought incumbent upon him to re-examine the subject with more attention; and should he, in the end, continue in his present opinion, it will also be judged a duty he owes to truth and the sciences, to point out in a particular manner, where Mr. *Simpson* is wrong; and not to let his bare assertion usurp the place of demonstration.

Sedbergh, T. DAWSON.
Nov. 22, 1771.

The following Paper having been circulated by the Friends of an intended Application to Parliament, for Relief in the Matter of Subscription; it is now recommended to the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine, as a valuable Acquisition to their excellent Repository. S. S.

IN every proposal wherein the public is concerned, and to the consideration of which their attention is desired, they have an undoubted claim to a full and circumstantial information, with respect to the design itself, and the measures whereby the promoters of it mean to effect their purpose.

It is now pretty generally known, that a plan has been some months in agitation, to petition Parliament for relief in the matter of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles and Liturgy of the Church of *England*; and that meetings have been held in *London*, to consult upon the methods of obtaining such relief.

Upon the first general meeting at the *Feathers* tavern in the *Strand*, on the 17th of last *July*, it was agreed that the following Bond of Association should be signed by the persons there present:

“ We, whose name are hereunto subscribed, do profess, that the intent of our present meeting, is to obtain redress in the matter of Subscription to the Liturgy and 39 Articles of the Church of *England*; and that we propose, by every legal and just method, to promote the said end.”

This declaration was accordingly

subscribed by several gentlemen of the three professions of Divinity, Civil Law, and Phyc; and immediately after, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

First, That the method of petitioning Parliament, is judged a legal and just method of promoting the aforementioned end.

Secondly, That a committee of eleven gentlemen (then named) be appointed to draw up a petition, in order to be submitted to the sense of the next general meeting.

Thirdly, That the twenty-fifth of *September* next, be appointed for a second general meeting, to consider the petition, which shall then be presented to them by the said Committee.

At this second general meeting, the petition which had been previously prepared by the said Committee, was twice read, unanimously approved of, and immediately signed by the gentlemen then present.

The associated members are sensible that the publication of this Petition would be the most natural and satisfactory method of acquainting the public with the nature and whole extent of their purpose; but they are restrained from giving this proof of the candor and moderation of their proceedings, by the consideration of the impropriety and indecency which would attend the publication of such Petition, previous to its presentment to that honourable House, from which they solicit relief.

The following summary view, however, of their plan and intentions, is submitted to the consideration of every friend to religious liberty and the gospel.

It is well known, that, previous to ordination and admission to ecclesiastical preferments, subscription to some, or all, of the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, as well as to the Liturgy, is insisted on by various Acts of Parliament, and Canons of the Church.

It is also well known, that such subscription is required previous to admission to every degree in the universities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*; in the latter of which it is required, even at the time of first admission, or matriculation: Restraints which experience has shewn to be unnecessary by the example of the University of *Dublin*, wherein they are absolutely unknown.

It is the intention of the petitioners to solicit relief in the matter of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of *England*, for the following reasons :

First, Because they apprehend, that the liberty of judging for themselves, with respect to the sense of Scripture, is one of those possessions which they have a right to enjoy as members of a Protestant State ; a possession which the first and most venerable of our Reformers claimed, as the unalienable property of Christians, in opposition to the tyranny and bigotry of *Rome* ;— a privilege, which cannot with justice be circumscribed by any jurisdiction upon earth, by whatever names such jurisdiction is distinguished or defined.

Secondly, Because they are in their consciences persuaded, that the requisition of such subscription, very powerfully obstructs the right understanding and progress of the gospel, by imposing upon more improved times the doctrines of dark and ignorant ages, as the genuine declarations of Holy Writ—by elevating the opinions and commandments of fallible men, to an equality of honour and authority with the word of the infallible God—by subjecting the professors of Christianity to the charge of insincerity and prevarication, in subscribing or declaring their unfeigned assent to propositions which are expressed in abstruse and unscriptural terms—by deriving upon the most zealous friends of Religion, the reproaches of intolerant and bigotted brethren—by exposing the holy doctrines of their Master, to the scorn and derision of unbelieving and profligate men ; at the same time precluding the use of those arguments from Sacred Writ, whereby the enemies of Revelation might be effectually silenced—by depriving the Church of many valuable members, who, on account of her exerting an authority in matters of Faith, have thought themselves under a necessity of departing from her Communion—by producing unhappy divisions in her bosom—Divisions hurtful to the interests of Christianity—destructive of that piety and strict morality which is recommended in the Gospel—and therefore pernicious, and even dangerous, to the State.

Thirdly, Because all the security which the State can reasonably require, is already provided by the oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance ; and all the

security which a Protestant church can consistently demand, is provided by many declarations of attachment to the cause of Christianity as contained in the Scriptures : whereby all danger, which might be apprehended to our excellent Constitution, and the interests of that holy Religion, which is established in our land, from the encroachments of the Papal power, is effectually and intirely removed. At the same time, the Petitioners are willing to afford any further proof of their abhorrence of the antichristian power and spirit of Popery, which the legislature shall think proper to require.

With respect to subscription to the Liturgy, we cannot but lament, that the legislature should think proper to continue the requisition of a subscribed approbation of a form of worship, the use of which is established by penalties, which must sufficiently ensure the obedience of the parties concerned. Penalties, and not subscriptions and declarations, surely constitute the proper sanctions of law.

It is therefore the intention of the Petitioners to solicit relief in the matter of subscription to the Liturgy also of the Church of *England*.

First, Because such subscription not only implies an assent to those doctrines, which are said to be contained in the forms of public worship, and therefore is liable to the same objections as subscription to the articles themselves ; but is attended with the additional inconveniences that arise from such doctrines being more obscurely and indeterminately declared.

Secondly, Because such requisition of subscription must eventually preclude all improvement in a Liturgy, which, however excellent in the main design, has been proved to be defective and reprehensible in many of its parts ; inasmuch as it subjects to the charge of inconsistency, those persons who may at any time propose an amendment in the forms of public worship, to the full approbation of which, it may be urged, they have with all solemnity subscribed.

Parliamentary redress is preferred to the mode of obtaining relief in convocation

Because, it is apprehended, that subscription being enjoined by *Law*, it is not in the power, nor does it fall within the province of the Bishops and Clergy assembled in Convocation, to

afford that effectual relief to the Petitioners, which is the object of their suit—more especially as the grievance complained of affects not the Clergy only, but the two professions of Civil Law and Physic, as well as others of the Laity; the discharge of whose functions, seems to be wholly exempt from the controul of, and altogether unconnected with, every kind of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

It may be demanded of us, to assign our reasons for petitioning redress at this particular period; and it may be objected, that we should respectfully wait for the interposition, or request the concurrence of, our superiors in the Church. It is answered, That, as the grievances we complain of are peculiarly our own, so they have been acknowledged and proclaimed long before the commencement of the present dissensions in the State; and that the promoters of this attempt to remove them, disclaim all other reasons and motives for coming forth in support of this cause, which do not immediately arise from a sense of duty, and which would not, upon the strictest examination, appear deserving of a probation. Conscious of the purity of their intentions, they court the countenance of no party whatsoever; they intreat, and shall joyfully accept the assistance of every honest and liberal man.

After such an avowal, we may be allowed still further to observe, That the time when a grievance is felt, and complained of, is always the proper time for Protestants, and Englishmen, to petition for its removal—That the Petition in question must support itself, not by the dignity or number of the persons who prefer it, but by the intrinsic justice and moderation of its claims—And that there is a perpetual obligation upon the Legislature, in every well-constituted State, to attend to, and redress the religious grievances of the subject, although such remonstrance should proceed from the meanest of the people. With respect to the conduct of our ecclesiastical superiors, the Petitioners have observed a most respectful silence: Solicitous only to approve themselves the faithful servants of God, by a discharge of their own duty, in their Petition they presume neither to censure nor commend. Yet, if reprehended for officiousness in stepping forth from their obscurity, by assuming the character of Petitioners, instead of acquiescing with a dutiful submission

to what the wisdom of their superiors has thought reasonable and just, they must at length be obliged to confess, that the requested relaxation and indulgence would indeed have been recommended to the Legislature with peculiar propriety from the Bench. And it may be further allowed to the zeal of persons, whose hearts are warmed by an affectionate concern for the true interests of Religion, to declare, That, after so many just, so many affecting remonstrances from the press, it was but reasonable to expect that the Bishops of the Church of *England* would have long since taken the lead in this truly Protestant design: But the time of all reasonable acquiescence being expired, it is now become the duty of every friend to Christian liberty, each according to his ability, to be active in a cause wher in the advancement of the Gospel, and the honour of his Master, are so immediately and essentially concerned.

TO MR. URBAN.

“*Their Smiles I court not, nor their
“Censures fear.”*”

S I R,

THE reason of giving you this trouble, is, a wish to rescue the fair fame of an injured Lady, from the rude attacks of malevolence and dissimulation.

In the Monthly Review of October, two rival translations of the Abbé Milot's Elements of the History of England, (the one by Mrs. Brooke, the other by Mr. Kemick) are announced to the public with this extraordinary introduction: “It is a matter of curiosity to know the sentiments of a learned foreigner on the important periods of our history; and, independent of the pleasure arising from this circumstance, in the present case, it must be observed, that Abbé Milot has executed his task with great accuracy and attention. The merit of his translators is indifferent. Ease and freedom, and the dignity of historical narration, has been aimed at by the one; the version of the other is faithful, but feeble, and too much in the style of conversation. A comparison of the following extracts, with the corresponding passage of Milot, may entertain our readers, and will fully enable them to decide for themselves concerning the respective value of the present translations.”

A very

A very long quotation is then produced from each version, together with the original French.—If a fair comparison had been designed, all would have been well; both would stand the test of criticisms, and both may be admired. But why prefix so *insidious* an introduction? Are the public to be tricked into applause? “We will not pretend to direct your judgment, gentle reader; take which of the two you prefer; but one of them, let us tell you, is infinitely better than the other.”—Is this manly? Is it honest? Even admitting Mrs. Brooke to have been exceeded by Mr. Kenrick (which candor cannot allow), the conduct of the Reviewers is certainly illiberal. They knew, they must have known, the plan of the translation was originally Mrs. Brooke’s. She advertised the work long before the other version was attempted: And if to engage in such a task, in opposition to an amiable Lady, be a proof of Mr. Kenrick’s politeness, I confess, I envy him not; though his friends in the Review, have, ungenerously, acted in a similar manner, by placing him before Mrs. Brooke, when, even if civility had not demanded the contrary, at least, the prior right of publication did.

Mr. Kenrick’s merits as a writer are too well known to need any unfair recommendation.—His Epistles to Lorenzo, and his Translation of Rousseau, are lasting monuments to his fame: But, surely, whilst delicacy of sentiment, and purity of morals are esteemed, the Author of *Julia Mandeville*, and of *Emily Montague*, commands our commendation.—Blush, blush, then, ye canker-worms in the Republic of Letters (as a shining ornament of the Church once stiled you), and retract your partial judgment. One excellence in Mrs. Brooke’s Translation you have meanly concealed; the many curious notes with which she has enriched it, particularly in places where the ingenious Author had not paid a proper regard to the honour of our nation, or our church.—But to mention this, would have been inconsistent with your purposes, as it would have preponderated the scale of superiority against the interests of your employers.

I would not have troubled you, Mr. URBAN, with so long a letter, on such a subject, had I not been excited to it, by an honest indignation.—I need not say, that the Lady, whose cause I would vindicate, knows not that I

write to you. Her liberal soul would not easily be provoked to so mean a controversy. I am, &c.

IMPARTIAL.

Mr. URBAN,

A Archbishop Usher, in his treatise *De Primordiis Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*, gives us the following account of the translation of the relics of St. Patrick, St. Columba, and St. Bridget, extracted from an Ecclesiastical Office, printed at Paris, 1620.

“It is said, that, at the time of the conquest of Ireland by the English, there was a certain man, named Malachy, of great merit, and holy life and conversation, who was Bishop of Down, where the bodies of the aforesaid Saints were buried.—That Bishop prayed daily and earnestly to God, that he would vouchsafe to shew him where the precious treasure of the relics of the above-mentioned Saints was hid, and that it might be manifested in his time; and, as he was praying very earnestly to God, one night, in the Cathedral of Down, he saw, as it were, a ray of the sun shining through the church, even to the place where the bodies of the Saints were interred. The Bishop, rejoicing greatly at this vision, prayed more earnestly that the ray of light might not depart, till he had found the relics; and then, arising from the place where he was, and taking with him the necessary tools, he approached the enlightened earth, and dug there till he found the bones of the three bodies. At that time the governor of Ulster was John de Courcy, a knight of great probity, and conqueror of the country, greatly devoted to the service of God, to whom the said Bishop related his vision, and by whose assent and ready assistance a supplication was sent to Rome to the Pope, for leave to remove the said holy relics. The Pope, graciously listening to their supplication, sent Vivian, Cardinal Presbyter of St. Stephen, in Monte Cœlio, his Legate, into Ireland, who, having celebrated divine service in the Cathedral of Down, on the 9th of June, translated the relics from the place where they were interred, to a place prepared for them in the church. At the time of this translation, there were present, in the said church, with the Legate, fifteen Bishops, with Abbots, Provosts, Deans, Archdeacons, Priors, and many other orthodox men, who appointed the day of the translation of the

the said Saints to be yearly celebrated in Ireland by all the faithful on the 9th of June, and removed the festival of St. Columba to the morrow after the octaves of the translation." One would imagine this revelation, made to the good Bishop, would have ascertained the place of St. Patrick's interment, beyond any reasonable doubt; but yet a Monk of Glastonbury pretended, that the Saint appeared to him after his death, and assured him that he was once a Monk, and then Abbot, of that monastery, where the History of that place says he was buried on the right side of the altar. I am, &c. *Whitchurch, Shropshire, CANDIDUS. Jan. 7, 1772.*

An Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, continued from p. 131.

XVII. AN Account of the Bones and Teeth of Elephants, &c. found fossil in North-America, and other Northern Countries. By *R. E. Raspe*. See an Account of these Bones by Mr. Hunter.

XVIII. Observations on the particular manner of encrease in the animalcula of vegetable infusions; with the discovery of an indissoluble salt arising from hemp-seed, put into water till it becomes putrid. By *John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S.*

It appears that infusions of various vegetable substances in boiling water, hermetically sealed up in glass vessels while the water is of a boiling heat, swarm with animalcula 24 hours afterwards. The salt is obtained from hemp-seed, by infusing it in water in a vial, and letting it remain to putrefy, when it will throw up a viscid scum, which will abound with salts of a regular figure. The same chrystals will be produced by an infusion of flax-seed, and a great variety of pulse and grain.

XIX. On the Computation of the Sun's distance from the Earth, by the Theory of Gravity. By *Mr. Horsley*.

This cannot be abridged.

XX. Meteorological Observations for the Year 1768, made at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, and at Ludgvan, in Mountsbay, Cornwall.

This cannot be abridged.

XXI. A Proposal of a method to secure the Cathedral of St. Paul's from Fire.

This is by means of electrical conductors, fixed up in a manner that is now generally known.

XXII. to XXVI. inclusive. Accounts of Observations of the Transit of Venus, from various places.

XXVII. An Account of several sepulchral Inscriptions and Figures in Bas Relief, discovered in 1755, at Bonn, in Lower Germany. By *John Strange*. Of this Article, no good account can be given, without copies of the cuts by which it is illustrated.

XXVIII. and XXIX. An account of the Lymphatic System in amphibious animals and fish. By *Mr. Wm. Hewson*, lecturer in anatomy. We must refer our anatomical readers to the Transactions, and what is said of these discoveries in the account of Mr. *Hewson's* ingenious performance, p. 461.

XXX. A letter on the solubility of Iron in simple Water, by the intervention of fixed air, from Mr. *Lane*, Apothecary, in Aldersgate-street. Steel filings in water, which were contained in a glass vessel, suspended over some distiller's melasses forty-eight hours, so as to receive the fixed air escaping from the fermented liquor, was strongly saturated with a solution of the metal; had a ferruginous taste, and turned black by an infusion of galls. Other contrivances to convey fixed air, escaping from a fermenting liquor, to an infusion of iron filings in water, produced the same effects.

XXXI. An account of several Phenomena, observed during the ingress of Venus into the Solar Disc. By the Rev. *Mr. Hirst, F. R. S.*

This cannot be abridged.

XXXII. Observations on the Transit of Venus at Leicester, by *Mr. Ludlam*.

XXXIII. An account of a rare plant found in the Isle of Sky. By *John Hope, M. D. F. R. S.* Professor of Physic and Botany in the University of Edinburgh.

This cannot be understood without the cut.

XXXIV. Astronomical Observations. By *Samuel Holland, Esq;*

This cannot be abridged.

XXXV. Farther Observations of the Transit, on the Island of Hammerfoft. By *Jeremiah Dixon*.

XXXVI. The same made at the North Cape.

XXXVII. The same at Isle Condre, near Quebec.

XXXVIII. An account of a Cuticular Glove. By *Mr. B. Gouch*, Surgeon of Sottingham, near Norwich.

The

The patient, Mr. Wm. Wright, of Saham-Toney, in Norfolk, about 50 years of age, with a singular fever, to which the medical persons he applied to, could give no name, neither could they distinguish it by any character: It afterwards returned many times, sometimes twice in a year, during ten years, generally upon catching cold. One singular symptom was an intolerable itching of the skin, especially at the joints, which itching was succeeded by red spots, with a small degree of swelling: Soon after the fingers became stiff and painful at their ends, and at the roots of the nails; in twenty-four hours the *Cuticle* began to separate from the *Cutis*, and in ten or twelve days the separation became general from head to foot; so that he has turned off the *Cuticle* from the wrists to the fingers ends, compleatly like gloves, and in the same manner also to the ends of his toes; after which, his nails shot gradually from their roots, at first attended with great pain, which abated as the separation of the *Cuticula* advanced, and the nails were generally thrown off by new ones in above six months.

The *Cuticle* rose in the palms of his hands and soles of his feet, resembling blisters; but had no fluid under it, and when it came off, it left the subjacent skin very sensible for a few days. Sometimes upon catching cold before he has been quite free from feverish symptoms, he has had a second separation of the *Cuticle* from the *Cutis*; but then it is so thin, as to appear only like scurf.

XXXIX. Farther Observations of the Transit.

XL. Observations of a Solar Eclipse on the 4th of June, 1769, at Austerhorpe, near Leeds. By J. Smeaton.

The END of Vol. LIX. for the Year 1769. Part I.

A CATALOGUE of New Publications.

POLITICAL.

SENTIMENTS offered to the public for coining of 40,000 pounds worth of silver, 8vo. 6d. Evans. — *The Author strenuously urges the immediate coinage of 40,000, or 100,000 pounds worth, all in shillings, which he thinks might easily be done, by fixing the standard according to the present advanced price of silver, viz. twenty-three shillings in every four ounces. — The subject is exceedingly difficult, and requires the ablest head to determine thereupon;*

and the pains our Author, has taken in the investigation of it, must compensate for his style and diction, which, indeed, is but very indifferent.

Letters addressed to the King, the Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Chesterfield and Sandwich, Lord Barrington, Junius, and the Rev. Mr. Hoine; under the signature of P.P.S. 4to. 1s. Almon.

POETICAL.

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10			2					4 ●●●
11			1					4 ●
12								4
13								3 ●●●
14								3 ●●
15								3 ●
16								3
17								2 ●●●
19								2 ●●
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PH



person who shall make trial hereof, will give an ingenuous account of the event to the public.

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I Was a few days since in company with a person, who affirmed he had the secret of doing a thing I have often heard of, but hitherto always imagined impossible; that is, standing the shot of a cannon charged with a proper ball, and full quantity of powder, at the distance of only ten yards. A set of us, who were together, on his positively asserting this, against all our objections to the possibility of it, offered,

in short, to procure a cannon, and powder and ball, if he dared to put it into execution; to which he readily consented; and the next day we got an iron gun, a nine pounder, a bullet of that weight, and a quantity of powder for a charge.

All that he required was, to have the charging of the gun himself, which when he had done, he placed himself at ten yards distance, strait before the muzzle, and desired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal surprized at his confidence, but, unwilling to be necessary to his losing his life by his rashness, desired him to stand from before the cannon, and only place his hand to receive the bullet. This he did, and I fired it myself: The loudness of the report gave us no room to doubt but that he had put in the full charge of powder we gave him, but, to our amazement and surprize, we saw him stop the ball with his hand; the ball fell directly down; in short, he received no hurt. Some of the company judged he had done this by putting in a false ball made of hollow pasteboard, but, on examining it, we found it the very bullet we had given him; so that it was plain there was no cheat.

On the whole, after a thousand random guesses about the way in which this was done, the man offered, for a certain sum of money, to tell us the secret, which we joined to purchase, and found to be this:

When you have the proper quantity of powder for a charge, put a very little of it into the cannon, then put in the ball, and over it put in the rest of the powder, then put in the wadding, and ram it down hard as usual. This is the whole mystery, and a cannon thus charged will not carry the bullet twenty yards. The report of the cannon this way is as loud as any other, for all the powder is fired, the bullet not filling the barrel so exactly as to prevent its catching; and the effect of the ball is almost nothing, because the ball is only thrown forward by the small quantity of powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchased the secret, we tried it several times, firing against thin deal boards, without hurting them; and, for fear of accidents, that, I think, is much the best way of making the experiment.

T. W.
A Me-

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for January, 1771.

1771	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S strong	29 5	47	fair morning, very wet afternoon.
2	S S W ditto	29 4	51	constant rain all day.
3	Ditto	29 2½	48	stormy night & morn. with hail & rain, fair day.
4	W N W little	29 3	43	frost in the night, rain in the morn. fair aftern.
5	S S W ditto	29 2½	44	Ditto very heavy moist day.
6	W N W fresh	29 5	41	frost night and day, and in general bright.
7	W S W ditto	29 7	33	hard frost, bright morn. black aft. with snow.
8	W N W ditto	29 6	34	very hard frost night and day, in general bright
9	N N W ditto	29 6	33	very bright, hard frost.
10	Ditto	29 6	32	severe frost, heavy atmosphere, with some snow
11	N E fresh	29 5½	31	frost intense, bright air, some snow - 1 times.
12	Ditto	29 5	30	Ditto heavy atmosphere, with a little snow
13	Ditto	29 5	29	Ditto ditto slight snow all day.
14	Ditto	29 5	29	Ditto very bright morning, heavy aftern.
15	Ditto	29 6	30	Ditto bright and clear.
16	E N E fresh	29 5½	30	Ditto ditto N. B. From the 11th to the
17	N E little	29 5	30	Ditto ditto 19th inclusive the naviga-
18	E N E ditto	29 5½	30	Ditto ditto tion of the Thames was
				entirely stopped.
19	E N E little	29 4	30	heavy morn. moist aftern. an apparent thaw.
20	N N E fresh	29 2½	34	wet night, heavy black day, a gentle thaw.
21	Ditto	29 5	35	a very heavy, dull day, a gentle thaw.
22	Ditto	29 8½	36	Ditto.
23	N N W little	29 8½	36	Ditto.
24	S W ditto	29 9½	36	frosty night, bright morn. heavy missing aftern.
25	Ditto	29 7	37	a very fine bright day.
26	Ditto	29 6½	37	heavy dull day.
27	W N W strong	29 2½	40	very tempestuous night, fine bright day.
28	E N E fresh	29 3	36	smart frost night, heavy day, a good deal of snow
29	E to S little	29 6	35	smart frost night and morning, heavy aftern.
30	S ditto	29 5½	37	heavy dull morning, wet afternoon.
31	Ditto fresh	29 6	46	a very moist, mild day.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 11, 1770, to December 10, 1771.

Died under 2 Years of Age	7617	20 and 30	1671	60 and 70	1469	100	-	1
Between 2 and 5	1830	30 and 40	1945	70 and 80	1210	101	-	2
5 and 10	818	40 and 50	2094	80 and 90	460	103	-	0
10 and 20	844	50 and 60	1751	90 and 100	67	107	-	1

DISEASES.	Evil	Miscarriage	CASUALTIES.
Abortive & Stillborn	696	15	199
Aged	1512	Fever, malignant	69
Ague	1	Fever, Scarlet	13
Apoplexy & Sudden	223	Fever, Spotted	6
Asthma & Tiflick	59	Fever, and Pleurisy	2
Bedridden	9	Polypus	138
Bleeding	6	Quinsy	9
Bloody Flux	0	Rash	0
Bursten & Rupture	12	Rheumatism	6
Cancer	42	Rickets	2
Canker	1	Rising of the Lights	0
Chicken pox	1	Scurvy	3
Childbed	172	Small Pox	1660
Cholick, Gripes, Twist	156	Sores and Ulcers	24
ing of the Guts	48	Sore Throat	22
Cold	7	St Anthony's Fire	0
Consumption	4800	Stoppage in the Stomach	14
Convulsions	6156	Sarfeit	0
Cough, and Hooping	24	Swelling	1
Cough	24	Teeth	809
Diabetes	1	Thrush	69
Droopy	1034	Tympany	1
		Vomiting and Loose	5
		ness	10
		Worms	8
			Total

Christened { Males 8239 } Buried { Males 10921 } Decreased in the Burials. this Yea. 654.
 { Females 8233 } { Females 10839 }

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